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YOL. XXXI.—NO. 8.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

DR. LEEMING

AMONG THE BUSHRANGERS.

a Catholic Priest and his Congregation

"BAILED UP" BY THE KELLY GANG.

(From the Charlottetown P. E. I. New Era.)

As I see by the latest advices, that the celebrated Kelly gang in Australia, who for four years carried on their daring exploits with a most marvelous success, eluding all the effortt of the government to effect their capture, have at length been run down, perhaps the follow-ing items of information with regard to these desperadoes, may not be without interest to some of your readers. The two Kellys, Joe Byrne, and Steve Hart—four companions in police were marched off to the prisoners' cells, Byrne, and Steve Hart—four companions if and put in "durance vile." Hart was left arms—may be looked upon as the head of the "Bushrangers Profession" for they certainly to mount guard over them. The two Kellys "Bushrangers Profession" for they certainly pushed their art to the highest perfection, achieving wonders, which carry our memories back to the time of Dick Turpin, and the famous highwaymen of "Merrie England." They are not cold-blooded murderers, for they never took life save in self defence, and with great reluctance. Tuere was a dash of gallantry and generosity about them, which even gained them many sympathizers, in those parts of the colony they honored with a visit. Several troops of mounted police were con-stantly on their track, but instead of capturing the maurauders, were invariably themselves made prisoners. The Kellys would merely disarm them, treat them kindly, and, on re-ceiving their word of honor to keep the secret of their whereabouts for twenty-four hours let them go. One or two troopers were shot by the bushrangers in a desperate encounter, but with these exceptions no human blood lies on The career of these wild men is at length their hands. In their wild career, they were never known to offer the slightest insult to any woman, or to inflict a robbery on those whose means were unable to bear it.

TO "STICK UP" A MAIL COACH, to rob a bank, or "bail up" "a squatting station" was to them an agreeable pastime. If they came upon a solitary traveller, they might ease him of any valuables he chanced to possess, but if he had nothing, would, perhaps, make him a rich present. Thus, though their name was a terior, they were looked upon by many with a kind of sinful admiration, and several in Australia hoped that they might escape the country and thus avoid the doom which would be theirs, if taken by the officers of justice. They had the best horses in the colony, were daring riders, crack shots, of deliberate coolness, and immense pluck, knew every inch of the mountainous districts, and few policemen cared to face them. I once came into contact with them, and I must de them the credit to say, that I found them hospitable, entertaining and conreous. Being on a visit to a fellow priest on the border, between Victoria and New South Wales, I was requested to do do duty on the following Sunday, in an outlying district about sixty miles from the presbytery. At the end of my long ride next morning, I was somewhat surprised, on coming near the courthouse, which I was to use as a temporary chapel, to see a vast number of horses in the courtyard but no men or women, who usually stand outside in groups, holding a social chat till the service begins. Putting up my horse, I at once went inside. and was confronted by a determined looking individual who politely informed me that

HIS NAME WAS NED KELLY. He had no card, he said, but was happy to make my acquaintance. He then introduced me to his brother, and told Jos. Byrne and Steve Hart, were on guard inside. I then knew I was in the presence of the redoubted outlaws, whose company was so much wanted at headquarters in Sydney and Melbourne. On asking their intentions, they told me, that they were about to "bail" up an adjacent equattage, and, not wishing their presence in the neighborhood known just yet, had driven all the villagers into the courthousethey had no wish to interfere with the service, in fact it would give them a great deal of pleasure to assist. On entering the public room I found a gathering of about 350 people over whom Hart and Byrne, with loaded pistols, were keeping strict guard. It was a larger congregation than I was led to expect. I was somewhat puzzled how to act, as only about half the number present were Catholics. Ned Kelly told me to begin the service, and

HE WOULD BLOW OUT ANY MAN'S BRAINS,

who did not conduct himself as a Christian. He had had been acting as a "master of ceremonies." He had seen that the vestments were laid out carefully beforehand, and all arrangements made in anticipation of my coming. I accordingly got ready and began. The two tentinels signed the people to kneel down an an order which was promptly obeyed. I then celebrated Mass, and must say, never had a quieter congregation. I refrained however, from preaching, and when at the close, I took off my vestment, Kelly came forward, and with a look of disappointment, asked me why I didn't give a sermon. I replied, that under the present circumstances, the congregation would be apt to pay more attention to him than to me. He then told me to step into the next room : I did so, and found that he had propered a luncheon of cold ham and English ale. "You must be hungry after your long fast and ride," said he, "sit down and make yourself at home." After my breakfast was over, he said that if I gave him my word not to disclose their presence

in the neighborhood for the next twelve hours.

I was at liberty to depart. "As for the vil-

promise, he brought around my horse to the door, saluted me repectfully, and wished me a pleasant journey.

ANOTHER OF THEIR EXPLOITS

is deserving of special mention. In a small country town called Jerilderic, there is a large police barracks, where about thirty mounted troopers were stationed, with strict orders to be on the lookout for the Kellys, who were supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood. The outlaws determined to pay this place a visit. They accordingly dashed boldly up, in broad daylight, and paid their first call to the police headquarters. They found the gentlemen assembled at dinner, some of them boasting how easily they'd run down the outlaws, if they could get a correct clue. The door flew suddenly open, and with the cry of bail up" the desperadoes entered the dining hall, with levelled pistols. Instantly all hands were thrown up in the air, or immediate death would have been the result. The police were then made to leave the table and stand in a line, their hands all the while above their head. Ned Kelly then disarmed each one in and Byrne then dressed themselves in policemen's clothes.

COMPELLED THE HEAD SERGEANT

to come with them. They called at the principal hotel, had a champagne lunch, and told the proprietor to book the account to the Colonial Government. They then went to pay their respects to the officials at the bank. All the townspeople who met them, recognizing the sergeant, thought these were new hands come to assist in hunting up the bushrangers. Arrived at the bank, the outlaws borrowed about £24,000 in cash and notes, promising to call at a future day to settle the interest and security. They then returned to the barracks, destroyed all the firearms on the premises, took away all the

at an end. Bad as they were, they might have been worse, and my concern at their tate is tinged with a shade of kindly pity. At all events, Ihope that if ever again it be my lot to "fall among thieves," I shall receive the same consideration as I did from the celebrated "Kelly Gang."

George W LEEMING.

Catholic vs. Protestant Scotland

LECTURE DELIVERED BY FATHER GRAHAM AT ALEXANDRIA, GLENGARRY.

Truth is immortal, but a lie bears within itself the germ of confusion, defeat and death. There was a time, my friends, when the biggest lie found the largest credence, if it only deepened the slander waich heresy, from the beginning, flung with relentless hate against the Church of God. The whole field of English literature, history, poetry, fiction, geographies, dictionaries, even fairy tales and musty archaeology itself, was darkened by the fell spirit of falsehood with respect to everything Catholic, so that, it is not so much surprising that English speaking Protestants are prejudiced as that they are half as fair-minded as they are. Titus Oates was believed because he was simply the individualizing of the English Protestant popular prejudice and hate. Without justice itself, it wanted an exponent without conscience. He who lied most boldly was believed most implicitly and assisted most energetically. Hence, Froude in the nineteenth century is the legitimate offspring of George Buchanan in the sixteenth: | delty, also called Woden, but the poet made of Buchanan whom Massack aptly styles:— the prince of literary prostitutes." With this difference, however, that the British public believed Buchauan, while it chokes of the maiden champion of tyrants, royal bawds, heretics and murderers.

Now, though it may appear paradoxical, falsehood is compelled sooner or later to serve the cause of truth. The death of a lie is always a triumph for truth, and the vindication of right is all the more decisive in that its victory is due not so much to human effort as to the unerring adjustment of facts which passionless time ever brings about. Bolster up a lie with sceptres and legions; lend it a disguise of special pleading and Sophism: encase it within the antique respecta: ility of Statutes; adorn it with the glittering colors of sensuous Art -; let it drop gently from the tongue of hoary gravity and worldly wisdom, there is a poisonous exhalation that goes forth from the monster, which breaks through every mask and leaves it at length naked and hideous, the terror at once, and the scorn of justice, reason and religion. A thousand deed. calumnies spoken against the Catholic truth have died of their own venom; a thousand more, flourishing to-day, will one day stand like detected fellows naked and repulsive,

amid the contemptous jeers of mankind. How often, my friends have we heard and read of the immense blessing, the so-called reformation conferred upon Scotland. There are certain phrases consecrated to counterdescriptions of Catholic and Protestant times. such as: " tyranny of the Church of Rome," "ignorant," priest-ridden people," "lazy monks," "blindness and superstition," "proud, hypocritical bishops," "grasping prelates," on the twelfth century that the Erse Scots of the west gave their name to Caledonia which they have the entire country in their hands. the west gave their name to Caledonia which they have the entire country in their hands. They had conquered. Another thing, Caledonia in accountry in their hands they had conquered they have the entire country in their hands. They had conquered they have the entire country in their hands. They have the entire country in the west gave their name to Caledonia which has a same the h human race," "shattering of papal bonds," "blessed enlightenment," &c., &c., &c., and those phrases have been resounding through the length and breadth of English literature for the past 300 years, as if each one of them lagers," said he, "I must keep them in custody expressed a truth reliable as revelation.

people firmly believed that what so many grave authors wrote, what so many pious orators spoke must be true, when such men as Sir Walter Scott, Hume, Macaulay, and the like, borrowed the ribaldry of John Knox in order to express their appreciation of every thing Catholic, surely the common folk were comparatively excusable if they did the same thing. However, the clamer of popular prejudice has almost ceased, or, if like a half appeased dog, a muttered bark is heard at times, it is only the involuntary manifestation of an evil habit of which the victims have long since grown ashamed. No attacks are made now-a-days upon the Catholic Church upon moral or dogmatic grounds. As the God of heresy is Mammon, the great change to-day is that "Popery" impoverished nations, and that Herr Luther's and Monsier Calvin's re ligion enriched them. They proudly point tc tall chimneys, steel clad ships, railways, telegraphs and sewing machines. They do not satisfactorily explain the relation between sewing machines and salvation, engines and eternity, lightning rods and revelation, tele-graphs and truth. Neither are we told that inventions may possibly owe their existence and development to very national conditions of human progress, or, that a man may possibly save his soul, though totally ignorant of railways and telephones. A human system naturally delights in human means, and a long bank account is always a powerful argument against "Popery" and poverty. In spite of loud assertion to the contrary, I

intend to prove, by simple facts, that Scotland in her Catholic days was not only more virtuous, more patriotic, and more honored, but also was more happy and prosperous than she has ever been under the turbulent banner of John Knox and atrabilious Calvanism. We shall find no king selling, no queen betraying, no country bartering in the good old Catholic times. We shall find no traitor to God, conscience and native land in the Scottish Catholic history. We shall meet with no unrebuked oppression of the weak; no hideous pauperism hanging like a great bat over society; no Phariseeism blighting the innocent impulses of the heart; no sacrilege glorying amid the profanation of holy places with a cynicism at which Balthasar, himself, Pagan as he was, would have shuddered. We shall discover no Murrays, nor Mortons, no Bothwells, nor Lethingtons, no Kirkaldys nor Knoxes in Catholic days. Such monstrous portents of evil are as natural to irreligious rebellion as were Murat, Robespierre and Bariere to the French Revo-

lution. But I shall treat of this subject more fully before the conclusion of my remarks.

We may say that Caledonia was something of a mere abstract word to the rest of the part of Brittania to the empire, and a pretty held and entitled to much consideration." writers are to be believed. Those authors could | ship?" say something reliable concerning the mixed races that lay between the Tweed and the Grampians, but, as the Roman banners never succeeded in pussing the rugged barriers of a free people, they merely conjectured, and, as their proud legions had been stayed more than once at the foot of those impenetrable fastnesses, we may be sure the northern people were painted as grotesquely as their own tatooed bodies, by the annalists of their defeated foes. In truth the Picts had a bad reputation with the Romans. They were tatooed like Pacific islanders of the present day; their passions and degraded customs made no distinction in consangulative of the closest nature; they were cannibals eating the prisoners taken in war, which suggests an antique interpretation of living off the enemy, shrewd if a little gruesome; they sacrificed human victims to groves, oaks and streams, the sun and the moon. And here let me observe, that the Druids did not worship the Thor, Waden and the other western idols no more than Siva or Vishna of the Orientals, Tennyson has an elaborate poem in which the Druid priest invokes Odin, a Scandinavian as great a blunder as the painter who represented Niagara's bow as an arc of a circle instead of an ellipse. The Druids rather delfed the forces of nature. They seemed to have left the east, while the lost patriarchal belief was passing through the first distortion of a rude Pantheism, and to have clung to the error with that tenacious attachment to

traditions for which the Celtic people are so remarkable. However, making every allowance for the Picts, it is really historically true that they were a pretty bad lot, and, perhaps, deserved the strong colors in which the Roman historians paint them. But, with all their faults, they possessed a rugged, brave, manly spirit, passionately enamored of liberty, and ever ready to assert their independence before all comers. They were often defeated, but, as a people, never conquered. Agricola vanquished them; but dared not follow them one day's march beyond the Grampains. He would have met the fate of Elphinstone in the Cabul Pass had he dared attempt the

The portions of Scotland between Glasgow and Edinburgh were inhabited by the Southern Picts; north of the Grampian Hills and east dwelt the Northern Picts; west and south-west, the Galloway coast, the land of the Dairiadians, or Scots, that is Irish settlers. You are, no doubt, aware, my friends, that Ireland was anciently called Scotia, or Scotland, and her people Scots. The Celtic tribe, called the Scotti, was that to which Ir and Heremon, sons of Milesius, belonged Eire or Ir, gave his name to Ireland, but the people continued to be called Scots. It was close on the twelith century that the Erse Scots of as the Mersey, upon which Liverpool stands. Continued on third page.

the new organ in St. Michael's, Toronto, expectation. Are the Home Rule members was. solemnly consecrated by Archbishop who differ from you neutral, or do they enfor the whole day." On giving him the Until recently, millions of otherwise sensible Lynch.

Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell Interviewed by Mr. Redpath.

[From the Boston Pilot]

After speaking of English ministers and parties, Mr Redpath asked:—

"To what do you attribute the change?"

"Ob, the country saw we were in earnest,"

said Mr. Parnell, "and Irishmen will rally round any one who shows fight. The Nation newspaper always advocated our policy against Butt. It circulates largely among the middle classes and I have to thank the writings of our friend Healy, here, in it for a good deal."

"I suppose." I said, " that the election of a man like yourself to the leadership is an evidence of great change in the direction of Irish

opinion of late years?"
"It is very significant," remarked Mr. Parnell, "to those who understand the forces we had to combat some years ago. I always held that a Parliamentary movement never got a fair trial in Ireland before. It always broke down owing to the quality of members returned. Even now there is great difficulty to get sound men to try it

cause he has land and money, he gets elected and never does a stroke of work in the House. I don't think the English would care about maintaining the Union very long if we had 50 or 60 Biggars in Parliament."
"Suppose," I asked, "a man like Mr. Shaw

or Mitchel Henry was in your place, would they allow measures like the Coetcion Bill to pass?"

"They were both in the House when a much which has just expired," replied Mr. Parnell. the action of a Ministry as the resultant of "I am not aware that they did much to oppose it. I believe, indeed, that Mr. Mitchel Henry voted for a certain Coercion Bill."

Henry voted for a certain Coercion Bill."

Jemanded so nercely by the Tories. I regard the action of a Ministry as the resultant of the action of opposing forces dragging it different ways. To produce a good bill for Ireland it is necessary that our pressure more stringent code was passed than that I had not met Mr. Shaw, and I asked Mr.

Parnell whether he is a man of much ability.

"He is very popular in the House," said
Mr. Parnell, "and he makes very able and
humorous speeches. His position in Ireland world prior to the battle of Agricola, fought |-for commercial reasons and otherwise-is near the foot of the Grampians. It was a most influential. His opinions are sincerely given a bad earnest to its probable usefulness

> "Why was he deposed from the leader-"Well," replied Mr. Pannell, "as far as I ultimate settlement of this question can be am concerned, certainly not that I might step brought about more speedily and effectively into his position. I think the feeling among by determined combination amongst the our members was that he seemed too comfortable-minded a man for the present temper and condition of the Irish people. Personally, lords. Tenant combinations bring them to and made a proposition to Mr. Shaw that he finally dealt with in Parliament when the should be unanimously chosen, but it was de- landlords have been made as anxious to settle

"Is Mr. Mitchel Henry a man of much weight in Ireland?" I inquired.

clined.

"He is a very rich man," Mr. Parnell, answered; "but if it were at all desirable to months of its existence, it has done remarkdrive men of his position out of the repre- able work. A year ago the cause was in a sentation, I think Galway is in the mood just | very different position from what it is to-day. now to return a more advanced member. His colleague, Major Nolan, is one of the best and | landlord's feet, petitioning for a rent reducstaunchest men we have."

" What has made Henry unpopular?" "The course that would make me or any one else unpopular if we took it-opposition to the general feeling of the Irish people."

" Isn't Mr. Henry an Englishman? "He is of Irish descent," said Mr. Parnell and only English by connection. Since his late course, however, people are pointing out | Question before?" that he twice endeavored to obtain a seat in Parliament by standing for an English constituency before settling in Ireland, but, never-remedy. In ordinary seasons our peasantry theless, although not an advanced man he is

a respectable politician." "What has been the attitude of those two gentlemen and others of your party sitting on | died quietly in the West, amidst the solemn the Government side?"

" Some of them disclaim being of our party now," said Mr. Parnell. "They have dis- strike against a system which would leave a obeyed its recommendation on the question thousand men to perish that one man may of seats, and Mr. Shaw, since his non-election, has not come to its meetings or consultations."

"What attitude have they taken up toward and thoroughly."

unhappily described by Mr. Michael Henry's spreading in every county in Ireland. Our phrase-watchtul expectation.' In my read- idea is to get the country in a net-work of oring this appears to mean allowing the fate ganization, so that a tenant in Donegal canof Ireland to depend on the good will of an not be struck without a tenant in Kerry feel-English Ministry. The obstacles the Ministry has to encounter to carry fresh measures is, however, a sufficient condemnation of such a policy. It is only to pressure from our side that we can save the Ministry from the effect of the unceasing pressure from the other."

" Isn't that because Ireland," I interrupted, has been so thoroughly given over to the rule of the landlords that no useful measure can be passed without trenching on the entrenched interests of the few?"

"Precisely," said Mr. Parnell. "Even the civil administration of Ireland is carried on entirely by the landlords. They are the magistrates, the grand jurors, the poor law guardians, the sheriffs, the county lieutenants, largely the members of Parliament—in fact, granted them by centuries."
"I have seen enough," I said " of vicious

logislation to unders an i your policy of pres-On Sunday evening the 26th September, sure, but I am not so clear about (watchful deavor to thwart your policy?"

"They certainly do not remain passive," said Mr. Parnell," and it is difficult to describe in words the demoralizing and mischievous effect produced by their action in the

"Can you illustrate this?"
"Well," answered Mr. Parnell, "it might

seem unfair to single out an instance, but I will give you one that struck me-merely to show the unwisdom of a policy that is one for Ireland and two for the Whigs. The Disturbance Bill, as it originally stood, applied to all tenants in the distressed districts The Tories, unable to defeat it, endeavored to emasculate the Bill by moving that it should apply only to tenants rated under £15 a year. The Government, yielding to their clamor, accepted the principle of restriction, but suggested a £30 rental. We protetsed vigorously against an amendment that changed the entire character of the measure, and refused to allow it to proceed until some modifying pledge was extracted from the Government. Mr. Shaw's colleague, however, Col. Colthurst, got up, condemned our action and formulating the fatal truism that half a loaf is better than no bread, announced in effect that he would take the Bill if it were restricted to £15 tenants. You can imagine the effect of speeches like this coming from the representative of the largest county in Ireland, while we were struggling to make a better bargain with the Government. In ordinary worldly transactions between man and man the fatuity of contested declarations of this kind would be at once recognized. The difference between many bad traditions and local influences to overcome. A man perhaps is put up that you know would fight straight, and then somebody who subscribes to bazaars, or keeps a gig on the main street, comes along and be such a method and ours is irreconciliable—and what happened? Our pressure procured the postponment of the restriction allowing the Ministry time to consider the question for several days, and then we got the words £30 rating instead of £30 rental inserted. about £50 rental, and even then we could have stood out for better terms but that it had become a foregone conclusion that the

Lords would reject the measure." "You give this case, I suppose, as a typical instance of bad policy?"

"Yes," said Mr. Parnell, "the other method, instead of getting the bill up to a figure which met many of our purposes, would leave it to be whittled down to that demanded so flercely by the Tories. I regard the action of opposing forces dragging it different ways. To produce a good bill for Ireland it is necessary that our pressure should be at least as strong on the one side as the opposition of the Conservatives is certain to be on the other."

"Are you hopeful for next year!" I asked. "The Government," said Mr. Parnell, for the interest of the few against tee many, have promised a land bill, but they have given a bad carnest to its probable usefulness Mountmorris fell." in creating, preliminarily, a wholly landlord land commission, to point the path to legislation. I have always held, however, that the tenants, than by eloquent speeches in Parliament. Eloquence has no effect upon landwished Mr. Justin McCarthy to be elected, their knees, and the question can only be

it as the tenants." "It was to effect this combination that the

Land League was established?" "Yes," said Mr. Parnell, "and in the nine The farmers lay almost crouching at the tion that would give them a margin of living after a disasterous season. Contrast their attitude then and to-day, when, in one short campaign, we have made the very name of Irish landlord odious, and a by-word through-

out the world." "How did it happen," I asked, "that no Irish leaders ever brought forward this Land

"Bad times helped the movement," said endure, uncomplainingly, hardships that other people would think intolerable. Even last year they would, I suppose, have regrets of English statesmen, but that we came along and told them not to be tools, and to

have his rents." "The people of Connaught, I found, had learned your 'firm grip' lessons very quickly

"The need in the West was greatest," said the Government?"

"The need in the West was greatest," said

"I think," answered Mr. Parnell, "it is not Mr. Parnell; but Land Leagues now are ing the blow."

"Actively to resist?" "It is simply a question of organization," replied Mr. Parnell. "Other trades protect themselves throughout the length and breadth of the country, and why not the

aimet ?" "Do you think you will have money enough for such an organization?" "Money continues to flow in from America,

where Davitt is at work, but sixpence a year from every farmer in Ireland would bring in £10,000 per annum." "Yes," I said, "if they mean business, as we say in America."

"If they don't," remarked Mr. Parnell, they'll stick - that's all." I asked Mr. Parnell who led him to take up

this work. Concluded on third page.

Look out for our New Story, THE CHASSEUR D'AFRIQUE," which commences in next issue of the good Brother and his associates will witness the TRUE WITNESS.

PARNELL IN

Abolition of Landlordism Promised.

A Riotous Land Meating

DURLIN, October 4.-The Parnell demonstration at Cork yesterday was the largest ever seen in that section of Ireland since the days of Daniel O'Connell. Mr. Parnell, who travelled from Thurles by the American mail train, left the train at Blarney, six miles from Cork. He was accompanied thence by a large escort of tenant farmers on horseback. An address of welcome was presented, and an enormous procession, with bands and banners, proceeded to Cork. At Wellington Bridge Mr. Parnell was met by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented him an address. It is stated that the trade societies never turned out so imposingly since 1843. The procession took threequarters of an hour to pass. When the proceedings commenced in the park over fifty thousand persons were present. During the formation of the procession at Blarney, a body of Fenians, armed with revolvers, compelled two members of the Land League, Cronin and O'Brien, to leave their carriage, and kept them in custody until the proceedings were over. They intended to arrest the President of the League, but as he was in Mr. Parnell's carriage they could not. O'Brien and Cronin attempted to enter five different carriages, but were violently ejected by the Femians, who levelled revolvers at the ob-noxious Leaguers with cries of "We have better men than you to sit beside Parnell." It appears the pure revolutionists of Cork are willing to accede a measure of toleration to Mr. Parnell in recognition of his services during the late distress, but are not prepared to grant a similar favor to his followers, who repudiate a recourse to arms for the redress of grievances. Mr. Parnell in his speech declared that landlordism, which was created for maintaining English rule in Ireland and

London, October 4. The Government has received information from trustworthy sources stating that an extraordinary large quantity o arms has recently been imported into Ireland

and distributed to the agitators. Dublin, October 4 . - After the Parnell procession and speech at Cork yesterday, Mr. Parnell was banqueted at the Victoria Hotel. It was a notable feature of the dinner that the usual loyal toasts were omitted. In his reply to the leading toast complimenting himself, Mr. Parnell said :- "When I hear such puling sentimentality about outrages alleged to have been committed on cattle, and get news of the occasional murder of a landlord, we are entitled to point out the fact that for the lives of one or two landlords struck down by exasperatek tenants, the lives of 25,000 of the Irish people have been extinguished." Mr. Parnell said he was not there to apologize for violence of any kind, but it was only just to remember that there were two sides to this business, and that the people submitted to outrage on the part of landlords until submission is no longer possible. When they provided the necessary remedy for the abject and helpless condition of the tenantry, bloodshed would cease, as effect follows cause. He concluded by predicting the downfall of landlordism, which was "merely a piece of machinery for maintaining English rule over Ireland." Mr. Parnell's remarks were not altogether satisfactory to the advocates of armed revolution, as not going quite far enough, but the most radical portions of them

were loudly applauded. LONDON, October 4. - The Times in an editorial article this morning says :-- Whereever Mr. Parnell and fellow agitators go they leave the country in a flame behind them. Deeds of lawless violence are done which they have not suggested in express terms, but which are in full accordance with the spirit, though not with the latter of their harangnes and which they scarcely even pretend to disapprove afterward. The Land League has extended its organization to Great Britain, and branches have been and are being formed in several large towns. A series of meetings will be held in the winter throughout the country, to extend the principles of the League.

DUBLIN, October 4 .-- At a land meeting at Armagh yesterday, there were cries of "Shoot landlords down with Queen and the Government." Tue leaders of the meeting afterwards made inflammatory speeches at Newry, and created great and dangerous excitement

among the people.

Dublin, October 4.—Symptoms of discord are showing themselves in the county of Westmeath.

REV. BRO. ARNOLD.

This zealous disciple of the Venerable De-La Salle has returned to this city from the West, where he has been for a few weeks collecting funds for the establishment of the Novitiate and Training School to be directed by the Christian Brothers of Toronto. His many friends will be giad to learn that he enjoys excellent health, and has been successful in his Western tour. We hope that the appeal which he is about to make to the generosity of the people of the Archdiocese. will be equally successful; and that ere long Canadian.

O, CHILDREN OF MARY.

Feast of the Holy Rosary.

O Children of Mary, come, haste ye away, Andrest at the feet of your Mother, to-day; O, open your fond heart in rapturous love, From which send the incense of prayer aboye. 'It's the dawn of a beautiful, glorious morn, Shedding light o'er earth's suffering, needy, for lorn, Filling souls with a holy, serene, lovely joy, And happiness, Eden-like, without alloy!

O Children of Mary, sing gladly and sweet, Tis the Feast of Dear Mary, and it is but meet That ye tell to our bright Queen, celestial and obasie, ohaste,
Your bliss so supreme, and your glad happy
haste:
The angels, those straphic singers, doth raise
This day, to Mary, their deep, wond rous praise,
And from narps with strings of shining gold,
They raise rich music of sweetness untold.

The blessing of sweet neace, in kindness, bestow On the hearts of thy children on earth here be low; Remember, with pity, the suffering and needy. Extend. them thy rich aid, Sweet Mary, so speedy. Reward with gold measure God's holy priests

For, Fairest of Mortals, they tell us of you; Guide them safe o'er the false, dazzling ills of this life To that bright, blessed port, where they'll never know strife.

Hall! Bright Aurora, of man's sure redemption, All hall! I repeat, with fondest attention, I e'er welcome your leasts with a sacred respect, Then Mary, kind Mother, do not me reject. From earthly affections draw this heart away, And the fire of all human loves kindly allay, Fill it then with divine love, that radiant glow, The purest and sweetest of joys that men know.

Lily of Purity! Rose of true Charity! Teach to thy children the worth of sweet chas-

That central, all-radiant sun, jew'l of the Soul, Which makes of men angels and before their God whole;

Lead them safely through life and its dark, gloomy maze.

To that path wherein lies God's myst'ry and ways; O, Fondest of Mothers! when death's sable

Enviroles thy children, wast them to THY globe! Angelique, E. de M.

Hamilton, Ont., 1880.

One Night's Mystery

By May Agnes Fleming.

PART II.

CHAPTER XX.—CONTINUED

Cyrilla lauchs, and goes down on her knees and assists this new Noah to stow away his beasts; then in the midst of it she seized him again, and a fresh shower of kisses are inflicted on long-suffering and victimized

'Oh, my baby, my baby!' she says; 'what would I do if it were not for you!'

The door behind her has opened, and some one comes in, pauses a second, and looks at mother and son. Then:
'Are they all for your boy, Beauty?' says

a quiet voice; 'have you none left for Ted-

There is a wild cry that rings even to the room where Sydney sits, and thrills her to the heart's core. Cyrilla springs to her feet, recoils, and, pale as death, with dilated eyes, stands looking at her husband.

'it is I, 'Rilla,' he says, a quiver in the fa-miliar voice. 'Life was not worth living for deed; but when are women consistent? For without you. My fault has been that I ever left you. My darling, come to me and say you forgive me.'

'Forgive you!' she cries with a great joy-ful sob; and then, as the arms of her husband fold about her, Cyrilla Carew knows • that her expiation is at an end.

CHAPTER XXI.

Lucy; 'will you take it?'

Sydney Nolan slips one hand gently under the invalid's head, and with the other holds the medicine-glass to her lips. Lucy drinks it with the grateful smile that has grown habitual, and lies wearily back among her pillows.

'What hour is it?' she asks. 'Nearly six, dear. How do you feel?'

'Oh, so free from pain, so peaceful, so content. If is like Heaven. Sydney, has Sister Monica come ?

'Sister Monica is down stairs with your mother; she will be here presently. Is there

nothing else you want, Lucy?' Nothing else. You have been here all day, Sydney? Dear, how good you are, how patient, how unwearied in nursing me. All

these weeks you have hardly left my bedside to take needful rest.' 'You must not talk, Lucy; you are far too

know! you don't know!' 'She says it with a stifled sob, and lays her face against the pillow. She good, whose what may never be. She patient, whose life

is one long cry of loss and despair. 'Oh,' she says, in that stifled voice, 'What shall I do when you are gone?' "I will still be with you, my sister,' Lucy Nolan's faint voice replies, 'loving you, helping you, praying for you. Sydney I have read, and pray in the sick-room. Sydney something to say to you, and I want to say it

to night. Is it you or mother who is to watch to-night with Sister Monica? · It is I. Last night was mother's night,

you know, Lucy?'
'Yes. I know—poor mother,' sighs Lucy. I am a dreadful trouble; I always have been, but she will miss me when I am gone. And Lewis, too. Oh,' she cries out, and a

spasm crosses her white face; 'if I could only see Lewis once before I die.'

Sydney clenches her hands. That cry, wrung from Lucy's soul, is but the echo of that which never ceases in her own. But it is not to be,' she goes on, the old

patient look of perfect resignation returning. He knows best. I will try and sleep now, and by-and-by, when I am stronger, I will talk to you, Sydney. Dear little sister, what a comfort you have been to me from the first. Kiss me, please.

Something besides the kiss falls on her face. Sydney's tears flow fast. She has lost Lewis, lost little Teddy, lost Cyrilla, and now Lucy is gliding out on that dark and lonely sea that leads to the land of life. She stills her heart-wrung sobs lest they may disturb her, and softly Lucy glides away into pain-

less, tranquil sleep.

For Lucy Nolan, whose life had been one long death, is dying at last. Nay, death is ending, life is dawning; pain and tears, and bodily torture are drawing to their end. She lies here white and still, dead, you might almost think her, but for the faint breath that stirs the night-dress.

The window stands wide open and the Jane sunset slants through the thick, glossy leaves of her pet ivy. Over the other the curtains are drawn, but Lucy likes to lie and watch the glory of ruby and golden light in the western sky. The voices of children at play arise from the quiet street, but they do not disturb the sleeper. With her forehead against the head of the bed, Sydney sits in an stitude of utter dejection, as motionless as special trouble may be, Mrs. Nolan, but I

the slumberer herself, and thinks of another deathbed by which she sat, over seven years

Many months, long, dragging months, have passed since that evening when Cyrilla Carew took her new year gift to her heart; a winter, a spring, a summer, an autumn, another winter and spring, and now once more summer is here. It has been a time full of not part. changes, but it has brought no change in Sydney's life. Fred Carew took his wife and son home. Lord Dunraith had remembered him handsomely-all the more handsomely, perhaps, that he had married Phillis Dormer's niece, and so in part atoned for his father's wrongs. There was a heavy chimneyed and many-gabled old house in the green heart of Somersetshire, with five hundred a year in the three per cents, and to this ancestral homestead Mr. and Mrs. Carew had gone.

That was one change. The second great event was the ending of the war, many months after. Captain Nolan, as recklessly brave as that other Captain Nolan who led the great charge at Balaklava, had been in more than one engagement; but death, the the papers after some bloody battle, and go: over the list of wounded, missing and killed. In those sickening lists that name was never to be read, and then falling on her knees, her face bowed in her hands, such grateful pray-lers would ascend as might indeed pierce the

All this time no word passed directly be-tween them. What was there to say? What was done was done-nothing could undo it. What could Sydney Nolan have to say to the husband who had directly caused the death of Bertie Vaughan, indirectly the death of her father? What could Lewis Nolan have to say to that wife he had unintentionally wronged beyond reparation? Nothing was to be said, nothing to be done, it seemed to them both, but to go on to the end apart.

I saw her shrink from me in horror once, Lewis said in one of his letters, in anxwer to an urgent appeal from his sister. 'I saw a look in her eyes that it would kill me to see again. Could my hand ever touch hers without recalling that her brother's blood stained it? No, Lucy, the dead cannot arise. I cannot restore the life I took away,

and my wife and I can never meet.' And Sydney knew it, and made no effort to span the chasm. But how empty, how hol-low was her life! She tried to pray, to be patient, to do good to others, to keep busy and useful, to relieve all the misery she met not a happy woman, at least a good and charitable one. In this she could not fail to succeed; the poor at her gates arose and called her blessed; into the homes of the sick and the wretched she came as an angel of light, but to her own heart peace never came. Always that waiting, hungering expectant look, always that restless craving for the life that had once been one with her own.

Then came the end of the war. Would love that never reasons, that is reckless and selfish too, it may be, fling conviction and atonement to the winds? Would impulse sway his heart as it did hers, and Lewis return to her? Her heart beat with wild inconsistent hope—if he came she

a month or more, a fever of fear, of hope, of

restless impatience held her-then a letter

came. It was dated San Francisco, and was calm, almost cold, it geemed to poor, expectant Sydney, in its steady, impassive, unshaken will. Surely she had been insane ever to dream that a strong heart, fixed in its convictions of what must be, could ever be 'TWO HANDS UPON THE BREAST AND LABOR.' | swayed hither and thither as hers. Once It is the hour for your medicine, dear Lewis Nolan, listening to unreasoning passion and 'mpulse, had committed a wrong he | we know it, do you think, dearly as he loved could never repair; for all his after-life he his adopted son, he would consign you to a Francisco, he said, for good and all, unless something imperative called him back. Whatever happened at home, as usual, they were to let him know. Mrs. Nolan, senior, put this letter in her daughter-in-law's hand. without a word, and hastily left the room. For three days Sydney did not come to the cottage, then one evening, just as they were growing seriously uneasy, she paid them a visit. She came gliding in, so unlike herself, so like a spirit, that Lucy's heart ached for her as it had never ached before.

And so hope had died and was buried decently out of sight, and life went on without

That winter Lucy failed, sickened, took to her bed, and when April came began to die weak. I good, I patient? Oh, you don't daily. Now it was June, and death at last in mercy was here.

The vellow gleams of the sunset pale, fade. grow crystal gray, but the sleeper sleeps, and heart is one rebellious, ceaseless longing for the watcher watches, both without stir or sound. Presently the chamber-door opens softly, and there comes in a Sister of Charity, in long rosary and white 'coronette.' The church to which Lucy belongs, infinitely rich in comfort for her passing children, sends one of her vestal daughters daily, to watch, and lifts her face, such a pale, spent face, in the silvery dusk, and smiles a faint greeting to Sister Monica.

'How is our patient?' the nun asks, as she stoops and touches the transparent cheek

with her lips. 'Easy-free from pain-sleeping like a child.'

The answer is infinitely weary, the blue eyes full of infinite mournfulness. 'Dear child,' Sister Monica says, and takes that colorless, tired face between her soit palms, she is freer from pain, I fear, than you are. What a sorrowful face you wear, my

child. She is scarcely older than Sydney's self. this young nun, not yet five-and-twenty; but the motherly 'my child' comes very sweetly and naturally from her lips. Sydney looks up, and thinks, as she has often thought before, what a pure, serene, passionless face it is, with eyes of untold placidity. and mouth and brow of indescribable peace, that 'peace which the world cannot give.' She lays her head once more against the pillow, with a feeling of wistful envy for that its tall chimnies, piercing the misty, yellow serene peace, which has passed from her for-

'Dear Sister Monica,' she says, 'how happy you are. It rests me only to look at you. Ah! why cannot we be all nuns, and have done with the wretched cares of this most wretched world?

Sister Mcnica laughs. 'I am afraid, my dear, when you present yourself as a novice, they may object if you tell them that is your motive in coming. We do not cut off all the cares of this most wretched world ' with our hair, I assure you; nor do we put on perfect exemptions from trouble with our habits. Our good Father sends us our trials and our joys, in the cloister as in the world, and we must kiss the rod that strikes, as well as the beneficent hand that gives. I don't know what your think I can guess, and what is still more, I think you are doing wrong.'

Sister ! No need to look so startled, my child I am not going to scold; neither do I know what your trouble is, as I have said. Only this I know, that it has parted you and your

husband; and husbands and wives should 'You don't know, you don't know!' says

poor Sydney. 'No, dear, I don't know-I don't wish to know—it is something very hard to bear, I am sure; and it is breaking your heart. Your husband has committed some offence against you which you cannot forgive. Is not that it?

'Oh, no, no, sister! not that. I have for-

given from my heart of hearts.' 'No,' Sister Monica retorts, energetically, that cannot be, He is there-you are here. If you forgave you would be together. There can be no forgiveness like that. 'You do not understand, and I cannot tell

you,' is Sydney's helpless reply. 'I understand this much, that in marriage, best boon life held, passed him by—he was it is for better for worse, till death doth ye not even wounded. But to the last day of part. God has joined you, and you put yourit is for better for worse, till death doth ye her life, Sydney will recall the sensation of selves asunder. Nothing can make that deathly terror with which she used to take up right. When duties clash, or we think they clash, then the duty that lies nearest is the duty to be done. Yeur duty as a wife is to forgive your husband's wrong, if wrong he has done, and go to him at once. We all rave a cross to bear, a great deal to forgive others. If your cross has come to you as a

wife, as a wife you must bear it.' Oh! Sydney passionately cries out, if I only thought that was my duty, what an in-

finitely happy woman I would be! 'I have known your husband,' says Sister Monica. 'I have met him two or three times, and have heard of him often; and from what I have seen, and all I have heard, I should take him to be an exceptionally good man-as men go!' adds Sister Monica, a sudden, half-satirical smile dimpling her pretty mouth. 'He has been a good son and brother, a young man of fixed principles and steadfast will. I cannot believe but that you exagged his fault, whatever that may be. But suppose you do not—has he sinned,

do you think, beyond divine forgiveness?' 'Oh, no, no!' Sydney cries again. 'Heaven forbid! If he has done wrong, he has bitterly suffered, and repented, and atoned.'

'Then, if he is forgiven of Heaven, what are you, that you should withhold pardon and reconciliation on earth! Though a man's crime be murder, if the Lord hath compassion on him, shalt not thou?'

Sydney looks up with a faint cry: but in the sister's gentle compassionate eyes, there that mere money can relieve: to become, if is only the holy light of tender pity. She stoops in her impulsive way and kisses the nun's hand.

'Pray for me, sister,' she says. pray that I may know the truth. 'Lucy!' exclaims Sister Monica; 'dear child, are you awake?

'Awake and listening,' Lucy answers, with smile, 'thinking how good it is of you to anticipate the sermon I meant to preach. Sydney, sister, come here and let me look at you. Dear, what a pale, sad face, so different trom the bright fair face I first saw in this room. Sister Monica is right; your martyrdom has lasted long enough; you must go to Lewis.'

Sydney kneels by the bedside and buries her face.

'You must go to Lewis,' pursues Lucy, 'be-cause I do not think he will come. He is terribly steadfast in his notions of duty, and he thinks it his duty to keep away; but once you are with him all will be well. It seems to me I see the things of time more clearly by the light of eternity, and I know, I know t is your duty to return to your husband.'

She still kneels, with clasped hands, parted breathless lips, pale as askes, listening to the fact from dying lips, that is new life to her.

'If your father were alive, and knew all as

would rein in passion and impulse with a life of misery because an accident had been steady hand. He would remain in San done? For after all, Sydney, it was as much an accident as anything else. Would be have forbidden your return?

'No, no-oh, no! my happiness was nearer to my father's heart than anything else in this world.'

'Then do as he would have permitted you Forget the past, and begin life anew. Tell Lewis it was Lucy's dying wish. Tell him send him my dearest love, and that I ask him to come back and make mother happy until I see her again. Sydney, you promise this?'

'I promise.' Once before kneeling by a bedside, she made a promise to the dying-that, of stern justice and retribution-this, of pardon and

A look of great content falls upon the dying face. She turns and holds out a feeble hand to Sister Monica.

'Read to me,' she says softly smiling. 'My last trouble is at an end.'

The sister obeys, and her sweetly solemn voice alone breaks the stillness; and presently, her hand still clasped in the sister's, she drops asleep once more, quietly as a

child. The evening wears on; a priest comes and goes; Mrs. Nolan steals in to take one last look at Lucy before retiring. Nine, ten, eleven, strike from the city clocks; the street is perfectly quiet. Faint and far off come the night noises of New York, the car rattling o'er the stony street,' the dull ad roll of many wheels. Sister Monica, wearied with a long, hot day's teaching, folds her hands inside her sleeves presently, lays her head against the side of her chair and sleeps. Only Sydney watches, her eyes never leaving Lucy, except to rest for a moment on the placid face of the other sleeper. Then, all at once-it is close upon twelve-Lucy Nolan's eyes fly open, her lips part in a radiant smile, they turn for a second upon Sydney, then close, and in this world open no more. the striking of that most solemn hour, which links the night and the day, the stainless soul has gone.

CHAPTER XXII.

DOLLY

A SULTRY summer night. A great city bathed in amber haze, its towers, its steeples, air, sits throned like a queen with the sea at its feet. A windless, breathless mid-summernight, with all life lying languorous under the sultry spell.

In a quiet room, in a quiet street, a man lies, looking out at the shining stars that pierce the blue air like eyes. He lies on a low lounge wheeled beneath the open window, his hands clasped under his head, quite still, as he has lain for nearly an hour. He is in his shirt sleeves, trying to catch a breath of salt air from the distant ocean. A man whose long length, as he lies here, is beyond that of most men; a man upon the colorless ness of whose clear, calm face trouble has scored its inevitable lines; a man from the gray darkness of whose eyes profound thoughtfulness looks out.

Yet it is not a stern face, nor a sombre face, move, suffering intensely, but still wrested members and said, "Soup?" "No, sir," renot the face of a man whose life trouble has from the grasp of King Death. As convalet plied the guest, "I am one of the musicians."

spoiled. It is rather that of one who has greatly suffered, who may have greatly sinned, but who also has learned to endure. Sorrow either takes all or gives more than it takes. It has refined and purified him, given a quick, almost womanly sympathy with all who suffer; given him a spur to live down private grief in public work; given a new and nobler color to his whole life.

He lies here, looks out at the yellow winking stars, and dreams. In his full and rapidly rising life, there is little time for idle dreams, or vain regrets. This hour 'be-tween the lights' is the hour sacred to memory, when the heat and labor of the day are at an end, and the occupation and relaxation of the night have not begun. The street in which his office is, is retired and removed from the turmoil of the city. Two or three lamps blink through the yellow sleepy air; the voices of little children arose in shout and laughter now and then. In the trees some belated birds are twittering, mosquitoes chant their deadly song, the sharp chirp of the grasshopper and cricket is audible, and fire flies in myriads over the grass plots. Down at the corner some Italian harpers, a little brown boy and a girl, are playing and singing the Marselllaise;

'Ye sons of France, awake to glory!" Across the way a girl in a white dress is sitting in the hot darkness at a jingly piano,

Mid pleasures and palaces though we may Be it ever so humble, there's no place like

and sheis also singing:

A charm from the aky seems to hallow us there. It all blends harmoniously together with

the dull roar of the distant city heart for an accompaniment, and soothes him as he listens. Even the pain the girl's song gives him is not without its alloy of sweetness and rest. It is a tender, little voice, and sings the dear old words with feeling. She has long light hair; too, and blue eyes—he has seen her many evenings lying wearily here, and it gives him a sort of comfort to watch the light glittering on those fair tresses, so like a coil of pale gold, he wears over his

The harpists move away; the girl closes the piano, lights her lamp, and draws the curtain. His hour of idleness has ended; he rises, puts on his coat and hat, locks his door, and saunters slowly away toward his hotel and his supper. The streets are filled, are brilliant with light and color, animation and restless life. Men from every nation under heaven jostle each other in the pava; all the tongues that changed at Babel seem to make discord here. It is a panorama he is well used to, but one that never loses its interest for bim, a student of his kind.

All at once the steady flow of this human tide is broken; there is a sudden rush, and commotion, and uproar, and from a dozen hoarse voices there arises the cry :

'Fire!' At all times, by night or by day, it is thrilling word. People turn and rush pellmell in the wake of the fire engines, and he follows the crowd. The fire is some half dozen blocks off, and the sultry air is stifling with black rolling smoke. There is more smoke than flame, thick, choking volumes from along the street, that half smother the eager crowd. Now and then an orange tongue of flame, like a fiery serpent-head darts forth, licks the blackened bricks, and disappears. It is a large shell-like house, and though there is little to be seen, the fire has already gutted it. It originated in the cellar, some one says, and has made such headway unnoticed that those in the upper rooms are entirely cut off. It is a boardinghouse, and is packed with people. Faces wild with terror appear at every window, women's shrieks rend the air, the engines play in steady streams, the firemen dart up and down their ladders, and men, women, and building. There is no fire-escape, it seems;

the only means of exit is by the firemen's ladders. The man who has interestedly followed the crowd helps with might and main; not the firemen themselves work harder, or hefp more than he. It is growing desperate work—the imprisoned flames all at once break their boundaries and burst forth in sheets and volumes of fire. In five minutes the whole blazing shell will fall in. The firemen draw back. Have all been saved? Only a few minutes have passed since they came. No! As the question is asked, at a third story window a woman's face gleams through the lurid 'gilt-edged hell,' and a woman's frenzied scream thrills every heart with horror. 'The ladders! the ladders!' is the hourse

roar. 'Quick, for Heaven's sake!' But the woman neither hears, nor heeds, nor stops. As they clutch the ladders for the desperate venture, with a second cry of fear and despair, the pursuing flames close behind her, she throws up the sash and leaps headlong among the spectators. There is an indescribable groan from the multitude, a dull, heavy, sickening thud, then for a second

blank silence. The flames roar and crackle triumphantly. the firemen rush to save the adjoining buildings, as with a tremendous crash the roof falls in and the air is afire with flying sparks and cinders.

The woman who leaped lies in a motionless heap on the pavement. They lift her up, and the lurid blaze falls full on her death-white countenance. She is a young woman, and a pretty woman, for the face is uninjured, and masses of dark hair fall and trail over the arms of the men who raise her. One of them speaks:

Great Heaven! Dolly! 'You know her, stranger?' half a dozen voices ask.

It is the man who has worked with the firemen. He is bending over the senseless woman, pity and horror in his eyes. She is an actress. Yes, I know her. For Heaven's sake, men, let us take her where

'No use,' somehody made answer; 'all the doctors in Frisco won't do her any good She passed in her checks when she took that inmp.'

she can be cared for at once!

It seems so. She lies awfully limber and corpse-like in their arms. An ambulance comes and she is taken away, and the man who has recognized her follows, and waits in painful expectation for the verdict of the surgeon. It comes.

Not dead. Compound fracture of right leg. Shoulder dislocated. Bruises on head and side. May die. Impossible to be positive vet.

'She is a person I once knew. May I beg you to take even more than ordinary care Any extra attention-'All right, sir,' the gentlemanly physician says. He knows the man who speaks for a

rising young lawyer, who has made considerable stir in the city by his conduct of a recent popular divorce suit. The young woman does not die, but life has a sharp tussle for the victory. She has youth and vigorous constitution on her side, and three weeks after that sweltering night

all danger is over, and she lies, unable to

cence fairly sets in the hours begins to drag, and she amuses herself in a dreary way, by watching all that goes on in the ward. A hospital is not half a bad place, this patient thinks, as she swallows with gusto fruity old wines, and devours her chickens, and peaches, and ice-cream, and grapes. But gradually it dawns upon her that, these are luxuries the other patients are not fed on. Oranges, pears, pineapples, fruits of all kinds come for her, fresh and crisp, every morning in a basket—so do the chickens and the wines. Now, colored boys and baskets don't come of themselves-some one must send them. Who is that some one? She has not a friend in San Francisco who cares a straw whether she lives or dies—who, then, takes all this trouble and expense? Her nurse is more attentive to her than to any other patient in the ward; has her palm been anointed with gold, too? She debates this question two whole days, then she calls the nurse, a fat old Englishwoman, and demands an explanation.

'Say,' she begins, 'who is it sends me all these things? Nobody else gets 'em—wine, fowl, fruit, all that. Who is it?'

'A very nice gentleman, indeed, my dear, responds the nurse; 'a friend of yours that came with you here, and has behaved most andsome about you in every way. Most andsome,' repeats the nurse, with emphasis. 'A friend of mine!' says the patient, bewildered, opening wide two black eves. 'Nonsense! I haven't a friend in California.

I have only just come.'
Which I think you must be mistook, my dear. I only 'ope if hever I comes to grief, I may find such a friend as him.'

A sudden, eager flush reddens the young woman's pale face.'

What is his name?' she domands. 'His name it is Mr. Nolan, and a scholar and a gentleman he is if I ever see one. young lawyer, my dear-which, hold or young, they ain't mostly tender 'earted, from all I have 'eard, but if you was his ewn sister or sweetheart he couldn't be more concerned than he is. He spoke to the doctor, he spoke to me in the most 'andsome way; he sends you these things; there ain't a day he don't

come, or send, to inquire.'
'Nolan!' repeated the patient, and the hopeful eager flush faded out, and a spasm of painful surprise took its place. Lewis Nolan ?'

Which his Christian name I do not know, but Nolan it is. A tall, fine looking young gentleman as you ever might wish to see, and spoke most high of in all the papers.' 'Dark?' the sick girl cries, eagerly, with

large piercing looking eyes, and a stern sort 'Dark it is,' responds the nurse; 'and his eyes, now that you put it to me, I do not know the color of, but quite dark and 'andsome. About the stern look I don't know-he smiles

like a gentleman as has seen trouble.' 'Lewis Nolan here!' the invalid mutters: that is strange. Does his wife come with him, nurse? A pretty, tair-haired young lady, with a soft voice and blue eyes?'

most sweet at times, but he certainly do look

'No, my dear; no lady has ever come with him here, from first to last.'

'There is a pause; she lies with her brows knit, her lips twitching in nervous pain. 'You say he comes to see me, nurse?' she says, at last. 'How is it I never got glimpse

'Well, you see, first of all you was out of your poor dear 'ead of course, and didn't know nothin' or nobody. Then when you got right in your ead, he wou d only come and look at you when you was asleep, and stop at the door if you was awake. You would not care to see him, he said, and he would not disturb you. Will you 'ave some wine or broth now, my deary?'

'No, not now,' Dolly De Courcy answers,

and turns away her face. So! Lewis Nolan is here, and it is he who cares for her when all the world has forchildren are drawn forth from the burning saken her. Lewis Nolan cares for her and spends his money upon her; and she, two years ago, betrayed him to his wife. That was her hour-this is his, and it seems he likes a noble revenge. Dolly, little benighted heathen that she is, has never read or heard of heaping coals of fire on an enemy's head, but she feels it keenly now. There dawns upon her untaught soul a glimpse of something nobler than life has ever shown her yet. She broods over it all day, and in the restless vigil of bodily torture in the night, and comes to a resolution. Next morning, when the nurse visits her bedside,

Dolly speaks abruptly: 'When was Mr. Nolan here last?' 'Day before yesterday, deary. He don't come so often now that you are getting nicely, but he never forgets to send the things.'

To be continued.

OBITUARY.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mr. P. Vaughan of Ramsay, Ont. The deceased was the son of John Vaughan, sen., of the nobility and gentry and people of Ireland Ramsay. He was a nephew of Rev. E. Vaughan, on the other. To this collection I would add late pastor of Almonte, Ont., and also a grandnephew of the Rev. Thomas McCaffrey, of Mayo, Ireland. Me. Vaughan was in the the treaty. These pamphlets, scattered twenty-third year of his age at the time of his broadcast over the country, would soon make death. He had just formed an intention of apparent the fact that "knowledge is power." studying for the priesthood, and had almost completed his secular studies when he was called away. The deceased was highly held, are so held in consequence of the unrespected by all who had the pleasure of his blushing violation of the last solemn treaty acquaintance. Endowed by nature with all made with the nation—the '82 compact, afterthe higher qualities of humanity and inheriting the genius of his family, his friends were justified in prophecying for him a brilliant career-and this anticipation would undoubtedly have been realized if he had been spared. Strongly imbued with the highest sentiments and virtues of morality and religion, he died, as he had lived, strengthened with the conselations which are superinduced by a good and pious life. Snatched away in the bud of his manhood, he leaves after him a memory suggestive of everything that is noble and

pure. May his soul rest in peace! With the steady march of improvement in science and mechanics, medicine has kept even pace. It now gives us remedies in a perfection of form and composition that the crudities of earlier medical science never approached. Among the most effective of medicines are Dr. f. C. Ayer's Pills-beautiful, sugar-coated, glistening globules-universally known and used as a reliable family physic. These pills possess great efficacy as a preventive of, or cure for the diseases incident to this section of the country; ospecially diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, which often result in dangerous fever. They also give vigor to the circulation, remove constipation, create an appetite, and aid digestion, thereby promoting health. Their ingredients are entirely vegetable, and they are a safe remedy in the hands of the most inexperienced -Macon, Ga., Telegraph & Messenger.

As a Liniment for horses Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment is unequalled. It cures Sprains, Bruises, and Lameness, at once.

A strolling theatrical company was at the dinner-table. A waiter approached one of the members and said, "Soup?" "No, sir," re-

CATHOLIC NEWS

REV. DOCTOR CLEARY, of Dungarvin, Ire-land, has been appointed Bishop of Kingston,

THE proceeds of the St. Bridget's bazage Quebec, amounted to the handsome sum

THE Halifax Chrouicle says :- By late ad vices from England we learn that the Rev. Kennedy, formerly P. P. of Herring Cove, in this county, has taken service in the Diocese of Middlesborough, England. The Rev. gentleman, before his departure from this Province, was the recipient of a valuable gold watch and chain, and a purse containing five hundred dollars—together with an eloquent and fervent address. All his friends in Nova Scotia will join with his own people in wish. ing him success in his new sphere of labours.

BISHOP CORRIGAN, of the diocese of New Jersey, has established the rule that the priests of the Catholic Church shall not per. form, services at funerals in which there are more than 12 carriages in the coatege. Sun. day, when the funeral of Mrs. Kelly, wile of Mr. John Kelly, arrived at the doors of the Catholic Church in Hoboken, Father Corrigan refused to read the service because of a violation of this rule. All but 12 of the carriages were moved to a side street, and the priest permitted the coffin to be taken into the church.

BLESSING OF A RAILROAD ENTER PRISE.

The scene at the ceremony of the blessing the St. Lawrence Laurentides and Saguenay Railroad, which took place last week was ver impressive. A large number of leading French

Railroad, which took place last week was very impressive. A large number of leading French Canadians assembled at St. Tite and His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers officiated. On a wooden platform hastily erected, and surrounded by his clergy, stood the venerable Bishop, addressing words of lofty cloquence to his hearers, previous to the blessing the undertaking; in front of the platform was massed the large assemblage, composed principally of the hardy sons of toil, bareheaded, listening attentively to the words of their prelate; behind lay the iron road with its train of cars, the unconscious agents in all this display, and up and down, as far as the eye could reach stretched the iorest, whose foliage, marked with the changing hues of autumn, was indescribably beautiful—the whole scene bringing one back to the days of early Canadian history.

His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers began his address with a brief account of the fall of man and the consequences which resulted from it. Man was condemned to make war against nature, to subdue nature to his wants, wrest from the earth its fruits, and to bring the animal creation under his subjection. Man's life was a continued contest: and when man reinsed to submit himself to this law of God, he degenerated into the savage, and finally became extinct. Thus, in the case of savage tribes refusing to till the earth, they were reduced to warfare against the animals, and in the end disappeared. What had become, he aeked, of the savage tribes that formerly occupied this consequently had become extinct. Man was also commanded to occupy the whole earth; and to enable him to fulfil this command he was given the genius of invention by which he could contrive means to bring the very elements into his service. He then referred more particularly to the undertaking under notice, predicted a great future to be developed out of this enterprise, as the large tree sprang from a mustard seed, and in conclusion give the new line the Angel Raphael as its guardian that as the angel

THE "DISESTABLISHMENT" OF IRISE

LANDLORDISM. TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN NATION. DEAR SIR,-In the solution of some que tions it is wise betimes to revert to first principles. On lines of this kind alone, I consider, can the Irish land question be pro perly settled.

To assist legislation on the subject, and a it were to supplement what must be a very limited, shallow, and imperfect view of the question which the present Land Commission wanting in the confidence of the nation, will be, in all likelihood, able to produce, I beg to suggest to the Land League-a body whose action in the final arrangement of this ques tion will probably carry more weight with legislators than some persons at present seem to imagine—the advisability of printing the splendid speech delivered by Mr. Redpath of the New York Tribune, at one of the Gal-way meetings, and reported in the Nation of the 28th August last, with one sentence in his advice deleted, which, of course, it would be impracticable for the Catholic people to follow. Every sentence in it might be said to contain a chapter, and food for deep thought and wholesome study. Better instruction, I think it will be admitted, could not be; and I should like to see it, in pamphlet form, a text-book in every household, but along with it, by way of an appendix, a copy of the "Treaty of Limerick," signed by General Ginckle as representing the power and the honor of England on the one hand, and by Sarsfield as representing a short summary of the state of matters supervening on England's gross violation of

If it be a glaring historical fact that the greater part of the lands of Ireland, as now wards so regardlessly broken, I do not a lude to-is there any principle in religion or morality antagonistic to the aspiration that incites to every effort to abolish such a state of things, and to say that it should last no longer? Robbery, massacre, breach of faith, all that is vile, having been employed to es-tablish a position, is such a position sanctified? Is it Communion to question its rights? Who will say so?

Legislation to be thorough, to be just, must take cognizance of territorial dignity and power arising from such foundation as the following:—"On 25th September, 1853 (Gromwell), the English Parliament declared that the rebels in Ireland were subdued and the rebellion ended, and thereupon proceeded to the distribution of the lands, in pursuance of the Acts of Subscriptions, 17 Caroli. This being notified to the Government of Ireland (the Irish Parliament had at this time been abolished for the time being), the Earl of Orrery proposed, at a council of war of all the chief commanders for the Parliament, that the whole kingdom should be surveyed and the number of acres taken, the quality of them, and then that all the soldiers should bring in their demands of arrears, and so give every man as many acres as should answer the value of his

demand !" The Treaty of Limerick having, after William had been driven in defeat and disgrace from before that city a short time pre viously, restored in great part the rights and properties of those who had been by the foregoing a decree robbed, dispossessed, reduced to slavery and want, and this treaty being, as I have stated, one of England's last solemn compacts with the nation in war, is the deed upon which legislation should now turn.—Yours truly,

A MAN OF THE NORTH,

THE WELL'S SECRET.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

I knew it all my boyhood; in a lonesome valley meadow.
Like a dryad's mirror hidden by the wood's dim arches near;
Its eye fushed back the sunshine, and grew dark and sad with shadow;
And I loved its truthful depth where every pebble lay so clear.

I scooped my hand and drank it, and watched
the sensate quiver
Of the rippling rings of silver as the drops of
crystall fell;
I pressed the richer grasses from its little trickling river,
Till at last I knew, as friends know, every secret
of the well.

But one day I stood beside it on a sudden, unex pected,
pected,
when the sun had crossed the valley and a
state when the sun had crossed the valley and a
state when the sun had crossed the valley and a
And I looked in the dark water—saw my pallid
cheek reflected—
And beside it, looking upward, met an evil reptile face;

Looking upward, furtive, startled at the silent, Looking upward, intrive, stateted at the sheat, swift intrusion;
Then, it daried toward the grasses, and I saw not where it fied;
But I knew its eyes were on me, and the old-time sweet illusion
Of the pure and perfect symbol I had cherished there was dead.

Oh, the pain to know the perjuly of seeming truth that blesses!

My soul was seared like ain to see the falsehood of the place;

And the linecence that mocked me, while in dim unseen recesses
There were lurking fouler secrets than the furtive reptile face.

And since then,—Oh, why the burden?—when the joyous faces firest me, With eyes of limpid innocence, and words devold of art.

I cannot trust their seeming, but must ask what eyes would meet me Could I look in sudden silence at the secrets of the heart!

More Alleged Apparitions.

MANIFESTATIONS AT BALLYRAGGET. KNOCKMORE AND KILMALLOCK.

Extraordinary Tes.imony of Witnesses

ALLEGED MIRACULOUS CURES.

BOG CHAPEL, KILMALLOCK.

The following is an abridgement of a report furnished by a correspondent of the Cork Herald, under date of Kilmallock, Thursday | which is cruciform, and was followed by the night:--

Strange apparitions and lights ase said to

have been seen in the little country chapel about three miles from here on the Knoclong road. The little ecifice is a plain square building, devoid of architectural beauty. It is called the Bog Chapel, and is situated in the parish of Bulgedeen. The first apparition was seen less than a wock ago. A poor woman who was engaged in her daily work in an adjoining field saw the figure of a woman on a sycamore tree, near the sacristy. have already arrived. She was accompanied by a little girl, and on approaching the tree the apparition, which appeared to them to be that of the Blessed Virgin, disappeared. The story soon spread that the Blessed Virgin had been seen in the church, and every night since then crowds I give you one store as related to me by a respectable man named O'Hanlon, who is manager in the mineral water establishment of Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M. P. I give the story in the words of my informant. He said: On Sunday evening last, hearing that apparitions had been seen at the Bog Chapel, I went thither. My attention was attracted to two figures which appeared to me to have come downwards. They appeared to be standing on the altar steps between the rails and the altar. They stood about three teet from each other. One was the figure of a lady, tall but slender. She appeared dressed in a brown habit, wearing a girdle round her waist. The other was smaller in stature, and appeared to be like a boy. The lady was standing at the Blessed Virgin's side of the altar, and looking towards the people. I knelt down and said some prayers. When I rose I saw the figures clearer. Two large figures sudenly appeared at each side of the large altar. They were large-looking men. I could not distinguish their features in the dim light. Those two latter figures I saw with the aid of the light from the halo of the figure I took to represent the Blessed Virgin. The apparitions of the men soon after disappeared, and those of the Virgin and the Child advanced until they had assumed the positions they had previously occupied. The Virgin then raised her arm towards the window at Ithe Blessed Virgin's altar, and she, with the boy, who also seemed to be clothed in a habit, disappeared.

Mr. John Hennessy, assistant National School teacher, stated-On Friday night I was in the chapel when I heard an uproar. I hastened up through the centre of the alsle. I could see nothing at first, but after a time I saw a shadow moving from the centre of the altar towards the Blessed Virgin's Altar. It had all the appearance figure, and seemed as if a hand were waving. When it reached the wall, near the north window, it vanished. What I saw on that night could not, in my opinion, have been caused by any artificial or natural means.

Mr. James O'Brien, a respectable shopkeeper at Kilmallock, states-About eleven o'clock on Sunday I was quite near the altar rails, and saw three distinct stars near the tabernacle. There seemed to be smaller lights flitting about. I also observed a shadow of some kind which I could not make out. At the time I saw the stars the church was perfectly dark, and I could not possibly be mistaken in what I saw.

Several other persons could, I was assured, verify the truth of these statements.

We take the following regarding the Bog Chapel manifestations from the Cork Herald of Monday :-

Two cures were alleged to have been performed at the church on Saturday, one of a with the manifestations for the past six woman named O'Neill, of Hospital, who was weeks, and I understand they will be made woman named O'Neill, of Hospital, who was weeks, and I understand they will be made lame, and was obliged to use crutches for ten known publicly when examined and verified. years, and the other of a man named Tim I had an interview with the children, both Harrington, who was lame, and used crutches twenty-one years. .. Harrington's leg is still manifestations of some of the scenes shorter than the other, but he jumped over a of the Passion. They state that these fence yesterday for a number of people to manifestations took place about nine show that he was oured. He is an old man. | o'clock on the nights of Thursday, Friday, The woman O'Neill now walks without the and Saturday -that the Savieur first appeared aid of the crutch. The mere trunk of the large surrounded by men who had a dreadfully the other and the other women in the contree on which the lights are supposed to have | wicked appearance; they were scourging the been seen is all that now remains. Every Saviour, and they could see them frothing it was a new kind of a bonnet and too sweet branch and limb and 'every bit of bark have from their mouths; afterwards they saw Him | for anything.

been cut off with hatchets and saws and nailed to the cross, and His persecutors were taken away by the people visiting the place. going away when one of them returned, KNOCK MORE.

A special telegram to the Freeman, dated

ing in thousands to the chapel of Knockmore, within five miles of Ballina, where, it is alleged, the most wonderful spiritual manifestations have taken place, and are nightly recurring. Seeing that a number of persons were leaving Ballina last evening, I proceeded there by car, arriving at about 7 p.m. For the first time for more than a month very wetting rain began to fall, yet the road was everywhere crowded with people proceeding towards Knockmore chapel to see the apparitions. I questioned several persons, all of whom attessted to having seen or heard of the visions. One old woman, named Mary Montgomery, said she had seen the visions on three different occasions-Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights-and in various forms. It was stated that on Sunday, after the celebration of Holy Communion, the form of the Blessed Virgin, bearing in her arms the Holy Child Jesus, apeared against the front of the altar where it remained for some minutes, and was witnessed by hundreds assembled in the chapel. Later on it appeared in another part of the chapel, over one of the Stations of the Cross, attended by two angels. The Virgin raised and waved her hands several times, as if blessing the people. On Tuesday evening, which was the Nativity the Blessed Virgin, the most wonderful sights are alleged to have been seen. It is attested by hundreds that while the priest was repeating the Rosary a man appeared palpably on the altar, who the people say was the Lord Jesus Christ himself. He was a person of the most beautiful appearance, wearing a long beard, and having profusion of curled hair over his forehead. It is said he went round the officiating clergyman, looking intently at him and bowing towards him on each side. Saints Joseph and John appeared in company with the first figure. The Virgin appeared several times after this, nearly always accompanied by angels. When I arrived at the chapel I met the Rev. John Conroy, the pustor of the place, a most scholarly man, of the highest attainments, having held for many years the professorship of St. Murdoch's Seminary, Ballina, from which he was lately promoted to the living of Knockmore by his bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Conway. He said that up to the present he had himself no personal experience of the visions, but

that yery strong statements indeed had been

made. Proceeding to the chapel, I found it so

througed that some persons were unable to find standing room. The greatest excitement

and expectation prevailed among the people, and several times during the night there were

strange manifestations, including a hand which appeared against the altar. A most

respectable man who knelt at the altar rails,

within six vards of where the hand appeared,

attested in the strongest manner that he saw

it as plainly as his own, and actually counted the fingers upon it. At one time a dim halo

of light passed round the entire building.

shadow of two persons brought out in strange

distinctness upon the wall, and which passed

with a peculiar movement from the south aisle until they stood close by the alter, from the steps of which the priest was watching them intently, at the same time beseeching the people not to become unduly excited, but to pray and thank God for this special manifestation. The people remained in the chapel till after midnight praying devoutly. As I am writing this the people are leaving in large numbers for Knockmore, and several strangers Another Freeman correspondent, writing from Ballina, on Monday, with reference to the reported apparitions at Knockmore says:-Nightly numbers of persons present protest that they see the strangest things, and will tion of the figures. The first person who said he had seen the visions was a tailor named Brown, a native of Cork, on Sunday week when he alleged he saw the Blessed Virgin come out in flowing robes upon the altar during the daytime, which circumstance he reported to the priest. Every night since manifestations have been attested to, witnessed by hundreds at the same time. A girl named Mary Jordan declared to me most sol emnly that she saw the Blessed Virgin and Child come out so plainly upon the steps of the alter that she could place her hands upon them only she was airaid to do so, and that she afterwards saw several saints and angels pass by in like form. Another woman cried out that the sight was beautiful, and could not be restrained from going inside the alter rails to embrace the forms she saw. Several persons saw three of the candles upon the altar put out at the same time by the Virgio, who was walking between them. One woman assured me that in the middle of the night after the chapel had been closed for some hours that the place was all lit up most brilliantly, add that she reported the matter to her husband and others, who also testified to the facts, but on their approaching the chapel, believing there was a marriage going on, the

the chapel, and that strange lights and stars are seen nightly on the walls and windows. BALLYBAGGET.

lights disappeared, it has also been alleged that strange lights appeared in the sky over

A correspondent of the Freeman writes as follows concerning apparitions reported to have been seen at the church of Ballyragget

county Kilkenny:-Since the Feast of the Nativity on Wednesday last the holy manifestations in this church have assumed a most wonderful form. It is well-known here that during the past six weeks almost every day manifestations of the Blessed Virgin have been made; they were plainly seen on some occasions by hundreds of persons, including the clergymen of the parish. The visit of the Blessed Virgin is most frequently seen holding the Divine Infapt in her arms, surrounded with stars and accompanied with angels. The manifestation was sometimes preceded by a flood of light, which illuminated the whole church and remained for a few minutes, then disappeared, to be replaced by the appearance of the Blessed Virgin. The visions were more generally seen from the outside against the windows of the church, and thousands of people came every night from all sides of the surrounding country and continue praying around the church in hopes of being favoured with a renewal of the manifestations. The clergy of the parish have been receiving the depositions of those who have been favoured boys and girls, who saw the late wonderful

grinning in a horrid way, and drove his spear through the Saviour's side. On Saturday night, in addition to the foregoing, they saw His persecutors nail Him to the cross, and soon after they saw two men removing the naits that held His hands, and when they did so the sacred body fell into the arms of a female figure (supposed from their description of it to be Mary Magdalen), where it remained until the nail which held His feet was removed; and afterwards they saw the Sacred Body lying in the Blessed Virgin's arms. At the time those manifestations took place the church was nearly full, and, though not more than a dozen persons witnessed those scenes, the excitement was visible among those persons, they being able to describe each scene—not when all was over. but at the very time the scene was before their eyes; and the wild screams and frantic efforts of the children to save the Saviour from His persecutors moved all present to tears and convinced them of the reatity of what was seen.

THE MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

A writer in the Canadian Spectator throws discredit on the exhibition of musical instruments at Montreal, ridicules the judges, sneers at the stately Weber piano for appearing in such company, and sarcastically asks why the pianos of Decker, Steinway and Chickering did not put in an appearance, whereupon an "exhibitor" goes for him and the pianos, whose

"EXHIBITION NOTES."

To the Musical Editor of the Canadian Spectator : Sir.-Under the above heading a very severe, and to my mind, unjust criticism on the musical portion of our exhibition appears in the musical column of last week's Spectator. In this article an attempt is made, evidently by a non-exhibitor, to throw contempt and ridicule upon those of our Canadian manufacturers and dealers in musical instruments. who, at great personal expense and sacrifice of time, did what they could to further the success of our national exhibition. Nor is it the exhibitors alone who are the object of his uncalled-for and unjust attack. The judges (giving the names of each) are sneered at with impertinence. It did not occur to this critic that the task allotted to these gentlemen (the judges of musical instruments) was a very difficult one, undertaken with great reluctance, after repeated solicitation, and performed without remuneration. But, notwith-stanuing the evident desire of the writer ot conceal his motive, his real object is quite apparent. The plane he wishes to puff is the Decker, the one he intends to ridicule is Weber. The others are merely introduced to fill the picture. He would have us believe that because the pianos of Steinway, Decker and Chickering were not at the show, therefore, " so far as musical instruments are concerned, it has proved a gigantic farce." The New York Piano Company, as the largest exhibitor, and particularly the Weber pianos, which they represent, appear to receive the greatest share of his attention. He tells of the Weber coming in second, which was not the case, they having received first prize on grand, first on upright, and a diploma of the first-class on the It is well known to the piano trade that

two of the piano makers whose absence is thought to be so unfortunate for our exhibition, have, up to a few years ago, been the most constant and inveterate exhibitors, not only in this country, but in Europe. For the Decker piano it does not make much difference. Its agency was held here for many years without our ever having heard of its superlative qualities, and had Mr. Nordheimer not resumed the control of the Steinway and Chickering, we would not have heard of it today, but on the principle that " when all finit when questioned give a most minute descrip. fall we welcome haws," an attempt is now made to supply the place of these once popular instruments by offering a Decker in their stead, but surely if the task was so hard that the late popular agent retired from the strugele, I can hardly think this writer's efforts will be more successful. The public will not easily be persuaded that because the Decker piano is absent from our exhibitions they must necessarily prove "a farc"." Last year at the Toronto Exhibition, the Decker Grand did compete, but was so hard pressed by the square and upright Heintzman pianos that this year a trial with the new Heintzman Grand, both at Montreal and Toronto, was perhaps wisely declined.

Some four years ago was held in the city of Philadelphia an exhibition, at which all the giants of the piano trade met in competition, and there for the first time in the history of exhibitions appeared Albert Weber, of New York. Hitherto his instruments had been known only as the Artistic Pianos. the favorite instrument of the leading musicians and vocalists, and of the New York aristocracy. He did not go to Philadelphia to contend with the pianos of Decker; he (Decker) was not even thought of, nor Chi kering, nor Knabe, nor any other of that class. The one man that Weber went to meet at Philadelphia was Steinway. Proud. boastful, audacious, bearing all the honors of London, Paris and Vienna Exhibitions, they met on equal ground. The ribbons, decorations and medals of forty contests could not avail. Even prestige and the possession of popular favor failed to turn the scale. The little New York musician had infused into his planes the soul of music; the other planes might possess sound, they had been laboring for power. His united strength with inimitable sweetness and purity of Tone, the majestic swell of his Grands, the sweet plaintive notes of his Squares and Uprights, were too much for his competitor, and Weber was crowned the victor. From that day his instruments became the established favorite in the musical world. Madam Rive King, forgetting the certificate that in her girlhood she gave to Decker, and which their agents still publish, wrote to Weber that "his pianos were the finest she ever placed her fingers on." Since then, the Deckers, the Knabes, and the Chickerings, with the hundred manufacturers of Europe and America, have quietly taken their allotted places in the ranks, while Steinway, the hero of many battles, now too old for active service, prefers retiring on half-pay to taking second place under his young and more

vigorous leader. The above are some of the reasons which may explain the absence of there once leading pianos, not only from exhibitions, but also from the coacert-halls and music conservatories-ior years past the leading musicians, as a rule, use only the Weber Planos.

For cleansing the system of all morbid matter and warding off diseases, no medicine possesses such efficacy as Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

EXHIBITOR.

A woman accidently went to church with two bonnets on her head—one stuck inside gregation almost died of envy. They thought

Continued from first page.

The first invasion of Caledonia by the Romans took place one hundred years after their descent upon Southern Britain, and fifty years after the commencement of the Christian era. Of course, there were Christians among the Roman soldiery, who introduced some knowledge of Christianity into Caledonia. Tacitus mentions a noble ladv, Pomponia, who lived in Britain and was devoted to what he calls the "Foreign Superstition." But, all state-ments which bear upon an active propagandism must be considered somewhat legendary, not furnishing sufficient data for historical disquisition. In the fourth century, St. Regulus, a bishop

few companions, in consequence of a supernatural direction he received, to go to the extreme limit of the known world and preach the Gospel. He carried with him important relics of St. Andrew, over which a noble church was built, where the present city of St. Andrews stands. The shrine became so famous that St. Andrew was chosen Patron Saint of Scotland, and the city itself became the ecclesiastical capital of the country. St. Regulus, or as he was popularly known, Saint Rule, labored for thirty-two years with varying success among the fierce tribes of the vicinity. Many were converted, but the desire for truth was not general, and the aposabsence he deplores, in the following lively tolate of the Saint was not followed by that success which fixes the destiny of a people.

The next great figure that appears in the dawn of Christianity in Scotland is St. Ninian. He was of the Scots of Galloway, born in 360. For thirty-five years as missionary and bishop he exercised an immense influence upon his time. He brought thousands to a knowledge of Catholic truth, and built up the kingdom of Jesus Christ in many a darkened soul. His episcopal see was Galloway, and there he built a monastery, called Candida Casa, or Whitehome, which be came the centre of an admirable missionary system for his fellow-countrymen and a large portion of the Southern Picts. This holy man visited Rome towards the end of the pontificate of St. Damasus, and was consecrated bishop by Pope Striuirs. We are told he saw St. Martin of Tours, who gave him skilled workmen for his new cathedral of St. Andrews. Montalembert says that Ninian was the son of a Breton chief, but we will not quarrel about such questions, for, believe me, my friends, if we except the Saints, our ancestors of the fourth or fifth century. whether Scot, Caledonian or Briton, were not much worthy of over boasting. In fact, I am strongly of opinion that if one of you chanced to meet at nightfall, on a lonely road, one of those ancient ancestors of yours, the instinct of self-preservation would move you to take to your heels.

During all the Catholic ages of Scotland the name of St. Ninian was held in benediction by the Scottish people. Poetry enshrined him in the hearts of the nation, while eloquent tongues spoke his praise. His chapels, shrines and wells hallowed many a hillside and secluded valley. The influence of transcendant virtue was telt centuries after the holy benefactor of his people had passed from earth, and the prayers of grateful hearts clustered upon the tomb which held the sacred dust of a true lover of the souls of men! Better than human triumph: nobler than earthly conquest! the winning from darkness and sin of an immortal soul to Christ! And this was the chief glory of the

To the foregoing names we must add that of St. Kentigorn, first bishop of Glasgow, who was born about the commencement of the sixth century. To St. Servanus, bishop and abbot of the monastery of Culross, the future apostle of Strathclyde and founder of the See one." of Glasgow, was intrusted by his parents. He good nature and kindly disposition. Servanus loved him deeply, and called him Monagh, whence the saint's popular appellation, Mungo, which means, "my dear" or

darling." St. Kentigern, or Mungo, did great things for the cause of God and His holy Church in his day. He erected churches and monasteries travelled far and wide on foot, bantized multitudes, and added his portion to those Christian elements which the illustrious monastic hero of the west was to gather together into a solid and compact chuich which should never more entirely disappear from Scotland. St. Kentigern was gifted with the power of working miracles, and many strikng ones are related of him. One, of a pecu-

liar interest to Glasgow, I shall relate: The queen Cadyow received from her royal husband a beautiful ring as a token of affection. Unfortunately her majesty,—and it is the only instance we have ever read or heard of in which ladies were guilty of such a thing. -was given to gadding abroad and to gossip Whether she morally wandered or not I won't say. Montalembert's version of the story is not over-favorable to her remote majesty. Let us be charitable, and stand by the story which says, the queen dropped her ring into the Clyde. I suppose her husband had fitted the ornament to his own uncouth finger before he presented it to his wife, which will reasonably account for the facility with which it slipped from the lady's digit into the river. Now, the king was jealous, and well ber majesty knew-probably experimentally-how heavy and generous of blows was liegelords hand. In fact, when she told her story, he refused to believe her; flew into a tremendous passion; struck ber, and ended by thrashing her into a dungeon, adding by way of pleasant subject for meditation, as he double-locked the door of her cell, that she should be beheaded in the morning. In this dire distress, she appealed to St. Kentigern, or Munga. He ordered a fish fresh from the Clyde to be brought to him. He opened its mouth and there was the ring; and that is the reason why a fish with a ring in its mouth held in the saint's hand may be seen on the arms of the city of Glasgow to this day. Several other holy men, St. Servanus, St. Fernan, etc., labored in the good cause in those early days, and saved innumerable souls for heaven. But still the great impulse of Scotland's conversion was to come from a stranger to the land, an exile from his home to Wicklow for several weeks, giving

iather's house. Columbia, called by posterity Columbkill. that is, the Dove of the Cells, was born at Gartan, county of Donegal, on the 7th of December, 521. He was one of the illustrious Hy-Niali race, and has descended from one of the eight sons of the great monarch Niall heritage of this great family, while at the same time it held sway over Hibernia and the

western shores of Caledonia. British writers, such as Camden, and French, historians, as Fleury and Thierry, have confounder of the great monastry of Luxioni in selves." France, and many other monastic establishments in different countries of the continent. Columbanus was born on the 21st of March, 543, while Columba as we have first seen, was I measure, and I was quite taken aback that

born 7th December, 521. St. Columbanus was born the year the admirable Patriarch of Monasticism in the western church, St. Bene-

dict, died.

Beautiful legends hover over the youth of St. Columbkill, as if the supernatural became part of his ordinary life, to prophecy the sublime career of that chosen soul. Before his birth his mother dreamt that an angel came to her bringing a veil covered with exquisite flowers and charming variety of colors. Immediately after she saw the veil carried away and spreading as it went, covered mountain, forest and vale. Then the angel said :- "Thou art about to become the mother of a son, who shall blossom for heaven, who shall be numbered among the prophets of God, and who shall lead innumerable souls to the celestial kingdom.

(To be Continued.)

of Achaia, left his native land, Greece, with a IRISH POLITICAL LEADERS.

" [Continued from first page.

"Well, in the first place," he answered, " I suppose because nobody else did, and next because I hold that there cannot be a real National life in a country whose chief class are kept little better than serfs." "Then a political idea underlies your advo-

cacy of the land measure?" "Social and political measures," said Mr. Parnell, "are often closely allied. We cut the rope nearest the throat."

Do the priests and Nationalists, as a class, although they so widely differ in other respects, unite in opposing the Land League? I have read that statement, but I have never yet happened to meet a pricet, and only two Nationalists, who opposed the movement. But do they as a

rule?" "Indeed they do not," replied Mr. Parnell. "I should despair of Ireland if the two most active forces of the country arrayed themsellves against a movement like ours. Individual priests may have condemned chance indiscretions, and individual Nationalists have protested that we should lie by while preparations are being made to cope with the English by physical force, but that is all. Every one is welcome to his opinion about the movement, and to express it."

"Well," I repeated, "active efforts have certainly been made to spread the opinions I

referred to." "Well," replied Mr. Parnell, "a question that couples the priests and the Nationalists is, to say the least, inconvenient. Let me first explain the position of the clergy. Politics is not their concern, but they must be interested in anything that affects the welfare of their flocks. In one place they support the movement actively, in another passively, and perhaps in a third quarter apposition has been due mainly to local misunderstandings, and I think it is passing away. We have to thank the Archbishop of Cashel for a great deal. A rebuke from him to the cry of Nihilism and Communism, raised by two of his brethren of lssser standing, will not soon be forgotten by the people."

"Is it true that the British ambassador at Rome endeavors to have influence brought to bear on the Irish hie archy?"

"I do not know. It has often been charged and might explain some of the pronouncements we have had. I thought myself that O'Connell had crushed that out, but while I was in America one of the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries told me that the pressure of British diplomatis had been unceasingly used to influence the American bishops against us."

"The English Government," 1 remarked, misteck their men when they imagined that they could make English tools out of American Republicans. I don't think England has one friend among the Catholic Heirarchy or priesthood of America. Certainly, I never heard of

"They won't find Irish ecclesiastics more was a bright, ingenous, attractive child, of a plaible," said Mr. Parnell. "The attitude of a man of Dr. Croke's eminence and experience is a tower of strength to our cause." "Then, Mr. Parnell, have you opposed the priests?"

"I am afraid we are getting on delicate ground," said Mr. Parnell. "There can be no principle of opposition between the Irish popular party and a patriotic body of men like the clergy of Ireland. I cannot better illustrate this than by mentioningthat at my last election for Meath, his lordship, Dr. Nulty, instituted a collection at all the churches to detray the expenses of my contest. It is true that in two or three constituencies in all Ireland the supporters of my policy at the late elections had not their countenance, and we fought the issue out and are none the worse

friends." "I suppose," interrupted a gentleman present at this interview, "you consider yourself a better judge of the kind of man most likely to make a good member than even the priests

"Well," said Mr. Parnell, "it has not come within the province of some of the distinguished persons who opposed us often to spend their nights in the House of Commons, and, of course, difference will arise. When, however, it happens that there is a matter in which an o inion which circumstances render weightier than that of a mere layman, I have gladly surrendered my own views on a question of policy."

I didn't quite understand this answer, and I asked Mr. Parnell-"How have you

done so" "Well, in the recess of last year, for instance, the Tory Government led people to believe that they intended to give us a Catholic University for Iteland. I placed no confidence in these rumours. The season opened, and then we were blandly told that there was no such intention. At once Biggar and myself began to interest ourselves in Government business. We blocked and hampered them seriously, and after some time a private Irish member having introduced a University Bill of his own, the Government, to buy us off again, spread reports that they would accept this bill. I did not believe them; but understanding that Dr. McCabe, the Archbishop of Dublin, and other members. favored it, I determined to suspend our labors in order not to give the Government any excuse until their intentions were proven. To resist temptation I actually went quietly up our entire policy, relinquished the advantage we had secured by previous action that session for the sake of a deceptive ministerial engagement which I never trust. "The politicians humbugged the church-

man, I suppose?" "Oh!" said Mr. Parnell, "the Tories were of the Nine Hostages. The counties Tyr-connell, Tyrone and Donegal were the private politely refused to accept our little Bill when it came on. They had got a big pull over us in advancing business during our long absence; but we set to work once more and pressed them so hard that, towards the end of the session, they actually ate their own words founded Columbia with Columbianus, the and brought in a University measure them-

"That was quite a triumph for you!" "It completely justified our views of policy, but the new Bill was a most inadequate

The first of the first section of the section of the

the Catholics of Ireland who had been claiming an endowment for themselves for a generation should tamely accept it. protested, and endeavored to get the leader of the party Mr. Shaw, and the wretched set of members then composing it, to insist on something better; but the word was passed that the hierarchy was satisfied to have a long-vexed question settled on that basis and though I fold certain that a little firmness would have extracted numberless concessions, I let the business

"You think the Catholics should not have allowed the questian to be settled in that way?"

"Why," said Mr. Parnell, "if they had held out six months longer they would at least have had a liberal government in office to deal with it. After maintaining a No-Surrender policy for a quarter of a century, I don't think they chose the psychological moment" to close the fight that's all."

"You claim, then, Mr. Parnell, to be in general harmony with the clergy, but hold that on questions affecting Parliamentary practice, and the type of representatives to work out a policy, you are a better judge" asked an English gentleman who was with us.

"I think," answered Mr. Farnell, " that any earnest member who knows the House of Commons can arrive at a better decision on political matters affecting it than those who have not had the same experience."

" Well-as to the Nationalists?" "They are a body of men," said Mr. Parnell, "whose enruestness and readiness for sacrifice I have always respected. There is no conflict between us, and we travel on different roads. Some interested persons may, it is true, try to spread the idea that there should be no other popular movement in Ireland except theirs, but I feel sure that the vast majority of the party would prefer to use their energies fighting England instead of quarrel-

ling with us."
"Had you their support at the elections?" "I should not suppose," said Mr. Parneii, "that, officially, as an organization, any action was taken, but individual Nationalists would naturally join in against the landlords and the Whigs."

"I believe you were elected for three places —one in each Province; by the way, why did you prefer to sit for Cork?"

"It would be the Lardest seat to hold," said Mr. Parnell, "for our party if I gave it up, Mayo, for which I was also returned, is one of the staunchest constituencies. Meath was the place which first returned me and gave me an opportunity of doing something in public life, and it was with the greatest reluctance that I severed an association which I should always desire to retain. An extended franchaise in Cork would enable any one to hold that seat and my friends in Meath have urged me not to close my connection with the county altogether."

Here the ringing of the division bell called Mr. Parnell away.

JAMES REDUATE.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY, GHO. P. ROWELL, & Co., PUBLISHERS, 10 SPRUCK STREET, NEW YORK .- We have received a copy of this excellent work. The volume is of great value not only to all connected with newspapers but to to the advertising public. Evidently, very great care has been taken in its compilation and the result is an immense amount of thoroughly reliable information given in so concise and intelligable a form, as to be comprehensible at the first glance. The book, which is admirably printed and bound, may fairly take rank as a standard work of its kind.

Some men may have little coin in their purse, but this is made up in abundance of brass in the countenance.

"Why are ladies' dresses about the waist sister Bella. "Because there is a galkering there," she replied. "Yes" he added "and often a great deal of bustle l'

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is make of, who con easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandellon, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid, or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

Good Advice. We advise every family to keep Downs' Elixir always on hand. It is the best remedy for coughs and colds ever offered to the public.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

IS HERFBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to Incorporate "The Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada."

Montreal, 1st September, 1880.

HATTON & NICOLLS,

4-10 Solicitors for Applicants.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. No. 448, DAME HONORINE GERTRUDE GAUDRY, wife of WILLIAM WISEMAN, Trader, of Montreal, said District, hereby gives notice that she has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

JUDAH & BRANCH AUD,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 11th September, 1880.
815,22,29,06,16.

D. MURPHY.

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

HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED OUR PREMISES, our facilities are now unexcelled for DYEING or CLEANING BILK, BATIN and other dresses, Jackets, etc., Gents' Overcoats, Coats, Pants and Vests, Bilk: and Woolen MHAWLS, DAMASK and Rep. OURTAINS, Table and Plano Covers, etc., etc.. The celebrity of our work for beauty of COLOB and perfection of PRESS or FINISH is a housebold word.

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Births, Marriages and Deaths. Announcements under these headings will be charged 50c. for the first and 25c. for subsequent insertions.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For October, 1880.

THURSDAY, 7.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament. St. Mark, Pope and Confessor. SS. Sergius and others, Martyrs. FRIDAY, 8.—St. Bridget, Widow. Bishop Kelly, Richmond, died, 1829.

SATURDAY, 9.—BS. Dionysius, Rusticus, and Eleutherius, Martyrs. SUNDAY, 10.—Twenty-first Sunday after Pente-cost. Epist. Eph. vi. 10-17; Gosp. Matt. xviii. 23-85. Bp. Galberry, Hartford, died, 1878.

Monday, 11.—St. Francis Borgia, Confessor. Tuesday, 12.—Feria. Bp. McFarland, Hartford, died, 1874.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—St. Edward, King. Confessor. Cons. Abp. Purcell, Clincinnati, 1833.

ADJOURNED

MEETING.

The Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY will be held in TOUPIN'S BLOCK, Mc-Gill Street, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th INST.,

at EIGHT O'CLOCK (Sharp). Every Shareholder is earnestly requested to attend, as the Auditors' Report will be submitted and a new Board of Directors elected for the ensuing year.

Also, the question of the resuscitation of the DAILY PAPER will be brought | illegal. They know very well that agrarian before the Meeting.

JNO. P. WHELAN,

MANAGING-DIRECTOR.

As will be seen from the above notice, issued by the manager of the Post Printing and Publishing Company, a meeting of the shareholders is called for this day week, the 13th of October, to consider the auditor's financial report and to elect a board of directors. The resuscitation of the Post will also be consider- | constitutional measures to keep the tenants ed, and on the forthcoming meeting will de- on the soil. They, however, have no inpend whether the Evening Post will resume | fluence over Whiteboyism or Ribbonismpublication or be definitely suspended. It secret societies which have existed in Ireland may be the only opportunity which will pre- | more than a century, called into being by sent itself, perhaps for some years to come, of | men equally wicked in the shape of absentees settling the question whether the English and rackrenters. Agrarian murders will only speaking Catholics of Canada will have an cease with the causes which impel the misorgan to defend their interests or not. The plain and sensible way of viewing the matter | a final and equitable settlement of the land is, will those who have taken stock pay up? If they do, a press will be at once purchased and the publication of the Posr be resumed, as all the other necessary material is on the premises. But it would be well for the recalcitrant shareholders to consider that by refusing to respond they will relieve themselves neither of a legal nor a moral obligation, as the company is protected by its charter and the law. Steps in this direction have not heretofore been taken, as the manager did not consider it expedient without first presenting a statement of accounts shewing the financial condition of the company. When, therefore, the statement has been presented and adjuged satisfactory by competent persons, the restraining reason shall have ceased to exist, and the law will take its course. How much pleasanter, then, is it to pay up on allotments and have a daily paper than do the same thing and have none, besides going to legal expenses. It is sincerely to be hoped that the more sensible, as well as the more patriotic course, will be adopted.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Mr. THOMAS KAVANAGE, Old Brockway, St. Clair Co., Michigan, has kindly consented to act as agent for the True Witness in his dis-

Also that Mr. PATRICE DUFFY, has consented to act in the Interests of this journal, in Southport, P. E. Island and is accordingly empowered to collect money and enroll new sub-

THE Montreal Gazette has enlarged itself to an eight page fifty-six column daily paper without the slightest parade. It adopted the new size for exhibition time only, but now that the exhibition is over, it announces its continuation. Other improvements will also be effected at an early date commensurate with the recent stride in size. We congratulate our contemporary and wish it success.

the legacies of Sir Bartle Frere, one of the pets of Lord Beaconsfield. If the author of Vivian Grey were left another year at the head of affairs, it is no exaggeration to say IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, that he would have ruined England, financially at least.

> In our report of St. Mary's Church, publish. ed in last issue, the subscription of Mr. P. Wright, dry goods merchant, St. Mary street, was put down as one dollar, whereas it should of the mortal hatred existing between France have been one hundred dollars. The differ- and Germany, England and Russia, Italy and ence is very material, but the error was purely typographical.

We are informed that Mr. Handford (the newspapers have ceased prefixing the word reverend to his name) has given up preaching the gospel and is about to start on a lecturing tour through Canada and the United States. We have not been told what subjects he will take for his lectures, but it would not surprise us if the ethics or the philosophy of morality be one of them. For instance, it is not neces sary that a temperance lecturer should not be a drunkard.

THE Irish, English, Scotch, and Welsh landlerds are in the greatest agony lest Irish tenants will not come forward and give evidence before the landlords Royal Commission. They were not in such agonies, however, when they learned that the tenants were not represented on the commission. Which reminds one of a committee of wolves, deciding on the claims of a lamb to justice-The impracticable P. J. Smythe, approves of the commission which sends a thrill of plunged into a great war. ecstacy through the frames of the landlords. One short year ago Mr. Smythe and his letter would have been recommended to Newgate. but the landocracy is evidently coming to its senses and will soon be grateful for the smallfavors. The true friend of the Irish is Mr. drawal from the Cabinet was something like

It is with regret we read of the late mur-

ders in Ireland in connection with the land troubles. Agrarian assassinations have the tendency to injure the cause of the tenant, and though landlords like Lord Leitrim and Lord Mountmorris were bad and immoral men, besides being tyrants and rackrenters, their death at the hands of those pursuing the wild spirit of revenge is deeply to be deplored. Nothing can justify murder. Already the landlords and aristocratic organs of the three Kingdoms are trying to fix the crime on the Land League, and are calling on the Government to resume the policy of coercion by rendering Land League meetings murders have been committed in Ireland, the wonder is they have been so few, long before the Land League was called into existence or before Parnell or Dillon were born, but it was not to be expected they would let such an excellent opportunity pass of covering the League with opprobrium. We sincerely believe the declaration of the Irish leaders that the League have prevented agrarian crime, for they have taken the proper course of doing so by adopting guided, nor will the people be satisfied until is made.

are giving due prominence to "outrages" in Ireland, both raw and manufactured, which as matter of course, are copied by certain portions of the Canadian Press. For this we can hardly blame them as it is difficult for them to travel out of the grooves in which they have unfortunately placed themselves, but what we do object to is the piling on of the agony and adding to the "outrages" wherein it is not necessary. A respectable journal like the Montreal Herald for instance, which pretends to take liberal views on most not, as it did in its issue of Saturday last, add an ambiguous item taken from its mail news to its telegraphic report of the day, in order to increase the sensational story attending the death of Lord Mountmorris. From our own exchanges we learn that a Kerry Land. lord named Stoughton was fired at through a window of his house on Saturday the 11th September, and it therefore surprised us to find it embodied in the telegraphic report of our contemporary for the 2nd of October. This is scarcely fair. Crime in Ireland, naturally enough, casts a shadow on Irish Canadians, but the shadow should not be illegitimately deepened by crowding the crimes, or alleged crimes, of a month into one days doings. It is strange that one never, or hardly ever, sees the wife murders of England reproduced in the columns of our contemporary, and yet, one would think, it is just as wicked to cave in the skull of a poor woman with a clog or a poker as to shoot a nothing but the most benevolent intentions. If the Irish tenants win in the con- intensity than men of other nationalities who landlord who bore a reputation for rackrenting and the seduction of his tenants daughters, to use a very mild expression.

THE English papers, for excellent reasons,

It would appear that the combined powers have this time caught an unmistakable Tartar. "Captain," shouted a French soldier, on the retreat from Moscow, "I have caught a Taitar." "Yes, well, bring him along." THE latest news from South Africa is not u But he won't come." "Well, then, come reassuring. The warlike feeling of the Basutos | along yourself." "But he won't let me has manifested itself in a general advance Captain." History does not inform us what upon the Colonists to such an extent as to happened eventually to the unfortunate cap- Canada at this time for the States is another necessitate the calling out of 3,000 militia to tor of the Tartar, but it is not probable he swing well and possessing good arms and the great powers of Europe have caught is shall beat the republic in material possession of the land then held by them, children, and in this complaint he is justified. repel their attacks. The Basutos are reported ever saw his commander more. The Tartar

enough to cause them considerable annoyance, and certainly unpleasant enough to make them wish they had never de nonstrated. It must be evident to the most simple intellect that a demonstration is valueless un- are only beginning. We are only on the It is inconvenient to go back to such a reless, when it fails in effect, the actors are propared to go further, for if they are not their notes are just as good. The Turks are fine diplomats, and they know well they are not in accord on the question. They are aware Austria, and they rightly judged such a patent combination would not hold together any length of time. It was France which first threw coid water on the active policy. Why is warlike France grown so timid? She was not wont to be backward when the game of war was started. Well, in fact, simply that she may reserve all her strength for the inevitable conflict which is coming, and which will soon be upon her. Alsace is of more importance to France than is all Asia. Germany is also growing lukewarm, perhaps for like reasons, and all except Russia and England wish to retire and give the Sultan and opportunity to laugh long and loudly. England threatens if all fail her to "go it alone," and carry out the treaty of Berlin. Moral England! what a tender regard she has for treaties. It is very sublime to see such rectitude, at least in one nation. Meanwhile, Turkey still holds Dulcigno, Montenegro has no stomach for fighting against desperate odds, and Europe is either on the point of being baffled by the gentlemanly Turk or

OF CROWN THE COMMISSIONER LANDS.

We learn from the Quebec Telegraph that the rumors of the Hon. Mr. Flynn's withwho advises them to retain the a "put-up job," and emanated from the fertile brain of place hunters. The Hon. Mr. Mercier was to have taken his place, according to the same rumors, and if so, the place hunters aforesaid might have obtained the situations they were seeking. It is the easiest thing in the world to spread rumors, and it is just possible that if those fathers of wishes were plentifully scattered and reiterated, the desired consummation might be brought about, more particularly if " Mr. Flynn was weak." But Mr. Flynn is strong. He is one of the most efficient ministers and one of the honestest the Province of Quebec has been ever in possession of, and he does not intend resigning at present, not even to please the place hunters or the Montreal evening papers, which give space to their wishes. We clip the following tribute to the Minister of Crown Lands from the Quebec Telegram :-

"Mr. Flynn, we are happy to say, has not retired; neither is there any likelihood of such an event taking place but at his own good pleasure Hon. Mr. Flynn carries as much moral and political influence with him into the Ministry, as any other single member of which it is comprised. His colleagues, more especially the premier, Hon. Mr. Chapleau, are perfectly cognizant of these facts. His administration of the Department of Crown Lands, ever since his inaguration into office, has been one of uninterrupted hard and persevering work. It must be remembered that this Department is one of the givalest importance under the Government, requiring constant attention to bring all its different branches into harmonious working "Mr. Flynn, we are happy to say, has not retirits different branches into harmonious working order. These branches are of a various and multiplied kind; besides the Crown Lands proper, there are:—The Jesuits Estates, Timber Linits Mines Woods and Expests Cadastres ber, these Mines, Woods and Forests, Cadastres, Limits, Mines, Woods and Forests, Cadastres, Surveys, Clown Lands Agents, etc., important questions in each of which are forever arising, the control of requiring skill and application in decision. Mr. Flynn assumed control of this important Department of the Civil Service at a period when its affairs were well night inextricably deranged. partment of the Crivil service at a period when its affairs were well nigh inextricably deranged. His two predecessors Messrs. Laugelier and Marchand were noted for their many mistakes and "errors of judgment." The result was the entailing of an almost herculean task on their successor. The machine like regularity which now prevails—The promptness with which all questions of law or equity are satisfactorily decided—The triumphant bassage of the Mining Act, In act upon which such an amount of study, research and judgement was brought to bear by Mr. Flynn, as has gained for him the general enconinms of the Legislature and the public—The mode adopted for the appeintment of Wood Raugers, whose services will be altogether useful to the Province.—The satisfactory management of the Timber Limits which the sale of the 15th proximo will prove.—All these tell in favor of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CANADIAN PROSPERITY.

There is a boom just now in affairs Canadian, and long may it continue. have written on the subject frequently in the TRUE WITNESS of late, and we have written on it with pleasure, and, though it may become matters outside of Canadian politics, should monotonous, we love to dwell upon it, for verily, it is a pleasant subject. One short year ago we prophesied that the era of depression was passing, and a period of prosperity advancing on the country, and now we may safely assume that the prophecy has been realized. Canada has ail the resources in abundance that go to make a great and prosperous nation; what she requires is imperial ideas, the proprietors of a country and open the avenues of emolument and premoney, or capital, to make them productive. This capital is now flowing in and the golden tide is strong. European cabitalists have any amount of cash to spare, but, the puzzle with them is, how and where to invest it, particularly where, Europe itself is slumbering over a volcano. No man knows the morning he may open his eyes and discover himself in the theatre of war, or, worse still, liable to be conscripted, a rifle placed in his hands with orders to shoot through the heart a fellowcreature, who never did him, or his, the slightest injury, and to whom he can bear Europe, is therefore, no place to invest millions. But, here in Canada we have peace, profound peace, with no liklihood of its being disturbed even if England be dragged into the European maelstrum. We have no cause for quarrel with any one, or any nation. The bave to go with those connected with the isting against the Irish element are rapidly Fenians have long ago given us up as hopeless, and the United States have as much territory as they know well what to do with. Here, then, is the place to invest, and here the money stream is flowing and will continue to flow. No Canadian should leave country, for our word for it, before another year has rolled over, ₩e

higher wages and a more assured continuance | rights were trampled under foot, and, withborers, the mechanics, who follow in the shoulder, and indirectly cried down her credit investing in hundreds of millions in American Canada but has prevented others lending. But the spell is broken. France has also millions to spend in safe investments, and she now comes forward and adopts Canada as her over a hundred years ago she expended her blood and treasure in vain on the same theatre. French capitalists have come, and of phosphate and other mines, the establishrailroads and the commencement of various branches of industry. The great Pacific railroad is also taken in hand by foreign millionaires, and this alone will give an impetus to Canadian prosperity. Of that there is no doubt. Even the the most thorough-going of Grits does not seek to deny it, although he true that Canadians, within the past year, have which always comes first to the States, as does also adversity—but this is natural. The only ceased, but the tide is about to turn. Canada is no longer a terra incognita, the past more of a pleasure than anything else. Indeed it may come to pass before long, that the aristocrats of the European continent, St. Petersburg. This may appear too hopeful a prospect, but no one will say it is farfetched.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE. Ireland is at this moment in a troubled

state. There has never been a time within the past seven centuries when Ireland was not in a troubled state, and through causes fore the League had birth, as were hundreds too obvious to mention, except during the few years immediately subsequent to a civil war, or suppressed rebellion; but a crisis has arrived of such an unusual nature, that the trouble at present is greater than it has ever been before. In former epochs of Ireland's history her difficulty was in trying to get rid of an intolerable foreign domination which which can right the wrongs of a long suffering oppressed her in every shape, crushed her people. commerce and killed her industries, sought to impose a new religion upon her while depriving her of her natural life, and so the quarrel resolved itself into one as between history where her people have to struggle against centripetal as well as centrifugal have more lessure to attend to the insidious snake which is eating up their hearts. It is true both the reptiles are allies, and attack ger from within is greater than that from withlords, the internal enemy, obtain their annoy England with menaces and demands neither optimists nor pessimists are safe proquite unnecessary the submersion of the are the vast majority of the Irish people at it is that talkers and home and abroad, succeed in disestablishing are not in earnest? Perhaps

should govern a country. The anger of the leading organs of English The tenants have risen against the landlords, that it can scarcely be said to have a counthey refuse to pay their rents, they have established a land league, which has money indirectly, for the oppressed tenants of Engvile corpus on which to experiment. Irishman loves his native country with less test then farewell to the great landed proprietors, the House of Lords, vested interests, prescribed privileges, oligarchy and, perhaps monarchy, for all these, and other abuses equally hoary and equally indefensible, will land. The Irish people have assumed a bold attitude, which indeed was necessary if they would live. They are even beginning to go back to first principles, and to demand that the articles of the treaty of Limerick be carried out. This is coming to the root of the

of work. Even as it is, we have none out of out a war or rebeliron it came to pass that employment who are willing to work, and the in fifty years no Irish Catholic, known as rate of wages is steadily increasing. But we such, possessed an acre of land in the country. edge of the good times coming. Europe has mote period perhaps, but right and truth are now its eyes open, and sees what a splendid | eternal and are not confined either to time cr field Canada is for investment, and it is not space. Why were the Catholic landholders only the capitalists who see this but the la- disposed? Because they were Catholics. It is alleged by the Land League that the wake of capital. England has, for reasons wretches who through the penal laws obbest known to herself, given Canada the cold | tained the lands of those Catholics have no legal right to them, and that the tenants have in the markets of the world. She has, while many of whom are descendants of the prescribed. It is then, we repeat, no wonder that enterprises, not only refused to lend money to the Times and other organs of the oligarchy should be angry at the Land League and denounce them as Nihilists or Communists, or that their owners should hire others to denounce them as such. Daniel O'Connell was field of operations, more profitably than when | of course, a thoroughly bad man, an imposter, a beggar and a demagogue, in the eyes of the Times, the Young Irelanders were a miserable lot of contemptible traitors, the Fenians a as a result, we hear of the proposed opening crowd of low roughs, rowdies and ruffians, but none of them were so thoroughly base, so ment of sugar manufactories, the building of utterly depraved, as the Land Leaguers, for while O'Connell only wanted emancipation and an Irish Parliament, the Young Ireland. ers complete independence, the Fenians a free Democratic government, the League demands the land absolutely for the people which carries with it everything else as those owning the land also own everything above Land League has during the nine months of crossed the borders to share in the prosperity its existence accomplished great things. It has caused the good landlords to lower their rents, it caused the bad ones to grind their tide cannot stop itself all at once, but we may teeth and do without any. There is no say this, that the emigration has now not | denying it the people are becoming comparatively well off under the new system. It is true tenants are still evicted, but few years have made it widely known; the they might as well be left in possession for distinguished travellers from Europe who none date step in their places. We hear of have of late traversed the Dominion, have farms from which tenants have been driven taken current Canadian history out of the being put up for sale, but we hear of no purhands of the novelists and the Times, and it | chasers, and consequently we hear of land is now understood that wolves and bears do lords applying for relief. The times have not prowl through the streets of Montreal | changed and it is the League which have and Toronto, and that a winter in Canada is | changed them. The cablegrams tells us the Government is powerless, but this is only what might be expected, a whole nation cannot be indicted. The Government have in who love sleighing and the jingle of the Ireland thirty thousand of an army and sleigh-bells, will come to Canada for a month | twelve thousand of a splendid local force in or so to enjoy a sensation instead of going to the shape of a royal Irish constabulary, but what can they do? They cannot find jails enough to contain 600,000 tenants. It is rank nonsense to place the assassination of Boyd and Mountmorris on the shoulders of the League as the English, and Irish castle, papers try to do. Were it not for the restraining power of the chiefs there would be more of them. Lord Leitrim was assassinated bedeeds by the wild spirit of revenge, and, if rumor speaks true, Mountmorris perpetrated iniquities like Leitrim, altogether apart from land quarrels. It is then the duty of Irishmen all over the world to support the Land League for it is, under God, the only power

HOMOGENEITY AND THE IRISH

CATHOLIC ELEMENT. Widely divergent as may be the views of England and Ireland. That was bad enough | the people of this country on most questions. in itself, but we now arrive at a period in her | they are happily united in the wish that the day may come when Canada will be a nation with a homogeneous population all rejoicing forces. They have to cease for a season in | in the name of CANADIANS. Some of our their efforts to vanquish the serpent which | orators and editors are of the opinion that the folds itself round their bodies that they may | time is approaching when this wish is to be realized; others on the contrary think it looms in the very distant future, while others again there are, who shake their heads and the same victim, but it is evident that the dan- solemnly assert that the thing is impossible ann that the Greek Kalends and Canadian out, or to speak without allegory, if the land- homogeneity will arrive on precisely the same day. The mean is about the most cautious desire, no Irish people will have been left to in this particular instance, as in most others, as for autonomy. They will have died in the phets. But whatever may be our opinions on ditch or flown access the ocean, rendering such a subject, it is evidently the best plan to try and make them realities; if we are all so island so piously wished for by the "his- anxious to sink differences of province or torian," James Anthony Froude. On the nationality, what prevents us from jumping contrary, if Mr. Parnell and his friends, who immediately into homogeneity, except writers the landlords, the granting or forcing of very best way to bring about unity, corautonomy will be merely a question of time dial feeling, and homogeneity would be to perhaps of a few years, for, even according to abolish class, creed, and national distinctions, ferment equally to all. We know one element, at least, in Canada which would rejoice public opinion over the present state of affairs at having this idea crystalized, and that is in Ireland may be therefore easily understood | the Irish Catholic, probably for the reason try of its own at present, and is therefore more liable to become, not only a loyal, but an enand real Irish leaders; this land league is thusiastic defender of the country of its dealing deadly wounds to the aristocracy of adoption, unlike others who carry with them Ireland directly, and of the United Kingdom | to their graves the memory of another flag and have their allegiance divided. Of course land and Scotland look upon Ireland as a | we would not infer for a moment that the come here to settle; what we mean is, that though loving, they recognize that they have almost lost it. We are willing to admit, and we do it cheerfully, that the prejudices formerly exmelting away, and that a better teeling is prevailing generally throughout the country. The lot of the exile is always hard, especially when he files for refuge to a land which owes allegiance to the flag that oppressed him at home, be it ever so nominal, but he, in a evil. Limerick was surrendered on condition | measure, expects hardship and does not that the Catholics of Ireland should enjoy | complain. What he does complain of certain rights, among which were undisturbed is, that this hardship should descend to his

Irishmen is dying away in the provinces of the British Empire-that we wot of except one, and singularly enough that one is exactly the province which should extend sympathy and fraternity. We allude to this Province of Quebec, inhabited as it is for the most part by French Catholics, that is to say allies in race and religion. And yet the French are prepared to go in with the Anglo-Scotch element, to vote for their Parliamentary candidates, and to mix with them in terms of perfect political equality, and rest thankful, even, if their organs do in times of excitement abuse their religion, and call their race an unprogressive one. We venture, for instance, to assert that other things being equal, an Irish Catholic would stand less chance of election in a constituency in this Province, in which the majority of the voters were French Canadians, than the editor of the Montreal Watness. What's the reason? None very satisfactory can be given; all we know is that one of the elements we speak of stands more chance of finding his level in Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba or Prince Edward Island, than in Quebec. While from time almost immemorial those provinces had Irish Catholic representatives, Quebec, until very lately, had none, and were it not that a coal:tion ministry became necessary, would not have one, in all probability, even new. Again we ask what's the reason? Our population in Quebec is nearly equal to that of the still harps on the "exodus to Kansas." It is its surface, including the statute books. The Anglo Scotch element, but, we are literally unrepresented, while the English speaking Protestants have more than their share both parliamentary and cabinet. It cannot be the Irish Catholic ignorance of French, for we can safely say that, in proportion to their numbers, they are far more conversant with that language that the English-speaking Protestants. They also possess a fair share of the wealth of the province, though not certainly in proportion to their numbers as much as the Anglo-Scotch, and in so far as education and general capacity for affairs public or private go they are not behind. It is rather inconsistent for one advocating

homogeneity, to complain of the exclusion of

the Irish Catholics from place and influence in this Province of Quebec, but the fault resis with those who preach much and practise precious little. One of an almost prescribed element may be at least allowed the privilege of laughing at the absurdities and contradictions he sees around, and of which he is the victim. Previous to the death of the late Recorder Sexton, the Irish Catholics of Montreal justly complained of the small number of them who held municipal or Provincial situations, but promised themselves that matters in this respect would mend as vacancies were made. And they have with a vengeance. Let us see. Mr. Sexton of other tyrants by a peasantry driven to dark | died some seven or eight months ago, and surely an English-speaking Catholic, which almost means an Irish Catholic, would succeed him according to the tacit understanding in existence. But, no; the Chapleau Government waited more than a half year, and now Mr. de Montigny is placed in the position. Judge Maguire, of Quebec, died two months ago, and the place is yet vacant, but we are pretty safe in assuming that if it was Mr. Chapleau's intention to give an Irish Catholic the position the appointment would have been made ere this. There are we be. lieve but two Irish Catholics, three at the most, on the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad, occupying very humble positions, out of a host of employees, and it was as difficult almost to get one of them in there of late as if the salary carried with it two thousand instead of four hundred dollars a year. This state of affairs smacks strongly of a modified sort of Knownothingism. It is far different in the so-called Protestant Province of Ontario, where we notice Irish Catholics are not excluded, and where Mr. McCrosson some short time since, and Mr. J. D. Merrick last week. among others, secured first-class appointments. Perhaps Mr. Chapleau thinks the Irish of this Province have no votes, or if they have they are so wretchedly divided that they can be insulted with impunity. It is true that the Irish of this Province though numerous are scattered, and therefore not in a position to return representatives to the Provincial Legislature commensurate with their legitimate influence. But we trust Mr. Chapleau is not a politician of such shortsightedness as not to know that what is their weakness in one way becomes their strength in another, and that because of this very scattering they hold the balance of power, and are capable, when united, of giving the majority to which party they please, evenly balanced and all as are the two factions which govern Quebec alternately. This peculiar strength of theirs would not be made manifest if it was not forced upon them, as it now is, and has been for some time, by the action of Mr. Chapleau's administration. When the constitutional struggle of last year was being waged we supported Mr. Chapleau's pretensions, believing his opponents to be in the wrong, and in the belief he would see the necessity of at length dealing out impartial justice to all. We now see we have been disappointed, but still entertain the hope that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who is a man of talent, will not carry things to extremity, and that he will accept this article as a piece of sound advice. There is hardly any other way of viewing the matter. We confess that this subject is a painful and a delicate one to handle, and would be better let alone, if doing so would not be a tacit admission that our element in this Province was only fit for hewing wood and drawing water as the slaves of the respective political parties. This saying might have had force thirty or forty years ago, but it has so no longer. The pickings and emoluments a fair share of discipline. This is another of not quite so formidable, but he is awkward prosperity, and shall be in a position to give and the free exercise of their religion. These As we have just said, this feeling against of office are poor things to quarrel over at best, and Irish Catholics can get along excellently well without them. It is the contempt implied in passing, them over which causes us a moment's chagrin, but perhaps that will cesse when the good era of homogeneity spoken of by the crators and written of by the editors of this Province, comes to pass.

I look out for our New Story, "THE CHASSEUR D'AFRIQUE." which commences in next issue of the TRUE WITNESS.

Letter from Ottawa.

ADVENTURES OF MYLES O'REGAN, ESQ.

MR. EDITOR,-How the world is degenerating! It is true we have effected great improvements in manifold things, and are every day making discoveries which facilitate traveiling and communication between different parts of the globe, but we have fallen blow over.' sadly behind in other respects. In proportion as we gain in material benefits we lose in poetry, culture and chivalry, in poetry above Where now are the thousands of poems which came annually rushing on editors all about the beautiful snow? Gone; melted away with the snow itself. And the myriads of verses on the leaves of autumn, where are they? They are scattered to the winds of Heaven like the leaves themselves, or buried in obscurity under macadamized roads, while the hearts of their authors are seared and crushed under the withering smile of the cynical editor, who flings their poetry through the windows of his sanctum, or if there is no windows then in his waste paper basket, or if the office is too poor to maintain that useful article, then Heaven knows where. But they certainly find their way to the ultimate destination of such things and are lost to mankind. The flies also grow numb and torpid at this sesson they grow sick in the estomac, the English word is too vulgar, and gradually disappear no one knows whither, without even a scrap of poetry com-memorating the event. I do not love flies in the abstract, and am often vexed with their playful movements, particularly when I am eating bread and treacle in my present boarding house. The mistress calls it golden syrup, which she says is better for Government clerks than butter, but the flies know better and revel in it as a miser wallows in gold or a pig, another interesting amimal, in mud In this way I manage to consume a good many flies which, of course, is a saving for the boarding mistress. When a fly perches on my nose or essays to get into my ear while at dinner, I don't get angry or swear, though if I thought such measures would bring it out I think I would. I am nothing if not a philosopher, and hence I lay down my knife and fork and merely brush the little animal gently away. I once saw a man so ancreat the pertinacity of a fly that he made a prod of his fork at it and only succeeded in puncturing three small holes under his left eye, while as for the fly it quietly changed its base and flew down his throat while he was a pening his mouth in profanity. It was a him to swear an alibi. just punishment and was certainly a lesson to me. Perhaps after all these insects have as much right to attach themselves to us and

Greater fleas have lesser fleas upon their legs to bito 'em. While lesser fleas have smaller still, and so ad

subsist upon us as we have, larger insects that

we are, upon the earth which may, for

aught we know, be itself a very large animal.

It is said that

man is computed to be fifty million times larger than a fly. Now supposing that a fly had a still smaller creature attaching itself to it, and the second parasite had one proportionately diminutive acting in the same capacity, that would, without minimizing any further, give an animal 125,000,000,000,000,-000,000,000, (one hundred and twenty-five sextillion) times less in size and gravity than man. Now, Mr. Editor, if there are creatures so much smaller than man, why may there not part of a second does to eternity, and is una pair of scales large enough for the purpose. According to my showing the earth has no more advantage over a man than a man has over one or a million animalculæ. I know there are several objections that may be brought forward against this theory, chiefest of which is that the animalculæ are alive and kicking. But may not the earth be also alive? Does it not exhibit all the signs of life? Does it not move, and is it not subject to other conditions surrounding animal life? I don't care about crushing your hundred thousand readers with any more figures, but if I choose I might contend that the earth is a sportive animal who is at present and has for the last thousand centuries, been running a race round the sun for a wager with Mars or Venus, and that this turning on its own axes every twenty-four hours is only caused by a breath which it draws. I am sorrowfully aware that this theory of mine will be at once suatched up by Huxley or Darwin, and claimed as their own, as have been the ideas of Socrates and Plato before me, but, Mr, Editor, I beg that you, at least, will be a truthful witness to my claims. Where was this I started from? Oh, yes; flies and the snows and the leaves of autumn. Mine is certainly an original system of philosophy, and will in future be styled the

While walking about the corridors of the departments during the past week I have observed that my approach caused a flutter amongst the other clerks, followed by a profound silence; and here it may be necessary to note the fact that the departmental clerks have to walk round an hour after doing five minutes work. The strain on their oppressed intellect necessitates this kind of recreation, otherwise they would die. In my own case for instance, I have to lay off two hours after tying up a unndle of documents, and of course others have to do the same. I therefore sympathized with every oppressed intellect I met, but could not understand why they avoided me. My sanitary condition is above suspicion, and, as for my moral qualities, every one who knows Myles O'Regan knows that he is suns reproche. In my moments of distress I generally have recourse to a scuntryman of mine who is connected with the Customs, and I therefore went to him for an explanation of this phenomenon. "Wisiattery," said I, " can you tell me how t is that I am shunned, I who have been heretofore so popular, as if I had the Asiatio and African cholera combined?"

"It is simple enough, Myles, they put you attempting to pass a \$4 bill of the Bank of all chemists for 50c. the bottle.

down as being connected with the shooting of Lord Mountmorris." "Me! why how can that be? How could

I, secing I have not been out of Canada business ?" "Well, you have been away somewhere.

You say yourself you have been at the Montreal Exhibition, but although, of course, I believe you, you must confess you have been absent over four days, and God knows what

might happen during that time."
"Might happen, man! what the deuce do you mean? We cannot cross and recross the Atlantic in four days."

"Very true; but, nevertheless, men have been hanged in Ireland on weaker evidence." "But why should I shoot Lord Mountmorris, I who am myself of an aristocratic family, whose ancestors own land in the _____'

"Yes, in the moon. Now, Myles, don't come it too strong. But even supposing you are innocent, it is yet necessary to give expression to the feelings of the clerks of the Department, and as there must be a victim, why not you as well as I? To speak the truth, if you were not absent I would be the suspected party, for I carry a bigger O to my rame than even you. Never mind, Myles, go home and rest yourself, and the storm will

Now, Mr. Editor, I will ask of you if this is fair? In the Department, there are altogether nearly a dozen Irishmen, and is it right that should be selected from the number as the slayer of Lord Mountmorris? There are hundreds of French and Anglo-Scotch clerks, dozons of Germans, Italians and Poles here, yet such is my hard fate, that I am the man suspected. Hard lines you will say, so they are. An Irishman is fully discounted here. They are so few that it is easy to drive them into a corner. During the leisure hours of the officials, (and they are but five out of six) they amuse themselves telling stories of which Irishmen are mostly the heroes. Does a man take a drink of water, it is Irish wine, eat a potatoe, it is an Irish apple, complain of a corn, it is an Irish toothache. And so on. They learn this wit from the poor English comic paper called Punch, which has the tendency of making me cry, or any other intelligent man. Does any Yorkshire yokel eat mustard taking it for desert, he is put down to an Irishman from Galway. If a moose comes into town to be exhibited, it is called an "Irish horse." Is any other betise com. mitted by any single individual, it is always an Irish bull. The English have robbed us of our land, our language, our name, our history, but they give us in exchange their stupidities which they term Irish wit. Even the Frenchhere, and they are many, have the nerve to burlesque what they term Irish brogue, and tell you about a "swate man," the "parish praste." "I'll mate you in the evening," forgetting if they ever knew, that the most illiterate Hibernian prodounces the double e correctly, and it is only in dipthongs they make mistakes. But, Mr. Editor, what term will you apply to the Irishman who follows their example, and who for the sake of chiming in, if for no more sinister purpose, laughs and jokes and imitates in the same way. They are snobs sir, and as Thackeray who was a snob himself and should know, says "an Irish snob is about the worst in the world."

This is all very fine Mr. Editor, but I did not shoot Lord Mountmorris. I know what I shall do, I'll go at once to Sir John and ask

Your's specially,
Myles O'Regan.

CITY NEWS.

An American eagle attempted to enter the Merchants' Bank through a quarter-inch plateglass window, on Friday. It succeeded in breaking the glass, but did not get into the There is nothing owire in imagining this inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and locked up in the station house.

CONCERT.—The St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society will celebrate Father Mathew's Birthday by a Concert and Lecture at St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa Streets, on Monday evening, October 11th. As the hall has been recently enlarged, and no children's ticke's have been issued, a most pleasant time is

L. Conn & Co. exhibited six patent articles be also creatures so much larger, and if there at the late Montreal Exhibition, but they combe such, why not this earth of ours be one of plain no judge came to examine them until them and the countless stars and planets a quarter of an hour after the close, others of the same family? This body of earth when they received a second class andwater is far from being illimitable, it prize for paints, which they did is only a speck in space, it bears about did not exhibit at all. They showed a peculiar the same relation to space as the one millionth system of painting, either white or black, and in different other colors, upon tin. They doubtedly susceptible of being weighed if also had on hand a patent fyle for fyling some Archimedes or other could only provide newspapers, which is a marvel of simplicity and usefulness.

At the annual general meeting of the Irish Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society, held at their rooms on Sunday, 3rd inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously reelected office bearers for the ensuing twelve months:—N. Walsh, Esq., J. P., President; Thomas Gaynor, Esq., Vice-President; Terence Butler, Esq., Treasurer; and Denis Murney, Esq., Secretary. We congratulate the poor and distressed, and their beneractors, on the re-election of the above named gentlemen, who have earned the thanks of our people generally for the z-al they have shewn on all occasions in this noble and charitable institution.

LAGROSSE. - The financial result of the tournament recently held in connection with the exhibition was very gratifying. The money received by the committee was expended as follows:-\$80 to the Montreal Club for the use of their ground, \$80 to the Shamrocks for the use of their grounds, \$250 for thirteen gold medals for the Shamrock team, who won the senior championship, \$75 for the thirteen silver medals for the Independent team, winners of the junior championship, \$115 to defray the cost of bringing on the Caughnawaga and St. Regis teams, and the surplus on \$170 was divided between the Montreal, Shamrock and Independent Clubs, the two former receiving two-fifths each, and the latter onefifth of the amount.

THE SHANROCK LACROSSE TEAM sustained a crushing defeat at the hands of their old rivals from Toronto, on Saturday last. The Toronto men took three straight games inside of seven minutes, and this not including the time necessary for intervals between games. The result astonished everyone, most of all perhaps the victors themselves, although they had prepared themselves to win. Only three times during the three games did the Shmrocks carry the ball on their lacrosses, and then but for a short time. The Toronto men had everything their own way throughout. The surprising result gave place to all kinds of rumors, not the least absurd of which was that the champions sold the game. There was a large crowd on the grounds, and the cheering from Toronto sympathisers that went up when the last game ended was immense. A return match will be played at Toronto on October the 16th.

AGAIN ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING .- Etienne Papin, who was arrested a day or two ago for | that nature existed. It can now be had at troduced by their successors. The diplomas

British North America as one good for \$10, and subsequently discharged for want of evidence, was re-arrested on Saturday afternoon on a similar charge. A man named Spence, lately, have had anything to do with that proprietor of a cigar store on St. Mary street. reading in the papers an account of the case above alluded to, recollected having been swindled a few days previous, by a man who gave him as a \$10 bill of the Bank of Hochelaga, a note of just half that denomination. The figures five prominent in the bill, had been defaced and made to look like tens. It occurred to him that Papin might be the man he was anxious to find. Accordingly he enquired of Sergt. Hilton, at Chaboillez square station, and found that the appearance of the recent prisoner corresponded with that of the man who had swindled him. The detectives were notified and Papin was soon restored to his former quarters in the gaol.

THE second division of the Superior Court was filled on Monday with representatives o the boot and shoe trade, interested in the case of Fogarty Bros. vs. Ames & Holden. The Hon. Justice Johnson presided. The plaintiffs complain that the defendants, in manufacturing boots and shoes, used the seam called "the Gordian seam," acquired by Fogarty Bros. from the original patentee, the said seem being a new and useful invention in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The defendants, Ames & Holden, claim that there is no novelty in the invention, but that it had been known and in public use in the United States and elsewhere prior to the date of the plaintiffs' title. Numerous witnesses were examined on the part of the plaintiffs to prove that the Gordian seam was a great improvement on the old method of manufacturing boots and shoes, through the number of seams used and the manner applying them. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence, some of whom admitted the novelty of the seam, and that it was an improvement upon the old style, but stated that it involved greater expense. The counsel for the plaintiff exof these witnesses was held by the Judge to be unnecessary, as no proof had been made by the defendant of their plea that the seam had been publicly known and in general, either in the States or Canada. Mr. L. A. Anger, for the plaintiff, Mr. Edward Carter, Q.C., counsel; Mr. Maclaren, Q.C., for the defondant.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON, of Kingston, has come to Montreal intent upon teaching English gramma, on philosophical principles by a system he terms the "language delineator." The Professor lectured on the subject on Saturday in Professor Baillot's Hall, St. Catherine street, to a small but select audience. He gave illustrations of his system on a black-board. Professor Johnson's instrument was not shown, but is a piece of mechanicism, exhibiting in its various parts, relations to each other corresponding to the relations which exist between words in a sentence, and presenting to the eye of the pupil, in simple and impressive manner, these relations. By means of such a system, the usually dry and difficult subject of "grammar" is pleasanaly taught, even to the youngest child, who speedily becomes interested and enjoys his lesson. After Professor Johnson had concluded, several gentlemen present made a few remarks, expressing their satisfaction at the system, its beauty and simplicity, among them the Rev. Hugh Johnson, who gave a practical testimony to the value of the system, his own children having taken lessons, and shown a wonderfully quick apprehension of the subject. Professor Johnson announced that he would form classes for a course of twenty lectures, in which his system would be fully unfolded, and a number of names were given to form the nucleus of such a The subject is certainly au interesting one, and the class in need of the benefits of the system both numerous and wealthy.

Mr. M. C. Healy, writes as follows to the edition of an evening contemporary:—

Sir,—The low standing of a number of our banks for the pastfew years, causing the ruin of many whose investments were swept away like last year's snow, may be traced in a great measure to the incapacity of bank officials, unacquainted even with the first principles of financial science, and better oualified to conduct shaving shops in St. Francois Xavier street than to manage the finances of banks.

To cuard the public for the future against placing funds in any but monetary institutions managed on scientific principles, the following little problem in interest is submitted to the public, the solution of which by bank officials will give evidence of their ability to discharge the duties devolving upon them.

Prob—A banking institution lends \$2,000 at five per cent, per annum, compound interest.

Prob—A banking institution lends \$2,000 at five per cent. per annum, compound interest, which the borrower is to pay off by quarterly payments, viz: one dollar at the end of the first quarter, two dollars at the end of the second, three dollars at the end of the third, and so on. At what time will the debt be the greatest pos-sible? How much will the debt be when it is the

greatest?

Mr. Healy is one of our leading teachers of mathematics; he throws this problem out for the benefit of those who, he thinks, should know, but perhaps do not.

Look out for our New Story, THE CHASSEUR D'AFRIQUE." which commences in next issue of the TRUE WITNESS.

The following letter, which appeared in Friday's Globe, cannot be flattering to Principal McVicar, who is now a much condemned

SIR.—In his reply to the Rev. Father Stafford, Dr. McVicar seems to assume that the remarks in his lecture, which may fairly be considered offensive to Roman Catnolics, were endorsed by the teachers whom he addressed, inasmuch as they passed a "bearty vote of thanks" to the lecturer. As I was President of the Association when the lecture was delivered, I think it only fair to myself and to the teachers whom I had the honour to represent, to say that Dr. McVicar's impression on this point is entirely wrong. The opinion was, in fact, very generally expressed that the part of the lecture referred to was quite out of place. Dr. McVicar has, I fear, attached two great weight to a mirely formal act of courtesy. Without doubt we all heartily sympathized with his desire to enforce the claims of moral education, and appreciated, in the main, his efforts in that direction; but had he been an ordinary member, and not a distinguished guest of the association, disparaging remarks in reference to any religious denomination would have called forth unmistakable manifestations of disapprobation. I have attended hundreds of Teachers' Association in Ontarda, and I have SIR,-In hisreply to the Rev. Father Stafford have called forth unmistakable manif-stations of disapprobation. I have attended hundreds of Teachers' Association in Ontario, and I have never yet witnessed an attack on Catholicism, or heard a word utlered that could be regarded as an insuit to his religion by the most devout Catholic. I believe in a word, that the teachers of Ontario, a body, are admirably free from that curse of Christendom—sectarian bigotry.

Yours, &c.

J. A. MCLELLAN, Sept. 28, 1880.

THE Freeman's Journal has spread an announcement that the Pope has named Bishop Michael Corrignan, of Newark, to be Coadjutor of the Bishop of New York, with the right of succession, and with the title of Archbishop in partibus in fidelium. The appointment gives great satisfaction here.

The ancient Hebrews were famous for their beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews delight in cultivating that most ornamental of all ornaments. It may have been that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer was then in

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, September 30 .- A Dublin correscondent says the state of the country having been anxiously considered by the Executive, no decided action will be taken before a Cabinet council. Private accounts say the state of the West is very alarming. It is, well known that other landlords are marked out for assassination on the first opportunity. Dublin, September 30.—Lord Mountmorris who was found assassinated at Rusheen, County Galway, was buried to-day at Monkstown, near Dublin. A vast assemblage of people was present. Rev. Mr. Mahaffey officiated, and in his remarks said that the moral sense of the Irish people had become so perverted by the teaching of the Land League orators and Nationalist newspapers that they regarded murder with indifference, and asked why our English rulers seemed unconscious of such matters. A murmur of dissent from the priest's statement ran through the audience. The Dublin papers of this afternoon deprecate in strong terms the utterances of the Rev. gentleman, and call attention to the fact that murders are less frequent in Ireland, in proportion to population, than any other country; that the people are naturally keenly sensitive to the crime of taking life, and that while murder is always to be condemned and abjured as a means of attaining any end whatever, still, it should not be forgotten that the slaying of both Lord Leitrim and Lord Mountmorris was caused by alleged offences on their part of a heinous character against their tenants, and was therefore not a national nor agrarian but a personal matter. London, October 3 .- The social warfare in

reland grows in intensity. The murder of Viscount Mountmorris indicates the presence of the worst passions and the likelihood of a serious revolt among the discontented peasantry. Lord Mountmorris was a poor, unknown nobleman, unpopular as landlord, magistrate, amined witnesses in rebuttal, but the evidence and neighbor. The motive of murder is a of these witnesses was held by the Judge to subject of general discussion. Everybody in England denounces the crime as agrarian, and many call for coercive measures. The Irish organs declare that it was in no way connected with the land agitation, and urge the Government to regist the demand for ventession. The national papers are extremely violent. One of them rails at the malignant blood guiltiness of those who maintain the "satanic systen as a gaping gate of heli in the land." The Cabinet came to no decision on Irish matters at the recent meeting. It is possible that the Eastern and Irish questions may render necessary a special session of Parliament in November. Ireland will be given respite till then. The Lord-Lieutenant has issued a circular which indicates that although the Liberal Government is, to quote O'Donnell, "a friendly administration," it has the iron hand of law and order beneath the silken glove of conciliation. A powerful party in the Cabinet are opposed to any coercive legislation; but, should the Land Leaguers continue their wild speeches and peasantry commit more outrages, the cry for coercion throughout England and the north of Ireland will overcome all the conciliatory tendencies of the Gladstone Government. Rev. Mr. Kane's counter-agitation has caused good-humored curiosity. The last heard from the reverend minister of peace was a proposition to arm 200,000 Protestants and march on Dublin.

Dunlin, October 4 .- An exciting scene occurred at Enusmore, Connemara, on Saturday.

About eight hundred men, armed with sticks, assembled to prevent by force the service of notices to quit on sixteen tenants. Eighty police, under the command of Mr. Parkinson, R. M., guarded the process-server, who was hooted. The police were ordered to advance with fixed bayonets, when a priest stood between the police and the people, and begged them not to resist the police, Mr. M. C. HEALY, writes as follows to the as it was useless. The people reluctantly gave way, and the notices were posted. Brennan, of the Land League, also begged them not to use physical resistance to the police, as they would be shot down. The men then formed four deep, and marched after the police. As the notices were being posted they surrounded one house, and told the police they would sell their lives. The Riot Act was then produced, and a few words read. The magistrate then expostulated with the people, and the Rev. Mr. Flannery again appeared and implored them to retire. Yielding to his entreaty and that of the magistrate the people at length gave way, and the law was carried

out without bloodshed. The manager of one establishment in Dublin stated that he sold 1,400 rifles in a short period. In Belfast, Remington breach-loaders are advertised for fifteen shillings each, and in small country towns, especially in the west, there is a brisk trade in Sniders.

DUBLIN, October 3.-Ryan Folly, a farmer in Ballinlogter, county sligo, has been murdered. One Boylan, a process server, was murdered at Cross Moylan, county Armagh.

LONDON, October 3 .- A despatch from Kilkenny, Ireland, says that ten thousand people were present at a demonstration of the Land League held vesterday, at which Mr. Parnell was the principal speaker. Nothing disorderly occurred.

London, October 3.—A despatch from Pesth says that at a recent sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday, M. Tisza, Minister of the Interior, replying to a question, said: "I cannot foretell what will be done, but a disembarkment of troops at Dulcignó will be effected."

London, October 2.—The Texas cattle fever has made its appearance in Essex.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Mr. McA.thur, M. P., for Lambeth, has been elected Lord Mayor of London. It is again said that the Papal Nuncio will leave France if the decrees are enforced.

Two French officers are in Toronto, purchasing remounts for the French cavalry.

The British Government at a Cabinet meet. ing, decided against the renewal of the Coercion Act in Ireland. The Brazilian subsidy for a line of steamers

to run between the Dominion and Brazil has passe the House of Deputies. The Rev. Ladies of the Ursuline Convent,

it is said, contemplate the establishment of a branch of their institution at Levis.

The Prussian Government have asked that state of siege be declared in Leipsig and Hamburg, as being hotbeds of Socialism. The rumor that the Papal Nuncio intended

eaving France on the accession of the new Ministry, appears to be without foundation. In view of the Irish and Eastern troubles many people in England are urging the advisability of calling a November session of Parliament.

The schools in France formerly owned and directed by the Jesuits are to be re-opened this week prior to the holidays. It will be remembered that the Jesuits sent out circulars announcing that no change in the eduvogue, but it is almost certain something of cational system of the schools would be in-

closely examined by the Government, and should it be discovered that any Jesult is teaching in disguise, he will be ruthlessly

ejected. It is understood that the Quebec Cabinet decided not to lease the Q., M., O., & O. Railway for the present, and that H. A. Wing, of the Pacific syndicate, made the best offer.

The election in Brome County, Quebec, has been postponed on account of an informality. The candidates in the field are Dr. Prime and D. Manson, Conservative, and S. Fisher, Liberal.

It is stated that Mr. J. O. Archambault will probably be sent to Rome in connection with the existing difficulties between Laval University and the School of Medicine and Surgery.

At St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Monday night, 2.000 people were present on the occasion of the blessing of the new organ by the Messrs. Warren, of Toronto, and cost \$10,000.

There seems every reason to believe that the schooners Ocean Wave, of Picton, and Great | that "Baron Bothschild speaks encouragingly Western, of Porf Hope, were capsized at the eastern end of Lake Ontario in Wednesday's gale, and that the crews were both lost, some | married to Mile. Blanc early this month, holds nine or ten men in all.

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Personal.

-Sir A. T. Galt is in Ottawa.

-Lord Ripon is becoming popular in India. -The surname of Lord Mountmorris was Montmorency.

-The Empress of Austria will visit Killarney this fall.

-Vennor predicts snow between Sunday and Wednesday.

-M. de Montigny has been appointed Recorder of Montreal.

-Sir Charles and Lady Tupper arrived in Canada on Saturday. -Father Tom Burke is once more in the

full vigor of his health. -Right Hon. Mr. Childers has paid a visit

to the County Donegal. -Hon. Mr. Chapleau will not enter the

Dominion Cabinet yet awhile. -Jay Gould has purchased the New York World for less than \$400,000.

-It is estimated that the census will show 10,000,000 Catholics in the States.

-English ladies of rank are now in the habit of taking their morning drams. -Bancroft, the American historian, celc-

brated his 80th birthday on Sunday. -The Italian Government tear that Gari-

baldi is bent on revolutionary mischief. -The jury have acquitted the prisoner Dolan, charged with the murder of Larkin.

-Patricio O'Ryan is Captain-General of Madrid. He is the grandson of a '98 man. -It is not true that the Hon. Mr. Flynn intends withdrawing from the Quebec Cabinet.

-Mr. Eddy, the Hull manufacturer, intends establishing a match factory in Ogdensburg. -G. W. Desveux, ex-Governor of the Fiji Islands, is said to be a member of the Canadian bar.

-It is said the Hon. Hector Langevin will be knighted immediately on the arrival of the Governor Ceneral at the Capital.

-Sir Charles Dilke is strongly opposed to coercion act in Ireland, while the Marquis of Hartington as strongly advocates it. offered General Roberts mother and sister permanent appointments at Buckingham

-Mr. J. D. Merrick has been appointed sheriff of the United counties of Prescott and Russell by the Ontario Government. Mr. Merrick is an Irish Catholic.

-Mr. Blake, M. P. for Waterford, Ireland. is at present travelling on this continent with a view of finding ont whether Canada or the States is the best field for emigration.

-Lady Lytton has written and published a book in which she calls the late Lord a loathsome brute, the present one a mean hound. Charles Dickens a vulgar blackguard, and the Queen worse than all three put together.

-Mr. Chester Glass, of London, Ont., is expected home at an early date from his tour round the world. Mr. Glass need not be ashamed of the fifty letters he wrote to the London Advertizer. They are the productions of a man of high literary talent.

-Sir F. Roberts, the hero of Candahar, is the son of a clergyman of the Irish Church in Waterford. His brother, Samuel U. Roberts, is one of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. Sir F. Roberts is a member of the order of Good Templars, and a staunch testotaler. He has a good templar lodge attached to every regiment under his command. Sir Garnet Wolseley is also a total abstainer.

IT is rumored that it is the intention of Laval University to close the two faculties of Law and Medicine in Quebec, and to keep in this city only the two faculties of Theology and of Art. In that case the two faculties of Law and Medicine would be in Montreal only.—Quebec Paper.

Ar a meeting of the Irish Land League of San Francisco, held at Irish-American Hail. to make final preparations for the reception of Michael Davitt, the president, D. F. Toohey, read the following letter from Archbishop Allemany :---

San Francisco, September, 1880. My Dear Marquis,—I beg to thank you most cordially for your kind inv. tation to attend and address a mass meeting to be held in honor of the creeption of the distinguished Irish pairiot, Michael Davitt. My ecclesiastical duties generally call me out of the city on Saturdays and Sundays, hence I regret that I cannot promise myself the pleasure of assisting personally at the mass meeting, but in spirit I will be with you and with your holy measures for the noble cause of your country and our God in which Ireland, with Spain, stands pre-eminent. Most respectfully, espectfully,

† J. S. ALLEMANY, Archbishop of San Francisco. Marquis D. J. Oliver, Caairman.

A Young Irishman named Ryan, after an absence of seven or eight years in California, came home a few days ago and purchased a ceedingly efficacious. When influenza is homestead for his mother and sisters, who are residing in Ottawa. When the property was knocked down-the homestead was purchased | the blood, remove all obstructions to its free at auction-to the unknown, many thought that the simple looking young man would never pay for it, but the purchaser forked over the full price in \$100 bills to the amount | the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Such of \$7,500; and when the truth became known, it turned out that he and his brother are worth \$6,000,000, and associates of the moneytroduced by their successors. The diplomas king, Vanderbilt.—Uttawa Correspondent of ously and permanently afflicted in most countries of the new Professors are, it seems, to be very Prish Canadian.

ROUND THE WORLD.

-The Canadian census will be taken in April next simultaneously with that of Britain and her colonies.

-The Rev. Dr. Tyng says that Spurgeon is not at all like Henry Ward Beecher. So much the better for Spurgeon.

-Spain, with only 17,000,000 of inhabitants turns out yearly twice as much wheat as does Italy with 28,000,000 of inhabitants.

-Lord Francis Conyngham, ex-Home Rule member for Clare, died in Scotland on the 14th September. He was born in 1832.

-The United States is at present covered with "329," commemorative of the \$329 Garfield is alleged to have received from Oakes Ames.

-"lf you shoot my dog I'll shoot you," said Van Buren to Hunt, at Tuscola, Ill. by Archbishop Lynch. The organ was built The dog and Hunt in a minute lay dead on the ground. -The debt of Italy is now nearly two bil-

lions of dollars, yet a Rome journal reports of our finances!" -- Prince Roland Bonsparte, who is to be

a commission in the army of the French republic as Sub-Lieutenant of artillery. -The London Times says that the bills

which the House of Lords rejects may be few,

but the number which it prevents from being brought forward at all are probably not -Prince Albert Victor and Prince George have joined their old ship, the Bachante, for

another long cruise of ten months. They start first for Vigo. Their father, the Frince of Wales, saw them off. -Prince Gortchakoff, who is a terrible

sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia, has engaged quarters at Palermo for the winter. Russian doctors say he could not survive another winter at St. Petersburg.

-A girl was frightened to death by a dream, at West Chester, Pa. Sue was recovering from typhold fever, and was so weak that awakening in terror, the violent action of her heart proved instantly fatal.

-A minstrel performer proudly advertises himself in the amusement papers as the largest-mouthed comedian world," and adds: " Many envy and imitate me, but there is none can compete with

-There is a lively demand at Wilkesbarre, Pa., for plaster from Knock chapel since Katio Miles, who had all her life been a helpless cripple, reported herself cured in a single night by bathing her deformed foot with the solution. -Sarah Bernhardt is making a sensation

in Europe over the duties charged by the

"tyrant Custom House Officers" of New York

on her dresses. It is the subject of a leading

editorial in the Telegraph and several French papers. -A prize was offered for the mother who presented the greatest number of her own children at the Indiana State fair. Mrs. Shith and Mrs. Line were each accompanied to the fair by nine, but Mrs. Line gave

birth to a tenth on the grounds, and so took the prize. -Among the languages of civilized nations English is the most widespread. It is the mother tongue of about 80,000,000 people: German, of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000, French, of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000; Italian, of 28,000,000, and Russian, of between

55,000,000 and 60,000,000. -Two convicts have been discharged from the Ontario State preson, after serving two years, because of undoubted proof that they were innocent of the burglary of which a jury had found them guilty. The case -It is stated that Queen Victoria has against them rested on the perjured tostimony of a policeman, whose motive was revenge.

> -The monks of the order of St. Benedict who kept watch over the tombs of the tounders of the Savoy dynasty at Hautecombe, on Lake Bourget, in Savoy, are not to be disturbed by the recent decrees on religious corporations in France. The Treaty of 1860 between Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III. expressly exempted them from all French interierence.

-Moody and Sankey have of late labored separately, and stories of a disagreement between them have been told. These have generally related to the profit on the extensive sale of Sankey's hymn book. But the two evangelists are to be paired again next winter for a revival campaign in San Francisco, where preparations are making for a powerful onslaught on sin.

-John Moran was under engagement to marry Lottie Church, at Sandy Lane, Ala. He deserted her and went to live in an adoining country. When told of his perfldy, she prayed that he might be punished by instant death. It chanced that at exactly that bour he was killed by the fall of a tree. Lottle believes that her prayer caused his death, and is crazed by remorse.

-Much surprise was created when it was announced that the Duke of Marlborough was about to sell off the whole of the Sunderland collection by auction. Speculation among literary men and others was active as to what induced his Grace to such a resolve. Be this as it may, the bills were out, and the auctioneer engaged. By the last account, however, the idea has been arandoned.

-Young Flood, son of the Bonanza king, was out on a spree in San Francisco with a clerk of his father's bank. The clerk, though his salary was small, would not allow himself to be outdone by Flood in the lavish expenditure of money; and the latter, when he got sober reasoned that his companion was a defaulter. An investigation confirmed that theory. The

cierk had stolen \$4,000 from the bank. -Mendicancy is forbidden in Paris and the neighboring villages. But under various pretences it seems to be more prevalent than it has been known for a long time. Some of the persons who beg in Paris have known better days, and are dainty in their language. A gentleman said to an outstretched palm; "I have not a sou about me." "Sir," exclaimed the worthy mendicant with a sneer, "I have not specified the species of coin."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills -Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicants render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the cintment rubbed externally are exepidemic this treatment is easiest, safest, and surest. Horloway's Pills and Ointment purify. circulation through the lungs, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respiration. free without redubing the strength, irritating are the ready means of saving suffering when afflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other complaints by which so many are serigranger—
He's just been let out of a hard wooden box.
Now comes with a rush the whole pack down upon him,
And this is the end of the anise-rag hunt.

All glory to man, and all glory to woman,
Who rode in this hunt. They have cause to
be vain;
They've shown quite enough of the nature

called human.
But little enough of the nature humane.
Most glory to him, may his mein'ry be scented,
Perchance 'twas a drug clerk—some pestlepot runt,
Who cudgelled his brain till at last he invented
This glorious sport of the anise-rag hunt!

Irish Land War.

SELF-RELIANCE SUCCEEDING

Assisting Evicted Tenants.

No Compromise, No Half-Measures.

GOING BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES

Landlords Obtained Possession by the Violation of the Treaty of Limerick.

A meeting of the Irish National Land League was held in Dublin on the 14th of September, Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the chair.

Mr. Egan reported that since the last meeting £28 had been received for the Political

Mr. Brennan read a number of applications for membership, and gave notice that in a fortnight he would move the admission of the gentlemen who applied.

Mr. Brennan said there was an application of a peculiar nature from Easky, County Some time ago a man was evicted from his holding, and it was taken by another man. The members of the branch in that district issued a notice that no person should hold intercourse with this man. All the tradesmen in the district refused to work for him except the blacksmith. They now thought that they should punish the blacksmith, as he was a member of the Land League, and they got a blacksmith from a different part of the country, and they had now built a house for him next door to this blacksmith who did not adhere to the rules of the League, and they ask for some assistance to enable them to establish him in the district.

£10 was voted £5 to Mrs. Daly, Mulranny, who had retaken possession of her holding; £10 to families evicted at Ballycastle; and \$20 to the Rush foreshore committee, were also

ollowing letter from Father Furlong

of New Ross, was read :-New Ross, 13th Sept., 1880. MY DEAR MR. EGAN-Permit me, through your kind offices, to place before the Land League the case of the brothers Phelan, who are now in prison charged with having been concerned in the murderous outrage on the Boyd family which lately occurred in the neighbouring county of Kilkenny. These unfortunate young men have been, as you have learned from the newspapers, committed to stand their trial at the Winter Assizes, bail being refused. No pains will be spared to ensure a conviction. The police authorities are making most extraordinary efforts to ferret out and put together evidence in support of the direct swearing—coaxing, cajoling, coercing, and playing fast and loose with the liberties of the subject in a fashlon which might have been thought possible under the rule of the Grand Turk or the Autocrat of the Russias, but which one would have deemed quite out of question in happy lands like ours, where the sacred paladium of the mighty British constitution is supposed to cast its protecting shadow over all her Majesty's lieges, gentle and simple, rich and poor, without favour or exception. Think of two young girls, both under twenty, being withdrawn from the guardianship of their parents in spite of protest and remonstrance, hurried hither and thither at intervals during several weeks by the not too gentle hands of the constabulary, and at last fixed somewhere in Dublin, where they will remain exposed to God knows what influences and solicitations, without friend or protection, during the weary months that must drag on before the time for the trial of the prisoner arrives. It is feared, forsooth, that they may be tampered with if allowed to stay with their parents, and that their minds may be unduly biassed in favour of the prisoners But who will secure them against undue influence from the other side? Who will protect them against the threats and terrorism, the dodges and devices of the police authorities, and against the obvious dangers to which inexperienced girls must be exposed in their unfriendly situation? Who shall guard them against their guardians? Really this action on the part of the Crown seems to be an outrage on morality as well as on fair play and the freedom of the subject. Then by-and-by, when assizes come round, a formidtheir eloquence and ingenuity in striving to fasten firmly about the necks of the accused the halter which the clever and impartial servants of the Government are now so busily engaged in preparing. How are the unfortunate prisoners to defend themselves. Although they belong to a different county from mine, from my window I can see their homes and holdings across the intervening Barrow, and I am intimately acquainted with the circumstances of their position in regard to the unhappy murder of Mr. Charles Boyd. I have no doubt that they are innocent of the I have no doubt that they are innocent of the solution of the question. Those principles crime, and, moreover, I am convinced that are put sometimes in contradiction, the one their innocence can be established by the as being practicable and the other as important and the other as immost satisfactory evidence. But the mere practicable. The advocates of fixity of tenure fact of their innocence will avail little against' the resources of the prosecution, unless legal skill and forensic power be forthcoming to test the credibility of the witnesses on the

judge their cases. I regret and condemn the crime with which they are charged. But I say the prisoners ought to have a fair trial, and I say it the more earnestly because I believe them to be not guilty. A fair trial, however, they cannot have; they cannot employ the eminent counsel that will be required to meet the lawyers of the Crown unless they be assisted with funds by the friends of justice throughout the country, or unless their relatives incur on their behalf overwhelming liabilities, which will leave them when they walk forth acquitted from the dock nothing better than beggared and ruined men. The Phelans, who are intelligent farmers, of respectable position and irreproachable character, have had to contend with all the difficulties incident during late years to so many of their class-bad harvests, oppressive rents, and a not over merciful landlord. Thir enforced absence from their homes and farms during the period of their detention in prison must, notwithstanding all the kindness of their neighbors, cause them new losses and involve them in fresh embarrassements; the large law costs necessary to be incurred in their defence at the approaching trial would complete their ruin. But their friends have determined to avert this danger by contributing or collecting such funds as be required to ensure a fair trial for the accused men. A fair trial is all they ask, and they appeal to their generous countrymen to assist them in obtaining it. Especially they hope that the Land League will aid in securing that justice be impartially administered by making an adequate grant to the fair trial fund which is now about to be raised. This is the case which I would ask you to recommend to the friendly consideration of the Land League. It is not a case of abetting outrages and sympathising with assassination—these things we all abbor and regret. It is a question of giving respectable men who are charged with an atrocious crime a fair chance of proving their innocence before the world, and, likewise of protesting against the illegal and unconstitutional measures by which the servants of the Crown are seeking to compass a con-viction in this case, and thus dishenouring the administration of justice in the eyes of the people.-I am, my dear Mr. Egan, faith-

P. M. FURLONG, C. C.

£40 was voted. Some eviction cases were brought forward, and money voted. A letter was read from at this question will see that there are a thous-Mr. E. Meagher, of Kilbury, denying that he and chances to one against Mr. Gladstone—had drunk the heaith of the sheriff, sub-perhaps that is putting it too strongly—but inspector, and agent after the settlement of his case.

fully yours,

The chairman then said-I take this, the first opportunity on which I appear before the League, of saying that I come here now, after an experience of some time in the House of Commons, more than ever convinced of the necessity of such self-reliant, combined, and independent action as this League is recommending to the country (hear, hear). Viewing the question as a matter of general principles, first, I think it is far more dignified for the people of this country to rely upon themselves than to rely upon a foreign Parliament. I think, besides occupying a more dignified position, in doing so they occupy a more trustworthy position; they can trust themselves and they cannot trust the English Parliament. I think the Land League has taught the tenants of Ireland a very useful lesson in teaching them the importance and advantage of combination. I to day had the pleasure of looking in upon the Congress of the Trades' Unions of England, Ireland, and Scotland. These trades unions are a monument of what can be done to benefit the condition of a people which without them would be helpless: and, besides being a monument of the effects of combination, ought to be a lesson to the people of this country, in whose midst this congress meets for the first time. In the House of Commons I have been obliged more than once to speak in reference to the Land Leage, and I found that the greatest obstacles to its principles, as to the principles of many other organizations, was the combination of free speech by its critics with perfect ignorance as to what its principles were. An Irish member who has made himself remarkable by his attacks upon the Land League was ingenous enough to come up to me, after one of the speeches I had made in the House of Commons on the subject of the Land Lengue, and to declare that if the Land League principles were such as I put them forward he would cease to be so hostile to the Land League. I put forward the Land League principles that they have put forward themselves (hear, hear). I have seen with astonishment that terms have been applied to the Land League in the same way I was told at school the word lucus, a grove, was derived lucus a non lucendo, because there was no light in the grove. In the same way the principles of the Land League are called novel because the principle of peasant proprietary is an ancient institution. The principles of the Land League are called Communistic because the desire of the Land League is to increase the number of those who own property. They are called revolutionary, because you seek to increase the number of property owners, and therefore of the most conservative element in society. The principles are called principles of confiscation, because in every pronouncement that has come from any responsible speaker of this organization you have always laid down that the rights of property, however they may have been originated, cannot be got rid of 25th March, 1862, at £30 18s a year, the landwithout full, ample, and fair compensation. I therefore find that your principles are called years to any purchaser he might approve of novel because they are ancient, communistic it appears that Brophy owed the Provincial because they establish individual proprietor- Bank £226, and that the lease of the farm ship, revolutionary because they lead to Conservative principles, and confiscatory because to meet the demand of the bank, proceedings they recognize to the fullest the rights of were taken against Brophy, who was evicted property (hear, hear). I have said that I by the sheriff, hence the sale to-dry. think your position in telling the people of At twelve o'clock, the hour fixed for the Ireland to depend upon themselves is more sale, not less than 100 tenant farmers and dignified and more trustworthy than that of farm laborers, residing in the Windgap dismaking them to depend upon Parliament, trict, assembled at the hotel. When the This, perhaps, may appear to be a curious proceedings were about commencing Brophy, statement coming from me, who, as you will have seen, have taken some prominent part in the movements of the people of another country. I beg to say that I have never sought alliance with regard to the Irish cause -I have accepted alliances, but I have never half's rent due, which should be paid by the able array of able counsel will exhaust all said our first and foremost, and, if necessary, purchaser. our sole confidence must be upon ourselves. If other people chose to help us it would be unwise and ridiculous to refuse their help, bat it is upon ourselves primarily, and if ne-

cessary solely, we must rely. Now, the programme which is put before the Irish people

of dealing with the land question may be di-

vided into two alternatives. We have those

land, and we have pou, who represent peasant

proprietary as the only final and satisfactory

say that while they prefer peasant proprietary, their plan is the practicable plan. I have

lived ten years among the English people,

and have worked in some of their political

peasant proprietarship have far more chance of general acceptance from them than the principle of fixity of tenure. John Stuart Mill, and Kaye, and Bright, and Arnold are unanimous in favor of peasant proprietorship, and let me say, in passing, that when I mention the names of Mill and Kaye

I am sometimes obliged to tel! E g-

lishmen that the opinions the Laud

League have formed upon the Irish question are the product not of the hot-headed utterance agitators, but of the philosophical teachings of the coolest of English writers. I do not profess to be in the secrets of her Majesty's Government. I have certainly done my best to estrange their affections when I thought they were going wrong; but when I have told many of the Radical party that the Land Leaguers and the Irish party were fighting an English question as well as an Irish question, I have received their un-animous approval. The Irish party went into Parliament on a rather novel and difficult question. It is all plain sailing with Irish politicians when a hostile Government is in power; but the moment a friendly Ministry get into office the weak-kneed become more weak-kneed and the despondent become more despondent. I am quite disposed to give some members of our party full credit for the best of motives in the action which they took, but if they continued the action they begun they would do so in spite of the plainest lessons of experience, because we have found within the last four months that a friendly Government may turn as hostile, and a powerful Government may turn out to be as impotent, with regard to the cause of the Irish tenant, as the most hostile and impotent Government. Our only experience of this Government is the experience of failure. They brought in a Disturbance Bill, and brought in favour of the bill every weapon they could use. In spite of the great fact that this bill was meant to rescue fitteen thousand men, women, and children that within the short space of twelve months were threatened to be left houseless and homeless, without hope and without remedy-in spite of the most overwhelming facts—the Government had failed to carry the bill through both Houses. While I have unbounded confidence in Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Forster, I have very little confidence in the power of any of these statesmen to carry their good intentions into effect; for, recollect, they have enemies in their own ranks. Therefore any practical man looking there are a hundred chances against Mr. Gladstone being able to carry such a measure as will satisfy the wants of the Irish people. It that be so, if all those forces are against us on the one side, are we not bound to exercise all the forces we can in turn? (Hear, hear.) Political action, like action in mechanics, is the resultant of combined forces. If you have all those forces dragging Mr. Gladstone one way, surely you ought to have all the united forces of the Irish party dragging him the other way in order that semething like political equilibrium may be restored. Those who have thought it necessary to be thick and thin supporters of the present administration on the ground that it was friendly have had their defences shattered to the winds already, and their persistence in their present action, while it may be admitted to have been honest in the beginning, must undergo the alternative judgment in the future of being either dictated by a perfect

intercourse with whom has a greater tendency to strengthen the honesty of one's purpose and devotion to one's principles (applause). The proceedings then terminated.

and League, to refuse the leadership of Mr.

Parnell, and at the same time to continue re-

presenting a constituency which is in favour

of Home Rule, which is in favour or the Land

League, and which elected him to his position

as a follower of Mr. Parnell (hear, hear). With regard to this question of leadership, it is said

familiarity is apt to breed contempt, but I can

say that my familiarity with Mr. Parnell has

enormously increased my original estimate of

ness of purpose. I venture to say that I know

no man who has a higher title to the charac-

ter, whether it may be from his freedom from

personal vanity, from his invariable good temper, from willingness to receive sugges-

tions from all quarters, from his absolute

devotion to principle-I know no man in all

my experience of men who is more ontitled to

be called a distinctly high minded man, and

A correspondent of the Irish Times, writing from Waterford on September 11th, says:-To-day Mr. Thomas Rockett. auctioneer. put up for sale by public auction, at the Beesborough Arms Hotel, the leasehold interest and good-will in the farm held lately by Thomas Brophy, and which is situate at Rossenany, near Windgap, county Kilkenny, containing 42a lr 2p statute measure, and held under lease for a term of 21 years, from lord consenting to give a new lease of 31 was held as security. Having failed

accompanied by his three sons, took a most prominent position in the room.

Mr. Rockett opened the proceedings, when Mr. Davin, solicitor, read the conditions of sale, explaining that there was a year and a

A Voice-Yes, when you get one. Mr. Davin requested that the sale should

be allowed to go on without any interrup-Mr. Rockett-Who will bid for this farm A Voice-The devil a one.

Mr. Davin requested Brophy, the evicted

tenant, to keep silence and not interfere with who advocate fixity of tenure as the best the sale. Both he and Mr. Rockett had a system of dealing with the question of the public duty to discharge. Brophy-All right, my boy! Mr. Rockett again asked for a bid.

A long silence followed. Mr. Rockett-Give me a bid. I know there are plenty here that want to bid. Don't be losing time.

A Voice-It is you that is losing the time. Brophy here again gave utterance to some observations which induced Mr. Davin to call on him not to interfere.

other side, and to tear as under the web of circorganizations, and I have no hesitation in cumstantial evidence which the police are saying that, as far as I have been able to sell it if you can. I wish you may. Recking so assiduously to weave around the judge of their opinions, the principles of Mr. Rockett again asked for a bid. Brophy-All right, Mr. Davin, all right; Voice-I bid £5 (great laughter).

Mr. Rockett-Oh, nonsense ! The same voice-There is no nonsense about it. I bid £5.

Mr. Rockett appealed to the crowd to consider what they were doing. If bidders could not be got for farms put up under the circumstances connected with Brophy's case, there would be an end in this country to the rights of property, banks would cease to give credit to farmers, and all business would be stopped. He asked them to consider these things, and make an offer.

Nearly two minutes elapsed witnout any

response.

Mr. Rockett—Gentlemen, give me a bid for this fine farm, I tell you if you don't it will be sold before four o'clock by private contract.

A Voice-Oh, d-I the fear of it (laughter). Mr. Davin you are acting very foolishly. I

tell you the farm will be sold. Brophy-Well, sell it. Mr. Davin-You have no right to inter-

Mr. Rockett-Will anybody give me a bid? The party who bid the first bid of £5 said

Mr. Rockett-Give up jour joking, and be in earnest.

The same Voice-I was never more in earnest in my life. Mr. Rockett-Gentlemen, if you don't give

me a bid I will abjourn the sale, and receive private offers. Will any gentleman give me an offer? The party who bid the £5 and £7 said-My

bid is £8; not a halfpenny more will I bid (laughter). Mr. Rockett-Don't be foolish. I tell you the farm will be sold by private contract.

Brophy-Have not you got three bids. I call on you to knock the place down to the highest bidder.

Mr. Davin-What is that Brophy is say

Mr. Rockett-Nonsense, man! There is a reserve price on the place. Come, give me a bid. If you don't bid for the farm like men, I tell you that all credit will close, and all business be stopped. G ve me a bld.

A long silence followed. Mr. Davin-There is evidently no use in going on any further. I tell you that there are private offers, and the place may be sold

pefore four o'clock. Mr. Rockett made a formal appeal, which was received with silence, and so The proceedings came to an end.

EASY LESSONS IN PRONOUNCIATION.

From the Boston Globe.

The boy who studied French at shool Will most politely say
That Garfield owned some stock one time Of the Credit Mobiliay.

But if in English he would speak, He says. "I greatly fear That Garfield cannot clean his skirts Of Crevit Mobilleer."

The Western phrase is broader still, For there the folks declare That Garfield took and lied about His Credit Mobilare.

But for my part. I choose to think His standpoint was much higher; I cannot think but Garfield is A Credit Mobil*liar*.

future of being either dictated by a perfect blindness to the signs of the times or motives that will not bear inspection in nation I representatives of the Irish people. I therefore would call upon those who have taken up this attitude to change their opinions, and to signify this by ceasing to sit among the Liberal members. I would ask them to attend meetings of the Home Rule party; and I would ask them finally to accept cordially the leadership of the chosen chieftain of the Irish people. It is not open to a man to dispute Home Rule, to denounce the principles of the Land League, to refuse the leadership of Mr.

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A SCROTAL HERNIA. A scrotal bernia in a colt is best treated by means of clamps placed as near the stat of the hernia as possible.
The clamps will, of course, remove the scrotum and its contents, but it will cure the rupture if properly placed and applied.

SALT AT A FERTILIZER.—Salt is often useful on land, and may be used at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. It can be procured of any dea'er in fertilizers, and costs about \$6 a ton. It should be spread broadcast over the ground just after planting the crop, as it soon dissolves and soaks in the

CURING TOBACCO .- It is time now to cure tobacco, as it should be cut before it is frozen. The plants are cut at the bottom of the stalk, and are bung up on laths to dry, the laths are armed with sharp points made of tin so that they may be pushed through the stalks, and when the laths are filled they are hung up on frames in an airy place to cure. When the leaves are dry so that they rustle, they are stripped from the stalks and tied in bunches of a dozen or more by the stems, and these are packed in square heaps, covered by a plece of board, and pressed with a heavy weight. In this state they will heat and sweat, and should be watched with care. In this part of the curing the flavour is brought out, and no scent is used. When the leaves are again dry they are packed in boxes and kept for some time, improving in quality all the time. Some growers cure tobacco by stove

ACUTE MUCO-ENTERITIS FROM GORGING. -When a cow gorges hereelf with green food, as corn, the result is indigestion, which may cause inflammation of the bowels. This may very easily take on the form of acute muco-enteritis, or inflammation, which results in gangrene, and, of course, is then f-tal. The symptoms of this disorder are a suspension of rumination, refusal of food, coldness of the extremities and horns, head carried low, or when lying stretched out on the ground, great tenderness of the abdomen and disinclination to move, high-colored urine and constipation. If diarrhea occurs recovery is very probable, otherwise in four or five days gangrene (mortification or death) of the parts affected takes place, and death follows. The proper treatment to prevent this result is to ive at once af the gorging a pound of epsom salts in warm water, and copious drinks of linseed or oatmeal gruel. If the bowels do not act promptly, injections of warm water are to be given, and if the animal is suffering, one ounce of laudanum may be added to a quart of warm water and injected. If the diarrhea becomes profuse, give one ounce of

VALUE OF GOAT'S MILK .-- Goats are very useful as domestic milk-producers. These animals are easily kept, although they do not live altogether upon waste paper and cast-off boots and shoes. For profitable use they require as good grazing as a sheep, and when there is no grass they should have hay and a handful of commeal and bran or a few oats. A good milker will give two quarts, and an extra one three quarts aday. The cost of feeding need not be over 5 cents a day in the winter time and in the summer much less. The milk is good and sweet, but does not make good batter. It is better for children and weak persons than cow's milk. The management is much the same as for a cow. The breeding period is five months, and a ewe goat will milk for six or eight months con-secutively. The method of milking is to use the finger and thumb as in stripping a cow. There are hornless goats, and as these animals are somewhat impulsive in regard to the use of their horns, the polled or hornless variety is preferable. The male goat only is disagreeably scented.

THE USE OF LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Theuse of lime as a manure is a very old practice; in fact it may be said to date from time immemorial; nevertheless, at the present day its use is chiefly confined to those localities in which it is easily procured. It is a heavy substance, but as it can be carried cheaply it would seem that its use in agriculture need not be restricted to those places where lime-kilns are within sight of the farmer's door. Its use has been greatly abused ty those who have known its value, hut who have been stimulated by cupidity of its excessive employment, and have consequently done injury to their land. Its effects are remarkably apparent, and in many cases in which, for instance, the soil has been filled with crude vegetable matter, when the crops have been doubled or trebled for some time after its application. Unthinking farmers, seeing this, have been misled into the idea that this effect could be produced indefinitely, and have continued using lime until their drafts upon the soil have been returned dishonoured, with "no effects" written, as it were, conspicuously across the fate of them. Lime is a special manure, and its effects depends upon its condition, and also upon the character of the soil. If these are not under character of the soil. If these are not dider stood, its use becomes dangerous, and the frequent mistakes made with it have led to the popular prejudices that it is huriful to the soil, and that, to use an ancient adage, "it criches the fathers but it impovertishes the sone." This is very true when it is used to excess, but because a good thing may be abused its a defective argument against its use. Lime, as it is used for a manure, is in the state known as quick or caustic lime. This consists of limestone, or carbonate of lime, nurned until its carbonic acid has been driven off. As it has a great affinity for carbonic acid, and eagerly unites with it again, when it has been brought to this unatil and artificial condition it soon returns to the carbonated or "mild" state in which it previously existed. It is then inert, and is only soluble in water whoth contains carbonic acid, while in its "quick" or caustic state it is soluble in 700 times its bulk of pure water. In its return to its mild state it selzes upon carbonic acid wherever it can brought into close contact. When brought into close contact when brought into close contact when brought into close contact with organic matter, its avidity for carbonic acid from whatever source it may, and also by depriving it of water. In the chemical action thus set up considerable heat is produced, so that combustion frequently occurs. When brought into contract when whatever source it may, and also by depriving it of water. In the chemical action thus set up considerable heat is produced, so that combustion frequently occurs. When brought into contract with which is avoid in the condition of a carbonical, and in the condition of a carbonical condition is a carbonical act stood, its use becomes dangerous, and the frequent mistakes made with it have led to the popular prejudices that it is hurtful to the

nure to bring it into an effective condition without loss of time, and with perfect safety if the heap is kept moist, or fresh earth or plaster is added to take up any ammonis that may be formed in the course of the rapid decomposition. In fact, it is in composts that lime may be most economically employed, for when so used it rapidly brings inert vegetable matter into an active and valuable condition. Thus, crude swamp muck, waste litter for the refuse of crops, or soil that consists largely of roots and debris of vegetation, as ditch or pond scourings, or the leaf-mold from woods, may be made fit for use as manure in a very short time. And in applying it to the soil in fields the farmer is merely composting on a broad scale, for it acts there precisely as it does in the compost heap in the yard; it decomposes the vegetable matter; or the manure, which has accumulated in the toil, and it any ammonia is liberated the soil holds it, or it is dissolved by the water present in the soil, and its loss thus prevented.

NEWY ADVEDTISEMENTS

Lime should, therefore, be used judiciously and with caution. It is best used as a preparation for grass and clover with the wheat crop, because then the soil is generally worked with unusual care, and a dressing of manure is also given. The most preferable and the safest plan is to use it with composts frequently and in small quantities. Those farmers who possess a bed of muck and can procure lime need never want manure, for the muck will supply nitrogen, potash, and some phosphoric acid, and if the last is not in sufficient supply it can be procured in the shape of superphosphate, or of bran used in the feeding of the stock. But composting is laborious, and it is easier to dress the land with the usual quantity of lime, 40 bushels per acre, once in five years, when it is laid down to grass. The lime may either be used upon the plowed ground after the manure has been covered and harrowed into the soil, or it may be used in the Winter as a top-dressing. In the latter case it may be sown troadcast over the young wheat in December, or the meadows and pastures may be dressed at that time. It matters little with what crop the lime is used so that it is evenly mixed with the soil, and is reduced to a fine state of division. This is done by throwing the lime into heaps, and pouring water upon it until it slacks down into a fine dry powder. As the lime combines rapidly with carbonic acid, and after the combination is much less effective than before, it should be prepared as near as possible to the time when it can be harrowed into the soil. When it cannot be procured fresh, and is already slacked and in the condition to carbonate, the quantity to be used may be doubled with safety.

CARE OF MOWING LANDS IN AUTUMN.

CARE OF MOWING LANDS IN AUTUMN.

This is the season when the farmers are tempted to turn their stock into the mowing fields. This may not be so bad a practice as grazing fields in the Spring, and in some cases may be justified, as it is not well to allow so much aftermath to remain on the land that it will smother the roots of the grasses, or impede the mower at the next harvest. But, as a rule, mowing lands should be exclusively dovoted to the production of hay. If they can be made to yield annually two crops of hay, as they can be by judicious management, this is a sufficient fax on their energies, and the farmer should consider it a sufficient return for his labors. In the long run this will be found more profitable than to graze the fields, though for the time being it seems wasteful! to leave the aftermath to be frost-bitten, wither and decay. In no manner can the fertility of the field be kept up more economically than by allowing this third growth of grass to remain ungrazed. It serves a higher purpose than mere protection of the land from the severity of the Winter.

In the first place, the decay of this aftergrowth is not lote. Of course the decomposition of the grass furnishes all the elements of food, and in the right proportions, which the next crop needs. It is the homopathic principle applied to plants—'Like produces like." All observing the producetion of corn, and that the manure of lay fed cattle makes the best kind of tordessing ior mowing lota. The reason so brious, and we are always reasonably suc of a good crop of grass, if we leave a good growt of aftermath of the ground after fall. Not that this growth contains all the food which the next year's crops may demand, but it alds nature and gives it a start in the right direction.

Besides furnishing direct fertilizing material, the after math so the ground after fall. Not that this growth contains all the food which the next who have tried mulching their trees, strawberry vines, currant busies, or any other crops. The result of mulching slows

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNITURE!

BEDROOM SUITES \$20 00 to \$150
PARLOR SUITES 40 00 to 150
DINING TABLES 650 to 35
CHAIRS 25c upwards

Buyfor Cash at Wm. King's, and Save Money. 652 Craig Street.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Woods and Forests,

QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vict., Cap. 9, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction, in the sales room of the new Provincial Buildings, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th October next, at 10½ A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

				Square	miles.
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LOWER OTTAWA AGENCY.

Limit Township Litchfield......

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GRANVILLE AGENCY.

Limit Township Painchaud,

" Lake Temiscouata No. 1 East. 1st R'ge, 30

" " " " 2 " 22

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" Township Cabano,

" Packington, North-East, 38

" " Robinson, North-East, 31

" " South-West, 31

" " South-West, 31

" " South-West, 31

" " South-West, 38

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" " South-East, 38

RIMOUSKI AGENCY. Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range

Limit Township Milnikek, North,

River Jean Levesque, Limit South, Limit Township Ouimet.

"Rear River Metis,
"Township Masse, No. 1. West
"Duquesnes, 2 South.
"River Touladie 1 North,
1 South,

Kedzouick, West, Causaupscul, North,

BONAVENTURE AGENCY.

Limit River Nouvelle, West, East,
"Township Ristigouche, SAGUENAY AGENCY.

Limit Township Iberville
"River St. Lawrence, West,
"East. East,
Lavalle, South,
Rear Sault-au-Cochon, No. 1, East-" 1 West

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following upset prices, namely:

Upper Ottawa Agency from \$50 to \$100.

Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50.

Montmagny, Grandville and Rimouski Agencies fron \$8 to \$25.

Snguenay and Bonaventure Agencies from \$8 to \$10.

to \$15.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus.

The bonus and first year's ground rent of two dollars, per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately after the sale.

Said timber locations to be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force, and which may be enacted after.

Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection, at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agent's Office for these localities, from this day to the day of sale. E. E. TACHE.

Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands.
N.B.—According to law, no newspapers other than those hamed by Order in Council, are uthorized to publish this notice.

A 18,25—S 1.8,15,22,29—O 6,18,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 7-0

#INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED of MICHAEL McLAUGHLIN, whose wife's name is Suffine, his brother Lawrence, and his sister Mary. He left Ireland thirty-eight years ago for Canada. His native place is Knox, Parish of Killassar, County Mayo, Ireland. Heard he lived near Montreal as a farmer. I will give one hundred dollars for information of him living or dead, Address, JOHN McLAUGHLIN, 111 George street, Toronto, Ont. 3-6



Ayer's Hair Vigor,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

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

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

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists,:

Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERTWHERE.

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL, Wholesale Agents.

B. LEDOUX,

Factory and Office No. 125 and Show rooms 131 and 133 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

By Special Appointment Carriage Maker to R. R. H. the Princess Louise and H.E. the Marquis of Lorne.

First Prize and Diploma awarded by the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia, 1876.
First Prize at Sydney, New South Wales,
First Prizes at Exhibitions in various pa
Censds. 114 g mi

ROWNTREE'S

ROCK s not reduced with Starch, Faring or any of the foreign ingredients that are so largely used in the manufacture of Homeopathic and other prepared Cocoas.

WHOLESALE BY Wm Johnson & Co., Montreal.

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!

Just opened a large consignment of Commercial Envelopes. Call for samples and see prices. Letter Copying Presses a Specialty.

AKERMAN, FORTIER & CO.,
Mercantile Stationers, Account Rook Manufacturers, Printers, Lithographers, etc.,
256 and 258 St. James street, Jas.,
Ratherland's Old Stand.





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

Manufacturer of a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS.

227 Hustrated Catalogue sent free.
Feb 20, 78-28

Cooking Ranges.

WROUGHTIRON COOKING RANGES. THE LORNE RANGE!

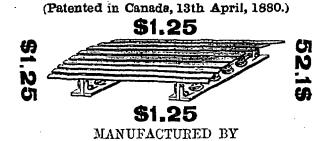
Handsome Besign (Portable). The Best and Most Durable Cooking Range in the Dominion.

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

MANUFACTURERS, NO. 675 CRAIG STREET.

Spring Bed.

COMPENSATING SPRING



DALY & TOMBYLL,

Nos. 426 & 428 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. NOTE.—Our Spring Bed is the only one in the Dominion having a Brass Strap, Corner Springs and an Arc Form. We use no Web or Strings, and, therefore, there is no HARBOR FOR VERMIN.

We do not talk persons into buying our Spring. We sell it on its own merits. Please call 45 C

Musical Instruments.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging War on the monopolist renewed. Page See Beatty's latest Newspaper full reply (sent free) before buying Piano or Ongan. Reading latest War Circular. Lowest prices ever given Organs Adress Daniel F. Beaty, Washing Life

Stove Polish.



For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled.

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Vinegars and Spirits.

MICHAEL LEFEBVRE & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF

VINECARS

-AND-

Methylated Spirits. Nos. 89, 41 and 43 Bonsecours St., MONTREAL.

CARPETS! Oilcloths, and Curtain and

pected are now arriving.

Medical.

Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Sick Headache.

Immediately corrects bad taste in the mouth, and renders impure breath sweet and agreeable. Ladies once using this preparation will find it of such real value as to make it a standard remdy in every house. It is entirely different from all other prepara-

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

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

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

checks its falling out. LUBY's does not soil the pillow-slips. Those who have used Luby's speak well of it; those

whe condemn it know nothing of it. Fold by all Chemists and Perfumers, in largesized bottles, at 50 cents each.
Wholesale by Lyman Sons & Co.; Kerry,
Watson & Co.; H. Sugden Evans & Co., H.
Raswell & Co.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS! This Great Household Medicine Banks

Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and sot most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

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

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

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Rheu-matism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford atreet, London, in boxes and pcts, at 1s. 1id., 2s. 4s. 6d., 1is., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo: s throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice grails, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 138 wf;

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINES THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



CARPETS

Oilcloths, and Curtain and Furniture Materials.

WM. CAMPBELL & CO.,

468 Notre Dame Street:

Owing to the death of Mr. Wm. Campbell, the stock of the above business is being sold at greatly reduced prices.

Curtain and Furniture Materials and Trimmings at VERY LOW PRICES. (This Department has been moved to Ground Floor.) Samples, pleces and Short Ends cheap.

New Goods in Best Brussels and Tapestry expected are now arriving.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK. and radically cure any and every case of Nervey case

At the Stock Exchange on Monday the market was fairly active and steady for bank shares in the morning; dull, with a somewhat easier tendency in the afternoon. Telegraph opened 1 per cent higher at 134, but gradually relapsed during the day to 133 bid, 1331 acked at the close. Richelieu Navigation Co. declined & per cent to 59 for buyers, 591 for sellers. City Passenger Railway dull and unchanged at 120 and 121. City Gas Co. was firm at 146½ and 146¾ until the second Board, when the stock fell off to 146 bid, 146½ asked. Royal Canadian Insurance Co. firm and higher, at 57% and 60. Graphic Co. was held at 62% and wanted at 42%. Canada Cotton Co. was placed at 98, buyers offering 97, holders wanting 99. Of the bank shares Merchants' manifested most strength, closing per cent higher at 106 for buyers, 1061 for sellers. Commerce inactive and unchanged, at 129 and 1294. Bank of Montreal sold at 1513 in the morning, and then became quiet at this price asked, 1541 offered in the afternoon. Ontario advanced 1 per cent at the first Board to 871 and 88, with sales at the former price, and then fell off in the afternoon to 87 and 87]. Molsons moved up 1 per cent to 991 bid, and then ruled at 99 and 992. Exchange steady at 53½ and 55. Other shares unchanged.

The btock market to-day was weak, values being lower all round than yesterday. A small husiness was done at the morning board

but this afternoon the market was inactive. Morning sales: 60 Montreal at 154; 60 Ontario at 87; 20 Peoples at 80; 50 Molsons at 991; 4 Jacques Cartier at 90; 51 Merchants at 106; 60 at 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); 100Commerce at 129; 25 Telegraph at 133; 75 at 132\(\frac{1}{2}\); 225 at 1321; CoRichelien at 59; 150 City Passenger at 120; 85 City Gas at 145; 30 Canada Cotton Company, 90.

Afternoon sales: 50 Montreal at 154: 8 Ontario at 871; 25 Jacques Cartier 911; 10 Union 80]; 20Telegraph at 132]; 5 at 132]; 50 at 132]; 50 at 132]; 50 at 132]; 35 Richelieu at 58]; 25 at 58]; 40 at 58; 35 at 58; 25 at 58] Canada Cotton Co. 991.

COMMERCIAL.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR, receipts, 6,398 barrels. There is a better feeling in the market consequent upon an improved demand, but the increased receipts prevents any strengthening prices. Business reported to-day was mostly at inside figures and prominent dealers report it very difficult to obtain more at present. 120 bbis. Superior Extra sold at \$5.20, and 50 bbis do. at \$5.21: 100 bbis. Extra Superfine sold at \$5.15. Spring Extras continue comparatively scarce, and are, therefore, pretty firmly held. 100 bbis. Spring Extra sold at \$5.25: 200 bbis. Strong Bakers' sold at \$5.75. For lower grades there is little demand and quotations are more or less Bakers' sold at \$5.75. For lower grades there is little demand and quotations are more or less nominal: Fine is offered at \$4.15 to \$4.20. The local trade is fairly active. 200 choice Ontario Bags sold at \$2.65.

MEALS.—Ontario Oatmeal, \$4.25 to 4.35 per brl; Cormeal, \$2.75 to 2.80.

REGS, are firm at 16c to 17c per dozen.

HOG PRODUCTS unchanged.

ASHES, \$4.60 to \$4.65 per 100 lbs. for Pots.

FURE.-All the manufacturing houses continue very busy on orders, and will be until the close of the season. Trade so far has been quite satisfactory; owing to the depression in trade last year the stocks manufactured were light, and, with increased prosperity, the demand has improved, consequently there is a scarcity of goods this year. South Sea seals, notwithstanding the advance in prices, have been sold in larger quantities than usual: Persia lambskins are being much used for hats and coats, and there is every prospect of a good demand this winter for all kinds of manufactured furs. The Buffalo market here is rather bare of skins, owing to will cost about 25c per lb. at destination. the failure of supply from the Hudson Bay Company, which has occurred this season for the first time during 35 years. The annual average supply from this source during the past ten years has been over 15,000 skins. The wholesale trade have rather less than half their usual stock of the article, but, at the advanced price, will, no doubt, have sufficient to meet the necessities of the season, as the trade show a disinclination to purchase at a large increase on the values of the last that Persian lamb and all descriptions of lambskins have advanced 60 per cent on last year's prices. There is but a very slight sale there for American goods, owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Russia. The quantity of squirrel skins coming forward is about been worked off without difficulty and withuse, in their natural state, and are now largely pulled and dyed, and make a very good imitation of seal. The seal market is in rather an excited state and very strong, notwithstauding the enormous advance of about 400 per cent. on the raw material within the last three years. The small manufacturers in Europe and the United States have worked up their stocks, and the wholesale trade have generally sold out, so that a further advance on the present unparalleled price is anticipated at

the next trade sales. GROCERIES. - There is no great activity to note in trade generally. Sugars are steady for Yellow refined, and Granulated is at same price as last week. In Barbadoes and Porto Rico there is not much to report as to business or change in figures .- Teas.-Latest Japanese Cable reports quote for, of course, the later packings, \$22 for good medium. Market here is not active, although during the week some quantity has been sold. A reduction of about 1c to 2c is to be noted in Japane. Young Hysons, for the low to fair qualities, are not a large supply and steady. Black Teas quiet. Molasses rather easier, by, say, 1c to 2c the gallon. Coffees .- Sales light without particular alteration in values. Rice, \$4 to \$4.35. - Spices. - Pepper from 11c to 121c; Pimento, 14c to 16c; Cloves, 36c to 46c. Fruit.—A slight advance is reported in Valentias at Denia, here held 8c to 83c. Malaga Cable advices are but a very little lower than opening rates. Currents, for 1879 crop 5% to 6% of or ordinary; 1880, 6% to 7% of the control of the for ordinary to good.

Hors.—Business in hops so far this season has been very small; no recent sales of the new crop have been reported. Brewers desire to lay in their supplies at much lower prices

HANDWARE AND IRON.—Trade has continued Beans, white and yellow, \$1 50 to 1 60 per good; dealers are now commencing to realize the expectations entertained and expressed Far earlier in the season of an active Fall

moving off pretty freely; slight concessions article during the week; and we accordingly reduce our prices current 10c per cwt. This has not been caused by any decline in prices in England, where the market remains firm, but is owing to the vigorous competition, chiefly in the west, referred to in our last report. Tin Plates have ruled quiet, and prices

are a shade easier; the demand is only moderate, buyers apparently holding off for even lower prices. A fair business has been done in Steel and Cut Nails, at unchanged prices, but sales usually comprise a general assortment of goods. The local market for Pig Iron has remained unchanged since our last reference. Latest cable advices report Scotch warrants very strong at 50s., an advance of 2s. on previous rates. Here sales are confined to small lots at our quotations, which for round lots would be shaded. There is a good enquiry from consumers, who are holding off, however, for lower prices, and purchasing now only for immediate requirements. They may have to lay in winter stocks later on at higher figures than are current at present. The numerous enquiries from Sausages, per lb, 10c to 12c. American dealers during this month have not yet resulted in much business. On the contrary, we hear of a Chicago firm offering a lot of 500 tons of Glengarnock in this market at \$16, ex-ship in bond. Dealers report remit-

Hides and Skins .- The offerings of green Bides in the local market have continued fairly large, and about equal to those of corresponding previous seasons; but, owing to the excessive number of dealers here, the demand is always very competitive, and all are readily sold at the high prices previously quoted. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at an advance of \$1 per cwt. on the rates paid to butchers, which will be found in our list of prices current. Sheepskins have been coming forward freely during the week, and all have been bought up at prices ranging from 85c to \$1 each, according to size and quality.

tances prompt and liberal.

LUMBER.—Prices at mills firm. Demand from the States slacking off some, but large sales of thin lumber to go to Quebec for the English market has caused the manufactures to stiffen prices somewhat. Stock boards have been sold at unusually high prices. A demand setting in for this size of lumber from an unexpected quarter causes the manufacturers to feel jubilant. Local trade fairly active. Stocks of lumber mostly consist of low

Oils.-A fair demand exists for goods in this line without any special feature in the market requiring comment. Prices of all kinds are firm and no respect of any decline for the remainder of the season. Naval Stores.—Turpentine has been advancing steadily in New York. Sales having been made there at 41c, closing at 40½c, equal to 51c laid down in this market per wine gallon. Yet we hear of sales being made at 49c to 50c. The ruling price for the past few days has been 60 to 60 c imperial gallon. Paints are in good request at unchanged prices.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

-Rough tallow has advanced to 5c per lb. -In 1879, thirty-five million five hundred thousand pounds of tea were exported from India, and in 1880 it is believed that the yield will be seventy millions of pounds.

-The recent sharp advance in the price of Canadian refined coal oil, has enabled our merchants to bring in the American product to compete with the home article, so that the further advance which was talked of is not likely to occur at present.

-On Monday 32 packages of butter were purchased in this market at 191c per lb. for export to Worcester, Mass., which is the first shipment of the kind for a long time past. Were no carroaus of carto, said of hogs, as compared with duty and freight charges, &c., added, it with 122 cars of cattle, 5 cars of sheep, 6 cars

WHOLESALE PROVISION MARKET. The market to-day was quiet and steady. In butter there is a light movement at our quotations, though fresh fancy stock is held somewhat higher. The establishment of oleomargarine factories in the city, has caused a further advance in rough tallow, which sold yesterday at 5c per lb. A small lot of butter purchased in this city at 19kc three or four years. Late advices received per lb. or shipment to Massachusetts as an from the fair at Nizni Novgorod, Russia, state experiment. Laid down at Worcester, its experiment. Laid down at Worcester, its destination, it would be worth about 25c with charges added. A large proportion of the offering at New York, in fact pretty much all of it, is said to be held stock, and consequently has lost the fresh flavor necessary to please the nice taste of customers in attendthe same as last year; the article is dull, but the price firm. European furriers are not buying very freely of Russian goods, nor can they find sale for muskrat, sea otter, and fisher at remunerative prices. The large advance on sea otter last winter was caused by speculative orders for Russia, and the stock has been worked off without difficulty and withchoice Brockville, 19c to 21c; Western, 17c out profit. Martins show very little life, but to 20c; Creamery, fancy, fresh, 26c. Cheese at present low prices will not show a loss to sold at Utica, N. Y., yesterday at 122c to shippers. Mink seem to have gone out of 13%c; ruling price, 13c. At Little Falls the quotation was 123c to 131c. Fine white cheese sold yesterday on this market at 13c, which is the average price obtained. Fresh eggs are very firm at 17c to 18c. There is a moderate business in hog products. We quote:—Mess pork, inspected, \$18.50 to \$19; thin do, \$18. Lard, 111c to 121c. Bacon, 10½c to 11c. Hams, 12½c to 13c; canvassed 13½c to 14c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES-Oct. 5. Dealers, market gardeners, and farmers seemed to drive a very fair trade to-day, but the attendance was only a common one. A feature of the markets was a better display of game and dressed meats, which is usual at next day costing \$105 each. The following this season. Cattle are now being largely were the shipments of horses from Montreal taken from the pastures before the grass gets poor, and the result of this should be seen in the reduced price of meat. Apples were in great supply. Fall fruit sold at \$1 to \$1.60 per bbl; Fameuse at \$1 to \$2.25, while all winter descriptions were obtainable at \$2. The exports since our last were over 6,000 bbls. Montreal dealers are still purchasing apples from the orchards at Charlottown, New York State, one firm ordering 700 bbls yesterday. The steamer "Flower City" is expected on Friday, with a full cargo from that section. About forty boxes of Baguenay blueberries were on offer, 70c per hox being asked. For fresh butter and eggs a very good enquiry existed, and high prices were demanded. Print butter was held at 25c and 30c, and eggs at 20c to

FLOUR MEAL AND GRAIN.-Flour, per 100 lbs, \$3 10 to 3 20; Buckwheat flour, do, \$2 10; Oatmeal, do, \$2 25 to 2 40; Cornmeal, yellow, do, \$1 30; white, do, \$1 35; Moulie, do, \$1 20 to I 40; Bran, 80c; Barley, per bush, 65c to per lb., and dealers display a masterly inactivity.

FRUIT.-Cranberries, Cape Cod, \$8 50 per earlier in the season of an active Fall bb; apples, new, per barrel, \$1 to 2 25; business. Travellers have been forwarding lemons, per case, \$6 50 to 7 50; do, per box.

\$2 to 3 50 do; pears, \$4 to 6 per bbl have been made to cuyers of large lots of this peaches, \$1 50 per basket; Concord grapes 3c per lb; Delaware, 9c; Rodgers, 11c; Peach apples, \$2 per bbl. Vegetables.—Potatoes, new, per bushel,

40c to 45c; carrots, new, per bushel, 40c; onlone, new, per bbl, \$2; cabbages, new, per dozen 20c to 40c; cauliflowers, per dozen, \$1 00 to 1 50; radishes, per dozen bunches, 10c; lettuce, per dozen, 40c; string beans, 40c to 50c per bush; tomatoes, per bush, 50c; beets, 40c to 50c per bush; celery, 50c per dozen; turnips, 60c per bush; Spanish onions, 40c per dozen; mushrooms, 15c per dozen; spinach, 75c per bush.

DAIRY PRODUCE. - Best print butter, 28c to 30c; tub do 18c to 25c; eggs, packed, 14c; new laid, 20c to 25c.

Poultry & MEAT. Dressed fowls ,per pair, 60c to 75c; Black Ducks, per pair 50c; Turkeys, pairs, \$1 25 to \$1 75; Partridges, 60c per brace; Woodcock 50c do; Geese \$1; Beet, per lb, 10c to 12c; Mutton, per lb, 8c to 10c; Lamb per quarter, 50c to \$1 20, Veal, per 1b 8c to 12c; Pork, per 1b, 10c to 12c; Hams per lb, 14c to 15c; Lard, per lb, 15c;

CHEESE MARKETS.

At Utica yesterday forty-two hundred boxes of Cheese were sold, twelve hundred of which were commissioned, at 12 to 13½c, the ruling price being 13c, at Little Falls vesterday the market was very dull; only 8,000 boxes Factory Cheese sold at 12½c to 13½c; 600 boxes Farm Dairy Cheese sold at 11½c to 12½c; and 300 pckgs Butter at 24c to 24c. Butter at 24c to 2cc.

TORONTO MARKETS—Oct. 5.

Market inactive; flour dull, with sellers as before at \$4.50 for Superior Extra, and \$4.70 for Choice Extra. Wheat inactive and nominally unchanged. Oats firmer and sold to-day, at 31je for a car on track. Barley quiet to-day, but fairly steady, at 64c No. 2, and 59c for Extra No. 3. Yesterday No 1 sold at 71c. Pease steady, and sold at 65c for unim-pected—probably Choice No. 2. Potatoes unchanged, superior selling at 4fc. Wool unchanged, superior selling at 4fc. Wool unchanged, superior selling at 5fc. and Extra at 36c to 36c. Fleece nominal, with buyers and sellers apart, and 27c the best bid. Tallow firmer. Rough up to 3jc, and rendered worth 6c. Butter firmer and selections worth 19c to 19jc, large rolls beginning to offer, and worth 20c. Eggs scarce, and firmer at 16jc to 17c. TORONTO MARKETS-Oct. 5.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, October 4. Under a lighter run of cattle, with a fair local and export demand, prices were firmer at 41c to 5c per lb., live weight, for fair to good shipping grades, while butchers' cattle were sold at from 2½c to 4c per lb., as to quality. Hogs were plentiful and prices were easy, at \$5.75 to \$6 per 100 lbs., for fair to good. About 12 cars of cattle were offered at St. Gabriel Market. Alderman McShane bought 176 cattle since Saturday at 41 to 5c per lb. Bromell & McIntosh bought from R. J. Hopper 1 car of cattle at \$40 each. N Kennedy also bought since Saturday several lots of cattle, amounting to 80 head, for shipment, at 41c to 5c per lb. He also received from Toronto to-day 3 carloads of fine cattle for through shipment to Europe. T. O. Robson, of St. Mary's, sold 1 carload of hogs at \$5.80 per 100 lbs; R. Bickerdike bought 1 carload at \$5.75 and Mr. Morgan bought a carload at \$6. Advices from England are still discouraging, and shippers have to buy at low figures in order to realize a profit on the other side. Latest advices by letter from Liverpool report trade in American and Canadian cattle slow, at a reduction of 20s. per head. In consequence of continued heavy losses from America insurance rates have gone up in Liverpool 8 to 10 guineas per cent. Freight rates on cattle from this port to direct ports in Great Britain are offered at £4 per head, with engagements at that figure. We hear, however, of lower rates being offered, and quote from £3 10s to £4 per head. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles since last Monday were 56 carloads of cattle, 3 cars of sheep Viger market there was a full supply of cattle, chiefly small beasts, which sold from 21 to 31c per lb, a few of the best bringing 31c to There was evidently an improved demand on local account, and prices were firmer, although not quotably higher. Sheep were sold at from \$5 to \$6.50 each, a bunch of six changing hands at the latter figure. They were quoted for shipment at 41c to 5c per lb. Large quantities of Canadian lambs are being marketed in Albany, N. Y, where they continue to fetch top prices, sales being reported there at 5%c to 6c per lb. Good to choice lambs were sold at Viger market to-day at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 each, one small lot bringing the latter figure. Small lambs sold at \$2.50 to \$3 each. R Nicholson, of St. Ann's market, bought three splendid calves for the sum of \$70, from Ira Weeger. They were raised on Mr. Weeger's farm, and weighed 1,440 lbs. One of these calves and their sire were prize stock, for which Mr. Weeger deserves great credit for raising.

THE HORSE MARKET.

MONTREAL, October 4. The traffic in horses during the past week shows the large increase of more than 100 per cent over that of the week previous, which shows that when the demand comes, the supply is inadequate to meet it, and explodes the theory recently advanced that the Canadian supply of horses had been exhausted. For week ending Saturday, October 2nd, the shipments of horses from this city to the United States amounted to 137 head, costing \$12,158, against 56 head costing \$4,898 for the week previous. The average price paid per head during the week was \$88.75, against \$87.45 for the week previous. The American demand has been for all kinds of horses from low priced to good carriage teams and heavy workers. On Thursday a splendid lot of 9 horses, averaging about \$124 each, was shipped to the States, and four were forwarded the to the United States, as per the American Consul-General's returns :- September 27, 12 horses \$1,150, 1 do \$150; September 28, 1 horse \$65, 16 do \$1.531, 1 do \$100; September 29, 23 horses \$1,686, 18 do \$1,522; September 30, 9 horses \$1,115, 19 do \$1,036.50; October 1, 6 horses \$495, 4 do \$420; October 2, 1 horse \$97 50, 1 do \$52.50,10 do \$1,880, 13 do \$857.50. Among the American shippers during the week were the following:-T Robiere, Lake Linden, Mich; A S Menard, Pittsfield, Mass H W Adams, Hartford, Conn; H S Harris Boston; T D Manly, Rutland, Vt; H N Hawkins, Rome, N Y; J R Weisner, Leisport, Penn.

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DIED.

At Compton, Q., on the 5th of August, Mr James Farley, aged 80 years. Requiescat in pace,

numerous fair-sized orders for all kinds of \$5.50 to 6; blueberries, per box, 70c; shelf goods, and Bar Iron has also been pine apples, \$4 per doz; melons, Heelan's Shoe Store, 242 St. Joseph street. 8-1

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CANADA, Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 669. DAME MARY JANE G. MEIKLE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Douglas Wells, of the same place, Insurance Agent, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said JAMES DOUGLAS WELLS, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been taken in the above case.

Montreal, 22nd September 1880.

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Liston to the Mocking Bird.

For Bright Smile Haunts Me Still.

Jone Hast Learned to Love Anticket Mother.

Jone Hast Learned to Love Anticket No.

Jone Hast Learned to Love Anti

121 Kies Me, Kies Your Darling. The Charles of The 243 Ohi Dem Golden Slippers. 246 Poor, but a Gentleman Still. 249 Nobedy's Darling but Mine. 251 Put My Little Shoes Away. 231 Pot My Little Shoes Away.
242 Darling Nellie Gray.
243 Darling Nellie Gray.
255 Little Brown Jag.
250 Ben Bolt.
257 Good Bye, Sweetheart.
250 Good Bye, Sweetheart.
250 Time Finican's Wake.
277 The Pinican's Wake.
275 I've Only Heen Down to the Club.
277 Kise Me Again.
277 The Yacant Chair.
280 The Sweet Spuny South.
281 Come Home, Father.
284 Little Maggie May.
285 Sally in Our Alley. 288 Sally in Our Alley.
280 Poor Old Ned.
292 Man in the Moon is Locking.
295 Broken Down.
295 Broken Down.
295 Broken Down.
295 I'l Go Back to My Old Love Again.
295 I'l Go Back to My Old Love Again.
295 I've Gwine Back to Dixie.
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