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VOL. XXXI.—NO. 44.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1881.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN IRELAND!!

CABLE DESPATCHES.

Duniis, June 9.- A policeman has been arrested at Mullingar for refusing to form part of an escort of some Land League prisoners. He threw down his rifle and helmet, and declared he would not go a step

Mr. Dillon was visited at Kilmainham gaol to-day. He is in good health and spirits, although he suffers somewhat from the late cold weather. In the course of an interview, he expressed anxiety regarding certain rumors that the people in some parts of the country had presented fire arms at the police and military. This, he said, was a practice fraught with great danger to the people. It was high treason to offer armed resistance to the Queen's forces, and for not only those who actually carried arms but for every person in the crowd the penalty will be hanging. Mr. Dillon is certain, from the temper of many of the speeches made at Westminster of late, that the Government are determined, if they get an opportunity to this regard, to

make an example. The inquest on Mahony, who was killed in the process serving affray at Bodyk, County Clare, last week, was resumed to-day and resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against the police. One of the witnesses stated that he heard a County Inspector give an order to the mounted police, when charging, to "cut right and left boys."

The Bishop of Ross states that it would be uniair to charge the Land League with the responsibility for the disturbance at Skibbereen. With the continuance of evictions there can be no peace in any part of that dis-

Tipperany, June 9 .- Archbishop Croke arrived to-day, and was escorted from the station by members of the Land League with brass bands A large crowd drew his carriage through the streets. The Archbishop warned the people not to come in collision with the forces of the Empire, not to give way to hooting and stone-throwing, but to appeal to the enlightened conscience of Europe and America He had no sympathy for those who could pay a fair rent, and would not.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Archbishop Croke's con-erence with the clergy and the Land League yesterday, at Tipperary, is discussed by all the papers this morning. The Archbishop was received at the Limerick Junction railway station at noon, and escorted to Tipperary by members of the local League, headed by brass hands. At a mile from the town the horses were taken from the carriage and he was drawn by the people through the main streets. His Grace ascended a temporary platform outside the church and addressed an assembly of 4,000 persons—thousands more filling the streets out of sight of the speaker. The Chairman of the Town Commissioners read an address from the people of Tipperary and the adjoining parishes, and the Archbishop, in the course of reply, said :-"This old land of ours has special claims upon the love and devotion of her children. She has had troubled times ever since she sprang out of the ocean. Once the chief civilizer of Western Europe, she has suffered from the ruthlessness of the Dane, as well as from the rapacity of the Saxon. Her history presents all the continuity of an epic, and though many times defeated, she has never been subdued. We see her on her legs today, fresh and fearless, and, I trust, invincible. (Cheers). The only arms she intends to use are organization and an enlightened public operion elsewhere, and, under favorable circumstances, it appears to me that two things only can prevent her from achieving a national victory, and gathering in its most ample fruits. These two things are mis-management or disunion on the part of the people's leaders, and indiscretion, or somethirg werse, on the part of the people themselves. By the leaders of the people I mean the advanced parliamentary party in the House of Jommons with their followers, headed, of course, by the immortal Parnell. (Immense cheers.) I earnestly trust and pray that they will prove themselves, and I One of judicious flexibility, as well as of firmness in their determination not to accept the bill now before the House of Commons unless it shall come out of the committee in such a boon to the tenant farmers of Ireland. themselves, they too must put themselves national excitement, and while they are fully obviously unfair rents, the payment of which, even whon possible, can only be made by the Sacrifice of themselves and their children; they must make up their minds to meet their engagements as honest men, and turn to the best possible account the provisions of

the Bill, when it has passed into law. Under

all circumstances, bill or no bill, the people

must take care not to bring themselves into

conspicuous by their absence, for the future, | ley is boyish in appearance, and is very shortwhenever the police or military appear in large numbers, whether to evict a tenant or sell a farm. Opposition can do no good. Hooting and stone throwing may become a very dangerous pastime, and I recommend and beseech the people to abstain from the practice; for, independently of the danger, it is an unmanly style of warfare. He who commits a crime gives strength to an enemy; but the Government may commit crime as well as an individual. It is a crime to punish a man who has committed no offence. What crime has the tenant committed who, from adverse circumstances, cannot pay his rent? (Loud cries of "None!" and cheers.) I want it to be clearly understood that, with those who can pay a fair rent and work, I have no sympathy. What crimes, let me ask, have those men commixted who are now paying the penalty of crime in gaol? (Loud cries of Dillon, Davitt and Father Sheehy.) It was the boast of Eugland that if she was not the cradle she was the nurse of liverty, but it outrages our souse of liberty and fair play when a man is punished as guilty when his guilt has not been proved. It an old Roman maxim that no man should be presumed guilty of an off-nce uness the offence has been proved against him. This maxim is in direct opposition to British law at present. There are more political offenders in prison in Ireland to-day than in

partial jury." The Freemen's Journal says :- " The Archbishop's references to the Land Birl were, in their every word, weighted with sound sense, true patriotism and practical wisdom. The time has come for Ireland to determine ber attitude toward the Land Bill. She could have no better adviser than the Arch. bishop, and no wiser counsel than that which he gives her. The ad-vice of His Grace to Ireland and to the Irish party is to confine all their efforts to improving the Land Bill, instead of opposing or obstructing it. As Archbishop Croke has truly said, the time has come for plain words, and we must say plainly that we hold that the passage of a good Land Bill at this moment would be a most enormous

any other civilized country in the world, ex-

cept Russia, and there is not one of these

political prisoners who would be convicted of

any crime before an honorable Court or im

boon for the Irish people." London, June 11 .- The Times, remarking the growth of lawlessness, says :- " One experiment which is most obvious and most certain to succeed remains untried. If one mob of Femians or Land Leaguers, or of whatever title, were, just for once, not suffered to have its own way; if its appeal to force were met and overcome, and if the mob were dispersed and forbidden to reassemble, the consequence night be happy in the extreme. One victory of the law would be the signal for others. The objectious to such an experiment are obvious, but not conclusive. The forcible disperson of a moh in Ireland would be certainly followed by a howl of execration from their parliamentry friends and champions. The Irish press, which is silent over injuries to the police, would be eloquent in the case we are now exposing, but tue Land League would receive something very like its death blow, and might steelf fall into the contempt with which the law is now treated in Ireland."

London, June 12 .- At the Farringdon street Democratic Conference resolutions were passed by the English members in favour of legislative independence for Ireland. Justin McCarthy's speech is attracting much attention. He said what Irishmen wanted most was a domestic Parliament. Ireland would be willing to become a partner in the Imperial Parliamentary system, with the right to make her own domestic laws. She asked for such a system as that in the great American Republic. How did England govern Ireland? Ireland was brought to within measurable distance of civil war. England was as little able to defend herself from the results of her dominion in Ireland as Russia was in Poland or Austria in Venetia. The present system of parliamentary machinery was inadequate to do the work. Look at the amount of heartburning auger and almost fratricidal strife the present system was creating. Liberal party had gone to shipwreck over the Irish question, in trying to maintain the centralization system.

London, June 13.-A new era of Fenian scares seems to have been inaugurated in Europe. The latest rumor is that a number of men have been detailed to destroy public buildings in various cities. The outrages that were perpetrated in Liverpool are calculated believe they will, equal to the occasion, but to do immeasurable injury to any cause. It their policy for the next two years must be is noted as a curious fact, that during the recent troubles in Ireland very few Fenians appeared on the scene. When they did they were unable to shoot straight. "Buckshot' Forster has managed to place himself again shape as to render it a clear and substantial in a ridiculous position before the country. During the equabble in the House of Commons At the same time they must be some weeks ago, he taunted Mr Healy, the most careful not to imperil the measure young irrepressible member for Wexford, with by voting against it if some minor amend- the violence of his speech, and expressed belief ments are not incorporated in it. Though that Healey would not dare to repeat them in the Bill is not believed to be perfect, I say Ireland. This challenge was regarded as the Bill ought to be accepted, not as a final mean and undignified, coming from a memsettlement of the question, but as conveying ber exercising autocratic power. Healy, a large instalment of justice, and, as we however, resolved to answer the challenge, calculated, to effect a needful improvement in and in the course of a speech made at Swords, the condition of the tenant farmers of Ire- near Dublin, he delivered a withering attack land. (Cheers.) With regard to the people on the Government, and especially on Mr. Forster. This speech has set all Ireland under a slight restraint in these days of great laughing at the Chief Secretary. In the course of his remarks Mr. Healy quoted the determined not to submit to extortionate and old Williamite ballad, slightly altered for the occasion :--

"There was an old prophecy found in a bog, that Ireland would be ruled by an ass and a dog, and now the prophecy is come to pass, for Burke is the dog and Forster's the

Healey concluded by stating that he had come over to Ireland in answer to Mr. Forster. He challenged the Secretary to cross the dangerous collision with the armed forces of channel and meet him on equal terms in this great Empire. If you do so, what will be France. This invitation has added to the the issue? Recommend the people to be ridiculous character of the situation, as Heal hard against the Rouges at the next election. I manded.

sighted. Some London papers publish to-day a formidable list of the principal outrages and disturbances in Ireland reported in the newspapers during the year. The question how to meet these riotous risings is asked and answered by most of the London papers to-day. The answer is the usual demand for blood. The Economist says: "The next service which the Irish Executive can render to the people is to insure that whenever the law strikes it shall strike with irresistible force." The Spectator thinks if the rioters were invariably met by heavy volleys and charges of cavalry rioting would cease but it urges the Government not to be driven by the Tories into such an insanity. The Pall Mall Gazette takes the Times to task for bloodthirstiness and says, "So far as outrages in this country are concerned, they are much more likely to be multiplied than diminished by a resort to dragooning in Ireland. Surely the experience of Russie should not be forgotten when violent repression is advocated as an infallible specific for the cure of a political malady which finds this year. Monday was observed in Edinburgh vent in assassination by dynamite. That is and Leith as the Whitsunday rent-paying day. no reason from refraining from enforcing A large amount of money changed hands, and guiliy, but it should, at least, give a pause trade, complaints regarding non-payment of and buckshot as the only method for pacification in Ireland."

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN IRE-LAND.

A LANDLORD WITH HIS DOUBLE-BARRELLED GCN

CLAREMORRIS, June 2, 1881.—The Freeman's Journal says :- To-day a most exciting scene, which it was feared at one time would end badly, took place at Burncarroll Chapel, near Claremorris. Shortly before Mass Mr. Walter Bourke entered the chapel armed with a double-barrelled guo, which was partly several sails. The flames spread across to concealed by the corner of his rug. The store No. 1 and completely destroyed it. congregation immediately became fearfully excited. Before taking action, however, a deputation of the principal inhabitants of the neighborhood waited on Canon Bourke, who had come from Claremorris to celebrate Mass, and demanded that Mr. Bourke should be asked to leave his gun outside during the Mass. This, it appeared, Mr. Bourke refused to dc, and for a wnile it seemed that a terrible encounter was inevitable. Every effect was made by Canon Bourke to pacify the congregation and induce them to allow the Mass to be celebrated, but to no purpose. The people, enraged at Mr. Bourke's refusal to remove the gun, insisted now that he should be put out himself. After the nouse neither the woman nor the child a long parley Canon Bourks finally prevailed was to be seen. Information of the occurence upon Mr. Bourke to retire to the sacristy, was lodged at the Southern Police Office, and which he did through the sanctury, carrying officers were sent to inquire into the matter. his gun under his arm, followed by the other members of his family and his servants. But this did not settle matters. The congregation would not allow Mr. Bourke to retain his gun even in the sacristy. Canon Bourke refused to remove him from the place. With that every single man, woman, and child left the chapel, carrying with them in the rush both the Canon himself and his clerk. The proceeding now assumed a most serious aspect, but in the end quiet was restored by Mr. Bourke and his family and servants leaving the sacristy and going home. The people then returned to the church and Mass was celebrated. A large force of police attended in the chapel yard, but did not interfere.

THE QUEBEC FIRE AND THE INSUR-ANCE COMPANIES.

The Insurance Companies have all been heavy losers by the late Quebec conflagra-The Quebec Fire Indirect bends the list with \$300,000, R. i insurance, \$40,000, Royal Canadian, \$41,000, Lancashire Fire. \$30,000, North British Mercantile, '0,000, Western Insurance, \$14,000 Pire Insurance, \$35,000, Citizen's Insu. -, \$15,000, Dominion Fire and Marine, \$15,000, Canadian Fire and Marine, \$15,000, and the Queen Fire and Life Insurance, \$27,009.

A DEBT REPUDIATED.

A ROUGE AND BLEU FIGHT OVER A BARCOCK ENGINE.

The case of Baker vs. the Municipality of L'Assomption was called Monday morning in the Court of Appeal. Chief Justice Dorion presided.

Some four years ago the Municipal Council entered into negotiations with Mr. Baker for the purpose of purchasing a Babcock engine three thousand dollars. A resolution was a proof that his discharge of the duties of passed in the Council to that effect, and there that effice had met with their approval, and engine was handed over to the Fire Brigade, which had been specially organized by order | Edinburgh Courier. of the Council, to take care of it.

This transaction met with hot opposition all Rouges. The majority wore the blue strips. The Rouges kicked up a fearful tuss over the tributed all sorts of motives to the Bleus. The result was that at the next election the ratepayers refused to re-elect the outgoing Counciliors and returned anti-engine men. The Rouges were now in the majority and their first act was to repudiate the \$3,000 debt previously contracted by the Council. They told Mr. Baker to take back his engine. This the latter declined to do and sued the Corporation for the amount. He was represented by Mr. Greenshields, and Mr. E. U. Piche appeared for the Corporation. Mr. Baker, the plaintiff,

won the case in the Superior Court.

The Council, not yet satisfied, have appealed to have the judgment upset and to have the sale declared null and void. The costs in the case will be very large, and if it SCOTCH NEWS.

The Edinburgh Street Tramways Bill and the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Bill have been passed by the Examiner of the House of Lords as complying with the standing orders.

A regular line of cattle steamers has just been established between Leith and Malmo. The first steamer of the line—the Alexandra arrived in Leith 21st May from Malmo and Landscrona, her cargo consisting of 148 head of cattle, I sheep, besides 30 emigrants and their children en route for New York.

The decked smack built by Lady John Scott, at a cost of £300, and presented to the natives of Fair Isle to communicate with the mainland in rough weather, arrive ! at Kirkwall on the 20th May with a cargo of grain. The cauders report that the severe winter prevented their mills from working, and since it has broken up the streams have dried, and therefore there is a scarcity of meat.

The 15th of May having fallen on Sunday the law, or for neglecting to punish the as an indication of returning prosperity in to those who are pointing to bayonets rents were fewer than they have been for many half-yearly terms past. A large number of servants seem to have changed places on Monday, judged by the number of cabs laden with trunks plying along the thoroughtares. The Court of Session is always closed on the term days.

Damage to the amount of £25,000 was caused in Greenock on the 23rd May, by a destructive fire which broke out in No. 31 bended store, belonging to the Greeneck Harbour Trust. The efforts of the brigade were for a long time bailled by the fary of the con-flagration. The barque Beltrees, which lay beithed in the harbour near the burning building, narrowly escaped with the loss of Happily the further progress of the fire was arrested, though for some time, as a brisk breez was blowing, other valuable property seemed in great jeopardy. The loss of the stores is estimated at £5,000, and it is stated that £12,000 of sugar and £8,000 of spirits were distroyed. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

At the Southern Police Court on 21st May, before Baillie Wilson, Mary McDougall was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a child from Eglinton Street on Friday afternoon. A little girl, who saw the woman lift the child and walk away with it, informed the mother, but by the time she came out of The woman who had been seen to lift the child was traced along the Paisley Road, and was shortly afterwards apprehended in Kinning Park with the child in her possession. The only explanation she would give was that she was under the influence of drink at the time, and didn't know what she was doing. She was remitted to the Sheriff.

The trial of David Rintoul and John Henry Shewan, who are in custody on a charge of murdering Police-constable John Lowe, while on duty at Elm Row, Edinburgh on the night of the 14th of March, was fixed to take place at the High Court of Judiciary at Edinburgh on the 24rd May, but, at the request of the prisoners, " as been postponed, and is not now express to come on before the 13th of June. Lee prisoner "Grant," who is charged with having, along with a companion who committed suicide, perpetrated a series of outrages in the suburbs of Edinburgh and in Leith, on a night in February last, will be tried on Monday next. There are, we understand, some 15 or 16 witnesses summoned in this case .- Glasgow Herald. These were to men who were cabled across here as Irish-Americans, but who are now

found to be of the manor born. On Wednesday the time-honored custom of presenting the keys of the city of Edinburg to the Lord High Commissioner, as Her Majesty's .opresentive to the General Assembly, took place as usual in Holyrood Palace. His Grace and party received the Lord Provost, who was accompanied by Bailies Anderson, Yonger, and Hall, Dean of Guild Hutchi-Treasurer Harrison, Mr. Adam, City Chamberlain, and Mr. McPherson, the City Officer, in the throne-room. Lord Provost Boyd, in presenting the keys, made the customary speech. The Lord High Commissioner returned them to the Lord Provost with the usual remark that they could not be in better keeping. He also complimented his Lordship on having for so long a time been for the town. Mr. Baker was successful in honored by his fellow-citizens with the high effecting the sale of an engine for the sum of office of Chief Magistrate, which was in itself

Geo. Lomas, said to be a poacher, was charged before the Magistrate at Derby with from the minority in the Council who were the murder of Hannah Haigh, a married woman, with whom he consulted. On April 23 the parties quarrelled, and Lomes, picking engine; they ran down its merits and they at- up a steel which had been used for the purpose of sharpening a table-knife, threw it at the deceased. The steel being afterwards picked up, it was found that the point was broken off, and Lomas expressed anxiety lest it should be in the woman's head. This turned out to be the case, and after lingering till Saturday last, the woman died from inflammation and softening of the brain, caused by the presence of the piece of steel, which had pierced the skull and embedded itself in the left middle lobe. Decensed, after receiving the injury, exclaimed to a companion:-"Oh, Martha, I'm dying. I always thought he would kill A warrant was obtained, and the prime." soner was on Tuesday nightarrested at Woodville, near Burton-on-Trent. Evidence of his arrest having been given, the prisoner, who be lost in appeal, the Babcock engine will tell said he was very drunk at the time, was re-

PARNELL'S

GREAT SPEECH ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Let the English Leave Ireland Bag and Baggage.

MASTERLY PRONOUNCEMENT.

The following is a correct report of Mr. Parnell's great speech delivered in the British House of Commons on the 24th of

I am sorry that I cannot join with the honorable gentleman, junior member for the county of Sligo, in taking any part in the division upon the present stage of the bill, and I will endeavour to explain to the House my reasons for my abstention. It has been truly said that the debate upon this measure up to the present has been very much a debate upon the details and not upon its principle. In fact it appears to me that the gentlemen who have been instrumental in moving the present semendment do not so much find fault with the principle of the bill as they show a desirto fritter away the details in committee so as to render it still more worthless to the Irish tenant than in its present form. I shall step out of the line which the debate has taken, and say why I cannot approve of the bill, and try to show my reasons why I think that principle is a defective one. It is supposed by many people in heland that this bill introduces some new principle. Now I venture to think that the

INTRODUCES NO NEW PRINCIPLE,

that it proposes to restore nothing to the Irish tenant besides that which the Act of 1870 proposed to restore, for I look upon the bill as a measure, not one that gives anything, but a measure of restitution. Now, sir, the but a measure of restitution. Now, sir, the principle of the bill, I think, is identical with the Act of 1870, inasmuch as it proposes to establish a partnership in the land between landlord and tenants. It is true that for a very long time even the authors of the Land Act of 1870 refused to admit that any property was conferred upon the tenant by that Disturbance Bill, the right hon, gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland was with the that the Land Act of 1870 did confer " some kind of interest"-these were his words-ho would not say property-upon the Irish tenant. But we now have the Covernment coming forward and admitting that the Act of 1870 did not confer a property upon the Irish tenant in the shape of tenant-right in the North of Ireland, and in the shape of compensation for disturbance and improvements provided in the scale under that Act. Now, the only difference to my mind between the first main portion of this bill and the Act of 1870 is that this bill seeks to carry out the principle of the Act of 1870 in a different way from that provided by that Act.

THE ACT OF 1870.

as I have said, did really intend to confer a property upon an Irish tenant. It really pro posed to do so, but it failed to protect that property. It proposed to protect it by fining the landlord for evicting his tenants to the amount of value of property that was so conferred, but it was found during the practice and the experience of the ton years we have had with that Act that this system of fining the landlords falled to protect the tenant in that property. Now, I venture to assert though I hope otherwise, that the system of establishing a court to fix fair rent will also fail in protecting even the small property acknowledged to the tenant by the Act of 1870 We have had a great many calculations as to the amount of property handed over to the Irish tenant. We were told by high authorities that eighty or ninety millions of money were to be handed over by that Act; but we have very easy means of estimating the amount of money property of value actually transferred, by a return which was put in by the hon, member for Galway (Mr. 1. P. O'Connor) the other evening. From that return it appears that the compensations which have been given by the county courts in operation under that Act, during the four or five years' time over which the return extended, to the tenants, in claims both for compensation for disturbance and improvements, only amounted to £27 each. We thus find that, instead of a

HUNDRED MILLIONS OF MONEY

handed over to tenants by this Act, a sum which is an exceedingly small fraction of that amount was actually transferred, and this only after expensive litigation before the county courts. Now, in estimating the benefits which this Act was to confer upon the Irish tenants we must bear in mind that the property which this bill proposes to acknowledge to the tenant is only that which the act of 1870 proposed to acknowledge -nothing more. The only difference is that it proposes to protect it in a different way, and this is the great boon which is being held up to the Irish people as the reward for all their miseries during the last two years (cheers), and for all the sacrifices they have made (cheers). It simply means that an additional value to the amount of £28 is to be handed over to there unfortunate tenants, and this is only to be had at the cost of a lawsuit. The tenant is not afforded the simple means of even knowing what his right is, except by tedieus and expensive litigation, [Concluded on Fifth Page.]

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Aidan McCarthy, D.S.F., has been appointed to the R. C. Bishopric of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, a See formerly held by Archbishop Cartiguine. The position was offered to the Rev. Father McDonald, of Pictou, but he declined it, preferring to remain where he is,

Speaking at the inauguration of the United Arts Society last week, Cardinal Manning referred to the late Lord Beaconsfield as "that great statesman who would live down in history the clouds of detraction with which contemporary littleness sought to enshroud him." The observation evoked loud applause.

The Halifax Chronicle says: Preparations for the reception of His Grace the Archbishop are being actively prosecuted. His Grace brings with him a commission appointing Rev. Canon Power a Monsignor of the Church, an honor which has been conferred on only one other priest in America.

The Catholics of St. John last week presented Bishop Sweeney with an address and a purse of over \$600. He also received an address from the Catholics of Portland, who gave him \$200. The Bishop was the recipient of several other handsome gifts. The money he intends to donate to St. Patrick's Industrial School.

The Archbishop of Halifax had an interview with the Earl of Northbrook, Irish Lord of the Admiralty, with a view to obtaining for Catholic seamen on board of H. M. ships of war at Halifax and Bermuda greater facilities for their attendance to their spiritual duties. The First Lord premised to consider the application, and suggested a statement in writing of the alleged grievances, which Dr. Hannan promised to send.

The priest of Claremorris, Ireland, writes to the English Lord Licutenant, telling him that a local landlord attended the Catholic Church in his parish recently, armed with a doubled-barrelled gun and a revolver. When the people saw his accourrement they hooted and chased him, and the coward was afraid to use his murderous weapons. The priest asks the Lord Lieutenant to restrain this Landlord in future, and adds that if he dosen't, he (the priest) will have him ejected, " and Let the Government see to the consequences.5

The Lord is opening the mouths of infidels everywhere to speak the truth about His annointed ones. The last to record his testimony is the famous Renau. In an article which appeared lately in the Revue des deux Mondes, he snys : "I received my education in a little college conducted by splendid priests. They Act, or that any partnership was proposed to | taught me Latin after the old fashion, which be established. So late as last session, is the best. These priests were the most during the debates on the Compensation for honorable men in the world. They cared nothing about pedagogics, they began with the first stop, which consisted in not making greatest possible difficulty induced to admit too easy those early lessons which are designed to overcome the difficulties of the language. They tried especially to form men of honor. Their directions in morality, which to me appeared the outflowing of the heart and of virtue, were bound up with the dogmas which they taught. In a word what we hear about clerical morals is wanting in every element of truth. I was thirteen years under the tuition of the priests, and I can say, I never saw a shadow of scandal in their lives. I have known no priests that were not good."

Very Rev. Wm Byrne, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Boston, has consented to take charge of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., for a time. This he does with the permission of Archbishop Williams, and at the request of Cardinal McCloskey and other distinguished alumni of that institution and without changing his relations to his own dioceso. The object is to give the alumni and friends of this illustrious college an opportunity of rallying to its relief in its present financial troubles. The steps already taken afford a fair prospect of success. About \$25,000 have already been contributed as a basis of a fund with which to settle the claims of the creditors. If all the alumni throughout the United States contribute as liberally as those of New York and Maryland, it is calculated that about \$75,000 can be raised. As most of the creditors are disposed to make large deductions from their claims, this sum will be amply sufficient to reduce the debt of the college to an amount that can be easily carried at the low rates of interest now prevailing. This will be practically tested at the next meeting of the Alumni Association which takes place June 22nd, this year, that is on Commencement Day. There are yet, in spite of some withdrawals consequent on the troubled state of college affairs within the last session, over one hundred students regularly attending the classes. The discipline has been remarkably well maintained. This is owing greatly to that loyalty to Alma Mater which has always distinguished the students and alumni of Mt. St. Mary's College, and the self-sacrificing spirit of the Faculty. The new president of Mt. St. Mary's College was graduated in that institution in 1860, and from that year he taught classes of Greek and Mathematics there till he was called to the Boston mission, August, 1865. He was ordained priest by Archbishop Spalding, December 21, 1864, in the Cathedral of Baltimore, and is now in his 48th year.

English lie number-well, a million and semething—said that Cardinal Manning had forbidden the use of Catholic halls and rooms for Land League meetings. Its refutation comes from the Cardinal himself, who a few days ago told a deputation of the Catholio League of the Cross that he had not issued Buy such order.—Bosion Pilot.

At the meeting of the International Typographical Union, which closed at Toronto yesterday, the following officers were elected: George Clara, of St. Louis, Mo., President; Thomas Wilson, of Toronto, 1st Vice-President; W H Hovey, of Norwich, Conn, 2nd Vice-President; W H Trayes, of Boston, Secretary-Treasurer; A Seley, of Indianapolis, Corresponding Secretary.

THE LAND WHERE THE SHAMROCK GROWS.

The following song, composed and set to music by the well known poetess, Miss Agnes Burt, was sung in chorus by the boys of St. Ann's school in honor of Father Hogan before his departure for Ireland :-

There's au Isle of glorious beauty
On the broad Atlantic's breast,
And of all the lands the sun shines on,
We frish love it best.
We are only boys, but proudly we prize,
The land of our father's birth,
For well we've learned at our mothers' knee, For well we've lear now earth.
'Tis the holiest isle on earth.

CHORUS: God save thee, darling Erin, May the day not distant be, When thou, the land where the Shamrock grows Shall once again be free.

Land of the Cross and Shamrcck green,
Emblems of love divine,
To thee we sing our schoolboys' song,
For thee the wreath we twine;
Then as we pass to manbood's years,
Let us cherish true and strong.
A love for the Isle St. Patrick blest
With the gitts of faith and song.

CHORUS: God save thee, darling Erin,

May the day not distant be, When thou, the land where the Shamrock grows, Shallonce again be free.

Fain would our boyish hearts cross o'er
E-The ocean's billowy foam,
With him who goes once more to greet
His dear old Irish home;
With him dear Soggarth, tried and true,
Who goes once again to see
The land of his birth, Queen Eire of the earth,
Oh! May she soon be tree. OHORUS:

God save and guard from danger,
God save and guard him well,
And bring him back once again to our
hearts,
Our Sograrth dear, farewell.

Montreal, May 22nd. THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881

AGNES BURT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS for one year.

Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, (\$1.50 each) will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50.

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

We want active intelligent agents throughont Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without intertering with their legitimate business.

The Trus Witness will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at

\$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible presure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and cousins as well. Rate for clubs of

five or more, \$1.00 per annum in advance. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

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

WOMAN'S WISDOM. "She insists that it is of more importance that her family shall be kept in full health than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She, there fore, sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of illhealth, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All of this next day, but this was all—yes, so belo women should exercise their wisdom in this way."-New Haven Palladium.

CHARLIE STUART

AND HIS SISTER.

BY MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

CHAPTER IX.—CONTINUED.

If Jane Pool hadn't said Sir Victor had gone off to Powyss-place, and that she didn't think it would be proper to disturb my lady just then, I would have gone up to my lady for orders. Jane had her supper and went up to the nursery for baby. She came back again after awhile—it was just past eight—in a temper, saying she had left my lady asleep when she took away baby, and returned to awake her. She had met Miss Inez, who ordered her away about her business, saying my lady was still asleep. Jane Pool said—"

THE CORONER—" Young woman, we don't want to bear what Jane Pool said. Jane Pool will tell her own story presently; we won't trouble you to tell both. At what hour did you go up to the nursery yourself?"

ELLEN BUTTERS (more sulkily)—"I disremember; it was after eight. I could tell all about it better, if you wouldn't keep interrupting me and putting me out. It was about a quarter or twenty minutes past eight, I think_'

THE CORONER (dogmatically) .- " What you think won't do. Be more precise if you please, and keep your temper. What o'clock was it, I say, when you went to the nurserv?"

ELLEN BUTTERS (excitedly) .- " It was about a quarter or twenty minutes past eight-how can I know any surer when I don't know? I don't carry a watch, and didn't look at the clock. I'm sure I never expected to be badgered about it in this way. 1 said I'd go and wake my lady up, and not leave her there to catch her death, in spite of fifty Miss Catherons. I rapped at the door and got no answer, then I opened it and went in. There was no light, but the moon was shining bright and clear, and I saw my lady sitting, with her shawl around her, in the arm-chair. I thought she was asleep and called herthere was no answer. I called again, and put my hand on her bosom to arouse her. Something wet my hand—it was blood. I looked at her closer, and saw blood on her dress, and cozing in a little stream from the left breast. then I knew she had been killed. I ran screaming from the room, and down among the rest of the servants. I told them _I don't know how. And I don't remember any more for I fell in a faint. When I came to I was alone—the rest were up in the nursery. I got up and joined them-that's everything I

Ellen Butters retired, and William Hooper was called. This is Mr. Hooper's evidence: "I have been butler in Sir Victor Catheron's family for thirteen years. On the night of Friday last, as I sat in the servants' hall after supper, the young woman, Ellen Butters, my lady's London maid, came screeching downstairs like a creature gone mad, that my lady was murdered, and frightened us all out of our senses. As she was always a flighty young person, I didn't believe her. I ordered her to be quiet, and tell us what she meant. Instead of doing it she gave a sort of gasp and fell fainting down in a heap. I made them lay her down on the floor, and then follow me up to the nursery. We went in a body-Ist the head. There was no light but the moonlight in the room. My lady lay back in the arm-chair, her eyes closed, bleeding and quite dead. I ran up to Miss Inez's room and called her. My master was not at home, or I would have called him instead. I think she must | Courier, "who gave her evidence in a clear, have been dead some minutes. She was

growing cold when I found her." "William Hooper," continued the Chesholm Courier, communicatively, " was crossexamined as to the precise time of finding the hody. He said it was close upon halfpast eight; the half our struck as he went up to Miss Incz's room."

James Dicksey was next called. James his place, his eyes rolling in abject teror, and under the evident impression that he was being tried for his life. Every answer was rung from the frightened youth as with redhot pincers, and it was with the utmost difficulty anything consistent could be extorted

"About half past six on Friday evening, Mr. Dicksey was rambling about the grounds, in the direction of the Laurel walk. the Laurel walk, it was growing dusk. As he drew near, he heard voices in the Laurel walk-angry voices though not very loudthe voices of a man and a woman. Peeped in and saw my lady. Yes, it was my lady—yes, he was sure. Was it likely now he wouldn't know my lady? The man was very tall, had a furrin-looking hat pulled over his eyes, and stood with his back to him. He didn't see his the baby, calling him the heir of Catheron face. They were quarrelling and-well, yes, Royals. Then she laughed in her soft way he did listen. Heard the man call her 'Ethel,' and ask for money. She wouldn't give it to him. Then he asked for jewels. She refused again and ordered him to go. She was very angry-she stamped her foot and said: "If you don't go instantly I'll call my husband. Between you and your sister never saw her in before, and says she: "You you will drive me mad." When she said that, have uttered your last insult, Inex Catheron he guessed at once who the furrin-looking man was. It was Miss Inez's brother, Mr. Juan Catheron. Had heard tell of him often, Victor Catheron's wife, and the mistress of and knew he had been at the house the night | Catheron Royals,-this is the last night it of my lady's arrival, and that there had been a row.

Mr. Dicksey was here sharply reprimanded, informed that his suspicions and hearsays were not wanted, and requested to come back to the point. He came back.

"My lady wouldn't give him anything, then ne got mad and said. (James Dicksey had been vaguely impressed by these remarkable words at the time, and been silently revolving them ever since; 'Give me the jewels, or by all the gods I'll blow the story of your marriage to me all over England!"

The breathless silence of coroner, jury, and pectators at this juncture was something not to be described. In that profound silence, James Dicksey went rambling on to say, that he could swear before the Queen herself to those words; that he had been thinking them over ever since he had heard them, and that he couldn't make top or tail of them.

THE CORONER (interrupting) .-- "What further did you overhear? Be careful; remem-

ber you are on oath." JAMES DICKSEY .- "I heard what my lady said. She was in an awful passion, and spoke loud. She said, 'You will not, you dare not, you're a coward; Sir Victor has you in his power, and if you say one word you'll be silenced in Chesholm jail.' Then she stamped her foot again and said, 'Leave me, Juan Catheron; I am not afraid of you. Yes, he was | me what I wanted there. I told her I wantsure of the name; she called him Juan Ca- | ed to awaken my lady. She looked at me as theron, and looked as if she could eat him He had heard no more, he was afraid of being caught, and had stolen quietly away. Had said nothing at all about it to any one; was afraid it might reach my lady's cars, and that he would lose his place for eavesdropping. At ten o'clock that night was told of the murder, and was took all of a tremble. servant in the house knew that it was as Had told Superintendent Ferrick something him, all he had heard, and just as he had

The examination of these three witnesses occupied the whole of the afternoon. The left her there, and followed Hooper upstairs. Court adjourned until next morning, at ten o'clock.

On Tuesday morning, despite the inclemency of the weather (said the Chesholm Courier to its readers), the parlor of the "Mitre," citement was intense—you might have he ard a pin drop in the silence, when the exe mination of witnesses was resumed. William Hooper was again called to take the stand.

THE CORONER .- " You rememb er. I suppose, the evering on which Sir Victor brought Lady Catheron home?"

Witness. —" I do.'
Coroner. —" You had a visitor on that night. You admitted him did you not, Mr. Hooper? Who was that visitor?"

" It was Mr. Juan Catheron." "Was Mr. Juan Catheron in the habit of visiting Catheron Royals?"

"He was not." "Can you recollect how long a period had elapsed since his previous visit?"

"Mr. Catheron had not been at the Royals for over four years. He was wild—there to her room. It was then I first missed the was ill-feeling between him and my master." dagger. I can swear it was lying on the table "Between him and his sister also?" "I don't know. 1-believe so." Here the

witness looked piteously at the jury. "I had rather not answer these questions, gen-tlemen, if you please. I'm an old servant of the family-whatever family secrets may once by the witness. have come under my knowledge, I have no right to reveal."

THE CORONER (blandly) .- "Only a few more, Mr. Hooper. We require to know on what footing Mr. Juan Catheron stood with his family. Did he ever come to Catheron Royals to visit his sister?"

" Had he ever been forbidden the house?" "I-believe so."

"On the evening of Sir Victor and Lady Catheron's arrival, his visit was entirely un-

expected then?" " I don't know."

" He did not."

"You admitted him?" " I did,"

"What did he say to you?" "I don't remember. Some rattling non-sense-nothing more. He was always lightheaded. He was upstairs and into the diningroom before I could prevent it.

"How long did he remain ?" "About twenty minutes—not longer, I am certain Then he came running back and I let him out."

"Had there been a quarrel?" "I don't know" (doggedly); "I wasn't there. Mr. Juan came down laughing. I know that. I know nothing more about it. I have never seen him since.

CHAPTER X.

FROM THE " CHESHOLM COURIER"-CONTINUED. Jane Pool was called. A suppressed murmur finterest ran through the room at the name of the witness. It was understood her evidence would have the deepest bearing on the case. Mrs. Pool took the stand. "A decent, intelligent young woman" said the Chesholm straightforward way, that carried conviction to every hearer." "I am Jane Pool. I am nurse to Sir Victor Catheron's infant son. Early in August I entered the service of the deceased Lady Catheron in London; the first week of September I accompanied them down here. On the evening of the murder, about half past six o'clock, or perhaps a quarter of seven, while I was busy in the day nursery over my duties, my lady came in, as she often did, though not at that hour. She looked pale and flurried, and bent over the baby, who lay asleep, without speaking. Sir Victor came in while she was still there, and without taking any notice of me, told her he had received a note from Lady Helens Powyss saving Squire Powyss had bad a stroke, an I that he must go at once to Powyss place. He said he thought he would be absent all night, that he would return as soon as In the open ground it was still quite light, in he could, and that she was to take care of herself. He kissed her good bye and left the room. My Lady went to the window and waved her hand to him, and watched him out of sight. About ten minutes after, while she still stood there, the door opened and Miss Inez came in and asked for Sir Victor; she

said she wanted him. Then she stooped over and looked at and said: 'I wonder if he is the heir of Catheron Royals! I have been reading the Scotch marriage law, and after what you and my brother said the other night—" If she said any more I couldn't catch it—my lady turned round in such a flame of anger as I -you will never utter another beneath this roof. To morrow you leave it. I am Sir will ever shelter you." Then she opened the door. 'Go l' she said; 'when my husband returns, you or I leave this house for ever.' Neither of them took the least notice of me; I was afraid of being seen, and kept as quitas I could. I heard Miss Inez answer: all the soap-boiler's daughters in England shall send me from Catheron Royals. You may go to-morrow if you will, but I will never go, never!' With that she went away, and my lady shut the door upon her. I did not want her to see me there, when she turned round, so I slipped out of another door, and downstairs. I took my supper, lingering, dare say, half an hour; I don't think it was much more than half-past seven when I returned to the nursery for baby. I found my lady asleep in the arm-chair beside the open window. She had been crying—there were tears on her cheeks and eyelashes as she slept. I did not disturb her. I lifted baby and carried him up to the night nursery. I left him in charge of the under nursemaid, and returned to the room my lady was in. The clock was striking eight as I came downstairs. I was going in to awaken my lady, not liking to have her sleep in the night air. My hand was on the handle, when the door opened and Miss Inez came out. She looked paler than common, I thought, but she spoke Yust as high and haughty as usual. She asked though she would like to bite off my headshe was in one of her tempers, I could see. You had better let my lady alone,' she says. and attend to your nursery. She's asleep still, and it isn't your place to awaken her. Go.' I was in a fury; I don't mind owning that, but I said nothing and I went. When Miss lnez looked and spoke like that, every

James Dicksey was rigidly cross-examined, Inez, and the minute she fir sished her cup Pool. I had always disliked the woman and James Dicksey was rigidly cross-examined, and clung to his testimony with a dogged tenacity nothing could alter or shake. He could swear positively to the name she had uttered, to the words both had spoken, if he were dying. A profound sensation ran through the room as James Dicksey sat down — a thrill of unutterable apprehension, and far the state of th anything more from her except My lady!
my lady! she drops down in a faint. We

There was my lady lying in the arm-chair under the window as I had seen her last. stone dead. We were all so shocked and frigh tened, I hardly know what was said or do ne for a while. Then somebody says—I the halls the stairways, and even the inn | don't know who to this minute--- Where is yard were filled at the hour of nine. The ex | Miss Catheron?' Nobody made answer. Says the person again: 'Where is Miss Ca-theron?' I think it frightened Hooper. He turned round, and said he would go for her. He went—we waited. He came back with her in a short while, and we all looked at her. She was nearly as much like a dead woman as my lady herself. I never saw such look on any face before-her eyes seemed dazed in her head, like. She seemed hardly to know what she was saying or doing, and she didn't seem a bit surprised. Hooper said

'Shali I send for Sir Victor?' She answered, in that stunned sort of way : 'Yes, send for Sir Victor, and the doctor, and the police at once. She was shivering like one in the chills, as she said it. She said she could do nothing more, and she left us and went back beside a book, when my lady first fell asleep; when I looked round, the book was still there, the dagger gone."

The blood-stained dagger found by the policeman was here produced and identified at

"It is the same-I have had it in my hand bundred times, and seen it with her. my lady...my lady ...my dear lady !"

The sight of the blood incrusted weapon unnerved the witness. She broke out into hysterical sobbing, which nothing could quiet. It being now noon, the court adjourned until two o'clock.

Jane Pool was then again called, and resumed her important testimony, in the same rapid, narrative, disconnected style as before.

" I felt dreadfully about the murder, and I don't mind owning I had my suspicions. I said to myself: I'll keep an eye on Miss Inez,' and I did, as well as I could. She kept her room nearly all next day. Toward night, Sir Victor was took down with the fever-wild and raving like, and Miss Inez went with Lady Helena to sit with him and watch. I was watching too, Sir Victor's room door. I don't know why, but I seemed to expect something. About nine, or a little later, as I stood at one end of the hall in the shadow, I saw the door open and Miss Inez come out. She looked up and down to see if the coast was clear, then put her shawl over her head, and walked very fast to the opposite end, downstairs and out of the side door. I followed her. It was raining and very dark, and at first I lost her among the trees. Then I heard a whistle, and fellowing it, the next thing I saw was a tall man smoking a cigar, close beside her. It was too dark to see his face; I could just make out that he was very tall. They were talking in whispers, and what with the drip, drip of rain and the rustling of the trees, I couldn't catch at first what

they were saying." "Indeed, Mrs. Pool," the coroner observed at this point, "that is to be regretted. Eavesdropping seems to be your forte.

"I don't think it is any harm to listen in good cause," Mrs. Pool retorted sullenly. If you don't care to have me repeat my eavesdropping, I won't."

"Repeat what you heard if it bears on this

The first words I heard were from Miss Inez. She was giving him something—money, I thought—and she said: Now go and never come back. Your coming has done evil enough surely.' I couldn't catch his answer. He took what she gave him and Miss Inez burst out, as she always does, in one of her tearing passions : ' How dare you say so, you wretch? whom it is my bitterest shame to call brother. But for you she would be alive and well-do you think I don't know it? Go! Living or dead, I never want to look upon your face again.'"

The sensation in the court (said the Chesholm Courier) as the witness repeated these words was something indescribable. A low, augry murmur ran from lip to lip; even the coroner turned pale.

"Witness," he said, " take care! You are on oath, remember. How can you recall accurately word for word what you heard"

" Are they the sort of words likely to be forgotten!" Jane Pool retorted. "I know Juan. I'm on oath; I'll take five hundred oaths to these words, if you like. Those were the very words Miss Inez Catheron spoke. She called him her brother. She said but for him she would be alive to-night. Then he plunged into the wood and disappeared, and she went back to the house. I haven't spoken of this to any one since. I wrote the words down when I came in. Here is the writing." She handed the coroner a slip of paper, on

which what she repeated was written.
"I knew I would have to swear to it, so I wrote it down to make sure. But my memory s good; I wouldn't have forgotten."

The witness was rigidly cross-examined, but nothing could shake her testimony. "The window," she said, "of the room

where the murder was committed, opened on a lawn and flower garden-any one could have entered by it. The knife lay on the table close by. Dr. Dane was next called and gave his

medical testimony. The dagger shown would inflict the wound that caused Lady Catheron's death. In his opinion but one blow had been struck and had penetrated the heart. Death must have been instantaneous. A strong, sure hand seems to have dealt the blow.

The policeman who had found the dagger was called, and testified as to its discovery among the brake, on the evening succeeding the murder.

Miss Catheron was the next and last wit. ness summoned. At the sound of her name a low ominous hiss was heard-sternly repressed at once by the coroner.

"Miss Catheron came in," quoth the Courier, "as pale as marble and looking as emotionless. Her large, dark eyes glanced over the crowded room, and dead silence fell. The young lady gave her evidence clearly and concisely-perfectly calm in tone and man-

ner. "Ou the Friday evening in question, the deceased Lady Catheron and myself had a misunderstanding. It was my fault. I made a remark that wounded her, and she retorted by saving I should leave Catheron Royals on the morrow. lanswered equally angrily, that I would not, and left the room. When I was alone I began to regret what I had so hastily said. I thought the matter over for a time, and finally resolved to return and apologize. I went back to the nursery and no lear. In these days, when so many guilty much as her place was worth to disobey her. found Lady Cataeron fast asleep. I would escape, it is not likely the innocent will be I went back and told Elien Butters. Elien not disturb her, and immediately left the punished. Let me go with this man quietly,

so terrible a catastrophe. I told the butler to send for Sir Victor, for the family physician, and the police. I knew not what else to do. I could not remain in the room, because the sight of blood always turns me faint and sick. I retired to my own apartment and remained there until the arrival of Lady Helens Powves"

There was one fact the Chesholm Courier did not chronicle, concerning Miss Catheron's evidence—the formal, constrained manner in which it was given, like one who repeats a well-learned lesson by rote.

As she concluded, the coroner ventured to put a few respectful questions.

"On the night succeeding the murder, Miss Catheron, you met after dusk a man in the Do you object to telling us who grounds. that man was?"

"I do," Miss Catheron replied haughtily.
"I most decided y object. I have told all I have to tell concerning this murder. About my private affairs I will answer no impertinent questions, either now or at any future time.

Miss Catheron was then allowed to retire Thei ury held a consultation, and it was proposed to adjourn the inquest for a few days, until Juan Catheron should be discovered.

In one of the rooms of the "Mitre," Miss Catheron stood with Lady Helena, Sir Roger Kendrick, and a few other sympathizing and indignant friends. There was but little said —but little to say. All felt that a dark, terrible cloud was gathering over the girl's head. It broke sooner than they looked for.

As they lingered there for a few moments, awaiting the issue of the inquest, a constable entered with a warrant, approached and touched Miss Catheron lightly on the shoul-

Lady Helena uttered a gasping cry; Sir Roger strode forward; the young lady slightly recoiled. The constable took off his hat and spoke:

" Very sorry, Miss, but it's my painful duty. have a warrant here from Squire Smiley, Justice of the Peace, to arrest you on suspicion of wilful murder."

CHAPTER XI.

RING OUT YOUR BELLS! LET MOURNING SHOWS BE SPREAD !"

Three days after a long and stately procession passed slowly through the great gates under the lofty Norman archway, bearing to the Catheron vaults the body of Ethel, last Ladv Catheron. A long and sad ceremonial! Why, it seemed only yesterday that that mournful, passing bell rung out the welcoming peal; but yesterday since they had lit the bonfires and tossed their hats in the air, and cheered with all their hearts and souls the gallant husband and lovely wife. For a "squire of high degree" to marry beneath him, is something that goes home, warm and true, to every humble heart. SirVictor's tenantry had never been half so proud of him, as when he had brought among them his lowborn wife. It seemed but vesterday that all the parish had seen her, walking up this very sisle, in pale, flowing silk, and with the sweetest face the sun ever shone on, leaning on her happy young husband's arm; and now they carried her dead—foully murdered—to the open Catheron vault, and laid her to sleep forever beside the high-born dames of the race who slept their last sleep there.

"All men are equal on the turf and under it," once said a famous sporting nobleman. Ethel Dobb, the London soap-boiler's daughter, took her place to-day among the dead daughters of earls and marquises, their equal at last, by right divine of the great leveller,

A great and solemn hush pervaded all ranks, sexes, and classes. Struck down in her sleep, without a moment's warning, in her own home—a deep murmur that was like the murmur of the angry sea ran through them as they collected together.

Who had done this deed?-the girl confined in Chesholm jail, or her scoundrel brobrother? They remembered him well-like Ishmael of old, his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him, the head and instigator of every poaching afray, or henroost robbery every fight and evil deed done in Chesholm. Both brother and sister hated her-Inez Catheron that she had taken her lover from her-Juan Catheron that he had lost her himself. After Sir Victor he was i heir-at-law. Failing the life of the infant son, he might one day write himself Sir

It was a lucky thing, croaked the Chesholm gossips, that Nurse Pool had removed the baby, else the dagger that stabbed the foul dark murder had been done—beteath it foul dark murder had been done—beteath it foul dark murder had been done—beteath it foul dark murder had been done. mother would have found its way to the heart | roof its master lay ill unto death. And ic of the child. Curse the black-hearted murderer of sleeping women, and from the throng in the churchyard there rose up a groan to Heaven, and a hundred angry hearts pledged themselves to avenge it if the law would not.

"The coroner would have let the young lady escape," said one. "See how be snubbed Mrs. Pool, and how easily he let her betters off. If Justice Smiley hadn't got out his warrant, she'd have been off to the Continent and clear away, long before this."

"Why don't they find Juan Catheron?" said another. "They say they're looking for him-why don't they find him then? Murderers don't escape so easily nowadays-the law finds 'em if it wants to find 'em. It's seven days since the murder was done, and no tale or tidings of him yet?"

"And when he is found neither he nor his sister shall escape. If the law lets them clear, we won't. The time when rank could shield crime is over, thank Heaven. Let them hang as high as Haman—they deserve it. I'll be dows filled it. A trusty nurse sat patient the first to pull the rope."

Day by day the feeling had grown stronger and bitterer against brother and sister. The Englishman's proverbial love of "fair play seemed for once to be forgotten. The merciful reasoning of the law, that takes every man to be innocent until he be proven guilty, was thing he says, except the name Ethel. too lenient to be listened to. The brother had repeats that over and over in a way the murdered her-the sister had sided and abet- breaks my heart to hear." ted. Let them both hang—that was the vox populi of Chesholm-hanging was too good | the delirious man. for them.

"How did she take her arrest-she was always as proud as Lucifer and as haughty as a would go away—her black eyes make duke's daughter?" asked the curious townsfolk.

She had taken it very quietly, as though she had expected it. When Lady Helena and Bir Roger had cried out in horror at her arrest, she had stood firm. A slight, sad smile had even crossed her lips. "Dear Aunt Kelena-dear Sir Roger," she

had said, " there's nothing to be surprised at Don't interfere with this man; he is only doing his duty, I knew this would come. I have expected it from the first. It will be unpleasant for the time-of the result I have was drinking her tea; she couldn't abide Miss room. On the threshold I encountered Nurse Aunt Helena; I," a sush of proud pain passed

over her face, "I don't want the servants. don't want the rabble to see me." She held ont her hand to her aunt, and h sunt's old friend.

"Good-bye, Aunt Helena," she said wisting ly. "Good-bye, Sir Roger. Nething the they can bring against me will shake you faith in me, I know. You will both come and see me after, I hope, and bring me new of poor Victor. Should. I mean when he re of poor victor. Enounce—the don't, I beg, It can do no good—it may do him harm Good bye once more—give my love to unch Godfrey. Aunt Helena don't distress your self so; I cannot bear it." "Do you think I will let you go alone,

No, I will go with you to the prison, if these besotted wretches persist in sending you there. But oh, there must be some mistake it is too atrocious. Sir Roger, can't you d something? Great Heaven! the idea of Inc Catheron being lodged in Chesholm jail like a common felon!"

"Sir Roger can do nothing," Inez auswer ed; "the law must take its course. Let end this painful scene-let us go at once She shuddered in spite of hetself. sooner it is over the better."

She shook hands with Sir Roger. A cal was at the door—the old baronet handed the ladies in, and stood bareheaded until they were driven out of sight. They reached the equare, gloomy, black building called Chesholm jail, standing in the centre of a gloomy paved quadrangle. Miss Catheron was shown to a room. The jailer had once been a servant in the Powyss family, and he pledger himself now to make Miss Inca as comfort able as was admissable under the circum stances.

Once in the dreary room, with the heavy door closed and locked, Lady Helena sudden ly fell down on the stone floor before her niece and held up her hands.

"Inez," she said, in Heaven's name hea me! You are shielding some one—that guil ty man-you saw him do this deed. Speak out! Save yourself-let the guilty suffer What is he that you should perish for his sake! He was always evil and guilty_forget

his blood flows in your veins-speak out and save yourself. Let him who is guilty suffer for his own crime!" The soft September twilight was filling the room. One pale flash of sunset came slanting through the grated window, and fell or Miss Inez Catheron's face. She stood in the middle of the floor, her clasped hands hang-

ing loosely before her, an indescribable expression on her face. "Poor Juan!" she said, wearily; "don't be too hard on him, Aunt Helena. We have none of us ever been too gentle to him in his wrong doing, and he wasn't really bad at hour then. If any letter should come from him to you, for me, say nothing about it-bring it here 1 don't think he will be taken; he can double like a hare, and he is used to being hunted. I hope he is far away at sea before this. For the rest, I have nothing to saynothing. I can live disgraced, and die a felon if need be, but not ten thousand disgraceful

than I choose to utter.' Lady Helena's stifled sobbing filled the room. "Oh, my child! my child !" she cried: what madness is this, and for one so unwor

deaths can make me speak one word mor

thy!" " But there will be no such tragical ending. I will be tried at the Assizes and acquitted. They can't bring me in guilty. Jave Pool's circumstantial evidence may sound very conclusive in the ears of Mr. Justice Smiley, but it won't bring conviction with a grand jury, You see it wasn't sufficient even for the coron-

er. The imprisonment here will be the worst, but you will lighten that. Then when it is all over, I will leave England and go back to Spain, to my mother's people. They will receive me gladly, I know. It is growing dark, Aunt Helena—pray don't linger here longer."

Lady Helena arose, her face set in a look of

quiet, stubborn resolve. "Take good care of poor Victor, and watch the baby well. He is the last of the Catherons now you know. Don't let any one ap proach Victor but Mrs. Marsh, and warn h not to speak of my arrest—the shock might kill him. I wish-I wish I had treated he more kindly in the past. I feel as though could never forgive myself now.'

"You had better not talk so much, Inex," her aunt said, almost coldly. "You may b overheard. I don't pretend to understand you. You know best whether he for whom you are making this sacrifice deserves it or not. Good-night, my poor child; I will see you early to-morrow.'

Lady Helena, her lips set in that rigid line of resolve, her tears dried, rode back to Ca theron Royals. The darkness had fallen by this time-fallen with black, fast-drifting clouds, and chill whistling winds. Two three lights, here and there, gleamed alon the lofty facade of the old mansion, now house of mourning itself. Beneath its roof the guilty wretch who had wrought this ruln Inez Catheron was to suffer imprisonmen suspicion, and life-long disgrace. The curse that the townspeople invoked on Juan Catheron, Lady Helena had it in her heart !!

echo. Her first act was to dismiss Jane Pool th

" We keep servants, not spice and informer's at Catheron Royals," she said, imperiouslg. "Go to Mrs. Marsh-what is due to you she will pay. You leave Catheron Royals without a character, and at once."

"I'm not afraid, my lady," Jane Pool re torted with a toss of her head "People wi know why I'm turned away, and I'll get ple ty of places. I knew I would lose my situ ation for telling the truth, but I'm not t first that has suffered in a good cause."

"Lady Helena had swept away, disdaining all reply. She ascended to Sir Victor's root -the night-lamp burned low, mournful sh by the bedside.

"How is he now? asked the aunt bendis above him.

"Much the same your ladyship-in a of stupor all the time, tossing about, and mo tering ceaselessly. I can't make out any

The name seemed to catch the dull ear "Ethel," he said, wearily. "Yes-yes must go and letch Ethel home. I wish In afraid—they follow me everywhere. Ethel-Ethel-Ethel!" He murmused the name dreamily, tenderly. Suddenly he half starte up in bed and looked about him wildly What brings Juan Catheron's picture here Ethel! Come away from him. How dar you meet him here alone?" He grasped Left Helena's wrist and looked at her with he gard, blood-snot eyes. "He was your lov once—how dare he come here? Oh, Ethe

Ethel! my Ethel! my Ethel!" He fell back upon the bed with a sort sobbing ory that brought the tears streaming from the eyes of the tender-hearted nurse.

" He goes on like that continual, my lad"

you won't leave me for him! I love youcan't live without you-don't go. Oh, the said, "and its awful wearing. Always Ethel, Ah, it's a dreadful thing! "Hooper will watch with you to night, Mar-

the," Lady Helena said. "Mrs. Marsh will relieve you to-morrow. No stranger shall come near him. I will take a look at taby come near home. I shall return here early before going home. before going, and I need not tell you to be very watchful—I know you will."

ateniui "You teedn't, indeed, my lady," the woman answelled, mournfully. "I was his mother's answert, and I've nursed him in my arms, a own many, arms, a little white haired baby, many a time. I will

be watchful, my lady. be waterius, my lacy.
Lidy Helena left her and ascended to the night nursery. She had to pass the room pignt harrows and been enacted. She where the tragery was been charted. She she went by. She found the little of Catheron Royals asleep in his crib, garded by the under nurse—head nurse now,

vice Mrs. Pool cashiered. "Take good care of him, nurse," was Lady Helena's last charge, as she stooped and hissed him, tears in her eyes; "poor little motherless lamb!

motherress tame. with my life, my lady," the gil answered, sturdily. "No harm shall

ome to min. Lady Helena returned to Powyss-place and like a stone in her breast.

aif I hadn't sent for Sir Victor that night -if I had left him at home to protect his wife, this might never have happened," she thouses, it is a lone and unprotected, to sleep beside mopen window in the chill night air."

nite to Mr. Dobb and his wife a touching, somanly letter. They had come down to see beir dead daughter and departed again. She tad been taken out of their life—raised far stove them, and even in death they would not

And now that the funeral was over, Inez in claim her. prison, the tumult and excitement at an end, who shall describe the awful quiet that fell upon the old house. A ghastly stillness reigned—servants spoke in whispers, and stole from room to room—the red shadow of Murder rested in their midst. And upstairs, in that dusk chamber, while the nights fell, Sir Victor lay hovering between life and death.

(To be continued.)

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SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Rev. Ronald McDonald, of Pictou, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Harbour Grace, Nfld.

Lieut, R. M. Berry, commanding the U. S. ship Rogers, of the Jennnette search expedition, telegraphs from San Francisco that he will sail for the North on June the 13th or

A despatch from Candahar says a sharp engagement took place on Friday last on the Helmund River between the Ameer's forces and those of Ayoob Khau, the latter being defeated. Further trouble is expected.

Secretary Blaine writes to an emigration agent at Dundalk, Ireland, that poverty is no bar to immigrants willing to work and obey the laws, but the immigration of dissolute paupers and criminals is certainly objection-

The necessity of a color blind examination by the fact that the pilot of the City of Austin, lost in the harbor of Ferndinda, April 24, caused the disaster by mistaking the color of

the buoys. A London paper says that American agriculturists are well enabled to compete with the British farmer when the rate on freight on wheat from New York to Liverpool is \$1.20 per ton, while the railroad rate from Liverpool to Birmingham (about 100 miles) is \$3.15 per ton.

bir Garnet Wolseley lately made a speech at the dinner of the Literary Fund, which the Army and Navy Gazette denounces as will judged, most ungonerous, and very damaging," and which, it asserts, has injured his reputation among brother officers. Sir Garnet has never been generally popular in his

Now for another little excitement in Europian matters. The British flag has been outraged by a French man-of-war engaged in the protectorate of Tunis. The British consol has taken the matter up. They don't want to fight; but, by Jingo! they want to of the cld spunk is in them yet.

Mr bouchere, who owns Pope's Villa, on the Thames, where he resides during the summer, writes the following as among the an-Dals of the boating season on that classic river: A friend of mine, under the influence of a surre-endings, was led on to ask a pretty but condition, she answered promptly, and that is

that I steer.'" The readers of the speech made a few days ago by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., son of the British Premier, on the French treaty, might easily imagine it was the production of an advocate of the Canadian N. P. At the outset he thought the existing free trade tariff was " not only unequal, but unfair and unjust," and the Government would be perfectly justified in considering "any measures that might bring pressure to bear" on France. As a remedy be suggested a "readjustment" of revenue duties, and advocated in excise duty on silk. In other words, Mr. Gladatone advocated a readjustment of taxation for protective purposes. And, strange to say, this bold declaration was cheered by the electors of free trade Leeds. English artisans are awakening from a dream of selfcomplacency .- Toronto Mail.

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Grey bair is honorable to old age, but there is no necessity it should be grey before its time; and as regards youth it looks like an

Effects of Irish Emigration.

The London Tablet, organ of the Eng. lish Catholic aristocracy, a class decidedly hosta le to Ireland, savs :--

But that settlement on foreign shores, American, Australian or British, of so large a portion of the Irish population once effected, it has been followed, and will be followed, by subsequent and continuous emigration as a natural result of the intense strength of family affection amongst the Irish peeple. It is true that, within the last thirty-six years some aid was given through the Boards of Guardians to promote emigration among the destitute classes, and that several of the colonies have from time to time given assistance to emigrants; but the aggregate of persons so helped forms no traction worth notice of the masses who paid their own way, or whose expenses were defrayed by their relatives or friends settled abroad. It is strictly within a moderate estimate that upwards of seventy millions sterling has been remitted to Ireland by emigrants to assist their families or promote the exodus of some of them since her convalescent husband, her heart lying the famine. And most wonderful of all, after two or three years bad harvests and bitter distress, the moment a good season and brighter prospects returned. the first use made of the temporary wile, the would never have prosperity is to stimulate an emigration almost equaling the largest which left Ireland after the famine period. Unaided by public Amid her multiplicity of occupations, amid grants and unmoved by the prospect of the he own great distress, she had found time to passing of a liberal Land Bill, these tens of thousands, attracted by domestic ties, are joining the successful members of their families settled abroad. It is worse than vain, therefore, in the face of these facts, to decry or attempt to prevent such a movement. We may deplore and even execrate the cumulative causes which have necessitated this expatriation of three millions of the Irish people; but it is beyond the power of Bishop, priest, press, Land League or legislation to arrest its natural continuance.

This emigration has had disastrous influences on Ireland, whatever may have been its necessity or its benefits. It removed the flower of the youth of the country, the young, healthful, and energetic, and left behind all the industrial non-effectives, the aged and infirm the pauperised, and the afflicted, such as the insane, idiotic and epileptic, the lame and blind, the deaf-mutes, the criminal classes, and the morally-endangered, such as orphans and childern in reformatory and industrial schools. The social and industrial residuum of three millions of young and healthy emigrants has thus been cast for support on a population diminished by 36 per cent. in 30 years. The result of which is that the leish race at home, once admitted as of the highest physique in Europe, now ranks as showing the largest relative amount of deterioration as to lunatics, deaf-mutes, blind, and bodily afflicted of any nation in Europe or in the world. Nor is this all. The majority of these

three millions were males. The British Government estimates each recruit obtained for the army as worth £100, viewed, from an industrial standpoint, as the cost of raising him, just like the value of a young bullock, or any other saleable chattel. All the capital, so represented, is so much lost to Ireland and a corresponding gain to the United States, the colonies, or other countries in which these men have settled and which have obtained their industrial services without cost of production. To this enormous amount of invested or fixed capital abstracted from Ireland we must add the floating capital brought away by the emigrants. It would be difficult to form anything nearer than a rough estimate of the aggregate amount of the personal The glass and the leer are intended to catch and local members, and other notabilities. property carried away by these three millions | the girls, while the position assumed is supof pilots has again been brought to the notice of people. Their passage money, by sea and posed by him to be peculiarly graceful of United States inspectors of steam vessels land, to their destination, their clothes, per- and casy. Yesterday evening between six sonal outfit, implements, and money in hand, and seven o'clock Diggleton was at his usual the 65th, which, by the way, added greatly to may be variously estimated. The Emigra- place in his usual position. He wore a smok- the solemnity of the occasion. There were tion Commissioners in New York, the chief port of arrival, have, however, from him a distingue air, but he wasn't smok-close observation and inquiries over a ing because the attempt to draw was sure to lengthened period, estimated the average disarrange his eye-glass. Miss Rosy Cheek value of the personal property of each emigrant, on arrival there, which excludes. of course, expense of transit to and across the Atlantic, at £20; which gives the enormous sum of £60,000,000; to which if we add the cost of transit, the amount will exceed £80,000,000. And if to this wo add £300,-000,000, the capitalised value of three millions of emigrants at £100 each, we obtain an export from Ireland of £380,000,000, a sum considerably above the purchase of the fee simple of the whole agricultural soil of Ireland. These are striking, startling, and even appaling, yet true and sober, statements. They dwarf into insignificance the idle cries of robbery, communism, and confiscation grew alarmingly broad. "Fits," she queried, in a matter-of-fact tone of the system that has exiled those three millions of people, impoverished Iteland, en- in his mind to discover the joke. riched the country of their adoption with a bluster and bully a little just to feel that some larger capital than would purchase the whole of the landlords' estates, and planted in the United States and the colonies an intense and burning hatred of the British Government, which is a dangerous, powerful and chronic menace to the peace of the Empire. But if to this vast capital, represented by the three spring evening, moonshine, and other romantic millions of emigrants, we add the interest in the soil represented by the half million of somewhat strong mimded young lady to 'row tenants, whose families amounted to two and in the same boat with him for life.' On one a half or three millions of the people left bea half or three millions of the people left behind, the aggregate overwhelmingly exceeds the property of the landlords. Their circulating capital to stock and crop 15,000,000 of statute acres under cultivation at the moderate estimate of £5 anjacre amounts to £75,000,000: Their claims for improvements, even under the Land Act of 1870, reach a higher figure. The tenant right, which includes, of course, the value of improvements, is in the greater part of Ulster little below what would landlord's fee-simple; purchase the while in the rest of Ireland it is considerable. And, lastly, compensation for disturbance, augumented in the present Bill-where there has been neither improvement nor deterioration-would take away a few years' value from the the landlord's fee simple. We have thus given a full and fair outline statement of the emigrant and the resident population of

SUN SPOTS.

that of proprietors of the soil.

Ireland, as regards the capital lost to and re-

maining in the country, as compared with

A remarkable sun spot, which with sligh elescopic aid is resolved into a congc. spots of all shapes and sizes, is now viscolo not far from the sun's equator. The casicat and safest way to view it, where exact defini tion of details is not required, is to throw the image of the sun from the eyepiece of the telescope upon the ceiling of a darkened room by means of a prism, or upon a white screen placed back of the eyepiece. In the latter care no prism is needed, and a good spyglass will suffice to show the spot if well annehronism. Without any injurious effect steadied. When the great spot is thrown Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer will clean the upon the ceiling, its slow forward movement scale in a few steadied. scalp in a few weeks, thereby effecting a radi-cal cure and bring about a growth of beauti-ful bair. Sold by all chemists.

24 gigantic insect, with legs and autenum of faculæ surrounding it makes it resemble a been conferred on only one other priest in 24 gigantic insect, with legs and autenum of America.

outlandish proportions. Under close telescopic scrutiny with high powers, its structure is so complex as almost to dely sketch. ing. The tremendous energy of the forces at work may be appreciated when it is stated that the area of disturbance exhibited is some

80,000 miles long by 20,000 broad. Besides, what is seen by direct view is only a portion of the phenomenon. The great chasms that Look like dark spots are nobody knows how ma ny thousand miles deep, and above the sun's apparent surface the disturbance extends through gaseous matter to equally enormous distances.

FATHER MELLERIOTT.

Father Meller jott, the distinguished Jesuit who has Just died at Paris, did not leave the city during the Comn'une, but went tranquilly about the streets, wearing his "soutane' and oblivious of Rigaults and Megys. The people of his quarter would have protected him, but he felt fully able to protect himself. On one occasion he was halted by a patrol of Federes, commanded by a big bluster-

lng bully in uniform. "Who are you?" asked the Communist roughly.

"The Father of the poor," answered the Jesuit. "The father of the poor? What does that

mean?"

"It means that I spent 15,000 francs in alms-giving, last year. How much did you spend?

And the stupified Communist stood aside and let him pass.

THE SPECTRE DRUMMER. On tidings reaching Scotland, after the coronation of Charles II., that Cromwell was advancing north at the head of an army, the Parliament ordered the castle to be put in a state of defence. There was but therein a select body of troops under Colonel Walter Dundas, 1.000 bolls of meal and malt, 1,000 tons of coals, 67 brass and iron guns, including Mons Meg and howitzers, 8,000 stand of arms, and a vast store of watlike munition. According to the superstition of the time, the earth and air all over Scotland teemed with strange omens of the impending strife, and in a rare old tract of 1650 we are told of the alarm created in the fortress by the appearance of a "horrible apparition" beating upon a drum. On a dark night the sentinel, under shadow of the gloomy half-moon, was alarmed by the beating of a drum upon the esplanade and the tread of marching feet, on which he fired his musket. Colonel Dundas hurried forth, but could see nothing on the bleak expanse, the site of the now demolished Spur. The sentinel was trunchoned, and another put in his place, to whom the same thing happened, and he, too, fired his musket, being present at an entertainment given by affirming that he heard the tread of soldiers marching to the tuck of drum. To Dundas nothing audible was visible, nothing audible, but the mean of the autumn wind. He took a musket and the post of sentinel. Anon, he beard the old Scots march beaten by an invisible drummer, who came close up to the gate; then came other sounds—the tramp of many feet and the clank of accoutrements. Still nothing was visible, till the whole impalpable array seemed to hault close by Dundas, who was bewildered with consternation. Again a drum was heard beating the English and then the French march, when the alarm ended but the next drums that were beaten were those of Oliver Cromwell. — Cassell's " Old and

New Edinburgh."

A MASHER MASHED. Diggleton lives on St. Catharine street, and everyone knows where that is. He may be seen any evening standing in front of his boarding house with a glass in his eye, a leer on his face, and his hands in his pockets. the Secretary, and a large number of Dominion ing cap because he considered that it gave several comments made upon the coaspicuous happened to pass by at the time. This is not her name exactly, but it is characteristic of her whether the words are taken separate or together Diggleton's leer grew deeper as she approached, but his position lost tentively while Mr. J. O. Dion, the secretary-some of its easy negligence. He had deterticate treasurer of the memorial fund, read the remined to speak, but she anticipated him. She had passed that way several times before, and had never failed to observe him and his insinuating smile. On this occasion she made up her mind to make him serious for once, and a snub from a young lady is at any time a dreadful thing to experience. When she reached Diggleton, therefore, she stopped and looked him full in the face, while his smile "I ask," the young lady continued, "for I take a friendly interest in you." Digiteton brightened up and enquired if she had then seen him before. "Oh yes," responded Miss Rosy, "it was at Forepaugh's Circus." "To be sure," said Diggleton, delightedly, "for I was there on the second day." "Oh, no," continued the young lady, "you were there every day, and there were a great many others of your kind gathered together in a large cage. Such a chattering as you did make, and such funny-

looking creatures." Diggleton has since broken his eye-glass, discarded his smile, and taken to drink. We hope neither of the parties immediately interested will see this paragraph.—Montreal Pust.

THE Rev. Abbe T. A. Chandonnet, who died in this city on the 4th inst., was a member of the Society of One Mass.

The Rev. Aidan McCarthy, D.S.F., has been appointed to the R. C. Bishopric of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, which was offered to Rev. Father McDonald, of Pictou, but declined.

Cardinal Manning recently told a deputa-tion of the Catholic League of the Cross that he had not ordered the refusal to use their club hall for Land League meetings, but desired that the League of the Cross, as a body should not ally itself with any political movement. The Catholics of St. John, N.B., have pre-

sented Bishop Sweeney with an address and a purse of over \$600. He also received an address from the Catholics of Portland, who gave him \$200, all of which he intends to donate to St. Patrick's Industrial School.

The Archbishop of Halifax had an interview with the Earl of Northbrook, Irish Lord of the Admiralty, with a view to obtaining for Catholic seamen on board of H. M.'s ships of war at Halifax and Bermuda greater facilities for their attendance to their spiritual duties.

Preparations for the reception of His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax are being actively prosecuted. His Grace trings with him a commission appointing Rev. Canon Power a Monsigner of the Church, an honor which has THE CANADIAN HERO.

HONOR TO DE SALABERRY-INAUGURATION OF THE MONUMENT-A PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION.

The seventh of June will remain a memorable date in the annals of that historic little town, Chambly, which lies beautiful and romantic by the crystal waters of the Richelieu, and 'neath the mountain shades of Beloil. Sixty-nine years after the famous battle of Chateauguay, which, perhaps, decided the fate of British America, the hero of that glorious event was yesterday the object of the French Canadian race. Yesterday military genius was lauded, heroism was admired, and homage was paid to the saviour of his country in the person of DeSalaberry. And these noble feelings of a prond race found a forcible and brilliant expression in the patriotic proceedings stands, in the second the warder, in the which accompanied the inauguration of the furthest cage, with his back to the wall, the From the early hours of the day crowds

flocked into town from every direction. The Tricolor, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack and numerous other flags waved from from every house top. All the inhabitants and visitors were in their best of holiday attire. The decorations were numerous and neat; the principal streets were lined by thousands of spectators. Arches sprang up in every direction bearing patriotic inscriptions and national mottoes; they were erected in honor of the hero of the day, of the guests of the Press, and of the Volunteers. The 65th under the command of Col. Quimet, headed by the City Band, arrived at 12 o'clock. They marched through the town in fine style and halted on the parade ground before the old barracks, where a military banquet was given to the Volunteers.

Col. OUIMET, who presided, proposed the toast of the guests. He said that this was not a political, but a purely military gathering, but they must not leave the table without paying a tribute to those who had honoured them with their presence. They were honoured by the presence of some of the most famous men in the Dominion and in the province of Quebec. Their battalion was not s political organization, but a national one. determined to maintain the honour of Canada. He then proposed three cheers for Sir Hector Largevin and the other guests, which were given with military vim.

Sir Hector Langevin on rising was enthusiastically greeted. He thanked the Colonel, officers and men and assured them that he had great pleasure in being present, not only on account of the occasion which brought them together, but also in the 65th Battalion. He was sure that if ever they were called to a future Chateauguay they would not full to act with the same bravery as the 300 Voltigeurs displayed under DeSalaberry. Unfortunately for the volunteers who thirsted for military renown there was no longer any war between the two great nations of this continent, except the war of industry and commerce. He assured them that they would always find both Houses ready to sustain the volunteers with money. Again thanking them, he concluded amid loud applause.

At the conclusion of the banquet, the steamer Sorel hove in sight. On board were the Governor-General and his suite. As they stepped on to the quay, a salute of 21 guns was fired. There were present to receive his Excellency, Lieut.-Governor Robitaille, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. Mesers. Mousseau, Caron, and Mercier; Messrs. Ryan, M.P. Coursol, M.P., Col. Stevenson, Dr. Martel, President of the Committee, and Mr. Dion, After the Vice-Regal party had driven to the old Fort, and visited the sights they returned to the statue, passing through the ranks of absence of the English battalions.

THE INAUGURATION.

The procession having arrived at the monument, the Vice-regal party ascended the platform erected by its side, and the ceremony of the inauguration proper commenced. Silence having been secured, the crowd listened atcord, which was subsequently signed by His Excellency, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and other distinguished persons.

Dr. MARTEL then read the address of the monument committee to His Excellency, in which, after a loyal welcome, there were expressions of satisfaction at the presence of His Excellency, and for his kindness in taking part in the proceedings.

His Excellency then read his reply in French. He thanked them for their address, which recorded their ratriotic desire to honor in a befitting manner the memory of a hero and a patriot.

At the conclusion of his repty, the Governor General, amid great cheering, drew away the flags which had hitherto covered the statue. The Battery saluted, the Rell fired a jen de joie, the band played patrici

Col. Harwoon then delivered a patriotic and stirring address. He said the occasion was one of national significance, the spontaneous honoring of one who was in some respects a saviour of his country, by those who would never forget his noble deeds. It was fitting that such a ceremony should take place in the village which contained his remains, and whose every stone almost was connected with his memory.

airs, and the unveiling was completed.

THE BANQUET

took place about six o'clock, and some two hundred persons sat down to a very recherche repast. Dr. Martel occupied the chair, and was assisted on either side by a large number of distinguished guests. The Chairman gave the usual loyal toasts, which were heartily responded to. The health of the Lieutenant-Governor was then proposed, the audience joining in singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille responded, expressing his pleasure at being pre-

"Canada and its Prosperity" was the next toast proposed, and was responded to by Mr. J. A. Mousseau and Mr. Prefontaine, M.P.P.

"The Hero of Chateauguay" was then pro posed, and was received with great applause, Vive la Canadienne" being sung. The toast was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Mercier.

At the conclusion of the banquet a vote of thanks was tendered to the Committee for the success with which they had carried out the celebration.

The illuminations at night, though not exsites being lit up; there were also a few bonfires along the shores which attracted the atway to the station. Chambly which had, and patriotic demonstrations soon fell back by its brave and hero'c son, DeSalaberry.

MR. JOHN DILLO, N. M.P., IN BIRMING. H. AM.

The following letter was written to the Editor of the Times, by th e Rev. Mr. Rylett, a Presbyterian clergyman, be longing to Money. rea, County Down :--

Sir, I had the honor of vi. siting Mr. Dillon on Fridey morning last, and T venture to appeal to your generosity for a brief space in your columns, in order that I ma v inform the public of the circumstances under which the interview, if such it could be can'led, took place. After waiting some time in the hali of the praise, the honor, and the admiration of the prison, I was conducted to the cell in which it was appointed for me to so. Mr. Dillon. I there saw such a sight as, I am a ot ashamed to confess, unmanned me quite, Imagine a common prison cell divided into three enges by two strong wire lattice work partitions. In the first cage the visitor statue erected in honor and to the memory of the hero.

prisoner—on this occasion, John Dillon. A wild beast could not have been more securely or appropriately caged. It was an awful sight, and it was some little time before I could bear to face this man who has honored me with his friendship. When I was able to do so, however, I found him calm and collected. He described the cage as at once absurd and brutal, but regarded it with the most perfect contempt. But the monstrosity of the thing is really

indescribable. Here was a young man, beloved by all who knew him; the lofty purity of his life, his sublime adoration of justice, his passionate hatred of wrong, his noble patriotism, have enshrined John Dillon in the hearts of all with whom he has come in contact. Yet he is caged like a wild beast. I association with Mr. Dillon in the land agitation, and I declare solemnly that never in private or public have I heard him utter a word that could be construed into an incitement to violence or illegal action. Many things he has said which enemies might falsely interpret; but that John Dillon ever committed an offence which would be punishable by law I positively deny. He loves his country with an absorbing love. It is as a fire in his bones. Nothing does he desire so much as his country's good. Yet he is enged like a fiend.

How Mr. Forster will account for his arrest I am at a loss to understand. Mr. Dillon simply told the Government that if they did not take measures to prevent evictions the people would resist. Past experience warranted the statement. The Government's own admissions in the Compensation for Disturbance Bill debate corroborate our remarks. And instead of imprisoning Mr. John Dillon, the Government would have acted with much greater wisdom had they listened to his advice. Now, I am afraid that owing to Mr. Forster's wronghende hess, there will be mischief in the country, however much the Land League may endeavor to calm the people. But I would ask an impartial public to read the following sentences-taken from an article in the Dublin Review for January last-and compare them with anything Mr. Dillon ever uttered. The writer in reference to evictions says:-

"Let any parent make the case his own. When we are assembled at the domestic heart , with our family about us, let us bring home to our bosom the bare apprehension that for exercising an undoubted privilege, not only recognized, but actually enjoyed by the constitution, it were in the power of some brutal tyrant, some abortive, stunted upstart of yesterday, of whom gold, amassed by peculation and public plunder, is the sole nobility the word of his power, destroying our only ife, disowned, rejected, persecuted, and malfather's heart that could endure it? What reverence for the law, what sacredness of private property, what abstract right of men . to do as they liked with their own, would be ginings, and our hands from giving them We frankly avow that we would not submit to such treatment, but would take the law into our own hands, and, if possible, redress ourselves. Our children have a right divine to claim from us that projection which may be denied to them elsowhere; and we cannot recognize any human obligation which should or could constrain us to respect such an appeal. No man owes a moral obligation to an exterminating decree. No man pretending or deserving to be free would pay it an outward homage one moment longer than superior force compelled and to bend his neck under its intolerable yoke. There are our deiberate sentiments, the decisions of a mind tutored, perhaps, by some small share of philosophy, and at all events, not provoked to a passions to or husty judgment by the sense of

personal wrong." Now, sir, let it be remembered that Mr. Gladstone himself on endmitted that it was owing to acts of vol. - a that he took up the Irish Church question; and then let it be asked whether is the Dublin Reviewer, Mr. Gladstone, or John Dillon the most guilty of inciting to violence!

One word more your reporter is not accurate when he says that the arrest of Mr. Dillon has caused no excitement in any part of the country. He should have said that in every part of the country meetings hav been held at which the deepest indignation has been manifested. He would also have been correct had he said that the indignity offered to Mr Dillon has intensified Ireland's hatred of English rule to such a degree that the separation of the two countries may be regarded as within measurable distance of accomplishment. It is quite certain that not a single member of the existing Cabinet will he forgiven for this last insult. Throughout the whole of their several political careers they will be regarded as enemies of Ireland, and will be treated as such .- Yours truly.

HAROLD RYLETT. The Manse, Moneyres, Comber, County Down, May 9, 1881.

IF you are suffering with a cold do not fail to ty HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM; it is daily relieving its hundreds throughout our Dominion. It is pleasant and palatable. 42-2

A correspondent suggests that a new law or Order-in-Council shall be gazetted, giving captains of lake steamers additional powers and exonerating the companies from any damages under the following circumstances: -Say a steamer is to carry 400 passengers. On the return trip the captain should personally superintend and count the number. tensive, were pretty, the arches and other It more than 400 crowd in, and a suitable number will not get out, then the captain ought to order the steam to be shut off, and tention of the visitors as they wended their let the passengers remain out where they are, and get home at their own expense, or someduring the day, been the scene of such gay thing equally stringent. Obstinate passengers are hard to persuade, and need to be into its normal repose, and its slumbers were | brought to a more lively sense of their duty. again, after a lapse of 69 years, watched over Single-handed, captains cannot effect much unless backed up by law.—London Free Press. \ ted.—Globe.

Agricultural,

RAISING HOME SUPPLIES

From an extensive arquarrance with our farming population, we are this persuaded that they are not well supplied with as good variety of wholesome food, as the average of our city and village population. A well spread table does not seem to be the aim of many of the tiller; of the soil. A well fed man, other things being equal, gets much more enjoyment out of life, than the cow no lives mainly on salt junk, potatoes, san sour bread. There has doubtless been an improvement in the style of living in all the older parts of the country, but still there are large districts where hog and hominy, salt junk, potatoes, baked beans, are the main supplies of the h nsehold the year round. A much greater variety of food is needed, and might be had at minim um cost upon our farms. This is had in many cases among our more intelligent and thrifty farmers, who read the American Agriculturist and follow its teachings. A half acre of ground thoroughly cultivated, will produce all the vegetables, a dezen or more varieties, that can be consumed in the family, and leave a considerable surplus for the vilinge market. Another acre will keep up a constant succession of the small and large fruits, through the whole year. It is still less dificult to supply all the animal food that a farmer can cousume in his family. This is very generally done so far as beef and pork are concerned. The list of poultry might be extended beyond the dung-hill fowl, and embrace turkeys, goese, and ducks, so as to bring poultry and eggs into the bill of fare, every week in the year. A flock of sheep would make lamb or mutton possible in the larder, as often as the appetite craved it. A little have of late had the felicity of an intimate thought devoted to the raising of these home supplies, would make our farming population far more contented, happy, and help to do much towards checking that ever increasing tide which flows from the country to the city.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

It will pay to give a little time and attention to the newly planted trees. If they are loose or leaning to one side, the soil should be pressed closely about them with the loot. A minute thus spent may save the tree. A mulch put around the trees now do much good, especially should there be a long drouth in midsummer. Littre, straw, chips, small stones, or any other substance that will cover the earth and protect it from the hot and drying sun, will answer as a mulch. All dead and worthless branches should be cut away, and where vigorous ones are crowded they should be thinned out. Paint, melted grafting-wax, or shellac-varnish, should be used to cover all large wounds. Grafts set last spring will need special attention. It may be that shoots upon the stock are robbing the graft. Remove such twigs, that the graft may get its proper supply of nourishment. If the grafts are intorfered with by overhanging branches these must be cut away. The best interests of the young graft are paramount to all else.

SOIL EXHAUSTION:

A soil is said to be exhausted when it fails to give paying crops under the most favorable circumstances of tillage, weather, etc. This exhaustion is braught about by the removal of the constituents needed by the plants, through the grouthand removal of plants. without any corresponding addition of these food elements. Thus a soil may contain enough phosphoric acid in an available form for ten full crops, but after that, if none of this substance is added to the soil, the crop can not make a full return for the labor expended on it. A soil may be thus exhausted or deficient to put out our fire and drive us away far from in only one of the several food elements, and that pleasant home; let us suppose him, by yet it is not much better, as far as plant growth is concerned, than if all the elements means of providing for that bright and joyous | were equally lacking. All crops do not excitcle, and turning our children and ourselves | haust soil equally-some remove more potash adrift, to lead a vagrant, hopeless scrambling than others, and one requires a grater amount of nitrogem than another. This is very clearigned. Could we bear it? Where is the ly shown in the long extended experiments of Lawes and Gilbert at Rothamsted, England. It is found by them that the plots on which continuous crops of clover, beans, and roots, have been grown without any manure, have able to restrain our hearts from dark ima- declined more rapidly than the land devoted to cereal grain crops. This is surprising, in so far as clover, etc., are generally considered as restorative rather than exhaustive crops. A judicious rotation of crops is as much needed to preserve the even fertility of the soil as to keep it mellow and free from weeds.

The Irish Archbishop Croke has hitherto passed with his fellow ecclesiastics, and with such members of the Irish laity as have been brought into intimate contact with him, for a shrowd man, having his feelings well in hand. Yet he has thrown himself into the struggle of Ireland. Separating from his colleague of Dublin, and from the conservative Irish Bishops who train in that prelate's company to the tune of "Rele Britannia," he has cast in his fortunes with the Land League. "He has ruined his chances for promotion in the Church, and will never get the red hat." But is it not conceivable that Dr. Croke may have taken this into account before deciding upon his course ?-N. Y. Sun.

If the present grave disturbances in Ireland were of the same character, and had the same origin, as those which prevailed a year ago, it might be apprehended that the passage of the Land Bill would have been placed in serious jeopardy by the riots at Clonmel and elsewhere. But the late riots grew out of, not any organized refusal to pay rents, but out of a determination not to allow certain grasping landlords to evict their tenants pending the passage of a law which is to prevent causeless eviction. If the Irish tenantry were now "boycotting" and otherwise persecuting other Irishmen merely because the latter were landowners, it is quite safe to say that the Lords might throw out or emasculate the Land Bill, and rely upon securing an endorsement of their action by the English and Scotch constituencies. If, however, their Lordships think that the English people can be deceived as to the cause of the present risings, they are

mightily mistaken. It is not in human nature, much less in Irish human nature, to submit to such eutrageous tyranny as is now being perpetrated. Advantage is deliberately being taken of the delays caused by Tory landlords in the House to enable Tory landlords out of the House to confiscate by wholesale their tenants' property. Common sense and humanity alike say that, pending the passage of the Land Bill, the relations of landlord and tenant should remain in the same state as that in which they stood at the date of the introduction of the Bill If. during the term of at least three months which will elapse before the Bill receives the Royal assent, wholesale evictions are to be allowed, every tenant in Ireland might be robbed of the fruits of his life's labor. The fact of the introduction of the Act proves that the ruling party in the nation recognizes that the existing land system is intolerably unjust. Why, then, should its injustice be intensified tenfold just at the moment previous to the abolition of its abuses? It is simply a monstrous thing to use the Coercion Act as a cover under which such iniquities can be perpetra-

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JNO. P. WHELAN, Managing Director.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

For June, 1881. THURSDAY, 16.—Solemnity of Corpus Christi. Epist. 1 Cor. ai. 23-29. Gosp. John vi.

FRIDAY, 17.-Of the Octave. SATURDAY, 18 .- Of the Octave. SS. Marcus and Marcellianus, Martyrs. Bp. Tyler,

Hartford, died, 1849. SUNDAY, 19.—Sunday in the Octave of Corpus Christi. St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. Epist. 2 Cor. x. 17-xi. 2; Gosp. Matt. xxv. 1-13; Last Gosp. Luke xiv. 16-24. Bp. Coucanen, New York, died, 1810. Monday, 20 .- Of the Octave. St. Silverius, Pope and Martyr. Abp. Blanc, New Or-

leans, died, 1860. Tuesday, 21.—St. Aloysius, Confessor. WEDNESDAY, 22 -Of the Octave. St. Paulinus. Bishop and Confessor.

THE St. Patrick's National Association is to be congratulated for the spirited set of resolutions passed by its members at its last session in endorsation of the conduct of Archbishop Croke. As a representative body of Irish Canadians this association takes the highest rank, and although its resolutions were published 3,000 miles away from Old Ireland it will be a satisfaction to the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel and to his countrymen generally, now struggling for national rights as well as national existence, to find that their kindred abroad are not forgetful of their duty in the hour of difficulty. ramifications extend in all directions through-

THE Irish police can bear the strain no longer, and are resigning in large numbers. English cable despatches inform us that the reason of their resigning is because they are not allowed full swing over the people, but let us hope that they are actuated by more Christian, if not more national sentiments. It is more reasonable to suppose that the hearts of Irishmen, which beat under their uniform, are disgusted at the tricks of the landlords, and that seeing themselves employed in the unholy work of oppressing their own kindred, they refuse any longer to be made the instruments of tyranny, and prefer to work for an honest living rather than submit to be the minions of men who are themselves the minions of absentee landlords. They are fine, strong young menmostly sons of farmers-who, if they object to taking a hand in supporting the Land League, can come to Canada and obtain good farms in the North-West.

In the days of the great famine there were three places in Ireland the names of which obtained a terrible notoriety as being the graves of more famine-stricken men, women and children than any other localities in Ireland. The inhabitants of those places, Skibereen, Schull and Ballinrobe, have not forgotten the famine, nor to whom it was due, and neither have their kinsmen abroad, for It can be seen by the Irish American papers that they figure very prominently in all schemes for revenge on what they term their common enemy. To-day we find that Skibereen, Schull and Ballinrobe are in a state of actual insurrection. Perhaps they think that if they permit the threatened evictions the graves of their fathers will yawn to receive them, or perhaps they conclude that death by fighting while the blood is warm and generous is preferable to awaiting the gaunt spectre until they too are spectres, and unable to resis the lean, hungry dogs which will come to devour them in their cabins, as they dewoured their patient fathers in their generation. The London Times professes to be delighted at the resistance of the people of Skibereen, as it will give excuse for their ex--ermination by slaughter. Whither is Ireland drifting?

THE fire in Quebec has been worse even than our telegrams of yesterday lead us to believe. Nearly a thousand houses have been destroyed and seven or eight thousand persons repdered homeless. It is indeed a terrible calamity and one which calls for the sympathy and material assistance of the world. Although it is tortunate that the weather is to justify an appeal to arms if their chances of the finest, still the suffering must be very of success were not so wretched, but under well, some of them, that they are not clever, great, the more especially at the houses present circumstances it would be criminal and that whatever chance they might have burned down were inhabited for the most to attempt it. Let them continue working of being returned on account of their local of plenty.

only just emerged from a long and severe pretty safe to win. Those sensational rewinter and have little or nothing to sustain ports of cutting up roads and breaking on the mercy of a Department which them except the charity which we are certain down telegraph wires may be true in a meas. will be forthcoming in no stinted measure. The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, acting for the Local Government has made an appeal to Montreal for relief, which will, no doubt, be promptly answered, not only by the Council, but by in- | people will keep within constitutional lines: dividual citizens as well, and it is expected that a committee will be at once formed to reseive subscriptions. The Governor-General has already donated \$500 towards a relief fund, Boston, which has itself suffered so badly from the destroying element, has been the first city to come forward, and sure we are that Chicago will follow with its usual munificence, for Quebec was not behind when that great city appealed to the world for aid in its distress. Providentially the times are good and there are few who cannot contribute much or little towards the unfortunate city.

The London Times, that journal which loves Canada so well, suggests that the Imperial Government try the experiment of slaughtering instead of dispersing the next mob that assembles to obstruct evictions in Ireland The Iimes was equally truculent regarding the Boers and the Afghans, although it toned down wonderfully when it found that those people were inclined to fight, and it became gentle as a lamb when it actually discovered that they could fight to some advantage. The Times is truly a representative English paper, and furnishes opinions for that class of plutocrats and country squires who wax eloquent over their claret and punch and exclaim in such genuine accents of patriotism: "Ah! hav'nt we given it to those rascals in Afghan-

THE New York Herald correspondent has had an interview with the Bishop (what Bishop he does not say, and we presume Skibereen is not an Episcopal See), and that dignitary has given him assurances which must be as soothing to him as to the Irish executive. According to the apocryphal Bishop, the people of Schull and Skibereen are lamb-like in their behaviour, and it was only a few roughs and boys who held possession of those places in the absence of the police. It appears to us that the head of that correspondent is often "swelled" by people representing themselves for what they are not. Neither had the rioting in Cork any political complexion; it all arose out of a misunderstanding with the police. It is consoling to find that the people and the police and the Government like one another so well, also the landlords; by and bye, we shall learn there is no Land League at all, and that Parnell and Forster were only joking.

By all accounts the Nihilists are not so few in numbers as the world was at first led to suppose. Their gloomy organization was represented by the authorities as composed of a comparatively few fanatical men and women, who by their diabolical energy rendered themselves ubiquitous and almost omniscient; but late developments show beyond a doubt their out Russia, that they have adherents in every class, even up as high as Imperialism itself, and that they are well supplied both with brains, money and with men and women ready at all times to sacrifice themselves for the principles they entertain, negative or Nihilistic and all though they be. The Nihilistic movement is assuming more alarming dimensions every day, and we may soon hear of a bloody revolution. There is scarcely anything more certain than that those terrible conspirators will succeed in murdering the Czar, and if they do, then comes Chaos. A regency in the present state of affairs in Russia seems an impossibility, unless after a long and sanguinary rebellion in which the authorities will have been successful. But they may not be successful, and what then? That is the question which, perhaps, agitates Europe more than even the extinction of the Romanoff dynasty, for if Russia has her Nihilists Germany has her Socialists, and most Europeau countries have their secret societies who wait but a favorable opportunity to overturn thrones and altars. A successful Nihilist rising would encourage the European internationalists from Brest to Athens.

THE news from Ireland is sensational but untrustworthy. It is taken from the London dailies, which are, for the most part entirely in the hands of the landlords, and find it their duty to magnify every item of news from Ireland, and if necessary to invent. They think that by so doing they will excite English fanatacism against the Land bill, and that the disguised Tories in the Liberal Parliamentary ranks will only be too happy to hearken to the cry raised and voted against it in Committee. Their object is to impress upon the great British mind that Ireland is in rebellion, and that this is, therefore, no are urging Gladstone to retire to the Upper have him out of the way to make the defeat has she any intention of rising at at peace. They are different from the Boers,

part by the humbler class of people, who have on the lines of passive resistance and they are ure, but they amount to nothing except a defence against eviction. While they have such men as Archbishop Croke and Mr. Parnell to advise them and to restrain them the though their enemies do all they can to induce them to step outside.

> interesting to some of those who are ignorant enough to assert the contrary, that Dillon, M.P., one of the founders of the League, now lying in the tombs of Kilmainham, for his endeavors to rid the country of Landlord tyranny, belongs to the Protestant Unitarian Church, and is visited daily by many of his congregation, including the clergyman, who is a strong supporter of the Land League movement."

Our contemporary is mistaken. Mr. Dillon, like his father of '48 fame, is a Catholic ; but all the same; it matters not what relipolitical friends profess, provided they believe in Ireland's regeneration and work to it man as ever breathed, was a Unitarian, and there are two clergymen of that church active members of the Land League at present, while a great many of them sympathise with it. One should not enquire of what church the Irish patriots belong to; it is a matter which concerns themselves chiefly, while their political action concerns us all.

Some of the Irish members lately brought to the notice of Sir Vernon Harcourt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, that a man in Sheffield had sold his wife by public auction for a quart of beer, and asked if such disgraceful conduct could not be prevented in future. great, many cases of this kind have occurred within the past few years, but the custom is not so prevalent as formerly, when it was nothing uucommon to see a number of women for sale with ropes round their necks, especially in the town of Bury Lancashire, where a small fair used to be held. The English are a singular people; a more jealous eye than life or the chastity of their women, and thus we have often seen a boy being sent to jail for six months for stealing as many nuts, while a man has got off with two

THE SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

Monsieur Gambetta has received a most must wait for new developements in the political game before drawing inferences from the fate of the Scrutin de Liste in the Senate. The Senate has a Republican majority, but it is so small and so feeble that its action has political changes sought to be inaugurated by Gambetta through the Scruin de liste might certainly have destroyed the last chances of the Royalists, but then it would have made of Gambetta a Dictator, a fact which, while no doubt eminently satisfactory to the great radical orator himself. might displease the party of the Left from whom his supporters are principally drawn. It is true that the Scrutin de liste is not new in France. It was under its workings that the Republican 363 were returned in 1871, a body which kept the country from falling into the hands of the Orleanists or Legitimists by the solid front they presented. In 1877, however, the Monarchical party, having gained heart of grace, and McMahon being President, made an effort and introduced the Scrutin d'arrondisse ment, or election by arrondissement, which means that the electors could only vote for one member at a time, or at most two, while under the Scrutin d'tiste an elector could vote for tea or eleven, or as many numbers as the Department returned. Each system has its advantages and disadvantages Under the voting of arrondissements small local men of no capacity were liable to be elected, and really able men defeated, while under the voting of Departments it could scarcely happen that a man of mark would be cratched from the ticket out of ten or eleven, inferior names. But then there would undoubtedly be the danger that one party would wipe out the other altogether, and that, time to comply with their demands. Then they instead of a strong Conservative opposition, France would some fine day be ruled by a House for his health's sake, but in reality to solid phalanx of Radical Republicans, all the I slaves of Monsieur Gambetta. Gambetta of the bill a dead certainty, for the knaves stargers under the great blow inflicted, part would far sconer see that statesman dead than 1 of his prestige is gone, and it is hard to reslive. But Ireland is not in rebellion, nor cover prestige in France. The miserably small majority in the Lower House and the present, except she is actually forced squelching of the bill in the Senate, show the as she was in '98. The people are intelli- | country that Gambetta is not all powerful. gent enough to understand that they are not and also that there may any day strong enough to fight England while she is be a change. But the affair can be locked upon in a manner more pleasant who are trained marksmen accustomed to the | to Gambetta and the Republic. It does not | worthy an advocate, and that we cannot but use of arms from boyhood, while an Irishman | follow that because a certain number of gencan only handle a rifle by stealth. The tlemen in the Lower House voted against the people are oppressed with grievances enough | Scrutin de liste, they entertain reactionary opinions. Far from it. They know full

influence in a small arrondissement, they would have little or none if thrown perhaps never heard their names. It is not likely those men are inclined to decapitate themselves in order to make M. Gambetta next President of the French Republic. That statesman must now come out boldly and assume certain responsibilities if he would succeed in retaining the leadership. He must no longer be the power behind the throne; he must fight for existence and fight THE Quebec Telegraph says:—"It may be in the open air or he is lost. We shall next, no doubt, hear of him making war on the

MR. MERCIER'S MOTION.

itself to all persons, no matter what their political belief, who have the interests of his Province at heart. The gist of the motion is that retrenchment is absolutely necessary if the Province is to be saved gion he professes, or what religion any of his from financial destruction. He says that in order to effect a beneficial change will be necessary to modify our obtain it. John Mitchell, as good an Irish- Provincial constitution, and he asserts that the machinery of our Provincial administration is too complicated. He appeals to both sides of the House to assist in bringing about a change. Mr. Mercier does not want to do away with the Legislative Council at enough for both branches of the Legislature. He also thinks that there are too many officials in the Province, and that it would be Ontario, to all of which we heartily say Amen. We are glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau and the Hon. Mr. Loranger are not inclined to oppose the motion, although they may not agree with all it implies, and that from their conciliatory tone, we may expect the review was perfect, and the evolutions, that something will be done towards retrenchment and a modification of the constitution. In fact, something must be done, for it is impossible that the present state of affairs remain solvent. We go further than Mr. Mercier as regards the Senate, and think they have always looked upon property with | it should be at once abolished. Ontario flourishes without an Upper House; it is an anachronism, and the large sum of money spent on it annually is a good deal worse than thrown into the sea. The money spent months for caving his wife's skull in with a on this Upper House during the past twenty poker or a clog. The authorities do not years would amount to a very large sum. seem to take much notice of this wife-selling And then there is too much officialism business, though it is due to Sir Vernon Har- in this Province of Quebec. The young finished the demonistration by a few suitable court to say that he grew angry when asked men who, if they were brought up in by Mr. T. D. Sullivan if it was a legal offence. other Provinces of Canada, would at a certain age prepare themselves for would carry them comfortably through life, decided check in his race for the Presidency in this Province seat themselves, as it were, Dictatorship of the French Republic. on the door-steps of the Government depart-The Scrutin de liste, on which he almost ments and wait until their turn comes for a staked his political existence, has been situation, more or less beggarly in its rethrown out in the Senate. It passed the muneration, but all the same essentially gen-Lower House by the small majority of eight, | teel and respectable. The Province labors but even this small majority was hailed under the great disadvantage that because with delight by Gambetta and his friends, two languages are spoken in it more officials who never dreamed the Senate would are necessary, but even despite that have the audacity to oppose it. We two-thirds of those now employed could do the work without straining themselves. The Province has become so permeated, so saturated with politics of the dirtiest kind, party caused astonishment all round, to the Royal- | ters, in order to gain power or to keep power ist of the Right as well as to the Communist in their hands, are compelled to make unof the extreme Left. The great necessary places for their supporters,

with which we have read the addresses recently delivered by the Right Rev. Arch his. op Croke-uddresses which have proclaimed in language well weighed and moderate, as 7as becoming a Prelate of the Catholic Church, but firm and fearless, as was fitting an Irishman and a patriot, the convictions of the Irish people, not in Ireland alone, but throughout the Queen's dominions and the world over, on the question that at the present moment, to the exclusion of all other questions, absorbs the attention, not merely of the British empire, but of the continents of Europe and America.

"That we desire to put on record an emphatic declaration that we endorse every word that has fallen from the lips of the great prelate; that we recognize in his well-timed utterances the voice of Ireland stating to the world her determination not to flinch from the struggle she has entered upon, and that we are proud to find her spokesman a son so worthy of the old land, one who has proved himself not less zealous and devoted as pastor of his flock, than bold and determined as the

defender of his people. That we feel it our duty as Irishmen to express our thanks to the Right Rev. Archbishop. and while we thank him who has spoken, we feel too that we should thank the power who has raised up for so good a cause, so congratulate our brothers of the Irish National Land League in having so able and powerful a coadjutor in the struggle against that wrong which to-day more than other needs resistance, that system of land tenure which seems to have been planned with the object, as it has had the effect, of making the hisb people a poverty stricken race in a land

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILITARY REVIEW AT BOURGET COL-LEGE, RIGAUD.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

tenant A. Chartier DeLothbiniere Harwood,

SIR,-On the twenty-fourth of May, Lieu-

Assistant Adjutant-General of Military District No. 6, at the invitation of the Rev. Director of Bourget College, inspected the military company composed of the students will remember, I fell so gloriously fighting of that institution. The Colonel, accompanied by the Professors and some friends of the College, proceeded to the field of inspection about three o'clock p.m. Contingents from the surrounding disjoined them on their way to the grounds, and a large assembly awaited them on their arrival. The field of review formed a large level square, from which the forest had disappeared as if by enchantment. The The motion of Mr. Mercier in the Local company, drawn up in the middle of this House, yesterday evening, must commend well-chosen field, saluted the Colonel as he passed down the ranks, and the review commenced. The sun was, perhaps, a little too hot for the young men who formed the company, and the spectators would have preferred a little more activity on the part of the wind and leaves. But, what with the enthusiasm of the assembly, the fair faces of the ladies, a goodly number of whom graced the occasion with their presence, the graceful waving of the flags, the skilful manœuvring of the company, and the sonerous voice of Sergeant Genest resounding through the field, the day was charming and the spectacle magnificent. Prominent among those present we noticed Rev. P. Belanger, P. P. Rigaud, Messrs. J. B. Mongenais, M.P., A. G. Charlebois, A. Phaneuf, N. P., J. L. present, but suggests that one House is large | M. Mongenais, M. D., E. Lalonde, M. D. Atter two hours military exercise under the sun the company were led to the refreshing shade, where the gallant Colonel addressed them. Among other things he said: "I do an excellent plan to follow the example of not accustom myself to the language of flattery, especially when I speak to soldiers, but I must say that yours is the best company in military district No. 6, and my report to Ottawa will bear out the sincerity of my assertion here to-day "

These words of eulogy were well merited. for the action of the military students during the sword and bayonet exercise, and all the movements of the company, were carried out with a regularity, a precision and an assurance which astonished while it charmed us. We regret our inability to give the speech of can continue, and the Province of Quebec the Colonel in its entirety. Eloquent and warm, it produced a visible effect on the assembly; it was the outcome of this officer's love of youth and of his patriotism. The Pastor of Rigaud followed, and in a short but telling speech showed what the device of the soldier ought to be, ie., Religion, Country, Honour.

Mr. J. B. Mongenais, the estimable member for Vaudreuil County, in spite of his advanced age, was present at the review, thus giving a new proof of his interest in Bourget College, of which he has always been a generous supporter. Invited by the Colonel he remarks amidst the applause of the assembly.

The success of the review was in a great measure attributable to Sergeant Genest of "A" Battery, Quebec. He has been drilling some business or trade or profession which the students for the past three weeks, and, by his tact in tempering the letter of military discipline with that kindness and gentlemauly courtesy which seem to be his innate characteristic, he has won golden opinions from the company.

SPECTATOR.

DEATH OF THE REV. FATHER EDWD. LING, OF THREE RIVERS. The numerous friends of this good Irish priest, for many years Chaplain and Secretary to Mgr. L. F. Lafleche, the venerable Bishop of this locese, will regret to hear of his premature de fling the thing back in His Excellency's mise. His loss to us, the Itish people of the Diocese, is in a word irreparable. Feeling the necessity of relief from his arduous duties, he thought that by evading the long and severe Cauadian winter, he might thereby benefit his Province has become so permeated, so saturated with politics of the dirtiest kind, party feeling runs so high, and the scramble for office is so keen that politicians and Ministers, in order to gain power or to keep power in their hands, are compelled to make unnecessary places for their supporters, and thus swell the civil list out of all proportion to the revenues of the Province. Talk of the United States, the desire for Government situations is not half so intense there as it is among us in Quebec. There are a hundred other ways of retrenching and cutting down expenses beside those mentioned by Mr. Mercler, which will no doubt suggest themselves to the Committee if it be granted. And we hope sincerely it will, and not only that, but that its advice be acted upon without any delay immediately after it has been given. The present state of affairs is a reproach to the great Province of Quebec which should be wiped out.

ST.PATRICK'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Archelshop crocke endossed.

The St. Patrick's National Association held a meeting Friday evening, when the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"That we, the members of this Association, wish to publicly express the cordial approval with which we have read the addresses recently delivered by the Surchary of Father, living rested on a grand of the remains of Father Living rested on a grand of the remains of Father Living rested on a grand of the remains of Father Living rested on a grand of the remains of Father Living rested on a grand of the remains of Father Living rested on a grand of the remains of Father Living rested on a grand mains to the carhedral The front seats were occupied by his venerable father, his brothers, and other members of his faulty, Brother Narciscus occupying a prominent place in the Sanctuary. The remains of Father Ling rested on a grand catafalque, surrounded by 100 boys of the Chilethan Brother's School in cassock and supplice; the Seminarians of the Grand Seminary, Three Rivers, and over fifty priests, representing all the Dioceses of Lower Canada. Solomn High Mass of Requiem, coram episcopo, was cenebrated by Vicar-General Carou, assisted by Rev. John Holahan, of Portland, Mê, and Rev. Patrick McKenna, of Burlingion, Vt., as beacon and Sub-Deacon respectively. The pathetic enjogy of Mgr. Laffeche, who testified the deceased to have been his most faithful friend, his colaborer, his brother in Christ—to whom he so often entrusted the administration of the Diocete, cannot be described. It might justly be compared to the funeral oration of St. Bernard over his much-loved brother. Gerard. After the final absolution by Mgr. Laffeche, his remains were conveyed and interred under the altar of the Blessed Virgin, the Queen of the clergy; and those that accompanied his body to the crypt can never forget the generately witnessed there. Deceased was born in the Parish of St. Felix de Kingsey, the 6th of October, 1815, the year after his lather came from Ireland. With what justifiable pride this good Irish father informed the writer that before he left the old country he took the pedge from Father Mathew's hands, and never since tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor. At an early age fr. Ling entered "icolet College, where during a long course he distinguished himself by his talents, particularly in Rhetoric, in the context for the Prince of Wales' prize. Since his concestion with the Administration of this clocese in 1870, he applied himself

torle, in the contest for the Prince of Wates' prize. Since his connection with the Administration of this clocese in 1870, he applied himself to the particular study of Canon Law, is which he attained wonderful proficiency. Little did we think, when we bade him adjeu last fall, that he would return to us in the fligid embraces of death. Little did we think that our only Irish priest would be called from us at the early age of 38 years, and "Like a Summer-dried fountain, When his need was the sorest."

Still, in our affliction we bow to the will of God, and with all our hearts pray that he who was our father, our brother and our friend on earth, may now be our intercessor in Heaven.

Requiescat in pace.

LETTER FROM URANUS.

OBSERVATIONS OF MYLES O'REGAN

MR. EDITOR, -- Unfortunate generals and burgling statesman are prolific of excuses for their failures, and though I am neither a general nor a statesmen I have had of late so often to make excuses that I am beginning to think I left half my intellect behind me on the sanguinary Desert of Sahara, where, you against a host of enemies. I must now excuse myself for having for such a length of time neglected to send you my usual weekly letter. When I went to sleep a month ago with my ears thrown over my eye, I little dreamed that it would last so long-negrly four weeks-but it seems the soportic qualities of the air in Uranus are very great, and that if one is anyway tired he is liable to slumber on uninterruptedly for six months. Indeed I would not have awakened as soon as I did, were it not for the cold. As I have already informed you, the inhabitants of Uranus are composed of balf eye and half ear, and in such a manner that when they want to rest they have only to roll themselves up into a ball and envelope themselves in their ears. Well, what do you think? During the night Beaconsfield cuddled himself close up to me, and softly uncovering the upper part of my eye, threw my ear over himself. and felt quite comfortable, while poor O'Regan was freezing to death. But after all, was his conduct any worse than that practised by Irish landlords over their tenants? I would have kicked the old Tory into some other planet, but concluded it was cruel to throw water on a drowned rat.

The only little amusement we have here is in watching the doings on your dirty planet, and more especially that part of it called Canada. I am deeply interested in Canada, and it is with pride I see the spread of knight errantry among its people. Glorious order! Hail, valiant brotherhood of St. Michael and St. George, of St. Buffo and St. Bugo, all hail! I was a knight myself once, even a barrowknight, and I can appreciate the feeling of exultation, of ecutatic joy which the aspirant for knightly honor feels on the eve of his creation. I don't at all approve of the tens of thousands of Sir Knights who are created in the lodges-they are not genuine, they are not recognized in high-toned society, although some people seem to imagine that twenty or thirty honest Orangemen or knights of St. Pythias should have as much power to admit one of their brethren into the ranks, as a woman who never drew a sword in all her life, who never drew anything heavier than a large salary. But let that pass, I should be the last man to grumble about salaries. If I had things my way I would divide the revenue of the nation among the royal family, giving Prince Teck the largest share, and let the people go into the poorhouse. If it is necessary to have a superior class why should'nt it be very superior?

I am awfully mad about the slight cast upon

Professor Mundawson, the great geologist, who

has been only made a C.M.G. Why, good Lord, where is the use of the pitiful title. It does not contain near as many letters as F.R C.V.S. (Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons). The professor is intensely disappointed. I can observe all things suburanury from my elevated perch, and I saw the Professor when he went home on the 24th of May after being decorated. He was bathed in tears. He tore his bair, and he thus complained to Jupiter: "Oh Great Jove, my fate is a hard one; I expected a K. C. B. and prepared for it, while here I am put off with a beggarly C.M.G. Not that I give a curse for titles, but it makes me mad to see that thief, Langevin, made a Knight-a Papist, too-while I, Professor Mundawson, the great geologist, must be content with a pitiful Companionhave a good mind to ship. teeth." And it is really too bad, Mr. Editor, between you and me, for I find that Mundawson is positively the greatest living scientist of the age. Some geologists can tell you whether a certain stone belongs to the Silurian or the tertiary strata by looking at and feeling it, but Mundawson can pronounce on its age and classification at once it strikes him on the conque. If this is not genius I don't know what to call it, and if you don't believe me, Mr. Editor, just take a lump of a corrig any day you please and hit him on the nose with it or the pate, and except the C.M.G. has turned his brain, he will at once roar out. "this is a stone weighing seven and a half pounds, it belongs to the Devonian age, and it is common sandstone," or words to that effect. In the days of chivalry the squires used to keep vigils for sometime before the honor of knighthood was to be conferred upon them. They knelt all night on the bare pavement of a chapel and prayed devoutly to chasten themselves for the ordeal. Mundawson did the same in the expectation that he too would be dubbed a knight. He also composed a speech for the occasion, of which the following is the ipsissima verba: - Your Excellency, for the konor you have done, me I beg leave to express my most profound heartfelt gratitude to Her Majesty the Queen, whose enemies I am prepared to fight with rock of stones and rocks of words. Your Excellency, we are the great people of Anglo-Israel, destined in the future to chain the woman that sitteth on the seven hills May tke Lord preserve us from pope, popery,

brass coin and wooden shoes, &c I have been seized with a brilleant idea, which I hasten to realize. Let every male Canadian the moment he is born-or, if you like, it is all the same to me, immediately after he is baptized-have the word "Sir prefixed to his name. This will simplify matters and do away with small jealousies. Thus we may see in the obituary column of the papers such notices as the following:-Died, at his father's residence, No. 327 Gum street, Sir Albert A. Jones, of ceething; or, in the birth notices, Mrs. R. Smith, wife of Sir Hildebrande Smith, of a Knight (or Knightess, as the case may be); or married, at St. Hugo's Church, by the Rev. Sir Gavin Short, Lady Emeline, daughter of Sir Theophilus Brown, dry goods merchant, of this city, to Sir Arthur L. Robinson, saloon-kaeper, of Port Hope. The bridesmaids were Lady Marid Brown Lady Bridget Lamb Lady Sopbonisha Robinson and Lady Scraphina Williams. Sir Septimus Stubbs, the well-known coal oil vendor of the east end, acted as groomsman. You may see by this, as there is no su h man as Mr., that my idea is intended no have a

> Yours, MYLES O'REGAN.

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes: that ke was curred of a very daugerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in very many instances it was

retro-active effect.

offectual.

Locusts are appearing in large numbers in the Western and Southern States of America,

Continued from First Page.

THE IRISH LAND BILL GREAT SPEECH OF MR. PARNELL.

Every step in this litigation may be contested Every sich powerful, and educated lord opthe ricus, for the time. We have, then, on the one side the

POOR IRISH TENANT, without education, without means, and until without on without the power of organizavery recommendation, pitted against a class of tion and town constantly shown themselves men who have men who make able defenders of their rights by baye existed in almost any country. (Aughter and cheers.) But we have also the subority of the authors of the bill as to the great of this benefit to the Irish tenants. We extent of the declaration of the prin-here, in addition, the declaration of the prin-ipal Ministers of the Crown. We have, first of all, the decimal the bill, that the landlords, as in introducing the bill, n introducing their trial well, and he said did not propose to interfere with the rights of

the landlords as a body. Mr. Gladstone—Except in the case of the payment of excessive rent.

Mr. Parnell—Just so; in other words, that he did not believe that the rents of the Irish ne did would be in any way reduced landiorus We have also the statement of the (Unerto), gentleman, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, to the same effect. He stated that he believed that the very small minority of Irish landlords would be affected is my way by the measure. We have also he statement of the right honorable gentlema the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancas-Et, the other night, when he said that the bill

NOT REDUCE THE RENTS

fmore than one-tenth out of the whole body Irish landlords (cheers); and certainly, if Ism entitled to assume—and anybody can predict what would be the result of the work of this complicated measure I am entitled to assume that the three right hon, gentlemen who are responsible for this measure know more about its probable working than any other member. I now ask the hono able member for the County of Cork (Mr. Shaw), who is doing so much to lubricate the larynx of the Irish people in order to induce them to swallow this bill, amended unamended, as best they can-(laughter)-I ask him whether he considers that anything but a very large and general reduction of rent in Ireland will be or ought to be satisfactory to the Irish tenants? (Cheers.) The House will be good enough to recollect what the situation is. There have been three years of unexampled gricultural depression—an almost total allure of crops, when foreign competition has come into play in a most unusual and inheard of fashion. (Cheers). We have compelled the Irish landlords to reduce their rents during the last two years. Cheers.) The English landlords have renced their rents of their own accord (cheers), because they were

WISE IN THEIR GENERATION;

but the Irish landlords allowed the question of the reduction of rent to be made a casus belli between themselves and their tenants. and have produced an agitation of which, I believe, none of us have yet seen the end. (Cheers). Well, the right hon, gentleman comes forward with his voice and says that | such a as regards the bulk of the Irish landlords their rents will not be in any way reduced. I ask the hon, member for the County of Cork how he can conscientiously recommend a measure of this kind to the Irish people as a satisfactory settlement of this great question while he hears these statements from three right hon, gentlemen of such authority? (Cheers). We have been accused of of being desirous of keeping up the agitation. (Opposition cheers). part, I think the accusation would fit very much better upon Her Majesty's Government. (Home Rule cheers). I know of no letter way for keeping alive the agitation than by supplying

HALF REMEDIES FOR ADMITTED GRIEVANCES

(cheers). We desire this question to be settled now once for all, and it is because we have every reason to believe that this measure to be compromised, and allow the claims of the Irish tenant to be compromised, by the flat and full acceptance of the bill which the Prime Minister so much desires (cheers). You cannot suppose that it is our desire that the Irish tenants should keep their country always plunged in agitation (cheers). But if you suppose that we have some case for desiring the interests of the country to prosper and for the return of quietness (oh, oh), shall we prove it now by acquiescing in the continuance of Irish grievances to be redressed by a Liberal government?—grievances out of which a Liberal Ministry can fashion their election cries (cheers), and without which it is much to be feared a Liberal Ministry would sometimes find their occupation entirely gone (bear, hear) I know of no period within a great many years when the Irish question has not been adopted by the Liberal Ministry (cheers)-when this question has been carefully festered and cherished, and a sufficient instalment of justice given for the purpose of keeping it alive (cheers)-and I as an Irishman protest against the present Government losing this opportunity, an opportunity which they may never have again, of closing this question (cheers), and certainly it will not be my fault, so far as anything I can say orde, it they do. Now, sir, the attempt to estatiish a

PARTNERSHIP RETWEEN LANDLORD AND TENANT, between idleness and industry, is to be renewed by the Covernment, after they have failed in their attempt of 1870 to establish it, and the miserable restitution of £28, upon the average, is to be offered to each Irish like Ireland, where there is no other tenant as his share in the soil of his native land (cheers). This miserable dole is to be tribunal which will not be prejudiced, again foisted off upon him by a Liberal Gov- either in favor of one side or the other. ernment as his reward and as his share in the For the purpose of deciding those questions exertions which he has made, and all the educated classes from whom you which his predecessors have made would most likely draw your sub-commisfor many generations, in improving sioners will be either laudlords themselves or and reclaiming the soil of Ireland (cheers). Recollect that the tenants have influence, and in favor of the maintenance of done everything, and that the landlords have hardly done anything (no, and cheers). We were told the other day of the magnificent sum of 31 millions sterling which the Irish landlords spent u on improvements which afterwards repaid out of the pockets of their tenants in the shape of increased rent. It has been exceedingly easy for the Irish landlords to borrow the money. The irish landlord can borrow money for almost anything, and it is easier for them to borrow money from the State than their English brethren. Since '41 the Irish landlords only pretend to have spent about 34 millions upon improvements NO FOREIGN DESPOT

ever wielded more power over the good of the you only give him the right of selling his inpeople and the resources of the country than | terest; and you give him the prespect at all

land is the worst cultivated and worst farmed and the most miserable country on the face of the earth (cheers). Because we have asked that the land, which has been the absolute property of this privileged class for so many centuries, and which charge the arrears of rackrent which have acthey so shamefully neglected, should be cumulated during the past three bad seasons transferred to the only people that have ever desire to confiscate (laughter). We don't desire to contiscate anything (oh, and cheers). After the Prime Minister has made one ineffectual attempt to reconcile the relations of landlord and tenant, and when he is entering upon another attempt, which we fear will also prove ineffectual, is time that the doctrines we preach should be listened to, and should be treated with a little more tenderness, in order that it may be known exactly what we preach, than they have received. We have been charged with advocating the compulsory expropriation of landlords. (Oh.) We do not Ministers of the Prime Minister think the property of the Irish landlords has yet touched bottom-we do not think it would be a judicious bargain to ask that they shall be bought out until we see what progress the development of

AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS

is likely to undergo (hear, hear, and laughter), but we have undoubtedly recommended that powers should be given to the committee to expropriate the landlords who might be acting as centres of disturbance in the counties. We have asked that the price to be paid to those bad landlords who have broken the trust that the State has given them, should | land, I have seen them in the cities, and they be fixed at 20 years' purchase, the poor-law valuation, and we believed that the power to expropriate them at such a price would lead to a more rapid diminution of renting in the counties than all the legal machinery so studiously devised by the Prime Minister. We have also asked you to restore to the Irish | they go out there thrive well and can assimitenant his old common law rights. The rights were, the Prime Minister told us, taken from him by the Act of 1816, before which time ejectment was exceedingly difficult. Last year the Land League suggested that ejectments should be suspended for two years, and it appears to me that the easiest way in which that could be effected would be by undoing the legislation in favor of landlords which a landlords' Parliament has enacted. There is another thing he may fairly claim from England in the shape of restitution. The Prime Minister has told us of the fifty-two millions of property which has been sold in the

LANDED ESTATES COURT. He regretted that the sales had been made without any regard to the intentions of the land that if he could not make emigration tenant; but did it not occur to him that this great wrong having been done, it would have been fair to undo it, and that it would be no hardship to ask the landlords to give up what they had bought for the price they had paid | Ireland established last year had to be for it? (Hear, hear.) The tenants could then either remain as State tenants, or become | ent directions. I would ask the Governowners under the gradual process proposed by Mr. Bright. Is fity-two millions of money too much to expend on settling this question? I believe you could get this money to-morrow by a loan of 4 per cent. on the security of the land itself without pledging the credit of the Exchequer; and it you can summon up courage to undo the mischief you have done you can do a great deal for us without setting up such a complicated legal machinery as you propose for the protection of Irish tenants. I believe the greater majority of Irish landlords who are

CURSE TO THE COUNTRY

are the new landlords. Having said so much as to the principle of the measure and that nature, but it was only an ocatorical as to some things which I should venture to flight (laughter) There is no practical propose for the solution of the question, I necessity of bringing the people from Mayo will now pass on to a very brief consideration to Meath. There is plenty of improvable of some of the most striking details of the land in Mayo for everybody there (cheers) measure which will illustrate how impossible | The Gardener's Chronicle says there are four it is for the Irish tenant to hope that this bill | million acres of land laid down in pasture in will really give him even the smallest justice. How is his little property to be secured to him? He is not considered to be an owner | capable of producing food. I should like to of the property until he has secured it by a give the commissioners power, by way of exlawsuit against the landlord. Every periment, t buy land in the neighbourhood point in it is liable to be contested by the of those congested districts under the Lands landlord. The onus of proof is to be thrown Clauses Consolidation Acts, and to transon the tenant in every particular; he must procure and pay every skilled witness as to the value of his land, he must engage counsel and solicitor, and after having gone will fail in affording the satisfactory and final settlement that we refuse to allow ourselves must be remembered that the majority of the must be remembered that the majority of the Irish tenants were poor men, possessing very small holdings. The old proverb of the shell for the client and the oyster for the lawyer's fee would not be very much modified, for we should have the tenant reserving the shell, and the landlord and the lawyer

DIVIDING THE OYSTER between them (cheers). I am glad to learn that the right hon, gentleman has thrown over that time-honored institution, the county court, as the court for first instance. He has rather sharply thrown the blame on the draughtsmen, but, however that may be, I find the charge does not very much matter, for we are in ignorance as to the composition of this tribunal of first instance for fixing rents. From the statement of the Prime Minister it appears that he would be disposed to give the tenant the option of going past the county court and applying directly to the commission. I presume, then, that he would have to substitute a great number of sub-commissioners This announcement must have whetted the appetite of the multitude of office-seekers who are hanging around this bill, and who are looking forward to its results with far more hope than the unfortunate tenants (hear, hear). I presume he would appoint a large number of sub-commissioners to fix what the fair rents should be, and for the purpose of deciding all the other points which are left to the court to decide. Now, that is one of the chief defects of the bill incident to the principle as well as to its detail. It is practically impossible in an agricultural country resource than agriculture, to find a sioners will be either laudlords themselves or the landlord system in its full integrity. I pass on now to the question of

and I would say that it was worthy of more than the passing actics which the Prime Minister gave it (hear). There is an overwhelming accumulation of evidence in the reports of both royal commissions as to the indebtedness of the tenants, both with regard to arrears of re t to their landlords and debts to the shopkeepers. You offer nothing in this bill that you did not offer the tenant in the small bill called the Compensation for Disturbance Bill last year. You

ARREARS OF RENT,

do not, in fact, offer him so much, because

You do not give him the opportunity of re- the stimulus to industry in the shape of hav- the meetings, for otherwise they would selmaining in his holding and of enjoying the ing possession by purchase of still more dom have the opportunity of hearing the lady reduced rent which you hope the court may land, and in that way a fresh incentive to in some cases fix. You simply give him the industry would be given to every agriculland, and in that way a fresh incentive to whose abilities as an elecutionist are too well right of selling his interest in order to distural laborer in Ireland (cheers). I do a recitatiod last night, and was, as usual, recharge the arrears of rackrent which have acount think the claims of the laborer warded by can be satisfactorily settled merely with the to the landlords (hear, hear). Considering, farmer. I would put the laborers done anything to improve it, we are to be as I have said, that these small tenants in under the protection of the commission, just charged with being revolutionists, and with a arrear constitute the majority of the Irish as I would put the small tenant; and if you form your ce imissioners of men who would strong stand in behalf of the interests of those take the tro: Li. Ifeel convinced that the result in a ver view years would be an enormous impressment in the condition of the poor holder and the laborers, and a dimindisaffection which now unution of ; doubtedly exists. You cannot expect people

AFFORDS NO PROTECTION to the small tenants, for they have made a very strong point of the emigration clauses as the real remedy for their case (hear, hear) The Prime Minister and his colleagues have said that they do not hope to remove the congestion in the West of Ireland by any other means than by emigrating the people in families. It is admitted on all hands that the congestion which has existed in many parts of the West of Ireland must be got rid of somehow or other. The tenants are crowded upon poor and small holdings where it would be difficult had no rent to pay at all. I would ask the their protection, to place them under the protection of the commission, and not to doom them to banishment (hear, hear). It is impossible for these poor people to be happy in are not happy, and they are not contented. Passing their lives in the west of Ireland, and late themselves to the new phase of existence which they have to commence, but to carry out these poor old men and women and set them down upon the prairies of Minnesota

tenants, I think we are entitled to make a

unfortunate people (Irish cheers). The Gov-

ernment evidently see that their bill

(cheers). The example of what was done by Father Nugent, of Liverpool, and by Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, was quoted during some of the discussions upon this bill. As showing the advantages of emigration, Father Nugent emigrated some twenty selected families from the West of Ireland, sent them over, and placed them under the care of Rishop Ireland Father Nugent is a remarkable judge of character, and I will only say of Bishop Iresucceed no other man is likely to do so. But with the exc ption of two or three families all those twenty families have proved failures as emigrants, and the colony which Bishop broken up and the people scattered in differment to look into this matter. Emigration is simply a short cut for them. It is simply an evasion of the re-ponsibility which rests on their shoulders. They desire to shift the duties which belong to them, as the responsible Government of the country, upon some emigration agency, and at the expense of the British taxpayer (hear, hear). We require the lanor of every body in Ireland for the purpose of developing the resources of our country (hear, hear).

MOCKERY OF ENGLISH JUSTICE TO IRELAND

or Iowa is indeed a very poor

WE HAVE PLENTY OF LAND.

I have been accused of wanting to migrate them from the plains of Mayo to the fertile fields of Meath. I believe once in the United States I was guilty of an oratorical flight of Ireland which are not fit for pasture, is every year deteriorating and becoming less plant the best of those tenants if they desired it-and I am sure they would-upon those lands, and give them a chance of cultivating some of this improvable land and making it produce what it is capable of producing. The adoption of this course with regard to some tifty thousand tenants would remove the crowded condition of things in Mayo, Donegal, and one or two Western counties; and we should produce a great deal, more

FOOD FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET. I believe if you get 50,000 or 60,000 of the people on to these grazing tracts which are not fitted for grass and ought not to be left one instant longer in grass-I am not speaking of the rich grazing lands, which it would be a mistake to break up, but land capable of improvement and in want of labour-I believe we could give these poor people some chance of making them productive. I ventured the other night to make a suggestion in that direction to the Government. I suggested the commission should have the power of buying land for the purpose of building laborers' houses and allotting half an acre or so to laborers whereever it was found that they were not alre-dy provided for. I was at once pounced upon by the Chancellor of the Duchy, and a lecture in political economy was read to me which I will not soon lorget. We were fold it that was the sure way to bring abou ta Te . Malo the condition of the old 40s freehold if you gave the Irish laborer land !)≱t∶k try to live upon it, and would refine for the fa mers in his district. It: 12 10 right hon, gentleman answered ! 2. n speech in another speech delivered subsequently (cheers) far more efficaciously than I could hope. He observed that the small cottier tenants or migratory laborers who held much more land than half an acre-who held four or five acresare in the habit of migrating to England, or wherever they can get any employment; that they are not prevented by the fact of having land from selling their labor in the best market and working very hard (Cheers). He eulogised with all his well known eloquence the energy and industry of these poor people who come to England and Scotland every year and

LIVE ON SIXPENCE A DAY,

working twelve or fourteen hours a day for the purpose of earning enough money to pay the rack-rents exacted from them by Irish landlords (Cheers). I would therefore ask him if the migration laborers of the West can show that the possession of more than half an acre of land does not prevent them working very hard in order to better their condition, why should he suppose that the laborers in some parts of Ireland, getting much less land, should be prevented from working, as he said in his first speech landlord and of the farmer, and rendered independent so far as the possession of a small house and garden plot are concerned, he would This fact must be a welcome one to the large appalling and miserable state (cheers). Ire- the shape of compensation for disturbance, become content with his lot and be given | number of ladies and gentlemen who attend | be replaced by a new one.

to be contented so long as

THEY ARE STARVING.

At all events before you try emigration try the other plan -try the development of the resources in our country; you would not be disappointed with the result. The right hon. gentleman also asked why are there not industries and enterprise in Ireland? It is not very difficult to know the reason of that (hear, hear). The Irishman has been taught to know that the result of his labor will not for them to exist in decent comfort if they come to him. He has learned also from the experience of his fathers before him, and he Government to take these small tenants under has come to the conclusion that the less capital he lays by or invests the better, so long as that capital is at the mercy of others. We cannot have inqustries without the spirit of enterprise. Enterprise America. I have seen many of them comes from hope. The Irish people have in America. I have seen them on the no hope (cheers). Go among them and see how listless and despondent they are. Go to America and see what they are there (cheers). They have built the railroads, they have many of them having arrived at an advanced made the cities of America, and you find age, they are not fitted to undertake the Irishmen distinguished in every walk of life. troubles and the struggles of a new world You find them as employers of labor, as such as America is. Young people when manufacturers and professional men. We know that Mr. Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was the son of an Irishman; that Roach, the great shipbuilder, is an Irisbman; that Mackey, Flood and O'Brien, the most successful miners, are all true-born Irishmen. When I was in Cincinnatti I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hollard, who took me down to his shop and presented me with fifty dollars and a gold pencil case for the Land League (laughter, and hear, hear). He emigrated nine or ten years ago from the city of Cork, as a poor boy, who found he badn't a chance of getting on in the old country. He now employs 200 hands in the manufacture of gold and silver pencil cases, which he sends to all parts of the world, and competes successfully with the manufacturers of this country (hear, hear). The real reason why we don't succeed in Ireland is to be found in the fact that a

1.7 MIT ANOTHER NATION NATION GO never does se 121 and Home Rule cheers). Ag: lances communities lose Under such c is mich to them the feeling of is just as ; perry as to individuals, in order to premote exertion. The curse of your rule-your foreign ruleovershadows everything (hear, hear). The conduct of the Government during the last few months is leading many moderate men to believe that until your Chief Secre. taries and your Under-Secretaries, your Privy Councils and your Central Boards, your stipendiary magistrates and your military police, your landlords and your bailiffs, are cleared bag and baggage, there can be no hope for any part of Ireland (Cheers). I think, Mr. Speaker, I have said enough (Minsterial cheers) to show why I ought not to compromise myself or those whom I represent by accepting a measure which I fear cannot be a satisfactory solution of this question. I regret very much that the Government appear determined to risk the great chance open te them. I believe if they had

ADOPTED A DIFFERENT COURSE early in the session, and permitted remedial in a clear and distinct voice by Master F. legislation to precede coercion, they would Kearns; the latter by Miss Nellie Brash, in a this country behind them, and they would have been able to pass through this by Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacra-House and through the other House a very much stronger and more perfect measure. I trust the result may prove I am wrong. No one hopes more sincerely than I do that this measure may turn out botter for the tenants than I fear it can do. As we said, we have no desire to keep things in a perpetual state of confusion; we desire to see this land question and every Irish question, and we desire to see this division of classes which I fear some English perpetuate, done statesmen der away with; mant to be in conlandlord and Tridual landlords are tipual enmity. well fitted to tal the Irish nation. to this time by your legislation in a false position. I do entreat the Government to reconsider the question, and at least in commiltee to make this measure more perfect and less hurtful to the interests of the poor people they profess to care for, and to try and secure some way in which we, the Irish members, may vote for it without feeling that we are compromising the position of our constituents

(chuerr). LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH -NEARLY ONE HUNDRED LADIES PRESENT.

By far the most successful meeting held by the local branch of the Ladies' Land League since its organization, either in point of attendance, enthusiasm or interest, took place last Friday evening in St. Patrick's Hall. About one hundred ladies were present, and in addition there was a large number of gentlemen who were impelled to attend by patriotic motives or by a desire to enjoy the entertainment provided Miss Annie Osborne Davis, the President, occupied the chair, and there were several other ladies who occupied seats on the platform. A piano solo by Miss Craven, in which there were a number of Irish melodies introduced, displayed the skill of the fair performer, and gave great pleasure to the audience. It is to be hoped that Miss Craven will contribute on every such occasion to the entertainment of those who attend, for by doing so she will contribute to the prosperity of the organization by helping to induce an ever-increasing at the meetings. Miss Hayes gave a recitation, "Our Native Sword," in the excellent style which never fails to evoke cordial plaudits, and which is ra; idly winning for that lady a well-deserved popularity as a reader. A general feeling of pleasure was experienced when the name of Miss McKeown was an-nounced. This young lady sang the very pretty beliad entitled "Let the tears kiss the flowers o'er my grave," and was warmly applauded therefor. Her voice is clear, sweet and sympathetic, and her rendering of the song was only all iht! marred in effect by a natural nervor : 33, which was excusable (hear, hear). I feel convinced that if the under the circui bry s. Miss Davis, in addi-laborer were rendered independent of the tion to her work : 1001 aection with the organization of which the is President, is always ready to assist in the dening's entertainment.

known to need further eulogy here. She gave whose awakened interest in the Montreal branch of the Ladies' Land League has resulted beneficially to that organization, is Miss Bouthillier. She presided at the piano last night, and during the evening played several fine selections. Miss Boutbillier is a thorough musician, and makes this fact plainly evident whenever she sits before a piano.

The lighter part of the evening's programme having been concluded, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Carroll, Lyons and other gentlemen.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMA-TION AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

The grand festival of Pentecost was bailed this year with rapturous joy and exultation by a great number of our little boys and girls, for it was the day on which they were to receive their First Communion and Con-applied for letters patent of incorporation. firmation. Those who have had the happiness of feeling the great joy experienced on such an occasion can well imagine how their little hearts yearned for the dawning of that long looked for day, when they too would receive so many favors.

Early in the morning the aspirants to the Holy Sacrament could be seen wending their way towards St. Mary's, where they were taken charge of by the kind and energetic Sister Stanislaus, and placed in the front pows on either side of the grand aisle. At eight o'clock a Low Mass was said by Very Rev. F. Mackey, V. G. As the Sanctuary bell proclaimed the glad tidings that the great moment had arrived when the Most lligh was about to take His abode in the pure and simple hearts of so many of His little children, those who were present fer First Communion quietly rose from their kness and proceeded, with reverential demeaner and tender devotion, to the altar tails to receive, for the first time, their Divine Lord. The scene was solemn and impressive, and one that must have touched the heart of the admiring spectator, as it recalled to his mind a day when he too, at the Holy Table, partook of the Sacred Banquet for the first time, and many a tear of joy must have dimmed the mother's eye as she gazed, in silent admiration, on the calm and peaceful countenances of those who were most dear to her heart. The Church was well filled with the relatives and friends of the young communicants. During Mass several beautiful and appropriate hymns were sung by the children of the Cathedral Schools, under the able direction of Rev Ph Roy, C S V, the solos being admirably rendered by Misses Bella Campbell and Hattie Mulligan, both of whom are blessed with sweet and charming voices. At 10 o'clock a Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Rt Rev Bishop Wadhams, assisted by Rev J Sullivan, Assistant Priest; Rev J Murphy, Deacon; Rev W J McCollum, C S V, Sub-Deacon, and Rev J J O'Ready, C S V. Master of Ceremonies. The singing and music by the organ choir, assisted by the City Band and complete orchestra, were somewhat better than usual, which is saying a good deal. The "Quam Delecta," sung by Miss A Ryley, deserves particular notice. After Mass his Lordship approached the baluster and addressed those who were to be confirmed on the duties of their future life, &c., after which he proceeded to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. Here again was witnessed a solemn and imposing ceremony.

After Vesner Services took place the last. but not least, of the ceremonies which were gone through by those who were confirmed, namely; the Renovation of the Baptismal Promises and an Act of Consecration to the Blessed Virgin, the former being pronounced have found a very much stronger feeling in pure and angelic tone of voice that was admired by all. This was immediately followed

> ment. LETTER FROM BELLEVILLE.

Mr. Epitor,-Will you kindly insert the following lines in your valuable paper: On Friday, 27th ult., His Lordship Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary, newly appointed Bishop of Kingston, visited the Roman Catholic schools of the city of Belleville. At half-past nine His Lordship was wel-comed in the Loretto Convent by the Sisters and papils of that institution. He was accompanied by the Rev. J Farrelly, V.G., Rev. Farners Twobey and Kolly, the latter secre-1: places as leaders of ary to His Lordship, Ald. Costello and ex-Nhave been placed up Alderman Doyle. In the Convent addresses recitations, dialogues, vocal and instrumental music took place. His Lordship heartily responded to the addresses, and in conclusion exhorted the young ladies never to forget the religious instructions and motherly care they had received whilst in the Convent. They then visited the chapel, where he bestowed the Papal Benediction on the good

They next wended their way to the male department of the Roman Catholic school, but a short distance above the Convent. They were met at the door by a number of trustees and the teachers, Mr. T. O'Hagan, Miss M. Caine and Miss A. Caine. An address was read by Master John McHugh. Again His Lordship responded in a hearty manner, and desired the pupils to be diligent and industrious in their studies, hoping to see them grow up and become useful men and an honor to the Roman Catholic schools of Believille. His Lordship after bidding adieu to teachers and pupils, departed and returned to the presbytery (Father Farrelly's residence)

where he had dinner. At half past one he visited the Deaf and Dumb Institute, where he was kindly received. An address of welcome was read to him by Professor Denys on behalf of the in their catechism and prayers, which was interpreted by their teacher, Prof. Denys, to whom much credit is due to the traveller and journalist, who at different and interpreted by their teacher, Prof. Denys, to India and the Bombas Gazette. whom much credit is due for the ready answers given by the pupils. About four o'clock his Lordship left the Institute much pleased with the visits he had made made during the day. Among those present at the Institute during the examination by his Lordship I noticed Ald. Costello, ex-Alderman Doyle, wife and daughter, Mr. Wm. Paterson and wife, Mr. John Denys, Miss M. Caine, Miss A. Caine, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Matron of the Institute, Mr. U. O'Donnell, and some others, whose names I could not learn. Hoping I have not occupied too long a space in your valuable paper,

I have the honor to be,

Mr. Editor, Yours &c.,

SPECTATOR.

Melleville, June 2nd, 1881.

tormed a portion of the House of Commons Portrait Gallery, has been removed, and is to

ROUND THE WORLD.

A London astronomer has discovered a great comet, thirteen degrees apparent distance from the sun.

A man named Sylvan died at Rimouski while under the influence of chloroform in the Marine Hospital.

The London England Postal Telegraph Company employees will strike if a cessation of overtime work is not adopted.

Lord Beaconsfield was awfully fond of peacocks. His policy, says the N. Y. Star, was a peacock policy all through.

Sir Henry Tyler and Sir Chas. Young have ceased to be Directors in the flamilton and North-western Railway of Canada.

Two hundred and eighty-three cars of freight were received at Halifax Station, I.O.R., last week, and 159 were forwarded. Great precautions are being observed at

Portsmouth, Eng., against Feniauism, and the shipping of coal is closely watered.

The St. John, N.B., Cotton Company and the Rocky Mountains Stock Company have

The Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Times have printed the whole of the revised

edition of the New Testament in a single

issue.

A witness in an Ottawa court refused to be sworn on the old version of the Bible, and the Judge allowed the use of a revised New Testament.

Russian immigrants in Minnesota escaped the trouble of coal famine by burning prairie hay in their air-tight, old country, brack-lined

stoves. It is understood that Lionel Sackville West, British Ministor at Madrid, will succeed Thornton as Minister to the United

States. An allopathic physician at Mount Clemens, Mich., refused to act as a pall bearer at a funeral because a homosopath had also been

In the county of Autrim, Ireland, there are 127 magistrates. Five only of these are Catholics. And yet it is said Ireland is a free

country. Mr. Owen, of the California Mercury, started subscription which has resulted in \$3,000 for the widow of John Brown, of marching

memory. The Winchester Armory, New Haven, Conn., declined an order for 59,000,000 cartridges from Turkey until satisfactory security should be offered.

The model of the statue of Mr. Gla istone. which is to be crected in East London, has just been completed by Mr. Albert Bruce Joy, of Fulham.

A recent issue of the London Times had seventy-one columns of advertisements. There are rarely less than sixty from February to August.

Pennsylvania has a new law, and the first one to be adopted by any State forbidding the separation of white and black children in the public schools.

Measrs. Dion, of Granville, France, have instructed Mr. Chapleau, by cable, to pay 500 francs as their subscription towards the relief of the sufferers. The Prince of Wales has bright blue eyes.

Why shouldn't he or anything else he wishes? He will be prepared to look blue any time the monarchy is overturned. Sir Duncan McGregor, K. C. B., who was

Inspector-General of the Constabulary Force in Ireland in 1848, is dead. He served in Egypt and the Peninsula.

The amount applied for so far this year on the London market for new mining companies, reaches £112,000,000, most of which, it is said, has been subscribed. It is asserted that Krupp cannot moet his

big gun orders, viz: Roumania, 100; Greece, Such are Europe's peace prospects. Registered letters between St. John and

Ottawa have been abstracted from the Post Office. Inspector McMillen, of New Branswick, is trying to discover the thief.

The coinage of gold was almost suspended in Holland last year, as the commercial price of gold was too high to permit the coinage unless for export for species purposes.

The provisional directors of the European. American, Canadian & Asiatic Cable Co., (limited) give notice of a meeting in London on the 19th of July for the election of a board of directors.

Admirst Sir James Hope, G. C. B., is dead. He was born in Edinburgh in 1809, and, entering the navy, distinguished himself in command of the naval forces in Chineso waters in 1860. Mr. Stewart, Manager of the Challatone

Gold Mine, Marmora, Ont., brought to Beneville, on Saturday, two bricks of gold, the produce of that mine, weighing 27 ez, and valued at \$580. Paris despatches say the negotiations be

tween France and England for a commercial treaty will be broken off, the former Government being unwilling to recede from its position on the question of duties. An important real estate investment has

ust been made by the trustees of Harvard College, in the purchase of the John C. Gray estate at the corner of Washington and Summer streets, Boston, for the sum of \$475,000. Serious trouble is anticipated with the

Russian peasantry, especially in the South, where agrarian outrages are being committed and Government buildings destroyed, on account of the indefinite postponement of the promised reforms. In Belgium, postage stamps of two, five, at

and ten centimes are to be receivable as " savings banks deposits, but the two centimetre stamp is to be available only by school children, and postage-stamp deposits are limited to ten francs a month.

The death is announced of Andrew Wilson, no as the author of the " Abode of Snow . Here is 1.10%

It has been decided that it is not competent (b). for a British subject to deliver a message from! at a foreign power to the Queen ; and the comarant munication from the Sultan of Turkey, of inwhich Hobart Pasha was the bester," will mil therefore not be made nby him to vHer. Bredern nebucht Majesty.

A recent visitor at Goldge esked what the curious figures on some beautiful paryed pak ma stalls depicted, whereuponemthe reguiden a evidently rather proud of his English, replied to Oh Mr. Simpsonelle Further questioning. elicited that athey meant; Sampson; and Januara C Delilah.

After half ar dozen postponements, it is definitely sattled that the Princess Louise of will leave Averpool for Canada on Trutsday June 9. The reports concerning Lord Lornels on The portrait of Joseph Papineau, which resignation are premature; but it is resignati in October: when he will be called up to the will

House of Lords, and many erest time to head A While the them is not communication to unit of a program of our old allegations are a fine transfer to

IN QUEBEC

Great Destruction of Property

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FAMILIES REN-DERED HOMELESS.

An Incompetent Brigade and I'eficient Water Service.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE.

St. John's Church Destroyed.

LOSS, \$2,000,000.

QUEEEC, Jane 8 .- One of the most serious conflagrations which ever visited Quebec broke out at 10.30 o'clock to-night in a wooden tenement occupied by a carter named Laperriere, situated on St. Oliver street, in St. John's Ward. The alarm was sounded, and the whole fire brigade turned out, but only to find that there was no water to be had. The men set resolutely to work, however, with the scanty supply, but in a very short time it soon became apparent that their efforts were of no avail against the devouring element, which gained ground at every minute, and soon enveloped a large block of buildings. The A Battery men came running down en masse, under the orders of their officers, and were dispatched to various points where they could be of most service, and set to work like Trojans. The wind, which at the outset was rather mild, became furious about ten minutes past 11, and roared from the north like a hurricane.

THE TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION

now assumed frightful dimensions and soon spread over a square of four or five acres, bounded on the west side of st. John street and east by Latourelle street, on the north by St. Genevieve and south by St. Mary street. Streets running parallel with St. Genevieve and which areat 12.20 a.m., a mass of ruins, are St. Olivier, Richelieu and Daiguillon. The scene is one of great desolation, the streets are crowded with men, women and children flying from the doomed quarter. By the present appearance of the fire and the strong northerly wind prevailing, it is simply impossible to imagine when the flames will stop. The quarter now in flames is mostly occupied by the poorer classes, and the event is rendered still more pitiful when it is considered that there cannot be any insurance of any consequence on the buildings. There are certainly over 100 houses on fire at this hour, and the conflagration is still

ASSUMING FRIGHTFUL DIMENSIONS, notwithstanding the efforts of the people. It is possible that the assistance of the Montreal fire brigade will be implored if the fire continues.

In Quebec the upper part of the city is supplied with water during one portion of the day and the lower during another portion, and even then the water is not evenly distributed, as in some wards it is turned on at ized. Daring robbery was carried on freely live system. It takes about half an hour to and private dwellings, attacked by the flames, turn the water from one part of the city to another, and during this half hour the flames had full play, and made terrible headway. All attention was directed to the spot where the conflagration started. No attention was paid wind was carrying the shingles off the roof of the burning house and carrying those brands of destruction to other quarters. Thus the roof of a large brick building, about 200 yards off, was in a blaze before any particular notice was paid to it, and by the time the water was turned on the conflagration had sesumed proportions that defied all efforts to surlue.

THE WHOLE CITY IS LIT UP

with the brilliant reflection, and were it not for the heartrending scene which causes it, the view from prominent points overtorping the valley of St. Charles is one that could be gazed at with pleasure. The streets now burning me Richelieu, Oliver and Daiguillou, starting from Genevieve and extending out as far as St. Claire street, an area of about five acres quare. The fire is working towards the French cathedral. John street, the main artery of the Upper Town, is as yet untouched, and it is likely that from Genevieve street down it will escape, but there is no knowing now where the fire will stop. The inhabitants all along the road are packing up their goods, and the street is full of people, and vehicles loaded with household goods of every description.

[LATER.]

QUEBEO, June 9, 3 a.m.—The fire continues to rage with unabated fury, its appetite increasing with the tuel it devours. Whole holocausts of buildings and streets are insufficient to fill its insatiable maw. John street has now fallen a victim to its fury. From between St. Mary and Genevieve streets out to the toll-gate the houses are all of a superior class, comprising many private residences of leading citizens, as well as handsome stores.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, the largest sacred edifice in the city, resisted the flames for a long time, and stood out prominently in the midst of the burning district, but finally it had to yield, the first signal being the fall of its tall steeple, which came toppling down with a fearful crash. Across John street the flames leaped, hugging in their embrace the buildings opposite, which at first it was fondly hoped would escape destruction, and encircled in their fatal wreath Deligny, Ste. Clair, St. Patrick, Drolet and Bacine streets, until they reached the Mar-tello towers. There must be at least at the present moment

1,000 FAMILIES HOMELESS,

and the loss cannot be under three quarters of a million dollars. The church alone was worth at least \$150,000. All the insurance companies will be heavy losers, though the greater portion of the loss will have been uninsured.

The quarter of the city in flames is one of class of well-to-do tradesmen, shep-keepers, clerks and generally people in comfortable circumstances, but without any superfluity of means, and it is on people of this class that a back streets there were purlieus of vice, which as tinder boxes to spread the confligration. I never fall a prey to any of the elements, I of the Parama Canal.

Notably among these was the circle infamously known as the "Brass Castle," which shared the fate of its more respectable neighbour-

The scene throughout is indescribable The sufferers are too excited to realize at present the extent of their loss, but it is heartrending to see decrepit old women, hardly able to support their own weight, tottering along under the burden of some household article wrapped in an immense shawl or quilt. Out on the fields around the Martello Tower are bundreds of small encampments, among which the cinders are falling thick and fast, so that it is difficult to keep them, even in that situation, from being consumed, and here and there the flames show themselves around some article of wooden furniture.

How wide the conflagration will extend it s impossible to say; the wind is blowing fresh from the north-west, and the only hope lies in the fire becoming exhausted for want of fuel once it reaches the open fields, but to what extent the circle will increase before is raging away fiercer than ever.

QUEBEC, June 9 .- One of the most destructive fires with which this unfortunate city has been afflicted commenced last night, and it is only now under control at 6 a. m. The first alarm was from the corner of Oliver and St. Clair streets at ten minutes before eleven o'clock. Considerable delay must have oc curred in giving this alarm, for on turning the eye in the direction indicated by the number of the box the lurid glare of the flames was readily discernible, and a minute later the bells from the Basilica, St. John's and St. Rochs Churches rang out the

SECOND ALARM. The whole force of the Brigade was soon

upon the ground. Driven with foolhardy speed, the hook and ladder waggon, passing down St. Genevieve street, knocked down and ran over Mr. Talbot of Hamell & Co., but notwithstanding that this is the heaviest vehicle in the Department, Mr. Talbot escaped with slight injury. The reflection of the Nouvelle and Creton. Running north and flames was so vivid that in a short time half south, the principal streets were Sutherland, the city appeared attracted to the scene, and by half-past eleven o'clock all the avenues around and leading to the fire were so completely packed with people that it was next to impossible to force the way through them. The scene of utter confusion that met the gaze in the vicinity of the conflagration beggars description. Half the people seemed | rendered excellent service in saving property

PANIC STRICKEN, and three-fourths of the others were only adding to the general confusion by running against each other and assisting in the destruction of property in the solemn belief that they were rendering assistance in saving it. Parents, partially clothed, hurried along in every direction with infants in their arms, appeared in bed-clothes, and leading others by the hand. Cows and horses, let loose from burning stables, rushed half maddened through the crowds or stood dazed with the scenes by which they were surrounded. Crockery, bedding, trunks of clothing, stoves, sofas, pictures and every conceivable article of furniture were thrown or dragged about, often into places of even greater danger

than where they were taken from. The ORIGIN OF THE FIRE was in a stable on St. Oliver, near St. Marie street. The flames immediately spread to the surrounding wooden buildings and to the streets above and below. St. Oliver, Latour-elle, St. Marie and Richelieu streets were quickly a mass of fire for some hundred feet of each in extent, the flames from other sides of the streets overlapping in the middle and completely closing them to all traffic. The scenes common to all great fires were readily discernible at this stage. Even the police and firemen were to a great extent demoraldifferent hours from others, owing to a defec- in the full sight of everybody. Liquor stores

RANSACKED FOR LIQUOR,

which was openly drunk by the specimens of the lowest dregs of society who are common for a few mitutes to the fact that a strong to the locality in question, and who frequent the low hovels whose destruction is one of the least regretable features of the disaster. There were of course striking contrasts to the above and numerous instances of generous humanity. The sparks which everywhere flew from the burning wooden buildings were themselves a terrible source of danger to the rest of the city. It was no uncommon sight to see men's coats and hats ablaze from the burning places of shingle which lighted upon them. The wind, being from the north, drove the fire rapidly in the direction of St. John's onasis. The such of cold air caused by the rapid spread and large volume of the flames seemed to divide the wind into local currents which scattered the fire around in every direction. The brigade found it more unmanageable than ever. They allege that four wooden houses were found on fire by them when they arrived upon the scene, and that with the

WATER ABSENT AND UNATTAINABLE

for 20 minutes it was impossible for them to obtain the mastery over it. The hydrants threw good streams when the water came into the ward, but too late to be of much material service. The Clapp & Jones steam fire engine was got to work as early as possible at the well at Berthelot Market, but it seemed to have but little effect in saving the surrounding property. When the fire spread, as above described, the men of the brigade lost all control over any portion of it. Their necessary sub division into so many parties was weakness indeed. The flames swept onward with almost

LIGHTNING BAPIDITY. The fury of the devouring element knew no bounds but those of the city's outskirts, and none who failed to see them would be inclined to credit the rate at which they swept all before them. A great part of Daguillon west and St. Genevieve had been destroyed when the flames appeared in St. John street, a little farther out than Hetherington's bakery. At one o'clock the clanging of the bells of St. John's Church, in rapid and alarming tones. told of the danger of that property, and summoned assistance from all who had it to give. The whole efforts of the fire brigade were immediately bent upon saving the sacred edifice, but to no avail. Hundreds of willing hands, belonging to all classes of citizens, were also stretched out, but in vain.

NOTHING WAS SAVED

but the sacred vessels and some of the most valuable of the plate and furniture of the sanctuary. The fire had possession of the noble structure in an almost less space of time than it takes to relate, and the finest and largest church in the city was doomed to destruction. It was a grand eight to witness the angry flames climbing the steeples the most thickly populated, comprising a large of the church, and to see their fall a few minutes later. The more northerly of the two was the first to go; it gradually tottered over, and then fell right over into the roof of the structure. The other steeple gradually fire inflicts the greatest loss. In some of the | sunk and telescoped. Next after the church came the Friars' school opposite, and still it would be a matter for congratulation to see | irresistibly the fire swept on. Trusting, as if razed to the ground, did the houses not serve confident that so majestic an edifice could the neighbors around had carried their household goods to the front of the church, and there piled them at the very door of the anctuary. All was

IRRETRIEVABLY LOST.

The Church was worth at least \$100,000 and the insurance amounts only to \$10,000. At the foot of Jupiter street below Berthelot Mar ket the flames had crossed from the low side of St. John street and from this point they rapidy flew westward along that fine avenue keeping pace with the other division of the conflagration opposite. Nor was the fire confined now to St. John street. At Jupiter it spread southward to the Berthelot Market place destroying Gabriel and St. Patrick's streets as far out as there were buildings to be destroyed. The lower field alone stayed the progress of the fire fiend. At Scott street the fire ran upwards towards the Grand Allee at a terrible rate of speed, there

BEING NO WATER,

men, hese nor other appliances to stop it; only they are reached it is difficult to say, as the fire the gap caused by the recent conflagration here stopped the total destruction of the whole street. It is impossible to describe the spread of the flames on every side, and will. perhaps, be more satisfactory to give an idea of the boundaries of the burnt district. The only thing that the firemen succeeded in doing was to control the fire east at Genevieve street, and here in fact the wind was blowing from the east and north-east. From Latourelle street up nearly to John street, the westerly side of St. Genevieve street has been swept away. To the north the fire extended as far as Richmond street. The western limit is a little beyond the street to the car stables at Mount Pleasant, near the city boundary. The limit south at Barton street, near Scott, and at Gabriel street have been already mentioned. Briefly summed up

THE STREETS CONSUMED

are, running east and west, Richmond in part, principally south side, Latourelle street Oliver. Richelieu, Daguillon and St. John, in St. John's Ward; and in Montcalm, St. Gabriel, Nouvelle and Creton. Running north and Deligny street, Clair, St. Maire and St. Geneviove, west side, besides Japiter street, in Montonim Ward, also west side. Amongst the property destroyed on John street, were a large number of handsome buildings used as stores and private residences. "A" Battery was called out shortly before midnight and and in keeping order. Several remarkable whirlwinds were caused by the fire. Men were in some cases

LIFTED OFF THEIR FEET.

On the lower field, where most of the burnt-out people had camped with their saved goods, the fire, as if jeulous that any-thing should escape its greed, followed the unfortunate people, and burnt up most of the goods piled on the grass. Burning shingles fell over the city and as far out as Maple Avenue, during the night, endangering every part of the town. Several incipient fires in different streets were reported, but were suppressed by the vigilance of the occupants. It is computed there must be a loss of

TWO MILLION DOLLARS

between building stock and furniture. Over 1,500 families are rendered homeless by the conflagration, and at least 800 buildings have been destroyed. It is impossible to give a full and correct list of the sufferers or of the insurance losses at this moment, but all the insurance companies doing business in the city will probably be heavy losers. The fire brigade and apparatus was quite unfit to cope with such a fire, and to its weakness and the wretched water service the whole disaster is

The following is an approximate list of the losses of the various Insurance Companies doing business here: -Quebec, from \$250,000 to \$300,000; Phonix, \$8,000; British American, \$12,000; Lancashire, \$30,000; Guardian, \$14,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$35, 000; Western, \$20,000; North British, \$40,-000; Imperial, \$28,000; Northern, \$20,000; Royal, of England, \$40,000; Royal Canadian, \$40,000; Commercial Union, \$8,000; Sovereign, \$30,000; Dominion, \$18,000; London Corporation, \$4,000; Citizens, \$15,000; Queen, \$27,000; Canadian Fire, \$2,000; Atna and Hartford, \$10,000. Most of the sufferers being people in fair circumstances in life, the amount of severe suffering will not be

Do not drug the system with nauseous purgatives that only debilitate. Burdock Blood Bitters is nature's own Cathartic, it acts at once upon the Bowels, the Skin, the Liver and the Kidneys, arousing all the secretions to a health; action. It purifies the blood and cures all rumor. I the worst forms of Scrofula, and tome up the Nervous and Debilitated. 42.2

MODERN COURTSHIP.

"And you really love me dearly?" he asked, as he coiled his arm around her wasp-like system. "And you'll always love me so?" " Always, Frederick; always so."

"And you ledge me to sew but-" Sir !"

"You pledge me to so beautify my life that

it will always be as happy as now?"
"With my last breath, Frederick." "And, darling, you will mend my soe-

"Your what, sir?" "You will mend my social ways and

draw me upward and onward to a better existence? "It will be the pride of my love to do so, Frederick; I will sacrifice all for your com plete happiness."

"I know that, sweetness. But suppose that

in the fullness of time some accident should happen to-to-say the trou-?" "You forget yourself, sir. To the what?" "To the trousseaux; would it defer the hour which makes you mine?"

"Never, Frederick. I am yours, mind and heart, and naught can separate us. "But what I want to say is, that should my

pant-?" "Begone, sir. What do you mean?" "Hear me, my life. I say if my panting

bosom should grow cold in death, would your love still warm it?" "As the sun melts the iceberg, Frederick, so would the rays of my affection thrill your heart again."

"And you will care for me ever, my soul, and I for you, for though I may never have a "Enough! Leave me forever."

"But listen. Though I may never have a shirking disposition, I shall sometimes, perhaps, in the struggle for life, forget the plain

"And I'll remind you of it, Frederick, in tender actions, and make the duties of existence so pleasant of performance that to avoid them will be pain." And so on. That's modern courtship.

Lots of abstract swash, but a manifest disinclination to contemplate such conveniences as buttons, socks, trousers, and shirts.

The Spanish Government has been invited to come to an understanding with the other Powers with a view to assuming the neutrality and if he kicked, and claimed that all the im-

An Irish Landlord on the Land Question.

Sir W. H. Gregory, ex-M. P. for Galway county, and ex-Governor of Ceylon writes to

There is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that we are steadily marching on towards a revolution as regards Ireland. Our old landmarks are being torn up, old ideas dissipated, and a new state of society constructed. I am not going to discuss the wisdom or the unwisdom of our proceedings. There is no retreat; we must go forward. It is clearly judged necessary, if not openly expressed, that the few landlords of Ireland should make way for the many tenants; be it so. Let us accept what is inevitable with a good grace, although we may depart sorrowing from properties we have much loved and from people whom we have also loved and towards whom most of us have tried to do our duty. But if this sacrifice is to be made, let it be thorough and effectual. I do not hesitate to say that things have now gone so far that one of two alternatives must be faced-either govern with the sword, abrogating law, which may be effectual while it lasts, or else enlist the majority of the peasantry for many years to come on the side of law and order by constituting them the owners of the soil they live on where holdings are of sufficient size to enable the occupier to dwell and prosper on them. You have nothing left now except to evoke the instincts of self-interest to knit together the bonds of society which have fallen away. A large amount of land should be brought without loss of time within reach of its occupants for purchase; the more, in fact, the better. It is far too late in the day to discuss theories about the superior happiness of rent paying tenants, " sua si bona norint," over small proprietors, or to insist that sooner or later a fresh landlordism, less public-spirited, less high-principled, less considerate, will be substituted for the present. All this may be perfectly true, but the Irish peasantry view things in a different light-as they are taught to do.

It is in carrying out this principle of converting a large proportion of the bettermost peasants into owners that I propose to compensate the landlords:

1. I recommend the lowering of the tenant's annual payment, where he borrows for the purchase of his farm, by extending the period for repayment. It is necessary to give him a strong inducement to purchase, as, if the an-nual payment should exceed the rent to any considerable extent, he will be inclined to remain as he is.

2. Increase the advance to four-fifths of the purchase money, for if the unpaid balance be small the landlord would probably allow him to remain on the land at a low rate of interest; but if it be large the tenant will be either deterred from purchasing for fear of usurious interest or will be crippled by the usurious interest of the 'gombeen' man from whom he borrows.

3. Wherever a landlord desires to sell his estate in block at a moderate rate of purchase, which should be regulated by the ordinary price of land in his locality, let the commission at once buy it and resell it by degrees. This would be a real boon and compensation, and it would at once bring a very large amount of land into the market. It is said that in such cases every landlord would at once sell and go; but they would do nothing of the kind. Very many would declare their intention of selling and going, but when they found that they could at any time dispose of their estates, many so long bound them to their estates and to would be carried out effectually; speedily, proposal. I believe there would be ultimately no loss whatever to the Government. The land cannot run away, and the Government can compel payment. The Church Commissioners have experienced no loss even during the present period of real distress and general repudiation. But, even if there were a loss, it would be as dust in the balance compared with the expense which constant disturbance involves. It is possible that by the sacrifice of the landlords we may get rid of a state of things described by Mr. Forster as intolerable to the tenant, intolerable to the landowner, and intolerable as regards the safety of the empire; but if that opinion be once adopted, let the work be thorough. We have had enough of small doles and plasters long ago, and the least we may ask is speedy and easy extinction rather than condemnation to incessart obloquy and torment. I have just heard that this bill is not likely

to pass the House of Lords. Most heartily do I trust that the rumor is untrue. Mr. Gladstone has expressed his readiness to accept amendments which do not affect the character of the bill, and I trust that, among several others, he will allow those alterations and additions which I have suggested to be embodied in it. There is much in the bill which is admirable, and which it would be insanity to lose. I believe the landowners of Ireland, if polled, would deprecate its rejection. They know, or ought to know, that the rejection of the bill would be the signal for s Jacquerie in Ireland. They know, or ought to know, that the cry of "Justice to Irish landlords" would not evoke enthusiasm in case of a general election among the constituencies, whether Whig or Tory, of Great Britain. But if this bill, with certain modifications, becomes law, and if the present state of combination continues, they will have the whole force of public opinion with them. And so I venture to advise those legislators who advocate the cause of us Irish landowners -pass the bill.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

[Virginia City Chronicle.] "What is rack-rent, dad?" inquired a young Comstocker who had been reading the news from Ireland.

The patient parent laid down the stock list, and replied:—
"Do you know how much I charge Mr. Boggarty for his rooms up-stairs?"

Yessir; \$12 a month."

"Well, now, suppose Mr. Boggarty should take it into his head to have, at his own expense, new paper put on the wall, the ceiling whitened, and all the furniture mended, the room would look a heap sight prettier, wouldn't it?"

"Lor!" murmured the intelligent boy. "Well, if the minute Boggarty had got all these improvements made I should go up and look around and smile and jingle my money in my pocket, and remark: 'This is a protty good sort of a layout for a single man, Boggarty, and you have altogether too soft a thing. Your rent will be \$20 a month hereafter, what would you think of it?"

The innocent child giggled and said, "That "Bet your money on it, my boy," replied the

would be cheek, wouldn't it, dad?" father, beaming kindly on his offspring. "That would be rack-renting Mr. Boggarty, provements had been made by him without the front steps, a decided difficulty in finding

that would be eviction. I will now," continued the parent warming up, "briefly review the history of Ireland for the past 700 years. When Brian Boru——" But his son had fled.

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE PANAMA

CANAL. Paris, June 9. -Advices from Vienna state that in view of the piercing of the Panama Canal now in course of construction, an exchange of views is proceeding between the European powers in order to secure the complete neutrality of the canal when completed. Americans hold that if this report be true the European powers seem to be over-estimating their authority so far as the building. of the Canal is concerned. The United States, it is argued, care very little by whom the work is undertaken, provided that the shares are put early in the market. There is no objection whatever to European capital and enterprise taking this direction, so long as it is not attempted to make it an exclusively European scheme, and when the canal is completed it will be agreat presumption on the part of the European powers to dictate how it will be controlled. The Isthmus of Panama, Central America and Mexico, virtually constitute the land approaches to the borders of the United States, and from their position, they are too much a part of the great republic to permit the foreign occupation or the control of any of it. Egypt being too weak to assert her natural right, was the victim of the European powers. The American Republic, on the contrary, is perfectable capable of maintaining its position, and it cannot enter into any such neutrality treaty. The Panama Canal would, in the contingency of war between the United States and any European power, be a key to the southern approaches of the United States, which the American people could not afford to leave to the care of other nations.

AN IRISH NAME.

"An Irish writer," says the Catholic Review, very justly ridicules an absurdity into twenty-six, as reported. which some Irishmen fall, of claiming as Irish all the great men of the earth, whose names resemble in sound or orthography Irish names. It is unnecessary to say that Ireland has no real need to add to its list of illustrious names by such methods of fiction. We have no fancy for claiming relationship with people who repudiate the connection and are ashamed of their names. There are unhappily reasons why among all nations of foreigners we may reasoably enough look for fellowcountrymen, or descendants of fellow-countrymen; and wherever we turn our eyes we shall not lock in vain. The MacMahons and O'Brien's, and O'Connells of France, the Taaffes, and Nugents, and Lacy's of Austria; the O'Donnells, and Murphys, and M'Kennas of Spain; not to talk of the Sullivans, Henrys and Barrys that nurtured the American Republic, are all part of our history, and are as proud of their mother country as their mother country is proud of them. But we must draw the line somewhere. It is mean to go about the world pulling notabilities by the skirts and insisting that they have some touch of Irishmen under their foreign disguises-that if they are not Irish themselves, their sisters, or their cousins, or their aunts, like the ancestors of St. Patrick in the song, were. Any exiled brother who reflects credit on himself and his country is welcome to our most unfeigned admiration, if he wants it; but we would remain rather than sever the tie which have plenty of Irishmen to be proud of without forcing our kinship upon everybody who their people. By my proposal the revolution makes a stir in the world, winning battles on little as possible. I cannot think that finaucial objections should be raised against this the tented field, or a 'mill' in the prize-ring. of O'Dillon Barrett, or claim Suleiman Pasha county Cork gentleman, nee Sullivan. while we are having our hit at people who are overfond of foraging through the world for sham Irishmen, we think real Irishmen, and especially Irish artists, ought to have the sturdiness to stick to the honest names their fathers gave them, and not to consent to hide them under ridiculous foreign disguises which they wear as clumsily as Sir John Falstaff did his petticoats. The public taste is excrable that would think more of the singing of Signor Foli than of Mr. Foley, cr would applaud Signor Omani from Milan and look coldly on him as Mr. O'Mahany from Cork, but in a little while, if artists were firm, public taste would learn to laugh at its own folly. If the name of MacMahon was found good enough to climb into the highest place in Europe with, that or any other honest Irish patronymic ought to be able to get a man through a barcarole or an Italian comic song.

> RULES OF HEALTH FOR MARRIED WOMEN.

Get up at three o'clock in the morning clean out the stove, sift the ashes, sweep the front sidewalk, scrub the front steps, quiet the baby, put the mackerel to soak, build the fires, grind the coffee, get out your husband's things to warm, see the shirt aired, boil the mackerel, settle the coffee, set the table, rouse the house, carry up some hot water for shave ing the gentlemen of the house, and dry the morning paper. By this time you will have an appetite for breakfast. Hold the baby during the meal, as you like your breakfast cold. After breakfast wash the dishes, nurse the baby, dust everything, wash the windows dress the baby—(that pantry wants cleaning out and scrubbing)—draw the baby in his wagon for an hour or two for the benefit of his health; nurse him when you return; put on the potatoes and the cabbage (mind the baby) and the corn beef, dandle the baby to keep him from fretting, and the turnips (there goes the baby crying again); take up the dinner, set the table, fill the castors, and when the gentleman who is your husband hurries in, throws himself into a chair and wants to know why in the world you cannot cook things like his mother, answer him sweetly, for a soft answer turneth away wrath. Atter dinner, was the dishes, gather up all the dirty clothes and put them to soak, nurse the baby every half hour. Beceive and entertain a half dozen callers; go to the grocery store and return carrying the baby with you; answer the wring of a decade of canvassers; get the baby to sleep; bring out the basket of sawing and sew for dear life; there's the baby awake and shricking like the whistle of a steam engine; make biscuits; pick up some codfish; get ready some catulp ten for baby's internal arrangements; fry some eggs, prepare the potatoes, see what's hurt the baby, get everything ready for supper, and have a smile and a cheery word for your poor tired husband, who has been down town all day. After tea, wash up the dishes; send for some sugar; get down the stockings to darn them; keep on nursing the baby; tell your husband to please come home early; sit mending and thinking alone for the whole evening; have a good cry; kiss the baby; wait up till twelve o'clock till husband comes with a shuffle on

costing me a cent, and I should fire him out, the stairway, and a determination to sleep in the back yard. Drag him up stairs to bed; then nurse the baby and go to sleep. Women in delicate health will find that the above rules of health will either kill or cure them.

BREVITIES.

King Kalakaua has reached Calcutta on his way to Europe.

Prof. Goldwin Smith will leave for England on the 18th inst.

An Annexation Association has been re-

vived in Quebec. Judge Barrett, United States Consul at Ot.

tawa, has resigned.

The Duke of Genoa was cordially enter. tained by the King and his court in Siam. The Mayor of Toronto says it is officially

known that the population of the city is 95. 000. The town of Siniawa, Galicia, has been burned. Three thousand persons are home.

Preparations are being made in London Eng , for celebrating the Stephenson cen-

tenary. Earl Carnarvon says that the Government are responsible for the condition of Ireland at present.

The Tunisian Mission, headed by the Premier Mustapha, is expected in Paris on Thursday next.

The latest reports from Heratindicate that Ayoob Khan is making active preparations for a campaign.

Winnipeg has invested \$14,500 in a site for the new passenger depot for the Canada Pacific Railway.

The Mikado of Japan has astonished his subjects by attending the foreign race meeting at Yokohama.

An American lady is attending the lectures of the celebrated physiologist, Professor Virchow, at Berlin, In the massacre of Bringard and his escort

in Algeria, eight persons were killed, not Mr. Gladstone's physicians urge him to

take a seat in the House of Lords if he expects to remain in public life. The County Council of Middlesex have voted \$500 toward the fund being raised

for the sufferers by the London, Ont., disaster. A controlling interest in the Great Northwestern Telegraph Co., Man., has been purchased by Eastern capitalists through Mr. Richard Fuller, of Hamilton.

the Land League was held last night. The question of having Miss Parnell deliver a lecture in Toronto was discussed. General Vanowsky, the newly-appointed Russian Minister of War, informed his staff

A regular meeting of the Toronto branch of

that the Czar, above all, required him to use every means of retrenchment. The wife of an old colored man in the eastern part of Georgia recently presented him with the sixth pair of twine, the family having been previously endowed with two pairs of

A dynamite mine has been discovered under the metals, close to Gatchina railway station, connected with a battery in the railway telegraph office. All the telegraph officials have been arrested.

triplets, all flourishing.

It is said that some Boston capitalists have subscribed \$5,000,000 towards the construction of twenty-five miles of air line from Winnipeg to Duluth, which will be built westward from Duluth this summer.

James Redpath has left for Ireland, in order (he says) to contradict the lying reports of the Dublin correspondent of the Times, and the London correspondent of the New York Herald, and dares, if arrested, the United States President to let him remain in prison.

Exhibition.

GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHI-T.ON, to be held on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal. Arranged in three Departments—Agricultural, Hordcultural and Industrial. Opens Wednesday, September 14, Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz.,

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16TH. CLOSES FRIDAY, SEPT. 23rd.

\$25,000 Offered in Premiums! Estries in all departments must be made with
the Secretaries in Montreal, on or before
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST.

Prize Lists and Forms of Entry, with any
other information r quired, can be obtained on
application to

GEO. LECLERE.

Sec. Council of Agriculture.
S. C. STEVENSON,
43 if Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

Provisions, &c.

McGRAIL & WALSH, commission merchants & dealers in Froit & provisions,

341 & 343 Commissioner Street, MONTREAL, P.Q. Consignments solicited for the sale of

Pork, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Hides, Potatoes, Apples, Strawberries, Peaches, &c. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED. If

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EMIGRATION TO MAMITOBA

AND THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Sale of Lands.

To encourage the rapid settlement of the Country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell lands required for agricultural purposes at the low price of \$2.50 an acre, payable by instalments, and will further mass an allow once by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25 for every agre of such lands brought under cultivation within three to five years tollowing the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon. The lands thus offered for sale, will not comprise Mineral, Coal or Wood lands, or tracts for Town sites and Railway pur poses.

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

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

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Offices of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Montreal and Winnipes.

By order of the Baard,
OHS. DRINK WATER, Secretary.

Mon'real, April Sun, 1881.

A VALUABLE WORK.

Of all the successors of St. Peter, none has been outraged and calumniated more persistently than Alexander VI. The memory of the ently than even become so odious that ecclepontin and writers barely mentioned his name, scepting, not without a blush, all the charges made by the enemies of the church a-ges made. This weakness only increased gainst him. This weakness only increased the boldness of the revilers of the Papacy. the bolumes of the rapacy.

A plost religious of Boulogne, has of late years been indulging in the laudable curiosiyears not instantial manuments, and ty of masacking historical monuments, and ty of masacking historical following up the thread of tradition, in order following up the thread of tradition, in order following the source of the infamies heaped policy a Pontiff, who, for fourteen years, govgreated the Church of Christ with equal digground to its . The Nouvelles Annales de philosophie Catholique, has aded new research-Philosophile Leonete's investigations, and to rather bounded in the sugarious, and applicated a series of documents on Alexander of the greatest interest. The historical vindication of this great Pope is now and begun and his name will be cleared of the ronantic and unproved charges which history had attached to it.

EPPE'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING-By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocos, Mr. Epp3 has provided our breakfast tables with Epps ass provided out became actions with a delicately flavored beverage which may B GENERAL BE MANY HERVY doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that aconstitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist any tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are foating around us ready to attack wherever here is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use.

A BRILLIANT SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH. Thousands of people cured of chest disease and nasal catarrh by Dr. M. Souvielle's spirometer, which is used in the leading hospitals in Europe; instructions for treatment sent by letter, and instruments expressed to any address; physicians and sufferers invited to try the instrument at the Doctor's office, Montreal, without charge. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, exaide surgeon French army, 13 Phillips Square, Why should not truth be acknowledged?

These wonderful instruments are the discovery of the age, and people need no longer fear chest diseases until its very last stage. Read the following and see the wonderful cures effected by these instruments, which convey medicinal properties direct to the seat • 'he disease :-

MONTREAL, January 13th, 1881.

DEAR DOCTOR,-I have great pleasure in making public my experience of the beneficial effects I have derived from the use of your Spirometer and remedies for the cure of catarih and bronchitis, which I was afflicted with for several years; my health is now wonderfully improved since using your remedies. Yours truly,

C. Hill.

Montreal, January, 1881. Dr. M. Souvielle, Montreal.

DEAR SIR,-I am very pleased to give you his testimony of the benefit I have received rom the use of your instrument, the Spirometer, and the remedies accompanying it for my disease. I was three years troubled with catarrh in the head and bronchitis, and I am happy to say that I am quite cured, and have to thank you for it by the use of your Spirometer and remedies.

Yours, respectfully, S. HILTON,

Mr. Benj. A Drake, 162 St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured. Mr. Hunter, student at McGill College,

who suffered from chest disease, is now cured. Also the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mr. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured. Hundreds of similar authentic testimonials can be seen at Dr. M. Souvielle's office, 13 Philips square. Instruments expressed to any address.

POND'S EXTRACT FOR PAIN .- You seldom see much allusion to it in the public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

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

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

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

KICKING THE BUCKET.—The tradition among the slang fraternity as to the origin of this phrase is that one "Bolsover' having hung himself to a beam, while standing on the bottom of a pail or bucket, kicked the vessel away in order to pry into futurity. There are many around us who will "kick the bucket" from dyspepsia, liver complaints and derangements of the stomach, if they persist in neglect and thoughtlessness, in not providing a safe remedy. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters never fail to cure these ailments, and restore to health and strength those who otherwise would have "kicked the bucket."

Sold by all Druggists at 25c per bottle.

FROM THE HUB.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in .- Boston Globe.

The people decide by "throwing physic to the dogs," and trying Burdock Blood Bitters, and the result is always satisfactory. Burdock Blood Bitters is the Multum in Parvo of medical science, curing all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. A trial bottle only costs 10 cents. A dollar bottle may save you many dollars in doctor's bills.

THE FORTUNE BAY AFFAIR.

The Buffalo Courier of this (Thursday) morning says :- "The fishery arrangement under the treaty of Washington cannot fail to RENEWER. Sold by all chemists. lead to further discussion between the United States and Great Britain, even should no serious difficulty result therefrom. What the leading Canadian papers say on the subject is there-fore not without interest, though the importance which would naturally attach to their opinions must be greatly lessened by the spirit and temper in which they discuss the question and of which their comments on the recent settlement of the Fortune Bay difficulty furnish a noteworthy illustration."

The most miserable man in the world is the dyspeptic, and dyspepsia is one of the most troublesome difficulties to remove, but Burdock Blood Bitters always conquer it. It stimulates the secretions, regulates the Bowels, acts upon the Liver, aids digestion, and tones up the entire system. Trial bottles 10 Cents, Large Bottles \$1. $42 \cdot 2$

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds and ulcers this justly celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues, immediately on application, lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from the air, give to the vessels the vigor necessary to heat the sore, and confer on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down heaithy fiesh in the place of that destroyed. Holloway's Pills, simultaneously taken, must assist the Ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicines act like a charm; no invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fall to relieve his pain, or completely cure his disease. The combined action of the Ointment and Pills, in all disorders, is too irresistible to be withstood.

Finance.

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Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond. Which Bonds are shares in a loan the interest of which is paid out in premiums four times yearly. Every Bond is so long entitled to

Four Drawings Every Year,

until each and every Bond is drawn. Every Bond must be drawn with one of the following premiums:—

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Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,653,200 florins-(1 florin equal to 45 cents in

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City Properties, to be disposed of on very advantageous terms. Apply to TRUST & LOAN CO. of Canada, 14 St. James Street.

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84G

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

DANIEL SHANKS, Huntingdon, P.Q. Medical.

LUBY'S

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

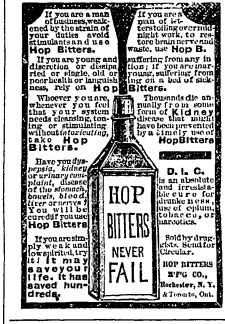
FOR

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

THE

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

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



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CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

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

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a 'risl, as they will surely cure you. Price, for large box. \$3.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea: MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently 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 Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughost 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, Absoesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street London, in boxes and brts, at is. 1½d., 2s. 42.6d., 1iz., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendo's throughout the civilized world.

N. —Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter 188 wf:

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

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

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere. HENRY & JOHNSON'S

ARNICA AND OIL For Man and Beast...
The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts.
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Sept 8, '80.

CARPENTER'S

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

CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is the greatest Blood Cleanser in the world; it literally digs up and carries from the system all Hamors, Pimples, Scabs and Blotches. CA PENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Cures Dyspensia, Sick Headache, Costiveness Billoueness, Regulates the Boweis and Restores the entire system to a healthy condition. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS

Is not a cheap Rum Drink but is the greatest discovery yet made in medicine. CARPENTER'S HOP BITTERS Is put up in half-pint, bottles, and sold for

25c. PER BOTTLE. It is sold by Druggists and Storckeepers generally and if they have not got it and have not energy enough to order it, write us and we will tell you enough to order it, white a where you can get it.

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compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so

Emaciation, and General Debinty.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give Ayer's Sarsafarilla a fair trial. Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AVER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and pre-Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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

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"All Artists give them the Preference."

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"THE FINEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD."

Used in all the Leading Convents of the United States.

"There is an extraor dinary richness and purity of tone—a capacity of portray feeling, and a wonderful power of expression in the Weber Pinno,"—[ralo COMPANIO, Tenor of H. M.'s Opera.

"The westth and fashion of the metropolis call it their pinno, and not to have a Weber Plano in the drawing-room would argue isck of musical taste or delicioney of the raquisite amount of greenbacks."—New York Tribune.

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"For many years—in fact from the time of the peerloss Parepa Rosa, Nilsson, Patti, Albani, and hundreds of others—Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree.

We not only commerd them in the highest terms, but consider them in the highest terms, but consider them the best pianos in the world."—HER MAJESTY'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

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

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O'SUNCESS

nequestionably the best on exhibition; the Weber Grand Plano was the fluest we ever touched or heard. His planos are undoubtedly

the best in America— probably in the world— oday."—CENTENNIAL

io day."—Ce: Exposition,

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PAIN DESTROYER and SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEM-ORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cared so many coses of these distressing complaints as the Exercet. Our Pluster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumburge Estates in flack or Side, &c. Our Outment (60 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Ble ding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our Nasal Syringes (28 conts) and Inhisters (\$1.00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding. Diphtheria & Sore Throat.

Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. De-lay is dangerous. Catarrii. The Extract is the only specific to the disease, Cold in Headke. Our "Catarri Cure," specially propared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative operation of the Extract to an Xuant Syringe available for use in catarrial affections, is simple and unexpossive.

Sores. Ulcers. Wounds. Sprains and Bruises. 1t in ing cooling and cleansing. Use our Ointment in connection with the Extract 1 it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air, Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain

it is unrivated, and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our Olutment will aid in healing and prevent Inflamed or Sore Eyes.

It can be used without the elightest fear of harm, quickly alloying all inflammation and soreness without pain. Earache, Toothache and

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Piles, Blind, Hieading, or Itching.

Bit the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Fond's Extract Medicined Paper for closet use, is a proventive oraline Chaing and Piles. Our Chainent is of great service where the removal of cicilizing is inconvenient. For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The Extract is so cleanly and effica-cious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our furthent is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the * xtract be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

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Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.
POND'S EXTRACT. 50c., \$1.00 and \$1.75
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For beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanli-less, Durability, and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass. Each package of the genuine bears our Trade Mark—a cut of the Rising Sun. Trade Mark Copyrighted in U. S. in 18 Registered in U. S. Patent Office 1879. Registered in Canada 1879.

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Musical Instruments.

Pianos Another battle on high prices Raging
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**Esco Bentty's Intest Nowspaper full reply (sent
feed) before buying Piano or Ordan. Readow latest
War Circular. Lowest prices over given Ordans. War Grounder. Londent prices ever given-Organs

Fruit. PEACHES FOR PIES.

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

RICHARD & ROSBINS.

DOVER, DELAWARE, A small congigument of above received by it. & R.'s Sole Consignees, and now ready for delivery to the trade. WM. JOHNSON & CO.,

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20 Feb. 78-28

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Soncal Frechen & Gie MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORNAMENTS STATUES &c. 252 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL 14 G

Miscellaneous.

Nov 17, 80.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$6 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

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NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 20 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

Latest Irish Mail News.

A bill has men brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Litton, Mr. Findlater, Mr. James Makson, and Mr. Lea, four Ulster deprive Lords-Lieutenants of counties a Ireland, while absentees, of the power or a commending persons for the Commissio.

The ! d Lieutenant of Ireland has issued tion, warning car owners and car a proci Ireland that he will not in future driver. wir refusal to carry police or militolerat every such act of contumacy the tary. now liable to a fine of £20, and the driver 1 aprisonment.

· is not being made with the Land Prog: o amendments are legion, and pro-lour sources—the Whig landlords, rvitive Party, the Ulster Liberals, the C... . ..d Leaguers. All seem to be resoand the lutely is at on fighting for their ideas. The Conservatives will dispute all along the line, wheth accessful or the reverse. May we . . d that the third reading will exnot su ... July? A month seems a small r so much wo k. interv

early hour this morning it became At a round the neighborhood of the Bansha, Tipperary, that some of village: gency men were engaged in conhut on the farm of one T. Sinclair, structi a Protessial, who was evicted in March, 1880. The tare is a regular commonage. Not a man consiste be found in any part of the country to a saretaker on it. The hut was no sooner up than it was pulled down by a crowd of men The Emergency men at once took to flight, making their way to the railway station in all possible haste, smid the shouts and grouns of an immense crowd of people. Emergency men gone, the people returned to the farm and set fire to the timber of which the hut was made, and completely reduced it

THE BISHOP OF MEATH ON FATHER SHEEHY'S ARREST.

Last Sunday the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, administered Confirmation In the parish of Slane. Vast numbers of people assembled from all parts to give his Lordsh p greeting, and in the square of the village there was a mass meeting at which an address was presented to the Bishop on behalf of the local branches of the Land League. In reply Dr. Nulty spoke at some length on the land question. Touching the arrest of Father Sheehy, his Lordship said that he did not know that patriotic priest. He well knew the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, and read what he had said of the imprisoned clergyman. He well knew that Dr. Croke would not say one word if he did not absolutely believe in its truth, and, therefore, he said that Father Sheehy was a good and a patriotic priest, who emulated the priests of old in offering up their lives for their people. He (Dr. Nulty) in heart and soul emphatically condemned the Government in arresting and imprisoning him. What did it matter? Let them now arrest bishops and priests. He would gladly follow Father Sheehy. It would be a relief to him (Dr. Nulty) if he was taken up by the minious of the Government and put in jail. It was no disgrace for a bishop or priest to be put in jail. One of the greatest men in Ireland, Archbishop Hurley, of Cashel, was hunted like a wolf by the English Government. He fled to the old castle of Fennen, close by, then owned by the Flemings, where he got a warm refuge. He was discovered, dragged out of it, and brought a prisoner to Dublin, where he suffered a most painful and cruel death-he suffered martyrdom and died for his country. The reason Father Sheehy was imprisoned was because he loved his country. It was no disgrace to suffer imprisonment in old Ireland. His Leadship again expressed his acknowledgments for the be-for his people. The little he did do was too highly extolled, and his highest reward was to know his countrymen approved of his conduct. He was proud of his people, proud of the people of Ireland. The Irish bishops and priests were proud of the conduct and loyalty of the people. They had already travelled together through grief and through danger in the past, through joy and through sorrow: they bled together, suffered death together and they would be found together to the end. There was no power on earth could separate them.

THE PEOPLE CHARGED BY HUSSARS. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "FREEMAN.")

The town of Clonmel was to-day the scene of considerable excitement, in consequence of no less than 20 tenant farms being put up for sale for non-payment of rent. From 10 o'clock in the morning contingents arrived from the surrounding districts, Grange-mockler, Mullinahone, Carrick-on-Suir, mockler. Fethard, Powerstown, &c, accompanied by bands and onners. At one o'clock the different coatingents formed themselves into procession, and marched through streets, the bands playing national airs. At two o'clock (the hour fixed for the sales) the procession stopped at the courthouse, the place where the sales were advertised to take place. The Messis. Goddard, Dudgeon, and Emerson, solicitor, represented the Emergency Committee, and the Rev. Messrs. Wm. Meagher, Power and McDonnell advanced the biddings and conducted the proceedings on behalf of the tenants. All the farms put up for sale, with the exception of about three, were struck down to the Emergency bidders, Messrs. Goddard and Dudgeon, as soon as the bidding realised the Government valuation. The cheering in the courthouse at the conclusion of each sale was almost deafening. Immediately before the last farm was put up for sale news came into the courthouse that serious disturbances were taking place outside, whereupon the Rev. Mr. Meagher went out to restore quiet. Having addressed the people at some length, he reminded them of the words lately uttered by the illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, "That beneath the red and green many sympathetic hearts beat." This tranquilized the people somewhat, and the rev. and patriotic gentle-man invited the people to quit that portion of the town and not to violate the peace. It appears the cause of all this excitement was owing to a false rumor that the Rev. Mr. Meagher had been arrested. The military consisting of about 100 Hussars, drafted from, Oahir and Fethard, and about 100 men of the 48th Foot, and a large number of constabulary, were drawn up in military order in Nelson street. A small excited crowd, consisting of about two dozen persons, men, women, and children, were standing a the footpath at the corner of Nelson recet, listening to the advice of the Rev. Mr. everne, of Clonmel, when suddenly an order as given to the Hussars to charge. The impany charged the unacmed crowd full peed on the footpath, slashing their swords

in an unmerciful manner. Some of the sol-

diers' horses fell in the charge, and the people

had to seek refuge in shops, private houses,

hotels, &c. The troops again came charging

bok through the town. Whilst coming though Dublin street atones were thrown from the windows, and the military had to frol the windows, and the military had to take refuge in the barracks. The shops had to be closed, and business was absolutely suspendet. I am unable to give an accurate account of the number of the wounded, having had to fly for protection to Hearne's Hotel myself. In the evening the Rev. Messrs. McDonnel, Meagher, Byrne and Cantwell addressed the vast concourse of people, advising them to goquietly to their homes. Bands are walking the town, and much excitement prevails

AN ORANGE LODGE AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

AN UNEXPECTED FUBN OF EVENTS. I wish to make known to the public, as a

matter of public interest, what occurred at the last meeting of the Kinnego Orange Lodge. Kinnego is just beside Loughgall, and the Orange Lodge is No 5. This was the usual monthly meeting. The members were not all assembled when Mr. Goodlett, the District Master, with Verney's bailiff, Lavery. made their appearance. The former, who was the chairman, then commenced an attack on the Land League, on Mr. Davitt, and end-ed by attacking Mr. Wilson McDowell, as being one of the Committee of the Loughgall Land League Branch and attending the meetings of the branch. He said land was low enough (in rent I suppose he meant), and that it would never be lower. When he had concluded his tirade, Mr. James Weir, Master of the Lodge, got to his feet amid applause saying that he could bear this no longer. He decleared, in answer to Mr. Goodlett, that land was not low enough, and they must have it considerably lower. He said that instead of condemning the Land League they ought to applaud it for the work it did and was doing. The District Master, with as little delay as he could, put it to the vote whether they were satisfied with their Master, James Weir, for holding such opinions, and for being one of those vile Land Leaguers. All present said they were satisfied. Again, in an excited tone, the chairman asked were they going to disgrace themselves by identifying themselves with the Land League teachings. Again, all with the exception of the bailiff, made the same answer. One sensible fellow replied that it was such persons as landlords' hirelings that disgraced Orangelsm. So long as they followed the teachings of the landlords and their hirelings, they used to be called the Kinnego Orange wreckers, now, however, when they followed the teaching of the Land League they were able to live at peace with their neighbours without giving offence to any one. Without further curemeny Goodlett was ordered out of the chair, and James Weir was called upon to take it. The new chairman put the question to the meeting, and three times were given cheers for "Brother Weir and the Land League." When there was no longer any mistaking the feelings of the trict Master then drove home, and the assem- 149; 275 Montreal Telegraph 1311; bled members of the "Kinnego Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 5," spent the remainder of the evening in a pleasant and harmonious manner, well pleased with the conduct of their feelings truly and honestly .- Correspondence Ulster Examiner, May 28th.

Oppression After Eating.

Many persons, after an ordinary meal, feel sense of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach, the sure sign of an imperfect digestion, and probably the forerun-ner of a settled dyspepsia. Nothing will high honor done him. He was prepared to do everything—to lay down his life if need Syrur, by the stimulus it gives to the digestive powers. Sold by all druggists.

City and Suburban News.

Sunday excursions or picnics. The John Young monument subscription

have already been contributed.

The contract for the construction of the North Shore Railway workshops, in rear of

Louis Frere & Beemer. L'ABBE LACAN'S funeral took place yester-day from Notre Dame Cathedral. The deceased was parish priest of the parish of the grain trade has been retarded by unforseen Lake of Two Mountains. There was a large | circumstances, such as the prevalence of low

THE Committee of Managements! kel Patrick's Society have sent the cilowing cable despatch to His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel :- "St. Patrick's Society of Montreal tender your Grace, in the rame of: he Irishmen of the Dominion, their heartfelt thanks.

The route of the Fete Dieu procession on next Sunday is as as follows: -- Starting from Notre Dame Church, up St. James street to Victoria Square, up Radegonde and down Lagauchetlere to front of St. Patrick's Church, where there will be a Repository or tem-porary chapel. Up Alexander to Dorchester. Down Dorchester to Bleury. Up Bleury to St. Catherine. Down St. Catherine to Nazareth Asylum, where there will be a second Repository. Then return to Notre Dame Church by way of St. Lawrence and Craig streets.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, THE PATRIOTIC PRELATE FURTHER ENDORSED. The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Snudy afternoon in the long room of the St. Patrick's Church. There was a large attendance of the members. The President, Mr. B Emerson occupied the chair. Arrangements were made for the due celebration of Procession Sunday, and for the forthcoming pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre in the month of July.

After the usual routine business, the following resolution was adopted amid great applause:-That we, the members of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society of Montreal, have read, with unmingled pleasure and patriotic pride, the noble and well-timed utterances of His Grace, the Right Rev Archb'sho, Croke, in this momentous crisis for the "opie of Ireland. We are satisfied his words, full of wise counsel and devotion for fatherland, find an echo in every Irish heart town and country. Business in consequence throughout the world; we rejoice in anticipalis less active. A fair sprinkling of tion of the steadfast courage those speeches will infuse into the hearts of our long oppressed but still strugeling race; and whilst respectfully tendering our heartfelt thanks for \$3.10 to 3.25; sodnast; 5 to 1.70; bi-chrothe unflinching stand His Grace has taken, we fervently pray that at may please Almighty God long to allow him to fulfil his mission, as the fearless, patriotic and prudent coun-

sellor of the Irish nation. ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday morning the Trinity ordinations were held in the chapel of the grand keg, \$9.50 to 10; sulphate of copper, 51c to only 25 cents.

Seminary of Montreal. The beautiful and 7c; whiting, 55c to 60c; opium, about \$7.25 impressive ceremonies were presided over by \$7.50; quinine, \$3.75; morphia, \$3.40 to His Lordship Mgr. Fabre. The number of \$3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c. aspirants to holy orders was very large, there being one hundred and forty-three. Twentyseven dioceses and two religious orders were represented at the ordinations, nine of which are situated in the Dominion and eighteen in the United States.

The Diocess of Montres well repreof the saper sented, it having furnished to rants. Of that number 17:416 "dained Subsure, 4 minor orders, 5 were Deacons, 2 Deacons, and 3 Will aised to the Priesthood. The followingis. list of their names :-

Tonsure-MM. G J Bourassa, J B Bourassa, F V Doucet, P Fallon, W J Hebert, G J Hould, E A Latulipe, G L Laclero, G Marton, W O'Meara, A Payette, N D Pitre, G F Plousie, T Proulx, J A Quesnel, J Saint-Jean, J E G Tellier-Lafortune. Minor Orders—J A Ducharme, A J Hebert, P F O'Donnell, J M Saint-Denis.

Sub-Deaconship—A J Archambault, A Clermont, D Daignault, J E Limoges, S R Moreau. Deaconship—A J Belanger, J D Ethier. Priesthood—J J Forget, J B Magnan.

THE PROGRESS OF A COUCH .- The following may be indicated as the progress of a cough in the absence of an efficient check of the lung destroying malady. First, a cold is contracted, the throat becomes inflamed and the irritation causes a spasmodic contraction and dilation of the lungs, accompanied with a dull or rattling sound in the throat. This daily increases in violence, and as it does, aggravates the bronchial irritation until the lungs become seriously affected. Then abcesses or incipient sores form upon their tisane, which rapidly develop into the fatal tubercles of consumption which eat into and destroy the lungs. Who would knowingly incur such peril as this? The surest means of averting it is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a pulmonic which at the same time checks the progress of throat and lung irritation, and gives strength to those deblitated by a cough. Sold by all lruggists.

Finance and Cos merce.

TRUE WITNESS OF JICE. TUESDAY, June 14, 1881. FINANCIAL.

The money market was quiet. Loans on bank stocks were negotiated at 5 to 6 per cent and on miscellaneous at 5 per cent. Sterling was inactive at 85 to 83 premium between banks, 84 over the counter.

The stock market this a.m. was generally firmer.

At noon Bank of Montreal was up ? per cent, Ontario I, Commerce 1, Montreal Telegraph 1, and Richelieu 3. Gas was steady at

Morning Stock Sales-85 Montreal 1904 meeting, and when the expressions of sym- 15 do 190\(^3\); 125 do 191; 2 do 192; 160 do pathy for Davitt and his imprisoned friends 191; 25 do 192; 60 Merchants 123; 50 do pathy for Davitt and his imprisoned friends 191; 25 do 192; 60 Merchants 123; 50 do Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 27c; became loud and frequent, Brother Goodlett 1223; 235 do 1221; 53 do 1221; 125 Ontario ordinary, 241c to 251c; No 2, B A, 23c to 241c; and the bailiff quietly moved for the door, and 93; 207 do 921; 170 do 921; 1,245 do 921; No 2, ordinary, 221c to 231c. Buffalo sole, and the bailiff quietly moved for the door, and 93; 207 do 921; 170 do 921; 1,245 do 921; were stepping out when they were followed 50 do 93; 410 do 933; 55 do 94; 25 Ricbeby the cry of "No more landlords' nominees | lieu 593; 180 do 60; 150 do 601; 360 Comhere." The bailiff and the disappointed Dis- merce, 1481; 50 do 149; 25 do 1483; 25 do 25 do 132; 1,775 do 133; 300 Gas 138; 100 lntercolonial Coal 26; 26 Hochelaga 80.

The Stock market closed a friction easier for Montreal and Montreal Tang raph than it Master, James Weir, who represents their did at noon. Richelies was V mer at 611, and Merchants was stead ? ** ; · · · |

New York, June 14, 1 p. 3 ... its stronger. R. I., 144\frac{1}{2}; Ill C., 142\frac{1}{2}; \(\tilde{S}, \tilde{Y} \) 149\frac{1}{2}; \(\tilde{L}, \tilde{Y} \) 131\frac{1}{3}; \(\tilde{C}, \tilde{S}, \tilde{T}_{6}\); \(\tilde{R}, \

COMMERCIAL. REVIEW -- WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The last few days has witnessed a decided improvement in the flour and grain trade, and sugars and teas have remained active and Monseigneur Fabre has issued a circular firm. Manufacturers of boots and shoes are forbidding the faithful to take any part in also very busy. Quietness has, however, Sunday excursions or picnics.

also very busy. Quietness has, however, settled down on wholesale dry goods, iron, Quietness has, however, hardware, drugs, chemicals, leather, hides, list is swelling in magnitude. Some \$1,500 petroleum, &c., and wool though firmer in sympathy with outside markets has displayed no great activity as yet. Complaints are made in some quarters that the "dull sum-mer season" is setting in earlier this year the gaol, has been awarded to Messrs. St. than usual, but this may be explained by the fact that several leading lines of goods were sold heavily for months ahead and that the development of the St. Lawrence w York, and unsatisfac-stuffs, as far as shippers leaunit dichine tory pricest or co oth American and Euroware concerned The conditions are now pean grain port. moret avorablete ; in exporters, and within the last few day ales of flour and grain nave shown a saw actory increase. There are no complaints as to remittances, and May settlements were easily effected, there being very little call for renewals. Money is firmer on this market, and is probably finding more profitable employment than in loans on stocks at 3 to 5 per cent. Outside of the uses for money in developing new local industries, money is required in furthering the schemes of Montrealers who are engaged in colonization, stock raising, railway and phosphete mica, and other mining enterprises in the West. The natural result of the withdrawal of capital from speculative uses has been a steady fall in stocks.

A large quantity of the stock of all the securities which was unloaded by investors during the recent high prices being in the hands of speculators who were carrying it on margin in hopes of a still further rise. Boots and Shoes .- Fall orders are keeping the factories busy, but unremunerative

prices, brought about by excessive competition, cause profits to be anything but satisfactory. Travellers have started unusually early on their fall campaign. Men's split boots \$2.00 to 2.25; do split brogans, \$1 to \$1.10; do buff congress, \$2 to 2.25; do kip boots, \$2.50 to 3.25; do cowhide boots, 2.50 to \$3; women's split bals, 90c and \$1; do pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.15 to \$1.50; do prunella, 60c to \$1.60; Misses' buff and

pebble bals, \$1.00 to 1.20. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The trade has taken large quantities of goods since the opening of navigation and is now well supplied in orders is being filled for outside districts. The following are vivised quotations round lots; ():-Bi-carb soda, mate of potash, 15cts a borax, 16c to 17c; cream fartar crystals ic to 32c; ditto ground, 33 to 35c; caustic sods, \$2.50 to 2.75; sugar of lead, 13c to 14c; bleaching powder, \$1.40 to \$1.60; alum, \$1.75 to 1.85; copperas, 100 lbs., 90c to \$1; flour

GROCERIES .- The volume of business is large. Teas continue firm and active and prices show a disposition to go still higher. Since our last a Toronto firm took 4,000 pkgs from this market, and on Saturday and Mon. day, fully 4,450 pkgs were also sold. The business done so far is principally in Japans, but there is an increasing enquiry for green tess from the West. Advices are said to have been received from China stating that the crop has been affected by frost, and that the exports in consequence must fall short. Among sales reported on Monday were 250 pkgs. fine Japans at 32c; 400 do. common at 26 c; 350 do. at 26c; 270 do. good common at 28c, and 750 do. good common to medium, 261c to 271c. Sugars remain firm, with granulated worth fully 10 to 11c. Yellows are also a fraction higher. Molasses are steady. Barbadoes, 50c to 55c; Porto Rico, 45c to 54c. Bright syrup, 70c to 72c; medium, 65c to 68c. Spices firm, and in moderate enquiry. Cloves, 40c to 50c. Black pepper, 13c to 16c; white, 16ac to 17c. Fruits in moderate demand. Valencia raisins, 81c to 91c; Sultanas, 101cto 111c; Currants, 61c to 8c; Prunes, 6c; Malaga figs, 6c to 7c; H. S. almonds, 6c to 7c; S. S. Tarragona, 13c; Walnuts, Bordeaux, 61c to74c; Filberts, 84. IRON AND HARDWARE Sorting up orders for

hardware give rise to a moderate movement. Pig-iron has ruled easy and at the low prices obtainable, a number of sales have transpired including 500 tons No. 1 Gartsherrie, on private terms; 500 tons Glengarnock at a price under \$18; No. 1 Gartsherrie, ex-ship duty paid at \$18; Summerlee and Giengarnock at \$17.25, and Eglinton, at \$16.25. Calder, Langloan and Coltness, have sold in small lots at \$19 ex-ship. About 1,400 tons Londonderry iron changed hands at \$19.00 for No. 1 Siemens, and \$1.90 to \$2 for bar. Bars per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$1 70 to 180; ditto best \$2.10 to 2.25; Swedes & Norway, \$4.50 to 475; Lowmoor and Bowling, \$6 to 650: Canada plates, Swansea and Penn, \$3 25 to 350; Hatton, \$315 to 320; Arrow, \$350 to 3 60; Coke, IC, \$4 75. Tin sheets, charcoal best No. 26, \$10 to 11; coke, best No. 26, \$8 to 9; Galvanized Sheots Morewcods Lion, No. 28, 71c; other brands, 61 to 7c; Hoops and Bands, \$240 to 250; Sheets, best brauds \$2 50 to 2 75, Steel per lb cast, 11 to 13c; Spring per 100 lb \$3 25 to 3 75; Best do \$5 to 6; Tire, \$3 25 to 3 75; Sleigh Shoe, 2 50 to 2 75; Boiler Plates, per 100 lbs., ordinary brands, \$2 50 to 3; Ingot Tin, \$24 to 2500; Ingot Copper, \$18 to 19; Horse Shoes, 375 to 4; Coil Chain, # inch, 425 to 450 Sheet Zinc, 550 to 6; Lead, per 100 lbs, Pig, \$4 50 to 5 00; ditto, sheet, \$6 00; ditto, bar, 550; Canadian Shot, 6 to 650; Cut Nails, per 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, (3 inches and larger) 260; Spikes, pressed, per 112 lbs., 3 50 to 4; Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs., 7 25.

LEATHER. - The market has ruled steady, with a fair demand for sole and black leathers No 1, 21c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 29c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 42c; splits, large, 25c to 30c; small, 22c to 25c; calfekins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c. Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c.

Wood.-The market is firm, and shows signs of a decided improvement. 18 to 19c; Greasy Australian, 28c 31c; Canada pulled, A super, 34c to 35c; B super, 32c to 33c; and unassorted, 30c.

Hides are unsettled at \$7 to \$9 and \$9.50 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Lambskins, 30c to 35c; calfskins, 12c.

PETROLEUM is dull at 211c in car lots. Broken lots are quoted at 22c to 221c, and single bbl. lots at 23c to 24c.

Flour.—Superior Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.55; Extra Superfine, \$5.37; to \$5.40; Spring Extra, \$5.35; Superfine, \$4.0, to \$5.00; Strong Bakers, \$5.65 to \$6.25; \$flue, \$4.95 to \$4.15; Middlings, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Pollards, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Ontario Rags, \$5.75; to \$2.65; City Bags (delivered), \$3.07; to \$3.10.

8.10. Cats=20)c to 4°c. Catmeal=Ontarlo, \$4.65 to \$1.75. Burley=Nominal. Corn=57c to 57jc. Peas=80c to 90c.

Cornneai—\$3.05 to 3.10. Butter—New Eastern Townships, 16c to 18c; Morrisburg and district, 15c to 17; Creamery, 19c

o 2012c. Cheese—New, 51c to 9c. Lard—114c to 194c for pails. Pork—Heavy Mess, \$19.75 to 20.50. Hams—Uncovered, 13c to 184c. Bacon—11c to 12c. Ashes—Pots, \$4.10 to \$4.124 per 100 lbs. for

Bacon—ile to 12c.

Asbes—Pois, \$4.10 to \$4.12½ per 100 lbs. for Firsts.

This a.m. in Chicago wheat was weaker at \$1.12½ to \$1.12½ July; \$1.13½ August. Receipts, 155,000 bushels; shipments, 28,000 bushels. Corn was down to 45½ August; 46½ Beptember. Receipts, 847 000 bushels; shipments, 246,000 bushels. Pork advanced to \$16 40 July; \$16,57½ to \$16.60 August; and lard \$10.77½ to \$10 82½ June; \$16.60 August; and lard \$10.77½ to \$10 82½ June; \$10.85 to \$10.87½ July.

Beertoim's English Advices:—Floating cargoes, wheat and corn, firm; cargoes on passage, ilrmly held; corn, hardening. Mixed American corn, 20s; London, 24s 6d. Liverpool wheat, spot, firm; corn, strong. Red winter wheat and white Michigan wheat 9s 6d to 3s 3d. American spring wheat, 8s 10d to 9s 4d; No. 2 red wheat, 46s 6d. Liverpool American western mixed corn, 4s 11d; peas, 0s 5d.

Private cable from Liverpool:—Wheat market strong and tending upward. London and moet interior markets, higher; Spring advanced 1d.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.-JUNE 13. The following dealers were in town since last report and the market is now quiet :-George G May, Troy, Vermont; O P Chaffin, Portland, Me.; Jos F Parsons, Boston : G D Clarke, Norwich, Conn; W O'Hara, Brighton Beach, N J; Jos Moquin, Holyoke, Mass; J F Baker, Boston; S A Carr, Whitensville; C H Hanson, Lowell, Mass. Last week's exports to the United States, June 6th:—16 horses, \$1,990; 4 do, \$408; 10 do, \$895; 11 do, June 7:-21 do, \$2,18150. June \$1,095. 8th:—2 do, \$377.40; 1 do, \$500. June 9th:—9 do, \$987; 1 do, \$200. June 10th:—4 do, \$520; 9 do, \$977; 5 do, \$190.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

—JUNE 13.

The range of prices for shipping cattle to-day was from 4½ to 5½c, while low medium to fine butchers' cattle wers quoted at 4c to 5c. Mr. Acer was about the largest buyer on export oc count, and he took 34 head from Robinson, of St. Marys, at about 5½c. Mr. McShane purchased several lots at from 4½c to 5½. Up 10 noon Mr. N. Kennedy was not in the market. Messrs. Acer & Co. intend to ship about 450 head on the steamers Lizzie and Eastburn this week, and space on the regular lines has been ta en by Messra McShane a: d Kennedy. Last week a large number of distillery fed cattle were exported. Hogs are still easy, and 12 sold to-lay in one lot at 7c per 1b, live weight. Dealers selling cattle here to-day were: A J Thompson, Jos Kione, M Walters, P Lumus and Hugh Kelly, Thronto; J Burrows, Smiths' Falls, S Elliot, Kingtton, and J K Wilder, Lennoxville, 1 car of cattle each. Frank Rogers of Toronto, 2 loads of cattle

Receipts at Montreal last week were: Cattle, 4,000 head; sheep, 630; hogs, 325; calves, 90, and horses, 46. -June 13.

Just think of it-you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia-you can check a cough sulphur, \$2 to 3.25 epsom salts, \$1.30 to and heal a bruised or broken skin with a 1.50; sal soda, \$1.05 to \$1.15; saltpetre, per bottle of Dr. Thomas' Echectric Oil, costing

MARRIED.

MOONEY.—MULYENA.—At Sherbrooke, P.Q. on the 7th June, by the Rev. M. Dufresne, Lawrence Mooney, merchant, of Montreal, formerly of Ulverton, P.Q., to Miss Matilda C. Mulvena of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

DIED.

McGUIRK.—Died, at the residence of his son, in the Parish of St. Joachim of Shefford, on May 23rd, 1881. Thomas McGuirk, at the advanced age of 80 years. He was strengthened in his last moments by the Sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church. He was born in the Parish of Powerscourt, County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1801. He emigrated to Canada with his family and lauded in Quebec in 1847, and from thence to the aforesaid Township, where he settled, and by hard tabor and ste-dy habits he turned the wilderness into smiling fields and pleasant home. He was beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, a kind husband and a loving father. May his soul rest in peace. Dublin papers please copy.

Hew Advertisements.

ENNO

19th OF JUNE.

In response to scores upon scores of post cards, letters and individual enquiries relative to what, in my opinion, will take place on the dreaded lith day of the present month, I would briefly state as here follows:—

Nothing very much out-of-the-way. Sultriness, strong warm winds, and in all probability circling thunder storms with heavy showers and steamy clouds, for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Hurricanes and hail and thunder storms for Western States. Increasing heat nearly everywhere between the 20th and 25th, with frequent rain storms.

Information given on all matters pertaining to the mines and minerals of Canada.

Mineral lands personally examined and re-

Oralitative analyses made of ores.

Qualitative analyses made of ores.

Estimates furnished of cost of mining and transportation of ores.

Plans of mines, etc., etc. Specimens.

A few carefully selected Phosphate and Plumbago properties for sale, at moderate prices.

HENRY G. VENNOR.

Canadian Mine & Mineral Agency, 210 St. James Street, Montreal

WEEKLY

Number of purchasers served during week

Increase......317

CARPETS!

S. Carsley's is the feet place to buy Carpets, where you can get a large and fine assortment to select from. All new and fresh and of the latest styles.

Beauliful Tapestry Carpets, price 50c, 55c, 67c, 80c, 93c and \$1.0) per yard.

STAIR CARPETS.

A large line of Tapestry Stair Carpets the best in the city, at the following prices, 80c, 85c, 93c and \$1.05 per yard.

WOOL CARPETS.

Fine Wool Stair Carpets in all the leading

AT S. CARSLET'S

you can get very good Wool Stair Carpet for 35c and 38c per yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

you can buy beautiful Wool Stair Carpets from 40c to 60c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

SHEETINGS.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

At S. Carsley's you can buy useful Bleached Sheeting for 23te per yard and upward.

UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS.

At S. Carsley's you can buy Unbleached Sheeting from 19c per yard and upward.

LACE CURTAINS.

Parties in need of Lace Curtains would do

GO TO S. CARSLEY'S

where the largest and best assortment is kept AT S. CARSLEY'S

you can buy useful Lace Curtains 670 per pair.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

you can buy useful Lace Curtains from 73c per pair and upward.

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KENNEDY'S

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