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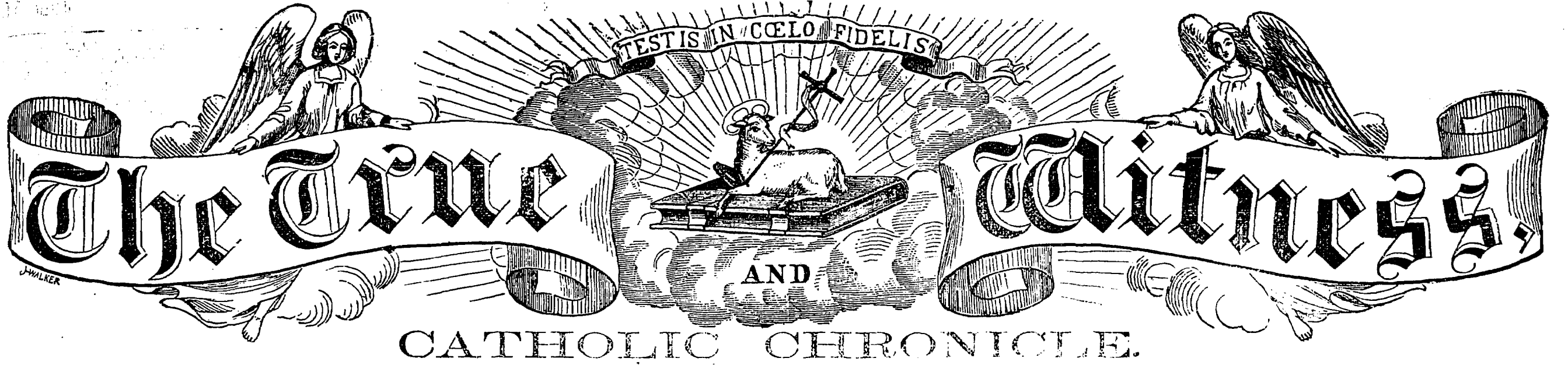
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THE LAND WAR IN IRELAND!!

CABLE DESPATCHES.

DUBLIN, June 9.—A policeman has been arrested at Mullingar for refusing to form part of an escort of some Land League prisoners.

Mr. Dillon was visited at Kilmallick gaol to-day. He is in good health and spirits, although he suffers somewhat from the late cold weather.

The Bishop of Ross states that it would be unfair to charge the Land League with the responsibility for the disturbance at Skibbereen.

TIPPERARY, June 9.—Archbishop Croke arrived to-day, and was escorted from the station by members of the Land League with brass bands.

DUBLIN, June 10.—Archbishop Croke's conference with the clergy and the Land League yesterday, at Tipperary, is discussed by all the papers this morning.

LONDON, June 12.—At the Farringdon street Democratic Conference resolutions were passed by the English members in favour of legislative independence for Ireland.

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.

conspicuous by their absence, for the future, whenever the police or military appear in large numbers, whether to evict a tenant or sell a farm.

The Freeman's Journal says:—"The Archbishop's references to the Land Bill were, in their every word, weighted with sound sense, true patriotism and practical wisdom."

LONDON, June 11.—The Times, remarking the growth of lawlessness, says:—"One experiment which is most obvious and most certain to succeed remains untried."

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ley is boyish in appearance, and is very short-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.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN IRELAND.

A LANDLORD WITH HIS DOUBLE-BARRELLED GUN

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 Burracarroil Chapel, near Claremorris."

THE QUEBEC FIRE AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Insurance Companies have all been heavy losers by the late Quebec conflagration. The Quebec Fire Insurance Co. has lost \$200,000, the Royal Canadian, \$41,000, Lancashire Fire, \$30,000, North British Mercantile, \$10,000, Western Assurance, \$14,000, Fire Insurance, \$35,000, Citizens' Ins., \$15,000, Dominion Fire and Marine, \$15,000, Canadian Fire and Life Insurance, \$27,000.

A DEBT REPUDIATED.

A ROUGH AND BLEU FIGHT OVER A BABCOCK ENGINE.

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

Some four years ago the Municipal Council entered into negotiations with Mr. Baker for the purpose of purchasing a Babcock engine for the town.

This transaction met with hot opposition from the minority in the Council who were all Rouges. The majority wore the blue stripe. The Rouges kicked up a fearful fuss over the engine; they ran down its merits and they attributed all sorts of motives to the Bleu.

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 31st May from Malmo.

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, arrived at Kirkwall on the 20th May with a cargo of grain.

The 15th of May having fallen on Sunday this year, Monday was observed in Edinburgh and Leith as the Whit Monday rent-paying day. A large amount of money changed hands, and, as an indication of returning prosperity in trade, complaints regarding non-payment of rents were fewer than they have been for many half-yearly terms past.

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 bonded store, belonging to the Greenock Harbour Trust.

At the Southern Police Court on 21st May, before Bailie Wilson, Mary McDougall was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing a child from Eglington Street on Friday afternoon.

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 24th May, but, at the request of the prisoners, has been postponed, and is not now expected to come on before the 13th of June.

On Wednesday the time-honored custom of presenting the keys of the city of Edinburgh to the Lord High Commissioner, as Her Majesty's representative to the General Assembly, took place as usual in Holyrood Palace.

Geo. Lomas, said to be a poacher, was charged before the Magistrate at Derby with the murder of Hannah Haigh, a married woman, with whom he cohabited.

PARNELL'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Let the English Leave Ireland Bay and Baggage.

A 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 May:—

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 amendment do not so much find fault with the principle of the bill as they show a desire to fritter away the details in committee so as to render it still more worthless to the Irish tenant than in its present form.

It is proposed 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.

As I have said, did really intend to confer a property upon an Irish tenant. It really proposed 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 ten years we have had with that Act that this system of fining the landlords failed to protect the tenant in that property.

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 Curran.

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 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 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 priest of Claremorris, Ireland, writes to the English Lord Lieutenant, telling him that a local landlord attended the Catholic Church in his parish recently, armed with a double-barrelled gun and a revolver.

The Lord is opening the mouths of Infidels everywhere to speak the truth about His appointed ones. The last to record his testimony is the famous Renna. In an article which appeared lately in the Revue des Deux Mondes, he says: "I received my education in a little college conducted by splendid priests. They taught me Latin after the old fashion, which is the best."

Vary Rev. Wm Byrne, Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Boston, has consented to take charge of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, 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.

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English lie number—well, a million and something—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 Catholic League of the Cross that he had not issued any such order.—Boston Pilot.

Continued from First Page.

THE IRISH LAND BILL GREAT SPEECH OF MR. PARNELL.

Every step in this litigation may be costed to the rich, powerful, and educated lord opposed to him for the time. We have, then, on the one side the

POOR IRISH TENANT,

without education, without means, and until very recently without the power of organization and combination, pitted against a class of men who have constantly shown themselves to be the most able defenders of their rights...

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, should be transferred to the only people that have ever done anything to improve it...

Mr. Gladstone's excessive rent. Mr. Parnell:—Just so; in other words, that he did not believe that the rents of the Irish landlords would be in any way reduced (cheers)...

NOT REDUCE THE RENTS of more than one-tenth out of the whole body of Irish landlords (cheers); and certainly, if I am entitled to assume—and anybody can predict what would be the result of the work of this complicated measure...

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...

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 will fall in affording the satisfactory and final settlement that we refuse to allow ourselves to be compromised, and allow the claims of the Irish tenant to be compromised...

DIVIDING THE OYSTER between them (cheers). I am glad to learn that the right hon. gentleman has thrown overboard the 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 change does not very much matter for we are in ignorance as to the composition of this tribunal of first instance...

ARRANGERS OF RENT, and I would say that it was worthy of more than the passing notice 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 rent to their landlords and debts to the shopkeepers. You offer nothing in this bill that you did not offer in the small bill called the Compensation for Disturbance Bill last year.

NO FOREIGN DISPORT ever wielded more power over the good of the people and the resources of the country than the Irish landlords, and they have left us in an appalling and miserable state (cheers). I-

You do not give him the opportunity of remaining in his holding and of enjoying the reduced rent which you hope the court may in some cases fix. You simply give him the right of selling his interest in order to discharge the arrears of rackrent which have accumulated during the past three decades...

AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS is likely to undergo (hear, hear, and laughter), but we have undoubtedly recommended that power should be given to the committee to appropriate 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 be fixed at 20 years' purchase, the poor-law valuation, and we believed that the power to appropriate 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.

LAUREL ESTATES COURT. He regretted that the sales had been made without any regard to the intentions of the 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 for it?

CURSE TO THE COUNTRY are the new landlords. Having said so much as to the principle of the measure and as to some things which I should venture to propose for the solution of the question, I will now pass on to a very brief consideration of some of the most striking details of the measure which will illustrate how impossible it is for the Irish tenant to hope that this bill will really give him even the smallest justice.

FOOD FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET. I believe if you get 50,000 or 60,000 of the people on 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, but land capable of improvement and in want of labour—I believe we could give these poor people some chance of making their products. 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 wherever it was found that they were not already provided for.

LIVES ON SIXTEEN HOURS 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, who are in the habit of migrating to England, or wherever they can get any employment; that they are not prevented by the fact of their having land from selling their labor in the best market and working very hard (cheers).

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 enterprises 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 come to him. He has learned also from the experience of his fathers before him, and he 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 industries without the spirit of enterprise. Enterprise comes from hope. The Irish people have no hope (cheers).

MOCKERY OF ENGLISH JUSTICE TO IRELAND (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 Bishop Ireland. Father Nugent is a remarkable judge of character, and I will only say of Bishop Ireland that if he could not make emigration succeed no other man is likely to do so.

ADOTTED A DIFFERENT COURSE. I believe if you get 50,000 or 60,000 of the people on 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, but land capable of improvement and in want of labour—I believe we could give these poor people some chance of making their products. 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 wherever it was found that they were not already provided for.

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 by 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.

THE stimulus to industry in the shape of having possession by purchase of still more land, and in that way a fresh incentive to industry would be given to every agricultural laborer in Ireland (cheers). I do not think the claims of the laborer can be satisfactorily settled merely with the farmer. I would put the laborers under the protection of the commission, just as I would put the small tenant; and you form your own opinion of men who would take the trouble to feel convinced that the result in a few years would be an enormous improvement in the condition of the poor holder and the laborers, and a diminution of the dissatisfaction which now undoubtedly exists. You cannot expect people to be contented so long as

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the meetings, for otherwise they would seldom have the opportunity of hearing the lady whom her abilities as an elocutionist are too well known to need further eulogy here. She gave a recited last night, and was, as usual, rewarded by the warmest applause. Another lady, 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 Bouthillier is a thorough musician, and makes this fact plainly evident whenever she sits before a piano.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMATION AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, OGDENSBURG, N. Y. The grand festival of Pentecost was hailed 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 Confirmation. 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 would receive so many favors.

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LETTER FROM BELLEVILLE. Mr. Editor:—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 welcomed in the convent by the Sisters and pupils of that institution. He was accompanied by the Rev. J. Farrelly, V. G. Rev. Father Tobney and Kelly, the latter secretary to His Lordship. Ald. Costello and ex-Alt. Dan Doyle. In the evening, a musical entertainment, vocal and instrumental, 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 sisters.

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FIRE IN QUEBEC

Great Destruction of Property

FIFTEEN HUNDRED FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

An Incompetent Brigade and Efficient Water Service.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FIRE.

St. John's Church Destroyed.

LOSS, \$2,000,000.

Quebec, June 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 Latourville street, on the north by St. Genevieve and south by St. Mary street. Streets running parallel with St. Genevieve and which are 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 lying on 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 continuing.

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 different hours from others, owing to a defective system. It takes about half an hour to turn the water from one part of the city to another, and during this half hour the flames had full play, and made a terrible headway. All attention was directed to the spot where the conflagration started. No attention was paid for a few minutes to the fact that a strong 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 300 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 assumed proportions that defied all efforts to subdue.

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 overlooking the valley of St. Charles is one that could be gazed at with pleasure. The streets now burning are Richelieu, Oliver and Daiguillon, starting from Genevieve and extending out as far as St. Claire street, an area of about five acres square. 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.

QUEBEC, June 9, 3 a.m.—The fire continues to rage with unabated fury, its appetite increasing with the fuel it devours. Whole blocks 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, St. Clair, St. Patrick, Drolot and Bacine streets, until they reached the Martello 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 the most thickly populated, comprising a large class of well-to-do tradesmen, shop-keepers, clerks and generally people in comfortable circumstances, but without any superfluity of means, and it is on people of this class that a fire inflicts the greatest loss. In some of the back streets there were piles of wood, which it would be a matter for congratulation to see razed to the ground, did the houses not serve as tinder boxes to spread the conflagration.

Notably among these was the circle infamously known as the "Brass Castle," which shared the fate of its more respectable neighbourhood. The scene throughout is indescribable. The sufferers are too excited to realize at present the extent of their loss, but it is heart-rending 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 hundreds 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 is 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 they are reached it is difficult to say, as the fire 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 occurred in giving this alarm, for on turning the eyes 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. Roch's Churches rang out the alarm.

THE WHOLE FORCE OF THE BRIGADE was soon upon the ground. Driven with foolhardy speed, the hook and ladder wagon, 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 flames was so vivid that in a short time half 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

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, led 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, 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, Latourville, 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 demoralized. Daring robbery was carried on freely in the full sight of everybody. Liquor stores and private dwellings, attacked by the flames, were

RANSACKED FOR LIQUOR, which was openly drunk by the specimens of the lowest dregs of society who are common to the locality in question, and who frequent the low hovels whose destruction is one of the least regrettable 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 pieces of shingle which lighted upon them. The wind, being from the north, drove the fire rapidly in the direction of St. John's street, and a cold air caused by the rapid spread and large volume of the flames seemed to divide the wind into two directions, which scattered the fire almost in every direction. The brigade found it more unmanageable than ever. They allege that four wooden horses 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 contain 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 subdivision into so many parties was weakness indeed. The flames swept onward with almost

LIGHTNING RAPIDITY. The fury of the devouring element knew no bounds but those of the city's outskirts, and none who failed to see them were inclined to credit the rate at which they swept all before them. A great part of Daiguillon 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 sight to witness the angry flames climbing the steeples 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 sunk and telescoped. Next after the church came the Friars' school opposite, and still irresistibly the fire swept on. Trusting, as if confident that no majestic edifice could never fall a prey to any of the elements,

the neighbors around had carried their household goods to the front of the church, and there piled them at the very door of the sanctuary. All was

THE CHURCH WAS WORTH at least \$100,000 and the insurance amounts only to \$10,000. At the foot of Jupiter street below Berthelot Market the flames had crossed from the low side of St. John street and from that point they rapidly 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 as there were buildings to be destroyed. The lower field alone stayed the progress of the fire. At Scott street the fire ran upwards towards the Grand Allee at a terrible rate of speed, there

BEING NO WATER, men, hose nor other appliances to stop it; only 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 Latourville street up nearly to John street, the westerly side of St. Genevieve street 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, Latourville street, Oliver, Richelieu, Daiguillon and St. John, in St. John's Ward; and in Montcalm, St. Gabriel, Nouvelle and Oreton. Running north and south, the principal streets were Sutherland, Deligny street, Clair, St. Marie and St. Genevieve, west side, besides Jupiter street, in Montcalm 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 rendered excellent service in saving property 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 jealous that anything 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 due.

The following is an approximate list of the losses of the various Insurance Companies doing business here:—Quebec, \$250,000 to \$300,000; Phoenix, \$8,000; British American, \$12,000; Lancashire, \$30,000; Guardian, \$14,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$35,000; Western, \$20,000; North British, \$10,000; Imperial, \$28,000; Northern, \$20,000; Royal of England, \$10,000; 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; Atlas and Hartford, \$10,000. Most of the sufferers being people in fair circumstances in life, the amount of severe suffering will not be large.

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 healthy action. It purifies the blood and cures all humors, the worst forms of Scrofula, and restores to the Nervous and Debilitated.

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 will pledge me to see?" "I will pledge me to see as happy as now?" "With my last breath, Frederick." "And, darling, you will mend my shoe?" "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 life to do so, Frederick; I will sacrifice all for your complete happiness."

"I know that, sweetness. But suppose that in the fullness of time some accident should happen to—say the trout?" "You forget yourself, sir. To the what?" "To the trout; 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 part?" "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 shirt—"

"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 duty." "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."

An Irish Landlord on the Land Question.

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

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 dispensed, 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; and 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 norunt," 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 best tenant-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 annual 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 would remain rather than sever the tie which so long bound them to their estates and to their people. By my proposal the revolution would be carried out effectually, speedily, and though not without pain, yet with as little as possible. I cannot think that financial objections should be raised against this 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 incessant 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 of these, 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 a 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?" "Yes; \$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 pretty 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 would be cheek, wouldn't it, dad?" "But your money on it, my boy," replied the father, "being kindly on his offspring." "That would be rack-renting Mr. Boggarty, and if he kicked, and claimed that all the improvements had been made by him without

costing me a cent, and I should fire him out, 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—"

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 freely 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 a great 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 perfectly 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 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 regard their names, and are ashamed of their names. There are unhappily reasons why among all nations of foreigners we may reasonably enough look for fellow-countrymen, and wherever we turn our eyes we shall not look in vain. The MacMahons and O'Briens, and O'Connells of France, the Taaffes, and Nugents, and Lucys of Austria; the O'Donnells, and Murphys, and McKennas 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 any of us are proud of their mother country as they are proud of their mother country. 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 have plenty of Irishmen to be proud of without forcing our kinship upon everybody who makes a stir in the world, winning battles on the tented field, or a 'mill' in the prize-ring. We cannot understand the peculiar patriotism that would persuade the late Odillon Barot that he was an Irish turncoat of the name of O'Dillon Barrot, or claim Sullivan as a country long as he had any reputation left as a country Cork gentleman, nee Sullivan. And while we are having our hit at people who are overfond of forging 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 excusable that would think more of the singing of Signor Poli than of Mr. Foley, or would applaud Signor Onani from Milan and look coldly on him as Mr. O'Mahony 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 fire, 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 shaving 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 panty wants cleaning out and scrubbing)—and then you return; put on the potatoes and the cabbage (mind the baby) and the corn beef, send 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, throw 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. After dinner, wash the dishes, gather up all the dirty clothes and put them to soak, nurse the baby every half hour. Receive 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 sewing and sew for dear life; there's the baby awake and shrieking like the whistle of a steam engine; make biscuits; pick up some codfish; get ready some catnip tea for baby's internal arrangements; fry some eggs, prepare the potatoes, see what's hot 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 the front steps, a decided difficulty in finding

the stairway, and a determination to sleep in the back-yard. Drag him up stairs to bed; they 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.

BRÉVETES.

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 revived in Quebec. Judge Barrett, United States Consul at Ottawa, has resigned. The Duke of Genoa was cordially entertained by the King and his court in Siem. 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 homeless. Preparations are being made in London, Eng.; for celebrating the Stephenson centenary. 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 Herat indicate that Ayoub 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 Brinsford and his escort in Algeria, eight persons were killed, not twenty-six, as reported. 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 North-western Telegraph Co., Man., has been purchased by Eastern capitalists through Mr. Richard Fuller, of Hamilton. A regular meeting of the Toronto branch of the Land League was held last night. The question of having Miss Parrell deliver a lecture in Toronto was discussed. General Vanowsky, the newly-appointed Russian Minister of War, informed his staff 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 twins, the family having been previously endowed with two pairs of triplets, all flourishing. 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. 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 EXHIBITION, to be held on the EXHIBITION GROUNDS, Mount Royal Avenue, Montreal. Arranged in three Departments—Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial. Opens Wednesday, September 14, Excepting Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, which arrive two days later, viz., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16th. CLOSURE FRIDAY, SEPT. 23rd. \$25,000 Offered in Premiums! Entries in all departments must be made with the Secretary, on or before THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13th. Prize Lists and Forms of Entry, with any other information required, can be obtained on application to GEO. LECLERC, Sec. Council of Agriculture, 43 St. Stephen St. Sec. Council of Arts and Manufactures.

Provisions, &c.

MCGRAIL & WALSH, COMMISSION MERCHANTS & DEALERS IN FRUIT & 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. It

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA 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 make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25 for every acre of such lands brought under cultivation within three to five years following 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 purposes. Contract at special rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes 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 Winnipeg. By order of the Board, CHAS. DRINK WATER, Secretary, Montreal, April 20th, 1881.

Latest Irish Mail News.

A bill has been brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Linton, Mr. Findlater, Mr. James...

The Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a proclamation, warning car owners and car drivers...

Progress is not being made with the Land Bill. Amendments are legion, and proceed...

At an early hour this morning it became known around the neighborhood of the village...

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...

Walk through the town. Whilst coming through Dublin street stones were thrown...

AN ORANGE LODGE AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

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...

Oppression After Eating.

Many persons, after an ordinary meal, feel a sense of weight and discomfort in the region of the stomach...

City and Suburban News.

MONSEigneur FABRE has issued a circular forbidding the faithful to take any part in Sunday excursions or picnics.

THE PEOPLE CHARGED BY HUSSARS.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "FREEMAN.") The town of Clonmel was to-day the scene of considerable excitement...

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

THE PATRIOTIC PRELATE FURTHER ENDORSED. The monthly meeting of this Society was held on Sunday afternoon in the long room of the St. Patrick's Church...

After the usual routine business, the following resolution was adopted and great applause. That we, the members of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society of Montreal...

ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday morning the Trinity ordinations were held in the chapel of the grand

Seminary of Montreal. The beautiful and impressive ceremonies were presided over by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre.

The Diocese of Montreal is well represented, it having furnished 11 of the 24 priests. Of that number 11 were ordained, 4 minor orders, 5 were ordained Sub-Deacons, 2 Deacons, and 3 were raised to the Priesthood.

Tonsure.—MM. G. Bourassa, J. B. Bourassa, F. V. Doucet, P. Fallon, W. J. Hebert, G. J. Hould, E. A. Lalonde, G. L. Leclerc, G. Marton, W. O'Meara, A. Payette, N. D. Pire, G. F. Plouffe, 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. St. Denis. Sub-Deaconship.—A. J. Archambault, A. Clemond, D. Daignault, J. E. Limoges, S. R. Moreau. Deaconship.—A. J. Belanger, J. D. Ethier. Priesthood.—J. Forget, J. R. Magnan.

THE PROGRESS OF A COUGH.—The following may be indicated as the progress of a cough in the absence of an efficient check of the lung destroying malady.

Finance and Commerce.

TRUE WITNESS OF MON. 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.

The stock market this a.m. was generally firmer. At noon Bank of Montreal was up 3/4 per cent, Ontario Commerce 1/2, Montreal Telegraph 1, and Richelieu 3/4.

Morning Stock Sales.—95 Montreal 1904; 15 do 1903; 125 do 191; 2 do 192; 160 do 191; 25 do 192; 60 Marchants 123; 50 do 123; 235 do 123; 53 do 123; 125 Ontario 93; 207 do 93; 170 do 94; 1,245 do 92; 50 do 93; 410 do 93; 55 do 94; 25 Richelieu 59 1/2; 180 do 69; 150 do 69; 360 Commerce 148; 50 do 149; 25 do 149; 25 do 149; 2,775 do 133; 300 Gas 133; 100 International Col 28; 25 Hochelaga 80.

The Stock market closed a fraction easier for Montreal and Montreal Telegraph than it did at noon. Richelieu was firmer at 3/4, and Merchants was stead 7/4.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY 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 firm.

The Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Society have sent the following cable despatch to His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel:—"St. Patrick's Society of Montreal tender your Grace, in the name of the Irishmen of the Dominion, their heartfelt thanks."

The route of the Fete Dieu procession on next Sunday is as follows:—Starting from Notre Dame Church, up St. James street to Victoria Square, up Radegonde and down Lagachetiere to front of St. Patrick's Church, where there will be a Repository or temporary chapel.

After the usual routine business, the following resolution was adopted and 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 utterance of His Grace, the Right Rev. Archbishop, Croke, in this momentous crisis for the people of Ireland.

On Saturday morning the Trinity ordinations were held in the chapel of the grand Seminary of Montreal. The beautiful and impressive ceremonies were presided over by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre.

7c; whitening, 55c to 60c; opium, about \$7.25 \$7.50; quinine, \$3.75; morphia, \$3.40 to \$3.50; castor oil, 10c; shellac, 42c to 45c.

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New Advertisements.

VENNOR

ON THE 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 19th day of the present month, I would kindly state as follows:

Nothing very much out-of-the-way. Saltiness, 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 reported on. 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 Phosphates and Plumbago properties for sale, at moderate prices.

HENRY G. VENNOR,

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

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during week ending June 11th, 1881.....7,968 Same week last year.....7,649 Increase.....319

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A large line of Tapestry Star Carpets the best in the city, at the following prices, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c and \$1.00 per yard.

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