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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXII.-NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1882,

RELAN OF PARLIAMENT! OUT THE LAND WAR THE GOVERNMENT LAY A TRAP FOR THE IRISH MEMBERS AND FALL INTO IT THEMSELVES. WIDESPREAD INDIGNATION! At the Action of the Government!

LONDON, June 29.-At a dinner given by the Irish members of Parliament to Mr. Parnell last night thirty members of the ad-vanced party were present. Messre. Dillon, policy of Mr. Parnell, were present. There was a general concurrence of opinion that Mr. Parnell was the right man in the right by a few gentlemen called upon to speak, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested when allusions were made to the leadership of Mr. Parnel!, several members admitting that on occasions when they differed from him as to the wisdom of the policy adopted, events expressed the belief if a policy of caution and wisdom was pursued with unflinching steadiness and resolution before many years passed the party would assemble, not in the capital

replied to Harcourt in a very able and defiant speech, and though at first be was met with violent interruptions, he succeeded in completely dominating the storm and during the latter part of his speech was listened to in profound silence. Trevelyan announced that it would be necessary, in view of the attitude of the Irish party, to take measures forthwith to insure the speedy passegs of the bill. Later in the day the story leaked out that the Govarnment had laid a trap for the Irish members and that its own supporters had fallen into it. At the Cabinet Council it had been arranged that the Irish members should be suspended by surprise, something in the fashion of last year. It was hoped that in the course of the debate they would be tempted to say or do Sir Stafford 1 something which would give a color-able pretext for the action of the Mr. Parnell chair. was adopted :-- When, at midnight, the Irish | majority, he dispensed with. Rejected by party divided into relays, the Government 184 to 41. obtained a list of all the men composing the Irish night relay. It was then arranged with the Speaker that about seven in the morning an altercation should be provoked, which so that the Government having suspended all the Parnellites present, could pass the bill through committee before the day move urgency again to-morrow. relay arrived to take their places. The plan failed, because, contrary to calculation, the Irish members refrained from any act which could give the slightest pretence for the interference of the chairman. Thus

disappointed, Sir Wm. Harcourt endeavored early in the morning to fasten a quarrel upon the Irish members, but he was only partially successful. The Speaker was anxious to carry out the orders of the Government, and was ignorant of the fact that his list of the Irish night relay was only partially correct. Healy and O'Donnell, who seemed at one time | He sent word to Mr. Playfeir to suspend the inclined to separate themselves from the members on the list on a charge of obstruction. Then occurred a scandal which shocked even many Conservative members. Members were suspended by vote of the House for place. Pledges of loyalty were ireely given obstructing business who had been at home in bed all night, and arrived to find them-selves found guilty of the crime of obstruction. The Irish party saw the blunder that had been made, and were going to continue the Ot course in some of the charges it was more discussion as if nothing had happened. Then specific than the first one, but the main a curious sight was exhibited of a House charge, that of first bringing Fenianism into proved that Mr. Parnell had always been which had exhibited this coup d'etat struggling right. Messes. Dillon, Sexton, and O'Kelly for six hours against fifteen men in order to pass three lines. Eight divisions were taken be- This last is the worst allegation to a fore the Government moved suspension. It gentleman, as Mr. McNamee is. To read was generally felt that the effect of the the portion of the plea referring to this charge struggle with the Irish members was no help is the only thing necessary to see that it is of foreigners but in the capital of their native land, when Mr. Parnell would be recognized as chief of the nation. Loxbox, June 29.—Blake, the agent, and the measure, which they state will do more mitted that if this plea is accepted by the issues the steward, of Lord Clanricarde were to provoke crime than any act passed by the court in this condition the prosecution has no House for many years. When Sir Stallord Northcote went over to The defence can put in the box anyone from support the Government yesterday, he made a had been compelled to undergo at the instance of a few rebellious and ambitious Itishmen, and referring to the insignificance it has no means of disproving the testiof the Irish question in comparison with cortain other questions that were being pressed upon England for action. He said the time had at last come for Englishmen to cease petty debating and resort to decisive action. The fact that so great and illustrious a nation was so hampered in Parliament was insulting to British intelligence and should be at once summarily ended, if need be, by the action of the charge was most serious-to take men even arbitrary power. Mr. Parnell said a considerable body opinion on both sides of the House holds that the Irish members have been most unfairly treated. This opinion is growing. Many Liberals walked out when the division was had made a grave error. The names were called and refused to vote, owing, he believed, to the absence of anything which could fairly be called obstruction. The ministers had partly changed their minds and partly abandoned the intention of suspension when Mr. Playfair blundered prematurely into it. Mr. Parnell considers the step most dangerous | to have the names. to the Government, and believes that they regret it. In the confusion which followed the first motion to suspend, Mr. Parnell said that the amended plea of justification was went toward Mr. Playfair. The members gathered about, attracted by the unusual action of the Irish leader, who seemed angry. Mr. Parnell said : "Of course I the plea of justification was to be strict in understand you are bound to obey orders, but regard to facts. He maintained with his I wish to say that there is no foundation for | brother counsel, that the plea must be full the statement you have just made to the and complete, not in reference to one portion Speaker. I deny that I obstructed the bill only, but the whole. He said in addition by intent or deed at any of its stages." Mr. Playfair hesitated, but replied : "I admit, Mr. Parnell, that you have not obstructed the bill murrer. He cited numerous paragraphs to or spoken much during its progress, but you belong to the party. I therefore considered myself entitled to include you in the suspenslon." Mr. Parnell replied : "I deny that any of the party obstructed the bill, and consider your conduct an abuse. Even on your own showing of the rule regulating the suspension ing Mr. Carter to state what paragraphs he of members, this rule has reference only to individual action, and certainly does not entitle the Chairman to make one member responsible for the action of another." It was noticed that Sir Henry James kept close to Mr. Parnell during this strange scene, taking notes of the conversation. This incident was much commented on during the alternoon when its details became known amour the members. LONDON, July S .--- In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Trevelyan said nobody was injured by the firing of the police at Listowel yesterday. The Speaker, replying to questione, said as libel should be published. At the Irish, members could only raise the this rate of progress the session would be question of the suspensions on Saturday by drawing to a close before the Orime bill ordinary motion, and not as a question cf privilege. He vindicated the action of Mr. Playfair in reporting O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell refused to make a statement relative to his conduct on Sunday. Mr. Gladstone moved to suspend Mr. O'Don-

House. Mr. Playfair stated that be acted entirely on his own responsibility in naming the Irish members.

A long discussion followed and Mr. O'Donnell withdrew, pending the consideration of his case.

Mr. Gladstone's motion to suspend Mr. O'Donvell was opposed by Mr. Cowen, who moved in amendment that the House was not prepared to take notice of Mr. O'Donnell's anguage, and passed to order of day. The amendment was rejected by 109 to 35, and Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by

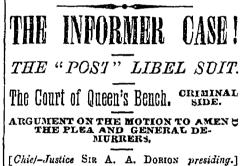
181 to 33 Mr. Gladstone moved urgency for the Re-

pression bill. Sir Stafford Northcote regarded the motion

Mr. Parnell offered an amendment that so In this hope the following plan much of the resolution as required two thirds

Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried.

The House went into committee on the new clause to take the place of the 19th. Although the Government carried the resoluwould offer an excuse to the chairman of the tion declaring urgency, Mr. Gladstone was committee to suspend the whole relay en bloc, unable to move that public business was urgent, as the rule required that 300 members



Mr. RITCHIE, counsel for the plaintiff (Francis Bernard McNamee), opened the morning's business by setting forth that the motion to amend the plea of justification had the same faults as the first one submitted to the Court. Cacada and then betraying the men to the Cacadian Government, has been slurred over.

ening storm of howls and groans. Parnell he had not obstructed the business of the opinion that the plea, as amended, would not shan't plead anything that was not in the stand on the grounds given above.

Mr. DOMERTY, in resisting the demurrer and motion, said that while by their demurrer the private prosecutor's counsel contended that the plea did not give particulars enough, their motion complained that the plea was of large funds; it was a representative reli-too particular. With regard to the accusal gious and national society of a very large portion that Mr. McNamee was the main in- tion of the community of Montreal : consestrument in introducing Fenianism into quently it wielded considerable influence Canada, the defendant, in his plea as smended, went fully into what establishes that accusation, showing that after Mr. McNamee's New York a meeting was called by Mc. munity were allowed to be misled by irre-Now York a meeting was called by Mc-Names at his own house, and a Society was there and then formed pledged to Fenianism; that Mr. McNamee was appointed President of that Fenian Society, and, as President, he administered the oath to certain persons whose names are set forth in the amended plea; and in giving these names the defendant had done as much as he would be possibly called upon to do. He was not bound to give a list of bls witnesses to the prosecutor all that the defendant was obliged to do was to disclose what he was going to prove, but not to tell who was going to prove his case, and thus give an opportunity for the witnesses to be interfered with. It was surely in McNamee's power to prove that he held no such meeting at his own house if the accusation were actually a falsehood. It was Irish community here, to make the facts surely easier for him to prove what passed in | known. As to the mention of the previous pubhis own house than it was for the defendant lications against McNamee those were not put to prove, and give the name or every indi- in as matter of justification or to show vidual who went there. It was quite enough their truth, but were merely inserted among for the defendant to have given the leading the reasons why this matter was a matter of names without requiring him to set out the public interest. It was put in to show that names of the minor lights. The defendant had given particulars enough to show that selves of such previous publications a mat-McNamee was the originator of the Fenian | ter of public interest here, but also in To-Association of Montreal The burden of the ronto and in several places in the United prosecutor's counsel's complaint is that in States. The community whom Mr. McNahis plea the defendant did not give the names of the dupes whom, as the plea al-leged, Mr. McNamee was guilty of having be-tious made far and wide, or else to step down trayed to the Dominion Government; but and out. Finally a New York paper had the plea tells the names of those to whom said that a Montreal citizen of great prohir, McNamee administered the oath. The minence, an Irish Catholic worth defendant charged him with being a spy and half a million, had made the basis receiving regular payment as a spy " knew these foregoing facts and these foregoing names; you knew these men to

for the publication of the alleged libel. The new plea alleged that the St. Patrick's Society was an Irish society with the administration among that class of the community ; and that class wielded its influence throughout the Sublic or community generally; and if such a large sponsible men who used them for their own petty ends and aggrandizement, it became serious matter concerning the general public or community as a whole; and if the accusations made against Mr. McNamee were true, surely it was a matter of public interest that they should be made known, in view of the fact that he was holding the position of President of this influential Society, the St. Patrick's Society. To leave him in that position was to leave the Society in a position of danger and evil to the public as a whole, on the assumption that the accusations against him were true; and it was perfectly justifiable for a newspaper professing, and, in fact, created for the purpose of watching over the interests of the not only was it from the very facts them-

informer; and then, in specifying on this of his fortune by informing on his victims point, the plea says of Mr. McNamee: "You and dupes whom he had made Fenians, and "were, during all these years, in the that this was the man whom the Irish Ostho-"employ of the Dominion Government, lics of Montreal delighted to honor, but whom the whole world besides was holding " and informer; and it was your duty in that up to contempt, a creature whom no one else capacity to reveal what you knew; you could do otherwise than despise. The learned counsel went on to show how meetings were called, and how McNamee, in snewer to whom you had yourself administered the the charges, declared himself ready to throw " Fenian oath, and you revealed them and all himself on the verdict of the public, and "that you knew about them." For the pur- compared himself to other great leaders of poses of the demurrer, the whole of the al- the people who had as well as himself been leged facts must be taken to be true, because | badly treated, and how the articles in Tus the effect of a demurrer is to say, that, admit- | Post were published after McNamee himself ting these thirgs to be true, they are not suf- declared and admitted that it was a matter of public interes had

PRICE FIVE CENTS

same persons were the dupes which are subold plea." It was said that the plea gave sequently referred to in the plen as having been betraved by McNamee to the Government. too much when it went into the reason On this point the Chief Justice suggested that the insertion in the plea of the word "said," in connection with the persons alleged to have been the dupes betrayed, might take away any vagueness that might now exist.

The Court then adjourned till Friday next. when the Chief Justice will render jadgment on the demutrer and the motion.

His Honor Chie Justice Sir A. A. Donion randered judgment on Friday in the Court of Queen's Bench on the demurrer raised by Mr. McNamee's counsel against the special plea of justification fyled by Mr. J. P. Whelan, Manager of The Post, and also on a motion to reject a portion of the allegation in the said plea. His Honor said that the parties have been heard on the demutrer, the grounds of which apply to several portions of the plea. The first objection raised under the demurrer is based upon the fact that Mr. Mc-Nameo called and hold at his own residence in this city, a meeting, whereat was organized a branch of the Fenlan brotherhood, but does not give the names of the percons who were present at that meeting. The allegations are made to justify the statement in the article complained of, that Mr. McNamee had been instrumental in introducing Fenianism into Canada. This portion of the ples, after alleging the holding of the meeting aforesald, states Mr McNamee became president of the branch then organized, and gives the names of several persons whom he swore in as members thereof. Evidently, these statements if true, are amply sufficient to justily the assortion, that Mr. McNamee intreduced Fenianism, and the names of the persons who were present at the first meeting are totally unimportant. The first objection is therefore overruled.

The second objection is based upon the protonsion that that portion of the ples which goes to justify the assertion in the article complained of, that Mr. McNamee atter inducing persons to become members of the Fenian organization, betrayed his dupes to the Government, does not give the names of the "dupos" who were so betrayed. This objection is not better founded than the proceeding one. The allegations of the plea. distinctly set forth that, after having organized this association and sworn in members thereof, Mr. McNames revealed all these facts and the numes of all the persons who were sworn in, and all the plans and doings of the society to the Government, and this is sufficient to indicate who the dupes referred to were, and what is meant by the allogation that "he betraved his dupes to the Government." This objection is, therefore, also overruled.

The third objection rests upon the pretension that in the portion of the plea referring lo the charge made against Mr. McNamee of having been a bounty broker and a crimp, the names are not set forth of persons whom Mr. McNamee induced to enlist in the American army through misrepresentation, as contended. The plea does, however, set forth that Mr. McNames had an office in Quebec and one in Montreal, and that he had numerous agents employed, whose names are given; and further that Mr. McNamee stated in the. presence of two witnesses, also named, that a certain number of men whom he had induced. to go to the United States, upon the representation that they were to be employed upon a railroad, thought they were going to. be so employed, but that they would soon find themselves in the American army, and that they were worth \$100 each to him. This admission alone, if proved, is sufficient to justify the allegation in the article that Mr. McNamee was a crimp and bounty broker, and this objection was, therefore, overruled. The tourth objection is taken from that portion of the plea wich gives the reasons why the defendant contends that it was for the public benefit that the article in question should be published. These reasons are given at considerable length and may be devided into two classes, the first comprising that portion of the ples, alleging that Mr. Mc-Namee was a public man holding the position of President of St. Patrick's Society, a national and religious organization, and that he desired to continue to occupy that position, and for that purpose to retain the confidence of his fellow-countrymen. The second class of reasons sets forth the previous publication of similar charges in other newspapers in Ontario and United States, and that Mr. McNsmee consented to submit this matter to the investigation of the committee ; that the report of that committee was unsatisfactory, and that Mr. McNames wrote a letter challenging the publication of the article. The first class of these reasons are unobjectionable, and, if established, will go to show that the re-publication was in the public interest, but the second class of reasons I do not consider as being of a nature to establish that pretension, but that they are irrelevant to the issues in this matter. These latter paragraphs are, therefore, insufficient, and the demurrer should be maintained in so far as that portion of the plea is concerned, but as a plen that is bad in part is bad for the whole, the necessary consequence would be to reject the plea as a whole. However, as it is only this particular portion that is insufficient, the judgment of the Court will be, that the demurrer be maintained unless the defendant desists from these latterallegations within 24 hours. On his doing so the plea of justification, less such allegations, is maintained. Mr. Rircuin asked that Mr. Whelan be called to renew his bail. I That gentleman was called and happoning to be absent from the room. Mr. BITCHIE immediately applied for a bench warraut. Mr. Wnelan, however, appeared a faw minutes, afterwards, and duly gave ball, his bondsmen being Messrs. Dufresne and, Warren. This is the end of the informer business until the 12th of September, next, when the case will be tried on its merits and all neces-Gray rose to reply, but was met with a deal- as alleged. He made a long speech to prove Court by reiterating his previously stated and, now, the prosecuting counsel say, "You sumption of his learned friends, that these learned friends, the learned

mardered this morning on their way home from Nass. The murder occurred half a mile from Lachre. The shots were fired through loop holes in the wall. The wife of Blake was on the car with the murdered men. No arrests. The report came first that it was Lord Clapricarde who had been shot. There, have been three arrests in connection with the murder of Blake and Keene.

A farmer named Causland was killed by two men with scythes near Ballychase.

In the House of Commons last evening the Irish members violently attacked the new land corporation in Ireland. Mr. Sexton declared that it was a diabolical scheme for depleting the population. Mr. Dillon implored the Government to do something to bring about a truce in Ireland. Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Socretary for Ireland, replied that the Government would not interfere with any private association of landlords or tenants as long as it kept within the law.

DUBLIN, July 3 -A disturbance occurred to day at Listowel, Co. Kerry. Mrs. Moore was addressing a crowd, when the police dispersed the meeting. She subsequently addressed a mob at the railway station. The police again appeared and were attacked with stones. The Blot Act was read, and they proceeded to disperse the mob, firing revolvars. Several persons were hurt, some arrested. The military had to be called out.

LONDON, July 1 .- In the House of Commons last night the Parnellites pressed innumerable amendments in parliamentary shape, and with pertinacious ingenuity. Finally Sir Stafford Northcote openly went to Mr. Gladstone's support. For several hours in succession disorderly scenes took place during the reply of the Irish members to attacks on them from the Government and Opposition benches.

LONDON, June 30. The knowledge that the conflict between the lrish party and the Government was imponding caused great excitement, which manifested itself in crowds anxious to gain admission to the galleries. The proceedings gave little indication that affairs were on the point of reaching a crisis. The quiet course of the debate was principally due to the admirable generalship of Parnell, who had warned his party against the danger of offering too stubborn a resistance at any point which might give the Government an opportunity to appeal to the passions of the House, and so precipitate a conflict. In obedience to these instructions the debate was conducted with such shill that it would be difficult to say at what point the Parnellits members were availing themselves of the powar of obstruction but the result of their operations was to effectively block the progress of legislation for the nineteen hours which were occupied by the House in passing one clause of the bill. could become law." Gradually the temper of the English members rose under this irritating procedure. Sir Wm. Harcourt opened, accusing them of wilful obstruction; and almost hinting that their action was dictated by sympathy for crime. The speech called forth all the worst passions of the House, and was

nell for to-night.

Mr. O'Donnell denied that he used the word received with a burst of approving shouts infamy, but admitted otherwise that he spoke Uarter concluded his lengthy address to the

chauce of proving the falsity of the charges.

across the line or elsewhere, who will swear long speech, reciting the troubles England that he was one of the betrayed, and it the information to the Government, and taking prosecution does not know the name of the witness before the case should come off mony. (Here Mr. Ritchie read soveral extructs from the amended plea show that he had revealed his dupes and remarking that it was altogether insufficient.) The portion of the plea alleging Mr. Mc-Namee to have been a crimp and bounty broker during the war was also referred to. The loarned counsel maintained that here also the plea required amending. He said across the line and give them the alternative of starving or joining the United States army. Here also there were no names mentioned. (Here Mr. KERB, counsel for the defence, interrupted by saying that his learned friend published, but not in the printed copy of the plea from which Mr. Ritchie was making his objections.)

Mr. RITCHIE closed his remarks by main. taining that the plea was insufficient in many instances. It was the right of the prosecutor

Mr. CARTER followed Mr. Ritchie, also for the private prosecution. The learned counsel not sufficient for the purpose for which it is supposed to be filed. He cited several in-stances frem past libel suits showing that that the plea as amended went far beyond the leave granted the defence to answer the deprove this assertion, reading from a proof of the amended plea furnished for the occasion by THE POST. "This ples,' Mr. Carter concluded, "afforded no particulars of the offences alleged by the libel."

The CHIEF JUSTICS here interrupted, requestcondemned as new matter.

Mr. CARTER-All the portions of the plea referring to Mr. McNamce's candidature for the presidency of St. Patrick's Society. It was outside matter and not necessary.

CHIEF JUSTICE-I think otherwise. Mr. CARTER-Leaving that aside, we will

come to our other objections to the plca, matter entirely foreign to the question under discussion.

Mr. KERR. (lor the defence)-We do not pretend that it is placed in the plea for justification. It is simply to show that it was in the public interest such charges as are alleged

At this, point there was a tilt between Messrs. Kerr and Carter. ending by Mr. Carter requesting Mr. Kerr to let him continue his address and he would show that gentleman that what he said he could

DIOA6. Mr. CARTER then read a long extract from the amended plea, being that portion referring to the reasons why and wherefore the alleged libel had been published. Mr.

ficient as a justification in law.

Well, taking it, therefore, to be true that McNameo was a paid employee, paid to give it as true that McNamee was President of interest in its doings, there was sufficient to given all the information that the Government was paying him to give, unless he (Mc-Namee) wanted to have it understood that not only did he get up this Fenian organization, but that he got employed by the Goverament for the express purpose of his discovering what he knew, and that he took the payment for that, but did not discover it at all. It was said that the accusation about crimping was not sufficiently particularized. The accussion made against McNamee by defendant was not that McNamee induced certain particular men, or any number of men, to go to the United States, but the accusation was that McNamee was engaged in the business of crimping, and that he employed agents in the business; and in justification of this charge the defendant says in his plea that Mc.

Namee had an office in Montreal and an office in Quebec, ostensibly for employing men oa the railroads, and that a large number of men were taken to the United States on the pretence of employing them there, and that when there they were, being out of work, reduced to the necessity of enlisting in the American army, and that for these recruits he (Mc-Names) got his share of bounty allowed, or got paid by persons whose substitutes these men were; and then about a dozen names of men so sent to the United States in this way are given, and some names of men whom Mc. Namee employed as agents are given. Then further, the plea alleged specifically that in, 1863 McNamee, in the presence of two witnesses, immediately after the departure of 'a large batch of these men, stated that those men thought they were going on a railroad, but that they would really go with the American army, and were worth \$100 a piece to him. Mr. Carter cited authorities to show that had partial justification of a libel was not sufficient, and that if the defendant's plea is bad in part it must fail as a whole. That could not redisputed to a certain extent. Each of the several charges made in the libel against McNameo must be justified ; if any single one of these different charges was not justified perhaps the ples would fail ; but that did not mean that every item of each particular charge required to be proved ; and truth of each of the accusations made. With regard more particularly the motion made by Mr. O - to Carter strike out certain portions of the plea, Mr. Doherty said that strangely enough that motion went upon the assumption that the

defendant was not allowed to plead de novo; and his learned irlend (Mr. Carter) complained Now, in the first place, defendant had made u plea that had not enough in it, and because ordered, the defendant to plead a new plea;

any man to put it before the public, whose verdict he was prepared to abide by. Now, however, that it had been published his tactics were changed; he was now merely a harmless private citizen, a prominent citia branch of the Fenian organization, and that zen, he said, but still a harmless one, and afterwards he continued to take an active these things never should have been talked of. It was further complained that the defendant had repeated the words of the article alleged to be a libel, and, in particular, the concluding words of the article were objected; to but he (Mr. Doherty) contended that the detendant had a right to place the whole article before the Court. Those concluding words of the article would show that the defendant was actuated in publishing the article, not by malice, but by a fair sense of the public interest, for they shew that Mc. Names wrote a letter to the defendant calling upon him to publish an article on which be might take hold of him in the courts, and stating that if the defendant did not do so he would brand him as a coward and a slanderer. It was certainly out of place for the private prosecutor (McNamee), after posing himself as a public man in this matter, to turn round now and try to cloak himself as a private individual.

Mr. W. H; Kerr, Q. C., fortified sevoral of the positions of Mr. Doherty, particularly contending that after giving the names of the persons drawn into the Fenian organization, and sworn by Mr. McNamee, it was quite unnecessary to repeat those names in the allegation of the charge that McNamee had informed of and betrayed his misguided and suspecting dupes. It was contended that the ples should give information as to what McNamee did in betraying his dupes. This was impossible. It was quite sufficient to do what had been done-namely, to allege that he made certain men members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and that he betrayed them. Who knew what Mr. McNames revealed to the Government except the Government and himself. The plea slleged that he revealed all their plans and schemes, and that was quite sufficient. After referring to the matter of bounty broking or crimping, and showing that the particulars specified in the whole of the new plea were sufficient, to satisfy the most greedy individuals, Mr. Kerr referred to the matter of the introduction into the plea of the previous publications in other papers, coinciding with and strengthening Mr. Doherty's pretension that this was merely given in the plea as a reason for showing that the alleged libel was one which contained matters involving public interest; and the learned counsel submitted that under all the circumstances the alleged enough to show substantially the defendant was entitled to have the plea, as now framed, maintained and the demurrer dismissed; ali the plea erred at all it erred to the amplitude of the information it, gave to the prosecutor ; and if his learned friends were not satisfied their greed for information was cartainly unexampled.

Mr. Edward Carter, Q.O. then replied, contending that although some names were that the new ples went into new matters. given of persons whom McNamee was accused of enrolling as members of a Fenian Society there! was much vagueness there was not enough in it, the Oourt had about the subsequent wording of the plea, which did not at all give a basis for the as-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Hats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed hugs, fligs, ants, moles, chipmunks gopberr. 150-

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COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Oaly one out of seven sporting prophets of various London papers hit on the Derby

winner. Lawn tennis is receiving so much attention in Scotland as to seriously interfere with the skill of the cricketers

The former residence of Col. Bobert G. Ingersoil, the Targest, and finest in Peoria, Ill., is to be turned into a club house. = Mme Ristori is to give a series of perform-

ances in English at Drury Lane Theatre, in Londor, commencing on July 3, with " Macbeth."

Germany is the greatest of all countries for international expositions. An exposition of musical instruments is to occur at Berlin next year.

Mrs. Langtry has begun to understand something of American advertising. She took a special train from Edinburgh to Londen, at a cost of \$500.

The Russian papers announce that collections are being made at the Russian universities to purchase a wreath to place upon Mr. Darwin's grave in Westminster Abbey.

By reason of the Jewish exodus from Russie, house property in Kief has gone down ten per cent. in value. in South and West Russia all building operations are at a standstill.

Messrs. McKinnon & Cameron, Quebec, have received the contract for the construction of the section of the Lake St. John Railway, between St. Raymond and Lake Ed. ward.

The celebrated Dr. Graefe, of Berlin, is said to have a larger fortune than any Continental medical man on record. Dr. Dupuytren's (of Paris) great wealth was largely due to hints from Rothschild, his patient.

The Chicago Board of Trade has executed a mortgage to the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago for \$1,000,000. with interest at 5 per cent., the mortgage maturing in 1892.

The Comptroller of the United States Carrency has authorized the First National Bauk of Basnoke, Va., and Catlettsburg National Bank of Kentucky to commence business, each with a capital of \$50,000.

English parish registers are kept in strong fire-proof sates, and personally inspected by the Archdescon periodically. A proposal to have all registers prior to 1843 transmitted to London for safe-keeping meets with decided local opposition.

The Fraser River, B. C., has fallen ten feet. Farmers and others are beginning to estimate their losses. About \$100,000 worth of fences have been destroyed, and \$400,000 to \$500,000 of other property. Many homes are utterly destroyed.

Beturn of traffic on the Great Western Bailway of Canada for the week ending June 16, 1882 :--- Passengers, \$41,036 ; freight and live stock, \$48,192; mails and sundries, \$3,482; total, \$92,710; corresponding week of last year, \$86,973; increase, \$5,737.

According to the reports presented to the Old Catholic Synod of Switzerland the Church is supported by the State in nine cantons. and has an official existence in 42 parishes. It has 57 ecclesiastics. Last year there were 1,428 confirmations and 895 baptisms.

Mark Samuels, recently of 124 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, who defrauded his creditors to the extent of some thousands of dollars, has been arrested in New York on an order obtained from the Supreme Court by Frank J. Keller, counsel for the creditors.

The clergy of Iowa have taken the field on the temperance question, and are making a combined effort of the most determined character to get a popular majority in favor "If you were half as sharp as the books make you out you would not now be hungry enough to gnaw at the bushes." "And if you were half as big as you think

To all

you are you would pass for a lion, minus the roar" sneered the other. "I don't want any impudence from no fifteen cent animal of your build !" warned

the first. "Don't give me any chin-music, or I'll make a wreck of you!" yelled No. 2.

"You're a thief !" ----

_1" "You're a— At this point the goose could stand it no

longer. Walking out from the thicket she put on a benevolent look, and observed : "Gentlemen, let me settle this dispute. In

the first place I want to remark-But she never remarked. The foxes made rush and gobbled her up, and as they picked

their teeth of the last of the feathers, No. 1 remarked : "None but a goose would have sought to

settle a dispute between two foxes."

"And while I have great respect for a peacemaker," added the second, "I have invariably observed that they are the eaten party. Neighbors who quarrel cannot only take care of themselves, but in most cases of the goose which sticks her bill into the fuss. This banquet will now adjourn .- Detroit Frec Press

Two sailing vessels, named respectively "The Teaser" and "Let Me Alone," are at present elde by side at the Newcastle Quay.

DRY DOCK CONTRACT CANCELLED.

VIGTORIA, B. C., June 27 .--- The Government cancelled the dry dock contract of Messrs. McNamee to-day, and declared forfeit the \$10,000 deposited by the contractors in the bank here as security for the completion of the work. It is thought the Canadian bondsmen will be relieved, because the plans and specifications were altered without their consent. It is rumored the Government will

complete the dock by day work.

PROPOSING TO REVIVE THE PILLORY.

A bill for the better protection of women and children in England from crimes of violence has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Sexton and Mr. Richard Power. It provides that any male person of the age of 15 and upwards who shall be convicted of unlawfully beating or wounding any female shall, at the discretion of the court, be exposed for any period not exceeding four hours in a public pillory or other similar contrivance erected in some public place or resort in the parish, and during such exposure there shall be exhibited near above his head a board or placard, sotting out in legible letters at least two inches in length the name of the offender and the words "woman beater," "wife beater," or that upon a second offence, the offender may be ordered by the court to be whipped; also, that any person of the age of 15 or upwards who shall be convicted of unlawfully wounding or otherwise ill-treating any child under 12 years of age shall be subject to the punishment above specified. The act to be called the "Wife Beaters Act, 1882," shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

OATABBH OF THE BLADDEB.

STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kid-ney and Urical complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." \$1.

AN HONEST JUDGE.

Writing of the threatened resignation of pause as we announce the fact that Mr. Francis Flizgerald is no longer to bear a part in the administration of justice in this country. Of his upright and courageous career it is difficult to speak, for it is upprocedented in CARRIED BY STORM

By the Author of "Guy Barlscourt's Wife," "A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad Marrisge," "Bedmond O'Donnell," stc.

PART II.

CHAPTER IX .- CONTINUED.

Dr. Gillson feels no particular regard for the man before him, beyond the regard that all well-constituted minds must feel for a man who can sign a big chaque with the easy grace of John Abbott. He has signed more than one for the doctor.

blood comes back with a red rush to Mr. Abbott's face. A carafe of water stands on the trousers' pockets, and begins walking excited-

words, and the surly tones of his previous

to hear anything of this disagreeable nature. It is hardly a topic fitted for a delicate lady's ears."

fishy sort of business to you, and I know there has been a deuced deal of talk about it. Brightbrook is such a beastly talkative little place, and every man makes his neighbor's business his own. 1 knew Gifes Sleaford years ago-ay, a round score of them, and in the past he did mesome-well-services, that I haven't forgot. No, it ain't my way to use a dirty tool, and then fling it aside. I've be out her hands to keep her off. friended him, poor beggar, since he came here. And I was with him that night by his She sinks down and covers her face. "Oh! own request, and we did have a dispute. He she thinks, with a bitterness that is greater had something belonging to me-I wanted it, than the bitterness of death, "what a wretch and he drew a knife. There was a brief I am ! How richly 1 deserve my fate ! For struggle for the possession of the property--his money I sold myself; degraded myself! mine, mind you, by every right, and in that Shali I never get used to my foul bondage? struggle his foot slipped, and he fell forward 1 try. I pray, 1 strive; but in spite of myself on the weapon. There is the whole story, so help me. I don't mind owning I've been am growing to loathe that man." uneasy about it, for if he hadn't spoken before he died things looked ugly for me. But he Lamar is in San Francisco. Jaded, travel-worn, pale, he goes about the business that has spoken, you tell me, like a trump, and told the truth, by Heaven! Well !--- And so poor Giles, poor beggar, is gone! Well, we has brought him there, giving no time to sight-seeing, a study of life occidental. That must all go when our time comes. Will you business takes him to a church in the suburbs. have a glass of wine, doctor ? It's rawish sort to the search of a certain register, where he

tage are like, and accepts. Mr. Abbott, rings, issues orders, and resumes his march. "I'm glad you haven't told my missis. She's pervous, and as you say, it ain't quite the topic for a lady. I hope she won't hear in his time, and strong as an ox. It's a little hole lets a man's life out--ain't t, doctor? Here's the wine, doutor. Help yourself.

"Saw Lamar? Saw Geoff? No, did you though ? Didn't know he was down. Yes, I'll take a thimbleful--my mouth feels parched to-day. Yes, a fine young fellow, as you say, doctor -- no call to learn your business. I provide for him as if he was my son. No need for him ever to look at tongues, or feel pulses. But he would do it, sir. Amuses him, I suppose. This house will be his when I pass in my checks. I love that boy, sir, as if he was my own." From this moment Mr. Abbott's spirits

rise, until they are at lever beat. He drinks his own wine, he snaps his fingers at imaginary foes, he clears the Red Farm from the rabble who infest it, he holds up his head, and

She, turns to leave the room, but the for I am tired of this house, and so many seigneur of Abbott Wood, in his new-born noisy people." Geoffrey reassures her, and makes a sign to happiness, interposes.

"Oh ! hang it all, Nors, don't run away, as if I was the plague! Bit down and let us have a cozy talk. A man might as well be her farewell, and leave her wiping her poor mariled to an iceberg, blessed if he mightn't. | dim eyes, and murmuring softly that she will I don't see you hardly from one week's end to be very good if Joan will only come and take t'other. No man likes to be kept off at arm's heraway. length that way, blessed if he does. It ain't

Three days later Geoffrey Lamar starts on his return journey to New York. A great change has come over him. That old look of invincible resolution has deepened to gloomy sternness-he has aged in three days -he looks ten years older then on the night he sat by Giles Sleaford's death-bed. All the youthful brightness has gone-careworn, haggard, silent, he sits the long days through, and stand offish all the time. Do sit down while the land whirls by him, seeing nothing of all that passes, hearing nothing of all that "You have been drinking, Mr. Abbott," goes on. Wrapped is himself and his sombre thoughts, thinking, thinking always-so the time wears, and at last the long overland jour-

ney is at an end, and he treads the familiar New York streets once more. He makes no delay in the city. What

must be done is best done quickly. All his plans are formed beyond possibility of change. -new plans for a new life. The past is dead and done with, a wholly new existence must begin for him at once.

He goes down to Brightbrook, and reaches the village late in the afternoon. The sunset of a sparkling winter day is paling its crimson fires, and tinging with its ruby glow, the trees, the arns, the western windows of the great house. He onters the avenue on foot, and walks up under those noble trees with a quick, firm step. "For the last time," he thinks, as he looks around. And it was to have been his-his home-this fair domain, this goodly inheritance. For its loss he feels no pang-a far heavier blow has fallen upon him. The loss of fortuge can be borne-the loss of honor is all. And all is lost-even honor.

He asks for Mr. Abbott, and is shown into the library, where that gentleman sits, perusing the evening paper and smoking a cigar. He smokes and drinks a great deal. At sight of his stepson he starts up, throws down the paper, turns with a radiant face, and holds out both hands.

"What-Geoff! Back? Dear old boy, how we have missed you. And where have Little more than a week later, and Geoffrey you been all this for ever ?"

He stands with those welcoming hands out stretched, a glow desper than the glow of the sunset streaming through the painted oriel, deeper than the port wine he drinks on his rubicund face-the glad glow of welcome. But Geoffrey Lamar, pale, stero, avenging, finds what he fears to find, what he has hoped draws back from those eager hands.

"No," he says, "we have shaken hands for the last time. I stand in this house and sult. He has been fatally successful in both speak to you for the last time. It is the bitquests. One more visit remains to be made. ter blight and disgrace of my life that I have then he returns, with every hope of his life ever spoken to you at all !" crushed out, it seems to him, for ever. It is

The man falls back from him, his hands drop, his eyes start; hestands staring stupidly at his stepson.

walls and watchiul sentinels, but, saddest of "What-what-what d'ye mean?" he all prisons, a lunatic asylum. He sees the resident physician, and states his errand, and stammers at last.

"What I say. On his death-bed Giles Sleaford sent for me, and told me his storyand yours. I know the black secret that has bound you two guilty men together. I hold the papers that cost him his life. I have been to San Francisco, and have verified the proofs of your guilt. And John Abbott, sccundrel and bigamist, I have returned to denounce you!"

CHAPTES X. LEO'S BALL.

The last light of the fair frosty day, gleaming in myriad hues through the stained glass, falls on the picture within the library-the darkly-polished floor, with its great rose red "What do you know of it ?" the doctor retorts. "Pardou me, but I never betray a square of carpet, its pictures, bronzos, books, and on the figures of the two men. On John "I know everything. She has been here Abbott' millionalre and magnet, sitting haddied together in his anuchair, his face covered with his hands, his guilt brought home to him, unable to look for one second into the tlery eyes of Geoffrey Lamar. On Gooffrey Lamar, standing, haughty and wrathful, with gleaming eyes, compressed lips, and knotted is Mr. Abbott's somewhat inelegant inward up-comes for her. Her busband is a rich forebead. On that high, pale brow, the veins stand out, swollen and purple, with the suppressed passion within him. And yet, little has been said, and that little in a tense, repressed tone, lower even than usual.

face. His voice, too, is hoarse and guitural. "Stay! I have no right to ask favor-I don't ask any. But-don't tell to-night."

July 5, '82

Geoffrey stares scornfully a moment, then turns to go.

"I don't ask it for myself-to be spared. I don't want to be spared. But there is a party to night-Leo's." All his words come thickly and with a slow effort. "The house is full of people down from New York-her friends and your mother's. All is ready, Spare the little one for one more night-only one. Let her be happy with her friends until to-morrow. Come to-morrow; come as early as you like. It is all true; I deny nothing. Take them away. Only not to-night-tor little Leo's sake !

He says it all in brief, broken sentences: then his head droops, and he is cilent again.

Geoffrey stands a moment. For Leo's sake! That is a powerful appeal. And only until to morrow. The house full of guests too; the exposure would be horrible. And for Leo's sake. Yes he will wait.

"For Leo's sake," he says frigidly, "I will wait until to-morrow. To-morrow at noon I will send for my mother to the hotel. I en. ter this house no more."

He goes with the words; and the master of Abbott Wood is alone. Alone! with hell in his heart, with despair, and remorse, and agony, and loss, and love, and fear, all tugging at his heart strings togother. It has come_ the crash he has always feared. The thunderbolt has fallen and riven his hearth. Giles Sleaford, in his grave, has risen to defend his sister's wrongs.

The last yellow glimmer of the wintry twjlight fades out in gray ; darkness falls on the world. Many feet pass his door; a servant enters to light the gas-the library will be needed to-night. John Abbott stumbles past him in the dark, and goes to the room that is sacred to himself alone-the room called his study, where he sees his tenants, transacts business, signs cheques, pays help, and swokes pipes. Here he will be undisturbed by his servante, his wife, his daughters, or their butterfly friends.

This party of Leo's is in bonor of a young Southern beauty, a itiend of Olga Ventnor's, on the eve of her departure for Europe. It is called Leo's ball, but in reality it is not merely a young girl's party; many distinguished people are present-her mother's friends, beides the great folks of Brightbrook. The Ventnor's of course are down-Olga from her finishing school, tall and imposing, even at sixteen, with proudly-poised head, delicate. lovely face, perfect repose of manuer-more beautiful than her most sanguine friends ever predicted. A trifle imperious, certainly, as though she were indeed a Princess Olga, looking with blue, disdainful eyes on the slimwaisted, slightly mustached young dandies who adore her. They write sonnets to her eyes and eyebrowe, her smile, her form ; they paint her picture; they toast her at clubs; they dream of her o' nights; they grow delirions at the promise of a waltz; they kissher gloves, her finger-tips ; they they are ready to shoot each other for a flower from her bouquet-and she laughs at them all, with girlish, joyous indifference, and tyranizis over them with right royal gruce. That compact in which Frank Livingston is concerned has not been mooted to her yet, and the family conclave begin to have their doubts as to how it will be received.

A young lady who has such pronounced opinions of her own at sixteen, as to the color and make of her dresses, and hats, and gloves, will be apt to have pronounced opinions, also, on the more important subject of a husband. Frank at present is abroad on a sketching tour, it is understood, through Italy and Switzerland, and sends her long, racy letters by every mail. But she laughe at the latters, as she does at the adorers, and flings them aside as indifferently. Whether she walks in "maiden meditation' or not, she is certainly "fancy free." To-night, in white sick embroidered with pink rosebude, with real pink rosebuds and lilles of the valley in her hair and corrage, it is needing to say she is a vision of beauty. That goes without saving at all times. Leo, too, in rose silk, and illusion, looks like a rose herself, her bright black eyes shining after their old joyous fishion with the delight of the hour. The rooms are flooded with light, floward are in profusion everywhere, the guests are numerous, the supper and band down from the city, and Mrs. Abbott in pearl moire and those fabulous diamonds that might rival Lady Dudley's own-quite an ideal hostess for high-bred beauty and grace. Outwardly, that perfect repose seems above being ruffled by any earthly contretemps, but inwardly she is rufiled nevertheless. For Leo has just told her, with wide open wondering eyes, that Geoffrey has been and is gone. "Impossible !" Mrs. Abbott says, incredulously. "Why on earth should he do that? There must be some mistake." "No mistake, mamma; Davis let him in He went to papa in the library, stayed half an honr, and went away." "Without word or message to me! And after six weeks of absence 1 Oh, this is intolerable! Geoffrey never used to act so. What can it mean?" "I don't know, mamme," Leo says; "it is very odd certainly. Perhaps, hearing there was to be a party, he did not wish to stay. But it is not a bit like Geoff. "Here is your father now." A slight frown contracts Mrs. Abbott's smooth forehead-her husband has given her to understand he will not put in an appearance at this party, and now----- She misses Joanna, as much, perhaps, for this reason as any other-she was a most useful sheep-dog to keep this wolf at bay. These people are nearly all strangers to him-why should he want to join them ? It is his own house certainly, but-

nature. I don't complain, mind you-I'm proud of you. You're the handsomest woman, the best dressed woman, lhe highest stepping woman I ever see - dashed it you ain't! And all men say so. And I love the ground you walk on. I wouldn't have you different if I could. You suit me to a Ti Only don't be so stiff.

There is a moment's deep silence-the Nora, and let us have a cozy chat." table; he fills himselts full glass and drinks his wife says, in cold disgust; "keep off! it off. Then he rises, thrusts his hands in his Do not come near me! I cannot talk to an intoxicated man."

ly up and down.

greeting has returned.

Mr. Abbott resumes his quick march, his

of weather, and the roads are beastly." Dr. Gillson knows what the Abbott vinother words indicative of his offence; also, anything of it. A man don't want his family to know everything. And so poor Giles is gone! Well, well he was a desperate fellow

"I saw young Lamar last evening," the doctor remarks; "fine fellow that, and an honor to a noble profession. Capital port this, Mr. Abbott-will you try it yourself?"

you are the first visitor in thirteen years who has asked to see that patient. Yes, she is here, and she is well, that is, physically. Mentally, of courseand shakes his head "Ob, dear, no, quite the reverse, gentle as a child, and, seemingly, as sane as you or I, except at intervals. But, of course, it is all seeming. It is a hopeless case. She will never bo any better."

"What do you know of her history?" trust." de heise man agait. He has never

"No. I ain't druck-had a glass or two, but "Have you told my wife this?" are his first bless you, I aint drunk. I tell you, you're a stunner, Nora, and I love you-by George, I do, and I love your son, and half what I have "Certainly not, Mr. Abbott. I should shall be his. There! I can': say no fairer think Mrs. Abbott would be the very last than that. It was the best day of my life, the day I married you; only you are so high and mighty, and won't sit down as a wife should, and have a cozy-"

"Nol' she cries, "do not! It is nothing."

he will not find. It takes him to still an.

other and similar errand, and with similar re-

to a public building, a dingy brick edifice,

with barred and grated windows, high spiked

the name of the person he has come to see.

"It's an odd thing," he says, smiling, "but

The doctor taps his frontal development,

" Is she a violent case ?" Geoffrey asks.

The doctor eyes him cunningly.

forehead frowning, his glance sullen. "Look here !" he says; " this must seem a

But Mrs. Abbott waits to hear no more of this tipsy uxorious maundering. As he comes toward her, she swiftly leaves the room, retreats to her own, and locks the door. Leo is there drawing, and she looks up in alarm to see her mother's white face and burning dark eyes. She starts up. " Mamma ! what is it ?" Some vague resemblance to the man below, looks at her out of Leo's eyes, and she puts

of a prohibition amendment to the State Con- | this one fact that it has won the approval of stitution. The vote is to be taken on the 27th of this month.

The statement that Mme Nilsson intends to take up her residence in Paris is incorrect, according to the London Truth, as, after her American tour, she proposes to live permanently in England, somewhere near Londou. Mme Nilsson's fortune has been considerably diminished by unfortunate purchases of houses and lands in America and by the disastrous Bourse speculations of her husband, but she is still in possession of a comfortable compatence.

A street urchin was captured the other day in this city with a basket half full of old cigar stumps, which he had picked out of the gut-To a police court justsce he said that he had sold them for ten cents a pound to a maker of cigarettes, and that a good many boys and girls were engaged in this industry. Yet even this explanation and a knowledge of how bad some cigars are, will not fully account for the vile cdor of the average cigarette smoked on the platform of street CAIS.

Inquiring, a month ago, the price of small plates of strawberries which he saw on a buffet at a swell Paris restaurant, a visitor was told "a franc." When the bill came the strawberries were charged ten francs. "They are a franc apiece," explained the waiter. The visitor rose to leave with a grim face. "You have forgotten the waiter, sir," said that functionary. "Forgotten you! Why, I have left you a strawberry, equivalent to a franc;" and the indignant victim brushed brusquely ont.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE-the great brain and nerve food-will restore lost nature to young, middle-aged and old. Life is too short to waste away. Read the adver-tisement in another column, and if you are afflicted make no delay in procuring the cheapest and best medicine over sold. 146 6

Twenty-four years ag Scotland's richest | they are consistent with his character. It is commoner was Col. Gordon, of Cluny, worth from ten to fifteen million dollars. Of his shilling he gets within his finger he sticks to them. This man's great property passed to his brother Charles, who latterly declined to move about because it cost money, and ultimately refused to leave his bed, saying that he could not afford to do so. Col. Gordon only spent in one direction-horses. But to avoid turnpikes he would make a round of twenty or thirty miles over miserable roads. He died at 84, unmarried, but leaving a natural son.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Benewer." \$1. Druggists.

A FABLE FOR A CENT.

A goose, which was travelling across the came two foxes in search of something not one of its great legal luminaries. pointed it was only natural that they ... One million four hundred thousand dollars should feel quarrelsome, and as they halted in specie was shipped from New York tc-day near the thicket, one of them observed :- i for Europe.

who have heard of his great name. It is

often told as an encouragement to junior burristers that Baron Fitzgerald waited many years before his high abilities were recognized, but, once recognized, they were exten-sively employed. Like Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, Baron Fitzgerald might say that he hardly knew the difference between a bare subsistence and several thousands a year. Once started, he rapidly ros-. His high abilities and his pure and noble character recommended him to the favor of all. In the State trial of William Smith O'Brien be bore a distinguised part; he was the junior to the late Lord Chief Justice Whiteside. Whiteside was the orator on that great occasion; Baron Fitzgerald was the lawyer, and his speech, which abounds with law and constitutional history, is still read by those who have any desire to read of the doings of the men of the past. Baron Fltzgerald won his way to the bench by law, not by politics -by learning, not by services to the Government of the day. Those qualities which raised him to the Bench are those by which he has won such golden opinions from all classes. It is often said that since Aristides, in ancient times, Baron Fitzgeraid alone is entitled to bear the title of "The Just." This is his distinguishing and especial feature. Unlike the Greek. however, he does not hear the title with envy. It has been given by the people long agothey have never desired to recall it. It is not permit his son to be called to the Irish bar. It is a matter spoken of by every lawyer, because his son-in-law, the present Lord to sweep, without loss of time, all this evil-Justice Flizgibbon, practised on it. It disposed vermin off his land. that he rejused to go to the Munster circuit is well known that it has been the rare fortune of this eminent judge never to have condemned a man to death. Such a career is rare-is, we might almost say, unexampled. Even if these facts were not true, the very report of them, and the oredit given to them, strikingly show that

a great matter of rejoicing that the learned from ten to fifteen million dollars. Of his and upright judge resigns, and is not away father's elder brother it was said, "Every from us by death. The evening of his life, we hope, may be long and tranquil, and that his periect character may long be an example to imitate. His life stretches back to the days when the Irish bar was in its very prime. Baron Fitzgerald may recollect when Curran presided as Master of the Bolls, when Bushe was called Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and when Plunket was Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He has seen the rise and fall of O'Connell and many others who are now associated with the history of our country. The record of such a life would retain a lasting place amongst the memoirs of good men. There is but one thing in this resignation we

regret, and that is the cause of it. That cause simply is the state the Government have allowed the country to fall into, and the coercive measures they feel themselves obliged to introduce. These measures Baron country for the benefit of her dyspepsis, was | Flizgerald refuses to administer, and this is resting herself in a bit of thicket, when along the reason why the Irish bench is deprived of

- .One million four hundred thousand dollars

Sleaford. It was like standing on a volcane, that might split open and vomit fire at any moment. And now Sleaford has gone, and cleared his character. " Bully for old Giles !" exclamation, his eyes spatkling, the fluid col-or deep in his vinous cheeks. Joanna, too, is fort compatible with close confinement. Her gone-it is a blessed relief to be rid of both. He has nothing to fear now.

"Even if they find them-them things." Mr. Abbott muses, "these loggerheads of boys won't be able to make top or tail of 'em. and there were things no living soul knew but Black Giles himself. 'Tisa't likely he told those louts of his. He bled me pretty freely in his lifetime, and he wasn't the sort to be overburdened with family affection. or to care too much for them he left behind him. But I wish I had-1 had those things."

He ponders over it a good deal, and the result is, he takes his courage in his two hands later in the day, and rides over to the house of death. A large and moticy assemblage are there, indoors and out. There is to be a sort of "wake," of a somewhat festive character, too, for copious refreshments for the watchers are in course of preparation. But the great man of Brightbrook is met on all hands by sullen dark looks, and sullen and sinister glances, such angry, ominous silence, that he prudently does not press the matter that has brought him, but rides away again as he came. Dan Sleaford, in particular, eyes him with so said he is so over-scrupulous that he would much latent malevolence, that he breathes more treely, although no coward, when halt a mile of marsh land lies between them. It only confirms him in his resolution, however.

Mrs. Abbott is reading a note when he enters his own drawing-toom, with a surprised and perplexed face. It runs :

"BBIGHTBROOK HOUSF, Jan. 29, 18-" MY DEAR MOTHER : I am pressed for time, and so shall not visit the house before returning to the city. An important matter calls me away for a few weeks, so do not be anxions if I am not with you for some little time. Most affectionately,

"GEOFFREY LAMAE." Such a strange note-so short, so curt, so incomprehensible. To go without calling to see her, to be absent for some weeks, to say not one word about his summons to Sleaford's or what passed there. Mrs. Abbott sits fairly puzzled, and a trifle displeased. It is not in the least like Geoffrey, this brusqueness this mystery.

"Has Gooff come?" Mr. Abbott asks. entering in high good spirits, red, blaff, breezy.

She glances at him in surprise, folds her note, and puts it in her pocket. "Geoffrey is not here. How did you know

he was down?' "Oh! old Gillson told me-met him last night at the station. You don't mean to say,

Leonora, he hasn't been here at all ?" It is a token that Mr. Abbott's spirits are at their highest when he calls his wife by her name, or gives her the loving glance he does at this moment. And both name and glance

from him are particularly odious to Mrs. Abbott. She rises coldly as he approaches. "My son has not been here, Mr. Abbott. He did come down, but he has again gone.'

l lost a child : her or fifteen breathed quite freely in the lifetime of Giles | brother placed her under your care for temporary aberration, thinking she would recover. She has not recovered. She grieves for her child, and it is part of her lunacy that she must walt here until that child-now grown name is Mrs. Bennett.''

"All correct," the doctor answers. "I see you know. But her child is dead. You are a relative, I presume ?"

"I om not a relative. I have been sent here by one. But you mistake in one point. Her daughter is not dead." "No? You surprise me. I certainly was

so informed. Mr. Bennett's remittances from New York are regular as clockwork. She has every care and attention, as you will see. If you are ready, I will accompany you now."

They ascend some flights of stairs, traverse sundry corridors, and enter at last a pleasant sunny little room. There a woman sits sewing. A carpet is on the floor, a canary is in cage, some pots of roses and geraniums are in the windows, but the windows themselves are grated like the rest.

"A visitor for you, Mrs. Bennett." the doctor says cheerily, "a young gentleman from the States."

Mrs. Bennett rises, and makes an oldfashioned little courtesy. She is a thin faced looking woman, with dark, wistful eyes, and black hair thickly threaded with grey. Once she must have been rather pretty, but that once was long ago.

" I do not know you, sir," she says, slowly scapning his features. "Perhaps you bring ms news of my child ?" It is difficult to imagine her insanc-so

gentle, so collected are look and tone. "I do," Geoffrey answers, with emotion, and he takes the poor creature's hand. "Your daughter is alive and well, and I believe will come for you before long."

"I have been waiting a long time, a very long time," the poor soul says, wiping her eyes. "I get so tired somerimes, so tired, and then I think perhaps she will never come at all. And it is a little lonely here," glancing deprecatingly at the doctor, "although everybody is very kind to me, very kind indeed. But, ob, I want my little Joan, my little Joan !"

The pathos of her tone touches his heart. "Your little Joan will come ; 1 promise you that, and very soon," he answers.

"And will she take me away?" with a wistful, tearful glance, " for I want to go away. I have been here so long-so many, many years. I would like a change now. I never make a noise, do 1, doctor ? nor make trouble like the other people here. I am very quiet. And I will do everything she tells me if she will only take meaway."

"She will take you away, I am sure of that."

"I get so tired you know," she goes on, piteously. "No one ever comes to see me. My husband is busy working, and sends money to pay for me, and, of course, he cannot leave his business to come. And Giles has gone away. Giles is my brother, but I am airald of him; he is cross, and he curses. So did my husband, but he was good to me. I have been here a long time, and I have

It is only on the stage, perhaps, that people in these supreme moments of death and despair make long speeches, only in fiction that the dying lie among their downy pillows and make exhaustive confessions of romantic lives. In real life, in the hours of our utmost need, we are apt to find ourselves mute.

John Abbott has not spoken one word. He has attempted no denial, no vindication ; he has fallen into his chair, and crouches there crushed by the tremendous blow that has fallen upon him. Geofftey speaks at intervals, in a harsh, unsteady voice, very unlike bis own; but the fiery wrath that consumes him is so deep, so deadly, his hatred and abhorrence of this man so utter, that all words fail and seem poor and weak.

" I have little to say," he says, in that low. concentrated voice of passion. "I was a ohlid when the wrong was done. I am a man now, and I do not strike you dead before me, and nothing less can atone. This is the last time I will see you or speak to you while I live; the last time I will ever set eyes in this accursed house. I go from you to my mother, to tell her the truth-the borrible, shameful truth, that may strike her dead while she listens. But if I knew it would, I would still tell her.'

He breaks off; all this he has said in paures and gasps. He puts up his hand to his throat; he feels as though he were strangling. For the cowering wretch before him, he neither moves nor speaks.

"If she survive the blow, she will go with me. If I know my mother, you have seen her, too, for the last time in your life. For your wealth, your doubly-accursed wealth, she married you! She has paid the penalty of that crime. She will renounce you and it within this hour. If she should not-

He stops; that strangling feeling of fury that he is repressing, chokes the words he would utter.

"If she should not," he resumes, "she shall see me no more. But I know her. She will go with me. Leo, too-she is yours no longer. I will make a home for them, far from here, where your vile name will never be heard. I will search for Joanna-she, too, shall know the truth-shall know your crime -shall know her rights, and her mother's wrongs, and to her and God I leave vengeance. Do you think she will spare you, John Abbott? Do you know the penalty of the crime you have done? Six months hence, in a felon's cell, condemned to years of labor, I fancy your millions will avail you little. I am willing that my name, stainless hitherto, should be dragged through the n.iro, so that you are punished. To your daughter and to Heaven I leave our wrongs. I go now to find my mother."

"Stay !" John Abbott says. He lifts his head, and even Geoffrey in his whirl of rage been very patient, and now I want to go away, I and shame is struck by the ghastliness of that

"I wanted to see you a moment, Nora', he says, approaching, and even she notes with surprise the livid leaden pallor of his isce, the trembling of his hands, the husky break of his voice-" a moment alone."

"There is nothing the matter?" she demands, in sudden alarm. "Geoffrey, it is nothing about him ?"

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"It is nothing about him "

"But he has loin here, and is gone. What does it mean? You saw him-why did he not come to me?"

"On account of this party. He's coming to-morrow-at least he intends to see you. I -I don't feel well, Nora; I am going to my room ... the study. I shall stay there all aight."

"Yes," she says, indifferently, you had better. You do not look well. Excuse me-1 see a new arrival."

"Shake hands, Nors, and say goodnight." She draws back from him, intensely annoyed. Has he been drinking more than usual? Shake hands with him before all these people! What a preposterous ides She draws decidedly back.

"There is no need of hand shaking, Mr. Abbott. I have no wish to excite my friends to laughter-nor make a scene. You had better go to bod, as you say, and as quickly as possible. You really look extremely ill, and are attracting the attention of the guests."

(Continued on Third Page.)

July 5, 1882

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

His hand drops; he takes one long last look as she moves away to meet the new arrival. She is like a queen, he thinks-so stately, so graceful, so tair. Among all the women present, there is not another so regal. Then he turns away, and ut a little distance encounters his daughter.

"Why, papa," she exclaims, quickly, "what is the matter? You are looking awfully pale -for yon. Are you sick ?"

"1 sin't well, Leo. I'm going to my room -the study, you know. I came to say goodnight. That is a pretty dress, my girl, and you look as fresh and pink as a rose. 1im glad to see you so handsome and happy. You you are a little fond of your poor old dad; ain't you, Leo ?"

Why, papa-

"Oh! yes, I know. I ain't like your mother, or these heavy swells around, but l've been a good father to you-now haven't I ?" I don't think I ever refused you anything in my life-now did I? And you'd-you'd be sorry if anything happened me-now wouldn't you ?"

Leo looks at him anxionsiy. The same thought, alas crusses her mind as her mother's-has he been drinking? Mr. Abbott is apt to be maudlin in his caps, so his pathos is always open to doubt.

"You had better go to bed, papa," says Leo. as her motheer has done. "You look very badly. And perhaps you had better send for Dr. Gillson."

"I don't want Dr. Gillson, my girl. I know what you're thicking of, but it ain't that. I'm not drunk. Good-night, little one-kiss your old dad."

Miss Leo's pink lips touch daintily the cold cheek of her father. Then she, too, flits away to meet her partner for the first dance. Mr. Abbott is not a subject to be sentimentalized over, even if he is a little pale. Much drinking has alienated from him even the respect and affection of his daughter, aithough she is fairly fond of papa too. But it is not in the same way or degree in which she is fond of mamma and Geoff.

Mr. Abbott goes to his study.

It is a lovely night, following a lovely day. The deep blue sky a-sparkle with frosty stars, the moon flooding lawn, and terrace, and copse with crystal light. Never has Abboit Wood looked more beautiful, nover has he loved it so well. He is taking his last look at it, at the cold, far-off, shining sky, at the fair white earth, at his home that has been his pride and boast so long. He is hearkening to the sweet crash of the band-the wild music of a waltz will be the last sound of time he will take into eternity. For the end has come.. The wages of Fin

_death_is here; the coward's cure for all the ills of earth-suicide-is at hand. Me will never see the scorn, the hatred in his wife's eyes, the shrinking horror of his daughhim there will be no felon's cell, or lash. His sin has found him out, and the retribution is now.

He lifts the pistol. A gay burst of laughter just outside the door greets him on the moment. Over that merry peal, over the last soft strain of the waltzers, another sound breaks-a dreadful sound. But it reach no no ear, and only the solemn eyes of the stars look into that silent room.

CHAPTES XI.

It is close upon noon of the next day. Supphine floods the charming breakfast-room of Abbott Wood, glints on crystal, on silver, on ergabell chira, and on a group of gay guests, on the lady of the hoase in exquisite morning robe and cap, on her pretty daughter in amber cashmere, rich with golden floss embroideries. The guests have had a brief usp. a cczy cup of tea, and now, "booted and spurred," are saying farewell to their gracious hostess and her bright little daughter. The party last night was delightful. All are departing in fine spirits, making appointments or the coming summer and country meetings. They go at last, and with a fired sigh Mrs. Ablott sinks into her chair. She is not very trong, and last night's fatigue tells after her quiet life. Besides, she is worried about her son. Here it is high noon, and he has not put in an appearance to explain his singular conduct. As the sits musing about it, her maid approaches with a rote. It is from the culprit, and very brief.

FATHER BURKE. SERMON ON THE DOMINICANS.

The Freeman of Monday says :---Yesterday the Very Rev. Thomas Barke.

.P, who is now engaged in the task of collecting tunds for a new church at Tallaght, preached in behalf of that object at the parish church of Swords, which was kindly placed at his disposal by the esteemed pastor, the Rev. Mr. Mulcahey, P.P. The village of Swords is remarkable as being the site and containing the ruins of a monastery founded by St. Columbkille, and at present it is the centre of an extensive Catholic district. High Mass was celebrated at twelve o'clock, the officiating priest being the Rev. B. O'Reilly, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Norris and the Rev. Mr. Murphy, the Rev. Mr. Mulchay, P.P., acting as master of ceremonies. After the first Gospel the Very Rev. Thos. Burke preached a powerful and effective sermon from the text Matthew xviii., 20, "At that time Jesus said to His disciples, All power is given to Me in beaven and on earth. Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost ; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you always." More than four hundred years, said the rev. preacher, after these words were spoken by Christ, to an island far out in the sea, possessed of a quick, irascible, but generous race, a man came from Rome. The land was almost unknown to Greece and Rame, though it possessed civilization and tradition older than either. He came and preached to them who were pagans, and baptized them in the rivers of this encient island. Its kings, its statesmen, its bards and Druids were baptized by Patrick, and the light has never been for one instant quenched since he kindled it upon the sacred Hill of Tara on that Easter ove fiftcen hundred years ago. And before St Patrick died the land was holy among nations. And from Ireland the faith was spread into savage, strange and foreign lands. About half a centary after the faith was brought to Ireland by St. Patrick a man was born hway in far Tyrcopael in the North. He came from a race of kings, and he was called by the name of Columbkills of the Cell. His figure was strong and graceful, and he was further gifted with the most periect manly beauty. But he heard the Word of God, and be wished to tell it to others. He devoted himself to the service of Almighty God, and he became the most wondrous of preachers. Men even far beyond the sight of his face heard the thunders of his voice as it resounded the Gospel. He founded over a hundred monasteries throughout the island, and amongst them this very one which you ter's face, the abhorrent gaze of all men. For see in ruins outside-the ancient and sauctified monastery of Swords. Olden writers tell us that on account of some rash act the great and holy privet left his native land. He crossed the sea and landed in Scotland to preach the Gospel to the wild and savage Picts. What Patrick was to Ireland Columbkille was to Scotland. He went to the lone island of Iona, and he covered it with one large monastery." He was the light amongst lights. And is it a wonder, when it is recalled to my memory that the "Dove of the Cell" once stood upon this very spot, that I should lift up my voice with fear and trembling in this holy place? But though he has gone to his Father. in Heaven his spirit remains and must for ever remain in the Ohurch. About six hundred years after St. Columbkill's death a man was born away among the olive groves of Spain. This man was St. Dominic, the founder of the Dominican Order. He also was of noble if not imporial birth. He was filled with the love of God. He found the Church disturbed by heresy on the one side, and on the other hundreds of thousands of armed men trying to enforce the hustenly truth with the arms of flesh, while they were

Gianelli, also drew forth a flattering outburst about it in the rotten empires of Europe, yet of appreciation from the audience. A drama to day under Gladetone, Bright and Chamber in one act entitled "Les Deux Petits Savoy- lain it is firmly established in Ireland. Tom ards." in which Messre. Z. Hebert, J. B. Davis was right when he wrote that "No Venne, A. Gauthier, E. Flappier, A. Saucier and A. Joly took part, brought c merry, successful and enjoyable entertainment to a close.

[FROM OUR OWN COBRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 15th, 1882. The anti-coercion demonstration in Hyde | They are to be the slouth bounds to follow Park last Sunday was, in point of numbers, a | up the trail, but not to kill. In a word, they great success, not less than 100,000 people are the contemptible tools of Earlish rule in being present, 75,000 of which wont there for Ireland, and against their machinations Mr. the purposes of the meeting, and the other O'Donnell publicly warned his countrymen. 25,000 mere lookers on. Although it was The Coercion bill abolishes trial by jury even organized by the Democratic Federation, and in cases of life or death; and now in addition English in its origin, the attendance was to a large univ and a military police, an orlargely Irish, but there was no display of ganized band of Spirri is to mix up with the Itish flags or regalla. The morning was people. Bomba, of Naples, Napoleon the showery and threatening, but at noon old Sol Third, and Alexander of Russia depended on began to take a peep from behind some fleecy | their secret police, but mark the result. The clouds, and for the remainder of the day son of Bomba was nurled from his throne by shone out in all his refulgent splendor. the Italian people, even the very army upon At two o'clock five two-horse brakes which he so much depended going over to left the rooms of the Democratic his opponent, Garibaldi, at Marsala und Federation, which are on the floor above the Pavia. Napoleon died a miserable exile at chief cflice of the Land League of Great Bri- Chieelburst, at d his son perished ingloriously tain, in Palace Chambers, close to the House | in a very bad cause by the weapons of Zulu of Commons, at Westminster. The brakes is avages, and Alexander in the principal street contained the committee and speakers, and in of his capital was torn into fritters by Nihilist the park did for platforms, as the rules of the bombs, and to-day his son, the mightlest Ranger prevent even the erection of tempor- monarch on earth, is positively afraid ary stands for public meetings. The vans of his own shedow. Here is a lesson for came along the Thames embankment to the man who once said that Government in Trafalgar Square, where the main body of the Naples was a negation of God, but under procession was failing into line. There was whose own administration and mouchard a large number of English political societies and labor organizations carrying banners with Suitable mottoes, such as "Labor Creates Weath, Capital Robs It," "The Land belongs to the Nation and not to Landlords." "Sham Liberals have ever been Tyrants," "The Cause of Ireland is the Cause of Humanity all over the world," "Trisl without jury and by landlord nominees is worse than Turkish despotism," and many other terse allusions to | writing on the wall. the purpose of the demonstration. Three mounted marshals regulated the line of march, which was through Pall Mall, where all the political clubs are located, up St. James street and along Picadilly to flyde Park. The head of the line moved off to the tune of the "Marsellleis" at three o'clock, A heartrending diary-Row brave men reaching the Park at four, the readway being kept clear by policemen on duty along the entire route. In the Park the vans draw up on the Serpentine Road equi-distant from each other, and the proceedings of the day at once commenced. At platform No. 3 Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., for Newcastle, took the chair, and in a powerful speech condemned the Government for the short sightedness of its Irish policy. From all the other platforms speeches of indictment against Mr. Gladstone's administration were delivered by well known public men. Among the speakers was Mr. Hyndman, president of the Federation, Mr. Samuel Bennett, barrister and defender of the Freiheit, and editor of the Radical, Mr. Morrison Davidson, barrister and author, Mr. Boyd Kinnear, a Scotch barrister, and a well known political economist, Dr. Clark, the Asiatic traveller, and many other distinguished men. There was but one resolution, which by sound of trumpet was put simultaneouly from all the platforms. As I stood on platform

No. 3 and looked over the vast sea of upturned faces I thought it the most singular sight I ever saw, and so dence was the multitude packed that it had a great difficulty to put up its hands in support of the resolution. To say that a majority of the English people is in favor of coercion for Ireland is perfectly correct, but it is equally true that a strong and intelligent minority is against it. One of the speakers in the Park said that Joseph Cowen and is juring the cause by the immorality of their Michael Davitt were the two first Democrats them. orld, and the union of thought typified in those two men was now passing All wet up to knees. tbrough the winds of thousands in the British isles, and all the Coercion acts in the at 10.30. Lee breaking down. At one world would not prevent the development of such ideas. The aristocracy are trembling years after a persecution gathered over the for the safety and continuance of their order, island. Her nationality was taken from because against it there has in Ireland been a her, and the sword was drawn to make her blow struck from which it will never thoroughly recover. Hear what the Protestant archbishop of Tuam has to say on this subject. Dr Bernard is uncle to the present Earl of Bandon and brother of Colonel Berounce alcohol. Supper. nard, about whom the following telegram appeared in the papers of this morning :-"The magistrates presiding at the Cork police office to day were applied to for a warrant for the arrest of Colonel the Hon. H. B. Bernard, the Earl of Bandon's uncle and Bishop of Tusm's brother, for having issued a cheque to the Irish Fresh Meat Company for a considerable sum, he, as alleged, well knowing he had no funds in the bank to meet it.' So that, 1 suppose, the Most Rev. Prelate spoke feelingly when appealing at the meeting in Lambeth Palace to support the Irish Church Sustantation Fund. It is marvellous how Churches of all denominations are so anxious to get, by hock or by crook, as much as they possibly can of the root of all evilthat which we are told so much corrupts the human beart. Those Bernards have, at all events, no right to complain of Ireland. Their ancestor went over from England in the train of one Phane Beecher, to whom Queen Elizabeth gave a great portion of the south of Ireland. and this Bernard, in the villainous scramble, fell in for the tribe lands of the O'Mahoneys of Kinulmeakea, now called Castle Bernard, at Bandon, the residence of Lord Bandon. The Colonel Bernard alluded to in the above telegram has also at Bandon a beautiful residence called Palaco Ane, and a lovely marine villa on the splendid bay of Courtmacsherry, in the south of the County of Cork, between Clanakilty and Kinsale, where the gulf stream genially tempers the ocean breeze. A fund is just now started in London to relieve Irish ladies in distress, but it does not seem to meet with any very great success. So slow is the coin rolling in that last night an amateur dramatic performance was given in one of our large theatres in support of this extraordinary fund. Why don't the organizers of this movement appeal to the Irish in Canada and the United Statesto those terrible people that the London Times said were going with a vongeance, but tion was largely attended and proved at which the British Home Secretary declares entire success. The programme was excel- are now supporting the Land League with

nation lives which rules another well"

Mr. O'Donnell, M. P. for Dungarven, said last night at a public meeting in Bermondsey Town Hall that a number of Itish secret detectives, men and women, had on the pre-OUR ANGLO-IRISH LETTER. vious day arrived in Longon to fathom out the strength of the Irish movement in the British metropolis. These detectives are to play the part of patriots, and to assume all kind of disguises. They are to track out their victime, but never to appear in court. police is now formed in Ireland. I also understand that a squad of them is to cross the Atlantic to collect information in the New World. Thought, however, can never be destroyed, consequently feudalism in the British Isles is doomed, in spite of all thespies, informers, and mouchards the Government can organize, a fact patent to any one who can read the signs of the times, and the

ANGLO-CELT.

died one after another.

was found under the snow :---ALCOHOL AS DIST.

SATURDAY October 8-118th day .- Called all hands at half-past five. Breakfast one ounce of alcohol in a pint of hot water. Doctor's Note.-Alcohol proves of great advantage. Keeps off craving for food, preventing gnawing at stomach and bas kent up the strength of the men, as given-three ounces per day, as estimated, and in accord-

ance with Dr. Amblei's experiments. One Went ahead until half-past ten. ounce alcohol Half-past six to half-past ten, five miles struck Big River at 11.30. Ahead again. Snow banks. Met small river, have to turn back. Halt at five; only made advance one mile more. Hard luck. Snow. South-southeast wind, cold. Camp But little wood. Half an ounce of alcohol NINDERMANN AND NOROS SENT FOR RELIEF.

SUNDAY, Oct. 9. -119th day-All hands at 4.30. One onnce of alcohol. Read divine service. Send Nindermann and Norosahead for rolief. They carry their blankets, one rifle, forty rounds of ammunition and two onness of alcohol. Orders to keep the west bank of river until they reach a settlement. They started at seven. Cheered Under way at eight. Crossed

SUNDAY, Oct. 16.-126th day.-Alexia broken down. Divine service. ALEXIA DIES.

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Monday, Oct. 17-127th day-Alexia dying. Doctor baptized him. Read prayers for sick. Mr. Collins' birthday, forty years old. A hout subset Alexia died. Exhaustion from starsation. Covered him with ensign and laid him in the orlb.

TUESDAY, Oct. 18-128th day-Calm and mild. Snow failing. Buried Alexia in the afternoon. Laid him on the ice of the river and covered him over with slabs of ice.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19-129th day .-- Cutting up tent to make foot gear. Doctor went shead to find new camp. Shifted by dark. THURSDAY, Oct. 20-130th day.-Bright and sunny, but very cold. Lee and Knack done

KNACK AND LEE DEAD.

FRIDAY, Oct. 21-131st day.-Knack was found dead about midnight between the Doctor and myself. Lee died about noon. Read prayers for sick when we found he was going.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22-132d day .- Too weak to carry the bodies of Lee and Knack out on the ice. The Doctor, Collins and myself carried them around the corner out of sight. Then my oyes closed up.

SUNDAY, Oct. 23-133rd day.-Everybody pretty weak. Slept or loated to-day, and then managed to get enough wood in before dark. Read part of divine service. Suflering in our feet. No foot gear.

MONDAY, Oct. 21-134th day-A hard night.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25th-135th day. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26-136th day,

DYING.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27-137th day-Iverson broken down. FRIDAY, Oct. 28-138th day-lyorson died

during early morning.

SATURDAY, Oct. 29-139th day-Dressier

died during the night. SUNDAY, Oct. 30th-140th day-Boyd and Gortz died during the night. Mr. Collins lving.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Why should the male sex avoid the letter A ? Because it makes men mean. Lord Rosebery has offered the Duke of

Hamilton one million sterling for the island of Arran, on which Hamilton Palaco is situated, but the Duke declines to sell. The Prussian Government has selected Aiken, S.C., as one of the stations for the observation of the transit of Venus in December next, and the members of the expedition from the journal kept by Mr. DeLong. It from the Royal Observatory in Berlin are experied to arrive there about the end of

> October. The "Boadices," of 400 tons, the new steam yacht of Mr. Pearce, of Glasgow, is said to be the finest vessel of her class over built. It is rumored that Mr. James Gordon Bennett has challenged Mr. Pearce to run against his new steam yacht, the "Namouns," and that the race will take place in a few weeks. Great difficulty is felt in organizing the

new Irish Criminal Investigation Department. Respectable Irishmen won't join the force, and Englishmon are useless by their accent alone. An attempt is being made to get Irish detectives in England to go to Ireland for very high pay if the Treasury will give it.

Mary Beebe was the Josephine in the Ideal Opera Company's performances of " Pinsfore." Eighteen months ago she suddenly disappoured from the stage, the reason being that the night, in order to prevent any attempt at she had married Richard D. Haskell, of snicide. He was sleeping soundly at tex, poared from the stage, the reason being that Boston. It is announced that she will reappear in the fail, having separated from her husband.

Mr. Anthony Trollope knows Ireland better than many Irishmen. As a surveyor of the good washing he sat down to his Post Office, he has travelled again and again Bible. The gaoler visited him and over its remotest districts, and no novel he asked him if he would like an as peaned is so deeply pathetic as the com-

THE BUCK LAKE MURDER.

Vankoughnet Suffers the Extreme Penalty this Morning-A Quiet Execution Conducted by Lamp-light-Brief Sketch of the Tragedy-The Murderer's Last Moments on Earth.

LINGSTON, June 28 .- This morning, at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, Enjah. Vankoughnet paid the penalty of his crime for the murder of John Richardson on the 13th of August last near Buck Lake. The facts of the murder have been fully published, and it is but necessary to revert to them in brief. He was a neighbor of Richardson, and at about 8 o'clock on the night of the day named he bid himself in the bush of the farm of his victim and while the latter was going to his house with a scythe on his shoulder he deliberately shothim in his tracks and left the body where it fell. He alterwards took Richardson's horse out of the stable and put his own in its place, and then set fire to the building, burning it to the ground. The house was not disfigured sufficiently to destroy its identity, and on the following morning he borrowed a buggy from a neighbor and hitching Richardson's horse to it he drove to Eigin, where he attempted to dispose of the animal in trade for another. The person with whom he tried to trade desired the ownership to be proven, but while the two were driving along the road to a place where Vaukoughnet said he could be identified he changed his mind about trading and asked the man to buy the horse A bargain was made, Vankoughnet receiving \$27,

ALL THE MONEY THAT THE OTHER HAD. The prisoner then entered the woods, and after wandering through the country, ho went on an Island in Buck Lisko and there remained hidden for some days, and no one know where he was secreted, but the members of his own facility. His wife took provisions to him by night in a boat. Finally, his littla four-year old girl was influenced by the reception of three coppers in tell where her doomed father way, and shortly afterwards he was discovered and captured. When approached on the Island he drew a knife and threatened to kill bimself, but he was persuaded by his captor to give himself up. His captor a few wreks afterwards met with a fatal accident on the milway. Vankoughnet after bls arrest schnowlodged having shot Richardson, and related the circumstances in detail. He says now that he owed him a grudge for a number of years. A clearer case of deliberate and proconcerted murder could not be imagined. The prisoner now blames his wife for his trouble and impeaches her with infidelity to him. On many occasions he found Richardson at his house when he came home in the evening, but while he had his suspicions he said nothing to his wife. Since this fact became known sympathy for the prisoner has become manifest, and it is said on good authority that if he had made such a statement at his trial he would not have been hung to-day. On last Wednesday he says he

FOUND PEACE WITH HIS MAKER,

and since that time a marked change came over him. Instead of being given to shed-ding tears he read the Bible diligently since that date and grew stronger in body and mind. Last evening the prisoner began to show signs of weakness and complained suat he did not feel well. He could not eat any supper prior to being locked in his cell at six o'clock. A special guard was placed on him during eleven and two o'clock, and abcut four he awoke and got out of bod. He looked very careworn and haggard, and again complained of not feeling well. After giving himself a egg and cup of tea but he refused

THE "JEANNETTE" CREW

The following are the concluding leaves

" BRIGHTBROOK HOUSE, Thursday Morning.

"MY DEAR MOTHER: I are especially anx. ious to see you, but I cannot go to Abbott Wood ; so, I suppose, I must ask you to meet me here at your earliest convenience. I will remain in all day expecting you. Love to Leo. Ever affectionately, "G. V. LAMAR."

Mrs. Abbott knits her brows in direct per. plexity over this enigmatical note. "Cannot go to Abbott Wood !" But he was here last night. "Must ask you to meet me here!" How very odd; how extremely unpleasant. What can it mean? Is Geoffrey losing his senses? She will go at once and find out, -her hand is on the bell, when her maid again hurries in, pale, scared, horror strichen.

(To be continued.)

A THEOLOGICAL DEGREE.

A BRILLIANT EXAMINATION. The annual examinations of the Theological Department of the Laval University took place on last Thursday at the Grand Seminary. There was but one candidate who presented himself for the degree of Licentiate in Theology, the Rev. Mr. Dowdall of the Diocese of Ottawa. The subject of the examination was very extensive, consisting of one hundred theses on the Sacraments, any of which the candidate could be called upon to prove. The thesis falling to the lot of the Rev. Mr. Dowdall was to prove the existence of the seven Bacraments in accordance with the decree of the Council of Trent. The examination lasted for one hour during which time Mr, Dowdall solidly expounded the doctrine of the Catholic Church, drawing his proofs from Scripture, reason and tradition. His proof from prescription was very remarkable for its thorough research and completeness. Quotations were adduced by memory from almost all the early Fathers, among whom were especially St. Augustin, Cyprian and Tertullian. The harmony existing between the Eastern and Western Churches on this point was most learnedly set forth and the Rev. Mr. Dowds.l received the Licentiate in Theology amidst the plaudits of his confreres. Quite a number of the ecclesiastical students, not a few of whom were from the sister Provinces also received the degree ot Bachelor in Theology. The students left for home on Tuesday week.

The Paris Figaro got up a performance on May 25 for the benefit of the widow of Oheret, well-known French painter. Sara Bernhardt took the leading part in the play, which was the "Dame aux Camelias," giving her services for nothing, as did all the rest of the performers. The gross receipts were \$12,000. ome comment has been excited in Paris by he fact, now just made known, that Alexandre Damas did not scruple to charge the widow 61,400 in payment of his author's rights for he privilege of performing the play.

lives. He restored pence in the Church by his preaching, a feat that was impossible to all the forces of Christendom. After a while the order of the Dominican Friers spread to Ireland, and he irish people took the white-robed missloparies to their hearts. Three bundred 5 give up her religion, to give up Mary, and to blaspheme God. Martyrs were found all over the land, and the whole island was

sanctified by blood shad for the true faith. In that unhappy time what did the Friars of St. Dominic? Did they guit the land and return to Spain, where they could practice their religion without danger to themselves ? No ; they chose to remain, and rather mingle Dominican blood with Irish throughout the sanguinary reign of Elizabeth. In ten years 450 Dominican friars suffered martyrdom in Ireland. After an eloquent exposition of the services of the Dominican Order to the cause of religion, the Bey. Father Barks concluded with an earnest appeal to the congregation for aid towards the erection of his new church at Tallsght. The collection subsequently taken up realized a considerable sum. - Dublin Na

tion.

BOUGH SIEGE LAID TO HIM. Mr. James O. Neville, the well known General Import and Export Agent of the Allan Line," and General Dominion Shipping Agent, of 538 Dorchester street, Montreal, 18 an active member of the Shamrock La Crosse Club. "While on a late exhibition trip to the States," said Mr. Neville to the writer. my old foe, the rheumatism, attacked me, and gave me a rough slege. I suffered with the ailment all through my trip and long after my return home. I tried several remedies and found them entirely useless. Having read the indorsements of well known people who had used St. Jacobs Oil, and been cured thereby, I determined to give it a trial. Upon the first application, I saw at once it was what I required. In two weeks time I was as well as ever, and fully able to attend to my business. I have not had the least uggestion of rheumatism since. It certainy is a remarkable remedy and one that seems to me to be infallible."

THE CATROLIC COMMERCIAL

ACADEMY. The dramatic and musical seance given last week by the pupils of the Catholic Commercial Academy in the Hall of that institulently arranged, consisting of two dramatic almost unlimited funds. selections, one in English and the other in On the twentleth of part of "Doctor Killman," gained repeated ceedingly important one. applause, while air. C. Gagnon, in the role of The organization of the "Arthur, his nephew," evinced a promising is to immediately undergo a complete over-talent. The other parts, in which Messers. C. hauling, and are to be formed into three dis-Malbout, E. Dillon and J. Conway perform-tinct divisions-namely, the constabulary ed, were also well carried out. The singing proper, the detectives, and the mouchards or of the Academy Gice Club and Mr. S. Cuddy secret police, who are in every possible way produced a very good effect. The national to worm themselves into the confidence of

On the twentleth of June Mr. Justin Mc-French. "Off for California," a comedy in Carthy will apply for a Royal Commission to three acte, was enacted with much taste and enquire into the condition of Irish farm evident culture. Mr. L. Devany, in the | labourers, and no doubt the matter is an ex-

The organization of the Irish constabulary ting. Academy created much applause. "Lucia favourite weapons of tyranny, and the Eng. and camp. Signs of smoke at twilight to to Mr Paruell, who, pausing a moment, made La nermoor," a violin solo by Mr. Alfred lish people are themselves the first to talk southward.

a statut se

the cheek. Broke through the 108. Stopped and built fires. Dried clothes. Under way again struck river bank. Halt for dinner; one ounce alcohol. Alexia shot three starmigan. Made soup. We are following Nindermann's track, although he is long since out of sight. Under way at 3 30. High bluff. Ice moving rapidly to northward in the river. Halt at 4.40 on coming to wood. Find canalboat. Lay our heads in it and go to sleep. Half

WEAK, BUT CHEERFUL.

Monday, Oct. 10--120th day .--- Last half ounce of alcohol at 5:30. At 6:30 sent Alexia off to look for ptarmigan. Eat deer skin scraps. Yesterday morning ato my deer skin foot nips. Light southeast wind. Air not very cold. Under way at eight. In cross-ing creek three of us got wet. Built fire and dried out. Ahead again at eleven; used up. Built fire ; made tea out of the tea leaves from alcohol bottle. On again at noon. Fresh south-southwest wind. Drifting snow. Very hard going. Lee begging to be left. Some little beach and then long left. stretches of high bank. Ptarmigan tracks plentiful. Following Nindermann's track. At three halted, used jup. Crawled into a hole in the bank. Collected wood and built a fire. Alexia away in quest of game. Nothing for supper except a spoonful of glycercine. All hands weak and feeble, but cheerful. God help us!

GLYCERINE AND WATER.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11-121st day .- Southwest gale, with snow. Unable to move. No game. Teaspoonfal of glycerine and hot water for food. No more wood in our vicinity.

WEDNEEDAY, Oct. 12-122nd day .- Breakfast, last spoonful of glycerine and hot water. For dinner we had a couple of handsful of Arctic willow in a pot of water, and drank the infusion. Everybody getting weaker and weaker. Hardly strength to get firewood. Southwest gale, with snow.

"IN THE HANDS OF GOD."

THURSDAY, Oct. 13-123d day.-Willow tes. Strong southwest winds. No nows from Nindermann. We are in the hands of God, and unless He relents are lost. We cannot move against the wind, and staying here means starvation. Afternoon went ahead for a mile, crossing either another river or a wind in the bly one. After crossing missed Lee. Went down in a hole in the back and camped. Sent back for Lee. He had laid down and was waiting to die. All united in saying the Lord's Prayer and Creed. Atter supper strong gale of wind. Horrible night.

WILLOW TEA.

FRIDAY, Oct. 14-124th day.-Breakfast. willow tea. Dinner, half tea, spoonful sweet oil and willow tea. Alexia shot one ptarmi-man. Had soup. Southwest wind modera-

BRAVE MEN BREAKING DOWN.

.

SATURDAY, Oct. 15 .--- 125th day .--- Breakfast, willow tea and two old boots. Conclude nell's door. This turn in the conversation to move at suprise. Alexia broken down; chant by the choir and orchestra of the the people. This spydom is one of the also Lee. Came to an empty grain raft. Hait have been a little terrible in its suddenness

paratively little known " Macdermotts of them, saying that it was impossible for him Ballycloran," which is founded on facts which occurred where the scene is laid.

When Sergeant Shee, for some years M.P. for Kilkenny, was appointed a Judge of the old Court of Common Pleas, some twenty yours since, there was rather an angry expression of Protestant protest, as he was the first Roman Catholic placed on the English bench since the reformation. Recently two Roman Catholics. Matthew and Daly, have been raised to the bench, with public approbation .

AThe great Californian millionaires don't run to family. Leland Stanford has but one child, a boy of 13. Flood has a son, not a very satisfactory specimen, of 25, and a daughter, a fine young lady. Mrs. Mackay has a daughter, Miss Bryant, by her first husband, and two sons, who are yet boys, by Mr. Mackay.

Miss Jessie Green, of New Orleans, La. daughter of Protestant Episcopal parents, embraced the Jewish faith, and was married to Mr. Isaac Feitel, a Hebrew, in that city on the 14th inst. Shortly before her public declaration of her change of faith they were married by a civil magistrate ; siter it they were united by the Jewish rabbi.

Ashland, the tome of Henry Clay, has come back into the possession of his family. having been purchased a few days ago by Major Henry Clay McDowell, who married the daughter of Col. Henry Clay, of Buena Vista fame, a granddaughter of the statesman. Ashland, fifteen years ago, was pur-chased by citizens of Lexington as a site for an agricultural college, which proved an unsuccessful project.

'The British Medical Journal says that a castor-oil plant was placed accidently in a room swarming with flies, but almost immediately the files disappeared, and files were found under the plant, or clinging to its cupy over four minutes. There was only one leaver, dead. The leaves are said to give out a property deadly to insects. Who knows gaal officials. but that the morquito, too, may succumb to castor oil.

AN EPISODE IN THE IMPERIAL HOUSE him when she visited him four weeks ago. OF COMMONS.

AN EXCELLENT ACTOR.

The London correspondent says :--- It was Mr Bourke, the brother of the murdered man. who accosted Mr Parnell on the threshold of the House last night, and declared that the blood of the new victim would be upon his head. Mr Parnell was standing almost within the doorway, conversing to a friend, when a gentleman, evidently laboring under great excitement, approached, and, with apology for interruption, asked Mr Parnell if he knew what Burke it was that had been shot. Mr Parnell, not knowing who addressed him, turned to the new comer and stated what he knew of the circumstances and of the identity of the man. The stranger listened very quietly to the end, and, though terribly excited, was comparatively calm in face and demeanor when he laid the crime at Mr Parwas quite sudden and unexpected, and must I no reply, but turned and entered the House.

to eat anything. At half-past seven o'clock he drank a cup of ten, after which the Rev. Mr. Joliffee read three passages of Scripture and prayed with him until 20 minutes past eight o'clock. He was then told to

PREPARE FOR EXECUTION.

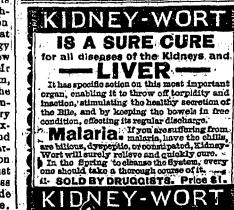
whon he removed his boots and taking a clean white handkerchiet in his hand annonneed himself as ready. On reaching the corridor he burst into tears and sobbed aloud, holding the handkerchief to his oyes. He ascended the steps to the scallold arm-in-arm with the minister and enco he turned around and said; "Is my brother not here? Is not that him at the door?" He was answered in the negative, when he went on crying bittorly and exclaiming, "Oh, my God ! Oh, dear me." He was quite strong and required no assistance to walk. While his arms were being pinioned on the scaffold he told the hangman not to draw the cord so tight, that it hurt him. . When all was ready, he cried aloud, " May God have mercy on my poor soul," and repeated it two or three times. He requested the gaoler to give his photograph to his mother, who is 70 years of age, and who visited him for the last time yesterday. The clergyman whispered something in his ear, when he said, "I'm ready," and

SPAT OUT A LARGE TOBACCO QUID

at the feet of the hangman. The minister then engaged in a short prayer, and while he was saying the words, "God have mercy on his soul," the doomed man ejaculated, " yes, Lord, do, do, Lord." At the word amen the bolt clicked, and he was launched into eternity. His pulse ceased to beat 14 minutes after the drop. His neck was not broken, but death was caused by apoplexy. He requested that his body be handed over to his mother, which request will be complied with. The whole affair did not ocspectator allowed in bosides the press and the

The execution took place by lamplight. None of Vankoughnet's friends were present. not even his wife. She had some words with

O.In Cafillo, 49 Pentl' street, Boffalo, N. Y., says: I tried various remedies for the piles but found no relief until 1 need Dr. Chomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely-oured-me after a few applications.



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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR.

JULY. THURSDAY, 6.-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. FRIDAY, 7.-St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, Widow (June 10). Abp. Kenrick, Baltimore, died, 1865, Bp. Whelan,

Wheeling, died, 1874. SATURDAY, 8.-St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, Widow.

Bunpay, 9.—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Rom. vi. 3.11; Gosp. Mark viii.

1.9. MONDAY, 10, -The Seven Brothers, Martyrs. TUESDAY, 11 .- St. Leo II. Pope and Con-

fessor (July 3). WEDNESDAY, 12.—St. John Gualbert, Abbot. Bp. David, Louisville, died, 1841. Cons. Bps. McQuaid, Rochester; Shanahan, Harrisburg ; O'Hara, Scranton, 1868.

In reading over the diary of the lamented de Long, who, with his gallant commander, perished so miserably in the "Jeannette" expedition, one cannot help asking the question if science can do no more in the way of securing the lives of explorers. Science cannot absolutery guard against the terrible cold of the Arctic region, but it can surely provide ways and means whereby the cold may not have more formidable allies than itself, hunger for instance. In DeLong's diary we find that the explorers ate their boots and everything of leather in their wardrobe, and that for a number of days they lived on alcohol, and then died on it. Dreadful fate! It is true the expedition was lengthened beyond expectation and the "Jeannette" was lost, but were not these contingencies science might have provided for?

GUITEAU passed into the other world much the same as other criminals, though with a ons operators who are engaged in cotton little more than the usual amount of

when the new combination with its ing of an evicting Irish landlord has no hesitation in caving in the skull of his wife with a \$4,000,000 capital is at work at, not a confiscation, but a re-conquest of Ireland. | poker, or of braining her with a clog if the The modus operandi is this :- The tenants of kitchen utensil is not convenient. The a whole district will be evicted and a poker, however, is the favorite-we might say body of Scotch and English farm laborthe national-weapon. To remedy this terers introduced to cultivate it who rible state of things-at least in so far as wife will, be protected by the military and police. | beating is concerned-a bill has been intro-It is no wonder this latest move on the part duced by a few Irish members which, if of the great Lords has alarmed the Irish Napassed, will in future subject wife assaulters tional leaders, for not only will they to the public pillory for a time commensube in a position to help themselves, rate with the offence, and an inscription over their heads explaining its nature. The idea but to lend money to and assist the small fry of landlords who are steeped in is a good one, but English members will debt. Nothing but a mighty offort in Amerihardly appreciate it. The provisions of the ca and loyalty to the law of boycotting billido not affect Ireland or Scotland. will enable the tenants to stand out against

THE WAR!

stone is a bold orator and a good Reformer,

the two engines, one of landlord tyranny placed on a money basis and the other of Now, that war against Egypt has been re-Government tyranny on a military basis. solved upon by the Gladstone Government -driven forward by the Tories-preparations And the Lords are shrewdly tanning the discontent of the laborers who cannot see that are carried with such energy that, it is said, the farmers are too poor to comply 40,000 men will be ready for disembarkwith their demand; indeed, they hope ment at Cairo and Alexandria in a week, to, obtain their alliance and assistance which force will include all arms of the serin the new crusade. But, no matter, the vice, but will be composed chiefly of marines time is coming when neither money nor arand blue-jackets. If half this number of men was in readiness a fortnight ago, it would mies can save this rotten thing called landlordism ; it may lift its head to-day, but the have done the business-if, indeed, it were greater will be its fall to-morrow. God has necessary to go to war at ali-whereas, now condemned it, and it must assuredly perish. 40,000 men may not be able to conquer Egypt, or reconquer it. But, although Glad-

THE series of murders committed in Ireland he is a timid statesman ; he shrinks from inlately will have the effect of hastening the Repression Bill through Perliament, for it | termeddling in foreign affairs except in the will weaken the power of the Irish national | way of conferences, which do not amount to party to obstruct, if it does not cause them to | much. It is true his chief strength CORRE opposition altogether. Those terrible is in the Radical wing of his crimes are truly disheartening, not to speak party, and the Radicals are averse to of the guilt attaching to them, as they tie war. Bright, and Chamberlain, and Dilke and Fawcett hold peace theories and univerthe hands of Parnell and his followers and tie their tongues as well. But it remains to sal brotherhood of man ideas which are not entertained by the Whigs and Tories, but it is be seen if repression will cause prevention. those latter who now have the public opinion It appears to an ordinary intelligence that of England with them, and the consequence the Government have now at their disposal is that the country is drifting into war in all the means necessary to suppress crime, spite of all the efforts of the peace party. The and still they do not suppress, and they canarrogant language of the dukes and earls who not until wholesale evictions are put a stop met last night to discuss the situation will to. For evictions are the fruitful mother of trighten Gladstone into war if he has agrarian outrages. Repression will but instill left any hesitation. They want war, tensify the feeling for revenge in the Ribbon bloody sanguinary war; they delight in gore lodges, which, according as fair constido those illustrious magnates, but they will tutional agitation is made illegal, are not fight themselves. Catch a duke in the increasing rapidly over the land. We may field in our days. The duke stays at home presume that when it was learned that it was like the sensible man he is, and collects his not the Marquis of Clanricarde-another rents, and if he is a Cabinet Minister draws Bourke by the way-who was assashis \$50,000 a year, while the poor devils of sinated the public in England will be less angry; the murder of a lord soldiers, who do not make war or cry for war go out and conquer, and is looked upon as far more heinous leave their bones to fertilize foreign lands, than that of ever so many agents and stewards. or if they do manage to escape return home The lords, however, manage to keep out of the country, as well they may, while any and obtain a large silver medal, worth at least number of agents are willing to do the work | two dollars, and if they lose a leg or an arm get a pension of thirty cents a day for life, of eviction for them at large salaries. The while the poor relations of the dukes are sent Marquis of Clanricarde owns 54,582 acres of to govern the country. It is no doubt an excellent system-for the dukes and their THE Manufacturers' Gazette, tracing cotton poor relations. So much for the dofrom the time it is planted until it reaches mestic side of the Egyptian quarrel; but the consumer in the form of manufactured there is also something to be said about

to the manor born, have to work at manual labor for a living. Singularly speaker — the first Commoner quotha; enough, Knownothingism, hid its diminish- and the Speaker ordered the deputy, Mr. Lyon ed head when it was most required, during the Playfair (what a misnomer), to suspend or period from the fall of Fort Sumter until the closing scene at the Appomatox Court de grace to Lee's army. When bayonets were glistening and bullets were flying the native American was well content to see the foreigner receiving his share-and more than his share—of the sort of doubtful honors that were going; but when peace returns it once more lifts its head and cries, " let none but Americans keep guard to night."

Knownothingism is about the most absurd and illogical thing we know of in this century and on this continent. There is an excuse for the Russian's jealousy of the Germans, who largely compose the bureaucracy of their country; but in the United States, where immigrants are absorbed almost as fast. as they arrive, it is pitiful in the extreme to ontertain the idea of excluding men of foreign birth from honors and emoluments in the State. Why, we are all either immigrants or the sons and grandsons of immigrants, or are descended from immigrants. According to the small soul of Knownothingism, a man—no matter how great his genius should take no part in affairs of State, except born in America. Surely Christopher Columbus never ventured his precious life in discovering this continent to allow these gentry to practice Knownothingism and exclude their betters from office.

And we observe there is a slight leavening of this same sentiment in Canada, though in a | time, Parliamentary Government in England milder form. Young men with but a small is a failure. quantity of brains, who happen to have been born in Canada and are unfortunate enough to obtain possession of an ephemeral newspaper, imagine it is good to raise a native Canadian cry. We clamor loudly for emigrants to settle our vast country and develope its resources, but when they come here they must not presume to aspire, Uh, no, the aspirations must be left to the native element. We are happy to be able to say that this doctrine is only laughed at by sensible men who remember what imported brains have done for this land of Canada, and what they will yet do before it has grown to the mighty nation marked out for her by destiny. All other things being equal-perfectly equal-it would be no great outrage on the feelings of the immigrant if a native Canadian were preferred to him in a conflict for office, but, as this equality is impossible, as there must be always a superiority, however slight, it is useless to set this down as a rule, and the best thing is, therefore, to support the best man, never minding his origin. We do not want Knownothingism in Canada, and It is doubtful if they do in the States.

THE REPRESSION BILL.

A sinister rumor comes from Egypt to the effect that Ferian emissaries are in that country working against English interests and stirring up native fanaticism against the great Western civilizer. There is, cf course, not a word of truth in this rumor, it emanates merely from a guilty conscience. the country. Those who originated it think it should be true for that the Fenians or any other body of Irishmen, no matter how moderate or how extreme, have a perfect right to inflict all the injury they can on the British Empire, on that Empire which has wrought such wee on the land of Ireland. An Englishman who rends the synopeis of the proceedings in Parliament, and does not acknowlege that Eugland is deserving of punishment for the infamy inflicted by her upon Ireland through her government and parliamentary representatives is more of a Chauvinist than a patriot. The disgrace in Egypt is bad enough, but the domestic diegrace is infinitely worse. A Government which is prepared to go to war to subserve the interests of a miserable lot of bondholders deserves compassion, but a Government which lends itself, which organizes a political intrigue of the vilest nature in order to defeat freedom of speech, and oppress an integral portion of the empire which is unfortunate enough to be under its rule, for such a Government there is no word in the Eoglish language of sufficient strength to characterize it. It lays a trap-does this great Imperial Government, over which presides a most Christian statesman,-it lays a trap for the Irish minority, so that it may expel them from the House, and it instructs the Speaker and the Chairman of the Committee to aid and assist in the intrigue. And what is more, oh shame! oh last vestige baptised, and afterwards received the Bacraof a new party in the States, having for its of the British constitution, both those officials consent to act as the tools of this shameless Government, thus destroying all confidence in the integrity of the Government, the must be native Americans; but it broadens the | Parliament, the Speaker and the Chairman. Time was when the two last officials, Speaker and Deputy Speaker, were far above suspicion_they are so no more. Gladstone has debauched them, they will in future be ranked whatsoever or offices in the State. The new as Government officials just like any other party carries with it the magnificent name of Secretary or Under Secretary of a bureau This is not the worst of it, bowever. Ever if the object to be achieved was a good one but, for all that, there are men throughout such an intrigue will be condemned by the Republic who, to subserve their own sel- | honest men. But the object is a had one, an fish ends or give vent to their narrow infamous one. It is the jurther oppression by this Christian Government of the Know-nothing times of thirty years ago which the chattering Gladstone is the men rose to the surface of politics and ob- head. The Irish members, taking advantage tained positions, on account of their native of the laws of Parliament by usage estab-Americanism, who would otherwise have lished, fought the dreadful bill by every legal never been heard-who, from lack of ability, means; they divided into relays so as to be would remain as obscure and as comtempti- able to fight the battle of their country, and, ble as they deserved to be under legitimate | though they were "few and faint," they were

was not to be. Gladstone ordered the Toner, Francis McMahon, James O'Shea.

expel the relay, so that the bill would pass which was to throw Ireland into the hands House, just after Sheridan had given the coup of informers and landlords. But whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Playfair blundered, and now the curtain lifts itself and reveals a singular tableau. It reyeals, through the stupid intriguing of Gladstone with the Speaker of the House of Commons, a number of lrishmen expelled from the House to which they were sent by their constituents, who lay in their beds, and. therefore, could not by any possibility be charged with obstruction. This wise Deputy Speaker bungled at home just as English diplomate are bungling abroad, but as we have said, the domestic is greater than the foreign disgrace. We can imagine how Canadians would feel during last session's debate on the Pacific Railroad if the Liberal members were expelled for obstruction, but we can hardly imagine what would happan if members were deprived of their rights to vote who had not obstructed at all, who cid not belong to the relay which was in the to hate the very sound of his name black list. An article would ap-now!" Such are the opinions more or less expressed by reasonable men pear in the Globe calling the child-

ren of Israel to their tents. Englishmen may hug themselves with the delusion that as Ireland is an exceptional country exceptional means must be resorted to against it, but this will not do, for once a precedent has been established it will be followed no matter who suffers. In the mean-

MONEY OBDERS.

A REDUCTION IN THE BATES TO COME INTO FORCE ON SATURDAY.

The various petitions to the Government to reduce the rate for money orders has been at length complied wilb, as will be seen by

the following particulars :---The new rates for money orders on England and Newfoundland come into force on Saturday, July 1st, and the rate of exchange is also reduced from \$48 90 to \$48 for the £10 sterling. The rate will be the same as on orders for the United States, and is lower than any of the rates which have been suggested. A new pattern of " order" also comes into use, superseding three others, and adapted for drowing on any country with which Canada has now, or may hereafter have, a rate of ex. change. Orders for all countries will be issued in "dollars and cents" only, and the conversion into foreign money will be effected at the chief office through which the outgoing relative advices pass. In like manner the English post office will convert orders on Canada into dollars and cents before leaving England, so that Canadian postmasters will be entirely relieved of the trouble of converting into and issuing orders in a foreign money, a duty which has been the cause of many errors whereby the public suffered. The following will illustrate the advantage which will result from this change in rates : At present to send home \$10 costs 20 cents, and the payer in England receives £2 0s 11d. After Saturday to send the same amount will cost only 10 cents, and the payer will get ± 2 1s ld, a total saving of 14 cents out of 20 cents, or say two-thirds off. Printed notices containing full information and tabler, together with examples, have been prepared, and will be at once placed in prominent places in the various post offices throughout

John Foley, Thomas Keenan, James O'Brien, and John O'Connor.

BISHOPS IN EXILE.

July 5, 1882,

Mgr. Borowski, Bishop of Zytomir, who has been exiled from his diocess to Perme, on the confines of Biberis, for no less than twenty years, has returned to his flock. Mgr. Borowski was consecrated Bishop thirty-four years ago. Three bishops are now in exile. Mgr. Felinski, Archbishop of Warsaw, Mgr. Krazinsky, Bishop of Wilns, and Mgr. Razwinski, coadjutor of Mgr. Felinski. The two first are at Wiatka, in Siberia; and Mgr. Rezwinski is at Astrakan. Fifteen new Polish Bishops will be appointed at the next Consistory; and it is to be hoped that the three exiled prelates will be speedily restored to their widowed dioceses.

THE GABIBALDIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

"Let all this fuss that they are making about Garibaldi woor itself out; it is harass ing its own cause, by being ridiculously exag. gerated," said a member of very advanced Liberal views, wearied to death by the meetings and the Capitol sittings, and the one absorbing topic of all the newspapers, and gossips, and demonstrations, and sham display of patriotism and enthusiasm the event has given rise to. "I worshipped and admired Garibaldi from my soul," said Duke Yorlonia, the Syndic, "but I am beginning in the face of the attitude and deeds or Garibaldians, who, indeed, find no opposition whatever to their views either from the Quirinal or Vatican, from King or Pope, from royalists or clericals, to suppress their very combative and aggressive way of publicly mourning their hero, and forcing the nation to mourn with them. King Humbert, who by Garibaldi's death sees a sharp thorn ever threatening to wound him torn from his very side, has adopted, under the circumstances. the most wise and diplomatic course of ac. tion. His was the first telegram of condolence to reach the family of the dead Republican; his the first order that every honor due to the dead should be rendered to his memory.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

the municipality, the authorities, have all followed the example of the throne, and hy putting themselves at the head of the movement and of the current popular feeling have wisely shielded themselves from all attack from Republicanism, and from being taxed by them as ungrateful and unpatriotic; and at the same time, stemming the tide of popular disorder, and perchance revolt, by putting themselves at the head of a dangerous party. which in reality they want to suppress, have effectually gone ahead of the situation-a very clever move indeed. 'Ine Vatican, on the other side, has discouraged anything that might be taken as a demonstration of satisfaction at the event, and, indeed, has desired the Catholic press to ignore the fact as much as possible, so that no umbrage might be taken on any pretext.

THE WEBER AND STEINWAY CONTRO-VERSY.

The United States papers devote much of their space to the controversy between Weber and Steinway.

In the case of Madame Gerster the correspondence, as far as published, conclusively proves that though the great prima donna did occasionly use a Steinway, she invariably gave the preference to Weber whenever she could procure one and not only Gerster but most of the other artists use only the Weber instruments in their public performances.

Since Trebar became the manager of the Steinway house he has been making great efforts to induce the leading vccaliets and pianists to use that piano; of course the contest, when there is any, is always between these two instruments, for at home and abroad these are acknowledged to be the representative planes of America. Neither Weber nor Steinway acknowledge any rivalry with the other makers, and in most of the contests Weber appears to be ahead of Steinway, both with the home and foreign artists :-- When the great vocalist Madam Gardini visited this country, Mr. Steinway with his agents were on the dock with an upright piano to present to her. This was enterprise, no doubt. But when the lady came across the gangway, and the sgents began reciting their presentation speech, there was an interruption. The lady, burning with gratitude, pressed her hand on her heart and said : "Ah! I am-a so sorree, Messieurs Stellway, but I half ze Weber grrande, he came-a to me at the Quarrantine." On which Mr. Steinway said to Trebar, " Well, I suppose we shall have to employ a tug like the Herald and intercept the steamers off Sandy Hock for no other way can we get shead of Weber." But this subterfuge would not avail for we all remember that when Sarah Bernhardt landed in New York she found in her hotel a beautiful cabine piano, the use of which was kindly tendered by the enterprising manufacturer, but what was his disappointment the next day to see a paragraph in the Herald stating that the great Sarah on the day after her arrival, had visited the warerooms of Weber on 5th avenne and ordered to her apartments a magnificant boudoir grand which had been engaged for her use before she left Paris. But though there is great rivalry between these two eminent makers, there does not appear to be any personal enmity. story of Weber and Steinway at the Centernial Exhibition illustrates this. Steinway's planos were all placed in position waiting for the arrival of the judges. Weber's on the contrary were all in confusion, his Centennial grands arrived too late on the ground, and he with a couple of his men were trying with all their might to get them on the platform, when he observed among the spectators the good-natured face of William Steinway-Weber immediately cried out, "Come, Bill, give us a hand," and a hearty cheer went up from the spectators as the grand Weber was rolled into position by the united (fiort) of the two great rivals. The Weber and Steinway planos are not nor have they ever been, rivals. In a me chanical sense there is positively little dilference between them. Both makers have achieved the utmost limits of perfection so far as durability and good workmanship are concerned. But, in respect to tone there can be no comparison between them. The Steinway planos doubtless possess great power and sonority, perhaps equal in this respect to Weber, but here the comparison ends. They cannot approach the Weber for purity, rich-At the general crdination in St. John ness and volubility-three qualification vocal organs of the highest order and calibre. Hence all the principal artists of the day pre-

blasphemy on his lips. Still he conducted himself with more decency than was expected, and met his doom with more firmness. Most criminals about to undergo capital punishment are prepared to go right to Heaven, without even the reparation of Purgatory, and Guiteau, though a man of education, belonged to that large class. He was swung into eternity while shouting "glory." He was dressed in his best, and it was while the death warrant was read he was giving his hair the last touch. Guiteau was an eccentric individual, but he was not crazy, except excessive vanity may be called such. He is gone, and there is one bad man the less In the world.

Arras much talking and many manifestations of distrust towards England the French Government, says the cable, inspired by associated press agents, have resolved to take part with England against Egpyt and, if necessary, to send 10,000 men to protect their common interests. But the cable does not tell us exactly whether France agrees to send them through love and affection for her ally or merely to prevent said ally taking the lion's share of the spoils, or perhaps settling permanently down on the banks of the Nile, for it is noteworthy, and well to be remembered, that when England takes hold of any place it is very hard to get her out, very hard indeed. See, for instance, how long she has stayed in Ireland, a country she went to civilize and Christianizs-heaven save the mark-and India and fifty other places where the tap of her drum is heard as it follows the sun in its course. She certainly withdrew from the United States, but it was only atter several strong hints were given her that her further stay would be inconvenient. So that now we may see real English and French Comptrollers in Egypt, Comptrollers with bayonets and such, instead of ledgers. But God help the Egyptians. -poor fellahs.

THERE are now on foot the two most formidable movements to crush the Irish tenants and the Irish people which have been yet organized. One is the and the other the combination among the

manipulation are adding something to the value of the product, and are thus fairly entitled to the recompense which the community grants them for their labors. The planter devotes his land and money to the tsansforming of seed into baled cotton; the cotton dealer and broker add wanted to one where it is demanded. The manufacturer effects a great advance by taking the raw material and working it up into fabrics ; the commission merchant and wholesale dealer do their part in distributing these fabrics and in finding profitable markets for them, while the retailer's useful service consists in supplying the people with the goods they need in convenient quantities. What

fabrics, finds that with one exception the vari-

and in the County of Galway.

niche does the speculator in cotton fill in this economy of industry? None. He produces nothing, he returns no equivalent for the wealth he takes from the community. The planter pays taxes on his land and others property required in his business, he finds employment for labor, he makes the establishment of manufactories for the production of cotton gins and other appurtenances for cultivating and caring for the staple possible. L'he cotton manufacturer likewise provides a means of living for many workmen, makes a market for building materiais and factory equipment, and does his share toward paying public expenses. The same with the dealer, who calls labor to his aid, and in other ways renders substantial benefit to the community. But the speculator can claim no such service, and yet last year 32,000,000 bales of cotton were bought and sold on "futures" in the New York stock exchange. Thus on purely speculative transactions the cotton crop of the country changed hands five or six times without the addition of anything to its value. This fact indicates the extent of speculative influence on business, and speaks stronger than any sermon of the magnitude of the evil.

CRIME IN ENGLAND.

According to statistics lately; furnished by the Recorder of London no less than 559 bodies have been fished up from the River Repression Bill of the Government Thames within the past five years, and those mostly women. This is more than a hundred prejudices, would undoubtedly welcome of Ireland by her petty tryants, alded great landowners, such as the Marquis | a year, and is pretty good even for a colossal of Ormond, the Marquis of Drogheda, the | city like London. What number of bodies Harquis of Waterford, Earl Fortescue and has been taken from the Mersey and other other descendants of the original robbers of rivers statistics do not say, but there the Irish soil. The combination is taking must be many. Some of these bodies are advantage of the repression and for those of persons who have committed suicide the military force at its disposal to recover | no doubt, but the marks in the greater number the power lost by the landjords, and the of cases show that murder had been comworld shall soon see such a terrible scene of mitted, and this is especially the case with political circumstances. It galls that class fearless still. They beat the enemies every eviction as will astonish as well as disgnat it. the females. The national crime of Eog- of men to see a German like Carl Schurz time in the intellectual combat; they were Late evictions will have been nothing in land is wife beating and wife murder. An in the Government, or an Irishman like now called upon to bear a physical at the College Monsignor Kirby gave the ton- ably superior to any other plano of the precomparison with what will take place Englishman who stands aghast at the shoot. Francis Kiernan in the Senate, while they, strain and they were ready. But it sure to Messers, Bartholomew Dalton, James sent age .- Spectator.

that 'l'urkey is at the bottom of the present troable and that Arabi Bey is at the top-80 to speak. Turkey, finding herself crumbling away, sought to recover Egypt, which was rapidly passing under European control, and has succeeded to the extent of driving the still further to the worth of the staple when English out of the country. The Constantithey remove it from a locality where it is not | nople conference is about to authorize Turkey to send a force to Egypt sufficient to hold the country, but to this England will not consent. She has immense interests there, bonds, and Suez Canals, and prestige, and she persists in going it alone. She will, therefore, have to fight Turkey and Egypt and all the forces at their command, including the Bedouins of the desert, who are good soldiers in their way. She is undertaking a tough job, and, as the late Mr. Guiteau said, "let her not forget it." France would, no doubt, go in with her, and, it she did, affairs would be all right, but France is mortally afraid that Bismarck is intriguing to drive her into an exhaustive war, and she refuses to be driven. After all, Alsace and Lorraine are dearer than Egypt. For the rest, no one knows what combination may arise. All that is clear is that Germany, Austria and Italy are averse to the pretensions of England.

the other or foreign side. Whom or what

will those forty thousand men have to fight.

It is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion

KNOWNOTHINGISM.

THE New York Sun publishes a short, but significant, letter in its issue of the 26th, purporting to come from one of the foundera platform something disagreeably akin to Knownothingism. As a matter of course, its candidates for President and Vice-President basis, or more correctly, though paradoxically speaking, narrows it by the proposition to exclude all foreign-born men from senatorial, congressional, or any other honor the Legion of the Knights of America. The

writer may be merely indulging in bombast, and support such a party. In

ROMAN EVENTS

[From correspondent of Catholic Times] HORRIBLE SACRILEGE AT NAPLES.

The Catholic citizens of Naples were piofoundly shocked on learning of the horrible eacrilege which was committed on Thursday, the 8th inst., while the feast of Corpus Christi was being solemnly commemorated in the Church of the Roseviello in the Largo al Carita. A miscreant whose name has not transpired, but who is described as being about thirty years of age, mingled among those who went up to the altar rails in order to receive Holy Communion, and having received the Sacred Host between his impious lips, spat it out on the floor. Those of the congregation who had witnessed this dreadful act immediately surrounded the wretch, and were with some difficulty induced to forego their intention of dealing out summary justice on the spot. He was ultimately handed over to the sacristan, to be given in charge of the police, but on leaving the church two young men, who stood outside the building, set upon the sacristan and compelled him to release the perpetrator of the sacrilege, who, there is reason to believe, is a frequenter of the "Evangelical Conference," in the Piazza Cavour, the emissaries of which. failing to attract Catholics to their meetings, have resort to every means by which they may outrage the religious feelings of the pop. ulace. The Sacred Host was ploked up by a priest and burned, in accordance with the instruction of the Bitual.

FOUR ANGLICAN CONVERTS

made on Sunday, the 4th inst. their solemn abjuration of heresy at Verona in the presence of the Bishop. They were conditionally ment of Confirmation and approached Holy Communion. Their names are Jane Emily Venables, aged 62, who was born in Carnarvon, England, and is the widow of the late Baron di Gastein; and Emly, Harriet and Olgs, her daughters. The relations between THE HOLY SEE AND THE EUROPEAN FOWERS

are slowly, but none the less surely, progressing towards a satisfactory settlement, and the admirable manner in which the negotiations, often of a very delicate character, "re being carried on, reflect the highest credit on the wisdom, prudence, and icresight of the present occupant of the chair of Peter. Commenting on the present situation a leading Roman journal says :- "Full of confidence. we shall continue the good fight, sustained by the conviction that, though it may not be given to us to see the complete triumph of truth, and justice, and morality in the world, our children at least will reap the fruits of our andeavours."

THE IRISH COLLEGE.

Lateran on the 3rd inst., the following stu- which combined give us that distinct and dents from the Irish College were ordained : perfect articulation, which one only hears in -Priests; Revs. Bernard Geraghty and O'Farrall for the diocese of Ardagh, and Rev. James Egan for the diocese of Waterford, for the Weber planos for their public per Sub Deacou: Rev. Robert O'Dempsey, of the diocese of Ferns. Minor Orders: Mr Patrick Treys of the diocese of Dublin and Mr Ivers of the diocese of Dublin; and Mr. | lights and shades of expression in so remain Luke Plunket, of Ardagh. On the same day able a manner as to make them incompar

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

July 5, 1882 د معمود المراجع ال المراجع معرف المعردين أن GUITEAU

Execution of the Assassin, Guiteau-His last Moments on Earth-The Law Vindicated-Blasphemous Utterances of the Doomed Wretch-His Dying Speech-Scenes and Incidents.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 9.45 a.m. - Guiteau night not sleeping more than 20 minutes at a time. Towards morning he fell into a sounder sleep from sheer expansion. He rose a few minutes after five and breakfasted bring dinner at eleven promptly. Rev. Mr. rose and held a conversation on religious subprisoner again. The latter made a request for with the Warden to have the trap spring as soon after twelve as possible. He also expressed considerable anxiety lest some accident should occur, and insisted that Hicks should see the scaffold and appurtenances all in a proper and safe condition. After Guiteau had disposed of these matters he read a poem composed by himself which he calls

" SIMPLICITY OR RELIGIOUS BABY TALK." After reading it aloud he attempted to sing it, but broke down in the effort, which would have appeared ridiculous if the occasion had been less solemn. Guiteau then talked some "I can go through this ordeal without weepam nearer the other world. I hold to the idea that God inspired me." Guiteau subsequently asked that in his books all complimentary remarks about President Arthur and his administration be eliminated." Then prayer on the scaffold, saying that he (Guitesu) would then read his

FAVORITE &CBIPTURAL PASSAGE,

the Tenth Chapter of John, and offer prayer on his own account. Then he intended, he said, to read his poem "Simplicity." He desired to have the execution so arranged that just as he uttered the last word the drop should be sprung. John W. Guiteau arrived at the juil at nine o'clock and was followed in a few minutes by Warden Crocker. These two, with Hicks, had a consultation as to the disposition of the body. At 9:15 the prisoner came into the corridor and exercised for filteen minutes. He walked very briskly, making it rather difficult for the guards to keep pace with him. Guiteau generally has taken exercise in his shirt and drawers, but this morning he wore a pair of dark pants and had a bandkerchief tied lonsely about his neck. The scene about the jail this morning was unique. The office of the jall has been given completely up to a large corps of newspaper reporters, who are scribbling away on every table, window sill and every projection that offers rest for paper. Many reporters remained all night. The private office of the Warden has been transformed into a telegraph office, and befote nine o'clock eight instruments were clicking a merry accompaniment to the

GLOOMY PREPARATIONS

going on inside the jall. At nine there was a constant stream of persons into the jall. The scene outside was like some great gais occasion ; some colored men had erected booths from which they dispensed lemonade, cakes and other refreshments to the weary and thirsty people who began before nine to assemble in the road in tront of the jail. Mounted messengers speeding to and from the clty, and carriages bringing visitors to and from the jail, kept a continued cloud of dust hovering over the road that winds through the wide common between the jail and the city. At ten o'clock Guitean expressed a desire to take a bath. A large tub was taken into his cell. No one but the death watch was with him. Guiteau nervously disrobed and planged into the bath quite apparent to the guard watching his every movement that his object in asking for the bath was to simply obtain some employment which might distract his thoughts from the contemplation of his

now on duty inside the jail. Shortly before eleven o'clock Guiteau called for paper, and for twenty minutes busied himself making a copy of his prayer upon the scaffold. As his bands will be pinioned, Hicks will hold the manuscript while Guiteau reads. Now he is employed and he appears much calmer, and is rapidly completing the work of writing in

a large round, legible hand. At eleven, contrary to general expectations. MRS. SCOVILLE ARBIVED

at the jail and besought admission ; she apwas very restless during the latter part of the peared to be laboring under great excitement. Crocker declined to admit her unless the prisoner specially requested it. John W. Guiteau in the Rotunda was informed that his sister was outside, and at first started to go to heartily at 6.30, eating steak, eggs, potatoes her, but after a moment's hesitation decided and other dishes. When the cook took his not to irterfore; saying: "I will leave the breakfast into his cell Guiteau told him to whole matter with Crocker." Guiteau has not been informed of his sister's presence, as Hicks, who remained at the jail all night, it is believed he would not desire to was called into the cell soon after the prisoner have her present. His great desire Low seems to be that there shall be no scene, jects with him. At eight Hicks saw the and that his programme will be carried out without interruption or incident to detract a bath and asked Hicks to go and see the from the herois picture he believes he is about scaffold. Guiteau desired him to arrange to present. A large crowd of newspaper corfrom the herois picture he believes he is about respondents about the gate leading into Guiteau's corridor could see nothing except the wooden door which screens Guiteau's cell from view. Now and then a guard uppeared at the door and sent a message to the warden. At such times those at the gate got a view of the table in the corridor and the chair on which the

DEATH WATCH SAT.

After Guiteau finished copying his prayer, he began to dress, putting on a pair of navy blue trowsers. At 10.30 the guard came out of the door and said : "He is ready for the doctime about his fature. He remarked that his tor now and wants the flowers to come." heart was tender. "I don't think," he said, Another guard took the message, hurried off and soon returned with Hicks, who went into ing, not because of any great weakness, for the cell. Guiteau was then reported apthe principle in me is strong, but because I parently very composed. After a short conference with the Warden, John W. Guiteau went outside the jail to see his sister. He found her in great excitement bordering upon hysteria, but he soon calmed her and dissusded her from the attempt to gain adhe presented to Hicks the books that had mission. She acknowledged the propriety been companions of his lonely hours. He of such a course, but said she could not postold Hicks he wanted him to offer the first sibly remain in the city during all the wretched hours of the morning. She brought with her the flowers Guiteau asked for, and they were taken to the prisoner. Mrs Scoville also brought a handsome floral cross and anchor. At five minutes past twelve Crocker read

THE DEATE WARRANT

was read to Guiteau in his cell. The only persons present were Crocker, the deputywarden, Rush and Hicks. Mrs. Scoville will be permitted to view the remains, and place the floral offering upon the coffin.

11.35 a.m.-While Hicks was in the cell Guiteau made some request as to the execution, and having copied his prayer, poem and writings tore up the originals. He sent for the juil boot black and gave him his shoes to shine for the last time. Dinner was brought and he ate much of it with a relish. The dinner consisted of a pound of broiled steak, fried potatoes, four slices of toast and a quart of coffee, of which very little was left. Hicks when he came out of the cell said the prisoner had not the slightest fear.

12.25 p.m.-The death procession has just started for the gallows.

Guiteau is ready for the last formality and he commits himself to God with utmost confidence. I think he will show some emotion because the nervous strain is so great. Drs. A. E. MacDonald of New York, Francis Laing of Washington, who served as an ex-

pert on the trial, have arrived. It is understood the autopsy will be performed by these physicians, as agreed upon by a friend of the assassin's, and afterwards the brain will be removed for further examination.

12.35 p.m.-Guiteau is now reading his rewell

hind him. Jones took a position on the north side of the warden, and Crocker took a position at the southeast corner of the strusture. There was a slight delay while 250 or more spectators were pushing through the hall from the, Rotunda to the corridor at the lower end, at which the gallows were placed. Guiteau, after glancing at the crowd, looked at the beam overhead and quickly surveyed all the dread paraphernalia. As soon as the crowd entered Crocker waved to them to uncover, and

ALL HEADS WERE BARED.

Rev Dr Hicks then prayed. During the prayer Guiteau stood with bowed head, and as Hicks opened the Bible Guiteau, in firm tones, said : " I will read a selection from the tenth chapter of Matthew, 28th to 41st verse He then read in a clear. inclusive." strong voice and good Intonation, showing little, if any, nervousness. Hicks then produced the manuscript prepared by the prisoner this morning and held it before him while Guiteau read. While Hicks was arranging the manuscript Guiteau exhibited slight nervousness and moved several times from one foot to the other. He soon recovered composure and said: "I am now going to read to you my

LAST DYING PRAYER.

He then read in a loud tone, with distinct and deliberative emphasis, the following: My Dying Preyer on the Gallows .- Father, now I go to Thee and Saviour I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do and I am only too happy to go to Theo. Tho world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it. Thou knowest Thou didst inspire Garfield's removal, and only good has come from it. This is the best evidence that inspiration came from Thee, and I have set it forth in my book that ail may read and know Thou, Father, didst inspire the act for which I am now murdered. This government and nation by this act, I know, will incur Thy eternal enmity as did the Jews by killing Thy Man, my Saviour. Retribution in that case was quick and sharp, and I know Thy divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its government and its newspapers toward me will justify Thee in cursing them. I know Thy divine law of retribution is inexorable, I, therefore, predict this nation will go down in blood, and that my murderers, from the Executive to the hangman, will go to hell. Thy laws are inexorable. Oh! Thou Supreme Judge, wee unto the men that violate Thy laws, only weeping and gnashing of teeth awaits them. The American press has a large bill to settle with Thee, righteous Father, for their vindictiveness in the matter; nothing but blood will satisfy them, and now my blood be on them and this nution and its officials. Arthur,

THE PRESIDENT IS & COWARD AND AN INGRATE. His ingratitude to the man that made him and saved his party from overthrow has no parallel in history; but Thou, righteous Father, will judge him. Father, Thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me, and now I go to Thee, Saviour, without the slightest ill-will toward any human being.

FAREWELL YE MEN OF EARTH.

At several points the assassin half paused and endeavored to impart increased emphasis to the words by a peculiar facial ex-pression so often noticed during the trial, when he was angered at something. Thia peculiarity was noticeable when he alluded to Arthur and when he declared the nation would go down in blood. When he finished reading he again surveyed the crowd and said in a firm voice : "I am now going to read some verses intended to indicate my feelings at the moment of leaving this world. If set to music they may be rendered effective. The idea is that of a child babbling to bis mamma and his papa. I wrote it this morn-ing about 10 o'c'ock." He then commenced to chant these verses in a doleful style :--

AFTER THE EXECUTION. THE AUTOPSY-APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD AS-

BASSIN-THE BRAIN DISCOVERED TO BE IN A NORMAL CONDITION. WASHINGTON, June 30 .- The brain was

ounces. The heart weighed a little over nine ounces, and was healthy, as were all the other internal organs. Dr. McWilliams, one of the physicians, said there was nothing abnormal about the brain as far as he could see. Its weight, according to Dr. McWilliams, was 491 ounces. All the physicians were agreed that there were lpmpbre in the brain and and hardening of the dura mater. Bliss said there were many points showing good healthy mental and physical development. The features of the dead assassin were pallid and composed, and about the mouth was considerable moisture. The crowd was allowed to view the remains. John W. Guiteau fanned his dead brother's face to keep away the flies. During the execution he stood just within the line of officers at the bottom of the steps of the scaffold. The scafold was soon filled with curious people. At 1.40 p. m. the lid of the coffin was put in place. The body was borne to the jail chapel, where the physicians who were to make the antopsy were assembled. Guiteau, just before the trap was sprung, dropped a piece of paper given him by the Warden as a signal that he was ready. John W Guiteau said : " I am glad the execution is over. We will bury him here in the jail where he will be safe." The body will lie buried a few yards from the gallows. Guiteau, when he came into the rotunda from the cell, looked calm and collected, but very pale. The arms were pinioned behind; he held his head erect aud gazed upon the crowd without flinching. He wore a black suit. Instead of a collar he had a handkerchief thrown loosely about his neck. Those who expected distressing scenes wore disappointed. Guiteau walked firmly through the rotunda and the crowd. stumbled on one of the steps of the scaffold, but recovered immediately. When he began to read his voice was loud and firm. He gave the words now and then a sort of sing-

ing inflection like a teacher reading a hymn. Mrs. Scoville decided not to view the remains this afternoon. She has returned to the city. TTENTON, N J, June 30.—A salute was fired here upon the announcement that Guiteau was hanged.

We ask the attention of our readers to the

testimonials frequently appearing in this paper, regarding the efficacy of "Burdock Blood Bitters," as a remedy for Scrufula, diseases of the Blood, Liver. etc; it seems to do good work, and we are informed the sale is increasing.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE-FORMA TION OF SUB-COMMITTEES.

A meeting of the Citizen's Committee was held in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Alex. Mc-Gibbon occupied the chair, and there were present Messrs J S Shearer, Theo Lyman, Angus Grant, David Guthrie, A C Hutchison. C F Sise, Wm Wilson, A M Perkins, John Horne, R Ibbotson, R Fulton, B Tansey, Thos Robin, M P Ryan and a number of others. The minutes of the previous meeting were

ead and confirmed. A letter from Mr. Hugh Graham was read. regretting that his engagements would pre-

vent him from taking any active part in the work this year. The CHAIBMAN then read the following re-

port of the sub-committees appointed to draft lists for the officers and various sub-committees for the approval of the meeting :---For President-David Morrice. For Vice-Presidents-A Desjardins, M

and W Clendinneng. For Treasurer-J Coristine. For Hon Secretaries-W R Salter and H

Ewing, Hon Peter Mitchell, I H Stearns, J S

Shearer, J M Kirk, W Wilson, C J Alloway,

V S, J M M Duff, Geo Sumner, Geo W Sadler.

GAMES AND SPORTS.

PIONS, ETC .

Wm Angue, J P Whelan, H Benugrand, F Houde, A Tasse, MP, Theo Lyman, G R

Prowse, John Porteous, M C Mullarky, J C

Watson, I H Stearns, Gilman Cheney, G B

MILITARY DISPLAY,

HORSE JUMPING.

O'Brien, B J Coughlin, J R Hutchins, A Des-

jardins, M P, Dr McEachran, W O'Brien, A M

effort be made to provide evening entertain-

be named at a later date. They also recom-

mend that the same plan be carried out this

year as was adopted last year as regards quor-

The report was adopted on motion of Mr.

. C. Hutchison, seconded by Mr. B. Tansey.

After a brief discussion on routine busi-

ness, Mr. Robin announced that their firm.

necessary leather belting free as in former

Mr Sise said that the Bell Telephone Com-

manication between the office and grounds.

All these offers were received with ap-

plause, the chairman expressing the hope

that the generous example set by the gentle-

of a clork were left to the secretary.

ums and the payment of moneys.

Hon A W Ogilvie, John Urawiord, James

Cols Stevenson, Bond, Whitehead, Gardner.

was dwelt upon. These questions, however, were left over for consideration at a inture meeting: On motion of Mr. Thos. Robin, seconded

by Mr. M. P. Ryan, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Colson for his services as secrefound in a normal condition, and weighed 49 tary pro tem, after which the meeting adjourn d.

> COMMENCEMENT DAY AT HOCHE-LAGA.

Could a visitor have penetrated the grand eception room of Hochelaga Convent on last Tuesday, he would have beheld a scene of animation, whose cause might be easily divined. Vacation had glided in, and with rosy fingers was holding up to view the first of her panoramic beauties. Airy draperies festooned the ball, forming a frame-work for nearly two hundred girlish faces, now glowing with pleasant anticipation. Here and there banners, bearing the device of the Sacred Heart, recalled the recent visit of the Baron de Charette. To the strains of an overture by Suppe, executed on eight planes, his Reverence N Z Lorrain, V G., ontered, and advanced to the place of honor. He was accompanied by the Chaplain, Rev. J O Caisse, Rev. Father Bouringal, O M I., and Rev D Laporte, Pastor of Long Point. Then began the quiet, but impressive distribution of prizes. Six young ladies received graduating honors. In the English course, Misses Nellie McCarty of Boston, Mass ; Sarah McCarthy of Prescott, Ont; and Addie Carroll of Brooklyn, L1; and in the French course, Misses Malvina de Lorimier, Corinne Genereux and Malvina Sicotte, all of Montreal. The first prize bestowed, was one presented by the Reverend Vicar-General to the young lady who had most excelled in exterior modesty and well-bred simplicity of manner. Miss Nellie McCarty was the favored recipient, and her merit was acknowledged by the applause of He her schoolmates.

Next came the gold medals for religious instruction. These are the object of much emulation among the pupils; to obtain one the pupil must be irreproachable in conduct, pious, and well instructed in her religiou, able to defend it if necessary. Four were awarded, the fortunate candidates being the Misses Addie Carroll, Malvina Sicotte, Sarah McCarthy and Malvina de Lorimier.

The following honors were then bestowed 1st medallion awarded to Miss M E Mc-Govern ; 2nd to Miss F Balliarge.

RIEBONS OF MERIT.

First ribbon to Miss M Greene, 2nd to Misses A McGlinn and M Mahoney, 3rd to Misses B Harris and C Poulin, 4th to Misses M Tomoney and M Walsh, 5th to Misses G Morache and T Byxbee, 6th to Misses L Mc. Kenna and L Crummey, 7th to Misses L Stilon aud E McDougall, 8th to Misses C Tourville and R Wheeler, 9th to Misses K Gibney and L Boyle, 10th to Misses Bloxham and D Quintal, 11th to Misses M Lacoste and G Devlin, 12th to Misses J Divver and F Carroll, 3th to Misses L Gallagher and K Harkins, 4th to Miss F Tremblay, 15th to Mise A Archambault.

Misses Ella McGovern and Corinne Poulin were next called forward to receive gold McGovern also received a silver medal for French

Miss Malvina Sicotte then advanced and read in a pleasing manner the valedictory in French.

The Reverend Vicar General responded in a few well onnean words. He congratulated the pupile on their simple, u. offected and easy deporte no, as well as on the success their revenus attested. "You are victors," said be, "in a noble strile, that of conque ing ignorance, and in a combat still more glurious, the struggle of good over evil in the quiet kingdom of your own hearts. I have visited the upper hall, wherein are displayed the various evidences of your skill in manual labor. They prove that your deft fingers

OBITUARY.

Joachim Raff, the German composer and planist, is dead.

William S. King, Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers, died recently in Boston, Mass.

Jno James Nesbitt, shipbuilder, of Quebec, died suddenly on the evening of the 27th Jane of spoplexy.

Narcisse Vogre, died suddenly at his residence in St. Johns enharbs, Quebec, on the evening of June 29th.

Dr. Robert H: Wright died in St. Johns, Que., on the night of June 28th, aged 69 years. He practiced his profession in St. Johns for 45 years.

Robert Henry, brother of Judge Henry, of Helifax, died suddenly in Antigonish on June 30th of inflammation of the bowels. He was 62 years of age .

Mr. Donald G. Campbell, of Woodville, Ont., fell dead in the St. James' Hotel, Toronto, on the evening of June 27th. He had been suffering from hemmorhage of the lungs.

The body of Mr Moss, late editor of the Manitoba Free Press, arrived in Toronto on Monday night, and was burled yesterday. The deceased was a brother of the late Chief Justice Moss, and the funeral was largely attended.

The funeral of Monseigneur Cazeau took place at Levis yesterday morning with imposing religious ceremonies. The Archbishop, clergy, and a large concourse of people were present. The remains were interred in Notre Dame Church.

Thomas Myler has just died at St Bazile, county of Portneuf, at the advanced age of 100 years and 5 months. The deceased was a master builder under the Imperial Government for a period of twenty-six years, and erected the forts and Martello towers at Duncannon, county of Wexford. Ireland, his native place, a great portion of the time being under the supervision of the late Col Durnford, Royal Engineers. The deceased landed in Quebec fifty years ago.

ALARMING BR. ACCIDENT NEAR LONG BRANCH.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL OTHERS FATALLY INJURED.

LONG BRANCH, June 29. --- While an express train, leaving Long Branch at 8 o'clock this morning, was crossing the bridge over a branch of the Shrewsbury River, near Little Silver Station, the ralls spread and four passenger coaches, smoking car and parlor car left the track and ran over the ties of the bridge tearing them to pieces. The cars kept on the bridge until the train was half way across when four passenger conches and the smoking car went over into the river with a terrible crash, and landed on their sides in four test of water. The cars were full of passengers. The scene that followed beggars description. An unknown man from Ocean Beach was taken out dead. One hundred were hurt more or less. Demorest, of the firm of Demorest & Co, Read street, New York, was badly injured at the base of the skull. He will die. B Garrison, son of Commodore Chas K Garrison, wes terribly burt in the chest. Chas W Woodruff, Newark, and J medals, the one for success in French, the Mitchell, of Scranton, Robert Robertson, an other in English Conversation. Miss Lizzle Iron merchant of New York, and a grocer named Edison, of Branchport, are also seriously hurt. James Brooks, of the Brooks and Dickson theatre troupe, New York, had his collar bone broken. Morris H Brown, a son of the Superintendent of the Erie Ballway, received a severe blow on the head and his back is injured. C J Fox, of Richmond, Va., had his hand crushed. James E Malley, 202 Broadway, New York, was badly crushed and cannot recover. Physicians from the neighboring towns have been summoned. Chas Foster, fireman of the engine pulled ex-President Grant out of the smoking car.

Grant was not injured. LONG BRANCH, JUDO 29. - A dead man been identified as James L Bradley, prod dealer, New York; Mr Demorest, 162 Hea

APPROACHING DEATH.

He evinced increased nervousness and his uncertain movements, distrait manner and marked tremour in tones when he attempted to speak, impresed the guard with the belief that he is repidly weakening. Some of the jail officials express the opinion that he will be unable to control his emotion when the dreaded moment arrives, and even if he does not completely break down and make a scene he will be unable from nervous excitement to carry out the programme upon the scaffold which he has appounced.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 10.45 .- The rotunda was thrown open at 10 o'clock, and the newspaper men at once flocked in. There were few other people there except the juil guards and squads of artillery men upon the high steps leading to the scaffold. Early this morning the prisoners in the part of the jail overlooking the court where the gallows stands were all removed to other quarters, and all the prisoners locked in their cells to prevent them seeing what was going on. At nine o'clock the jail officers had a sort of rehearsal of the part they had to play in the execution, for the purpose of chiefly testing the appliances of the gallows. A bag of sand weighing 160 pounds was attached to the noose; the trap was sprung by means of a trigger rope, which passed into one of the cells of the north wing.

THE ROPE ON THE ECAFFOLD

stood the test well. At 10 Hicks and Jno, W. Guitesu went with Crocker to the scaffold, with a number of the guards. John W. ascended the steps, handled the rope, and carefully inspected all the fixtures above and below the platform. Many messages arrived at the jail this morning from different parties. A telegram from New York asks if the sender could obtain possession of Guiteau's body to exhibit it for the benefit of the. Young Men's Christian Association. Hicks paid no attention to the message.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION

to the scaffold was agreed upon this morning, and is as follows:-Warden and one of his officers, followed by Hicks; then the prisoner in charge of guards, Drs. Coleman and Woodward behind them, and Jones, Hudron, Johnson and Crocker (jail officers), the latter being the brother of the Warden. At ten o'clock 70 polloemen, under Oaptain Vernon and Lieuts Boteler, Guy and Austin arrived at the jail and were posted along the roadway outside the building in addition to the regular jail guard. All the available

THE DROP FELL

at 12.40 pm. The physicians selected one Lamb, who made the autopsy of the President; Sampson and Hartigan, the asputy coroner are here. Laing expects to thoroughly examine the prisoner's eyes. 12.45 p.m.-The crowd outside the jail eaving. The prisoner is hanged. The leaving.

crowd are shouting so loudly that it is impossible to hear voices inside the jail office. Guiteau's neck was broken by the fall and not a movement of the limbs or body was detected.

DEATH WAS INSTANTANOUS.

Just before 12 John W. Guiteau said he felt cheerful as far as his brother was concerned, believing it to be better for him to die than live. He said no one felt keener anguish than he himself that the crime was committed He believed his brother would show himself brave and would vindicate his idea of patriotism. His life was worthless, said John, and I think this is a most fitting end to a checkered, insane career. He believed his brother would be happy, and owing to his demented condition would be forgiven in the next world. He thought his brother would be happier in death than in life, and if he could he would not ask to have him reprieved. Shortly before 12 Guiteau seemed

BREAK DOWN COMPLETELY

and burst into tears and sobbed hysterically. Hicks fanned and vainly tried to calm him. At half-past 11 o'clock preparations were begun to be made for the execution ; at 11.50 a detachment of artillery was formed on the east side of the Rotunda and brought muskets to parade rest. At that time about 250 people were in the Ro-Hicks was with the prisoner tunda. engaged in prayer. Guiteau showed great nervoueness, and appeared greatly startled when he heard the rattle of the muskets on the stone floor of the Rotunda; from that moment Guiteau appeared to be thoroughly overcome with emotion; he wept freely, and seemed to be in great auguish. The autopsy will be performed at 2 o'olock in the chapel of the jail. The scene in the Rotunda while waiting for the prisoner was one long to be remembired; the soldiers were drawn up on one side, the spectators facing them on the

other After the death warrant was read the prisoner became much composed. Turning away began to brush his hair with his old apparent swagger and sang froid. At 12 20 the steam whistle blowed at the workhouse near the jall. Two minutes later the iron gates at the end of the corridor clicked. The warthe end of the corridor clicked. den appeared, and a moment later Guiteau ; the latter's face was pallid and the muscles about the mouth moved nervously. There were no other signs of faltering. The pro-cession moved quickly to the scaffold. Guiteau ascended twelve somewhat steep steps with as much steadiness as could be expected from a man whose

ARMS WERE TIGHTLY PINIONED

behind. At the last step he faltered a moment, but was assisted by two officers. Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop, facing to the front of the scaffold. Cupmen of Bittery O and the Second U. S. Ar-tain Coleman' stood upon his right, Robert the story of an attempt tillery, commanded by Lieut Crawford, are Strong upon his left, and Dr. Woodward be. Guiteau is unfounded.

Hutchison.

Wm Farrell.

Dougall.

Field Battery.

B Tansev.

vears.

otners.

I am going to the Lordy,

I am going to the Lordy,

I am so glad ;

I am so glad; I am going to the Lordy,

Glory hallelujab, glory hallelujab, I am going to the Lordy, I love the Lordy with all my soul.

Glory Hallelujab, And that is the reason I am going to

the Lordy, Glory Hallelujab, Glory Hallelujab,

I am going to the Lordy. Here Guiteau's voice failed and he bowed

is head and broke into sobs, but rallied a little and went on with the chant :---

I saved my party and my land,

Glory Hallelujsh.

But they have murdered me for it. And that is the reason I am going to the

Lordy. Glory Hallelujah! Glory Hallelujah!

I am going to the Lordy.

Alex M Perkins. Here again his feelings overcame him and PRINTING, ADVERTICING, TRANSPORTATION, EXCURhe leaned his head on Hicks' shoulder, and

sobbed pitifully; still he went on) I wonder what I will do when I get to the Lordy.

I guess I will weep no more When I get to the Lordy. Giory Hallelnjah!

(The prisoner again wept bitterly, and then with quivering lips, mournfully went on.) I wonder what I will see

When I get to the Lordy. I expect to see most splendid things Beyond all earthly conception

When I am with Lordy. Glory Hallelvjah

(raising his voice to the highest pitch he could command), Glory Hallelujah

I am with Lordy.

Hicks gave Guiteau the final benediction and farewell, saying "Good Father be with thee and give thee peace for ever more."

The attendants then pinioned his legs, and adjusted the noose about his neck. Strong placed the black cap over his head, Guiteau calling out loudly

"GLORY, GLORY, GLORY, "LORY."

Instantly the spring was touched, and the drop fell at 12:40. Guiteau swung around in the sir. The body turned partly sround, but there was not the slightest perceptible movement of the limbs. When the drop fell some persons inside the jall yelled, a thousand people outside hurrahing. There was a general onslaught by the populace upon the door, and the officers were unable to withstand it. Hundreds of people crowded into the office, and there was a terrible crash at the doors. For forty seconds after the drop fell the body was motionless. Then there was a slight motion of the shoulders and legs due to muscular contraction. Three minutes after the drop fell, the body was lowered to be examined by the physiclans, and it was decided that the action of the heart for fourteen minutes was heard and fluttered two minutes longer. After the body had hung with feet touching the ground for over half an hour, it was lowered into the coffin. The physician decided that the neck was broken. Warden Orocker states that the story of an attempt to convey polson to REPRESENTATIVES TO THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

were not idle, even it. time of recreation. David Morrice, M P Ryan, A A Trottier, J But all your work was not there, A Cantlie, Jas Stewart, Thomas Robin, A C and I am happy to congratulate you on learning that it has clothed the trembling forms of God's poor. In this you have truly shown your smbitton to become imitators of the FINANCE AND CANVASSING. H A Nelson, J Coristine, D Morrice, Robert Benny, J P Cleghorn, A Ewan, V Hudon, Hon A W Oglivie, A Robertson, R White, A A Trottier, A McGibbon, A Desjurdine, M P, M tells us, is from atar. May you continue thus, and ever practice the benevolence which has crowned your youth in this abode of peace." H Gault, M P, G W Stephone, M P P, R B Angus, J J Curran, M P, Jas McShane, M P P, C J Coursol, M P, L O Taillon, M P P, S A

After a few other remarks, in which the Reverend Father extelled that simplicity and modesty which his prize was intended to encourage, he withdrew with his Reverend Culleagues, and another bright page in Convent life had closed forever.

OBDINATIONS.

Thos Robin, Angus Grant, D A Brown, R D McGibbon, F Colson, David Guthrie, R Thomas, Hugh Becket, W Wilson, W W His Lordship Mgr. Fabre held an ordination at St. Peter's Church, on Visitation street. Ogilvie, B Tansey, Peter Fulton, A Buntin, R last week, when the following gentlemen S White, C F Sise, Jas Harper, John Hood, were ordained priests :- Rev. Messrs, A. . Archambault, J. Graton, P. Langlois, L. J. Leverque, A. M. Martin, all of Montreal Diocess, and J. Laporte, Cong. S. V. B Thomas, R White, J Coristine, J Stewart

THE LACROSSE MATCH ON DO MINION DAY.

THE CHAMPION REDS VS. THE EMAMBOOKS.

Burland, C O Perrault, John Horne, J R The Cornwall Island Indians and the Shamrocks entered the field punctually on Saturday afternoon notwithstanding the heavy rain which never ceased falling. It had been Campbell, Onimet, Oswald, McArthur : Mejor announced that there would be "no postpone-Nott, Ald Hood, John Smith, Ald Mooney, J J Arnton, F E Gliman, A Prevost, Msjor Davidson, Dr C J Alloway, Lieut Hall of the ment," a fact which brought a number of spectators to witness the match. The teams were composed of the same players whose names were given in previous issues. The "reds" were soon found to be well up in the game, and they presented a very strong front to the champions. In the two first games the Shamrocks put in some very rapid and decisive play, which resulted in their winning the first game in one minute and the Cassils, Hon P Mitchell, Jonathan Hodgeon, J O Turgeon, J K Ward, W Clendinneng, W Wilson, A McGibbon, C J Alloway, V S, and second in one minute and a half. The Indians, however, resolved that there would be The sub-committee would suggest that an no third repetition of such quick work; they brought all their coolness, endurance and skill into play, and fought the Snamrocks in a ments and attractions of some kind, in the masterly manner until they scored their first city. A committee for such purposes could game in 36 minutes. The contest was beginning to get exciting, and during the fourth game the struggle was one of the finest witnessed for some time; it was a real tug of war, both teams playing for all they were worth. The Reds again came out ahead, putting the ball through the goals after 20 minutes of magnificent play. Both teams Messre Robin & Sadler, would give all the now stood equal, and what the result would be became a matter of serious debate and of much doubt. The fifth game was started. but after 10 minutes' play the referee called pany would put up telephones. Mr. Angus Grant offered to establish telegraph com-"time" as the hour named to stop the play had arrived. The match was consequently declared a draw, and the contest was brought to a close with the rain still falling.

"Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry' men named would be followed by many has long been a highly popular remedy for summer complaints. Messrs, T. Milburn & The hiring of an office and the engagement Co., Toronto, are the proprietors of both pre-Some discussion took place as to the adparations, and they inform us that during the visability of fireworks, torpedo explosion, etc, last three months they have sold over 25,000 and the desirability of evening attractions' bottles of their "Burdock Bloed Bitters."

street, New York, dead ; President Galloway, Elevated Railway, slightly injured. Wm R Garrison has been unconscious since the accident, suffering from concussion of the brain. He is at Hollywood Park, the residence of your ambition to become imitators of the John Haig. George R Blanchard, Vice-valiant woman, whose worth the Scripture President of the Erie Railway, Robt M Minture, ex-President Grant and Arthur L Sewell were among those only slightly cut and scratched. Annie Irwin, Brooklyn, deep gash in forehead ; Wm McCall, brakeeman, feariul-ly injured. Mitchell's condition precurious. Woodruff and Mallory are about breathing their last. John T Raymond, actor, had his collar bone broken and was otherwise severely injured. Fox, his father-in-law, was severely injured. A passenger states that the train was going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Passengers not stupefied pulled themselves through the car windows, and reached the bridge by planks extended by a large number of laborers. Grant was precipitated into the water breast high and drawn up through a window, still smoking. A more serious ac-cident was averted by a brakeman running across the trestle to warn another train only 15 minutes behind.

> ACCIDENT ON THE MANITOBA RAIL-WAY.

THIRFEEN LIVES LOST.

Sr. PAUL, Minn, June 27.-It is impossible to get particulars from Willmar or Atwater. It was learned at the Train Despatcher's office of the Manitoba road last evening that three of the wounded men had died on Sunday at Willmar. Joseph Goran, conductor of the ill-fated train, was arrested at Willmar and taken to Atwater, placed in jail, but afterwards released on ball. He is charged with having run his train at a rate not less than 60 miles an hour, under protest from both engineer and fireman. The train men say that if the charge be true, he is guilty of criminal carelessness in the highest degree, as it is very dangerous to run an engine backward at a high rate of speed, as the tender is so light as to almost certainly fly the track. The wounded will be brought here to-morrow. An inquest was to be held at 12 o'clock last pight at Willmar over the bodies of the dead, and Conductor Goran was to be remanded back to Willmar to be in attendance. A special from Willmar says: -The complete list of killed by Saturday's accident is as follows :-- George Floody, engineer : B Rosmussen, S J Tole, Jno Schneider, John Holland, Hans Peterson, Jno Dahl, Andrew Johnson, John Peterson, Jans Waage, S Thorson, M Jensen and O O Gagos, laborers. Fifteen are under the care of Dr. Frost. Appearances indicate that the engine was ditched by reason of a broken tender axle. Though a high rate of speed was maintained all the train men except the engineer escsped.

Princeton, N. J., is fortunate in a Roman Catholic priest, Mr. Moran, whose unblemished life, strong sanse, tact, and urbanity, have secured him the highest esteem of men of all creeds, even in that hotbed of extrems Presbyterianism.

Official statistics show that there are 1,580 Americans, or Irish-Americans, in Uublin without visible occupation.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICEE

untary muscular power and thereby haiden

restoration. It consequently possesses the wonderful property of PROLONGING HUMAN LIFE.

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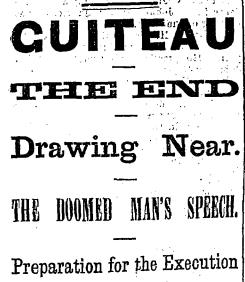
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FROM THE HUB.

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There is perhaps no tonio offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure ir don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in .- Boston. Globe.



WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The opinion of the paratively brief, but is spoken of by a Cabinet officer as a very strong and pointed review of the trial. It is stated that the opinion points out very forcibly that the issue of insanity was in fact the only matter that occupied much time of the court The murder was practically admitted, and there was no room for doubt as to all facts connected with its commission. The fulconnected with its committeent feature of Guiteau said, "I'll noot no herp to be then less discussion was given every feature of scaffold. The Deity will stand by me then inquiry upon the subject of insanity and the as always." largest latitude allowed to the prisoner and his coursel. The opinion holds that the petitioners failed to furnish the least reason to justify the President interfering in the most unusual and extraordinary manner proposed. The views of the few who petitioned for a respite ought not to prevail against the prependerence of opinion on the part of the medical profession that Guitean was legally responsible. It is said the Cabinet fully and unanimously approved of the opinion. The President was the first to express his views. He gave a most emphatic assent to the posi-

tions taken by Brewster. WASHINGTON, June 28.-Dr G M Beard, of New York, states that Guiteau is not specially timid. He does not wish to be hanged, but he is willing to be hanged, and if necessary will go to the scaffold as he would go to the breakfast table; if he must die, he would

DIE DRAMATICALLY, PICTURE:QUELY, PUBLICLY, with insane attention to details as to the adjustment of the rope and arrangements for agents of the Associated Press; with insane inattention to the main and only issue-the deprivation of life, and with an insane speech on his lips. Rev Mr Hicks says his knowledge of Guitcau leads him to the same couclusion as Beard. Dr Hicks and Miss Chevaillier had an interview with Mrs Scoville to day. They found her caim and rational, with nothing in her manner to justify the belief that she intends to do hergelf harm. She said she was satisfied with what had been done for her brother, and was content to abide by the result. She hes not much hope. Dr Hicks and Miss Chevaillier called at the White House on Monday, but did not see the President. On one of Eicks' visits to Guiteau, the latter said : "Doctor, I want you to go to the scaffold with me and

EWING ME OFF TO GOD.

storm. He ate a hearty breakfast, read a while, took his customary walk in the corridor, and was again locked in the cell. This value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this sea-son of the year, when the stomach needs an visited the prisoner and were cord-appetizer, or the blood needs purifying the ally received. Reed asked Guiteau it he wished to prepare a will. "No," he replied, "to-morrow will be time enough. Call around and we will fix it to-morrow morning."---Subsequently the brothers had a long talk about their boyhood and the events of the years gone by., Prisoner showed much emotion when spaking of his mother. When Hicks re-entered the cell he asked Guikau if his mind was at rest. "Oh, rest!" he re-plied, "I have emptied everything out of my

mind except the fact that

I SHALL HAVE TO GO ON FBIDAY. Hicks then held a long religious service, the prisoner taking part with fervor. The scaffold is now in complete readiness, and the rope was tested to-day with a weight of 150 pounds. The exact time of the execution is not yet fixed. It will depend to some extent on the prisoner's condition and wishes. The death warrant will probably be read about one o'clock. The Western Union Company is now putting up eight wires to connect with the jail for use on Friday. The Associated Press will have a special wire. The others will be used by the large number of correspondents. There are forty wo-men in the jail, nearly two-thirds of whom are colored. The color-ed women are pretty well frightened over Preparation for the Execution de women are protty wont and try to keep the subject out of mind by singing. Guiteau's stock of photographs has become very small. He said to day he would not order Attorney-General in reference to the case of any more, as the market for them had been Gaiteau, submitted to the Cabinet, is com-paratively brief, but is spoken of by a Cabi-each of the guards in the jail and colored men employed in the kitchen, which he titd up in a package, with the request that they be distributed as directed after he had been hanged. He wrote the name of each person on the back of the photograph, adding a Biblical quotation. Hicks told Guitean his brother said he would go to the scaffold with him and stand by until the last moment, Guitean said, "1'll need no help to go to the

(Concluded on Fight Page.)

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "1 have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis, with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affections.

"Curs."-The best thing we know of to heal a cut or wound is to bind up the injured part with a cloth saturated with Perry Davis' 152-2-178 Pain-Killer.

ENTAIL IN SCOTLAND.

A bill presented by Lord Rosebery to the House of Lords on, this subject is explained by the following interesting memorandum: -The two leading objects of the present bill are to give increased facilities to entailed proprietors for disentailing their estates and to enable them to convert their entailed estates into money, the price of land sold remaining subject to the re-strictions under which the entailed lands were held. The form of strict entail in use in Scotland was sanctioned by the act of the Scottish Parliament in 1865, which authorized the settlement of land in strict entail in perpetuity, and the law remained on this footing until the Entail Amendment act of 1848, generally known as Erin, that land that has nobly preserved the the Rutherford act. That statute divided Catholic faith, even though robbed of all else, entails into two classes—viz, those and that has given hosts of zealous missionexisting prior to its own date, and arise, who have gone forth into foreign climes those which should be made in juture. It at the command of the Vaticap, even as yourenacted that the former might be terminated self, my Lord, to cast their lot among with consent of a certain number (in no case | strangers, and labor for the salvation of souls. more than three) of the subsequent heirs, But we claim, My Lord, that we are not provided that the nearest heir should have strangers to you in the repulsive sense of that With regard to future outails, it provided that they could be terminated the proprietor of the age of twenty-five years --or by an heir born after the date of the entail, without any contest. The act of 1848 continues to be the regulating statute, though it has undergone certain modifications by he retired at 3 o'clock and arose at 0, hoping Act, 1875, are the reduction of the age which adorn our Parish Church, and to escape before the visitors arrived, but had of the next her, whose consent is which shall remain, please God, as enprior to 1848 shall be dispensed with upontheir interests being valued and secured. The provision to the nearest heir to enable minora and persons under disability to give consent through a curator appointed by the Court to that date. The combined effect of these provisions will be to place it in the power of Ont. every proprietor of an entailed estate to disentail, upon making full provision for the interests of the other heirs in existence. The second proposal in the bill is to enable proprietors of entailed estates to sell their estates, in whole or in part, the price remaining subject to the restrictions of the entail, and due provision being made for its preservation for behoof of the succeeding heirs. This part of the bill is in its effect substantially the same as Lord Cairn's Settled Land bill, which has been passed by the House of Lords.

FIRST PASTORAL VISIT OF HIS LOBD-SHIP, THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S. T. D., BISHOP OF KINGSTON, ONT., TO THE MISSION OF PEBTH.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :

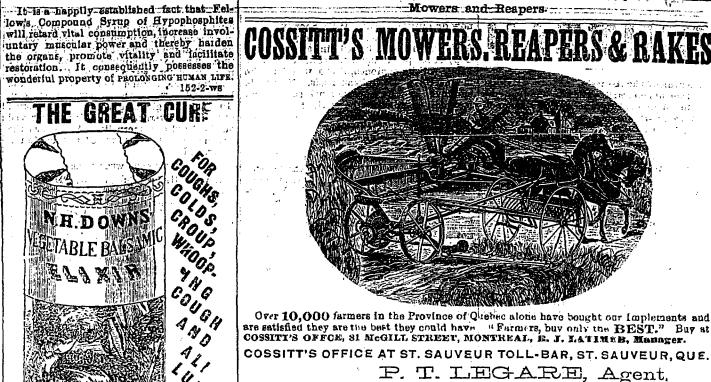
DEAR SIR,-Friday, the 9th instant, shall be long remembered as a red letter day by the Catholics of this town and mission of Perth. And justly so, for on that day the illustrious prelate who now rules over this, most ancient diocese in Ontario, made his first pastoral visit to Perth. This visit, we know, would have been made months previously but that His Lordship, with kindly consideration, delayed it, in order that the parish priest and his parishioners might have the needed opportunity to complete the construction of those beautiful spires which now grace their grand parish church.

At the appointed hour, 6 p.m., His Lordship, the Bight Rev. Dr. Cleary, accompanied by his Secretary, Father Kelly, and by Fathers Walsh and Masterson, cf Toledo and Prescott, respectively, was met at the C.P.R. station here by the Rev. Father O'Connor, Parish Priest, and by the Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, of Belleville, and Father Mo-Donald, of Kemptville, who had arrived the day before, and was escorted thence in an open carriage, preceded by our local military band and accompanied by an immense crowd of fervent. Catholics and sympathizing citizene to the parochial residence. Here His Lordship and attendant clergy robed themselves, and afterwards proceeded in solemn procession to the main entrance of the parish Church of St, John Beptist, passing into the Church beneath a splendidly doeigned arch of evergreene, surmounted by the appropriate motto in letters of gold, "Welcome to our Bishop." Inside the main door of the Church His Lordship was received by the parish priest, in accordance with the requirements of the Roman ritual, and was conduct- 1 thence to a throne placed near the his r ... t on his throne and graciously signified his a sent to the presentation of the following + dress from the leading members of the congregation, whose names are hereunto appendini :---

To the Light Reverend JAMES VINCENT CLEARY. S.T.D., Bishop of Kingston :-

MY LORD -May it please your Lordship, We, your spiritual subjects in this portion of your extensive diocese, beg leave to offer you our heartfelt greetings on the occasion of this your first pastoral visit to this mission of Perth, and to tender you at the same time an expression of the filial esteem and love which inflame the hearts of all of us towards your Lordship, as Bishop of this venerable diocese whereunto you have been sent by the Vicar of Christ, to rule over and guide its children in the way that leads to everlasting life. In thus manifesting our heart's purest devotion towards your Lordship, we are but repeating, it is true, those expressions of enthusiasm wherewith your coming has been already welcomed in all parts of the diocese which you have hitherto honored by your visit; yet we confidently trust that even, though we are somewhat late in offering our greetings, owing to circumstances over which we had no control, nevertheless, that your Lordship will accept them from us with the same kind consideration that you have accorded to like efforts from your spiritual children elsewhere. And we would assure your Lordship, in this connection, that we gratefully appreciate the untold sacrifices that you must have made in tearing assunder those tender ties that bound you to your native Erin, that land that has nobly preserved the

KIDNEY-WORT



JULY 5, 1882

A Local Agent to be found in every Parish.

Liver Pills.

MALARIA! MALARIA!! THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM !

Below will be found a brisf Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Eclectic College of Medicine, by

DR. J. HAYDOCK.

The Liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-parifier of the circula-The Liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-partfier of the circula-tion. From its size and spongy structure, it plays a most important part in the animal economy, as regards assimilation and multition. Food taken in the mouth and acted upon by the digestry organs or the stomach is converted into Glucose or Peptone, and in these forms enters the Portal vein. Here, by the scilon of the Liver, these substances are converted into a form of sugar and pass out of the Liver by a large vein, called the Hepatic vein, into the general circulation. The new material now formed serves two purposes, viz: the maintenance of heat in the body and assisting in the cell growth of the system Dr. Murchison says:—"The composition of bile and its secretion is very complex. It is constantly being secreted by the Liver, and, increasing suddenly before eating, gradually de-creases as soon as the appetite is ratisfied and feeding censes." New, it this most important or-gan of the body becomes torpid, or the passage of bile interfered with emaciation and disease ensate. I note eight marked peculiarities that now occur, and which we all know of: 1. The pastient combines of a feeding of weight and the bile and the different with emaciation and disease ensate.

The batient complains of a feeling of weight and which we at know of:
The patient complains of a feeling of weight and fullness of the opigastrium.
Bisteption of the Stomach and How is by wind.
Heart-burn.
A feeling of weariness, pains in the limbs, and great sleepiness after meals.
A bad taste in the month, especially in the morning, and furred tongue.
Constipation, with occasional attacks of diarrhea.
Headacho in front of head.
Beneration of splitting areast melancholy, with lawslinds and a disposition.

S. Depression of spirits and great melancholy, with lassifude and a disposition leave everything for to-morrow.

to serve everything for to-morrow. All of the above symptoms go to show functional derangement of the Liver; and how comes the great importance of any error made as to the condition of the patient. It is should imme-dately provide himself with a **LIV***2 **STIMULANT**, the most common form of which is a Pill. Daily experience shows that this, when the Pill is compounted properly, is the readist mode of inciting and promoving the action of the Liver, and can be almost always relied on. I have devoted many years of my life, as many of you now before me know, to compounding a Pill that will act readily and systematically as a Bilious Remedy. I do not believe in great purgatives, and therefore have made a Pill, one of which is an active and thorough dose. I have called it

Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill.

WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PATIENTS ALL OVER

& NERVE FOOD. AFTER

chronic.

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five Cents. For sale by all Druggists.

THE HABITABLE GLOBE. Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me of all biliousness. No more noxious doses for me of five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me. Thanks Doctor. My headache has lett me. Send me another vial to keep in the house Our doctors treated me for chronic constips-tion, as they called it, and at last said I was in-tion, as they called it, and at last said I was in-tion. The dear young thing got Nour pills are marvellous. My nauses of a norming is now curee, Our vial of Dr. Hat dock's Liver Pills cured me of terrible neuralgia and pains in the bead

me. Thanks Doctor. My headache has left me. Send me another vial to keep in the house Our doctors treated me for chronic constips-tion, as they called it, and at last said I was in-curable. Your new Liver Pills cured me I had no appeille: Dr. Hardock's New Liver Pills gave me a hearly one. Dr. Hardock has cured my headache that was chronic. head Send two vials. I want one for a poor family, Send me five vials of your New Liver Pilla by return mail Doctor, my billousness and headache are all

gone For all Diseases of the Kilincys. Betention of Urine, Dr. Haydock's New Liver

Pills are a perfect cure. One pill will settisfy the most skeptical. For Female Diseases. Servous Prostration, Weakness. General Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and Sick Mendache, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills will be found an Effectual

Remedy. They are universal in their effects, and a cure can almost always be guaranteed.

Each Vial Contains Twenty Pills-One Pill is a Dose. Price Twenty-

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Don't go to the President any more. I would like to see MISS Chevaillier, just to shake hands with her and thank her for her kindness and interest. If my brother and sister came I would see them, but I don't want them to talk of my infanity." Several days ago Gulteau prepared a prayer for the American people, written as if it was to be offered on the scaffold. Some idea of the pressure bidught to bear on the warden of the jail by persons anxious to get passes to the execution or to see Guiteau, may be obtained from the fact that after having been detained at the jail till nine o'clock on Monday night, he reached from at 10. After seeing visitors to receive two or three. He drove off at 8 required to twenty-one, and the proo'clock having been stopped more times second and third heirs in entails made o'clock having been stopped more times than he could count. Then, to escape the crowd, he was obliged to rotire within the barred doors of the jail. Rev. Mr. Hicks says he never saw a man so apparently happy and contented as Guiteau under such terrible circumstances. The

ARBANGEMENTS FOR THE EXECUTION

are complete. The men have been picked out for their various, duties around the scafiold. The speech Guiteau has prepared to deliver from the gallows consists of a dozen foolscap pages. Read says :-- " It is one of the most remarkable documents I ever saw, full of stinging rebukes, pathos, eloquenco. Reed and John Guitesu drove to the jail this morning. The former was received cordially. Prisoner looked askance at his brother for a while. He melted somewhat when he saw how painfally John was affected, and showed some feeling in regard to his interview with the priest yesterday. The Prosident is re-ported as saying the interview with Guitean's brother was the most embarrassing he ever had in his life. He felt the porition in which John was placed, and while he had determinrd to let the law take its course, he could not refuse to see him. Robert Strong, who has pulled a string at every hanging since the jail was built, has been selected to

WORE GUITEAU OFF.

During the greater part of the time Guiteau manifests neither unusual excitement nor depression. Last night he said to Rev. Mr. Hicks :---- "My mind is free from all worldly aftairs, and I am ready to go. I have no enmity now against any one. The matter is now between the President's consolence and his God. I hope on Friday there will be no bungling, and that Crocker will do his work The prolongation of my life will not contribute to my happiness, although it would be for the good of the American people." The minister and condemned man then prayed, the latter being apparently more sincere and devout than at any previous time. As Mr. Hicks left the cell, Guiteau said :-- "I am counting the hours till I shall be relieved. I have no fear of punishment hereafter. I feel the act of which L have been convicted was God's act, that I was God's man.

I SHALL BE WELCOMED TO PARADICE."

labor under mental excitement which pre- when efflicted with colds, coughs, bronchitis vented him from sleeping as quietly as and other complaints by which so many are sual. When he rose this morning he spent seriously and permanently sufficiend in most some time looking out of the window at the countries.

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, therefore, sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Blitters at the first appearance of any symptoms of any ill health, to prevent a fit of slokness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way .--- New Haven Palladium.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills-Coughs, Influenza. - The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the lungs. In common colds and influenza the Pills taken internally and the Ointment rubbed externally are exceedingly officacious. When influenza is epidemic this treatment is casiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills and Ointment purify the blood, remove all obstructions to its free circulation through the lunge, relieve the overgorged air tubes, and render respir-ation free without reducing the strength, of Kingston. irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits. Prisoner, after going to bed, seemed to Such are the ready means of saving suffering

attained the age of twenty-five, or by an term, for the great bulk of the parishioners of heir born after 1848, without any consent. Perth are your brothers, either by birth or descent, in nationality and holy faith. Bafore we conclude this too brief address, peronly with consent of an heir apparent— mit us, My Lord, to call your attention to that is to say, an heir who must succeed if the unflagging zeal of our esteemed Pastor, he lived, in other words a descendant of the Revd. J. S. O'Connor, who, besides the faithful discharge of his clerical duties amongst us during the past three years, has likewise, in conjunction with the parishioners proper and other kind irlends, been most indefatigable in improving subsequent legislation. The principal of the Church property here in Perth, these, introduced by the Entail Amendment and in erecting those grand spires Act, 1875, are the reduction of the age which adorn our Parish Church, and during monuments of Catholic faith for ages the atter those immediately concerned in their erection shall have gone to their long hume. While praying with all the fervor of our souls that your Lordship may be long spared present bill proposes to extend this latter to discharge with a zeal and dignity all your own the manifold obligations of your sacred office as bishop of the parent diocese of Oatario, and that in the fulness of time, when and to assimilate the position of entailed your episcopal labors here below shall terminate, you shall be rewarded with a mitre proprietors holding under entails made minate, you shall be rewarded with a mitre subsequent to 1848 in all respect to that of proprietors holding under entails made prior your Lordship's benison upon ourselves and our families and fellow-parishioners of Perth,

[Signed]

HUGH BYAN, WM, O'BRIEN, WM. MCGABBY, WM. FARREL, P. W. RYAN, DANIEL FARRY, JAMES MORRISON, MICHAEL JAMES, MICHAEL FOY. JOHN DEWITT, JAMES PATTERSON, JOHN BYRNB.

After the reading of the above address tv James Patterson, Esq., Warden of the County of Lunark, His Lordship at once turned to speak to the vast assemblage before him, congratulating both Pastor and flock on the grand success that had evidently already crowned their efforts in the holy cause of religion, and exhorting them in eloquent tones to renewed struggles in the same direction hereafter.

The solenin Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament then closed the first day of the first official visit of our beloved Bishop to this parish of Perth. During the remainder of His Lordship's sojourn in our midst, and which extended over Sunday until the following Tuesday morning, he visited the several outlying stations in this mission, preached frequently, held public receptions, and, in fact, labored incessantly in our behalf Lit:le wonder, therefore, that we are all delighted with his visit, and that we look forward with joyous longings to the time (not far distant, we hope,) when we shall be favored with a second visit from our distinguished chief-pastor-Rt. Revd. Dr. Uleary,

Yours truly, Senex.

Perth, Ont., June 19th, 1882.

To say the good die young is a starding in vitation for a small boy to be bad.



2. Junklarson LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

TEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure Function of the set of

1 Ile rine for Woman. Invented by a Woman.

Prepared by a Woman. ... The Greatest Hedleal Discovery Since the Dawn of History. IFIt revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale check of woman the fresh

roses of life's spring and carly summer time. EP Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. Tes It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and rolleves woakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and beclache, is always permanently cured by its usa. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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Loth the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 23 and 25 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozonges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all latters of

inquiry. Enclose Sct. stamp. Send for pamphlet, No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S fiver PILLS, They cure constitution, billousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

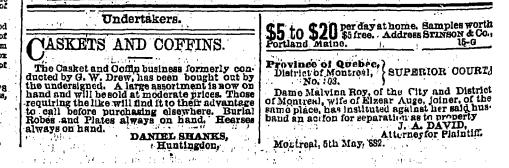
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Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adarned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Fiano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States ; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented. The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition

in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

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July 5, 1882.

J-Werts & Sou, Freedomville, Ohio,

"This informs you that we have sold all those BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS you sent We sold the last three ottles to day. Two of our customers disputers about which should have the last bottle, and we decided the matter by promising to send for more at once. The BITTERS give universal satisfacto all who have tried them, We want you to send us twelve dozen forthwith."

BAXTER'S MANDBAKE BITTERS DEVET fail to cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

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 MBS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelysepend 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 physiciane and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents [G2 a bottle.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA ass no equal for relieving pain, both interval and external. It curve Pain in the Sile ack or Bowsis, Sore Thront, Rheumatism,

oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in overy family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and

by all Druggiest at 25 cents a bottle. [G26 A petition is about to be cheulated praying for a vote to b taken in St. John, N. B.,

in that city.

Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale

. Evil dispositions are early shown. Evil tendencies in our systems are to be watched and guarded against. If you find yourself getting billous, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance-guard -don't wait to got down sick. Read adv't.

THE FRESENT KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

LIFE. [From the London Truth.]

Tewfik is the son of a slave, and his father lsmail, in changing the order of succession, never intended that he should be the heir. The ex Khedive gave the place of legitimate spouse to another woman, who is now staying with him in Naples. Ismail intended to establish a Napeleonic distinction between a civil and a royal family. He was encouraged to hope that he might purchase the right to do so by tue late Sultan. But when Abdal Aziz found there was no more money to be extracted from the Khedive, and learned that Tewfik was easy tempered and very ignorant, be insisted upon his right of priu ogeniture being who had secretly backed his luck, when

SMALL TALKSAND CHIT-CHAT. Henry Ward Beecher justifies strikes. Brave free-booters .- Men who kick their

VIV.R. O'Connor Power poses once more as a

patriot. The British lion is rampant in Ireland, but ourant as regards Egypt.

It is stated that Healy is fearfully indiffer ent about being called a traitor. There is no South American revolution re-

ported to-day except two or three 1 5 It is reported that James Bedpath is to

stand for the mayoralty of New York. Mar Perand, the French champion of Ireand, hus been elected to the French Academy. Rishop O'Farrell blessed a new Catholic orphan asylum at New Brunswick, N J, on Sunday.

Johnson, the member for Mallow, and Attorney-General for Ireland, is to be raised to the Bench.

The Norwegions are talking of severance from Sweden and the establishment of a Norwegian republis.

The singleg of the morquite has never been so melodious as it was last night. We shall soon have mosquire concerts.

The Storthing (Parliament) of Norway has efused to veta a grant of money to the Grown Prince on the occasion of his marriag.

The New York Star says so many mean acts of Gatfield are coming to light that when Guitesn is hauged there will han revulsion of faeling.

Guiteau is finniy convinced his soul will take a direct flight to how an when Mr. Ketch disposes of him. I: would be a pity to re-

prieve such a man. It is still said that Mr. Holton will make way for the Hon. Mr. Hantington, but we don't believe it. Mr. Quinn would bent Mr. Huntington bollow were the constituency opened.

President Grevy has sprung from the lowest stratum of the French pensantry. His wife was once his cook. The social circles refuse to recognize her, but kings and princes visit her all the same.

It is thought Sir Alexander Galt will reenter political life and is not particular on for the rescinding of the order-in-council which side he will place himself. Who is bring in force the Canada Temperance Act | Sir Alexander Galt any way. There was a gentleman of that name, but is he not deadpolitically?

> The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr Thomas' Effect is Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, dypotheris, and diseases of the lungs and threat, whether used for bathing the chest or throst, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bradstreet's of Saturday Pays .-- " The gradual, but steady, progress in the use of the HIS LACK OF AMBITION AND CORRECT PRIVATE electric light for out of door illumination in cities is becoming more and more apparent daily. In fact, the gas companies do not appear to make any combined or effectual resistance to encroachments of the electric lighting people in this direction. The large profits are from the pockets of the private consumers. The tug of war will come in, then, when the widespread use of the incandescent electric lamp in dwellings, clubs and business houses gets to by an issue of importance. The nearest approach to this is in the district east of Nassau street, where Mr. Editon bay placed some 1,700 of his lamps.

'Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com pound and Blood Parifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of respected. Only is few intriguing filacels, either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mall in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, SI per bottle for either. Mrs. Pinkham



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Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACONS OL az a sufe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

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NEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Scent Monson Modeling Ranks Amongst the Louding Neveran

ries of Life. Fhese Famous Pills Parify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet southingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels,

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are cosh-fidently recommended as a never-falling remedy In all cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfaily officacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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its Scarching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Logs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infaltible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neck and Cheet, ss salt loto meat, it Coros SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs, Coids. and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhen-matism, and every kind of Skin Disease, It has never been known to iai. Both Pills and Clintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 5% Oxford street, London, in boyes and wris, at 18, 114. 24. is. 6d., 118, 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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Bell Founders, Troy, N. T.

O. AUGE, Plaintif s Attorney.

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BELL CO.,

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST : SIR .- To those of your readers who have not visited this newly developed State of the

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etc., Florits are drawn. Every Austrian 5 ror cent 100 fl, Bord which does not draw one of the large Premiums must be redeemen with at least 120 Florins,

CORRESPONDENCE

SOMETHING ABOUF COLARADO.

والمتحدد بيروان تهريها الراجان الاحتماد الأك

may prove interesting. Colorado Springs was first " located " in 1871, and in the eleven years since the city was first plotted upon the open prairie, there has been a steady growth. The incorporators restricted that this should be a strictly temperate town, and by religiously adhering to this plan and carrying it out there is now presented in Colorado Springs a city of six thousand inhabitants, which is singularly free from the vices usually found in most western cities, and which can truly boast of a refinement which compares invorably with that found in many an eastern town. It deserves all the proise lavished on it by enthusiastic visitors and con'ented inhabitants, and may well be proud of the reputation it has earned as a health resort and pleasant city to reside in. Those coming here to alleviate or get rid of the "ills which fish is heir to" will find in it a

city of comforts, fair living and cheerful, healthy houses. There is no smoke from large manufacturing establishments to poison the air, and no noisy paved streets to deafen the ear.

The situation of the city was wisely chosen. The town lies on an elevated plateau with ground just rolling enough to make it interesting. Far away to the cast and south rolls an ocean-like prairie, fading away into an unscen distance. To the north-west and only a few miles away tower the Rocky Mountain range, with many of the peaks covered with snow most of the year. Among the greater peaks is that of the historical "Pikes," which can be seen from the distant prairies when approaching it for a distance of nearly two hundered miles. The lower foot hills, which seem to be climbing towards the greater mountains in rear of them, are for the most part rounded and graceful, and are ever varying in hues and colors as the hours of the day change. At early morn the sub, rising from its prairie bed far in the east, touches Pikes Peak with gentle rays of light, which transform that bold headland into a slope of dazzling beauty. As those who live upon the sea coast never tire of their view, so those who live here never weary of noticing the changes wrought upon these Colorado mountains by time and seasons. Nor are the plains to the east the dull

stretches some would imagine Leave the Springs early in the morning on horseback and ride over the rolling hills, which seem like the immense waves of the ocean; around one are grazing cattle innumerable, over mowing, ever feeding, dotting the prairie in every direction. Here and there we come upon a city of prairie dogs, who give their warning bark as the rider approaches, and disappear into their holes with the rapidity of lightning, loaving only the solitary owl flitting from one covert to another, and with-In casy range of either revolver or shot gun. This particular species of owl live in the same holes with the prairie dogs and always seem to be on the best of terms with their carnivorous room mates. We may tide on and on until far out upon this sea of land we stand alone with nothing to remind us that there is such a thing in existence as civilization. Here are no ditches, no walls, no fences, no beaten roads to interfere with the rider.

But Colorado Springs does not alone enjoy a delightion situation, as the city is excellently planess its streate, running at right angles to one another, are straight and of an average width of from 125 to 150 foot. Most of the avenu s have a double row of trees planted down their centre, and every street is shaded by cotton trees on either side. There are many handsome stone blocks of buildings in the business porion of the city: a very handsome Opera House which is in a great many respects superior in its appointments to our own Academyof Music and is owned by a small syndicate of men who made their fortunes almost in a day out of the "Robert E. Lee" mine. The head offices of the D. & Rio Grande R.R., are located here, and most of the officers, including the President and Vice-President live here. A new hote! (joint stock) is being erected and will cost \$150,000 when completed. There are published a morning and evening paper, besides numer-ous weekly ones. We have churches of every denomination. The Catholics are finishing a handsome and roomy new one and expect to occupy it within two weeks. Here let me remark that when finished there will be no mortgage hanging over it, every dollar to complete it being subscribed and paid in before the contractors commenced it. There is no drunkenness outside of private houses, no seloons, nor gambling rooms, a very comfortable club and a handsome one being built. A new Athletic Association has been formed and have purchased a tract of ground as large as that occupied by our own Sham-rock Lacrosse Club. The fire department is a volunteer one, most of the young man here taking great pride in belonging to it. They have weekly turnouts in the evenings to show their proficiency and, as the water supply is excellent, they always manage to give a good account of themselves when a fire occurs, which is seldom.

names are as follows :--- Mesers James Aylen, Henry P Brown, James Callen, John D Cameron, Anatule Ecrement, Severe Gelinds, S A Germain, Joseph Grigon, Robert Greenshields, Joseph Arel, Henry Hogue, Jean Baptiste Laberge, Albert de Lorimie, Alfred Monk, Alfred Maisolais, George O'Halloran, Louis Far West, a few descriptive lines from one of Prevost, Edmond Perrault, Arthur Smith, its most important and picturesque citical Actoine Villard, Jean Promeau and L Willisms. Ten are from Quebec : T A Corriveau, George Jones, James Duebar, A A Rhesume, Theodore Theroux, A G Paradie, John F Mackie, Edmond Jonens, J A Chasse, Henry Deffet. Five are from Three Rivers : Evariste Boisclair, Guillaume Quesnel, R. G Malone, R G Fontaine, Louis Thomas Polette; and two from Sherbrooke : Albert J Brown, Camilien Noel.

> There are 36 candidates for admission to practice, of whom 20 are from Montreal, their names being as follows :-- Mesers H A Bassieres, Daviel Bergavin, Owen Beaudot, Louis Belmount, Edmund Bainard, H A Cholotte, L N Champagne, E E Cormeau, Mr J E Chagnov, Joseph Charbonneau, P E Drowny, A A Gauthier, Alfred Girard, R Klock, O Lane, E A Lafontaine, C L Mc-Cauly, Touissaint Poirier, Joseph Richard and Pierro Renaud. Thirteen from Quebec : Maurice Baillarge, A F Carrier, H F Roy, E Lortie, L E Danjon, Henry Aylen, S Dufault, F S Tourigoy, A T A Marquis, J G LeBoutil-Her, C A Lemay, Horcule Dorion, Eugone Bellean ; and three from Three Rivers, Wilfred Camirand, M F Prince, J U Shortis.

SEPARATE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS AT BROCKVILLE.

The midsummer examination and closing xercises of the ladies department of the B. O. Separate School of Brockville, took place on the 23rd inst. As a mark of his lively interest in the education and training of the children of his dioceso, the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, though overtaxed with the laborious duties of his numerous parisher, was present on this occasion to testify to parents, pupils and teachers, his encouragement in storing the minds of youth with useful knowledge, right principles, and sound ideas; and im-planting in their hearts the early lasting impressions of virtue, good example, and holy which fit them for the and for God in after lives, world years. Also were present the Rev. Father McCarthy, pastor of Brockville; Father Hartigan, of Kingston; Father O'Brien, of Trenton ; His Honor Judge McDonald, Mr. Comstock, Mayor; Mr. Bique, School Inspecter; Mr. Woods, M.P., and Dr. Lefevre, together with a large attendance of parents and other ladies and gentlemen. The strains of music and song of greeting that hailed His Lordship's presence fell platsingly upon the ears of all. The examination in the various branches proved a grand success, which afforded due satisfaction and just pride to the parents, while reflecting legitimate honor upon the children for their assiduous labors and energetic daily efforts, and inspiring a confident and lasting appreciation of the abilities and careful training of the kind and zoalous Sistors.

The prize for general proficiency, given by His Lordship Dr. Oleary, and engerly competed for by the pupils of the senior department, was awarded to Miss Mary English. A handsome gold medal, the gift of the Hon. C. F. Fraser, was carried off by Miss M. Driscoll. A silver medal for geometry, given by the Roy. Father McCarthy, was awarded to Miss McNabb, and a silver medal, the gitt of Rev. Father O'Brien, for religious instruction, algebra and arithmetic, to Miss M. A. Gallaguer. Several other medals and numercus prizes were awarded for assiduity, deportment, analysis, history, chemistry, drawing, elocution, geography, penmanship, &c., each prize being handed to the receiver by His Lordship with a kind word of encouragement.

The pupils evinced a sound and thorough knowledge of the numerous branches brought under notice, and the reading and elocution et Miss M. Driscoll indicated admi training and falent. A happily worded address was read to His Lordship, expressive of their high appreciation of the honor conferred by his presence, and thanking him and the other gentlemen present for their encouragement and generosity in furnishing medals and prizes for the deserving pupils. His Lordship, in reply, expressed the pleasure he felt in witnessing so successful a conclusion of ten months' assiduous labor, and the interest he saw manifested by friends, parents and teachers in the education of children. He spoke at length on the great importance and benefit of a sound and well-directed education developing the faculties of the mind with useful knowledge, while training and moulding the heart to feelings of piety, obedience and respect, faithininess to duty and love of God, thereby enabling them to reflect in this sphere of life all that ennobles and adorns the female character and fitting them to direct their actions and influence on society by the high standard of virtuous Catholic womanhood. During the varied dialogues, music and songs of welcome and farewell the admirable harmony and general deportment of the pupils shed un poken credit upon the Sisters, to whose guidance and training the laudable success achieved was largely due.

WITH 350

5 Per Cent. Imp. Austrian 100 fl. Gov-

ISSUE OF 1860.

Ismail was at Cairo, know that he was not so ignorant as he made believe. One of them was Signor Mertino, the cousin of his Italian friend, and now his private secretary. Tewfik was supposed to be in the hards of

Martino. This was an error. He had a very clever wife, and was uxorious. The Hant m Emetth feared no rival. 1: was she who would reign, and sho was an Anglo-maniae. Her dearest friends were English ladies. Whenever the Khedive gives an audience to a Minister or foreign Consul the Hanam Emensh is posted behind a screen of carved wood, where she hears and eves, but remains invisible! One day a conversation between the French Comptroller and Tewfik was suddenly interrupted by an altercation behind the screen. The disputants were Emench and her motherin-law, who is jealous of her influence and is a superstitious, ill tempered old woman, who thinks that it was by the virtue of her incantations Ismail was deposed. If the old lady had her own way a sorcerer would have been placed over the Cabinet when her son began to reign. Tewfik would be dolighted if Emench had a stronger belief in sorcery. His faith in the supernatural, such as it has been revealed to him by his mother, is absolute.

He is fond of the companionship of children, and himself directs all the Christmas and other juvenile parties that are given by his three young people. The eldest of the trio is twelve years old, and the most youth-ful, Princess Kadshat, is in her fourth year. A prodidious quantity of roman candles and bengal lights are consumed at these fetes, to which the children of distinguished Europeans at Cairo are invited.

As a ruler, Tewfik has adhered to the conslitutional theory of government. He is satisfied with drawing his pay, and leaving to his Ministers all responsibility. Whatever they decree, he countersigns, and asks no questions-except behind the scenes, where he applies for information and advice to the shrewd Martino.

Tewfik has never been in the money market. If there is one thing in which he is firm, is is in the auditing of his household accounts, which he looks into carefully. His good nature shows itself in a thousand small ways, but never in profeseness. Cairo is no longer the Eden of the Palais Royal actress.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -"By a thorough knowledge of the na-tural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected tables w which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such ar-ticles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and lb.) labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists London, Eng-land." Also makers of EPPs's CROCOLATE ESSENCE for afternoon use.

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ireely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Sena for pamphlet. Montion this paper.

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W. G. Liwton & Sons, dry goods mer-chants, of St. Joby, N. B., have made an assignment for the benefit of the creditors.

Ker Dismord Dyes will color any thing any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all druggiete.

flem Advanseouties

SUPERINGENEL SCHEERER
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. IN THE SUPERIOR COUBT FOR LOWES CANADA. No. 5.
JOSEPH PAPINEAU, cf the City and District of Moutreal, Agent. P autilit, vs. JOSEPH COUTURIER, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, gentleman, but now absent from this Province.
IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Messrs. Roy & Boutillier, Counsel for the Plantiff, Inas-much as it appears by the return of J. Bis. Paradis, a Balliff of the Soperior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and can-not be found in this District of Montreal; that the said Defendant by an advertisement to ba twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the said city called Le Peuple, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city called The Tarce. Wirnses, be notified to appear before this Court, aud there to answer the demand of the Plantiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertifement, and upon the peglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plantiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment, as in a cause by default. (ECO, H., KERNICK, 452

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED For School No. 3, Township of Lowe, Que. Applicants will please state salary expected,

JAMES KEALY, Commissioner, or JAMES MARTIN. or JAMES MARTIN. Sec.-Treas. School Commissioners, Lowe. 45.8

\$200.00 Reward !

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogns, counterfeit or imitation Hor E:" "RRS, especially Bitters or preparations 1: the word Hop or Hops in their nam? nnected delicately flavored beverage cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Wheever deals in any but the genuine will be prose-HOP BITTERS MFG. Co.,

Rochester, N. Y.

as there are NO BLANKS, and every Bond must draw something. The next drawing takes place on I'r. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

1st AUGUST, 1882.

and every Bond bought of us on or before the lst of August, is entitled to the whole prem. that may be drawn thereon on that date. Country orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds, good for the next Drawlnr. For orders, circulars, and any other informa-tion address: tion address:

2.22 FIGH S IN THOMAS THE HEARENG of perform the work of the Natural Drum, ways in position, but the fields to other, if Conversation and even whispers heard dis facily. We refer to there using them. Sond for excerptive circular with testimonitals. Address, ...P. K. PECK & CO., S58 Brondwar, New York. INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. No. 150 Broadway, New York City.

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Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, dc., free. Address Stammering Institute. London, Ont. TESTIMONIAL,--I have stammered for years, four months ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly suff-fied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Stu-dent, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G NOTICE-The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, : authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper. 14



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GLASGOW DRUG HALL-Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; Buppiy just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. DE Illustrated Cataloguesent free. 0Feb. 78-28 1v

PBOVINCE OF QUEBEA DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 630. Dance Marie D Poulin. milliner, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of E¹zear Riendeau, of the same place, butcher, Plaintiff, vs. the said Elzear Riendeau, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has this day be-p instituted in this cause. Montreal, 12th June, 1882. O. AUGE. HALL. RIUHELIEU 'RENAL MINERAL WATER, Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per HOMCEOPATHY.-A full assortment of Medi-

cines and Books. Also, HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. Family Medicine Chests refilled.

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S66 a week in your own town. Term and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-0

The drives are many and varied, the principul one being to Mauiton, some five miles distant, which is called the Saratoga of the West from the numerous mineral springs which it contains, and the beauty and fashion congregated there during the season at its large hotels.

Houses are being erected here in all directions, notwithstanding this fact house rents are high. Mechanics and artisans get high wages and are very scarce. Good workmen can almost command their own price. Stonecutters are paid from \$4.50 to \$5 per diem, carpenters \$3 50 to \$4, brickleyers \$4.50, ordinary laborers \$2 to \$2.50.

This place has quite a percentage of Eaglish people living in it, in fact, to be his-torical, I believe it is necessary to say Englishmen founded it.

There are no "Farms" here. Whether a man owns 5 acres of land which he works, or 50,000 acres, it is called a "ranche." We have cattle ranches, hay ranches, chicken ranches, sheep ranches, &c., &c. Every sec-ond maD, whether he be engaged in mercantile or professional pursuits, has some interest in a mine, and will give you to understand that by showing him a "specimen" he can tell you exactly what quantity of gold or silver, copper or galena it will assay to the ton. Apologizing for the length of this letter, Yours truly, FRANK BRENNAN.

EL PASO ULUB, Colorado Springs, ; Colorado, 20th June, 1882.

THE BAR.

CANDIDATES FOR PRACTICE AND STUDY.

The examinations of the bar are announced to take place this year at Three Rivers at the usual date, the 12th of July next. The candidates to be admitted to study number 39, of whom 22 are from Montreal, and their must play an important part in the future.

A PEN-AND-INK SKETCH OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

Speaking of Mr. Michael Davitt's appearapce in Liverpool, the Echo of that city says :---

It is difficult to think of Michael Davitt in convict's attire and amid a convict's surroundings. He said last night it is to England's shame that he ever occupied that unpleasant position; and not a few will be disposed to agree with him. He has been described as stony and saturnine, and by harsher critics as a bilions and discontented revolutionist. But certainly neither of these descriptions fit the gentlemanly-looking young man who gracefully bowed his way on to the platform of the League Hall, amid the tremendous applause of a most congenial audience. Mr. Davit is above middle stature, of a lithe figure, too busy to become stout; dark of complex!or, with the high cheekbones of his race; coal-black bair, heavy moustache, and side-whiskers. His eyes are small, but bright ; and the expression of his countenance, while determined, is as pleasant as that of most of his enemies. Clad in dark coat and waistcost, with light trousers, he wore a flower in his button-hole, and certainly bore few outward traces of his prison life. The empty coat sleeve and the difficulty experienced in turning over the leaves of his manuscript revealed the loss which to him and the cause he represents is a certain gain. Holding his manuscript in one hand it is unnecessary to state that his action was limited in the eloquent motions of his body; but the flashing eye, the erect head, the firm, earnest voice, occasionally thrilled with scorn, lent to the reading a sufficient variety of emphasis. His manner, as his matter, was moderate and unyielding; and as he pledges himself to devote his life to his plan of "The Land for the People," his labours and influences



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOEIC CHRONICEE:

en de la companya de la comp

EGYPTIAN STRATEGY.

In Egypt by the ancient Nile Did France and England sit and smile, When warned against the craft and guile Of Cairc's subtle soldiery.

The gobbled up the sustoms dues, Administered the revenues. And gave the Ministers their cues, Exulting in their mastery.

But France and England stretched their eye And glared about in great surprise, When Exypt dropped; her thin disguise, And owned the sway of Arabi.

They bade their ships and sailors come; Egypt, neither deaf nor dumb, snapped her fingers and her thumb Just snapped her lingers and he At all the solemn foolery.

Said France and England, "Wicked men, Ji you will not submit, why, then We drop the sword, and selze the pen, To pay you for your treachery."

Then, in the carly summer's heats, In spite of all their guns and fleets, A rain of blood in Cairo's streets Defied their silly strategy.

So France and England both withdrew, And ceased to farm the revenue Or give the poor Khedive bis cue. "Farewell, dear foes !" said Arabi.

-N, Y. Sun. TO OUE SUBSCRIBERS.

Ir is disagreeable to us that of late we should have so often had to call upon our | stump spouters. readers to pay up their accounts, but it is

nection with a great lawsuit. A good many subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS are in arrears for several years on account of hard times, and other circumstances over which they had no control. If now, when the times are mending, they are owe only for a year or two, we are sure it is through carelessness, and that they have only much to a subscriber, but \$10,000 is something to us.

PARLIAMENT TONGUE-TIED.

An Irish Member Explains Why it is Un-able to Debate the Egyptian Question —Light Thrown on Some Perils of the Empire—The Royal Family and the Marriage Law.

(N. T. Sun.)

the room in which I write, brings out into the hour of the ever-present Irish difficulty of Schleswig-Holstein. -is the situation in Egypt. Everybody wants to know everything about it, and not unnaturally, as the lives, as well as the property, of several English people have already been destroyed, and nobody knows what hour may bring the intelligence that similar destruction, but on a much larger scale, may can get full information, and still less is there any plan by which the House of Commons can have discussion on the subject.

the fear of renewed rioting rendering imprudent their sepulture with Christian rites on chief organ of the Jingo, party, makes a great deal of this story in its chief editorial this morning. This journal, as many of your readers probably know, is owned by Jews named Levy, most of whom have disguised their Hebrew patronymic under the more Anglican mame, "Lawson. The Levy-Lawsons, like the great majority of their race, were on the side of the Mussulman in the war between Turkey and Russia, and swore by Lord Beaconsfield, the chief of the Hobrew and Jingo party. At one time Levy-Lawson, Ir., the editor of the Telegraph, was a great friend, and professed to be an ardent, not to say slavish, admirer of Mr. Gladstone; but, of course, they quarrelled when the Eastern question arose. Levy-Lawson and the Telegraph have never forgiven Gladstone his success at the last general election, and are always on the lookout for every incident that can be turned to the Prime Minister's disadvantage. The journal is written in a lurid, high-flown, and bastard style, which smells of the whiskey mill, but is, all the same, very effective with that self-conceited, ignorant, and narrowminded creature who forms the bulk, if not the majority, of the English voting power; and, doubtless, at the next general election, all these things will be mude excellent use of by the Conservative wire-pullers and

So far as to the question from a party really an absolute necessity we should receive point of view ; a more serious matter is the the amounts represented in them. As before ultimate prospect to the empire. At this moment the whole prestige of Englandexplained, there are heavy demands being all the supposed safety of her empire in Hinmade upon us, and heavier to come in con- dostan is dependent on an Egyptian military adventurer and the murderous mob ot Egyptian cities. A still more perilous matter is that already there are signs of grave divergencies of interest between the British and the French Governments. Judging from the speeches made yesterday by SIr H. Drummond Wolff and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and other illuminati of the ultra-Tory not able to pay all at once, they might at and ultra-jingo section of the Conservatives least pay a portion and liquidate their indebt- the desire in that quarter is to slip offall conedness by instalments. As for these who nection with France in the business. The reason which underlies this desire seems to be something like this: France by the surprise of Tunis has set against her the feeling, to be reminded in order to get square on our | not merely of Turkey, but of the Mussulman books. Remember that a few dollars is not population all over the world; an alliance, therefore, with France is particularly dangerous in a country like England, which, in her Lastern empire, has so immense a Mussulman population to control. On the other side of the Channel there are plenty of Frenchmen-M. Gambetta perhaps among the numberwho have no particular love for the partnership with England on equal terms, thinking that France has a traditional claim as well as strong national interest for demanding supreme control in Egypt. In this complicated problem you have all the materials for as pretty a quar-

LONDON, June 15 .- The scene which is rel as would have satisfied the soul of Sir taking place in the House of Commons at this | Lucius O'Trigger. Those who are fond of very moment, and within a few yards from drawing historical analogies say that an alliance is always the prelude to a quarrel over the strongest relief some of the difficulties of the spoils, and prophesy that the joint exadministration in this country. The ques- | pedition of England and France in Egypt tion which absorbs attention here at the will lead to the same gaol as the joint expresent moment-even to the exclusion for pedition of Prussia and Austria in the Duchy

Let me descend from this region of la haute politique to a matter of more domestic interest. In the course of the present week the House of Lords rejected, by the narrow majority of 41, a bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. This result was the more curious, as no less than three of take place. But though there is this over- the sons of the Queen attended and voted in whelming anxiety on the subject, there is favor of the measure—the Prince of Wales. favor of the measure-the Prince of Wales. no satisfactory means by which the public the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany. Last year the heir to the throne took an even more ostentations plan for showing his feelings in the matter, This will probably strike your readers as for he brought in a petition and made ment of the \$500,000 required to secure the July, Dominion Day and Independence Day dium, \$2 90 to 3 00; do spring extra, \$2 80 yery strange, in the face of two facts : First, a little speech in favor of the bill—I think transfer of the read from the Government was falling between these dates, and the Stock to 2 85; do superfine, \$2 70 to 2 75; city that it is a constant boast that the English the first, and, up to the present, the last system is superior to the system of your speech be ever made in the House of Lords. the Treasurer, Mr. James G. Ross, by Congress in the circumstance that we have I suppose the reason of this anxiety on the our Cabinet Ministers present to be interro- part of reyalty is that, with so large a family gated in Parliament, and, secondly, that as the Queen's, matrimonial arrangements while the free and venerable Parliament of are not very easily effected-and, accord-England is thus bound and gagged, discus- ingly, such small trifles as consanguinity by marriage cannot be allowed to seriously The real truth is, that no debates can take an obstacle much more serious was found in place with us on foreign affairs until the the case of Prince Christian, who is married revocably pledge the country to one course or having already a wife and four children. another. There are but two ways of ap-proaching the subject—either by a vote of her gracious Majesty may wish to dispose of ber last unmarried daughter, Princess Bestwill undertake without having carefully felt Duke of Hesse-who was married to while attending her sick children. Finally, the Queen and her family, on this, as probably on a great many other ques-tions, has very little sympathy with the feelings and prejudices of her loyal subjects. The influence of Prince Albert is still strongly moving at Windsor Castle. All the family are said to use German quite as much as English in daily converse; and the straight-laced Puritanical and provincial views of the ordinary Englishman with regard to things matrimonial recommend themselves but slightly to people who inherit the ideas of a liberal-minded, if not freethinking, German Prince. The House of Commons is still struggling away at the Coercion bill, and most wearlsome work it is found to be. Harcourt will yield nothing, and the Irish minority, though it consist of but a few men, is fighting the measure, clause by clause, with the greatest obstinacy. Meantime, not a dozen people in the House think that the measure will do the least good; in fact, a majority of the Liberals, if they voted as they felt, would hurl it out of Parliament without any coremony. But in these days party tics are very strong ; erd it is about as much as a Liberal member's seat is worth to give a vote or say a word against Mr. Gladstone. The Premier still retains his hold over the masses; but in London, and in the higher political circles, the small faith that was reposed in him is becoming daily smaller. To the Radical of the provinces Gladstone is the earnest, high-souled, majestic statesman whom a wicked world of aristocrats and sinners vexes and impedes. To the more cynical Londoner, he is a very dexterous dislectician, a not over-scruonlous tactician and his lofty morality, his austere air, his indignant virtue are laughed at as but professional paraphernalia. Some foolish admirer spoke of him recently as the "grand old man." A mocking world has taken up the epithet, and it is as the "grand its broad features, all about which you will old man" that he is now privately spoken of both by friend and foe. The term has passed from the parliamentary lobbles to the newspapers, and from the newsimportant, thrown a lurid light on some of papers to the theatres. The "Mascotte" is popular with us as it is on your side. I saw it the other night at the Strand Theatre, and you, the bitter feeling that may be ex- whenever the not too scrupulous or respect-cited on the catastrophe. It is re- able monarch of the burleque had done anyported that two men belonging to the iron- thing particularly wicked he exclaimed : " I'm

King some lessons in dancing .-- "Do I know the double shuffie ?" asks the monarch after shore. The Daily Telegraph, which is the a pause, filled up with excruciating grimsces, "Do I know the double shuffles ? I'm a King for twenty years, and she askr me if I know the double shuffle?" Then he doubles him-self up in a tortuous chuckle, and when the audience has slightly recovered from its laughter, he shouts out, "I'm a grand old man, I'm a grand old. man," and hugs himself madiy, while the boxes snigger, the pit laughs and the gallery screams. That's how we talk of Gladstone in London.

T. P. O'CONNOB.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

FRENCH SOUADRON ORDERED TO BE IN READI-NESS FOR EGYPT-DEBVISCH AND . ABABI DISAGREE-OPPOSITION OF THE MINISTERS TO TURKISH ABAMED INTERVENTION.

MARSEILLES, July 3.--- The French Mediterranean squadron, consisting of six ironclads, has been ordered to Bona, to be in readiness to proceed to Egypt if necessary. Transports capable of carrying 17,500 men are ready at Toulon.

ALEXANDRIA, July 3. --- A majority of officers have informed Arabi Bey that they are against fighting.

The authorities are energetically trying to prevent the natives from insulting and molesting Europeans. Persons so offending are confined in the arsenal without trial.

Ragheb Pacha and other Ministers declare they will oppose armed intervention by Tur-They have obtained a declaration key. from the Ulemas that such a war is lawful.

A conflict between the English ironclads and the forts may occur at any moment. Dervisch Pacha and Arabi Bey have dis-

agreed. LONDON, July 3 .- The Zimes, in its financial article, says it is informed on good authority that Lord Dufferir, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, has telegraphed to the Foreign Office that the Porte has signified its intention to be guided by the view - of the Conference respecting Egypt, and that Turkish troops will be sent to reestablish the status que under the direction of the Lowers.

Th. Times says it is also informed that Egyl "ans of good position have petitioned the Soutan and the Powers, though Dervisch Pacha, to restore the status quo, as the country is becoming utterly disorganized. This information, though snown in some quarters, has failed to arrest the downward course of Egyptian securities because of the announcement of a large failure in Paris necessitating some forced closing of accounts.

THE BAILWAY FUSION.

LONDON, June 30 .- At a crowded meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway to-day, the agreement with the Great Western Railway, drawn up on May 25, was approved, there being only eight dissenting votes. Sir H. Tyler, in his speech at the meeting, said that proxies to the value of ten million pounds had been received in favor of amalgamation, and only forty-three thousand pounds in value against it. Previous to the passage of the amalgamation resolution, an amendment offered by Mr. Locock Webb, Q.O., postponing the meeting for three months. and disapproving of the arrangement, was rejected. At a meeting of the Great Western shareholders there was a warm discussion. The smalgamation resolution was overwhelmingly carried by a show of hands, only seven votes being recorded against it. The minority demanded a poll.

THE NORTH SHORE BAILWAY.

QUEBEC, JULY 1 .--- The meeting of the Directors of the North Shore Railway Syndicate was held yesterday afternoon. The amount of the call on the stock necessary to the paypaid in by the members of the company to eccodt

NO CONFIDENCE IN ENGLISH LEGISLATORS.

IRELAND INDIGNANT.

DUBLIN, July 2 .--- All Ireland is in a ferment of indignation at the treatment meted out to the Irish members on Saturday. Meetings of protest and something more have been held in Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Clonmel and other towns and cities. A meetin this city at the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey street, declared against any confidence now or hereafter in English legislators, or any dependence in the pretences or promises of British legislation for Ireland. There is determination in the aspect of every one you meet, and any moment a crisis may come for which the parties to Saturday's despotic action may have little reason to be

BESOLUTION OF ENQUIRY.

thankful for.

WASHINGTON, July 3. - Robinson (New York), introduced a resolution of enquiry. It recites the constitutional provision prohibiting any Senator or Representative being questioned for remarks in debate, and states that on the 25th of January, West, British Minister, called upon Frelinghuysen and questioned the remarks of Robinson in the House the day before, and expressed his approval of the resolution of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and closed with the following :- Resolved, that the Secretary of State is directed to inform the Bouse without reference to its incompatibility with the public interest, whether said. British Minister suggested any punishment for those who spoke In the debate of January 24th without his leave ; whether he suggested the appointment of a British censor to revise before publication the speeches delivered in the House and Senate; whether he suggested the person best fitted to administer the soothing syrap to the British ilon when disturbed by the esgle's wing; whether he suggested the official recognition of the New York Tribune, founded by Horace Greeley, a member of the Irish Directory of 1848, as the only British organ in the United States, in manifest injustice to the equal claims of the Times, and whether said British Minister suggested that as we saluted the British flag at Yorktown he thought we had permanently pulled down our own; with a full report as possible of the conversations between the Minister and the

Secretary of State.

EMACIATED, HAGGARD VICTIMS of a cough recover health, spirits and flesh, if they are but sentible enough to adopt a remedy which the popular voice, backed by professional opinion, pronounces reliable. Tranquility to inflamed and harassed lungs, vigor to depleted and emaciated frames, quietude and strength to an unrestful and debilited nervous system, are among the physical benefits conferred by that supreme pulmonic invigorant, Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a chemical combination of the finest lung specific known to the pharmacopœia with tonics and blood depurents of the first order. Phosphorus, lime and soda co-operate with and render the Cod Liver Oil of this preparation trebly effective. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Tor-

OOMMEECIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW -- WHOLESALE

onto.

PRICES. Since our last, business has been dull owing

tory, but this is not felt as there are but a

pepper, 15c to 17c. Bice is quoted at \$3.25

shows signs of more activity, but general

Exchange adjourned from June 30th until bags (delivered) \$3 70 to 3 80. the 5th of July. Some of our factories were Canada red winter wheat wa

152D

Pig from per ton :-- Siemens, \$22; Summerlee, \$22; Langloan, \$22; Églinton, \$20 50 to \$21; Cambroe, \$21. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 to \$2 15; Canada plates, per box: Hatton \$3.50; other brands, \$3 25 Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 25 to \$5 50 Coke, IO, \$4.15 to \$4.40. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11.25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7.50 to \$7.75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2.50 to \$2.75; Sheets, best brands, \$2.60 to \$2 76; Boiler Plates \$3'00; Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per 1b, 111 to 12c1; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin 25c to 27c. Ingot Copper, 181c to 19c. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shees, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coil chain, f inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Out Nails :-Prices, not cash within 30 days or 4 months note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Out, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per keg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

demand for cast nails is fair at unaltered prices.

LEATHER -The market continues exception ally dull, and the only demand is for prime plump sole leather which finds ready sele at firm figures. We quote : Hemolck Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 24c to 28c; ordinary, 22c to 241c; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 221c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 231c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 31c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 60c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c ; pobble, 12 jc to 15 jc ; rough, 26c to 28c ; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

FURS .- There is absolutely nothing doing in raw furs. Beaver, prime, per 1b, \$2 00 to 2 50; bear, per skin, \$6 00 to 8 00; bear cnb, \$3 to 4 00; fisher, \$5 to 7; fox, red, \$1 25 to 1 40; do cross, \$2 to 3 00; lynx, \$1 50 to 2 00; marten, \$1 00 to 1.25 mink, \$1 to 1 25; otter, \$8 to 10 00; raccoon, 40c to 50c; skunk, 50c to 80c; muskrat 17c to 18c.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- The market firm with tair demand. We quote green hides at \$8, \$7 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Sheepskins are firm at \$1.35 to 1.75; calfskins, 14c to 14½c: lambskins, 30c to 40c; clipped 25c to 30c. Rough tallow is at 5₄c.

Wool-There is nothing new. Local trade continues quiet. Greasy Cape, 191c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B supe:, 28c to 30c, and unassorted, 26c to 28c.

Oils .- The market is steady. Steam refined Seal oil is firm at 70c to 72kc per imperial gallon. Cod oil 574c to 60c. PETROLEUM. - The market is firm, and

stocks moderate. We quote: Car lots, 194c here; broken lots, 20c; single barrels, 21c to 22c SALT .--- We quote 65c for elevens, and 70c

for tens; factory filled, \$1 25 to \$1 30. Eureka, \$2 40.

To-day, no business whatever was reported on this market in consequence of the holiday in the States, which was partly observed here. FLOUR-Superior extra, per brl, \$620 to 625; extra seperfine, \$595 to 600; spring extra, \$5 95 to 6 00; superfine, \$5 30 to 5 40; Canadian strong bakers, \$6 50 to 6 75 American strong bakers, \$7 50 to S 00; fine, to the holidays. The Corn Exchange ad-journed from Jana 28th, until the 5th of pollards, \$3 50 to 3 75; Ontario bags, me-

Canada red winter wheat was inquired for

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS Books of Instruction and Devotion for the Month of June. NOW READY. A New Book of Devotion to the SACRED HEART, ENTITLED : A Flower for Each Day in the Month of June, By a Member of the Society of Jesus. Paper Cover, 68 Pages, Beautifully Gotien Up, Frice, 10cts) Month of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Heart of Jesus 35c Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cloth, gilt edges.... 40c Mahual of Devotion and Office of the Sacred Heart of Jesus..... 40c. Hours before the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cloth, red edges 50c Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cloth, red edges 50c. Manual of the Sodality of the Secred Heart of Jesus..... Scholar's Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cloth, red edges..... 50c New Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Cloth, red edges..... 65c. Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by Bev. S. Franco, S.J..... Imitation of the Sacred Heart of Jean, by Hev. F. Arnold, S.J..... Glories of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by S1.50 Cardinal Manning. Paper..... 0.25Cloth 1.00 Manual of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Calf, clasp and rims..... 3.25 SHEET PRAYERS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE. Per 100 Act of Consecration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Two page leaflet) 30c. Badge of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for distributing with scapular. (Two page leaflet) 30c Form of Admission into the Sodality of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, (Four page leaflet) 50c. An Account of the Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Four page leaflet)..... An Humble Offering to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. (Four page leaflet) 50c.

Julv 5:

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275 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

sions are taking place every day in the comparatively new legislature of France.

Ministry for the day has taken steps that it- to Princess Helens, that estimable German consure, or by question. A vote of consure is a very serious proposal, which no party rice, by marrying her to the Grand the way. The second plan is by question, Princess Alice, the best of the Queen's and I have just seen that tried on Sir Charles daughters, who died a few years ago Dilke, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the chief spokesman of the Foreign Office in the House of Commons. Let me describe this process of question and answer ex-actly as it takes place. The first question is printed, and on the sgenda paper of the day. This accordingly has to be answered in some form or other. The answer is in all probability evasive, and takes the form of a promise that the whole matter will be explained when the papers are laid before the Housethat is, in a month or two's time, when the whole business has been settled, and is dead and buried. The Conservative interrogator rises for a second time. There is a slight groan from the Liberal benches and a slight cheer of response from the Conservatives. "I must decline to answer any question without notice." curtly remarks Sir Charles Dilko. Loud Liberal cheers, deep Conservative groans. If the Conservative interrogater be made of obstinate material, he again rises and puts his question in another form. "It would not be to the public advantage that I should answer the question," exclaims Sir Charles Dilke, and then there is an outburst of wilder Liberal cheers and deeper Conservative groans. After this there is little use in proceeding any further. Murmurs arize from the Ministerialists, rising to screams or descending to mouns. Nobody can hear anything, and confusion worse confounded wearles everybody of the subject, and so we hear no more of the foreign relations of the country. Olten, as on this evening, this noisy, tumultuous, disorderly and unceremonious body is surveyed from the distinguished Strangers' Gallery by some dusky-browed and impassive-faced child of Hindostan, who has come to look upon the great Parliament of the white Empress. I wonder what he thinks of it all !

Turning aside from the manner in which Parliament discusses the Egyptian question to that question itself, I will not deal with know by cable. Let me say that the whole business has, beyond doubt, seriously damaged the Government; and, what is more the perils which beset the future of this empire. One little incident will explain to clad ' Superb"-one of the English vessels a grand old man," to the wild delight of the

10.001

ed cheques. Mr. Ross proceeded to the Treasury Department, where he gave his own accepted cheque for the sum of \$500,000 to year. The Dry Goods trade is quiet, though the Provincial Treasurer. The transfer of some houses state that remittances are com-the road was signed this evening by Mr. Cha- ing in better since the elections. Country pleau and the Lieut .. Governor, and from and | customers, as a rule, are not placing orders interfere. Your readers will remember that after twelve o'clock to-night the North Shore for winter goods in the hands of travellors as Railway becomes the property of the comthe Richelieu Company's boats nor yet the aging. appointment of a manager came up at all at the meeting and another meeting will be remarks.

held in a week, when the new manager will be appointed.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED

The Bulgarian Cabinet is to be reconstructed.

The peace party in Bolivia is gaining the ascendancy.

It is reported that a plot has been discoverd to assassinate Cardinal McCabe.

The value of the coinage minted in the United States during the past year was \$117,-841,000.

men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff cong-The National debt of the United States ress, \$1 50 to 2.25; men's buff and pebbled has, during the month; of June, been reduced balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 35 by \$12,560,696.

The Spanish Government will propose a vote of 150,000,000 pesetas for the reconstruction of the navy.

morals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to The Indian Government has suspended the regulations regarding re-shipment of below \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 75c to 80c; test petroleum oil.

\$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to \$1.00; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal-Mr. Fleming, a director of the City of Glasgow Bank, has been sentenced to eight morals, 60 to 70c; child's peubled and buff months for connection with the failure of the balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c bank. to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 75c;

It is supposed that a machine found in a infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50. railway carriage during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bradford will prove to be firefirm. Tens are steady and coffee quiet. works. The fruit market is gaite but firm.

The Schenectady Locomotive Works are We quoet: - Sugar. - Granulated, 9gc to finishing an order from the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad for thirty-five locomotives.

The sum of \$61,600 has been subscribed to Teas-Japan, com.non, 141c to 20c; good comthe stock of the new Kingston Car Works at mon to medium, 22c to 261c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to fineet, 38c to 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, Kingston, Ont., and contracts have been let for the buildings. 19c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 38c to 47c;

Harvest prospects in France are so good seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c that the Debats says, for the first time in four fourths, 18c to 23c ; Gunpowder, low grades, years France will have no occasion to import 28c to 32c ; good to fine, 35u to 45c ; finest, food from abroad.

The Russian Generals Colbass and Scobeleff have arrived at Sophia. The former will be sppointed Minister of War, and the latter Minister of the Interlor.

Widow Hanley, at Streetor, 111., yesterday poisoned herself and five small children by eating toadstools supposed to be mushrooms. Their recovery is possible.

A rebellion has broken out in Muscat, Asis, against Imanm. The movement is to \$3.75. headed by Imaum's brother. A British manof-war has proceeded to Muscat to protect British subjects.

Aaron Jones, colored, and wife quarrelled it to be, and an improvement is not looked in a lonely spot near Vitteburg, Ark. Jones for yet. Bar iron is in fair demand. The struck her heavily with a slung shot, cut her price of tin plates has been raised a little outside Alexandria-who had been killed in audience. " Do you know the double shuffle ?" | throat and escaped. She crawled to a house, through sympathy with the Liverpool marhe flots, had to be taken out to sea for burlal, asks the Mascotte, when she is giving the 1 told her story and died. ket, and cokes are held for an advance. The

at S1 35, but no lots were offered at that figure. We quote \$1 35 to \$1 36. There are tuyers closed down all woek, which they could well do, as this is usually a dull season of the of Canada white at S1 30, holders being somewhat higher in their ideas. Canada spring is quoted at \$1 36 to \$1 38. Peas are strong, holders asking \$1, with buyers at 9810 to 99c. Receipts are limited and casily kept under early this year as usual, as their experience control. Holders apparently are well able to maintain the market and keep values full. Oats are firm and in demand. The sale of a last year in this direction was not encour-BOOTS AND SHOES .- In this branch cargo is reported at 44c. Barley ranges from trade we can add nothing to last week's

60c to 75c, as to quality. Bye is purely nomi-There is but a small demand nal at 70c to 75c, and corn at 81c in bond. Receipts here to-day-Wheat, 54,615 bush for goods for immediate supply, but an improvement is noted, and it is believed that oats, 13,800; flour, 3,885 bris; ashes, 30 stocks carried by country dealers have been butter, 30 pkgs; cheese, 363 boxes; pork 4,433 bris; lesther, 418 rolls.

fairly reduced. There is a prospect of a bet-ter fall business than last year, orders for The Exchanges in the States being closed, fall goods coming in more than ordinarily we are without our usual foreign advices, satisfactorily. As is usual at this season of even the British markets being omitted. the year payments are not exactly satisfac-

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .-- July 4

few inconsiderable bills falling due now. There was a better and a larger assortment Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip of new vegetables and fruit to-day. Montreal new potatoes sold at \$3.50 per bushel boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, and green peas at \$1 per bushel. Cucumbers \$3 to 375; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; were at \$1.20 per dezen, asparagus at \$3 per dozen bunches and gooseberries at 50c to 60c per gallon. Western Canadian strawberries were worth 10c to 15c per quart, but yesterto 1 75; shoe packs, \$1.10 to 2 10; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; do day Mr. McCarthy, of Bonsecours Market, sold 600 quarts of extra choice Montreal split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$1 50; do interior balberries at 20c to 22c per quart.

POULTRY .- Fowls, per 1b, 11c; Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; tarkeys, per 1b, 13c; geese, 10c. FISH.-Salmon, 40c to 50c per lb; lake

Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to trout, 123c; smelts, 12c; pike and lobsters, 12c; white fish, 12c; hallbut, 15c to 20c haddock and cod, 6c to 7c; mackerel, 12c black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 120 to 15c; sword fish, 121c to GROCERIES.-The market for sugars is still 15c.

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmen!, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2; moulie, do, \$160 to 180; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 10.

10c; grocers' A 1, 91c to 91c; bright, 81c to 9c; yellow, 71c to 71c. Fruits-GRAIN-Oats, per bng, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beans, \$2; buck-Ge. Valentias quiet at 110 to 114c; currants, wheat, 80c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoss, per bag, \$140 new, \$3.50 per bushel; carrots, new, \$1 20 per dez bunches; onions, per orate, \$3 50; Montreal cabbages, new, per doz, \$1; let-tuce, 150 to 20c; Montreal turnips, per doz bunches, \$1 50; rhubarb, 30c to 40c; cucumbers, \$1 20 per doz; apparagus, \$2 50 to \$3 per doz bunches; spinach, 50c per bush. 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to Fapir.—Apples, per barrel, \$5 00 to 600; cranberries, \$1 per gallon, \$5.50 per box, \$9 to \$12 per brl; oranges, \$12 to \$13 per 38c ; fine to finest, 44c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 000 to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, case; lemons, \$10 to 11; Florida tomatoes, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c \$1 25 per box; strawberries, 10c to 15c per to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, quart; bananas, \$3 to \$6; pine apples, \$2 50 common, 28c to 30c; medium to good, 33c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Spices quiet. Cassia, 135 to 18c. Black to 4 50 per doz; gooseberries, 50c to 60c per gallon.

DAIRY PRODUCE .--- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, 20c to 22c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 18c.

IRON AND, HARDWARE.-The pig iron market WANTED-FOR PORTAGE du FORT SCHOOL an Assistant Female Teacher. Roman Catholic preferred, holding a first or second-class certificate, to commence ist August nozt. Salary, \$150 per annum. Apply immediately to C. J. RUNIB. Sec.-Treas. hardware is still as quiet as it is possible for

mmediately to C. J. RUNIR, Sec.-Treas. Portage du Fort, 27th June, 1882. 478

ARSLEY'S

MILLINERY ROOM !

The last case of Milluery Goods for this sea-son was opened yesterday.

CONTENTS!

A beautiful assoriment of Children's Bonneis, all of the very latest fashion. These goods having come to hand rather late in the season, will be marked at specially low prices, so as to run them off quickly.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES. PELISSES, &c., &c.

All this fine stock of newly imported Dresses are marked down to about hall the usual price.

S. CARSLEY.

393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.,

MONTREAL.

Q. DARKS' KNITTING CUTION!

Parks' Knitting Cetton, on account of its smoothness and evenness of make, is taking the lead of all other makers.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD!

Buy Clapperton's Sewing Thread. It is the best for either hand or machine use.

YANADIAN SILKS !

The Canadian Silks manufactured by the Corriveau Silk Manufacturing Co., are selling fast. They are the right make to wear well. and are splendid value.

