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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Earl Spencer at Limerick.

PARNELL ON THE LAND ACT.

An Important Rent Test Case.

JAMES CAREY LEAVES KILMAINHAM.

Dublin, June 26 .- Earl Spencer, replying to an address at Limerick, spoke in deprecation of forced emigration. He said he believed careful aid to emigrants having a prospect of success abroad, was beneficial, both to them and to the districts which they leave. He regretted the necessity for the passage of the Crimes Act, which was distasteful both to Parliament and to the Government, but he abhorred the crimes which had rendered it necessary. In conclusion, he said he rejoiced that greater respect was now being paid to law and order throughout the land.

DUBLIN, June 27 .- Mr. Parnell, in his speech at Monaghan yesterday in the interest of Healy's candidacy for the House of Commons, said his party intended to endeavor to smend the Land Act so as to make reduced rents date from the time of application therefor to the court, to provide that tenants shall be allowed for improvements made within thirty or forty years, and so that leaseholders shall be admitted to the benefit of the Act.

The Court of Appeal has rendered a decision in an important test case, of Chaine vs. Nelson, on which forty thousand cases depended. The Court held that the new rents became payable from the first gale day after the Act was passed, and not from the day when they were fixed by the commissioners. The Chairman of the Loughrea Union de-

clares that the outdoor relief list has never been so high as now. The relieving staff has been increased. DUBLIN, June 28 .- James Carsy, the in-

former, left Kilmsinham jail yesterday and was taken to Queenstown and placed aboard a Government steamer. Her destination is unknown, but it is believed Carey will be the water is good. There is no epidemic landed at Bermuda. Six deaths landed at Bermuda.

Queenstows, June 28 .- There was much excitement here today caused by a report that James Carey, the informer, was among the and nine deaths from cholers at Damietta on who embarked for America. passengers Carey's whereabouts could not be traced. The steamer "City of Rome," which sailed hence this morning for New York, is detained outside the harbor. The cause of her detention has not been ascertained.

WEXFORD, June 28 .- The Borough Club has chosen, by unanimous vote, a brother of Redmond, the Irish National League's representative in Australia, as the candidate of the National party for a seat in the House of Commons for the borough, made vacant by the resignation of Healy.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

Pauper Emigration.

LONDON, June 27. -- In the House of Commons today, Mr. Cowen, (Radical,) gave notice that he would submit the question as to whether it was true Irish paupers had been sent to America with the knowledge and consent of the Government.

London, June 28. - Mr. Trevelyan stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the reports about the landing of paupers in America were greatly exaggerated. The steamer "Anchoria" took no inmates of any Workhouse, and all emigrants cent by the commissioners were supplied with funds. No paupers had been sent out by boards of Kuardians.

Mr. Trevelyan also said that telegrams from America on the subject should be recelved with great caution. He said the "Furnessis" took out 421 emigrants, of whom only five families had been in the workhouse, and in each of these cases friends in America had offered them homes. He had himself seen all the tickets of emigrants, including railway tickets for the other side. They had also checks for the amount of their landing allowance, which for adults was one pound and for children ten shillings each. Mr. Trevelyan said questions relating to the action of the American Government in the matter should be addressed to the foreign office, as his business was simply to ascertain whether the administrative details of Irish amigration were carried out as far as is pos-

Mr. Lowther (Conservative) gave notice that he would at an early day call attention to the subject.

LONDON, June 29 .- In the House of Commons today Fitzmaurice, under Foreign Secretary, replying to the question by Mr. Cowen, said the Government had received no American Government regarding pauper emigrants, SAV at 85 50

CANADA AND LANBOOWNE. THE " LONDON STANDARD " ON THE APPOINT.

LONDON, June 16 The London Standard and that the motives for his ap of the Tresor, and became liquid after a short prophecy."

pointment are partly partisan and partly scramble for favor. The Montreal Post objects to the appointment on grounds of policy, and says: "Of all the public men of England, except Buckshot Forster, the Marquis is about the most objectionable Mr. Gladstone could have selected. Lord Lans-downe and his family have played too hostile and inimical a part in the legislation for and government of Ireland for the million Irishmen of Canada to extend s welcome to him and that respect which the chief magistrate of the Dominion should ever be able to command from every class of the population." The Herald observes that more substantial expressions of disapproval are not improbable. The feeling of Canada upon the Irish question was so clearly shown by the petition of their Parliament in favor of leniency in the British legislation that Mr. Gladstone cannot misinterpret the fact. To many Canadians and Irishmen, therefore, the appointment is obnoxious. The Government have either made a mistake or they are guilty of a wilful "snub."

TERRIBLE DISASTER

Onc Hundred Lives Lost.

GLASGOW, July 3 .-- The steamer " Daphne" launched today capsized in the River Olyde. There were two hundred workmen on board. and it is believed that one hundred were drowned.

Later.—The "Daphne" capsized near Renfrew. Traffic on the Clyde is suspended owing to the interruption of navigation by the capsized steamer. Tugs are raising the "Daphne." The boat left the ways and was very fast gaining the water when she rolled from side to side. The persons aboard fearing she would capsize ran to and fro, and the vessel reeled over and nearly disappeared beneath the water. Those on the portion of the steamer not submerged did their utmost to save those cast overboard. Boats hastily pulled to the rescue.

The Cholera Scourge.

ALEXANDRIA, June 30 .- A sanitary commission has been appointed here composed of consuls, doctors and engineers. An inspection of the fresh water canal shows that occurred at Mansurah to-day.

LONDON, July 1 .- There were a hundred Saturday. Cholera has appeared at Samaall town 50 miles south Damietta, on the Damietta branch of the Nile four deaths have occurred there.

LONDON, July 2.—The News says: During the twelve hours ending 8 o'clock on Sunday morning there were 119 deaths at Damletta. It also says that most of the doctors have fied

from Damietta. ALEXANDRIA, July 1 .- It is officially denied that there is any cholers at Cairo. The sanitary cordons in Egypt have been ordered to shoot all persons attempting to pass

New York, June 30 .- The Quarantine Commissioners have no fear of cholera reaching this port.

through the lines.

ALEXANDRIA, July 2 .- The deaths from cholera at Damietta yesterday were 141, with 14 at Mansurah and 5 at Port Said on Sunday.

LONDON, July 2 .- The Spanish authorities impose ten days' quarantine upon all vessels arriving at Spanish ports which left Egypt since June 22, and a fortnight's quarantine upon vessels with sickness on board.

ALEXANDRIA, July 3.—There were twelve deaths at the Mansurah and four at Samanoud yesterday of cholera. Traffic between Port Said and Syria has been prohibited owing to cholera at the former. There is a panic at Jaddah because of the expected arrival of five steamers from India with pilgrims bound for Macca.

OAIRO, July 3 .- The Sanitary Council has ordered the population of Damietta to be scattered in tents. The infected quarter has been partly disinfected and partly burned.

MR. BIGGAR, M.P., AT MANCHESTER

LONDON, July 1 -Mr. Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, in a speech at Manchester, declared that the leading trait of the present Government was falsehood. He said Errington had been sent to Rome to lie in alleging that Parnell and his friends were in league with murderers and that the Irish were without grievances. He thought it doubtful whether Trevelyan, the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, was much better then Forster. He asserted that 'I'revelyan had recently lied about the paupers shipped over the Atlantic.

MIRAQLE OF THE BLOOD OF ST. JAN-UABIUS.

The Napolitan journals announce that the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, patron of that city, took place this year as usual. We read in the Liberta Catholica :

"In the siternoon of Saturday, May 5, the precious blood of St. Januarius was solld in amonstrances or representations from the the chapel where it is kept. It was carried in procession to the Church of Banta Chiara, and exposed in presence of the head of the holy patron. The usual prayers commenced. After an hour the blood liquefied in part, the other part, round in form, remained hard. The miracle took place at ten minutes after six in the

prayer. Among the numerous strangers in the church of Santa Chiara to observe the miracle of the blood of St. Januarius was Cardinal Lavigiere, Archbishop of Algiers and Apostolic Administrator of Tunis."

Many unbelievers deny this miracle, but those who have observed it have been forced by the evidence of facts to: recognize it. Alexander Dumas, who was present at the miracle, has declared that the liquefaction was not obtained by human means. "And now," said M. Dumas, ." let us say that the liquefaction is due to a secret transmitted from generation to generation since the fourth century until our days by the priests of the Tresor? Perhaps, but in this case we must admit that their discretion is more miraculous than the miracle itself. I prefer to believe the miracle, and, for me, I declare I believe it. me, He added: "The philosophy of the eighteenth century and modern chemistry have lost their trouble and their money. Voltsire and Lavoisier wished to touch it and like the serpent of the fable, they bit. themselves."

Professor Fergola, of the University of Naples, made an apology of the miracle of the blood in a learned dissertation. In 1880 Professor Luca, a freethinker, who taught chemistry in the same University, caused the phenomenon of the liquefaction to be observed and gave the examination to Professor Pietro Punzo, his disciple and colleague. Punzo made a report in which he concluded that in the present state of science, it is impossible to resolve the mysterious problem.— Washington Catholic.

A CANADIAN SAINT

The cause of the beatification of the venerable Mary Guyard, first Superioress of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, is at present attracting the attention of the Sacred Congregation of Rites in Rome, and in the course of a few months we may expect to see the name of this great Religious added to the calendar of Saints in the Church of God. The name of " Mother Mary of the Incorna. tion" is familiar to every Catholic who has read the history of the Church in Canada whereof she was one of the shining lights. She was born on the 28th of October, 1599, in the city of Tours, France, and to her Catholic education she attributed all the graces she had received from God. " The good education which I received from my parents," wrote this eminent woman, "laid an excellent foundation in my scul; and I cannot but bless the Father of goodness for His gracious kindness to me in this connection. It is a happy step in the way of virtue, and a m for a his to fall into hands which carefully mould the son's college education. He then threw off fiast years of our existence." What a lesson there words of the beatified Religious teaches to Catholic parents, upon the necessity of planting religion in the hearts of their children, and by securing for them an education that will not only expand their minds regarding earthly things, but also elevate their souls to God.

Sister Mary of the Incarnation entered the Ursuline Order in 1633, being then a widew, with one son, who subsequently became a Madame de la Peltrie was seeking for Sisters to open the Canadian mission, in 1638; Sister Mary was the first to volunteer for missionary work in the New World, where she subsequently labored for thirty-three years with a legree of fortitude and success which made her memory beloved even long after she had been called to her reward. Her great mission was the education of the Indians, then numerous in Canada, and along with her daily duties in the church and school room, she found time to prepare, for the use of her Sisters and pupils, a sacred history, catechism, dictionary, and a collection of prayers in the Algonquin lauguage; a catechism and dictionary in Iro. quois; a catechism in the Huron language, and also several works in French. She excelled in all kinds of needle work and embroidery, as well as in gilding and painting, sanctifying these talents by contributing the fruit of her labors toward decorating the missionary chapels erected by the Jesuits and other missionaries in Canada and other portions of the unsettled region then known under the general title of North America.

This heroic Sister died April 30th, 1672, at the age of 72 years. She was declared venerable by Pope Plus IX., September 15th, 1877, and we hope that during the reign of the present glorious Pontiff the seal of approval of her sanctity will be placed upon her character by the Church, and that the name of Blessed Mary of the Incarnation may be rauked among the brilliant galaxy of saints who followed in the footsteps of St. Angels Merici, the foundress of the Ursuline Order, whose daughters were the pioneers in the pathway of Christian progress which the Church has made in converting the Indians and educating the children of Europeans in the New World.

IBISH IN IBELAND.

The report for the past year of the society for the preservation of the Irlah language states that at the commencement of the present century probably not more than 400 persons could read and write Irish, whereas this society alone had disposed of over 62,000 elementary Irish books. Their publications continue to be in great demand. The number of persons in Ireland who speak the old language is nearly 950,000, as against nearly 818,000 in 1871, although the population has during that period is included, in round and went to the Shelburne Hotel in Dublin numbers, by 252,000 persons. This, as pointed out, is nearly equal to the number of left for Scotland."

AN IRISH SUSPECT INIERVIEWED.

How he was Tracked by English Detectives

HIS ESCAPE FROM CORK:

His Interview with Featherstone, alias Murphy, Who Now Awaits His Trial in Jail as a Dynamite Conspirator.

MR. McDERMOTI'S VIEWS ON MATTERS POLITICAL IN IRELAND—THE POPE'S LETTER-HOW CAREY TURNED IN. FORMER-SOME OPINIONS ON PHYSICAL FORCE WARFARE -SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE -A KNIGHT OF ST. SYLVESTER.

He was a pleasant looking man, with a the corridors of the St. Lawrence Hall no one would for a moment suspect that he was one of the men whom the English Govern- Philadelphia upon all and singular the same ment had shadowed and tracked. His appearance gave you at once the impression that he was a gentleman, and as soon as you conversed with him you immediately discovered that your impression was correct. He seemed perfectly at his case on British soil but when our reporter approached and made bimself known, Mr. McDermott, with a semiserious air, said that he wasn't himself at all but his twin brother. Of course the interviewer took this statement cum grano salis, and after a few minutes' conversation the restraint on both sides wore off, and over a fragrant Havana in his specious apartments in the Hall, Mr. James McDermott, of Brooklyn, but quite recently of Dublin fame, un-

besomed HIS CONVICTIONS AND ADVENTURES to a representative of THE Post. He first however wished that he should be given no notoriety while in the city, as he was here all reticence and showed himself to be a brilliant convergationalist. Oceasional fiashes of wit, a good story well told, and many a hearty, honest laugh made Mr. McDermott quite a pleasant companion. He admitted that some of his views were what were called extreme, but he said they were his honest convictione, and as he despised a man who had not the courage of his convictions, he always spoke out his beliet.

"How did it happen that your name appeared priest in the Benedictine Order. When in recent English despatches as being that of a person whom the British Government was

interested in finding ?" asked the reporter.
"Well," answered Mr. McD., "I can only account for it on the ground that there must have been some one with a loose tongue. have never been able to understand, nor do I now, the action of the Government in Cork on the night of the arrest of Mr. Featherstone and others. At one time I thought the arrest of Deasy in Liverpool was the immediate occasion of it, but upon examination 1 am convinced that that could not have been the cess, and for the reason at least, that he did not give any information of consconence to the Government. It appears, however, that he rather thoughtlessly said on his arrest in Liverpool that a man in Oork named Murphy sent him. It was unfortunate that Mr. Fastherstone had been known to some few people by the name of Murphy and doubtless was known to the anthorities in Cork at that time by that name; and they putting together the fact of Deasy's coming from Cork and Murphy bring named, went in helter skelter and arrested right and left." "How was your name brought into the

question?" "My name was brought into the question simply by secret inquiry made by the Government, and as I have been given to understand, one of the parties arrested on suspicion absolutely told the authorities that I was the head man of the conspiracy, and not only that, but that some of my orders were so atrocious that even he refused to obey them." "Mr. McDarmott, who is the 'he' you re-

fer to in this case?" "I don't care to name him at present and not until after I have heard the result of the trials in Liverpool and see whether he shall have been a witness for the Government or not. I am charitable enough to believe that in view of his large family he will not convey to them the inheritance of informer, which

the term informer involves." "Despatches said that you left at once for Liverpool and America after the arrests in Cork ?"

"That is not true. I did not leave Cork until the next day efter, and I only left then at the suggestion of a lady relative of a Brooklyn neighbor of mine, who not only made the suggestion, but pawned her watch to furnish me with the means of leaving. left Cork on the same train with the proceduting counsel and the Government detectives

cable letter :- " I regret to say that Americans visiting here show a very vulgar con-tempt for royalty. I was standing in Pall Mail yesterday talking with Lord Randolph Churchill when the Prince of Wales drove along. An American standing by, whose vernacular was unmistakable, said: 'Is that his royal nags? Well, he's a fine looking bum! Lord Randolph was shocked, and I blushed for my countryman. His Lordship turned and left me, and when I met him this morning he actually cut me. Such vulgarity is absolutely degrading, and the injury done to our country by it here is incalculable."

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP'S WILL. ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY LEFT REQUEATEED TO

THE CHURCU. PHILADELPHIA, June 29. -The last will and testament of the late Archbishop Wood was

admitted to probate to-day. It is as follows :-In the name of Almighy God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Be it remembered that I, the Mest Reverend James Frederic Wood, Archbishop of Philadelphia, do make and publish this my iast will and testament. I give and bequeath my library and furni-

ture unto my executors in trust, to transfer the same to my successor in office in trust for his use as such Archbishop and to be transmitted for the like use to his successor.

All the property and effects real and personal, whatsoever and wherescover in me veated. or with me deposited, I give, bequesth and devise unto my executors hereinafter named, broad open countenance, a twinkling eye, and and to the survivors and survivor of them just in the prime of life. As he sauntered in his helrs and assigns, in trust, to assign and convey the same in fee simple and forever unto the person who shall succeed me by appointment duly made as Archbishop of uses and trusts, and with the like powers upon which the said property and effects shall have been held immediately preceding

my decease.
I hereby declare that I have no property or effects to be accounted for by my executors to or to descend to my lawful heirs or next of kin, and that this will is made in order to transmit all titles and property in me legally vested and according to my duty, and, as I am authorized by law to do, that all trusts, confidences and powers in me reposed may be faithfully executed and performed in all respects as I am authorized and bound to execute and perform the same.

I appoint to be the executors of this my last well and testament the Very Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, V.G.; the Rev. Nicholas Cantwill and the Rev. James E. Mulholland.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of Deer, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879).

JAMES F. WOOD, Abp. Philad.

Signed, sealed, published and declared as and for his last will and testament by the Most Beverend James F. Wood, in our presence, who in the presence of each other and at his request have signed our names as witnesses thereto.

DANIEL A. BRENNAM. WILLIAM J. POWERS. The only personal property found among the effects of the deceased was \$800 in money, which, together with the insurance of \$10,000 on his life, will go to the Church.

GREAT FIRE IN WINNIPEG.

Terrific Explosion - Several Persons killed and Fatally Injured-Old Montreal Firemen among the List-Great Excitement.

Winnipeg, June 30 .- A fire broke out at ten o'clock last night in the stone house of J. H. Ashdown, hardware merchant, and the building, a frame one, was soon wrapped in flames. The damage to the stock will be heavy, but the building only slight. Some kegs of powder stored in the warehouse exploded with serious results, and upwards of twenty men were more or less injured, and a hundred leading shops on the Main and other streets had their plate glass and other glass smashed to atoms. The report shook the whole city to its centre as if by an earliquake. It is difficult to get a list of the casualties. Onief McRobie of the Fire Brigade, was slight,y injured in the face. George Seale insurance clerk, it is thought is fatally injured, as a pile of burning debris lit upon his face and breast and injured him beyond recognition. W. Butherford, fireman, was also burned. James Yuitl, Fire Alarm Superintendent, was severely cut on the head and face. Wm. McBobie, son of the chief, is severely burned in the face and hands. George Sinclair, saddler, had both hands and feet burned to a crisp and the pants burned off his limbs. Jas. Bowie, saddler, had his hands badly burned. Archie Grant, manager for Ashdown, was badly burned on the face in his efforts to move the powder. Wm. Code, assistant chief of the fire brigade, is also seriously injured by falling timber. Wilson, another fireman, has a scalp wound by falling timber. A man named McGuire was also burned badly. Scale has since died, and others are

reported to be fatally injured. All the doctors in the city have their hands full. The excitement is intense. There must be upwards of 5,000 people on the streets in the vicinity

THE VATIOAN LETTER. Paris, July 1.- The Union says in addition

to President Grevy's reply to the Pope's letter, a confidential note from Prime Minister Ferry has been forwarded to the Vation, ex-World's London correspondent says in his last stored on the cocasion of the National Fete. was raised.

PARNELL'S INVASION OF ULSTER

Whigs and Torics joining to resist Healy—Continued success of Irish obstruc-tion in the House of Commons— Gladitone's new plot—The Irish repre-sentation to be reduced—The Paraels

(By cable from special Irish News Agency.) London, June 30 .- The Monaghan election is exciting the keenest political interest, and the English press evinces serious alarm at the warmness of the reception accorded to

Mr. Healy in Uleter. ENGLISH BRIBKEY.

There is a general agreement that Mr_ Healy's election for Monaghan would assure the control of the next Parliament by the Parnellites. Pringle, the Whig candidate, is supported by money supplied by the English Beform Club.

WHIGH AND TORIES COALHEDING.

The unsorupulous efforts of the Whigs and Tories to revive the dormant religious fanaticism not meeting with success, a rumor is in circulation that Pringle will be induced to withdraw to enable the combined Whige and Tories to defeat Healy. Mr. Parnell has gone to Monaghan to take a personal part in the struggle, and popular enthusiasm is manifested at every stage of his progress.

GLADITONE THWARTED,

The Oriminal Code Bill was abandoned today. A violent attack was made in Grand Committee by Government backs on the Irish members for their success in forcing the Ministers to drop the measure. The defeat of the bill was due to the persistent opposition of Mesers. Parnell and Sexton. It enacted permanent coercion for the Irish population in England and Scotland, and was deemed by the Irish leader so important as to cause him to stay away from the Philadelphia Convention in order to fight it. Its abandonment by the Government is regarded by all parties as a great triumph for Mr.

THE LABORERS' BILL.

The second reading of the Laborers' Bill will be taken on Thursday. The Government amendments are trivial and do not injure the measure, which confers important advantages on agricultural laborers.

A NEW ANTI-TRITH PLOT.

The Gladstone Cabinet are busy on a new Reform bill for next year, by which Ireland's representation in Parliament will be reduced to eighty members. The House of Lords will probably refuse to pass the bill, and a dissolution ensuing, the Irish party will take veneance on the whigs and Sham Kadicals. Th Parnell Testimonial Fund now amounts to over £16,000.

Healy Returned with a good Majority. DUBLIN, July 2.-The result of the election in the county Monaghan is as follows Healy Home Buler]. 2,226; Monroe [Conservative],

2,011; Pringle [Liberal], 270. Lordon, July 2.—A recount of two polis was demanded and allowed, considerable confusion being caused during the proceedings. After the official announcement Parnell called the attention of the High Sheriff to another mistake, which the latter had made in the count. The mistake was corrected and Healy credited with 2,376 votes. At Monaghan this evening Healy addressed a large crowd. He said landlordism had been trampled under foot and the election represented the demand of Ulster for a speedy reform in the land laws. He had little doubt that before many years every farmer in Ireland would be the owner of his holding. Healy said that the victory of the Parnell party would lead to the reopening of the land question and other great reforms, and that his hearers would see the day when Irishmen would make laws on their own soil.

The Carey Brothers.

London, June 26 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon the Attorney-General for Ireland stated that James Carey, the informer, had not been pardoned, but the subject was being considered by the Government. If Oarey should be pardoned the executive clemency would probably be coupled with conditions.

Peter Carey and his family have left Ireland and their present whoreshouts and destination is unknown. James Carey is also going to leave, or has already left. The Times save it has been arranged to send two of the principal Invincible informers to Manitobs.

New York, July 3. -There seems to be no doubt, if any reliance can be placed on special cable advices, that Canada will have an acquisition to her population in the person of the noted Dablin luformer, James Carey. A. despatch to the Times says Carey is going to Canada by way of Glasgow. He passed. Friday night at Manchester, and is at present in Greenock. Peter Carry goes via Havre... The Sun's London cable cays a Dublin letter states that Carey will sail some time during next week for Nova Scotia, and will decide our. his arrival there whether to settle in Manitoba or British Columbia.

THE IBISH "JOHN BHOWN"

Carcago, July 3.—Congressman elect #innerty procided last night at a meeting of Irish Americans to assist the families of the writing on the appointment of Lord Lanstowns to the Governor Generalship of Oanada
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McDERMOTT

"I left because I knew I was suspected and well watched, and felt that I would be arrest. ed at almost any time. I did not want any martyrdom or

" CHEAP NOTORIETY." " Do you know any of the parties arrested and now being tried for conspiracy to mur-

er?"
" Personsily I know none of them; but it appears from the evidence that was brought out in the segret inquiry in Cork that I had associated with Mr. Featherstone, and all I know about him is that he represented him self to me to be smamorican journalist. We made an excursion to Blamey Castle logether and beyond that I know nothing of the gentleman, excepting that I believe that he is the victim of circumstances. The British Government evidently wants victims they need them-I thought so then, and hence it was that I wrote to our American Minister in Jondon concerning Mr. Featherstone and his arrest. The reply was satisfactory as far at the ink went, but I took little stock in the assurance of an American flunkey, and such a one as could listen to the expression of a cockney cub, who declared of the organizations in this country was that any kind of a picture could be sent to his associating the names of Bossa and Devoy America and be sold so long as it was incased in a gilt frame; but that is of a piece with the expression I heard from an-Other Englishman at a dinner table, which was, that the knives in Yankee land were plated, so that the ladies could feed them-

"Were you in London at the time of the blowing up of the Home Office?" "I was not; but I was there a few days afterwards and inspected the ruins as thousands of others did."

"Do you know who did it?" " I do."

zeed, try again."

"Ol course it would be useless for me to ask who it was ?" "Yes, rather;" and here Mr. McDermott

mmiled very pleasantly. "I suppose, then, you are also familiar with the parties who attempted to blow up

the London Times office ?" My general answer as to both these questions is that it was done by men whom the Government never can reach and who believe in the old saying: " If at first you don't suc-

"Then there is really a danger still of dynamite or some such explosive being used in England?"

"Oh, yes, and we won't stop there, or at that. Gladstone himself admitted that the Ohurch disendowment was forced by the Fenian organization, and we all know that it was fear and not love for the Irish people that gained for them Catholic emancipation. England never conceded anything to Ireland until she was forced, and now we propose forcing 'the war into Africa.' By that I mean that we propose to hit John Bull in the stomach and in the pocket, two of his sorest points. The capitalists of England whose money is invested in marine and other insurance cannot, and will not stand long the wariare now waging against them. There is not a ship bearing the British penmant on the high seas, war or merchant vessel, that is not at this day in danger. There is not a Government building or assenal in the whole of the (dis) United Kingdom but will hereafter be the target of our vengeance."

"But will not this kind of warfare while carried on give the English Government a raison d'eire for grinding down the poor unfortunate peacant who is defenceless, and consequently at their mercy?"

That kind of argument can be met with the suggestion, that there are as many Irishmen in England as there are in Ireland. (and I leave America out of the question altogether), and insamuch as they are all good men in America who asserted toat they been outwardly, there had been an inward Christians, of course, they'll have 'an eye for would give the last cent they had in the gnawing all the time. A smile and bright an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' It's all nonmense to suggest that the peasantry of Ireland can ever be made to believe in the right that England claims to rule their nation. With England 'tis the good old rule-

'The simple plan, That they may take Who have the power, And they may keep Who can.

"England rules Ireland by force and fraud. She has no business there. Ireland has as good a right, even according to England's own theory of ruling England, as England has to rule Ireland, and Ireland never will, nor never ought to be satisfied with anything less than absolute and complete independence."

"Well, but is it not a favorite theory with Englishmen that even if Ireland had independence, that her sons would fight amongst

"That is a favorite British libel, uttered for effect on the political market of the world. And supposing that were the case, what is it the business of England whether they would or not? Who has a better right to fight than an Irishman? He has more reason to do so than anybody else; and most of the faction fights which I am corry to say have from time to time, to some extent, disgraced the name of Ireland, are things of the past and were the result of English intrigue. the motto of our enemies being to divide and conquer.' I think I can say from experience that the only faction fighting that is now-a-days indulged in by Irishmen is in America. Fenianism querched that spirit forever in Ireland, and nothing pains the men at home so much as to hear occasionally of the squabbles amongst the so-called leaders of the Irish in America."

" Was there any scorecy about your leaving Ireland recently?" "Well, there was some. I left Ireland in my own name, but when I reached Scotland I found that I was the chief subject of enquiry by the Government investigators in Cork, and I concluded that it would be wise, since I was suspected of being an Irishman, of adopting a name other than my own. Under that name I went by sea to Belgium. I left England on the anniversary of Lord-Beaconsfield's death ('Primrose Day' they call it there). I donned a huge bottonnier of primroses and a Scotch bonnet, and looked as loyal as the meanest man in Britain. It took me four days to reach Antwerp, and thence I proceeded to Paris, where, under the advice of friends, I assumed my Roman

"What is your Boman title?"

"CHEVALIER ST. SYLVESTER."

"This was done because my friends in Paris were afraid I might be demanded by the British Government, and the French generally presume a man to be guilty of something who assumes a false in me. Hence, it was very much in the favor of Frank Byrnes, when arrested in Paris, that he had been living in France under his own proper name."

"Have you any idea as to the effect of the Pope's letter on the Irish cause?".

I have the opinion as one of the recent lrish orators expressed it and he quoted D'Connell- We take only our theology. from Rome. I am somewhat in sympathy with the letter, but not the spirit of the let- | lons of water during May, not

ter. Antonelli would never have made the blunder of Simeoni; but then, of course, its to be considered that the first named had a voice in Europe, and the other is caged in the Vatican. That letter of the Pope's will, in my judgment, be the means of completing the scoret revolutionary business in Ireland. Ireland will never submit to England, and it is all nonsense to auggest that even what Parnell claims—a local parliament—would satisfy the Irish people. Of course, I should be glad to see a local parlia. ment, buttonly as a stepping stone, as it might

be, to their complete independence."
"But as to the letter of His Hollness?" "Why, he sees himself now that he made a political blunder through that fellow Erring— ton, and it has been so modified and explained away since that there is nothing left of the letter and a good deal less of Errington."

"How do you account for so many informers?" ormera?" "There have not been half as many as are

Lynch in London. There is not a tri- battle. Dr Gallagher and his so-called companions would have been convicted. Lynch never was even a Fenian, and the best evidence in the world that he knew nothing together. They are bitter personal enemies, and are each working entirely in a different direction, but for the same object, it is true. Then take the case of the "Invincibles." Why, even the informer James Carey never eyes. betrayed his companions until after his arrest, and I am almost inclined to the belief that he really was satisfied that he himself had been betrayed before he went into the wholesale business himself. I'll tell you how they did it : For instance, the twentytwo men were arraigned together today, charged with the murder of Lord Cavendish and Burke, and they were all remanded until tomorrow. When the morrow came there were three or four kept back and, of course, their companions wondered, and the authorities whispered, and the result was the conclusion that those who were kept back had sold the pass. Of course, they had no means of finding cut and so they became demoralized, and several of them, the blackguard Carey leading, were frightened into a race for saving their necks. Once they betrayed anything they know they stopped at nothing, and upon their perjured testimony and packed juries at least two innocent men have been sent to the gallows. The power of English money, too, is sometimes all powerful, but even in this Invincible case we know that they were all, with the exception of Carey, very poor men, and yet for a whole year not one of them made a claim for the £10,000 reward offered. Ireland has no more informers, all things considered, or as after a few examples are made-and they will be made soon I hope—there will be very few informers heresiter."

"You meet people, Mr. McDermott, I sup- A few days after came a letter from pose, who, while they claim to be Irish Mrs. Williams to Edith. It was Nationalists, yet maintain that Ireland's inde- what might have been expected from "You meet people, Mr. McDermott, I suppendence can be only acquired through legitimate and legal means?"

" Now that brings me again to the subject or by a violation of law. It's a poor rule that does not work both ways, and this reminds me of that the present Pope's predecessor organized and virtually enlisted men in Ireland, myself amongst the number, prevent it. to serve in the Pontifical army. Now Leo XIII. will not say or assume that that was an unjust cause, and yet a part of the means to maintain it was this very enlistment in Ireland and England, in violation of Acts of Farliament, and of the Queen's proclamation the leash that held her hidden feelings, one sgainst it at the time. I have often met could see that, however calm she might have men in America who asserted that they been ontwardly, there had been an inward

HELP TO FREE IRELAND,

and I have no doubt they would if the first one could be coaxed out of them." "What do you think of Mr. Parnell and his associates?"

" I think that the denial of that right to others which we claim for ourselves is as great an evidence of deviltry in man . as the highest crime known to law. I have no faith in Mr. Parnell's policy, but I know him to be sincere and honest, and know also that since we are all aiming at a common goal there is room enough for all, and I will never be found doing the dirty work of England [just what she wants] by even opposing Mr. Parnell or any other good Irishman who strives in any way for the Irish people or the Irish nation, and I've no doubt but if England's difficulty brought about Ireland's oppertunity to morrow, Parnell would be found

in the front rank of the armed patriots." The following is a copy of Mr. McDer-mott's commission of Knight of the Order of St. Sylvester, which he refers to in the interview. It is translated from the Latin:

CHEVALIER ST. SYLVESTER. To our beloved son, James McDermott, of

the Battalion of St. Patrick, Plus P. P. 1X. : Beloved Son,-Health and Apostolic Bene-

diction: It is becoming of the Roman Pontifi

to bestow every mark of honor on those men who, intimidated by no danger, never departed from the chair of Peter; but you especially do we crown with the honors of war, whose sincere devotion shone forth in so singular a manner in the recent war, or, rather, wicked incursion of robbers. You are, therefore, hereby absolved from all excommunications, interdicts, or whatever other ecclesiastical punishments or censures you have incurred if such has been your unhappy lot, and you are hereby by these letters patent created a Kright of the Order of St. Sylvester, restored into honors by Gregory XVI. and permitted to wear all the insignia of said Order, viz: the golden collar, sword and gilt spurs, together with an octangular golden cross on your left breast by a red and black ribbon, bearing the image of St. Sylvester. Also that you may use and enjoy all and each of the privileges, prerogatives and indulgences which other Knights of this Order are entitled to, excepting, however, the same may be revoked under decisions of the Council of Trent. Dated, Bome, 15th day of December, 1860,

in the 15th year of our Pontificate. J. CARDINAL DEGENGO. The Great Seal of the Fisherman was at-

tached to the document. Another medal, obtained in the war, was also shown by Mr. McDermott. It is of allver, with the inscription upon one side:-"Pro petra sede Plo IX. P. M., A. XV." On the reverse side is the inscription, "Viotoria ore vincet mundum fides nostra/

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works represented to which of every growing resemble states and real conditions and will wind and well are real resembles

EDITH YORKE

CHAPTER XXII.—CONTINUED, EXPLANATIONS.

She stood in the door now, with her face half turned, and her forehead reeting against the door-frame, so that he saw only her profile. And, so leaning, as though from faint-

ness, she put her hand back, and held out her letters to him, and he took them. The Read them both," she said, them for me! And, Carl, I shall not sae you again before you go. And he stopped, as though her voice had failed her.

" I will not ask you to," he said. "And, afterward," she went on, "I shall not see you in Boston. If you are at home,

Tshall go to stay with Dick's mother. She did not look round again, but went up "There have not seen half as many as are stairs quickly, and shut herself into her represented. Many of them are of English room. If is not for us, to intrude in that manufacture. Take the case of the scoundred privacy wherein a young heart fought its first

> No one saw her that day; but the next morning she came, out, and went about her usual employments, much in nef usual men-ner. Whether like that Bussian empress, she was "too proud to be unhappy," or she had been soothed by that trust in God which makes every yoke easy and every budden light, or the elasticity of youth made continued pain seem impossible, we do not pretend to say. Human motives are not always easy to be read by human

> mverybody tried to sot as though nothing were the matter, and there was enough for all to do. Many things had to be planned and arranged in preparation for their leaving Seaton, and Edith had her own business to attend to. There were the Pattens needing double care since they were so soon to lose her; and the Catholic school to visit, that being permitted now; and a great deal of shopping to be done for her little flock of pen-

> sioners. Within a fortnight came a letter from Carl to his mother, taken up chiefly with business details. But he wrote; "I called yesterday on Mrs. Williams to ask for her son. was not at home, and I have not seen him yet. He has given up his ship, for this voy-

> age, to Capiain Cary." Carl could have added, but did not that the call had not been a pleasant one. Mrs. Williams had just seen Captain Cary, and gleaned from him all that he had thought best to tell, which was, merely, that there seemed to be a slight misun-derstanding between Dick and Edith. Her suspicions pointed at once to Carl, and she had not scrupled to express them to him when he came to her house.

"I am sorry not to see Mr. Rowan," he had said, when he got a chance, ignoring her acmany perhaps, than any other country. And cusations and reproaches; and with that, had taken a ceremonious leave.

"A pretty mother-in-law for Edith!" was his conclusion.

her. Dick had not been to see his mother; was stopping with a priest and had refused to What had Edith and those proud see her. of the Pope's letter. In that letter it is said Yorkes done to her son that he gave up everythat no cause, however just, should be as thing and everybody and went to hide himserted or maintained through illegal means, self in a Cathelic priest's house instead of coming to his own home?

Poor Dick! could he have foreseen that such a letter would be written he would have sacrificed himself a good deal in order to

Edith Gropped the letter at her feet after reading it and said, not for the first time since Carl went away, "Oh! that Father Basle would come!"

As she said it, and far a moment let alio words can mask a good deal. When she dropped them there was visible a whiteness shout the mouth, shadows under the eves. and even a thinning of the cheeks-the work

of that short time. Hearing her aunt's voice at the chamber door asking admittance, Edith caught the let-

ter up again, and her self-control with it. Mrs. Yorke came in with an air of quiet decision, and took a seat by her niece. saw the outside of your letter, my dear girl and know whom it was from," she said; "and I have no intention of allowing you to be killed by others, or to kill yourself. I under stand and respect a mother's feelings. Edith. and I respect the obligation of a promise. But there are common sense and justice to be taken into account. Feelings, and, especially, the feelings of a young person who has scarcely learned to know herself, are not to be weighed and measured, like iron and lumber, and stored away, and left unchanged, till called for. You know, my dear, that I have a great affection for Mr. Bowan, and would do him no unkindness nor injustice, do you

not ?" "You were very kind to him, aunt," Edith replied quietly. "I am not siraid of any-

thing that you will say or do." "You need not be," Mrs. Yorke said. " will not ask you if you have learned to think that promise of yours a hasty one; but there are certain points which I wish to insist upon. They are of general application. Honor does not require that one should keep a bad promise. The fault, if fault there be, is in the making, not the breaking. Also, a woman cannot make a worse promise than one to marry a man whom she does not love. Many very good and pious people will tell you that esteem is enough, and that you will grow so love your husband after a time. That it You may learn to endure him, but it will be after all the bloom is wiped from your faellings, and love and delicacy both are dead in you. Let no one make you believe that your feelings are romantic folly. Believe, rather, that your adviser is coarse, though honest. One other dictum: there is no favor, nor obligation, nor affection which a man can confer on you, for which your hand is not too high a price to pay. Give gratitude, affection, even service, but not yourself. Do not sell your hand for any price : it should be a free gift. This is all that I can pronounce positively upon. For the rast, do not act hastily and without advice; for, aside from the question of your personal good, you might bitterly wrong some one elso. If you have been hasty, it is a pity; but that cannot be helped now, and should not be too deeply mourned. There must have been some doubt in Mr. Rowan's mind that you did not know what you were promising, for his first. word to you was, 'Are you willing, Edith?'
Your answer was, 'I am more than willing.' If you deceived him then, unconsciously, from a loving and generous feeling, it was pardonable. But do not deceive him nor yourself again. He deserves from you a perfeet frankness, and he has too fine a nature to take your hand if it is reluctant."

"But, Aunt Amy," Eilth said, after a mo-ment's thought, "if a woman, out of gratiwould that be right ?

and the cold the delicence of the before I had the or as farming entering and and a light

"A man worthy of inspiring such a resoluthe reply; "and the woman has no right to passed. If the spirit that hardened her brow make it. But if she should offer to wait till to the likeness of marble, shone in her eyes, he is reconciled, that might be soothing to both. Is there anything elso you wish to less Christian humility than natural lettiness. Bay ?

very kind."

This conversation scothed Edith; but, still, she returned to her wishing for Father Rasle; not entirely for his own sake, though that was much, but because her need of conlession and communion had become a great

fled; for the very next day, when Mr. Yorke true humility which the mean heart plucks came home to dinner, he brought his niece a in the lowlands, calling on God 'twixt swamp letter from the priest.

She read it immediately, in presence of the nor yet does it shadow the untried maidel's family, and her face prightened. "How brow, over her lowered eyelids. We must delightful!" she exclaimed. "He will say come out above the belt of pines and Mass here next Sunday. He is to come the gentian meadows, we must scale saturday, that is, the day after to-morrow. the dizzy track where to look down He sends his regards to you all. Let no one is destruction, and face the bitter know that he is coming, he writes, but Miss cold of the glacier, and, over all, we shall Churchill, and Mr. and Mrs. Kent, at whose find that exquisite blossom. Its pure blue house he will stop. There will be time drooped earthward under the infinite blue of enough to notify the people when he shall heaven. have arrived. How glad they will be! That

saw his face clouded. "Is there any trouble?" sheasked anxiously. "If he had come while Carl, and Rowan,

and Captain Cary were here, I should have been better pleased," Mr. Yorke replied evasively. "He has, however, the right to come whenever he chooses. Answer his come whenever he chooses. letter today, Edith, and invite him to stop with us."

"Dear Uncle Charles I murmured Edith, and glanced enquiringly at her aunt.

"Tell him, for me, that we should all be very happy to have him as a guest," said Mrs. Yorke.

A smiling nod from Melicentand from Clara confirmed this assertion.

"Dear me!" Edith sighed out, wiping her eyes, "I do think that you are the most beau-

tiful people I ever knew." They all laughed at her way of saying it and the little cloud disappeared. Mr. Yorks did not think it best to tell them that the Know Nothings had called a public meeting for the next evening. There had been no such meeting for several months, and this

might not be of any consequence.

The invitation was written, and sent, and on Saturday morning the answer came, only a few hours preceding Father Rasle.

He thanked them for their kindness, but found it necessary to decline their invitation. He must be where all Catholics could come to him, bringing their infants to be baptized, and going to confession themselves. Besides the distance, he could not think of subject. ing their house to such a visitation, which was likely to continue till late in the even. ing. His flock peeded every moment of his

CHAP. XXIII.

THE TOWN MEETING, Before allowing her ausband to go to the town meeting, Mrs. Yorke had given him a word of admonition, not the usual wifely charge to keep himself out of danger, but an

exhortation to justice and reason. "Justice and reason!" he exclaimed, "Why, for what else have I been contending, Mrs.

Yorke?" "True !" she answered gently. " But may it not be possible that there is more cause than you will allow for this upheaval, and that it is not a superficial excitement which can be easily smoothed or beaten down? These sailor friends of ours have told me that, when the water is dimpled and green it has a sand bottom, and when it is black and easily fretted into foam there are rocks underneath Now, this anti-Catholic excitement is dark and bitter enough to show that there is some fixed obstacle, which breath, though it be ever so wisely syllabled, will not remove."

"So there is," Mr. Yorke replied promptly.

The devil is there." "Charles, the devil, or human weakness, lurks under the surface of every side of every question," his wife said with sarnestness. Good men are not entirely good, nor bad men utterly bad. There are men, and not ignorant ones, either, who have engaged in this movement from an honest conviction that there is need of it. They may be prejudiced and short-sighted, but they are worthy of a patient, if not a respect-ful, hearing. My wish is that tonight you would be in no haste to speak, and that, when you do speak, you would address the real meaning of the trouble, and not the miser-

able froth on the surface." What man likes to be told that he is not reason personified, especially by his wife? Not Mr. Charles Yorke, certainly. But the little lady was not one to be scouted, even by her liege lord, and he heard her respectfully to the end. Manhood must be asserted, however, and he compensated himself for the mortification after a manner that is often adopted by both men and women; he first absurdly exaggerated the charge made against him, and then answered to that exaggeration.

"I am much obliged to you, my dear, for explaining the matter to me," he said with an air of meekness. "I am afraid that I cannot stop to hear more, for it is time to go. But I will remember your warning, and try not to make a fool of myself."

Nine women out of ten would have made Nine women out of ten would have made are such as can be safely preach-the reply which such a pretence is calculated ed and enforced only by saints and angels, or to call forth—a shooked and distressed denial of having had any such meaning, a senseless begging pardon for having been so misunderstood, and a final giving up of the point, and temporary utter humiliation and grief, followed later, on thinking the matter by a mental recurrence to Over, abandoned position, and a disenchanting conviction that men are sometimes artful creatures, after all, and only to

be pleased by flattery. Mrs. Yorke was not to be so entrapped. She accepted her husband's submission with perfect tranquillity, as though she believed it both proper and sincere, and laughed a little as he went away. "My poor Charles!" she said, looking after him with tender indulgence.

Those little faults are so endearing !

The hall where the meeting was held was filled in every part; a dense mass of people struggled up or down the two flights of stairs leading to it, enthroned, with his loity tlara, and the and a throng of men obstructed the street bishops stand with mitres, and the priests and a throng of men obstructed the street outside. Edith Yorke hadabeen in the lane lift their hau; hty foreheads, the people canto see a sick woman, and, hearing that Miss not walk erect as God made them walk, but lingered longer than was prudent, hoping for therefore, though the wall of the temple were her company home. Starting off alone, at of jasper, its pillars of malachite, its ceiling of last, she found herself in the midst of this sapphires, its pavements of beaten gold, and crowd. They surged about her, muttering its gates like the gates of the New Jerusalem, insults and maledictions on "that Catholic I still would cry, Down with the temple! Rowan girl," and seemed every moment on the point of stopping her. Not far in advance was Miss Churchill. An enthusiastic has looked out from heaven, and asked each Our atmosphere is black with these same boy threw a stone at her, and the teacher in turn, Where shall my children find peace,

one may have had, those who looked in her tion would not accept the promise," was face stood aside, and kept slience while she it was at least no petty pride, and it needed "Nothing now, thank you, aunt. You are but the sense of cactual personal danger to change it to supernatural lowliness. Her conviction, 4 They date not touch me!" prevented the advent of that martyr spirit which brings, with it every virtue.

Humility is a flower that grows on the mountain tops of the soul, and is reached longing. mountain tops of the soul, and is resched Her wish was destined to be speedily grati- only by striving and endeavor. That is not and slough; nor does the child's hand bear it,

Therefore we claim not humility for Edith. was a letter worth bringing, Uncle Charles!" for she was not wise enough for that, and she Looking up with her smile of thanks, she was too true and brave for its counterfeit; but she had that scorn for meanness and tyranny which is one of the first milestones on the road to humility.
While his niece was walking unprotected

through the crowd without, Mr. Yorke was in the hall, seated near the platform, on which were all the ministers and the prominent Know-Nothings, several of the latter town officers. One after another spoke, and was loudly applauded. The excitement and enthusiasm were immense. Mindful of his wife's charge, Mr. Yorke restrained his indignation and listened attentively, sifting out what was essential in this commotion and common to all its participants. As he listened, the vision of a possible future of his country sopeared before him, and made the hair rise on his head. He saw the anarchy and bloodshed of a religious war more terrible than any war the world had seen—a massacre of innocents, a war of extermination. This

was possible, was probable, was inevitable, unless men would listen to reason. And why would they not? He weighed all that was said, carefully attending to the most revolting and worthless arguments, and under all that foam and roar saw the one rock. However different might be the principles and feelings of those anti-Uatholic speakers, they all converged, consolidated, and struck fire on that one point.

It was not that they were fanatic, for fanaticism cannot exist without some strong religious conviction, and by far the largest number of them had no religious ballef; while many interpreted religious freedom to mean freedom from religion. It was not that they were intolerant of any man's simple belief. The majority were more likely to laugh at faith than to be angry with it. Indeed, their scepticism made them incapable of practising real religious toleration, for that is to bear, without any manifestation of resentment, that your neighborshall tacitly scorn what you hold sacred; a virtue most

difficult to the faithful, but comparatively easy to the sceptic. It was not that they cared for its own sake whether the Bible was read in school or not, for the larger number of them never read it at home, many quoted it only in mockery, and every one denied the truth of some of its 'most plainly uttered tests. In chort, the rock on which this tempest rose and dashed was a deadly fear and hatred, not of the Catholic Church, but of the Catholic olergy. The only question which interested these men in connection with any Catholic dogma was, How much temporal influence will it give to the priest? The supernatural side they cared not a fig for. To their minds it was impossible that a Catholic priest should be truthful,

ward man. He shuffled, evaded, intrigued. His aim was less to Christianize the world than to govern it, less to enlighten than to direct. Let us give the Know-Nothings and their

sympathizers their due. Bad as they were, clanderers and law breakers, and absolutely irreligious for the most part, the worst fault of many of them was that they knowingly used bad means to what they believed to be a good end. There was some sincerity in the movement. though it was, at its best, irrational, inconsistent, and un-American, as alien, indeed, to our republic as it charged the church with being. They believed that the Catholic clergy acquire power by insidious means. and that, once in power, they will destroy all that makes our dear country the abode of freedom and equal rights, and the bountiful home where all the starving exiles of other lands may feed and warm themselves. Once prove that the church is friendly to the re-

is broken. Mr. Griffeth was the only one of these speakers who oleated the question from the debris of personal alender and misrepresenta tion of doctrine.

public, and the vertebra of their opposition

"You mistake, gentlemen," he said, "li you think that the doctrines of the Catholic, place, set my bare denial against his bare as-Church are either ridiculous or bad. Such sertion. an opinion would show you ill-informed or incapable of comprehension. On the contrary, they are glorious. But they by men of such exalted holiness as the world seldom sees. In the hands of weak men, they may be, and have been, perverted to base uses. The dogma of the infallibility of the church is a crown of living gold on the head of the mystical Spouse, and a mantle of cloth of gold about her form; but the priest has drawn the shining folis about his own human shoulders, and made it a sin to criticise him. Confes. sion, which I proclaim to be, in its essence, one of the most comforting and saying in-stitutions that ever existed, they can and do use to learn the secret workings of society and obtain power over individuals. I need not detain you to go over the list, for all are the same. It is it. Michael's sword in the hands of Satan.

"No, gentlemen, it is not because their theology is bad that I say, Down with the church! It is because its fair niches and shrines harbor thieves, and robbers and tyrants-because, though the Pope can sit there Churchill also was in the neighborhood, had must crawl on the pavement like worms. And

"From the time when peoples first began to orystallize upon the face of the earth, God is sealed when the bats take the lead of the eagles! tude, and from an utter impossibility of allowing herself to give such pain to a friend, should promise never to marry any one class, straight on, looking neither to the right not should that be right?

Sometimes as a state of blood where and freedom, and room to grow? and each in the same of the same of

the institution for his post of the Arccon and become figure as desired programmers.

hand, and has effaced the boundaries of that perjured nation, and touched her people with blight. The kingdoms of old lied to the Lord, and they have perished; and in our own day there is a wavering and tottering in the battlements that wall the nations in. "One hundred years ago America rose up and made the covenant: Here, Lord, shall Thy children find peace and freedom, and here shall they grow to the stature of a perfect man and woman lit is for us, brethren, to see that the pact is kept. It is for us to watch that the oppressor gains no foothold here, lest we perish for ever. For there is no Phosnix among the kingdoms of earth, from whatever cause they die. When a matter lies in the dust it vises no more, save a nation 1188 in the dust it these no more, have to walk, a ghost, in the dreams of its orphaned children. Ireland, Poland, Hungary—they sleep that knows no waking. They are in the past, with Greece and Rome. with Babylon and Nineveh:

'Youthful nation of the West, Rise, with truer greatness blest! Sainted bands from realms of rest, Watch thy bright ning fame !

" Brethren, when we in turn shall join that company of silent-watchers, God forbid that we should hear rising from our beloved land such a lamentation as went up for that ruined city of the East: Nineveh is laid waste! who will bemosh her? She is empty and vold, and waste; her nobles; dwell in the dust; her people are scattered upon the mountains, and no man gathereth them.

For the sake of humanity, may God forbid!
"There is now but one name written in living characters on the future, and that name is America. It was writ in blood by our fathers, and accepted in fire by the God of nations. Palsied be the hand that would quench one letter of that sacred legend!" During the loud applause that followed,

Mr. Yorke mounted the platform. Had they not known that he was soon to leave them, and had not his manuer been quite unlike what he kad shown on former occasions of this sort, they might have refused to hear him. As it was, a reluctant and impatient silence was accorded. Some listened, doubtless, because they wished to be examperated, and hoped for another pretext for outbreak. But he looked like one who fully appreciates the strength of his opponent, and does not hope for a spacedy vic-

tory. "Gentlemen," he said, with a certain grim emphasis on the word, "after Mr. Griffeth's pyrotechnic display of elequence, I cannot hope that my words will not fall with a duli sound on your cars. He has gone up like the rocket, and I must come down like the stick. promise, however, to be brief, and to speak to the point. First, I thank him for having spoken like a gentleman, and left the subject clear enough for a gentleman to touch. On all that preceded him, I have but two comments to make. Concerning the attacks on the personal character of the Catholic clergy, I will only say, 'Set a thief to catch a thiei!' To the misrepresentations of their creed, I would say, theologians should be better educated than to make them sincerely, and honest men should not fear to tell the truth, even of a

100. "I come, then, to Mr. Griffeth's argument that these men, simply from human weakness, not from personal depravity, have always abused their power, and, being men. always will abuse it, and that, therefore, we must, in self-defence, either banish them from the country, or deny them the rights of citizenship; their doctrines all the time being perfect, or, at least, tolerable.

"I am not here to defend the character of the Catholic clergy. I know well that your deep-rooted prejudice will not yield to any word of mine or theirs. They must live down your enmity with what patience they may; and the day will come, believe mo 'when the still, small voice of those lives that have been consecrated to God will silence and put to shame the blatant accusation and pseudo-patriotism now overwhelm it. Whatever may have been proved against some, the whole world knows that that clergy has given for its admiration many a model of Ohrfstian behavior, and that among its missionaries have been, and are, men worthy to stand beside Peter and Paul and John-men enamored of the things of God, and dead to the attractions of earth. If it be true that you can find Judases in their company, it is equally true that aportolical laborers are not found outside of their fold. It may still be the apostolical church though one in twelve were a Judas.

"This part of the question is, however, irrelevant. We stand here, if we are worthy to speak, for principal and not for men. If the faults of partizans are to be used as an argument against an institution, no institution on earth can stand, and Protestantism and freedom must shake to their foundations.

"Assuming, though, that his ascertion is true, and that the clergy have always been the enemies of freedom and enlightenment. though that would be strong circumstantial evidence against their future trustworthiness, still the conviction which he invokes is too grave and arbitrary for so just and enlightened a judge as our country promises to be. But I deny the truth of his premises. and, since proof is out of the question in this

"But if his assumption and conclusion were both true, if these men were untrustworthy, and if we had therefore the right to refuse them equality, we are still bound to give that refusal, not with the howling of wild beasts, not with mobs and threatenings, but decently, and according to law, or we are ourselves unfit to be trusted with that freedom which we deny to them.

" No. I am not here to prove that the clergy of the Catholic Church are all saints, or even all good man; but I am here to say that, hate them as you may, you cannot, in these United States, under the constitution, you cannot with impunity persecute them nor deprive them of any of the privileges which that constitution guarantees to them as rights. 'Work in secret,' do they?' Undermine,' do they ? And from whom does this accusation come? What of that society in which this movement takes its rise?--that society which now dominates the land, stirring up riots from Maine to Louisians, making laws and changing laws, and setting the off-scouring of the earth in our high places? What of those lodges where men assemble to concert measures for governing the country, yet where no citizen can enter without the pass-word and oath of secrecy? Josiah Quincy, Senior of Boston, a man whose name carries as much

weight as any name here in this hall, has said of these same societies, ' The liberties of a people are never more certain in the path of destruction than when-they trust-themselves to the guidance of secret societies. Bards of the night are never birds of wisdom.... They are for the most part birds of prey. The fate of a republic

bats!

and the set settle of these produced with severage and earlies the following our debits are an investigated and an accept

letter of that sacred legend ! But whose is a neighboring town, mark, there being no law here !- and, when the law refused it, submitharmless Catholics among you, not one of whom has raised a hand in violence? Or slok. whom your brutal mobs, who have insuited both priest and people, destroyed their
property, and threatened their lives? Think
ly, sitting up. "That takes all my right hand, keep them ! If you love freedom, do not it is time to go." practice tyranny! If you claim to be an intelligent people, think for yourselves, and do not let demagogues do it for you! Who is he pretty myth, fine to quote, but impossible to act upon; but he who demands that its most enerous promise shall be fulfilled, and is not afraid that insincerity will be its destruction. "Mr. Griffeth has uttered his war-cry,

Down with the church!' and you have applauded it with enthusiasm. While I have istened to night, there has risen before my That was no empty pledge, for the structure was cemented with their blood from cornerstone to pinnacle. And the genius whom they enthrozed in the centre was no idol of wood and stone, to be used as a puppet by the designing, but a living oreature. She was strong, and pure, and gener-ous, and she had eagle's eyes. She renegade children. It is you are her foe. These narrow and violent counsels which pretend to protect, do contradict her; the manacles which you forge for others, will fetter her; with the violence which you do to others, will her strength be shorn; and the spirit which you obey under her name will dethrone her. But do not fancy that you can blind and make sport of her with impunity. The time may come when that insuited spirit will take in her mighty arms the pillars of the nation, and pull it down in ruin on your heads. No, the foe is not the orphan she has cherished, nor the stranger within her gates, but the children she has nourished at her bosom. "Who is here so vile that will not love his. country? If any, speak; for him have I

offended. When Mr. Yorke went home that night, though it was late, he found his wife and Betsey waiting for him at a turn of the road. He expressed no surprise nor disapprobation, but walked slowly homeward with them.

"What have they done?" Mrs. Yorke asked. She perceived that her husband's arm trambled.

CHAP, XXIV.

"CELUI-LA FAIT LE CRIME A QUI LE CREME SERT." Mr. Yorke was at the Seaton House when the Western mail coach came in Saturday morning, but Father Rasle was not a passenger. The mail brought a letter from him for Edith, however, and her uncle took it home to her immediately. She read aloud to the family his thanks for their invitation and his reasons for declining it. He would drive over in his own buggy, he wrote, and would probably reach Senton before ten o'clock in the forenoon. Edith had better come to see him in the morning, as he would then be more at leisure. "Why, he must be here now !" Edith ex-

claimed, and ran up stairs to prepare herself for the visit. "Nothing can stop their running but themselves," he answered. "They must fell by

their own speed."

"They listened to you?" she asked.

n Yes, they were civil and even applauded a little. But what of that? In spite of all that I could do, they have passed a resolve, passed it unanimously, that, if Father Rasie comes here again, they will give him a suit that is not to be bought at the tallor's." "What does that mean?" was Mrs. Yorke's

wondering question. "You little goose it means tar and feathers! Well, don't let us talk any more about it. I am done with words."

"Edith got into the crowd tonight," Mrs. Yorke said, "and they were impudent. She took it very quietly then, I think, but after she got home she was quite hysterical. I thought the child would sob herself to death." "She had no business to be out," her uncle

exclaimed. "Neither had you and Betsey. How do you know what they may do?" "You are right, dear," she said soothingly.

"In future we will stay in the house, and you will stay with us." If Mrs. Yorke and her daughters felt any

sense of relief on learning that they had escaped the danger which would have threatened them had the priest been their guest, they did not express that feeling. They were quite ready, in spite of the danger, to repeat the invitation. Mr. Yorke alone sincerely regretted Father Rasle's decision. Even Edith, who knew nothing of the action of the town-meeting, perceived that the priest's place was with his own people.

"I have seen the sheriff and Dr. Willis, this morning," Mr. Yorke said, after his niece had loft the room, " and they both agree in thinking that Father Rasle will not be molested for coming here to stay over one Sunday. They are probably right. The great objection is to his settling here. Besides, he comes so quietly, his being here will not be widely known. Half of his own people do not know that he is coming." The two gentlemen named by Mr. Yorke

were among the few who secretly condemned the conduct of the town, but did not publicly avow their sentiments, possibly because they know that such a proclamation would harm themselves without doing any good to Catholics. Aside from the risk of violence to person or property, the physician would be accused of bartering his principles for an increase of practice, the politician of intriguing for the Irish vote. That any one could peak a good word for the church or the Irish from a disinterested motive, was not for a noment admitted.

The day was overcast, threatening rain but to Edith it was as though spring and sunshine were at the door; for Mother. Dhurch, long exiled, bent once more toward

ber bereaved children. "What I do not tell him voluntarity, he will ask," she said to herself, thinking of Father Rasie. "He will point out what has been wrong in me, and reprove me once for all, and have done with it; and the fault that is not mine, he will lift off my shoulders. It is very heavy!" she whispered tremulcusty; and for a little while could say no more.

Edith was not breaking under her burden, but she was bending wearlly, and the constant weight of it had a taken away all her elasticity, not of spirits slone, but of body. While making her last examen of coniclence, she felt too weak ; to kneel; and sank into an arm-chair instead, dropping her head back against the cushion, and closing her eyes. So seen, the

change in her face was startlingly evident. the hand that threatens it in this town? Is it Her manner was always so fresh, and her eyes father Rasle; who asked a right of you, and, and teeth lighted up her smile so brilliantly, when you refused it asked it of the law in whether she spoke or listened, or only looked, that one could not see that she was pale and thin. But the face that lay against the chairted in slience? Is it the few hundreds of back was very pallid, and even the hands stretched out on the arms of the chair looked

of this, citizens! If the laws are dear to you, and the forefinger of my left hand. And now

The shortest way to the house where Father Rasle was to stop led through the wood path that Edith and Dick had taken when he left who truly loves and honors his country? Not her after his first visit to Seaton. She recolthat man who holds its constitution to be a lected that walk as she passed again through the forest, and murmured a tearful "Poor

Dick! where are you now?' The trees were not as then bright with a prodigal splendor of color, and steeped in mellow sunshine. The gold was tarnished, the reds looked dark and angry, and the lowering sky seemed to press on the branches. That silence which, in the glory vision the possible demolition of another of antumn, expresses contentment with edifice—a demolition which is inevitable, if finished work and wishes fulfilled, seemed such counsels are to prevail. Our fathers now to mean only suspense or endurance. raised in this land a temple to civil and reli- No leaf came floating trustfully down to give gious liberty, and pledged to its support their its earth to earth, and free the imprisoned lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. | gold into its native air; no gray squirrel was discovered gathering its store of beech nuts for the coming winter; no bird flitted about to take one more look at its summer haunts. All was silent and deserted.

"You poor old woods! I know just how to pity you," Edith said, looking about. " But cheer up! These are the days in which Nature tells over the sorrowful mysteries in opened her arms to the world. She feared no her long rosary. Your garments are rent alien foe, for her strength could be shorn and away and the thorns are on your head; but her limbs manacled only by her own after all is ended, then comes the glorious mystery of the spring resurrection. There! now I have exhorted you, you may exhort me. If you have anything to say, please to eay it!"

(To be continued.)

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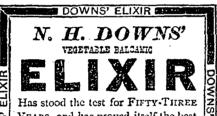
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Montreal, 4th June, 1883.

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SYSTEMATIC FORGERIES.

Montreal Banks Lose \$13,000 and Toronto Banks \$20,000.

A clever swindle was discovered late ves terday both in Montreal and Toronto, by which it appears several Canadian banks have been heavy losers. The story is about as follows :-- At the Quebec Bank branch in this city yesterday there was presented by the Bank of British North America a draft for \$6,570, purporting to be drawn by the Three Rivers branch of the Quebec Bank in favor of one Walter Gardner, whose endorsation appeared upon the back

of the document, The draft had been left with the Coronto office of the British Bank for collection after an unsuccessful effort by the party presenting it to have it cashed at once. No suspicion was at first aroused when the draft was presented for payment at the Quebec Bank here, so skilfully was the document drawn, but the ever-vigilant bank clerk, remarking that the perforated stamp of the face value of the draft was misplaced, subjected it to a closer scrutiny, which revealed the fact that it was a forgery. Subsequent news was heard of

A SECOND DRAFT

purporting to be issued by the Three Rivers branch of the Quebec Bank for \$6,500, had been presented at the Toronto office of the Bank of Commerce and cashed. Whether any more of this torged paper is affect is not known, but the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Toronto telegraphed yesterday that that bank had escaped 1088. It is likely that the authors of the forgeries presented the drafts simultaneously at a number of banks, endeavoring to have them cashed; that where the money was refused the drafts were allowed to be sent on for collection to ward off suspicion, and that having obtained as much money as possible the criminals have fied the country. The forgeries were exceedingly well executed and are evidently the work of men experienced and skilful in the business. It so happens that the drafts of the Quebec Bank have not printed in the body the name of the office by which they are issued, so that the forged bills may have been obtained in blank at any one of the six branches, or perchance from the printer. The writing in the body

A GOOD COUNTERFEIT

of that of a junior clerk in the Three Rivers office, and the signature not a bad imitation of that of the manager. The ink and perforated stamp of the amount of the draft appear to be identical with those used by the bank, and but for the fact that the stamp was not made upon the proper line of the draft, in all probability it would have been cashed by the office here, and the forgery not detected until it reached the Three Bivers office. The number of the forged draft sent through the British Bank, 82, is the same as that of a bona fide draft of the Three Rivers office for \$400 paid here three days ago. The number of the draft cashed by the Bank of Commerce WAS 83.

A THIRD FORGERY.

A third forgery, and this one also success ful, has been detected, a draft of like character for \$6,573 and numbered 83 having been paid by the Toronto office of the Federal Bank, and it is feared still others may come to light. It is believed that the local banks have been victimized to the tune of \$12;000 or \$13,000.

THE EWINDLERS IN TORONTO.

A Toronto despatch says :- A gigantic swinds has been perpetrated on several city banks here, to the extent of \$20,000. The swindle was a most barefaced one and was of simple execution. Two men deposited large amounts in the following banks:-Commerce, British North America, Federal, Montreal and Quebec, and some days ago, on the pretence of a pressing engagement, drew on all but that of the British North America for amounts over their balance, footing up to the above-mentioned sum. The matter is in the hands of the police and the banks refuse to say snything at all of the matter. Further particulars obtained show that the Bank of Montreal escaped the general fraud, through the watchfulness of the teller. The name given by the man was Gardner, and he gave himself out to be a cattle merchant, and a heavy land speculator. He is supposed to be an American swindler, and by his operations appears to have been an adept. He had established a bogus agency in Toronto, of which the man Cardner was manager. The detectives have the case in hand.

THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

The Cologne Cathedral is completed at last. Nothing remains to be done but to remove the stagings and scaffoldings and derricks, and to put the beautiful terrace in order. And for this \$120,000 will be required. There is something wonderfully impressive in this structure, by far the fixest architectural work in Europe and the nichest specimen of the Gothic order in the world. It was begun six hundred and thirteen years ago, in 1270, when Germany was little more than half civilized, and the Mormans ruled England, holding the Saxons in subjection in a lot but a triffs better than serfdom. Who designed this magnificent edifice is not now certainly known. It took over fifty years to finish the choir, which was consecrated in 1322. Work was continued on it till down into the troublesome umes of the Reformation, when it was suspended, the great fron crane standing to show that the faith which begun would surely complete the edifice. And the return of order brought the spirit needed for the task. Work was resumed. The unrivaled beauty of the place compelled the admiration of Protestants, and made the building an object of pride. The King of Prussia took hold of the enterprise as a national monument, and in 1842 laid the foundation of the transept. The naves, alsles and transepts were opened in 1848. The magnificent south portal was finished in 1859, and the north portal soon after, and the central iron spire was raised in 1860. The towers, as now completed, rise upward of 500 feet. Over \$2,600,000 have been spent on the work since 1864. Such a building is a history in stone. Eighteen generations of artisans have worked upon it. Thousands of men have chiseled and carved and wrought their whole lives into it, of whom not one in a hundred had a conception of the finished structure. They builded better than they knew, in a literal sense. And at last it stands, a thing of marvelous beauty and grandeur, rooted in the faith and pious devotion of the ages, as though it had grown out of the hearts of an unconquerable people.

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Her Second Love," and the Important Secret She Reveals for the Benefit of Women.

CHELSOLVEY WIRE

(New York Norld.) Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced therefore that Miss Maude Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John | title, urges the great importance of the study A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested, not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had, for is now agitating all nations. the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or announce its incorrectness

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to nearly everyone in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and condeep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger within herself the elements of feeling with-out which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true, Miss Granger, that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?" "Yes, indeed. My season begins in Chicago on the 16th of July. From there I go to San Francisco and then play the remainder of the season through the Eastern and Western States."

" Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said:

"Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in | far as I can at present judge, my conclusions order to rightly portray the character. This as to the ultimate system of land tenure ennecessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to feel the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain many, the Allmend of Switzerland, the rig passages of a part I was playing. The aulence considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying upon my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come people's "bounds"-the limits of their farmsthey are weaknesses which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe Israel." Where the boundaries were too large clude an electrician.

thousands of noble women are to day suffer, as in the case of Judah, they were afterwards. The yacut will soon be ready for its trial. thousands of noble women are to day suffer- as in the case of Judah, they were afterwards ing agonies of which even their has friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

" Please explain more fully." "Well, I have found a remedy which seems

specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be bobiova.

"What is this wonderful remedy?" " Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly." "And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming sesson successfully?"

" I am quite certain of it." "A few questions more, Miss Granger Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in

"? oildsq "I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square Theatre for soil. two sessons, after that to the Boston Globs for one season, and then to Booth's Theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough, and afterwards starred in Juliet, Camille Bosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blains in the Galley Slave and also starred in Two Nights in Rome playing the part of Antonia. The past year

I have been playing in the Planter's Wife and

the coming season, as I have said, will be

devoted to Her Second Love." As the writer was returning home he fell into a train of musing and wondered if all the women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

RUSSIA AND THE VATIOAN.

Sr. Petensbung, June 27 .- The Government announces that negotiations between Bussia and the Vatican have been concluded. The hierarchy will be allowed freedom in matters of faith, but interference in questions touching the temporal power is torbidden. The Government retains the right of inspecting seminaries, and the Curia recognizes the right of the Government to exercise control over the education of Catholic children in Russian language, literature and history. Appointments of teachers are to be first submitted for approval of the Government. In regard to instructions in canonical branches the rights of the bishops remain untouched. The power is restored to the bishops of removing clergymen. The Government intends to abrogate the exceptional measures against Catholics issued in 1864.

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Land Tenure in Bible Times.

AN ABLE LETTER FROM THE PEN OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE LAND CATECHISM."

MONTREAL, June 1, 1883. DEAR SIR,-I am glad to see that the Journal, in last week's issue, under the above of the land laws of the Bible as needful to a right understanding of a true system of land tenure, and as preparatory to a satisfactory solution of the great economic question which

The statement is made that Mr. R. Reld, of

discussion. This is hardly correct. In my work, "The Land Catechism," and which bears the sub-title, "Is Rent Just? What Political Economy Teaches Regarding it," published by subscription in the winter of 1880-81, I have gone thoroughly into the question of the Bible Land Laws, and in the tour, are surmounted by a pair of large and earlier portion of the book have devoted quite a number of pages to this important study. These laws, as exhibiting and demonstrating obtains the ability to portray characters of to the human race the mind of the ful and thorough examination. Do the the most emotional nature. She possesses Most High with reference to the readers of the Journal know what this land-its division, proprietorship, and tenure—as well as its use, culture and is one of the most terrible doctrines that economy, form indeed a noble and interesting | men have ever been saked to believesubject of investigation. They have engaged my close attention for many years, and I am bound to say that, in all my enquiries, I have found nothing comparable to these admirable laws. Speaking as an economist I am also bound to say that I have invariably and destructive doctrine of Ricardo which, found these Scripture injunctions and the great principles of Political Economy in active and perfect harmony, a feature which I have done my utmost to trace and enforce in every page of the work referred to. It is therefore with no ordinary satisfaction that I find the Scottish American Journal commending such a study to its readers. The wonder is that our Church teachers remain so persistently and doggedly ellent on a subject which lies so near their hand, and which is threatening society with no ordinary upheaval.
I have not yet seen the article in the Catho-

lic Presbyterian to which the Journal refers, but hope shortly to have that pleasure. So forced in Scripture are not in accordance with those of Mr. Reld. I have found nothing to determine that tenure as in any way, or at all events as in any important particular, identical with the Mir of Russia, the Mark of Gerand rundale system of our own ancient Caledonia, or with anything generally understood by an agrarian communal system. On the contrary, I find that the six hundred thousand heads of families, or full grown men, among whom the land of Israel was divided lot, became each the owner of his farm or allotted portion, and that there was nothing that an Israelite defended with more jealous and watchful care than this "inheritance of his tathers." The lands of Canaan were partially divided by Moses, and the allocation was finally com-

pleted by Joshua in conjunction with the priests and the beads of the fathers of the very natures are subject to troubles and tribes. They were divided by lot to each afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. family, and each portion became the inheritance of each particular family. God set the according to the number of the children of subsequently enlarged.

We have then, in this Scripture history, the principle on which the lands were dividedthe casting of the lot as a solemn appeal to God-God actually allocating the landequitable portions provided for every family, enough for each, enough for all-the principle of limitation of ownership and of settled and determined boundaries—the different bounds all clearly set and determined according to the number of families for whom provision was to be made—the tiller of the soil the real and acknowledged owner of the soil. Could a clearer declaration of the will of God be made as to the division of the lands among the tiliers? There was every conceivable guard thrown out against the unhealthy acquieition of more than enough-there was every conceivable security thrown around the permanent occupation and inheritance of what was set apart as sufficient.

Here, slee, was a principle wholly just to unborn generations, securing them in the free and unfettered possession of their several portions when they should come upon the stage of life. For the use of the land is for each generation, and for all of each generation who, as life goes on, choose to cultivate the goil.

It is also a thorough protest, from the hand of God himself, against all monopoly of the

The lands were not divided between landlords and tenants. They were not divided between tenants and

tillers. They were divided amongst the tillers of the soil, and amongst the tillers by families, and the principle fully recognized that the tiller is the owner, and the owner the tiller.

Landlords, if they value their own safety had better make no appeal to the Scriptura land laws. There is a far older "no rent" proclamation than Ireland, in her desperate misery, has ventured to enunciate. No land. lordism, and consequently no land-rent, is the decree of the Almighty Himself. He has given a determinate expression of his will on a subject which embraces the very exist. ence, the happiness, peace, and well being of our race. If God's own division of his own land amongst his own children be a significant fact, there can be nothing more interest ing to the investigator than to find that on the front of every one of these Scriptural laws is written, as with a pencil of light, no landlordism-no rent. Thus God would save the race from seridom, poverty and ruin.

Can we conceive of a more infamous orime than that which we see perpetrated before our eyes in Ireland at the present day-the inoffensive and useful tillers of the soil driven like cattle from the land which gave them birth, and the lazy good-for-nothings, who never turned a furrow, or did a useful thing in all their barren and wasteful lives, permitted to drain the country of its resources, and to spend in dissipation and luxury the hard earned toll of their fellowmeh! And some of them, I regret to say, are following their unhappy seris to this Continent, and casting over this magnificent territory the shadows of a landlordism pregnant with future misery and strife. And this is the sort of thing Mr. Gladstone has the assurance to tell the world will be maintained " by all the resources of civilization!"

The land question is one of deepest interest to Scotland and Scotchmen. Would that could only arouse them to think over it. Our native land lies prostrate beneath the feet of landlordism, and is being gradually given up to the dominion of the wild beasts of the earth.

The Duke of Argyle, in a recent contribu-tion to one of the London magazines, "On the economic condition of the Highlands of Scotland," has ventured to tell us all about the depopulation of the Highland glens. He stirs up the bones of poor old Malthus, and brings him once more upon the scene. About the mighty gulf rental which drains every county in Scotland the Duke does not utter one word. There is not a whisper to tell the world of the fifteen hundered thousand dollars annually drained from his own county, Argyle. What would be thought, I ask, if an. engineer were sent to this continent by some European Government to make a report on its system of navigation, and if that report contained not a single word about the Mississippi or St. Lawrence? His Grace holds Kirkintilloch, in an article just published in | that the entire fault is with the people of the the Catholic Presbylerian, has been the first to Highlands themselves, and that over populadraw public attention to this phase of the tion extensively prevails as the fruit of the procreative powers of Scottish Highlanders. I have prepared a reply to the Duke's manifesto, and have shown that were the present population of Argyle scattered through the county at equal distances each would stand about one hundred and fifty acres from his fellow, or beyond the range of a whole platoon of musketry.

In my Land Catechism I have given the Bloardian doctrine of rent a caredoctrine really is? Are they aware that it simply utter ruin and extermination for the human race? Do they know that it is this doctrine, which is, pratically, the basis of the land laws of England, Scotland and Ireland ?. Do they ever think that it is in this infamous practically, in the hand of the English Government, is bringing upon unhappy Irelands nearly all her some we and sufferings?

To ascertain, then, the mind of our beneficent Oreator as to the disposition of the lands He has made for our sustenance and comfort is no mean enquiry. It is a noble theme, well worthy of the closest attention of the best thinkers amongst us all. I hope my words may stir up many readers to reflection. It is of supremest importance that the entire world should know what is the mind of God with regard to the tenure and division of land. WM. BROWN, in Scottish American.

STARTLING WEAKNESS.

General and Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Lack of Self-confidence, Premature Loss of Manly Vigor and Powers, are common results of excessive indulgence or youthfut indiscretions and pernicious solitary practices. Victims whose manhood has thus been wrecked by self-abuse should address, with three letter stamps, for large illustrated treatiser giving means of perfect cure, World's Disper. SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. MAT

GOULD'S WONDERFUL YACHT.

Among the conveniences with which Mr. Gould's yacht will be litted will be a large and improved ice machine, capable of making a thousand pounds of ice daily. The machine was originally constructed for the United States man-of-war Talapoosa. The yacht will also be provided with a patent listilling machine, which will daily convert 500 gallons of salt water into fresh. One. handred and tifty Edison electric lights, such as are in use in the Record building, will illuminate the vessel. Thirty lights will be required in the engine room alone. crew, which will number fifty men, will in-

circumscribed; where they were found to be trip. Carpenters and upholeterers are now too limited as in the case of Dan, they were busily engaged in transforming the space below decks into palatial quarters. The finest of woods are being used in fitting up the rooms. The sleeping rooms will be supplied with buttonwood, sycamore, California, laurel, white maple, Spanish cedar, and cherry; bathroom, white maple; dining saloon, oak; and social hall, black walnut. The bulwarks will be capped with solid mahogany. The engines, which are of 1,400 horse power, were recently tried and found. to work like a charm. One hundred revolutions a minute were made, and when the trial was over not a drop of water was found on its journals. Mr. Nelson D. Johnson, jr., of this city, has been selected chief engineer. The yacht is expected to make twenty knots.

> Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Sick Headache.

an hour.

Da. N. S. Bead, Ubicago, says: "I think. it is a remedy of the highest value in many forms of mental and nervous exhaustion, attended by sick headache, dyspepsia and diminished vitality."

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF BEPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT.
To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Burlington, Vi. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

The fastest time on record was made by a Grand Trunk train on Thursday week between Windsor and the Suspension Bridge. The distance is 229 miles, and the running time four hours and a half.

A GREAT INSTITUTION.

The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, operating from their dif-terent offices, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Mick, and Winnipeg, Man., are treating more patients suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Larynygitis, Pharyngitis, Asthma, Catarrh. Catarrhal Deafness, than any other institution in the world. We will treat no case we think incurable. We can help every case, and cure the majority we undertake to treat if patients will strictly follow our directions. By the use of cold inhalations conveyed to the diseased parts by the Spirometer, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, exalds surgeon of the French army, and other proper local constitutional treatment, we are curing thousands of cases of the above named diseases every year. Write, enclosing stamp, for list of questions and copy of International News, published monthly, which will give you full information and reliable reference.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company

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A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 150 per line (agate), first Insertion, 10 per line every subsequent insertion. Special Notices 260 per line. Special rates for contract, on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Eirths, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY......JULY 4, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JULY, 1883. THURSDAY, 5-SS. Cyril and Methodius. Bishops and Confessors.

FRIDAY, 6-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul. SATURDAY, 7-Office of the Immaculate Conception. Abp. Kenrick, Baltimore, died, 1865; Bp. Whelan, Wheeling, died,

SUNDAY, 8-Eighth Sunday after Pentecest. Epist. Rom. vii. 12 17; Gosp. Luke xvi. MONDAY, 9-5t. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal,

Widow (July 8.)
TORDAY, 10—The Seven Brothers, and SS. Rufina and Secunda, Martyrs. WEDGESDAY, 11-St. Plus, Pope and Martyr.

Mornonian threatens to attain alarming dimensions in the United States. Its missionaries in Europe are meeting with great Buccess in their work of recruiting fresh subjects. One steamship is said to have just brought 700 Mormons, and 5,000 more are expected within the next four months. The spread of this abominable evil is a disgrace to the American Government, and it will soon be a question whether the authorities will be able to wipe it out if they wanted to.

PARKELL 18 scimired not only by those of his OWA race, but by every man who can apprecists the services of a statesman and the saerifices of a patrlot. It is with pleasure that we call attention to the pithy letter from two of our most prominent French Cansdian citizana, Ron. Mr. Lacoste, Q. C. Mr. Globensky Q. C., in which they enclose their spontaneous tribute to the Parnell Testimonial Fund. The action of these French-Canadian gentlemen is all the more commendable, as thousands of Mr. Parnell's own countrymen in Canada have so far failed to respond to the national appeal. They have set an example which all Irishmen should be schamed not to imitate.

to County Monaghan, in the North of Ireland, | Lordship's intention of going into the hangevoked such a manifestation of enthusiasm, that it was beyond description. Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Catholics vied with one another in doing honor to the patriot leader of their common cause and country. Orangemen and Nationalists harmonized their volces in one grand outburst of admiration for the friend of the people. The scene must have been an inspiring one, as it is certainly hopeful for the best interests of Ireland. T. M. Healy's prospects for election in this county are, accordingly, exceptionally bright. His defeat would mean no disaster, but his with the cares and responsibilities of office to the square mile in Ireland, while in success would constitute the greatest triumph | without his extreme views undergoing a radi- | Switzerland it is 178, in France 183, the national party has achieved since its existence. The agitation is evidently doing good, as it is bringing even the people, who proved most refractory in the past, to a sense of the duty they owe to themselves and to the Republican and insulter of royalty has been country.

The declaration of principles and the constitution adopted by the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League at its last meeting, have given satisfaction throughout the country and have been warmly endersed and commended by all the leading papers. The Toronto Gloke, in commenting upon the platform of the Lesgue, says: "It is broad enough to include all who are interested in obtaining for Ireland the boon of selfgovernment as enjoyed by the Dominion and other British colonies where home rule prevalls. The League are to be congratulated on the spirit of moderation and good sense which has actuated their course. The movement conducted on these lines should have the sympathy of every Canadian who prises the right of citizenship and local selfgovernment, and will no doubt secure the active and sarmest co-operation of a large number of lifeh Canadians and others who are anxious to see Ireland equally free with curselyes and to promote the lasting peace. and harmony of the Empire by their establishment on a basis of justice to all."

to investigate the internal working of the abolition of feudal and aristocratic institutions various departments of the Provincial Ad- and the rule of the people, by themselves and ministration has presented a report of the for themselves. As the suffrage now exists in work accomplished up to date. The Com- England, it is largely restricted so that the mission kept its eyes open during the inves- mass of the people have no voice in the legistigation, and, in consequence, did not fall to lation of the country; but as bad as it is in discover what everybody else has seen for England, it is incomparably worse in Ireland. one quarter of what they now produce, or the coming of Lansdowne to this Canada of years, that extravagance was the chief In both countries, therefore, Mr. Chamberlain one-twentieth of what they could produce, if ours. In publishing the comments of Tes

public service, who would be of more use to the country tilling the land than fooling away their time in the public offices and drawing unearned wages from a depleted treasury. The Commission in its report recommended that the number of employees be reduced, and also advised a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent. in the salaries of all without distinction. The public will be pleased to learn that the Government has lost no time in acting upon the recommendations of the Commission. The pruning knife has been applied with vigor, The Cabinet held a meeting yesterday and the work of cutting down a number of salaries and of dismissing all unneeded employees was initiated with beautiful and encouraging effect. It is said that the total economy which will result from this policy of retrenchment will amount to between \$48,000 and \$50,000 in the working of the several public departments in Quebec alone. The Government does not intend to stop here, but will make every effort to reduce the expenditure for the administration of justice throughout the whole Province. The work of retrenchment and reduction in this depart. ment will, it is said, be commenced next week in the Court House of Montreal. With the practice of economy the Government will be better able to tide over the financial diffioulties of the Province.

A HANGING JUDGE.

Chief Justice Wallbridge, of Manitoba, is far from being in sympathy with the mission of the public press. His Lordship is particularly rough on editors. The other day a Winnipeg prisoner, who had been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, was brought before the Chief Justice to elect to be tried summarily or by jury. During the proceedings His Lordship is reported as saying: "From comments which appeared in the press, one would believe the prisoner to be the greatest villain in the world; but I do not believe a word of it. What sort of a trial could that prisoner get before a jury? The creating false public sentiment in this way was one of the evils of the press, and those who were guilly of doing so ought to be punished instead of the criminal." It is needless to add that the murderer elected to be tried summarily by the Chief Justice. His Lordship seriously proposed, as soon as there should be a man to be hanged, to get one of those editors and make him hangmar, or hang him if he would not act. Such language as this is but too clearly beneath the dignity of the bench, and cannot but weaken the respect and confidence in the first judge of the Province. But it is only the fruit of appointing rabid politicians to the most responsible positions in the gift of the Government. It is not the first time that this Wallbridge threatened to turn hangman; twenty years ago, when the unfortunate Aylwards,man and wife, were to be judicially murdered at Belleville to propitiate a certain faction, the sheriff had poor prospects of securing the services of any wretch to hang the guiltless couple, but the Solicitor-General in Sanfield Sheriff's rescue and publicly stated that would hang them (the Aylwards) himself." than the present Chief Justice Wallbridge. The cable tells us that Mr. Parnell's visit It is evident from this incident that His ing business is not a new one. It is to be sincerely hoped, however, that the Manitoba editors will not disgrace the journalistic prowhen called upon by the Chief Justice, but that they will rather accept the alternative of being hanged by His Lordship.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME. It has been commonly accepted that an advanced Liberal or Radical could not enter the English Cabinet and become burdened most noteworthy illustration of this political metamorphosis under Cabinet influence, is Sir Charles Dilke, who from being a red hot transformed into a Whig of limited ideas and aims, and a strong upholder of the feudal relics of the past. To every rule, however, is a remarkable exception in the person of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Badical M.P. for Birmingham and one of Gladstone's ablest ministers. On several occasions this statesman, who is in harmony with the spirit and progress of the age, has shocked English Toryism, and now he has prepared a political pill, which even the Liberals, or, rather, the Conservative wing of the party, will find great difficulty in swallowing. His sojourn in the Cabinet and his collaboration with Dukes Marquises and the like, have not had the slightest effect on his advanced views. On the contrary, Mr. Chamberlain has strictly adhered to his progressive line of conduct, and remains the determined champion of gramme of reform which will simply revolu- and child. Then, there tionize the Kingdom from top to bottom. He has come out boldly with a programme of " manhood suffrage, equal electoral divisions, and payment of members of Parliament." These are measures of the utmost importance THE Civil Service Commission appointed for they mean in plain terms the complete

mindon knocked against donous of idle af any measure that would tend to place the best fed nation on the face of the earth. men, young and old, all hangers on in the subjects of the Queen on a more equal foot ing. The paying of members of Parliament would be a long step towards reducing it to a member of the House unless he is rich. Men of brains and character, whose purses are not sufficiently long, are effectually prevented from serving in it. Mr. Chamberlain, by having the members paid, will give the intelligence of the people an opportunity to leave its impress upon 'the legislation of the country. All the old aristocratic nonsense of working for honor, and looking down on money honestly earned with lofty contempts will be swept away. A country that can afford to pay hundreds of thousands of pounds from the public. treasury to rich do-nothings and hereditary parasites, because of something In 1847, when the tide of enforced their ancestors did to please the King, should have no objection to paying men for the laborious work of modern legislation. Governing to-day is purely a matter of business, requiring business habits, industry, knowledge of affairs; and business men should be paid for their services in a strictly business way. One reason why the upper English classes look down with such supreme contempt on honest labor is, that members of Parliament who are supposed to work for to landlords, is not a country where emigrathe country get nothing for their services. Here again does Mr. Chamberlain aim at rooting out aristocratic prejucices and pretensions, and at establishing that equality which is the safeguard of constitutional right and freedom. The importance and significance of this programme cannot be over estimated, and there is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain will have to meet with fierce in the settlement of the Irish question will go opposition from the powers that be, before he can extend to the great mass of the English people the rights now enjoyed by the few.

ENFORCED EMIGRATION.

It would appear that England's inhuman process of depopulating the fertile lands of Ireland, and of throwing the old, the young and infirm on foreign shores, is about to receive a powerful check in the United States. Mr. Alexander Sullivan, the President of the Irish American National League, backed by an Influential delegation of prominent citizens, has called upon the President of the Republic to prohibit the further assisted importation of British paupers. This action, it must be clearly borne in mind, is not intended as a reproach upon the unfortunate victims of misgovernment but as an emphatic protest against Gladstone's "pinch of starvation" policy. There is no intention to discourage volum

tary immigration or to refuse an asylum on

the free land of America to those who came

of their own accord, and are able to earn a comfortable livelihood, but the question raised is simply this: Shall a foreign Government be permitted to reduce by law and force to pauperism large numbers of those from whom it claims allegiance, and to whom it owes the protection due subjects, and then compel the Republic of the United States to receive and provide for them? Nothing but a decided negative could be the answer to this question; and still that is the Macdonald's administration came to the unholy work the Government of Great Britain is engaged in, for it is but a few "if they could not get a hangman he months ago when Chief Secretary Trevelyan, on being asked how he expected The Solicitor-General of that time is no other | to get rid of the Irish poor, answered, with a callousness that shocked even the House of Commons, "The Irish will go when we make them feel the pinch of starvation." It is this outrage against civilization and humanity that is denounced, and against which the United States are asked to enter a protest. fession by consenting to become hangmen The poverty of freland is produced, not by the law of nature, but by English law. We are often told, through ignorance or through malice, that the country is poor from over population, and that the only remedy is emigration. But what are the facts? The population of Ireland to the square mile is lower than in any other European country. The statistics show that the population is only 162 cal change in a conservative direction. The in Austria 191, in Prussia 200, in Germany 213, in Italy 248, in the Nether. lands 320, in England and Wales 445, and in Belgium, where contentment and wealth are great, it is 485. And of all these countries, Ireland, with a population of such spare density and with a soil remarkable for its fertility, is the only one unable to give its there is an exception, and to this one there inhabitants sufficient to live upon. It is quite evident that it is not the natural condition of the people which is productive of their poverty, but the political or governmental system that deprives them of the means of existence. When this objection is met, we are told that if Ireland is not overpopulated in proportion to her land, she is in proportion to her food supply. Now, what are the facts? The total area of the country is 20,000,000 acres, with a population of a little over 5,000,000 souls. Although, owing to the landlord system, there are only 3,000,000 acres under tillage, yet in the year 1882 her five principal food crops amounted to a total of 15,676,280,785 pounds of food, or nearly eight pounds popular rights. He has outlined a pro- of food daily for every man, woman Were some 700,000 head of cattle shipped to England during the course of the year, besides other farm produce. Surely these results cannot be said to offer an inadequate food supply, and these have been obtained notwithstanding the bad crops and that only one-sixth of cultivable land was used to pointment. Numerous correspondents, speakproduce them. To say that emigration in ling the sentiments of hundreds, have filled such a country is necessary to prevent the columns of the press with the severest starvation is a monstrous libel on the denunciation of Lansdowne; and the promi-Providence of God and the bountsougness | nent men of the metropolis and elsewhere have of nature. If the Irish were allowed to eat | expressed their willingness to petition against

Besides the forcible depletion of her produce Ireland has to bear extraordinary burdens of taxation, another proof working level. At present no man can be that if the country was rightfully governed there would be no need of emigration. When the Government of England abolished the Irish Parliament the national debt of Ireland under her own Government was only about £4,000,000. England, in express violation of the articles of legislative union, consolidated with this the Imperial in the choice of a new Governor-Generaldebt, and has since compelled Ireland to In this connection the evens says :--- We bear an arbitrary and unequal share in the general burdens of the Empire. England extracts from Ireland over \$42,000,000 in taxes, and expends scarcely a fourth of this amount for even nominal Irish purposes. emigration first set in, the population of Ireland was 8,500,000, and her taxation was then \$20,000,000 annually. Now that her population has diminished almost half, or to 5,000,000, her taxation has more than doubled and reaches the enormous figure of \$42,500,000. A country that can pay so much out of its undeveloped resources, its uncultivated land, and of Canada upon the Irish question was so after the payment of rack rents tion is a natural necessity, or whose condition can be remedied by the extermination of its people. Under these circumstances emigration can bear no other color than that ol political oppression and heartless misrule, a long way to make the British Government abandon that policy. As this scheme of enfored emigration stands condemned and denounced as disgraceful and inhuman in the eyes of the civilized world, let English statesjustice, humanity and the rights of the people-that remedy is the distribution of the Irish people over new land in their own country, and giving them such aid as will their taxation entitles them

THE PRESS ON LANSDOWNE. We have, out of respect to the feelings of a very large portion of the Canadian people and in the interests of the peace and harmony of the country during the next gubernatorial term, undertaken to criticise the appointment ship of Canada. We have discovered in the choice nothing that could make the appointment an agreeable one to our people, but we have found on the contrary everything that should make every honest and self-respecting Canadian enter au indignant protest against it. So far the Canadian press, with but insignificant exceptions, have not had a good word for the coming Governor; it seldom that the praises the political and social head of a nation are so little sung as those of Lansdowne. It is a good sign, for it shows that toadyism and flunkeyism are on the decline in this country | Parliament in calling upon the Imperial

troth. THE POST, in opposing the appointment, cbjected to it on grounds of policy; it is not all a matter of sentiment with us; we have advanced arguments against the coming of Lansdowne which are irrefragable, and which as a matter of fact no attempt has been made to upset. We have been assailed in our position by billingsgate, which is as amusing as it is ineffective. To call an opponent hard rames, Gladstone Government has lost considerable to charge him with imaginary crimes, and to try and crush him under the feather-weight | Since the Easter holidays the Liberals have of one's contempt will not weaken or undermine his argument. But this is what the measures in the House of Commons, while Toronto Mail does not understand. The Tory | their candidates have been literally routed at organ seems to have no other capacity but for throwing off bile, and uttering tirades of abuse and nonsense; its special weakness is liam O'Brien, the Nationalist candidate, sucto assume an ill-becoming attitude of contempt towards all those who differ from it. This sheet of large dimensions, but of little brains and of corresponding influence, in Monaghan, which has just terminated zialously asserts that THE POST, "fortunately of no consequence, has been endeavouring to prejudice the Irish people in Canada against the Marquis of Lansdowne, the next Governor-General." If THE POST is of " no consequence," as the Mail says, how is it that the articles of Government hacks and political place THE POST are wired to the United States and hunters; and it was a piece of sagacious cabled to Great Britain and commented on by the American, English, Irish and Canadian | selected his young and faithful lieutenant, press? The Tory sheet forgets who it is and T. M. Healy, for the direction of the movewho we are; it fills the roll of a disreputable | ment. In the North, among the farmers and party organ; THE POST is the organ of no party, but speaks in the name of Canadians generally and on behalf of one million of party. The Healy clause of the Land Act. Irishmen specially. Let the Mail remember this fact, and it might be of some service to it in forming a more accurate estimate of what our real "consequence" is. We are charged of Lords and lately thrown out and made with endeavoring to prejudice the Irish people in Canada against Lansdowne. Well, we were not aware that such endeavor was necessary, and the Mail must be a feeble observer of events if it imagines that the Irish people become prejudiced against the Cromwell of Kerry only when THE PORT undertakes to pass judgment on him. There was no neces. sity for such endeavor on our part, for the name of Lanedowne is held in horror and detestation by all Irishmen. All the Cansdian papers which in any way reflect Irish sentiment and Irish views have, in the most emphatic, language, protested against the ap-

London Standard, the Conservative organ of England, went no further than to characterize them as "harsh," and took no exception to the grounds upon, which, objection was made to the choice of Lansdowne. The Canadian Illustrated News has endorsed one of our reasons urged against the appointment; we complained of the snub that had been administered to our Government by Giadstone, when Gladstone speeringly remarked in Parliament that Canada had not been consulted "wonder that our press has not taken note of this omission. It is the universal rule that when a diplomatic agent is appointed to any Government, that Government'is always asked whether the intended i individual is a persona grata. The least that " could be done in our case would be to make "a similar request." The Belfast Examiner says "it is believed by many Canadians and Irishmen that the new Governor-General has played too hostile a part in legislation at home to have any

welcome extended to him in the Dominion.

The N. Y. Herald observes that "the feeling

clearly shown by the petition of their Parlia-

ment in favor of lenlency in the British legislation that Mr. Gladstone cannot misintrepret the fact. To many Canadians and Irishmen, therefore, the appointment is obnexious. The Government have either made a mistake or they are guilty and it is to be hoped that the protest of a wilful snub." The Ottawa Erec Press; which the American Republic has entered while holding that the character and against England's unjustifiable policy antecedents of Lansdowne are of little moment to the mass of Canadians, says it may nevertheless "be fairly admitted that it would have been better to have chosen a gentleman to fill the position who would at least not be obnoxious to any section of our people." The Evening Canadian of men adopt a remedy more congenial to Toronto maintains that "it is impossible for a free people to forget that the man chosen to sit in the chair of their Chief Magistrate is the scion of a line of tyrants and Shylocks who has not departed from the enable them to live upon it, and to which ways of his fathers nor abandoned their sentiments. It will be impossible for a self-respecting people to honor with sincerity the position while remembering acts of the incumbent which are only worthy of contempt." What will the blankety blank Mail have to say to this consensus of opinion? If THE POST WAS of "no consequence," how would the position assumed by it on this of Lord Lansdowne to the Governor General. Lansdowne question be so strongly and universally supported, and only attacked in the circumscribed and contemptible quarters of flunkeyism and ignorance? In opposing the appointment of this man to the chief position in our midst, we but uphold the honor of the country, and demand that that respect due to the Canadian people be paid to it by the officials of Downing street. Gladstone trifles with that honor and respect when he attempts to foist upon the country and upon the people the Marquis of Lansdowne, as a sort of punishment or a "snub" for the action of the Dominion Government and and are unable to suppress or counteract the Government and Parliament to put an end to its misrule of Ireland and inaugurate an era authorities will but force the English Govof Home Rule. This policy of retaliation can only lead to mischievous results, and it would be well that Mr. Gladstone knew, and that our Government made him aware of it.

THE MONAGHAN VICTORY. No one who looks back over the present session of Parliament can deny that the ground in the House and in the country. been three times defeated on Government the polis, and in constituencies which were noted strongholds of Whiggery. When Wilcessfully wrested Mallow from the iron grip of the Whigs a heavy blow was struck at Gladstone's rule in Ireland, but the election in an extraordinary triumph for the national cause, will undoubtedly stagger the Spencerian regime of coercion. It was a bold and progressive stroke for the Irish leader to have resolved on the invasion of Ulster, the home and cradle ground of generalship on the part of Mr. Parnell to have tenants of Ulster, Mr. Healy is the most popular member of the Irish Parliamentary which afforded sure protection for the property of the tenant in his own improvements, had been mangled by the House completely inoperative by a decision of the courts. By this high handed proceeding, which was in direct opposition to the spirit of the law, the tenants, especially the North ern, were deprived of thousands of pounds by the landlords which in no way belonged to them. In presenting himself to the electors of Monaghan, Mr. Healy gave them an opportunity of equarely endorsing or repudiating the policy of the Irish National party and of making a telling demonstration in favor of more radical amendments to the Land Aot. Mr. Healy had no personal object to serve in becoming a candidate for the representation of Monaghan, as he already had a seat in Parliament as representative of the patriotic borough of Wexford.

His election in this constituency, where he was a perisot stranger and which was of the most Whiggish complexion, would be a fact of er ormous value for the national movement and agitation. It was generally agreed upon characteristic of the service. The Comwould secure the strongest support in favor the landlords were gone, they would be the Post on the sppointment of the Marquis, the by all political parties in England that. Biohelieu Hotel.

Healy's election for Monaghan would be national friumph for Parnell, and would seure the control of the next Parliament by the Parnellites. As a result the keenest political interest was excited throughout Ireland and Great Britain over the event. It was confidently expected that the Orangemen and Presbyterians would stand by the Government, but the coercion and injustice of Gladstone's rule destroyed the confidence of even the men of Olster. They ranged themselves under the banner of the League. To avoid defeat the English Retorm Club sent over an immense fund for purposes of bilbery and corruption; but finding the money had not sufficient influence with the electors, the Whigs and Tories combined in an unsurupulous effort to revive the dormant religious fanaticism; but that also failed, for Presbyterian and Catholic, Orangeman and Nationalist, walked arm and arm to the polling booths and placed the popular young champion at the head of the list. giving him a vote over and above the combined votes of Monroe, the Conservative candidate, and Pringle, the Liberal candidate. The return of Mr. Healy for the County of Monaghan is the most brilliant victory yet achieved by the lrish party; it is decidedly encouraging and cannot fail to prove far reaching in its consequences. The victory also means an emphatic expression of disso. tisfaction with Mr. Gladstone's refusal of land reform and with Lord Spencer's reign of terror. It is the largest nail yet driven into the coffin of landlordism, and it is the greatest stride taken by the Irish people since the extinction of the Irish Parliament in 1800 towards their consolidation and union in the national demand for fair and honest government by themselves and for them.

Anoraga ship load of emigrants from Eng. lish ports arrived in New York yesterday. They numbered over seven hundred, and among them were one hundred and seventy. five paupers. These, the New York authorities refused to admit on shore until a guarantee was given that they would be taken back when the legal formalities were complied with. Some people find fault with the United States for thus objecting to be made a work house on a large scale for the benefit of England; but suppose Mr. Gladstone shipped his pauperized sub. iects to France or Germany, what kind of a reception would they receive there and what kind of a notification would be sent to the English Government? We doubt if one or the other would be either warm or complimentary. Mr. Gladstone would be better employed in spending the millions from public and private sources in the work of ameliorating the condition of the people than in spending it for emigration purposes, and in sending the bone and sinew of the country to foreign shores. If the same amount of money and active efforts was expended in finding labor for the poor and distributing them over the fertile acres of the country as there is used in packing them on to emigrant ships, there would be no starvation in the land and no need to abandon It. If the present action of the United States ernment to adopt this humane, and in the end more economical, alternative, the sufferings and the hardship of those who are sent hack will not have been in valu.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of Tax POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

dented to act as	AT COOKETOI			
Previously acknowledge	owledged	l	\$287	•0
Per P. McCool,	Shee	n	. 56	00
J. Lyons,		d		00
J. Collins,	", do		1	00
L. Noon,	đo		1	00
Edward Murphy	do		5	09
M. Scanlan	đo		2	00
Jas Scanlan	đo		1	00
Frank Scanian	đo		1	00
Henry Scanlan	do		1	00
Lacoste & Globe			10	00
W. J. Bafferty,	Montreal	1	5	00
John Moore,	do		5	00
Dan. Donnelly	do		5	00
M. Murphy,	do	*********	1	00
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M. J. Callahan,	· do		. 2	00
Mrs. Callahan,				10
D. Harrigan, Ou	tremont			00
John Shelly, Ma	rkham.			00
Per W. Harty, L	acolle		13	00
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A TRIBUTE FROM FRENCH CANADIANS To the Editor of THE POST :

DEAR SIE, - Will you please receive \$10, enclosed in this letter, as our subscription to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, for which you have had the patriotism of opening a subscription list in your office,

And believe us, Yours very truly, LACOSTE & GLOBENERY. Montreal, June 28th, 1883.

To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS Sin,-Enclosed find thirteen dollars to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, which you will

please acknowledge as follows in THE POST and TRUE WITNESS :- Michael Lyons \$5, Terrence Brady \$2, James King \$1, Mrs. H. Barker \$1, Thos. Waish \$1, Michael Smith \$1, Miss Susan Eso 50c; Patrick Goodwin 50c, and Wm. Harty

\$1, all of Lacolle. I intend to collect more for this most worthy object.

WM. HARTY.

Lacolle, P.Q , July 2, 1883.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS SiB,—Enclosed you will find the sum of \$2 towards the Parnell Testimonial Fund, wishing that he may succeed in freeling my native land from England's cursed rule.

John Shelley. Markham Village, July 2, 1883. Mgr. du Fougrais, director of the Sodality

of the "Holy Childhood," is expected in the city shortly.

The Rev. Father Chisholm, of Cape Breton, N.S., is in the city and is stopping at the

LOCAL NEWS.

Control of the second of the s

_Mr. Belque, contractor, has just returned from New York. where he has made arrangements for the pumping machinery for the town of Brockville, to be put up and in working order by the 15th of October.

__The convent of Villa Maria, at Monklands, the interior of which is rapidly approaching completion, will, it is said, cost about \$1,000,000, and will be one of the finest buildings of the kind on the continent.

_About 350 students from the different Catholic colleges in and around Montreal, left for their homes in the States last week, and about 100 young ladies also left from the convents for their homes in Boston and New

_A meeting of the Irish residents of St. Vincent de Paul village will be held at the National Hotel of that place on Saturday the 7th inst., in the interests of the Parnell Testimonial Fund. It is to be hoped that the Irish residents and others in sympathy with the movement will attend.

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of tem. perance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF into the leading salcons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has simost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room. - Ot tawa Citizen.

ST. GABRIEL'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFIT SOCIETY.

The St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society's grand annual excursion will take place this year on the 9th of August to the city of Three Rivers. The splendid steamer "Canada," of the Richelieu and Ontarlo Navigation Company, has been chartered for the occasion. The Society deem it useless to make any comments, as all those who have bad the pleasure of a trip on the "Canada" can testify to the comfort and accommodation which that splendid steamer affords to excursionists. From their experience in the management, and the success which attended their excursions during the past four years, the Scolety feel confident that this will be the most enjoyable excursion that ever left Montreal.

TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere, should at once send for our circular, enclosing stamp for postage. Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 357 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS, POINT

ST. CHARLES. The distribution of prizes at the above convent took place on Wednesday, the 27th The Rev. Father Hogan presided. There were also present the Bev. Father Bouleau, cure of St. Charles, P. S. Murphy, Esq., School Commissioner, and a few other gentlemen. On entering the beautiful hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, there were assembled about three hund. red children, varying in age from five years up to fifteen, who showed by their neat and tidy appearance that their parents spare no trouble in their regard. The programme was then gone through, which consisted of a graud march played on two planes and parlor organ by Mary Jane Fennell, Victoria Lomas, Julia Meighan and Hattle Holland. These young ladies' playing reflects great credit on the training they have received from the good Sisters in the musical art. Then followed a piece called "The Crowning of the Queen of Boses." This charming little drama was performed by about thirty children; the principal actors were Mary Jane Fennell, Hattle Hollaud, Maggie Foley, Victoria Lomas, Julia Meighan, Kate King and Mary Quinn, and who certainly sustained their parts in a most graceful manner. There were other musical pieces, after which commenced the distribution of prizes when the lucky recipients advanced to receive their reward from the hands of their beloved pastor. The Rev. Father Hogan then addressed the children, impressing upon their young minds the necessity of spending their vacation in a proper manner; and not to forget the lessons of plety and wisdom they have learned from the good Sisters of Notre Dame. Father Rouleau spoke in French in a similar manner. The children then broke up for the holidays.

Owing to the limited space at our disposal, We are only able to give the names of the successful pupils who obtained medals: Third English Class. - Silver medals:

Misses Alice Palmer, Lizzle Daly.

Bacoad French Class.—Silver medals: Misses Ezilda Charbonneau, Clara Corbeille.
Second English Class.—Silver medals: Misses Katle Mohen, Bridget Leahy, Louisa Daly, Annie McMahon.

First French Class .- Sliver medal : Miss Oviana Levac.

First English Class. - Sliver medals: Misses Alice Holland, Bessie Cogan, Mary Ann Quinn, Bridget Callaghan, Nellie Hayes, Mary Ann Deegan. Gold medale, presented by P S Murphy,

Esq. for excellence:—Misses Mary J Fen-nell, Aloysia Mongeau. Prizes presented by the Superioress for in-

strumental and vocal music :- First Division-lat prize, Miss Mary J Fennell; 2nd, Miss Hattle Holland (medal).

MISS GRAHAM'S ACADEMY.

The annual distribution of prizes at Miss Graham's Academy, on St. Antoine street, took place early on Tuesday afternoon, June 26th, and was largely attended by the friends of the pupils of the institution. Among the many who were pre-sent were the Bev. Fathers Kieran and M. Callaghan, Messrs. J. J. Outran, Q.O., M.P., P. S. Murphy, A. Menzies, and others. The musical portion of the programme consisted of songs, duets, recitations, etc.; all of Which were rendered by the pupils in a very oreditable manner. The annual report, which Was read by Miss Graham, showed the affairs of the institution to be in a very flourishing condition. Short addresses were delivered by the Bevd. Eather Kieron and Mr. J. J. Curran, QO., M.P., after which the proceedings were brought to a close by the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils. The following are the names of the medalists (presented by Mr. P. S. Murphy) in the second division of the senior class:

A. J. Menules, conduct, reading, grammar, literature, dictation and spelling; V. Foley, wilting, dictation, composition, music; A. Buchman, politeness, grammar, history, chart, literature, familiar science, arithmetic, wilting; Ag. Doherty, religious instruction, grammar, arithmetic, written and mental arithmetic, writing, dictation, familiar solence, does the utmost credit to their designers, would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brosseau and Pleare Larose. Would likely make attempts on the liberties Irish Republican Brotherhood have condemn. Brotherhood

torical chart, geography, arithmetic, grammar, familiar science, literature. The following are the medalists in the first

division of the senior class :-J. Martineau, conduct, politeness, French grammar; G. Hone, English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, bookkeeping, geometry, French grammar, dictation, composition, history, geography; K.A. Doherty, reading, dictation, composition, English grammar, syntax, arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, familiar science, French reading and grammar.

VILLA MARIA.

The distribution of prizes at Villa Maria took place on Tuesday last, and are as follows:—

FIRST COURSE OF HONOR. The following young ladies in the above mentioned class received the Cross of Honor, given only at Villa Maria, first educational establishment of the Congregation de Notre Dame:

Miss O Dorion Montreal; N Ryan Brockville; B Roy Montreal; 8 O'Brien Montreal; M Browne Albany; M Casey Ontario; J Hernandez New York; B Girard Montreal; H McPherson Ontario; J Vega Brooklyn; B Mignault Quebec; T Calcagnina New York; B Orowley, Troy, N.Y.

A gold medal for religious instruction pre-sented by Rev. J. N. Marechal, P. P. Notre Dame de Graces, was awarded to Miss Mc-Pherson.

Pherson.
Gold medal for excellence in deportment, presented by Rev. D. Colin, S.S.S., awarded to Miss C. Dorion.

A microscope, prize annually given for natural history, by Edward Murphy, Esq., of Montreal, was awarded to Miss B. Girard,

A gold medal for mathematics, given by W. Kennedy, Esq., of Browlyn, was awarded to Miss M. Browne.

The Countess de Beanjeu's gold medal for French conversation was awarded to Miss M. Casey. Jasey. Gold medal for English conversation, award-

Gold medal for English conversation, awarded to Miss Mignault.

Gold medals for domestic economy given by Mrs. Edward Murphy, of Montreal, and Mrs. W. Kennedy, of Brooklyn were awarded to Miss J. Vega and to Miss A. Dufresne.

A superb volume, prize for culinary art, given by key. P. Dowd, et. Patrick's, awarded to Miss T. Caleagnino.

Gold medal for literary essays, presented by J. Ryan, Esq., of Brockville, awarded to Miss J. Hernandez.

Gold medal for universal history, given by C.

Hernandez.
Gold medal for universal history, given by C.
A Briggs, Esq., Montreal, awarded to Miss S.
O'Brieu.
A gold lyre for excellence in music was presented by the Rev. Mother Superior to Miss Mc-

Pherson.
Sliver lyres, presented by an artist, were awarded to Miss E. Reilly and to Miss A. Mon-Silver tyres, presented by an artist, were awarded to Miss & Reiliy and to Miss A. Mongenals for sacred music.

Miss Sarah Watkins Fraser, wreath of natural flowers, for proficiency in music on plaso and harp, also three other prizes for her studies.

The four competitors for the medal presented by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne for general proficiency were Miss C. Dorion, Miss N. Ryan. Miss S. O'Brien, Miss B. Roy; winner, Miss Ryan.

A great quantity of needle work done by the pupils was on exhibition, plain sewing, knitting and specimens of mending deserved particular notice. The greatest display of taste and talent was visible in the some hundred pieces of painting in oil and water colors, land-scape, flowers and portrait drawing and painting on Ching ware.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The Academic Hail of St. Mary's College was filled with a large audience on Thursday morning last, the occasion being the annual convocation of this well known institution. Among those present were Hon. Senstor Trudel, Hon. Mr. Masson, Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville and friends of the college. The proceedings were opened with an overture by the college orchestra, after which a debate took place on the following subject :-Which is the principal source of prosperity to the people, agriculture, industry or commerce?" Advosstes, Messre. T. Cardinal, T. Marechal and Henri Trudel. Judge, Cyrlac Fillistrault.

The prize list is, as usual, a long one, and we subjoin the names of those who gained distinction in the first classes.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY. Boarders, first division, prize, Henri Mas-BOIL.

Second division, Jas A Desjardins. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

First course, first John Heanan; second Cyriac Filiatrault. Second course, first Louis Demers.

Third course, first Louis E Faber; second Jacques Dugas.

Fourth course, first Louis Charron; second Charles Chaput.

PHILOSOPHY

Second year, prize of honor, Cyriac Filiatrault. Honorable mention, Arthur Bruneau.

First year, prize in excellence, John Heenan; diligence, Anaplet Conture; argumentation, Marcus Dohorty; dissertation, Marcus Doherty; physics, Theotime Couture; mechanics, Theotime Conture; cosmography, Theotime Couture.

Rhetoric—Rodrique Lachanolle, prizes in excellence, diligence, Latin discourse, Latin verse, Latin verseon, Greek version, Greek theme, history of Canada; Jean B. Labossiere, prizes in French discourse and elocutionary analysis; Francis Anglin, prizes in English language and geometry; John Mount, prize in elecution.

Belies-Lettres-Louis Demers, prizes in excallence, Latin amplification, French amplification, Latin verse, Latin version, Greek theme, history, algebra; John Leonard, prizss in Greek version and English language; Avila Dulude, prizes in literary analysis and elocution ; Louis Coallier, diligence.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

First Class-Arthur McGurren, William Tobin, John Smyth, Daniel Bryant, Thomas Cleny, John Lacy, John Smith, Edward Nagle, John Corcoran, Gustave Beaudry. Second Class-William Meany, Charles Briggs, Joseph Biesillon, Joseph Masse, John Smyth.

MARIG. Plano, Charles Thibodeaux, John Jocks, Aime Senecal. Violin, Odellon Senecal.

Design, Gustave Drolet. HONOR EXAMINATION.

Rhetoric-Francis Anglin (priza). Belle lettres-John Jooks (prize). Methode-Louis Charron, Henri Cayley, Loctance Segouin, Rodolphe Beaudry. Syntax-Henri Boucher, Pierre Barrette, Chas A Prevest, Jean Prevest, Arthur Plante. Latin Elements-Fortunat Brunet, Phillips

Dansereau. THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CHOSS. CONSECRATION SERVICES -INTERESTING CEREMO.

The Church of the Holy Orors, attached to the Grey Numbers on Guy street, was yesterday morning the scene of a very imposing ceremony, the occasion being the consecration of the Church and three new altars. This Church is of the most unique ecclesiastical structure in the country. Its design is of the was an oppressor of the poor, and who detwelfth century. Boman, second era. Exterserved, and probably incurred, the curse of nally and internally, it, as well as its appoint- the widow and the ornhan. ments, are in perfect keeping with purity of style. The "Centre Alar," the "Sacred quence of Lord Lansdowne being so accus-Heart," and the "Altar of "Paternal Father," tomed to rule with a bitrary sway, and hav-including their platforms and steps, are re-ing all his misdeeds, condoned by a coercive markably fine structures, and display a mode and tyranvical government, he could not est beauty of design and workmanship that divest himself of his former proclivities, but

sculptor, Mr. M. J. O'Brien, of St. Catherine street. The alters have been constructed of pure white marble, their finish having engaged the personal attention and employed the handloraft of Mr. O'Brien, to whom they do infinite justice.
The arcades beneath the high alter, forming "the tomb," in which are to be placed re-presentations of the Saviour and the four evangelists, introduce the horseshoe design, the centre arcade, however, being exactly semi-circular, the two styles of arch being admirably blended. On either side, supporting the receding arches, are "royal red" marble columns, the material having been obtained from Messrs. J. & W. Barney, of Swanton, Vt. The door is of bronze doree. specially imported from France. On the front of the grades on either side the tabernacle are sculptured emblems of bread and wine. The back of the altar comprises semicircular arcades on either side, with stilted arches at the corners, floishing in pointed architecture, surmounted with fieurs de lys. On the retable are also carved the emblems of the passion, the crown of thorns, the nails and the column of flageliation, together with the scourges. The canopy is octagonal in shaps and is supported on six red marble columns with handsome capitals, the two front projections of the arch flaishing in finely sculptured drops. On the other side of the canopy are very handsome sculptures, the ribbing and panelling being remarkable for their elaboration and finish. In the background of the interior of the canopy have been worked in relief, "the Jehovah" in the centre and the words "Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus, Deus Sabaoth," with the monogram of the Baylour and the Blessed Virgin on either side and finished in carvings peculiar to the style. The side alters are in every respect in accord with the high altar, and are also noteworthy for the fine chicelling.

The ceremonies commenced at 730 with the consecration of the Church and altars, iollowed by Pontifical High Mass. The services were presided over by Mgr. Fabre, assisted by Their Lordships DeGroesbried, of Burlington, Wadham, of Ogdensburg, and Dahamel, of Ottawa. The High altar was consecrated by Mgr. Fabre; the altar of the Sacred Heart by Mgr. DeGroesbriand, assist. ed by Fathers Toupin and S. Loner-gan, and the altar of the Paternal Father by Mgr. Wadham, assisted by Father Antonne and Roulet of Point St. Charles. After which High Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Duhamel, assisted by the Rev. Father Aubry of St. Johns, as High Priest, tegether with Rev. Father Troy of the Grand Seminary, as director of ceremo. nies, and Rev. Father Corbell, director of Notre Dame College, as sub deacon. The ceremonies throughout were most imposing, the nunnery choir furnishing special music for the occasion. The whole ceremony lasted about 4 hours, and was attended by a large

HOW TWO SOUTHERN GENERALS MEET NEXT JULY.

number of prominent clergy and laymen.

It is unknown now just what the Cubsn planter said when he saw in the newspaper of the Ever Faithful Isle that his ticket, No. 71,189, had drawn \$75,000 in the 156th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louislana State Lot. tery, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, May 8th. The next drawing (the 158th) will take place on Tuesday, July 10th, when \$265,500 will be scattered under the sole management of Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. A. Early, of Vs. Any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

THE PONTIFCAL ZOUAVES.

The Pontifical Zonaves celebrated their annual re-union this year at Joliette. They lett by special train on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by the City Band, and on arriving at Joliette were made the guests of the coilege. In the evening they serenaded the Mayor and Corporation for a couple of Yesterday morning at 8.30 they marched to the depot to receive the Quebec contingent, and in mutual compliment the standard-bearers exchanged flags. They then attended High Mass, the sermon being delivered by Rev. Mr. Plamene, of the Legion d Antibes. The annual meeting was held immediately afterwards, Mr. Trudel, of Quebec, being elected President for the ensuing year. At one o'clock the Zouaves were entertained to dinner by the College authorities, and besides the Mayor and Corporation over one hundred clergymen and one hundred and forty Zouaves sat down. Mr. Guilbault, M.P. for the county, presided. Among the principal toasts were The Pope, The Queen, The Episcopacy, and The College, the band playing appropriate airs. The Regiment was proposed by the Mayor. At 7.30 a dramatic entertainment, Les Kardigans, was given by the members of L'Union Allet, and the regiment embarked on the home journey at 10 o'clock, but owing to the heating of an axle they did not arrive in this city till half past two o'clock this morning.

CATARRH.

CATABRE .- A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-tf

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE APPOINT-MENT OF LANSDOWNE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR.-You have done good service to the country by placing in its preper light the unenviable record of our future Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, in his threefold espacity of landlord, legislator and magis-

It may be safely assumed that a very large proportion of the citizens of this Dominion would decidedly object to be under the sway of a Viceroy whose hands are imbrued with

the blood of their kindred.

Besides the Irish element, there is doubtless a large share of other nationalities who would prefer our next Viceroy to be a worthy successor to the present holder of the office, or his predecessor, instead of a Shylock who always insisted on having his pound of flesh from the seris who were so unfortunate as to be his tenants, and who is a perfect type of the class whom Gladstone denominated as robbers.

As the \$50,000 (besides perquisites) which is paid yearly to our Viceroys comes out ef the pockets of the governed, so it is not unreasonable if the people respectfully request that the incumbent of that exalted position should not be one who, in another sphere,

There is also the danger that in conse.

bably would be resented in a manner calculated to weaken our connection with the mother country. As a preventive of the advent of this autocret as a ruler in this hitherto happy land, I would suggest that a respectful protest be sent to Mr. Gladstone expressing the sentiments of a great portion of our population on the proposed appointment of the Marquis of Lansdowne as our next Governor-General. Copies of this protest should be sent to every locality in the Dominion where there are even a dozen of the Irish race for their signatures. In cities the national societies would probably undertake the work. In the rural districts there will always be found some one to obtain signatures. If the terms of the protest were properly expressed large numbers of other nationalities would, I think, gladly sign it. In almost every locality the Irish could induce others, and especially their French Canadian neighbors, to express their dislike to the contemplated ap-pointment. In the whole Dominion there could be easily obtained 100,000 signstures, and whilst such a document might serve to prevent one of the hereditary enemies of our race from receiving a coveted appointment, it would also prove to the English Government that the Irish of the Dominion are not unmindful of the sufferings endured and the cruelties practised upon their unfor-tunate compatriots in the old land.

Lest it should be asserted by some of your contemporaries that it would be presumptuous in the Irish to act in any such manner as herein suggested, I would ask: Suppose Mr. Bradlaugh received the appointment, would there not be protests from some of our citizons? And certainly Mr. Bradlaugh's record is not as objectionable, especially as regards Irish oppression, as the transactions of the Kerry despot. I trust, if you consider the project feasible,

that it will be immediately initiated. I am certain that from the Gatineau district alone you would have from 2,000 to 3,000 signatures. In this township I will guarantee, at least, 200 protests sgainst elevating to a position only next to royalty the enemy and oppressor of our poor suffering countrymen and country women in 1reland.

IRISH CATHOLIC. Lowe, June 25, 1983.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

To the Editor of The Post:

Mr. Editor of The Post:

danindex of superior refinement, will strike any one paying a flying visit to the Iroquols Indians. While in the former those colored inhabitants appear quite in keeping with this progressive age, in the latter they are, alas! sadly in arrears. To be convinced of this one has only to spend a Sunday amongst them, especially at this season of the year. The congregation attending Divine Service at the Catholic Church, Caughnawaga, just as they issue from the Sacred Edifice, are regularly subjected to a spectacle of a most revolting character. A Canadian from a neighboring settlement, with apparently as little regard for the Sabbath as the poor beast he leads by the halter, takes this opportunity of exhibiting to the popular gaze an unseemly brute which parades immediately in front of the Church. To say that the sight must be disgusting to the congregation is not. I presume, paying too high a tribute to their delicacy of feeling. And yet this thing is allowed to conibuse. To me it seems the exhibitor is not more to blame than those who tolerate his action. Why do not the Chiefs, who would pose as the guardians of public decency in the Reservation, prevent the recurrence of so flagrant an impropriety?

There is yet another local neisance to which I would respectively invite the attention of those titled functionaries. I refer to a noise—for it can claim no relationship with musical sound—created night after night, by a band of roughs who stalk through the village, ratifling in wild confusion all manner of instruments taken from the culinary department, to the accompaniment of vocal yellings no less discordant. For my denunciation of those noctunal orgles, let not your readers think an hypercritical new summents of the position and of the general to be sucused for trespassing so much on your v To the Editor of THE POST:

Begging to be excused for trespassing so much

n your valuable space, Yours, etc., Cheringo Chuco. Caughnawaga, June 28th, 1888.

IN THE HOUR OF NEED You want not to try experiments, but resurt to the old and well tested means that afforded relief in the past. When your corns ache don't take the first article offered you, but find out just the thing to answer your purpose, viz., to remove the troublesome corne, and to do this without pain, and do it promptly, Put. nam's Painless Corn Extractor has been used for many years. It has never been known to fail. Putnam's Extractor makes no deep holes in the flesh, hard to heal and more

It works nicely and efficiently. IRISH RELIEF FUND.

troublesome than the original discomforts.

Mr. T. Buchanan, treasurer of this Fund begs to acknowledge the receipt of \$42, collected by Thos. Ford, in Ashfield, Co. Huron, Ont. The following is the list of subscribers Robert McGny \$2, Thomas Murphy 1, James Howard 1, William Davis I, Denis Sullivan 50c, Daniel Quinn 50c, Patrick Doyle 50c, Robert Lawson 50c, John Dalton 50c, Charles McCarty 50c, Patrick O'Biley \$1, Joseph Griffin 1, Florance McCarthy 25c, Simon Stiles \$1, P. J. Sullivan 1, J. J. Sullivan 50c, Michael Hussay 25c, Lawrence Fay 25c, Edward Hays 50c, Jeremiah Deemond 50c, John Lory 50c, William McBride 50c, James Dalton 50c, Maurice Dalton 50c, Patrick Olare 50c, J. P. Nicholas Auston \$1, John O'Borke 1, John Hogan 1, Edward Kenderick 50c, Maurice Dalton jr. 25c, Thomas Sullivan \$1, John E. Bullivan 50c, Philip Auston 50c, Bichard Jewel 50c, Denis Hurley 50c, Thomas O'Riley 50c, Charles Datton 50c, John O'Neill \$1, Thomas Stiles 1, Thomas O'Connor 50c, Michael Courtney \$1, Peter Whitty 50c, Joseph Griffin 50c, Murdoch Murchison \$1, William Hogan 50c, Michael Dean \$1, Martin Whitty 1, John Finn 1, Robert Nightly 50c, Cristopher Lamportas 25c, Morgan Auston 50c, Jeremiah Sullivan 50c, John Buckley 50c, John O'Sullivan sen. \$1, Jeremiah Flynn 50c, Peter Hussy \$1, William Moran 50c, Thomas Garvey 50c, Micheal Finn 50c, Thomas Hussay 50c, Thomas Ford collector \$1, L. L. Danoon 1, total \$42. Mr. J. Hogan, of Kazubazua, has collected

and forwarded the following amount to Bishop Logue for the Itlah Relief Fund. The sub-

John Hogan \$1; Owen Conway 1; James Lowel 50c; Ross McGlocean 25c; Richard Daily 1; Patrick Hurly 1; Bernard Sage 1; Mrs John Ryan 25c; Mrs Martin Kennedy 25c; James Mahoney 50c; Edward Hays 50c; Jos Cox 500; James McGee 500; Catherine Frary 50c; James Chamberlin 25c; Joseph Williams 50c; William Gaby 50c; William Flannery 50c; Joseph Davis 20c; Thomas McCamily 50c; James Mealaw 50c; Davius Hogan 50c; Patrick McCormio 50c; Mrs Sage 50c; Nicholas Byan 50c; William Hogan 50c; John Hogan, jr, 1; John Cuddy 1; Mathew Ryan 500; Jas Skennan 25c; Cornellus Byan 50c; John Hays 50c; Mr Hugh Hogan 1; William Hogan 50c; John Wright 50c-\$20.45.

It is announced in New York that the

VARENNES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Practical Equiness Course—How it is Taught—A Good Showing.

Wednesday last was a gala day at Varennes Commercial College, the occasion being the closing of the exercises of the scholastic year, and the distribution of prizes. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from Montreal, in response to the invitation of the college authorities, were present, and assisted in the examination of the graduating class, which has been, and will continue to be, under the direction of Prof. J. H. Fitz. simmons, formerly of Masson College, Terrebonne. The examination of this class, the principal one in the institution, showed the pupils to have attained a high state of excellence in a commercial course. The trial at mental calculation they were subjected to proved their training in that particular study, to be as near perfect as possible. For instance, the Professor would give a problem in interest and not a moment would elapse before he had a correct answer. Mr. Massue, M. P., also asked several questions which were satisfactorily answered. The course of commercial education given at Varennes is most practical, samples of dry goods and other lines, are in daily use by the pupils in order to make them familiar with the quality and value of the goods, and at the same time given them a correct understanding as to how to carry on a business. A banking house is also a feature, which also familiarizes the pupils with the business of banking and accounts. Altogether the system is most thoroughly practical, and under the professorship of Mr. Fitzsimmons so well known in Canadian educational institutions, the pupil cannot help acquiring a good knowledge of business.

THE GOVERNOR'S MEDAL

was awarded this year to Mr. Samuel Olifford of Albany, who has bad the honor of taking the token for the first time to the United btates. He has also received his diploma. Messrs. Philippe Mount of Montreal and Edwin Shevolin of Albany also received diplomas.

The South Eastern Railway Co. kindly provided special trains for the guests of the college to and from Longueull. The following is a list of the classes and the winners of prizes :--

Preparatory Class.

GRAMMAR AND FRENCH EXERCISE-1st prize Adelard Chequet; 2nd, Alfred Beauchemin. Sacard History—1st, Edmoud Hobert

2nd, Adelard Choquet. GECGRAPHY-lst, Adelard Choquet; 2nd Alphonse Bastien.

ARITHMETIC .-- 1st, Alfred Beauchemin; 2nd, Adelard Choquet. Calligrarhy.—1st, Alphouse Bastien; 2nd, Adelard Choquet.

FRENCH LECTURE .- 1st Albert Deschamps 2nd, Adelard Choquet. CATECHISM .- 1st, Adelard Chequot; 2nd,

Albert Deschamps. FRENCH AND ENGLISH ELEMENTS.

CONDUCT .- 1st Arthur Bruneau; 2nd Octave Gaudette; 3rd Leonidas Geoffrion. FRENCH EXERCISE .- 1st Arthur Bruneau; 2nd Octave Gaudette; 3rd Leonidas Geoff-

rion. English Convergation .- 1st Artnur Bruneau ; 2nd Eugene Deschamps. ENGLISH EXERCISE. -1st Arthur Bruneau: 2nd Octave Gaudette; 3rd Onesima

Girard. SACRED HISTORY .- 1st Octave Gundette; 2nd Arthur Bruneau; 3rd Leonidas Geoff-

FRENCH GRAMMAR. -- 16t Octave Gaudotte 2nd Arthur Bruneau; 3rd Onesime Girard. GEOGRAPHY-1st, Arthur Bruneau; 2nd, Octave Gaudette; 3rd, Leonidas Geoffrion. ARITHMETIC-1st, Octave Gaudette; 2nd, las Lambert; 3rd, Arthur Brane

2nd, Arthur Bruneau; 3rd, Leonidas Geoftrion. WEITING-1st Octave Gaudette; 2nd Plerre Dafresne; 3rd Joseph Lacoste.

First Grammar Class

CONDUCT-1st James Quinn; 2nd Henri Trudeau. ENGLISH EXERCISE-1st James Quinn; 2nd

saac Shannon. History.—Ist Eugene Sullivan; 2nd James Sullivan. Honorable mention, George Morris and John Morris. GEOGRAPHY.—1st James Quinn ; 2nd Henri

Trudeau. Honorable mention, William Conroy and John Conroy. ABITHMETIC .- let George Morris; 2nd

Engene Sullivan. Honorable mention, James Sullivan and Michael Connolly.

Syntax.

CONDUCT .- lst Camille Besuchsmp: 2nd Wilfred Lamare. FRENCH EXERCISE.-Ist Camille Beauchamp; 2nd Wilfred Lamare. Exclien Exercise .- 1st Camille Beau-

champ; 2nd Louis Bernadin. ENGLISH CONVERSATION .- 1st Wilfred Lamare; 2nd Louis Bernadin. HISTORY OF CAMADA,-1st Oscar Damers 2nd Wilfred Lamare.

GROGRAPHY .-- 1st Oacar Demers ; 2nd Wilfred Lamarre. ABSTEMETIC .- lst Wilfred Lamarre ; 2nd Arthur Faribault.

MENTAL CALGULATION .- 1st Camille Beauhamp; 2nd Wilfred Lamarre. Whiting .- 1st Antoine Martin; 2nd Camille Beauchamp.

Belles Lettres. CONDECT .- 1st Gustave Orebassa. Honor-

ble mention Joseph Drien. FRENCH COMPOSITION .-- 1st Gustave Orebassa Honorable mention George Crepeau. English Composition .- 1st Gustave Crebasse

Honorable mention Fortunat Robert. ENGLISH CONVERSATION .- 1st Alphonse Guer-Honorable mention, Gustave Crebassa LITERATURE .-- 1st Gustave Crebssen. Honorable mention, Joseph Drien.

Modean History .- 1st Gustave Crebassa. Honorable mention, George Orepeau. HISTORY OF CANADA . -- 1st Guatave Crebassa Honorable mention, Alphonse Guertin, Jos

Drien. GEOGRAPHY, -- 1st Joseph Drien. Honorable mention, Gustave Crebassa. ARITHMETIC .- 1st Fortunat Robert, Honor

able mention, Gustave Crebassa
Mental Calculation.—1st Gustave Cre-Bassa. Honorable mention, Fortunal Robert. Business Class.

COMPUCT. -1 st Pierre Ethier (prize presented by the Key. O. Daignault, Oure of Ste. Julie); 2nd Michael Hurley. Honorable mention Pierra Larose and Ulrio Brosseau. BOOK KEEPING .- 1st Pierre Ethier; 2nd Michael Hurley. Honorable mention Ulric Holy Land; The departure is to take place Brosseau and Plerre Larose. PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING. - 1st Michael

Hurley; 2nd Pierre Larose. Honorable mention Ernest Bolduc and Henri Brillon. ARITHMETIC .-- 1st Pierre : Ethier ; 2nd Michael Hurley; honorable mention, Uirio The plan de so arranged as to reduce the

2nd Ulric Brosseau; honorable mention, Pierre Larose and Michael Hurley.

Algebra—1st, Pierre Larose; 2nd, Michael Hurley. Honorable Mention, Alexander Shannon and Pierre Ethier. COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE-1st, Pierro Ethier; 2ad, Michael Hurley. Honorable

Mention, Alexander Shannon and Ulric Brossesu. COMMERCIAL DRAWING -1st, Michael Hurley; 2nd, Pierre Ethler. Honorable Mention, Ulrio

Brosseau and Pierre Larose. WRITING.—1st Ernest Bolduc, (Prize presented by Commissioners of the school); 2nd Michael Hurley. Honorable mention Napoleon Payette and John Culbane.

TELEGRAPHY .- 1st Philippe Mount; 2nd Ulric Brossean. Honorable mention Pierre Ethier and George Creptau.

Vecalization, 1st Division—1st, Joseph Lussier; 2nd, Louis Bernadin. 2nd Division-1st, Antonio Beauchamp; 2nd, Gas. pard Laviolette; 3rd, Wilfrid Lamarre. RERIGIOUS ATTENTION—1st, Joseph Lucsier; 2nd, Joseph Drien; Honorable mention-

OBITUARY.

Dublin, July 2.- Rev. Thomas N. Burke, the weil known priest and lecturer, died

Plerre Ethier and Joseph Robert.

yesterday at Tallaght Convent, Ireland. London, July 3-The Right Rev. John Strain Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, Scotland, is dead, aged 73.

Very Rev. Thomas Walsh, Vicar General of the Diocese of Hartford, Conn., died at his residence on July 2nd. The event was entirely unexpected. He was 54 years of age.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. James Whelan who died Thursday atternoon, June 28th, at his residence No. 62 Murray street. The deceased gentleman was 63 years of age, and for the last 30 years has been a faithful employee of the firm of W Clendinneng & Qo., the well known stove manufacturers. He was for 25 years the sexton of St. Patrick's Church, where his great urbanity made him an especial favorite. Mr. Whelan leaves a wife and three children, two of whom are employed in this city, one in the General Post Office and the other in a leading dry goods store. His daughter is a member of the Sisters of Mercy at Putnam, Conn. She, with the Mother Superior of the Convent, were here to attend the funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, and was very largely attended.

The many friends of Michael Doyle, J.P. Lowe, will learn with deep regret of his great bereavement in the death of his beloved wife, which sad event occurred quite unexpectedly on the 19th of June, after a few hours illness. The lamented deceased was the only daughter of the late Martin O'Malley, J.P., and was called to her reward at the early age of 35 years. Mrs. Doylo lived a most exemplary lile, and was very highly ceteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and it is no exaggeration to say that her death has cast a gloom on the whole community. The deceased lady was a constant benefactor to the Lowe Catholic Church, and from the time that the first steps were taken towards erecting a church in Lowe to her death she never cassed her unwearisd exertions in its behalf, and if Lowe has now one of the prattlest rural churches in the diocese of Ottawa, the merit must in a large measure be ascribed to the late Mrs. Doyle. Her latest benefaction was the obtaining of two very handsome statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, which through her efforts were procured during last year. She was also generous to the church in the person of the clergy, and our pastors (who reside in Watefield) have during the past twenty years, when attending in Lowe twice a month, experienced her generosity, for they always found an Irish welcome at Mr. Doyle's; and although from the preparations made for their reception, as well as for the reception of his Lordship when on his episcopal visitation, they must MENTAL CALCULATION-lat, Octave Gaudette; have incurred a great deal of trouble and expense, yet this true-hearted Irish couple would never accept any compensation. Thus they have conferred a great benefit, not only on the Rev. gentlemen who were its recipients, but also on the congregation of the Mission of Lowe. Her benevolence in the cause of religion was boundless and was only circumscribed by her means, and by her death the poor and the orphans have lost a good friend, whose place will not be easily filled. The relatives of this generous and virtuous woman, in their great affliction, have the sympathy not only of the people of Lowe, but also the adjoining settlements, which was testified by the large concourse, both Protestant and Catholic, who accompanied her re-mains to Wakefield, there being more than fifty carriages in the funeral cortege. In the Wakefield Church there was a solemn Requiem Mass celebrated by Father McCarthy, assisted by Father Gay (the former paster of Wakefield and Lowe), after which the impressive funeral service was chanted. Both of the Bev. gentleman showed by their expressiveness that they were celebrating the obsequies of a true friend The following Sunday Father McCarthy when requesting the prayers of the congregation of Lowe Church for the soul of the deceased, was visibly affected and fee lingly alluded to the great loss sustained by the congregation as well as by himself. The Rev. Father was unable to continue his discourse on the sad subject, and concluded a brief but elequent euloglum, by stating that he was convinced that the soul of their benefactor was in the realms of bliss, enjoying the presence of the

Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, whom in this life she so well delighted to honor.

We trust all our readers will pray for the repose of the soul of this estimable woman who was (as far as human knowledge can judge) worthy to hear from her Redeemer the words "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of the Lord."-

BESOUED FROM AGONIZING DEATH.

New York .- Mr. James White, 1552 Broadway, formerly chief instructor in Dickels' Biding Bchool, in this city, said to a newspaper reporter: "I broke my shoulder, arm and elbow, splitting the socket in four parts. Rheumatism set in and I employed the best physician. He tried everything, but I grow worse, and at last he said : 'I have one more thing to try and if that fails nothing can give you relief, and that is St. Jacobs Oll.' I used this great pain-reliever, and am able to use my arm, free from all rheumatic-trouble. I have also recommended the remedy to a number of people, and in every case they have been speedily and effectually

The Bev. Abbe Provencher is busily engaged in assuring the success of an enterprise now in progress for a voyage to the shout the middle of March, and the pilgrims will be six months absent. It is the inten-tion to visit Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Jordan and the Dead Sea, Galileo, Syria, as well as Rome and the principal European cities. cost of the voyage to between \$500 and

A Strong Plea for more Commercial and Industrial Schools in Canada,

The following address was delivered by Mr. T. M. Reynolds at the annual distribuon Friday, the 23rd instant:

Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen:-I shall confine my remarks to the saying of a institutions of this kind, and to the offering of a few suggestions to the graduates. It is a fact familiar to all those who have given any attention to the educational affairs of this Province, that, in the past, we have had too many institutions where Latin, Greek and scholastic philosophy were the principal subjects taught, and the principal mental equipment furnished to our stu-dents and young men wherewith to enter on the battle of life. We had too many purely classical colleges, and not enough commercial and industrial schools. The result has been that the professions notably those of law and medicine—have been disastrously crowded. The supply has been far in excess of the demand, inasmuch as the young men leaving those colleges to live in the world were absolutely unfit for other occupa-

Many farmers' sons—young men of very mediocre ability-after spending seven or eight years in college, were thus obliged to study law or medicine, whether they liked it or not, whether or not they possessed the nasural aptitudes for the study. The consequence, in too many instances, was that semistarvation, misery and life-long suffering were entailed upon them. Not a few of them had to come down to manual labor for a living, or become once more a burden on the resources of their parents.

The Hon. Judge Loranger, in a public address delivered a few years ago, speaking of the condition of education in our province, took occasion to say that we had, perhaps, the best classical colleges on the continent; but we had begun at the wreng end of the educational ladder; we began at the top, with the luxuries of education, and now we had to come down and begin at the bottom where we should have started at the commencement. And the Hon. Judge was right, Dscause most people will admit that for a new country, education, like agriculture, should begin with what is necessary, then proceed to what is useful, and lastly go to what is ornamental. Fewl indeed, will be found to advocate the adoption of an opposite system; and yet this opposite system is what we have been following all along until within a very recent period.

Nor are we the only people who have made mistakes of this kind. Older countries tell into the same error. Speaking of the quality of college education given in England, Mr. Froude tells us that "graduates from the highest educational institutions in England-Combridge wranglers and Oxford double firsts -after learning faithfully all that those uni- its immense war indemnity after its defeat by versities undertook to teach them, have been seen, of late years, breaking stones on the public highways of Australia, or tending sheep for an employer who could neither read nor write. This was all they were found to be fit for when brought into contact with the actual reslities of life."

Not long ago a paragraph in the New York Herald announced the significant fact that Donis Kelley, an honor graduate from Trinity College, Dublin, had obtained a position from the corporation of New York as street sweeper at a salary of ninety cents a day. A short time ago twenty young men graduated from an Esstern College in the United States, where education is supposed to be eminently practical. Of those seven are employed in auction rooms at a salary of \$14 a month; three are employed as conductors on street cars; three are supported by widowed mothers; two are tramps and the others are waiting, loafer-like, for something to turn up. To borrow an idea, if not the language, expressed by the Hon. J. J. Curran, in an address delivered some years ago to the gradu-ates of the College of Ottawa: that education is a very defective one, and sadiy out of harmony with the requirements of nineteeth contury civilization, which causes a youth to grow enthusiastic over the hexameters of Virgil, or the lambics of Homer whilet leaving him ignorant of the multiplication table.

Happily a reaction has set in for some time past, against the unpracticableness of this kind of education; and nowhere is this reaction more marked than in our own province. Commercial and industrial schools are being established everywhere, and the Government are making praiseworthy efforts to foster and encourage their growth. Many of our classical colleges seeing the necessity of changlug, or, at least, modifying their programme, have added commercial courses to their curriculum, and employed lay teachers of known ability and experience to conduct them. One of those abie commercial teachers employed for several years in some of the leading colleges of this Province, is, as you are aware, the present principal of this institution, Prof. Russell, Knowing that a wider field of usetulness lay before him, and yielding to the repeated wishes of several friends, he came and established himself in Montreal last year with the splendid success which we all witnessed this morning. One year ago last August this large building, with its thirty-two apartments, was rented, furnished and fitted up for the work intended. Competent teachers were secured and the class rooms thrown open. The fact was made known to the public through the press. Naint-hearted people predicted the speedy collapse of the enterprise; but Mr. Russell is not a man to be discouraged by difficulties. The classes opened with about twenty pupils, but before the end of the year more than three times that number were enrolled on the College register. Enlarged accommodations were made; the work of organization went on, until at present the institution possesses facilities for the acquisition of a full commercial education inferior to no other in the city. Its departments are all now in efficient working order. Arithmetic, mental and written: book-keeping, commercial correspondence, commercial law, telegraphy, shorthand, the French language and literature, banking, brokerage, business forms, agencies, forwarding, commission; in short, every branch of a full commercial education is taught here with unremitting care and attention. The banking department on the second floor is so complete that it will well repay the trouble of going up to see it.

But before and above all in importance is the care bestowed on the religious education of the students. In all the primary and intermediate classes, catechism is taught every day; and every morning throughout the year. except when the weather is unusually inclement, all the boarders, headed by the worthy Principal, go to Mess every morning, and to confession and Holy Communion every month. In this respect, as in others, the College has the confidence of the clergy of the city; whilst Senators, members of Parsony here to be educated.

But the greatest proof of the work which the College has done, and of the satisfaction which it has given, is this:—that all those who were here last year returned and brought others with, them. This necessitated the renting of another building of about the same size as this one and these two have been size as this one, and these two have been jointly occupied since last September. The number of students on the register last year was sixty-seven; this year it is tion of prizes at the Mount Boyal College, one hundred and twenty, an increase of fifty. three students in one year. No facts speak louder than figures, and if this number goes on increasing in the same ratio for ten years, few words on the necessity for educational there will be over five hundred and thirty students clamouring for admission at the ent. The Divine Wisdom here as in other doors of this institution. And then not two things, has laid down the rule for our guidbuildings like this one, but a whole suite, of university dimensions, will be required to accommodate them. This to my mind is a convincing proof of the necessity that existed for an institution of this kind, as well as an encouraging prospect for the hopes of Mr. Bussell. Now, a few words to the graduates. Gen-

tlemen, you have made a commercial course of studies, and you are about to enter on a commercial career. Some of you may go into business immediately with your fathers or friends; others may have to seek employment for some time; to the latter I would say, if you find not at first the sort of employment you want, don't waste time in waiting for congenial employment and trusting to luck. Luck is a fool and a coward; but Pluck is a hero and a conqueror. Luck lies late a-bed in the morning hoping that the letter-carrier may bring him news of some friend having died and left him a legacy, or of some soft Government situation tinue to teach their lesson, whether men heed having been obtained for him by the influence of some political friend. But Pluck turns out at 6 o'clock in the morning, and goes to work like a man with his hands or his brains, or both combined. And while Luck is loitering and loading around the street corners, or in worse places, Pluch is going ahead forging his way to the front rank in his trade, profession or occupation. Take, then, the first honst employment that offers, even though it be manual labor; and if your hands get blistered the first day, the second they will become used to it, and the third they will be all right. And if you have the pluck and energy characteristic of go-shead young men, you will not remain long in an inferior position. As a rule, men just occups the position in the world which they deserve, neither better nor worse. To all I would ery-

BE INDUSTRIOUS.

Labor ic one of the conditions of our existence, and it is well that it is so. "He that works not," says the Apostie, "neither shall he eat." All men—lunatics, drones and, perhaps, "dudes" excepted—are laborers. All progress in arts, science and literature is the result of successive accumulations of labor. Labor is the origin and source of all wealth, whether individual or national. And in proportion as an individual or nation is industrious, in the same proportion is it wealthy and powerful. As an instance of this, witness the promptitude with which France paid off Germany in 1870. Health of body, happiness of mind, peace and prosperity are the natural accompaniments of labor. It is even a cure for many of the "ills to which flesh is beir," for Dryden tells us

The wise for cure on exercise depend, God never made his work for man to mend. It was Franklin who said

Plough deep while sluggards sleep, And you will have corn to sell and to keep,"

BE EELF-RELIANT. Plough your own furrow; hoe your own tow. Every herring must hang by its own tail. Every man is the architect of his own fortune. It is somewhat dangerous now-adays to quote from ancient classics-seeing they are to be thrown overboard, and it not ing hand to save them from their fate. Yet we have much to learn from those sturdy old Greeks and Romans, and that much we cannot learn except through the medium of the languages which they spoke and wrote. One of the practical proveres of the latter was: Fortuna favet fortibus; which means in modern English: God helps those who help themselves. Thus ask no man to assist you so long as you have health and strength to assist yourselves.

The work that should to-day be wrought, Defer not till to-morrow; The help that should within be sought Scorn from without to borrow.

Be persuaded that the world cores nothing about you until you have achieved what it calls success, and then it will worship you. In the business world of today, where competition in every department is so fierce, you must strike out boldly for yourselves, always alming a little higher than the mark you intend to hit, taking "Excelsior" for your mette, and for your watchward "No Sur-render." The history of the succession financlers and business men of this continent is one uniform record of self-reliance and selfhelp. The millionsires of Ban Franciscothe Floods, the Mackays and the O'Briensthe Astore, the A.T. Stewarts and the Vanderblits, of New York, started in life with no such educational advantages as you possess. And yet the achieved a success and left a record behind them of which their country feels justly proud. On this point an American poet gives sound advice which, if not expressed in elegant language, is, at least, pithy and practical :-

In battle or business, whatever the came. In law or in love it is ever the game, in law or in love it is ever the same; in the struggle for power or scramble for pelf, Let this be your motto: "Rely on yourself." For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne, The victor is he who can go it alone.

Yet be not too ambitious, and set not your heart upon money for its own sake, but for the sake of the good you may do with it. "Man liveth not by bread alone," and life has higher purposes than those of mere money getting.

BE PAINSTAKING,

That is to say—pay attention to matters of detail and do not affect to despise trifles. The divinely inspired Word tells us that "he who despiseth small things shall fall by little and little." A story is told of Michael Angelo that while engaged in finishing one of his statues, a friend called to see him and found him paying the most scrupulous attention to the point of the little finger. Several days after the friend called again and found him etill working at the little finger. "Why, Angelo," said the friend, "I am surprised that a man of your genius should waste your time upon such triflee." "My dear sir," said Angelo, "trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

Life is made up of a series of little things, and little things neglected may lead to very serious consequences. You remember the story of the horse-shoe nail. For want of a unil the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse the rider, who was general of an army, fell into the Ray. Father Sauve, supplied some very good bands of his enemies and was killed. For music. The various prizes were handed to want of a general the army was dispersed and the winners by His Lordship and consisted routed and the fate of a nation decided. And for the most part in well bound standard

one cent a day is \$3.13 in a year; and this sum would pay your annual subscription to some deserving charity or benevolent association. Little things, then, are not to be de-spised, for, in the aggregate

Little drops of water and little grains of sand Make the mighty ocean and the solid land.

BE HONEST. It is not only the best policy, but it is the investment which pays the best interest, both here and hereafter. Honesty is the "arithmetic which must keep all the books of life." Do not, then, take undue advantage of any man, and seek not to possess or retain that for which you have not given a just equivalance: "Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you." Do not keep false weights and measures; do not sell adulterated goods for the genuine article, and be persuaded that "there is no profit made by the man who gains the whole world, but suffers the loss of his own soul." Meet your obligations as they become due, and never let it be said of you that, through your own fault, you ever paid your creditors less than 100c on the dollar. Oherish throughout life a fond remembrance of your Alma Mater, and forget not the youthful friendships formed under the shadow of kindly Mount Boyal.

Gentlemen, it is said there is nothing new under the sun, and the principles underlying the suggestion I have made to you, certainly contain nothing new. They are as old as the Book of Proverbs, or the Sermon on the Mount; but they have been consecrated by the practice of just and righteous men through many generations, and they will con-

it or not, so long as the world lasts. All 1 have here said to you, gentlemen, may be summed up in one sentence: "Know your duty, and do it." Your duty is threefold: your duty to God, to your neighbor and to yourselves. Your duty to God is to love Him, adore Him and give Him thanks fer the favors He has conferred on you. Your duty to your neighbor is to love him as yourself—to take an active interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the community in which you live-making it an adequate return for the advantages you receive from it, for the protection it affords you in your person and property—exercising the franchise according to the dictates of your conscience, and voting for him whom you believe to be the best man, irrespective of the pressure which may be brought to bear on you by party hacks or political time-servers. Your duty to yourselves is to lead upright, pure and honorable lives—faithfully doing what you know to be right, and fearlessly refusing to do what you know to be wrong.

Acting in accordance with these principles and illustrating them in your daily lives, you will prove yourselves to be good men and good citizens here, and prepare yourselves for a happy reward hereafter,

THE WORST CASES of weakness, exhapstion, impotency, and all diseases and weakness of the generative organs can be cured by Mack's Magnetic Medicine. See advertisement in another column.

THE NEW ST. THERESE COLLEGE

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The Benediction of the new College at St. Therese took place Tuesday week. It will be remembered that the old college building was completely destroyed by fire some eighteen months ago. The present edifice is a really fine structure, being five stories high, with mansard roof; total length, 250 feet; centre transept, 85 feet deep and main body | working for comb honoy should furnish abun-65 feet. The principal entrance is surmounted by a handsome tower and spire room. Crowding at this season means swarmplets and convenient. In the basement, which is light and lofty, are situated the refectory, caliais, servants' offices and store rooms. The first floor contains the main Extracted honey should always be kept in a corridor, the recreation rooms, parlors and dry, warm atmosphere, and then even thin the private spartments of the Superior. In the second story, which is reached by a wide and handsome stairway, is the temporary chapel, the oratory and the rooms of the Seminaristes. The third story is devoted to class rooms and studies, and the fourth, or manaard story, to the dormitories. The architects for the building were Mesers. Poitras & Roy, and the following the contractors for the various works: Stone work-Messrs. St. Louis & Pro. Carpentering-Messrs. Lepage & Pepin. Roofing, heating, etc., Messis. Drapeau & Sevignac. Plastering— Francis Descarries. The total cost when fully completed will be about \$80,000.

DECORATIONS. Among other decorations were a number of pretty arches bearing appropriate mottoes and devices such as "Love to our Bishop," "To our benefactors," "To His Honor the Lieutenant Governor," " To the first Thereeian Blahop," "In memory of the happy day," &c. The invited guests who participated in the ceremonies attending the benediction and distribution of prizes included Monseigneur Fabro, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, attended by Captain Sheppard, A.D.C, the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, His Honor Mr. Justice Routhler and others. On the allow the animal heat to pass off. A therarrival of the train the Rev. Cure Charlebois, parish priest, extended a welcome to the hon. gentlemen, and, entering carriages, they were driven to the Parish Church, where the "Obant du Veni Crestor" was sung, Monseigneur Fabre officiating, assisted by Monseigneur Lorrain, Bishop of Pontiac, Grand Vicar Bouthier of Ottawa, and a number of the clergy, amongst whom were the Bevs. Fis. Labelle of St. Jerome, Nantel, Principal of the College, Sentenne of Notre Dame Church, S. Lonergan and others. The music was under the direction of the organist, the Bev. Father Sauve.

After His Lordship Monseigneur Fabre had concluded the solemn ceremony of blessing the edifice, he bestowed his benediction, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the consecration of the temporary chapel.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The large hall, where the prizes were to be distributed, was literally packed with the friends and parents of the pupils. Monsigneur Fabre presided, having on his right Ris Bonor the Lieutenant-Governor, and on his left Monselgneur Lorrain. On the other front seats were the Taillon and Gedeon Onimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, His Honor Mr Justice Routhler, Capt Sheppard, A D C, Mr Nantel MPP, Grand Vioar Routhier, of Ottawa, Rev Oure Charlebols, PP, Sev Father Labelle, Rev Father Sentenne, Mr. Victor Boy, the architect, Messrs St Louis Brothers, and others. The college band, under the lesdership of horse shoe. So a leakage in your business of tata, composed for the occasion by Ray

being by the Rev. Father Sachs, a late protessor of music at the institution.

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau was received with loud applause. He spoke elequently of the pleasure he felt when looking back to the days he had spent in the college, and closed by referring to the duties devolving on the State in the matter of education.

Judge Routher also referred to the days hehad passed within the walls of his alma maier.

At the conclusion of the distribution the Bev. Principal Nantel referred to the conflagration which had destroyed the college and to the noble response for assistance on the part of their friends when solicited to contribute to the erection of the new building. He also acknowledged the valuable services rendered by the Lieut.-Governor, the bishops and clergy and the old pupils of the college.

Monseigneur Fabre, who spoke next, briefly referred to the kind assistance given by the friends of the college after the disastrous fire, closing his address by saying that under the management of the present able directors, the college, with the blessing of the Almighty, would surely prosper.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on rising, was received with applause. He said the memory of the old college would always be dear to him, and he could never forget the reception tendered him when, as Lieutenant-Governor, he had revisited his alma mater. The fire had in a few hours destroyed the work of fifty years; but thanks to the noble aid given by the people of St. Therese and the triends of the college, a beautiful edifice had risen from the ashes of the old building. Monseigneur Lorrain, in a few well chosen words, expressed the hope that the day would be blessed and full of happy memories.

The Hon J.A Mousseau, said that as the First Minister of the Province, he had great pleasure in being present, and went on to speak of the work done by St. Therese College. Concluding a brief address, the hon. gentleman referred to the cordiality with which the French and English were working out the progress of their common country, and closed with a few words of congratulation to the Directors on the success of their efforts in regard to the rebuilding of the College.

Hon. Messrs. Taillon and Onlinet also addressed the meeting, after which the visitors adjourned to the refectory hall to enjoy a sumptuous repast; after which the grounds attached to the college were inspected. About four o'clook the distinguished guests returned to the city highly pleased with their visit.

> 'NOTES ON INGERSOLL." BY REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT.

The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. It pleases all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the " Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication Oo., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y.

A liberal discount to the trade. A million copies can be sold.

AGRICULTURAL.

[American Agriculturist for July.]

BEE NOTES FOR JULY. Apjarists are now in the midst of the honey harvest. The white clover is hardly gone, the incomparable sweet clover is yet in bloom and the baswood flowers are opening stores of enticing nectar. Beekeepers who are dant sections, that the bees will not lack when the bees begin to cap over the honey. dry, warm atmosphere, and then even thin honoy will ripen and be equal to that which was capped over by the bees. The different grades of extracted boney should be kept separate. Clover, raspberry and basswood honey are all so much alike that, to mix them, will do no harm; but never should the dark nectar of autumn be mixed with the light honey of summer. Higher prices will be obtained by keeping each kind of honey by itself.

THE FARM DAIRY.

Mr. J. W. Darrow writes as follows on this important topic: In the average farm dairy too little attention is given to the management of milk. The introduction of what may be termed "the home made creamer" system," has proved a wonderful boon to many farmers. Such as do not invest in the patented creameries, need some artificial method for keeping the milk and cream at a proper temperature. A neighboring farmer for several years kept milk in a cellar-tank, which is supplied from an adjoining pond of pure water. Into this water tank, cans, 20 inches deep, are set so that the water comes to within two inches those who understand thoroughly the meting of the top, and they are left uncovered, to mometer occasionally plunged into the water enables him to regulate the temperature, which should be at about 62 degrees, and as a result, the cream rises, to a depth of from two to three inches, in the can. The tank was built and water conducted to it at a small exponse, which has been amply repaid, as the quantity of cream greatly exceeds that produced by the old method, of setting in shallow pans. By some such means as this the farm dairy may be made a profitable adjunct to general farming.

CUTTING GRASS FOR HAY.

It was once a saying among farmers, and may be so still to some extent, that grass ought to be cut as close as possible to the ground, for it was so much thicker at the bottom that an inch there was worth two or more at the top. This may be true or not, according to circumstances, and the kind and quality of the grass to be cut. If it be the natural growth on the broad meadows of the Connecticut, or similar river bottoms, or a very fine-stalked variety, like June grass, or the short-growing white clover, then an inch at the base may be worth two at the top. If On the other front seats were the at the base may be worth two at the top. If sons are so favored by circumstances, or so Hons J A Chapleau, J A Mousseau, L O it is Timothy, orchard, or any other coarse. fortified by nature, as to enable them to pass at the top, especially if left standing until form,

Coarse, rank grasses are usually divested the stubs are left so short as to be no protection against the hot summer sun. If dry it will greatly injure the grass, and some-

Father Sicatori, a former director, the words rowen or pasture, it will be at least a good being by the Rev. Father Sache, a late progive an earlier start in spring and a better crop in haying time.

The invention of mowing machines has given the farmers a great sdvantage in har-vesting their grass, for they can so set the bars and cutting knives, etc., of these, as to cut high or low, as desired. There is a considerable difference of opinion still existing among farmers as to the best time for cutting their grass for hay. Some contend, if for milch cows, it should be cut before the grass begins to blossom, if for other kinds of stock, at the time of flowering, while some contend that for houses the seed should be nearly ripe. In order to settle this point "satisfactorily, it would be well for the agricultural colleges to extend their careful experiments with the various grasses and clover cut at three to four different stages of growth.

THE SHEEP SOAB.

Scab in sheep is one of the most troublesome diseases with which the shepherd has to contend. The cause of the disease is a minute insect, Acaris scabiei, which burrows under the epidermis, producing irritation of the skin. Small watery blisters soon form, which finally become dry and encrusted forming the scab proper. These being produced in various parts of the body, cause the wool to become matted, and the sheep, to relieve the itching or initiation, rub against iences, posts, etc., and tear their wool into shreds, giving them a wretched appearance. The disease is rapidly spread in a flock where healthy sheep come in contact with these fences, posts, etc., for the eggs of the mite, or the mite itself, may be readily transferred from the sheep to the fence and from the tence to sheep again. Hence it will hardly be necessary to caution against allowing healthy sheep to be in the same pen or field with scabby ones. The only method of ridding the diseased sheep of the scab is, to dip them into a liquid which will penetrate and soften the scabby portions, and even then it is often necessary to rub these places with something rough, to open the scaps, and let the liquid take effect. A sheep dip made of one ounce of sulphur and four of tobacco to a gallon of water, has been found very effective. In the water, which should be at the boiling point, steep tobacco stems or leaves, and add the sulphur later; then allow the liquid to cool down, when the sheep may be immersed.

POULTRY RAISING AS A BUSINESS.

Mr. P. H. Jacobs, a practical poultry man, writes as follows in the American Agriculturist for July: A flock of ten hens can be comfortably kept in a yard 20 feet wide by 50 feet deep. An acre of ground will contain forty such yards, or 400 hens. No cocks are necessary unless the eggs are desired for incubation. To estimate \$1.50 as clear profit from each hen, is not the maximum limit, but the profit accrues according to management given. Poultry thrives best when running at large, but this applies only to small flocks. Hens kept by the hundred become too crowded while at large, no matter how wide the range, and sickness and loss occur. Large flocks must be divided, and the size of the yard required for a flock is of but little importance compared with that of the management. There is much profit to be derived from the sale of young chicks-and, where

one pays attention to the business—they receive the greatest care. Each brood like the adult, is kept separate from the others, in a little coop, which prevents quarreling among the hens, and enables the manager to count and know all about the chicks. This is very important, as there are many farmers who hatch scores of broods and vet cannot tell what became of two-thirds of them. Hawks, crows, cats, rats, and other depredators take their choice, and the owners they are to be thrown overboard, and it not actually drowned, at least allowed to struggle ending with a golden cross. The style ing and loss. If the finest honey is desired, are no wiser. Each sitting had the of architecture is modern Gothic. the sections must be removed as 600n as a coop by herself, and each coop should have the property of a section of architecture is modern Gothic. The sections must be removed as 600n as a coop by herself, and each coop should have the property of the sections of a coop by herself, and each coop should have the property of the sections of a coop by herself, and each coop should have the property of the section of a coop should have the section of the section of a coop should have the section of th are no wiser. Each sitting hen should be in filled and capped over. If extracted honey is a lath run. The critical period is the formthe aim it should be extracted frequently. ing of the feathers, which calls for frequent In no case should this be deferred longer than feeding, and when they have passed that stage the chicks become hardy. The houses need not be more than 8 feet square for each family and can be doubled. If possible, it is best to have changeable yards, but, if used, a less number can be kept to an acre. If the yards are kept clean by an occasional spading, however, green stuff may be grown elsewhere and thrown over to tnem. This may consist | medicines it did not amount to anything, but of cabbage, grass, turnip tops, kale, mustard, at last concluded to try a bottle, which she lettuce, etc. Watering must not be neg-lected, or the meals given irregularly. Oare to show its effect in a marked improvement, must be observed not to feed too much, as and two bottles cured her. Yours etc., over-fat fowls will lay but few eggs, and such eggs will not hatch. A good poultry manager is a ways among his fowle, and observes everything. The breeds have special characteristics also. The large fowls must be hatched in March, if early pullets are desired for winter laying. This applies to Brahmas, Cochins and Plymouth Rocks. If the manager finds this impossible, he should at once substitute cooks of the Leghorn breed, which, crossed with large hens, make good marketable chicks, and produce pullets that mature early. A knowledge of the characteristics of the several breeds is indispensable to success. Crossing pure-bred cooks with common hens is excellent, but

> and selection of the several breeds. THE FINEST PRESENT YOU CAN MAKE

"fancy poultry" is not profitable to any but

YOUR DAUGHTER, On her return from school, is one of those fine planes to be found at the stores of the N. Y. Piano Company. These instruments are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all these planes and organs are sold at very reasonable nrices.

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N. Y. PIANO CO. St. James street, Montreal, Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, Williams, and other Plance. 46 TF

The removal of the Cherokees to the Indian Territory took place 45 years ago this month. Of the company of 104 men mustered into service by General Boots at Calhoun, on the Tennessee Biver, to remove these Indians, only fourteen survive, and they have just held reunion at Bolivar, Tennessee.

Helloway's Contment and Pills .- Few per-

stalked gress, or red clover, then two or four unscathed the sore trials of an inclement seainches at the bottom may not be worth one son. With catarrhs, coughs and influenzas everywhere abounding, it should be univerpassed blossoming and the seed begins to saily known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks the worst assaults of these maladies, and securely of leaves near the ground when attaining wards off more grave and dangerous diseases their full growth; and if they are out close, of the throat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living, weather follows for a few weeks subsequently, witnesses, who have personally derived the it will greatly injure the grass, and some utmost possible benefits from this treatment. of the city; whilst Senators, members of Par- all this because such a trifling thing as a works. A pleasing feature in connection with times kill it. When protection is left by not when their present sufferings were appalling, liament and leading business men send their little nail had not been properly fastened in a the proceedings was the rendering of a canensured, which if not sufficient by autumn, for Both remedies act admirably together.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. TO CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 TEN Tickets only 85, Shares in proportion



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The Lidy Godiva procession at Coventry is to be ravived. It will take place this year on the August Bank Holiday.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dande ion, &c., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testiiy to having been cured by them, you must

believe and try them yourself, and doubt no

longer. CONSUMPTION CUREB. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-13 eow

During three days of last week one firm at Jacksonville shipped North 225,000 cigars. The firm employs 120 men, and have sent North for 100 more.

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Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by " Rough, on Rate." 150."

A new invisible ink has been introduced by Dr. Widemann. It is made by intimately mixing linseed oil 1 part, water of ammonia 20 parts, and water 100 parts. The mixture must be agitated each time the pen is dipped into it, as a little of the oil may separate and float, on the surface, from which if taken up by the pen a stain would be left upon the paper. To make the writing appear all that is needed is to dip the manuscript in water; when the paper dries the writing will grant and authorized vanish.

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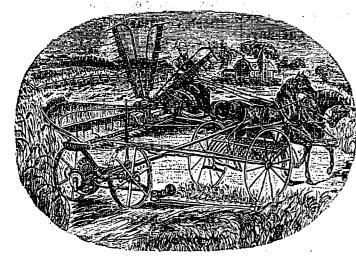
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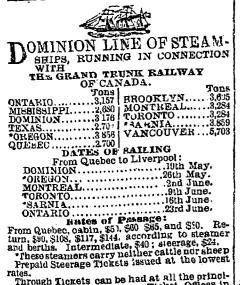
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Sores and Ulcers!

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bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
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Cods, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Firtulus, Gout, Rhear
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48, 6d., lis., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine
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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-PROVINCE OF QUEDDO, DID
TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court,
No. 923. Frame Hermine Lamoureux, wife of
Jean Bartiste Lefebvre, farmer, of the Parish
of Laprairte, in the District of Montreal, and
duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs.
the said Jean Baptiste Lefebvre, Defendant.
An action for separation as to property has been
this day instituted in this cause.
Montreal, May 29th, 1883.
KOBIDOUX & FORTIN,
Attorney's for Plaintiff.

Attorney's for Plaintiff.



rates.
Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Rallway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Fright or Passess apply in Liverpool to For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Finn, Main & Monigomery; in London to Gracle & Hunter, 96 Leadenhall st.; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Rallway Offices, or to

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DESTROYER OF HAIR!

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharldes produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and orous' fest marks under the eyes. [His Bloom of Reses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 Extlawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from

real, or direct from ALEX HORE, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 18 G High Holborn, London, England

A Lending London, Engishing London, Engishing London Physician establishes, an Office in: New York for the Cureof Physician Carlo Ca bitters,"-Ed. Oswego Sun. —Ice water is rendered harmless, and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters.

T. M. HEALY, M.P.

Mr. Parnell's Able Lieutenant in Parliament.

Arraigns the Legislative Dummies in the House,

ai speach on the Corrapt Practices Bill. In a Fowerful Speech

In the House of Commons, June 7, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P. for Wexford, made his first speech since his release from prison on the corrupt practices bill, and showed that his confinement had not served one whit to abate his vigor. We give the speech in full as follows:

Mr. Healy, who was received with cheers said it was an extremely interesting spectacle for intelligent people to witness the house of Commons refusing to entertain the proposal of the honorable member for Stoke (Mr. Broadhurst) and the passing of the bill to put down bribery. (Hear, hear.) What were the reasons for the growth of bribery? Were they not these? That it had been hitherto a profitable thing to get into Parliament, a profitable thing to invest two or three thou. sand in effecting that object. Why, any person examining that Bouse will find it studded with legislative dummies whose only title to be there, as far as he could make our was that they were their father's sons or had a balance at their bankers. (Laughter and cheers). They had

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GREAT REIGNING FAMI-LIES.

in the house, because the great reigning families knew that if the men of the people got in there they would make the laws in a different way, and in a way that the great reigning families would not desire. If the workingmen of England imagined that they were getting from that House of Commons the benefits of the constitution, they were greatly mistaken. They were bound by invincible bends, which invisibly prevented them from making any changes in the law. The chief reason why the laws were not reformed quicker and speedler and better than at present was because the great bulk of the people of England were shut out from having any voice in the fine and disqualification. What could be a matter. Of course, the great reigning families and the great banking families desire to continue that state of things. He had expected that the great Badical party would be almost irruptive on this question [laughter]; but what was his astonishment to find the cold chain of silence thrown over them al! by the speech of the prime minister. It would seem to be that the prime minister, intoxicated [laughter] with the great success with which be had carried the second reading

THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BILL. brought in because it was acceptable to the Tory party (oh, oh, and hear, hear), enamored with that splendid success (laughter) could not think of accepting the proposal of the member for Stoke, because this bill also was acceptable to the Tory party. What had become of the combative disposition of the Prime Minister? (Hear, hear.) Had that any conceivable subject in which politics or been the manner of his legislation hitherto, that his proposals were so diluted and watered down in spirit that the test to be applied to them was whether they were acceptable to the Tory party? (Irish cheers.) He conatul ited the Tory party upon being able to a ply this standard to the future intentions paid agent. After the result of the election of the Prime Minister; and when in future the Prime Minister wished to carry all the easures mentioned in the Qu Speach he had only to apply to the leader of the Opposition and ascertain if he had any objec-

tion to his proposals. (Hear, hear.) SO FAR AS IRELAND WAS CONCERNED,

this bill did not ameliorate the position of any candidate. There was no bribery or corruption in Ireland practically speaking. ["On, ch," from the ministerial benches.] He would prove it, for the last nine years there were only four election petitions in Ireland, and in only one-an Uister constituency-Dungannon, was it successful; and it was not bribery there he believed, but they bottled up a candidate. [Laughter.] That being so, why should Irish members and Irish constituencies be placed under the extraordinary restrictions proposed by the bill. [Hear, hear.] The Irish people sent their representatives there because they wanted to get changes made in the law, and they sent their members there as their servants. [Hear, hear.] The Irish members did not come there to amuse themselves; they did not come there to assist at public dinners, or to attend the Queen's levees and her balls. [Laughter.] But they came there to work in the public interests. [Cheers] They came there

TO WORK ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE WHO SENT

THEM, and as for considering whether their proposals and speeches were agreeable to the prime minister or his government they did not care a single rush. (Oneers.) And they pelieved that it was only by returning a certain class of men who would bring steady pressure to bear on the government that the English workingmen would get the reforms they desired and begin to see the whole character and office of the House. (Hear, hear.) They must reduce the question to a mathematical calculation, and say that the chances of a certain bill in a certain direction with a House of Commons of which each member on an average possessed £1,000 passing would be as ten, while the chances of a similar bill with a House of Commons possessing each on an average £100 would be as 100. That was shown in the case of the employers' bill, and in the cases of all measures introduced for land reform. The theory was that the House of Commons was open to every man. Yea! that was rominally the case, but in reality they found it was only a certain class of men who were able to get into it. The story goes of a person saying

THE LAW IS OPEN TO EVERYBODY.

"Yes," said the person addressed, " and so is the London Tavern," a swell restaurant in by the use of hop bitters and I recommend its days, meaning "if you are able to pay." In the same way the House of Commons was open to everybody if he was able to pay for it, and the same state of things would continue to exist until the constituents were obliged to pay the expenses of the elections. leave every neighborhood as soon as hop The idea was that the members came there to work in the public interest. There never was a greater mistake. The great majority neuralgla all out of her system with hop did not comethere to work in the interests of the public at large : they came there to advance their own personal convenience and concerns, and hence upon that account until legislation enabled the humblest working

that House was a thing confined to a limited section, and that its legislation would be swayed and conducted by the interests of that limited section, and not by the interests of the people at large.

And upon MR. PARNELL'S MOTION

to exempt Ireland from the provision of the bill, Mr. Healy said when this bill was debated last year they had a distinct promise that the objection of the Irish members would be modified by having two judges instead of one. Was that promise to be fulfilled?

Sir C. Dilke-I have no right to speak for the Attorney-General, but that is my view of the matter.

Mr. Healy-Were they to understand that they were to have two judges? [Yes.] He was very glad to hear that. He did not object to the bill as a whole, but he objected to various provisions which it contained. The Irish members demanded legislation, and therefore it was thrust upon them. That seemed to be the usual attitude of the British Legislature. Why should they not be consulted on this matter? The prime minister told them that

THIS WAS NOT A PARTY QUESTION. but if they consulted the front bench opposite why did they not also consult the Irish members and meet their objections? The prime minister thought he made a tremendous point when he said that even if the Parnellites had not much expense that was no reason why other candidates should have to pay large amounts. The right honorable gentleman was needlesely solicitous, because in a very short time the great bulk of the Irish ficg of his honorable friend. (Cheers.) What was the attitude of the Irish people towards the House? They regarded the House as a legislative smithy (laughter), where certain work was to be done and they sent certain people to do it. What was the position of England? It was a country where men sold their votes for a pint of beer. The Irish people did not do that, but because the English were sinful the Irish were to have no more cakes and ale. (Laughter.) Irish candidates would have to study this bill with microscopic care. At present he could go down to a constituency and get a gentleman to nominate him, hand in his paper, and presto! the thing was done. (Laughter.) Under the bill he would require to have

AN AGENT AND FUE-AGENTS, make contracts through them, and so on through the miserable litary of the bill. This was intolerable. If he falled in any one particular some Mr. Justice Perter would come down upon him and inflict these penalties of more shameful thing than to sell a vota? The man who would do it he would have scourged. (Laughter.) But they put him upon the same footing as the man who made a speech that a judge might consider intimi- the following supplementary resolution: dation. Undue influence would be what intimidation was to the resident magistrates, and intimidation was to the resident megis. trates whatever the Government disliked. (Hear, hear.) He objected to the public conscience of Ireland being regulated by the British barometer. (Langhter.) He did not expense. care a pin whether he was in the House or not. but

IF THE CONSTITUENTS DESIRED MEMBERS OF A CERTAIN TYPE

they should not be debarred from sending them. He did not say all the Irish judges were alike; many of them he would trust, but there were others he would not trust on passion could enter. [Hear, hear.] They asked that the offences should be defined, and the difficulty as to undue influence might be met by its being defined as threats, but no candidate should be responsible for any threats uttered by any one who was not a But what was Mr. Naish's philosophic reply? He said: "There to no use of putting out the penalties of such a bill should be applied. [Hear, hear.]

If you are tired taking the large old can't stand everything. One pill a dose. 146 tts

The Massachusetts Senate, 35 to 7, kuled the House bill to increase the salaries of legislators 50 per cent.

*Women that have been bedridden for years have been completely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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It is a happly established fact sthat Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites will retard vital concumption, increase involuntary muscular power and thereby harden the organs, promote vitality and facilitate restoration. It consequently possesses the wonderful property of Pholonging HUMAN LIEE.

Under the title of "Imperial English," Mr. Nichols of the British Museum has in the genuine, you will see the above words. Do press a text book, for school and literary use, the niceties of expression, as conveyed chiefly by epithets in relation to substantive ideas.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" or sugar-coated granules-the original "little liver pills," (beware of imitations) -oure sick and bilious headache, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood. To get genuine, see Dr. Pierce's signature and portrait on Government stamp. 25 cents per vial, by druggiata.

It is rumored that the proprietors of a London morning paper are thinking of issuing a halfpenny sheet every hour, containing the latest telegrams, Stock Exchange prices, reports of markets, etc.

FOR CANKER RASH .- Take one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in hot water, sweetened with syrup or sugar, three times a day, every other day, and a dose of of Paris has entered a protest against the supcastor oil on the alternate days. 152 ws

The most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate reliet and ours of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough; Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPRUOINE. In obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Consumption, &c., &c., where Cod-Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPRU-CINE taken with a dose of the former will man to put up against my Lord Tom Noddy make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for and fight him upon even terms, the working the adminstration of the Oil, and largely proof that delicious crustacean. The business men of England, and the most of the people mote its efficiency. SERUCINE is put up in is also large. Thirty steamers and many of England, would find that membership of Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each. 23-tf. sailing vessels are engaged in the traffic. more explainted of the protection terms

ENFORCED EMIGRATION.

America's Protest Against England's
"Pinch-of-Starvatton" Policy—
Prompt Action by the Castle Sarden
- utborities — Collector Bobertson
Determined to Enforce the Law-His
Authority in the Matter Defined,

New York, June 27.

There was a special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration to take action in regard to them. The members of the Board present were Messrs. Stephenson, Starr, Forrest, Ulrich, Hanselt, Taintor and Lynch. As soon as the meeting was called to order Commissioner Stephenson remarked that in his opinion the subject which presented itself for consideration was one of the most important that had ever been brought before the Board. Mr. Stephenson offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be directed to detain all emigrants who, shall have proved to have been sent here by funds furnished by the British Government, and that a committee of this Board be appointed to walt on the collector of the Port and present the affidavits taken in regard to such cases, and ask that the steamship companies that brought them here be compelled to return them to the ports from whence they came.

"I am in favor of the adoption of Mr. Stephenson's resolution," observed Commissioner Taintor " for I agree with him that the British Government should not be permitted to unload its pauper population upon American soil. I was in company with Mr. Stephenson and assisted him in makrepresentatives would be returned under the ing an examination of the Furnessia's passengers. The statements that he has made to this Board are correct in every particular. I will add, however, that some of the people had been two years in the poor house before being sent to America. It is my caudid opinion that the Anchor Line efficlais knew that these passengers were paupers. The people have been brought here in direct violation of the law."

Commissioner Lynch said that measures had been taken by the Irlah Emigrant Society to receive emigrants who had been assisted by the British Government to seek refuge in America. The British Government appropriated £100,000 to pay the passage of emi-grants here. "I have in my possession several Irish newspapers which contain articles showing that the British Government has been sending only paupers to this country.'

Secretary Jackson of the Board of Emigration, read several affidavita from passengers of the steamships " Furnessia," "Spain," and City of Richmond," showing that the Poor Law Guardiane in Ireland had on various occasions purchased passage tickets for the purpose of sending paupers to America.

Commissioner Stephenson's resolution was then unanimously adopted, as was likewise Resolved, That the addayits of all the remaining steerage passengers of the "Fornessia" be taken, and that the Collector of the Port be instructed to order any steamship company to return such passengers to the port from whence they came, at its own

Commissioners Stephenson, Taintor and Slarr [were] appointed a committee; to inform the Collector of the Port of the action taken by the Board of Emigration.

Having received information that saveral of their inspectors had been ordered ashore by certain steamship captains, the Commisionors adopted the following :--

Resolved, That special Inspectors be detalled by the Chair to assist the regular men, and that in case of any luture trouble the offending shipping companies be proceeded against criminally for assault and battery.

Before the Board adjourned information was received at Castle Garden that the steam. ship Anchoria had arrived at Quarantine with at Mallow was declared Mr. Nash was ad. a number of "Government assisted" emigrants vised to petition against Mr. O'Brien, and he on board. It was unanimously resolved that was told that a particular judge would be on none of the Anchoris's passengers be per-the rots and would put his opponent out. witted to land being inspected. The meeting was then adjourned.

The Furnessia's passengers were still hang-O'Brien, for when you do so they will put in | lng about Castle Garden yesterday. Those another ruftian quite as bad." [Roars of who had no money were turnlehed with food laughter.] He appreciated the philosophy of at the expense of the Emigration Bureau. Mr. Naish, but it should not depend upon the | President Lynch of the Irish Emigration Soprejudice of any single judge whether or not clety said that the Society would aid the poor people.

Collector Robertson was seen at the Custom House by a Star reporter. "My duty in regard to pauper emigrants who are sent here fashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little from foreign countries is plain enough," he Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man said, "and I mean to enforce the law. The · Furnesela's" pauper passengers must be sent back to Ireland. It is not necessary for me to report this matter to the Secretary of the Tressury before taking action in this matter. The law gives me the authority to do all that is required under the circumstances. It says explicitly that no pauper emigrants shall be remitted to land at any port in the United States. The passengers of the "Furnessia" have been landed; but as they are still in the custody of the Commissioners of Emigration I have the right to regard them as being still under my authority. The steamship com-pany that brought them here will be compelled to take them back to Ireland free of charge."

> HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER.

The true Florida water always comes with n little pamphiet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fall to see them.

FBANCE AND THE CHURCH. GREVY'S BEPLY TO THE POPE-A PROTEST FROM

THE ARCHBISHOP OR PARIS. Paris, June 27 .- The Pope, in his letter to President Grovy, complains of the expulsions of religious orders, the suspensions of salaries of curetes, the army bill, which militates against the supply of priests, and the arbitrary changes proposed before the Concordat commission, thus rendering the Church unable to defend its rights against the usurpations of the State. The Govern-ment decided that Grevy should answer the Pope's letter personally. It is understood that the answer will be conciliatory. In connection with this correspondence the Archbishop pression of the chaplaincies in the Paris hospitals. He says the measure is one of cruel intolerance, but notwithstanding the priests must continue to do everything possible for the sick. The decree permits the patient to summon the parish priest, and the

Archbishop says the latter should stipulate for liberty to visit all professing Catholics. Connecticut is mpldly advancing in the cultivation of the oyster. Not less than 90,-000 scres are said to be devoted to the raising



Headache, yet Cartier's Little Liver Pills at equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this amoning complaint, while they also correct all dicorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver

Ache they would be almost priceless to these who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end her, and those who once try them will find these little pills value. able in so many ways that they will not be will to do without thein. But after all sick head

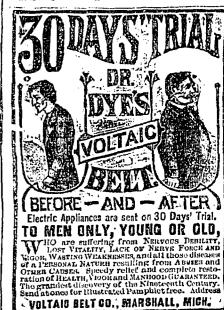
In the hane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Carter's Little Liver Phils are very smart and very case to take. One or two pills me is a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or ourge, but by their gentle netion phase all who issetten. In visits at 25 cents; five for \$1 sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by taki.

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now offer this new color as the best at the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk, It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, The pear color and a compound of that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

The ware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

The pear composition of the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra discoverage.

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Every Austrian 5 per cent 100 fl. Bond which does not draw one of the large Premiums must be redeemed with at least

120 Florins, as there are no BLANKS, and every Bond must draw something. The next drawing takes place on

1st AUGUST, 1883, and every Bond bought of us on or before the lst of August, is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

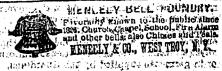
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PAUPER EMIGRATON.

AMERICA'S PROTEST AGAINST ENG-LAND'S EXPORTATION OF WORK HOUSE INMATES TAKING EFFECT.

Some Sharp Criticism by the English and Irish Press.

New York, July 3.—The Sun's London special says:—The action of the United States anthorities and of public opinion in Amerios in relation to the influx of paupers from Ireland have plunged some of the bodies of Irish Poor Law Guardians into the deepest alarm, and have called forth a good deal of sharp criticism. The fact that the action of the American Government should only have been taken at the urgent solicitation of the National League is made occasion of unfavorable comment, the Irish in America are upbraided with selfishness in caryring on an agitation in behalf of their starving fellowcountrymen in Ireland, and then seeking to drive them from a land of peace and plenty as soon as they have come in sight of it. The Poor Law Guardians are dismay. ed at the prospective return of the paupers. they thought they had got rid of for ever, in their shipment, while the Government enjoyed for the government of the entire plans receive a serious check, and the systemetry transportation of the system transpor and at the loss of the money they had spent tematic transportation of parishes has come to a stop just as it was getting well under way. The first open transfer to America by the Board of Poor Law Guardians of the bulk of the paupers in their charge was from Kenmare, and they sailed on May 5th offering has become of the greatest necessity. and numbered 190. They were paupers who had been for varying periods chargeable on the union, and they were shipped bodily into America at the union's expense, unassisted by the Tuke fund or by direct Government aid. Nearly all the later shipments by the different unions have been managed without publicity and with the connivance of the Government, whose local naval service has attended to the transfer of emigrants and their effects from the shore to the steamers. The directly assisted emigrants sent under the arrangements of the Tuke fund are not all paupers. The alleged ignorance on the part of the Anchor or Allan lines respecting the character of their passengers is somewhat singular in view of the fact that the passages were contracted for in bulk and paid for by the Poor Law Unions. The Tuke emigrants have nearly all been disembarked at Boston, but a great many actual paupers have been landed both in Boston and New York since the latof May.

RE-SHIPPING PAUPERS FROM AMERICA.

The Tribune's London special says, regarding the subject :- Pauper emigration has given rise to a question in the Commons, and to some discussion in the newspapere. The Daily News' correspondent has twice repeated that the public feeling in America grows in bitterness, adding today that Mr. Trevelyan's statement on Thursday is not regarded as satisfactory. Trevelyan really covered the whole ground, his answer embracing the entire case so far as it is within his knowledge. The British Government fully recognizes the right of the American Government to protect its own shores against paupers, but has no information leading it to believe that any considerable numbers of paupers have been sent back, hence none have been sent with its cognizance, and none without means or friends, unless by unauthorized persons. But since complaints have reached this side, fresh orders have been sent to Ireland enjoining all the Government officers and agents to use the utmost care that no pauper emigrant be sent to the United States whose condition could occasion any difficulty whatever. It may be taken as certain that this new Irish-American effort to embroil the American and British Governments will fail, for the simple reason that the latter is determined to remove or anticipate every possible grievance in connection with emigration.

The Timss' correspondent says on the same aubject :- Mr. Trevelyan has ordered a report from each parish union in Ireland as to the number of paupers who have left Ireland for America during the last three months, and how far they have been assisted by unlop funds or by friends.

THE IRISH PRESS.

The Freeman's Journal asserts that more than 15000 poor were sent to the United States, and that the inspection of emigrants was a farce, and the funds employed were only partly from workhouse authorities. The Nation ask:-" If the New York Commissioners return poor emigrants course. (Choers and laughter.) Any man all of whom might not actually have been who knew human nature could have propheinmates of workhouses to Ireland, what will sted the whole series of events that had become of them? Their homes are broken occurred. Why? Why were laws made? up. The Irish Parliamentary party will demand both an explanation and a remody." The Freeman's Journal slee points out that stimulated emigration will receive a serious

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION IN IRE-LAND.

TERVELYAN'S EXPLANATION AT VARIENCE WITH THE FACTS.

Dublin, June 28.—The assisted emigration question has been invested with new interest and importance since it has become known that the press and public authorities and patriotic organizations of America are making vigorous protests against the immigration of paupers. The term is not a nice one applied to the down trodden exiles, but it is the truth, notwithstanding. They are paupers, made so by British misrule, and then punished as felons by British authority, exercised in there is a charm in it. To the poor there is the shape of alms. Boards of Guardians and musical sweetness in the sound. municipal bodies are becoming alive to the atrocity of this assisted depopulation system, and rates in aid of the Government grant will

not be so easily voted henceforth. The Government circles, too, are becoming scared at the American exposures. News has just reached by channel cable from London that this evening the House of Commons had the subject before it. Mr. Cowen, editor and proprietor of the Newcastle on-Type Chronicle -one of the few English members in sympathy with the Irish party-put the pertinent question to the Government-whether it was true that pauper emigrants had been sent to America with the knowledge and consent of the authorities. Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that the reports about the landing of paupers in America were greatly exaggerated. He stated that the steamer "Anchoria" took no inmates of any workhouse, and that all emigrants sent by the Commissioners had been supplied with funds. No paupers had been sent out by the Boards of Guardians. He also stated that no definite offer for sending emigrants to Canada had been received from the Dominion Govarnment.

The explanation will certainly be news in Ireland, where Boards of Guardians have been making grants of money in aid of the governmental subsidy. However, you can judge for vourselves over there; many of the exiled emigrants have actually proceeded on their voyage, clothed with the workhouse uniform, or in garments supplied by the Guardians.

PETER PENOE.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP LYNCH OF TORONTO. REV. EIR. - The great festival of St. Peter and St. Paul has been instituded by the Church to remind all the faithful of the gratitude which they owe to God, for belonging to a Church founded by Christ, our Lord Himself, on the foundation of the Apostles, the chief of whom he appointed St. Peter. The successor of St Peter in authority and dignity is His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, to whom we owe reverence and obedience as to Peter himself, or even to Christ whose vicar he is. It is known to the whole world that the position of the Holy Father is at present most painfully increased by the highest responsibilities. He stands as Moses on the mountain between two contending armies, the one fighting the battles of Christ, and his Church, and the other of the devil, and the world. The office of His exalted position is, besides prayer, to bind and to loose, to command and advise, and it is the duty of all true Ohristians to receive with the greatest docility, and respect the commands, as well as the advice of their common Father. In another respect the position of our Holy Father is very painful. He has been robbed of the patrimony his predecessors congregations and learned officials in every rank for the various duties of the Church. In olden times when the Holy See was no so impoverished, the Catholics throughout the world paid their Peter Pence, and now, this In the first Synod which we held in this diocese, we appointed the Sunday within the octave of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul as the day to make this offering of Peter Pence. We have omitted to remind the people, except occasionally, of this offering through fear of burdening them too much, as in almost every parish collections were very frequent during the year, for church and presbytery buildings, for ecclesiastical education, for the support of orphans and aged persons in the House of Providence, for the succor of the Magdalen Asylum, for the poor visited by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for foreign and home missions, besides the usual pew rents and church offerings for the support of the clergy. Our good people responded to all those calls with a Christian generosity that will be rewarded both in this life and in the next, for God has promised a return of a hundredfold, so that our good people are nothing poorer, but rather richer, from their noble generosity. But now considering that the Peter Pence is only a small offering from each, we have the courage to order again this collection which is to be taken up annually. I know that other Prelates like myself were discouraged from adding this collection to the many other calls through fear of overburdening the people, but on a deeper consideration we will set aside this, as a trifle is only asked from each individual, and if all the dioceses in the world make the collection,

this collection as coon as possible in your various churches. Yours faithfully in Ohrist, † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Archbishop of Toronto. St Michael's Palace, June 27th 1883.

the wants of the Holy Father will be suffi-

ciently met, if each person who is in the

habit of receiving the sacraments give only

five cents, the amount will be considerable.

Parents who are able, will, I am sure, not

grudge to make this small offering for their

children, and the rich, by their more abundant

offering, will supply for the poor who can give

nothing. You will please, Rev. Sir, take up

THE SCOTTISH PARNELL BESIGNING THE GREEK CHAIR.

Professor Blackie delivered a homily upon the art of roaring, with illustrations, and a few of its advantages explained," upon Wednesday night, to the Land Law Reform Association of London. The question under discussion was the condition of the Scotch crufters, and the Professor hinted that if, for defending the crofters, he should be abused by the Scotch papers, he would glory in that abuse. He resigned the Greek chair, he eaid, in order that he might do something better, and that "something better" he has found to consist in his roaring-roaring long and loud. He says :--

"Let Greek die, let Hebrew die, let learning go to the dogs; but let human beings live—(cheers)—and let human brotherly charity live, and let him go on with his diswho knew buman nature could have prophe-To protect the weak against the strong, the poor against the rich. But the Land Laws of this country had been made by the landlords, and that for the purpose of making themselves stronger. They might call him the Scottish Parnell if they liked. (Laughter and cheers.) He cared not a straw. (Renewed cheers) Those unjust laws enabled man to stamp God's name upon the devil's work. The only thing of which the Highlanders had been guilty was that they had been far too meak and submissive. (Cheers.) Experience had taught him that nothing was to be gained in this world but by roaring—(laughter)—making a tremendous noise—(laughter)—and whether it was the lion that roared or the ass that brayed-(laughter)-there must be noise. He was there that night to roar. (Laughter.) Certainly, though the Professor does roar, and with a vengeance, many will admit that

A despatch from Buffalo says: - Captain Matthew Webb, the swimmer who is to go through the Whirlpool rapids at Niagara Falls for \$10,000, is training for the perilous feat at Nantasket beach, Mass.



FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbage, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER HODLY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggius and Dealers overwhere. Pility Cents a bottle.
Directions in It Languages.

JOHN DEVOYS OASE.

New York, June 29 .- Counsellor Michael Costello said to-day that as soon as the Governor returns to Albany he will apply to him for a remission of John Devoy's sentence. Mr. Costello states that he will base his argument in support of the application principally on the ground that the sentence was directly contrary to the jury's recommendation of ex treme clemency, and that the jury would not have brought in a verdict of guilty at all if it understood that Mr. Davoy was to receive more than nominal punishment. Mr. Costello asserts that three of the jurors informed him that they would not under any circumstances have agreed to the verdict of guilty only that they were given to understand that no punishment, except possibly a light fine, would be inflicted.

CANADIANS IN THE MICHIGAN LEGIS-LATURE.

The Michigan Legislature which adjourned on the 9th instant, had a long session. It began January 3rd. It sits only once in two years. This year the session was prolonged by a dead-look in the election of a United States Senator. The contest over this elec-tion lasted nearly eight weeks. A look into the manual shows that there were a number of Canadians in the Lower House. On the Republican side, which had the mejority, there were Lawrence C. Fyie and Wm. A. French. Mr. Fyfe was born at Isle aux Noix, Lake Champlain. Though not the leader of the majority he was one of the most prominent members on that side. He is a lawyer, and lives at St. Joseph, Michigan. Mr. French was born in Pelham Township, Lincoln County, afterwards lived at Canfield, in Haldimand County, and now lives in Dundee, Michigan. He is a railroad contractor and farmer. On the Democratic side were R. R. Blacker and N. A. Fletcher. Mr. Blacker was born at Brantiord, Ontario, and is now engaged extensively in lumbering at Manistee, Michigan. His parents live near Brantford. Mr. Fietcher was born at Oakland, in Brant County, and received his education in a common school in Newbury, Middlesex county, and at the grammar school in Smithville, in Lincoln county. He afterwards taught school for two years in the township of Barton, just outside this city, during which time he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Times. He was for a time an inmate of the family of Joseph Rymal, ex-M.P., and is still a frequent visitor at his house. He is an intimate friend of N. Awrey, M.P.P. Though this was Mr. Fletcher's first experience in a Legislative body, he was soon after the beginning of the session chosen as leader of the Opposition, and like the other Canadians mentioned he seems to have shown himself well qualified for Legislative work .- Hamilton Times.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. Tuesday, July 3.

As usual on the eve of the "Glorious Fourth" business on the New York Stock Exchange was dull. Canada Pacific stock sold there this morning at 63\{ and St. Paul & Manitoba at 1231.

The money market was quiet and rates remain as last quoted, 7 to 8 per cent for discounts, 51 to 6 per cent for call and time loans. Sterling Exchange is nominal at $8\frac{\pi}{4}$ prem. for 60-day bills between banks, $8\frac{\pi}{4}$ to 9 prem. cash over the counter, 95 to 93 prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York are sold at par to 1-16 discount.

The local stock market this morning was externely dull and only four stocks were dealt The many operators who look for a boom" this week were disappointed.

Stock Sales.-6 Montreal 198; 5 Ontario 1111; 100 Richellen 794; \$7,000 Land Grant

A special cable from London says that at a special meeting of the Canada Northwestern Land Company yesterday, the report was adopted and a dividend declared.

EARNINGS OF LEADING CANADIAN BANKS.

The Monetary Times has compiled the following statement showing the annual earnlogs of our principal banks :— QUEBEC BANKS.

Net profits. 1882-3. Bank. 1882-3. 1881-2. Mcntrenl.....\$1,556,788 \$1,641,256 Merchanta' Bank.... 865,911 762,442 Quebec Bank 301,955 242,962 Eastern Tops Bank... 188,751 149,495 ONTARIO BANKS. Net profits. 1881-2.

1882-3. Bank. Bank of Toronto \$267,703 231,328 Ontario Bank 203,711 181,460 Federal Bank..... 459,256 241,003 190,916 Dominion Bank 233 972 Bank of Hamilton.... 135,108 87,336

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Numerous holiday have intervened of late, namely : St. Jean Baptiste Day, St. Peter and St. Paul's Day and Dominion Day. From Friday until Tuesday the Produce Exchange was adjourned, so as to cover the two latter holidays, and Tuesday being the eve of the fourth of July was a semi-holiday reality. To-morrow (Wednesday) being Independence Day, all the Exchanges will be closed in the States and duliness will reign in all the markets of Canada. Under the circumstances, half the week being taken up by holidays, we have nothing of importance to report in commercial matters. As far as dry goods are con-cerned the attention of merchants here has been taken up with attending to the wants of customers who casually drop in from points his side of Kingston, the Ottawa section and places east of this city, along with preparations for the first fall trip, which commences next week.

IRON AND HARDWARE.-A fair business has transpired in Scotch brands on the basis of last week's quotations, which are as iollows: -Coltness \$21 50 to 22; Lang loan \$21 25 to 21 50; Summeriee, Garteherrie and Calder \$20 50 to 21; Carnbroe, \$19 50 ta 20; Englinton Dalwellington \$18 50 to 19. The American markets have again lapsed into quietness, although prices are steady. Scotch warrants are cabled at 47s 1d. Glasgow freight for pig iron to Montreal are firm with an, upward tendency at 11s. In ber fron a better movement is reported at from \$190 to 2. 21c. Tin plates have experienced a fair. placed at a shade under that figure. Cokes are firm at \$4 40. This being the season for Canada plates, a brisk and active demand has set in, and we hear of sales covering some Direction in at Lagrages.

Direction in at Lagrages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.

Battimere, Md., W.S. 4. pool and equal brands have been offered at SEECE.

£9 12s 6d f. o. b. A cable has just been re ceived, reporting 2s 6d advance. English snipping port London cable quatations for both tin and copper are unchanged, and prices here are the same, tin at 231c to 24c and copper at 1810 to 1810. Wire is quoted at \$1 65 to 1 70 per 63 lb. bundles from 0 to 6 inclusive. Out nails are steady at \$2.85 per keg for 3-inch and upward at 4 months, and 10c per keg off for cash. Window glass \$1 85 for first cut.

GROGERIES.—Granulated sugar has been sold in 100 bbl. lots at 870, but lots of 500

bbls. could be had at 8\frac{1}{2}c, and we quote 8\frac{3}{4}c to 9c, as to size of lot. Yellows have a wide range, being quoted at from 6½° to 8½°, an advance of ½° to ½° having been obtained on certain grades in demand for Western account. In raw there is not much doing at the moment, the cargoes which have recently arrived in port having been bought previously by the refineries, in fruit about 4,000 half boxes of Valencia raisins, were sold at auction on Wednesday at 40 to 4 gc per pound, but really choice truit is held at 51c. The stocks in New York are estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 boxes. A gentleman from Denia, one of the largest shippers of Valencia raisins, is at present in the city trying to place his new crop, the first shipments of which will be made from Denia in about 30 days.

A Malaga grower is also in the city with an eye to business. To both of these gentle-men we would say give us no more storms just about drying time, unless the damage be as genuine in Spain as it has been during the past season in both Canada and the United States Currants have sold at 5%c to 6c. In tea the only sale of importance we hear of new Japans to arrive at 44c. Coffees are firm, and there is a good demand for old Government Javas at from 18c to 20c. Spices are firm at last week's figures. In tobacco about \$25,000 was sold today by W. H. Arnton, Connecticut wrappers selling at 10½c per lb., Penn's binders and fillings 6c per lb., Ohio selected wrappers at 10%, Penn's selected wrappers 12%c, Wisconsin fillers 11%c per lb, Connectiont Hostmar 15%c per lb, Pennsylvania wrappers 140, Connecticut do 14c, Havana tobacco 291c, Sumatra 181c, do fine 361c, and Yara 16 c. In molasses the cargo of 570 pun cheons of Barbadoes, which was sold some days ago, was on p t, but is said to be at about 46c. Johbing lots are quoted at 48c to 50c. The price is down to 21c at the Islands. Syrups are unchanged.

LEATHER. - The market throughout is dull and in tone easy. It is well supplied with all descriptions and no line of goods is there special movement. The only feature of encouragement is the fact that Quebec dealers continue to ship largely to the other side, which, of course, tends to keep the accumulation in check, preventing it from running over into excess. Prices are about We quote:-Spanish sole, as before. No. 1, B. A, 25c to 26c; do, No. 2, B. A., 23c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c to 21c; China, No. 1, 22c to 23c do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1 23c; 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c rough belting hide, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do Scotch grained 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 161c pebbled, 12½0 to 160; splits, ordinary to hoice, 22c to 25c; do under juniors 16c to 19c.

Lumber.—The city trade is duli, but the country trade shows fair dimensions. Beceipts are enough to keep up the assortment, with some inclination to overrun on the poor descriptions. That sellers hold their own is about all that can be said in regard to prices. In deal freights there is nothing doing. We quote: Pine, first quality per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd \$22 to 25; do shipping cu'ls \$15 to 17; spruce per M \$12 to 14; do culls \$9 to 10; oak per M \$40 to 45; hard maple per M \$20 to 22; soft do \$16; basswood \$18 to 20; black walnut 1st and 2nd \$100 to 110; do 1st \$110 to 120 90; do culls \$60 to 65; hem-

past few days amounting to 300 or 400 bbls on p t, but understood to be at a shading from previous rates, but jobbing lots are quot ed at 65c to 67ho for A Newfoundland lard, at 621c to 65c for Hallisx and Gaspe. other kinds there is no change.

Wood. There have been sales during the Week of about 300 bales of greasy cap at 17% to 190. In Canada pulled there is nothing to report, A Supers being quoted at 30c to 33: and B do at 25c to 27c. Black wool 25c to 26c. BAW FUBS .- Cable advices just received

from London report that at the Lampson's fur sales otter, fisher and red fox sold at fair prices, although the market was not as strong as the March sales. Cross and silver fox, beaver, lynx and bear were firm at March prices. Salt.—A fair movement is reported at

the following prices: - Coarse tens 54c to 550, elevens 500 to 52c, twelves 471 to 49c, factory-filled \$1 25 to \$1 35, Eureka, \$2 40. Petroleus. -The market remains dull and prices unchanged. Petroleum, refined, 154c to 15½c; on care, in broken lots, 16c to 16½c and in single barreis 17c to 18c.

DOYLE-At Lowe, P. Q., on the 19th June, Mary Anne, beloved wile of Michael Doyle, J.P. and daughter of the late Martin O'Malley, J.P. aged 35 years.—R.I.P.

WHELAN —In this city on Friday morning the 29th inst., Michael Davitt, aged 9 months and 8 days, infant son of John P. Whelan WHELAN.—In this city on the 28th inst., James Whelan, aged 63 years, for the past 25 years Sexton of St. Patrick's Church, this city, PARIS.—In St. Jean Baptiste Village, on 29th inst., Mrs. Mathilda Hannora Lee, wife of Isale Barts.

HERBERT.—In this city, on the 30th June, Richard Herbert, aged 32 years and 15 days.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. —"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every Hoops and bands are quiet at 210 to tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maiadies are floating around us ready to atenquiry. Not less than \$5.25 would be actack wherever there is a weak point. We cepted for Bailey grades of I. C. charoosl, may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping but some round lots of Alloway have been ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished trame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (3 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-"JAMES EPPS 5,000 boxes at \$3 to 310, the inside figure & Co., Homecopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

S. Carsley's Annual S. Carsley's Annual
S. Carsley's Annual S. Carsley's Annual

> Clearing Sale Clearing Sale Clearing Sale Clearing Sale

At Reduced Prices, At Reduced Prices, At Reduced Prices,

At Reduced Prices,

Begins on Tuesday, Begins on Tuesday,

Begins on Tuesday,

Begins on Tuesday,

July 3rd, 1883 July 3rd, 1883. July 3rd, 1883.

July 3rd, 1883.

SOME OF THE PRICES.

Ladies' Lined Sunshades, all new fresh goods, educed to 23c.

Children's Sunshades, trimmed with hand-ome lace, reduced to 35c each.

A large lot of Spring and Summer Dress Goods reduced to only 7c per yard. Genteel Goods for dresses and costumes.

One large lot of Dress Goods, composed of all Wool Beiges, extra wide Washing Lustres, Reversible Mohairs. Striped and Checked Beiges—about twenty different makes. Original prices from 15c to 25c. All now reduced to only 9c per yard.

BOON TO MEN

All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform Hie's duties properly, can be certainly and permanently cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by doctors, ministers and the press. The Madical Weekly says: "The old plan of treating Nervons Deblitty, Physical Decay, dcc., is wholly superseded by THE MARISTON BOLUS!" Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and porfoot manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Send for treatise. Consultation free. for treatise. Consultation free. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 75 Younge St., Toronto, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal No. 4087. The twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. Present: the Honorable Mr. Justice Papineau. Jules Labine, of the City of Montreal. trader, doing there business alone under the name and firm of "Jules Labine & Co.," Plaintiff, vs. G. A. Hetu, heretofore of the City and District of Montreal, and now absent from this Province, Defendant.

IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his Attorneys, Messrs Prefontaine & Major, Inasmuch as it appears by the return of Michel A. Campeau, one the bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that Defendant has left the domicile by him heretofore established in the City of Montreal. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

lock per M \$9 to 10; cherry per M \$60 to 80; elm, soft, \$16 to 18; do rock \$25 to 30; cedar, round, per foot, 6c to 10c do flat, 40 to 6c.

Figh and Oils.—Salmon is the principal kind offered. Sales of British Columbia have been made at \$16, and of North Shore at \$17 50 to 18 per brl. A few old parcels of white fish were placed at \$5 per half brl. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$6 per brl, and dry cod at \$6 to 6 50 per quintal. Mixed boneless fish commands 5c to 5½c per lb.

There have been sales of cod oil during the past few days amounting to 300 or 400 bbls

| Summons in this cause issued, that Defendant has left the domicile by him heretofore established in the City of Montreal, and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec; that the said befondant by an advertisement to be twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this city, called L'Aurorc, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the city, called L'Aurorc, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the city, called L'Aurorc, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the city, called L'Aurorc, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the city, called L'Aurorc, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the city, called L'Aurorc, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the region of such advertisement, and upon the region of such advertisement, and upon the region of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the region of the Plaintiff within two months are the left the domicile by fimich and that he is left the domicile by fimich and that he is left the domicile by fimich and that he is absent from the Province of Quebec; that the said period from the Province of Quebec; that the said period from the Province of Quebec; that the said period from the Province of Quebec; that the said period from the Province of Quebec; that the sa

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO.,

(Late SENECAL. FRECHON & Co.,) No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

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caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dien Hospital. Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure, in one to three days. Local Treatment only re-quired. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Consider.

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Life of Christ.

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New Ireland.

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Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

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The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

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In OATARRH—Inhalations dissolve the hardened concretions that form in the nasal passages scatter infiammation, heal all ulcerated surfaces and cure every case of catarrhal affection, no matter how long standing or from what cause it may arise.

Plin Throat Diseases—Inhalations remove granulations, reduce enlarged tonsils, subdue infiammation, heal ulcerated sore throat, re-

PAIN THROAT DISEASES — Inhalations remove granulations, reduce enlarged tonsils, subdue inflammation, heal ulcerated sore throat, restore the voice when lost or impaired, and arrest all acute cases, as diphtheria, quinsy, &c., with amazing rapidity.

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obstinate cases whether in the acute or chronic forms.

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In Consumption—Inhalations loosen the phiegm, ease the cough, increase the circulation of the bloed, assist assimilation, remove consolidation of the lungs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promptiness, arrest hemorrhages, stop all wasting away of the lungs, soothe pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past.

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