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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 47. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1883. PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRISH AFFAIRS

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.

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 amend 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 O'Connell vs. Nelson, on which forty thousand cases depend. 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.

DUBLIN, June 28.—James Carey, the informer, left Kilmainham jail yesterday and was taken to Queenstown and placed aboard a Government steamer. Her destination is unknown, but it is believed Carey will be landed at Bermuda.

QUEENSTOWN, June 28.—There was much excitement here today caused by a report that James Carey, the informer, was among the passengers who embarked for America. 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.

WEXBRO, 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 "Anchor" took no inmates of any workhouse, and all emigrants sent by the commissioners were supplied with funds. No paupers had been sent out by boards of guardians.

Mr. Trevelyan also said that telegrams from America on the subject should be received with great caution. He said the "Frisette" 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 matter should be addressed to the foreign office, as his business was simply to ascertain whether the administrative details of Irish emigration were carried out as far as possible.

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

LONDON, June 28.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Trevelyan, under Foreign Secretary, replying to the question by Mr. Cowen, said the Government had received no remonstrances or representations from the American Government regarding pauper emigrants.

CANADA AND BANGDOWN.

LONDON, June 28.—The London Standard writes on the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada: "The appointment of Lord Lansdowne as Governor-General is somewhat harsh. The Toronto press thinks that it has been called to discover the noble Marquis's merits, and that the motives for his ap-

pointment are partly partisan and partly scornful 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 Lansdowne 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 a 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

One Hundred Lives Lost.

GLASGOW, July 3.—The steamer "Daphne" launched today capsized in the River Clyde. 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 the water is good. There is no epidemic here and the panic is subsiding. Six deaths occurred at Mansurah to-day.

LONDON, July 1.—There were a hundred and nine deaths from cholera at Damietta on Saturday. Cholera has appeared at Samonah, a small town 50 miles southwest of 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 Damietta. It also says that most of the doctors have fled from Damietta.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.—It is officially denied that there is any cholera at Cairo. The sanitary conditions in Egypt have been ordered to shoot all persons attempting to pass through the lines.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Quarantine Commissioners have no fear of cholera reaching this port.

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 Samonah yesterday of cholera. Traffic between Port Said and Syria has been prohibited owing to cholera at the former. There is a panic at Jeddah because of the expected arrival of five steamers from India with pilgrims bound for Mecca.

CAIRO, July 3.—The Sanitary Council has ordered the population of Damietta to be scattered in tents. The infested 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 Mr. Forster 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 than Forster. He asserted that Trevelyan had recently lied about the paupers shipped over the Atlantic.

MIRACLE OF THE BLOOD OF ST. JANUARIUS.

The Neapolitan 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 afternoon of Saturday, May 5, the precious blood of St. Januarius was sold in procession to the Church of Santa Chiara, and exposed in the presence of the head and the holy patron. The usual prayers commenced after an hour the blood liquefied. In part, the other part, found in form, remained hard. The miracle took place at ten minutes after six in the afternoon, the blood remaining liquid until carried back in procession to the chapel of the 'Tesor.' Sunday, May 6, the blood returned to the state in which it had been the evening previous, that is, one part solid, one part liquid. In the day it liquefied entirely. Monday, the 7th, the blood was sold in the chapel of the 'Tesor,' and became liquid after a short

prayer. Among the numerous strangers in the church of Santa Chiara to observe the miracle of the blood of St. Januarius was Cardinal Lavigne, 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 'Tesor.' 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." He added: "The philosophy of the eighteenth century and modern chemistry have lost their trouble and their money. Voltaire and Lavigne 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 Puzzo, his disciple and colleague. Puzzo 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 Superiress 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 Incarnation" 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 soul; 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 precious preparation for a high degree of piety to fall into hands which carefully mould the first years of our existence." What a lesson these 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 widow, with one son, who subsequently became a priest in the Benedictine Order. When 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 degree of fortitude and success which made her memory beloved ever 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 language; a catechism and dictionary in Iroquois; and several works in French. She excelled in all kinds of needle work and embroidery, as well as in gliding 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 Pius 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 ranked among the brilliant galaxy of saints who followed in the footsteps of St. Angela 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.

IRISH IN IRELAND.

The report for the past year of the society for the preservation of the Irish 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 63,000 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, against nearly 818,000 in 1871, although the population has during that period increased in round numbers, by 252,000 persons. This, as pointed out, is nearly equal to the number of Welsh people speaking Welsh. "Not only" it is observed, "has the number increased in number of Irish-speaking inhabitants, but Dublin has made a considerable advance in this respect, partly fulfilling the old Irish prophecy."

JAS. McDERMOTT.

AN IRISH SUSPECT INTERVIEWED.

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. McDERMOTT'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 broad open countenance, a twinkling eye, and just in the prime of life. As he entered in the corridors of the St. Lawrence Hall no one would for a moment suspect that he was one of the men whom the English Government 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 ease on British soil, but when our reporter approached and made himself known, Mr. McDermott, with a semi-serious 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 spacious apartments in the Hall, Mr. James McDermott, of Brooklyn, but quite recently of Dublin fame, unbosomed

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 merely on private business, arranging for his son's college education. He then threw off all reticence and showed himself to be a brilliant conversationalist. Occasional flashes 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 convictions, and as he despised a man who had not the courage of his convictions, he always spoke out his belief.

"How did it happen that your name appeared 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. I 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 Desay in Liverpool was the immediate occasion of it, but upon examination I am convinced that that could not have been the case, and for the reason at least, that he did not give any information of consequence to the Government. It appears, however, that he rather thoughtlessly said on his arrest in Liverpool that a man in Cork named Murphy was in the same party. It was unfortunate that Mr. Featherstone had been known to some few people by the name of Murphy and doubtless was known to the authorities in Cork at that time by that name; and they putting together the fact of Desay's coming from Cork and Murphy being 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. McDermott, who is the 'he' you refer 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 infamy, 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 after, 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. I left Cork on the same train with the prosecuting counsel and the Government detectives, and went to the 'Shelburne Hotel' in Dublin. I remained in Dublin several days, and then left for Scotland."

"Why did you leave?" (Continued on second page.)

AMERICAN CONTEMPT FOR ROYALTY.

New York, June 29.—The New York World's London correspondent says in his last

cable letter:—"I regret to say that Americans visiting here show a very vulgar contempt for royalty. I was standing in Pall Mall 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 highness? 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 BEQUESTED TO THE CHURCH.

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 Almighty God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Amen. Be it remembered that I, the Most Reverend James Frederic Wood, Archbishop of Philadelphia, do make and publish this my last will and testament.

I give and bequest my library and furniture 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 wheresoever in me vested, or with me deposited, I give, bequest and devise unto my executors hereinafter named, and to the survivors and survivor of them, his heirs 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 Philadelphia upon all and singular the same 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 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 will and testament the Very Rev. Maurice A. Walsh, V.G.; the Rev. Nicholas Cantwell and the Rev. James E. Mulholland. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879).

JAMES F. WOOD, [Seal.] Abp. Filled. Signed, sealed, published and declared as and for his last will and testament by the Most Reverend 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. BARNHAM, WILLIAM J. POWERS. The only personal property found among the effects of the deceased was \$300 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 earthquake. It is difficult to get a list of the casualties. Chief McBobie of the Fire Brigade, was slightly 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 Yull, 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, was also seriously injured by falling timber. Wilson, another fireman, has a scalp wound by falling timber. A man named McGuire was also burned badly. Seale 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 of the disaster.

THE VATICAN 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 Vatican, explaining that Catholics, who are in a minority in the country, have sought by all means in their power to embarrass the ministers. The general sense of the note, however, is conciliatory. The promise is made that the stipends of which the clergy were deprived will be restored on the occasion of the National Fete.

PARNELL'S INVASION OF ULSTER.

Whigs and Tories joining to resist Healy.—Continued success of Irish obstruction in the House of Commons.—Gladstone's new plot.—The Irish representation to be reduced.—The Parnell fund.

(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 warmth of the reception accorded to Mr. Healy in Ulster. ENGLISH BRIBERY.

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

WHIGS AND TORIES COALITIONING. The unscrupulous efforts of the Whigs and Tories to revive the dormant religious fanaticism not meeting with success, a rumor is in circulation that Fringle will be induced to withdraw to enable the combined Whigs 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. GLADSTONE THWARTED.

The Criminal Code Bill was abandoned to-day. A violent attack was made in Grand Committee by Government hawks 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 Messrs. 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. Parnell.

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-RITH 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 vengeance on the Whigs and Sham Radicals. The Parnell Testimonials 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 Rule] 2,228; Monroe [Conservative] 2,011; Fringle [Liberal] 270. London, July 2.—A recount of two polls 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 Lord Randolph 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 Carey should be pardoned the executive clemency would probably be coupled with conditions.

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

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 Dublin informer, 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 Carey goes via Havre. The Sun's London cable says a Dublin letter states that Carey will sail some time during next week for Nova Scotia, and will decide on his arrival there whether to settle in Manitoba or British Columbia.

THE IRISH "JOHN BROWN."

CHICAGO, July 3.—Congressman elect Finlady preceded last night at a meeting of Irish Americans to assist the families of the Irish martyrs recently hanged. O'Donovan Rossa was introduced as the "Irish John Brown." He advocated open war against the British, and said the Irish could convince England by a few more such examples as O'Connell and Burke that it was not chivalry to govern Ireland. A large subscription was raised.

JAMES McDERMOTT.

James McDermott's story continues from the first page, detailing his experiences in Ireland and his views on the political and social conditions of the time.

Continuation of James McDermott's narrative, focusing on his interactions with various figures and his reflections on the Irish cause.

EDITH YORKE.

Edith Yorke's story begins with her arrival in America and her initial struggles, leading to her involvement in the Know-Nothing movement.

Continuation of Edith Yorke's narrative, describing her personal growth and the challenges she faces in her new environment.

Further developments in Edith Yorke's life, including her relationship with her husband and her continued commitment to her beliefs.

The final part of Edith Yorke's story, concluding with her reflections on her journey and the impact of her experiences.



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WEDNESDAY.....JULY 4, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

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, 1874.

SUNDAY, 8--Eighth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Rom. vii. 12-17; Gosp. Luke xvi. 1-9.

MONDAY, 9--St. Elizabeth, Queen of Portugal, Widow (July 8).

TUESDAY, 10--The Seven Brothers, and SS. Rufina and Secunda, Martyrs.

WEDNESDAY, 11--St. Pius, Pope and Martyr.

MEMORISMS threatens to attain alarming dimensions in the United States.

PARNELL is admired not only by those of his own race, but by every man who can appreciate the services of a statesman.

THE cable tells us that Mr. Parnell's visit to County Monaghan, in the North of Ireland, evoked such a manifestation of enthusiasm.

THE declaration of principles and the constitution adopted by the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League at its last meeting.

THE Civil Service Commission appointed to investigate the internal working of the various departments of the Provincial Administration has presented a report of the work accomplished up to date.

THE large and increasing circulation of THE TRUE WITNESS makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

mission launched against dozens of idle men, young and old, all hangers-on in the 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.

Chief Justice Wallbridge, of Manitoba, is far from being in sympathy with the mission of the public press.

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.

There is no intention to discourage voluntary 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.

It is evident from this incident that His Lordship's intention of going into the hanging business is not a new one.

It has been commonly accepted that an advanced Liberal or Radical could not enter the English Cabinet and become burdened with the cares and responsibilities of office without his extreme views undergoing a radical change in a conservative direction.

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best food nation on the face of the earth. Besides the forcible depletion of her produce Ireland has to bear extraordinary burdens of taxation, another proof that if the country was rightfully governed there would be no need of emigration.

THE PRESS ON LANDSDOWNE. 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 criticize the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

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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.

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PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

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

A TRIBUTE FROM FRENCH CANADIANS

DEAR SIR--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, LAPOSTOLLE & GLOMBEKY.

Montreal, June 28th, 1883.

To the Editor of THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS: Enclosed find thirteen dollars to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, which you will please acknowledge as follows in THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS.

- Michael Lyons \$5, Terrence Brady \$2, James King \$1, Mrs. H. Barker \$1, Thos. Walsh \$1, Michael Smith \$1, Miss Susan Eco \$1, Patrick Goodwin \$1, and Wm. Hart \$1, all of Lacolle.

I intend to collect more for this most worthy object.

Wm. HART.

Lacolle, P.Q., July 2, 1883.

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

JOHN SHELLEY.

Markham Village, July 2, 1883.

Mgr. du Foy, director of the Sodality of the Holy Childhood, is expected in the city shortly.

The Rev. Father Oshoim, of Cape Breton, N.S., is in the city and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Baigue, contractor, has just returned from New York where he has made arrangements for the building 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 York.

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 temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEER" into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey.

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 Ontario Navigation Company, has been chartered for the occasion.

TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for our PUBLISHED 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., 37 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 ult. The Rev. Father Hogan presided. There were also present the Rev. Father Bouleau, curé 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 hundred 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 grand march played on two pianos and parlor organ by Mary Jane Fennell, Victoria Lomas, Julia Meighan and Mattie Holland.

First course, first John Heenan; second Cyril Filiault. Second course, first Louis Demers. Third course, first Louis E. Faber; second Jacques Dugas. Fourth course, first Louis Charron; second Charles Chaput.

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 present were the Rev. Fathers Kieran and M. Callaghan, Messrs. J. J. Curran, Q.C., 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 creditable manner.

torical charts, 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. Home, 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 by the Marquis de La Rivière, first educational establishment of the Congregation de Notre Dame:— Miss O. Dorion, Montreal; N. Ryan, Brockville; B. Roy, Montreal; S. O'Brien, Montreal; M. Brown, York; J. G. Casey, Ontario; J. Hernandez, New York; S. Girard, Montreal; J. McPherson, Ontario; J. Vega, Brooklyn; S. McPherson, Quebec; T. Gagnon, New York; B. Crowley, Troy, N. Y.

A gold medal for religious instruction, presented by Rev. J. N. Marchal, P. P. Notre Dame des Graces, was awarded to Miss McPherson. 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 S. Girard. A gold medal for mathematics, given by W. Kennedy, Esq., of Brooklyn, was awarded to Miss M. Brown. The Courtesy de Beaujeu's gold medal for French conversation was awarded to Miss M. Casey.

A gold medal for English conversation, awarded by Miss Mitchell. 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 Rev. P. Dowd, St. Patrick's, awarded to Miss T. Gagnon. Gold medals for literary essays, presented by J. Ryan, Esq., of Brockville, awarded to Miss J. Hernandez.

Gold medals for universal history, given by C. A. Bigré, Esq., Montreal, awarded to Miss S. O'Brien. A gold lyre for excellence in music was presented by the Rev. Mother Superior to Miss McPherson.

Silver lyres, presented by an artist, were awarded to Miss Gagnon and to Miss A. Monaghan. A gold medal for music, given by Miss Sarah Watkins Fraser, wreath of natural flowers, for proficiency in music on piano and harp, also three other prizes for her studies.

His Excellency the Marquis de La Rivière, general officer, presented by Miss C. Dorion, Miss N. Ryan, Miss S. O'Brien, Miss B. Roy; winner, Miss Ryan.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The Academic Hall 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. Senator Trudel, Hon. Mr. Masson, Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville and friends of the college. The proceedings were opened with an oration 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?" Advocates, Messrs. T. Cardinal, T. Marchal and Henri Trudel. Judge, Cyril Filiault.

GENERAL PROMOTION.

Boards, first division, prize, Henri Masson. Second division, Jas A. Desjardins.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

First course, first John Heenan; second Cyril Filiault. Second course, first Louis Demers.

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

PHILOSOPHY.

Second year, prize of honor, Cyril Filiault. Honorable mention, Arthur Bruneau.

First year, prize in excellence, John Heenan; diligence, Anselme Contre; argumentation, Marcus Doherty; dissertation, Marcus Doherty; physics, Theotime Contre; mechanics, Theotime Contre; cosmography, Theotime Contre.

Rhetoric, Rodrique Lachapelle, prize in excellence, diligence, Latin discourse, Latin verse, history of Canada; Jean B. Labossiere, prize in French discourse and elocutionary analysis; Francis Anglin, prize in English language and geometry; John Moun, prize in elocution.

Belles-Lettres—Louis Demers, prize in excellence, Latin amplification, French amplification, Latin verse, Latin version, Greek theme, history, algebra; John Leonard, prize in French discourse and English language; Avila Dulude, prize in literary analysis and elocution; Louis Coallier, diligence.

COMMERCIAL COURSE.

First Class—Arthur McGurran, William Tobin, John Smyth, Daniel Bryant, Thomas Clony, John Lacy, John Smith, Edward Nagle, John Corcoran, Gustave Beaudry.

Second Class—William Meany, Charles Bridge, Joseph McMillion, Joseph Masse, John Smyth.

MUSIC.

Plano, Charles Thibodeaux, John Jocks, Aime Senecal.

Violin, Odellon Senecal. Design, Gustave Drolet.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Rhetoric—Francis Anglin (prize). Belle lettres—John Jocks (prize). Methode—Louis Charron, Henri Cayley, Loucance Seguin, Rodolphe Beaudry.

Syntax—Henri Boucher, Pierre Barrette, Chas A. Prevost, Jean Prevost, Arthur Plante. Latin Elements—Fortunat Brunet, Philippe Dansereau.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.

CONGREGATION SERVICES—INTERESTING CERE-MONIAL.

The Church of the Holy Cross, attached to the Grey Nunnery 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 twelfth century—Roman, second era.

Externally and internally, it, as well as its appointments, are in perfect keeping with purity of style. The "Centre Altar," the "Sacred Heart," and the "Altar of the Father," including their platforms and steps, are remarkably fine structures, and display a modest beauty of design and workmanship that does the utmost credit to their designers, Messrs. Bourque and Leprieux, and to their sculptor, Mr. M. J. O'Brien, of St. Catherine street. The altars have been constructed of pure white marble, their finish having engaged the personal attention and employed the handiwork of Mr. O'Brien, to whom they do infinite justice.

The arcades beneath the high altar, forming "the tomb," in which are to be placed representations of the Saviour and the four evangelists, introduce the horse-shoe 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 Jorec, specially imported from France. On the front of the grades on either side the tabernacles are sculptured emblems of bread and wine. The back of the altar comprises semi-circular arcades on either side, with stilted arches at the corners, finishing in pointed architecture, surmounted with fleurs de lys. On the table are also carved the emblems of the passion, the crown of thorns, the nails and the column of flagellation, together with the scourges. The canopy is octagonal in shape and is supported on six red marble columns with handsome capitals, the two front projections of the arch finishing in finely sculptured drops. On the other side of the canopy are very handsome sculptures, the ribbing and paneling 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 Saviour and the Blessed Virgin on either side and finished in carvings peculiar to the style. The side altars are in every respect in accord with the high altar, and are also noteworthy for the fine chiselling.

The ceremonies commenced at 7:30 with the consecration of the Church and altars, followed by Pontifical High Mass. The services were presided over by Mgr. Fabre, assisted by Their Lordships DeGrosbriand, of Burlington, Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, and Duhamel, of Ottawa. The high altar was consecrated by Mgr. Fabre; the altar of the Sacred Heart by Mgr. DeGrosbriand, assisted by Fathers Toupin and S. Loner-gan, and the altar of the Father by the Pastoral Father by Mr. Wadhams, assisted by Father Antoine and Bonlet 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, together with Rev. Father Troy of the Grand Seminary, as director of ceremonies, 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 number of prominent clergy and laymen.

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HOW TWO SOUTHERN GENERALS MET NEXT JULY.

It is unknown now just what the Cuban 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 Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, May 8th. The next drawing (the 158th) will take place on Tuesday, July 10th, when \$205,500 will be scattered under the sole management of Genl. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va. Any information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

THE PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

The Pontifical Zouaves celebrated their annual reunion this year at Joliette. They left by special train on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by the City Band, and on arriving at Joliette were made the guests of the college. In the evening they serenaded the Mayor and Corporation for a couple of hours. 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. Guillebert, 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 Kardigians, was given by the members of L'Union Ailet, 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.

CATABRE.

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. 13-4t

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE APPOINTMENT 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 proper light the unenviable record of our future Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, in his threefold capacity of landlord, legislator and magistrate.

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 Viceroys whose hands are imbued with the blood of their kindred.

Besides the Irish element, there is doubtless a large share of other nationalities who would prefer our next Viceroys 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 serfs 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 of 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, was an oppressor of the poor, and who deserved, and probably incurred, the curse of the widow and the orphan.

There is also the danger that in consequence of Lord Lansdowne being so accustomed to rule with arbitrary sway, and having all his misdeeds condoned by a coercive and tyrannical government, he could not divest himself of his former proclivities, but would likely make attempts on the liberties of the citizens of this Dominion, which probably would be resented in a manner calculated to weaken our connection with the mother country.

As a preventive of the advent of this aristocrat 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 find other, and especially their French Canadian neighbors, to express their dislike to the contemplated appointment. In the whole Dominion there could be easily obtained 100,000 signatures, 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 unfortunate compatriots in the old land.

Least 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 citizens? 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 Gaitaneau district alone you would have from 2,000 to 3,000 signatures. In this township I will guarantee, at least, 200 protests against elevating to a position only next to royalty the enemy and oppressor of our poor suffering countrymen and countrywomen in Ireland. IRISH CATHOLIC.

Lowe, June 25, 1883.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO."

To the Editor of THE POST: Mr. Eppron.—That superior finery is not an index of superior intellect, will strike any one paying a flying visit to the Inroquois Indians. While in the former those colored inhabitants appear quite in keeping with their surroundings, in the latter they are almost 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 contrast between the two is a most striking one. A Canadian from a neighboring settlement, with apparently as little regard for the Sabbath as the poor heath he leads by the nose, can claim no relation to the Inroquois. 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 to say more than to say that those who tolerate his seditious. Why do not the Chiefs, who would pose as the guardians of public decency in the Reservation, prevent the return of such an individual to the village? There is yet another local nuisance to which I would respectfully invite the attention of those titled functionaries. I refer to a noise-for-it-can-be-called-no-noise, a noise which is a constant source of annoyance to the accompaniment of vocal yellings no less discordant. For my denunciation of those nocturnal orgies of the Inroquois, I have written a leaflet in any way opposed to youthful pastimes. I can assure them I have as keen a relish for amusement, provided it be of a socially character, as they in their position. I trust the Chiefs will take this hint and put an end now and for ever to those objectionable demonstrations in doing so they will show their appreciation of the position of their people, and the gratitude of those over whose interests they preside.

Nothing to be excused for trespassing so much on your valuable space. Yours, etc., CAUGHNAWAGAGA, June 28th, 1883.

IN THE HOUR OF NEED

You want not to try experiments, but resort to the old and well tested means that afford 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 corns, and to do this without pain, and do it promptly, Putnam's Painless Corn Extract has been used for many years. It has never been known to fail. Putnam's Extract makes no deep holes in the flesh, but to heal and more troublesome than the original discomforts. It works nicely and efficiently.

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

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 McGay \$7, Thomas Murphy 1, James Howard 1, William Davis 1, Denis Sullivan 50c, Daniel Quinn 50c, Patrick Doyle 50c, Robert Lawson 50c, John Dalton 50c, Charles McCarty 50c, Patrick O'Brien \$1, Joseph Griffin 1, Florance McCarthy \$5c, Simon Siles \$1, F. J. Sullivan 1, J. J. Sullivan 50c, Michael Hussy 25c, Lawrence Fay 25c, Edward Hays 50c, Jeremiah Desmond 50c, John Long 50c, William McBride 50c, James Dalton 50c, Maurice Dalton 50c, Patrick O'Brien 50c, J. P. Nicholas Anston \$1, John O'Brien 1, John Hogan 1, Edward Kenderick 50c, Maurice Dalton Jr. 25c, Thomas Sullivan \$1, John E. Sullivan 50c, Philip Anston 50c, Richard Jewel 50c, Denis Hurley 50c, Thomas O'Brien 50c, Charles Dalton 50c, John O'Neill \$1, Thomas Siles 1, Thomas O'Connor 50c, Michael Courtney \$1, Peter Whitty 50c, Joseph Griffin 50c, Murdoch Murdochson \$1, William Hogan 50c, Michael Dean \$1, Martin Whitty 1, John Finn 1, Robert Nightly 50c, Orator Lampart 25c, Morgan Anston 50c, Jeremiah Sullivan 50c, John Buckley 50c, John O'Sullivan sen. \$1, Jeremiah Flynn 50c, Peter Hussy 1, William Moran 50c, Thomas Garvey 50c, Michael Finn 50c, Thomas Hussy 50c, Thomas Ford collector \$1, L. L. Danon 1, total \$42.

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VARENNES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A Practical Business 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. Fitzsimmons, 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. Masse, 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 Olliford of Albany, who has had the honor of taking the token for the first time to the United States. He has also received his diploma. Messrs. Philippe Mount of Montreal and Edwin Shevlin of Albany also received diplomas.

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

Preparatory Class.

GRAMMAR AND FRENCH EXERCISES—1st prize, Adelard Choquet; 2nd, Alfred Beuchemin. SACRED HISTORY—1st, Edmond Hobert; 2nd, Adelard Choquet. GEOGRAPHY—1st, Adelard Choquet; 2nd, Alphonse Bastien.

ARITHMETIC—1st, Alfred Beuchemin; 2nd, Adelard Choquet. CALCULATIONS—1st, Alphonse Bastien; 2nd, Adelard Choquet. FRENCH LECTURE—1st, Albert Deschamps; 2nd, Adelard Choquet. CATENISM—1st, Adelard Choquet; 2nd, Albert Deschamps.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ELEMENTS.

CONDUCT—

Education and Good Advice.

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

The following address was delivered by Mr. T. M. Reynolds at the annual distribution of prizes at the Mount Royal College, on Friday, the 23rd instant:

Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I shall confine my remarks to the saying of a few words on the necessity for educational 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 students and young men wherewith to enter on the battle of life.

Many farmers' sons—young men of very mediocre ability—after spending seven or eight years of college, were thus obliged to study law or medicine, whether they liked it or not, whether or no they possessed the natural aptitudes for the study. The consequence, in too many instances, was that semiprofessionals, 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 wrong 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, because 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. Few 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—Cambridge wranglers and Oxford double firsts—after learning faithfully all that those universities 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 realities of life."

Not long ago a paragraph in the New York Herald announced the significant fact that Denis Esley, 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 Eastern College in the United States, where education is supposed to be eminently practical. Of these 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, loafing like, for something to turn up. To borrow an idea, if not the language, expressed by the Hon. J. J. O'Rourke, in an address delivered some years ago to the graduates of the College of Ottawa: that education is a very defective one, and sadly out of harmony with the requirements of nineteenth century civilization, which causes a youth to grow enthusiastic over the hexameters of Virgil, or the lambos of Homer whilst leaving him ignorant of the multiplication table.

Happily a reaction has set in for some time past, against the unpracticalness 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 changing, 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 able 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 usefulness 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. Pain-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 their worthy Principal, go to Mass 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 Parliament and leading business men send their sons 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 jointly occupied since last September. The number of students on the register last year was sixty-seven; this year it is 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, there will be over five hundred and thirty students clamouring for admission at the doors of this institution. And then not two buildings 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. Russell.

Now, a few words to the graduates. Gentlemen, 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 some old Government situation 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 loafing around the street corners, or in worse places, Pluck is going ahead forging his way to the front rank in his trade, profession or occupation. Take, then, the first honest 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-ahead young men, you will not remain long in an inferior position. As a rule, men just occupy the position in the world which they deserve, neither better nor worse. To all I would say—

BE INDUSTRIOUS. Labor is one of the conditions of our existence, and it is well that it is so. "He that works not," says the Apostle, "neither shall he eat." All men—lunatics, drones and, perhaps, "duces" excepted—are laborers. All progress in art, 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 promittude with which France paid off its immense war indemnity after its defeat by 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 heir," for Dryden tells us

The vice 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."

Plough your own furrow; hoe your own row. Every herring must hang by its own tail. Every man is the architect of his own fortune. It is somewhat dangerous nowadays to quote from ancient classics—seeing they are to be thrown overboard, and it not actually drowned, at least allowed to struggle for their lives without anyone to lend a helping 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 proverbs of the latter was "Fortuna fecit 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, Deter not till to-morrow, Let this day stand within be sought, Scorn from without to borrow.

Be persuaded that the world cares 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 aiming a little higher than the mark you intend to hit, taking "Excelsior" for your motto, and for your watchword "No Surrender." The history of the successful financiers and business men of this continent is one uniform record of self-reliance and self-help. The millions of San Francisco—the Floods, the Mackays and the O'Brien—the Astors, the A. T. Stewarts and the Vanderbilts, of New York, started in life with no such educational advantages as you possess. And yet the achieved 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 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: "Help 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 still 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 trifles." "My dear sir," said Angelo, "trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle."

one cent a day, is \$3.18 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 despised, for, in the aggregate

Make the mighty ocean and the solid land. It is not only the best policy, but it is the investment which pays the best interest, both here and hereafter. Honesty is the "arithmetical 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 equivalent. The Divine Wisdom here as in other things, has laid down the rule for our guidance: "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 1000 on the dollar. Cherish throughout life a fond remembrance of your Alma Mater, and forget not the youthful friendships formed under the shadow of kindly Mount Royal.

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 continue to teach their lesson, whether men heed it or not, so long as the world lasts.

All I 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 for 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, exhaustion, 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. Theres 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 65 feet. The principal entrance is surrounded by a handsome tower and spire ending with a golden cross. The style of architecture is modern Gothic. Internally the arrangements are very complete and convenient. In the basement, which is light and lofty, are situated the refectory, cellars, servants' offices and store rooms. The first floor contains the main corridor, the recreation rooms, parlors and the private apartments 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 Seminars. The third story is devoted to class rooms and studies, and the fourth, or mansard story, to the dormitories. The architect for the building were Messrs. Poirras & Roy, and the following the contractors for the various works:—Stone work—Messrs. St. Louis & Pro. Carpentery—Messrs. Lepage & Pepin. Hoisting, heating, etc., Messrs. Drapau & Sevigne. Plastering—Francis Descarries. The total cost when fully completed will be about \$80,000.

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 Theresian Bishop," "In memory of the happy day," &c. The invited guests who participated in the ceremonies attending the benediction and distribution of prizes included Moneigneur Fabre, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, attended by Captain Sheppard, A.D.O. the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, His Honor Mr. Justice Routhier and others. On the arrival of the train the Rev. Our Charlebois, parish priest, extended a welcome to the hon. gentlemen, and, entering carriages, they were driven to the Parish Church, where the "Giant du Veil Oreator" was sung, Moneigneur Fabre officiating, assisted by Moneigneur Lorrain, Bishop of Pontiac, Grand Vicar Routhier of Ottawa, and a number of the clergy, amongst whom were the Bvs. Frs. Labille of St. Jerome, Nantel, Principal of the College, Sentance of Notre Dame Church, S. Loneragan and others. The music was under the direction of the organist, the Rev. Father Sauve.

After His Lordship Moneigneur 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. Moneigneur Fabre presided, having on his right His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and on his left Moneigneur Lorrain. On the other front seats were the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, J. A. Mousseau, L. O. Tallon and Gedeon Outinet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, His Honor Mr. Justice Routhier, Capt Sheppard, A. D. O. Mr. Nantel M.P.P., Grand Vicar Routhier, of Ottawa, Rev. Our Charlebois, PP. Sev. Father Labille, Rev. Father Sentance, Mr. Victor Roy, the architect, Messrs St. Louis Brothers, and others. The college band, under the leadership of Rev. Father Sauve, supplied some very good music. The various prizes were handed to the winners by His Lordship and consisted for the most part in well bound standard works. A pleasing feature in connection with the proceedings was the rendering of a cantata, composed for the occasion by Rev.

Father Sicard, a former director, the words being by the Rev. Father Saohie, a late professor of music at the institution. The Hon. J. A. Chapleau was received with loud applause. He spoke eloquently 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 Routhier also referred to the days he had passed within the walls of his alma mater.

At the conclusion of the distribution the Rev. Principal Nantel referred to the congratulatory 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. Moneigneur 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. Theres and the friends of the college, a beautiful edifice had risen from the ashes of the old building. Moneigneur 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. Theres 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. Tallon and Outinet 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'clock 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 Voltair." 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 Co., 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.

Apiarists are now in the midst of the honey harvest. The white clover is hardly gone, the trefoil sweet clover is yet in bloom, and the baywood flowers are opening stores of enticing nectar. Beekeepers who are working for comb honey should furnish abundant sections, that the bees will not lack room. Crowding at this season means swarming and loss. If the finest honey is desired, the sections must be removed as soon as filled and capped over. If extracted honey is the aim it should be extracted frequently. In no case should this be deferred longer than when the bees begin to cap over the honey. Extracted honey should always be kept in a dry, warm atmosphere, and then even thin honey will ripen and be equal to that which was capped over by the bees. The different grades of extracted honey 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 creamery 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 has 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 of the top, and they are left uncovered, to allow the animal heat to pass off. A thermometer 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 expense, 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 it is Timothy, orchard, or any other coarse-stalked grass, or red clover, then two or four inches at the bottom may not be worth one at the top, especially if left standing until passed blossoming and the seed begins to form. Coarse, rank grasses are usually devoid of leaves near the ground when attaining their full growth; and if they are cut close, the stubs are left so short as to be no protection against the hot summer sun. If dry weather follows for a few weeks subsequently, it will greatly injure the grass, and sometimes kill it. When protection is left by not cutting too close, a fair second growth is ensured, which if not sufficient by autumn, for

rowen or pasture, it will be at least a good protection for the roots during winter, and give an earlier start in spring and a better crop in haying time.

The invention of mowing machines has given the farmers a great advantage in harvesting 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 that for milch cows, it should be cut before the grass begins to blossom, for other kinds of stock at the time of flowering, while some contend that for horses 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 or four different stages of growth.

THE SHEEP SCAB.

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 this scab, to relieve the itching or irritation, rub against fences, 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 fence 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 scabs, 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 60 feet deep. An acre of ground will contain forty such yards, or 400 hens. No coops 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 the 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 quarrelling 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 yet cannot tell what became of two-thirds of them. Hawks, crows, cats, rats, and other depredators take their choice, and the owners are no wiser. Each sitting hen should be in a coop by herself, and each coop should have a latch run. The critical period is the forming of the feathers, which calls for frequent 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 them. This may consist of cabbage, grass, turnip tops, kale, mustard, lettuce, etc. Watering must not be neglected, or the meals given irregularly. Care must be observed not to feed too much, as over-fat fowls will lay but few eggs, and such eggs will not hatch. A good poultry manager is always among his fowls, 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 Brahams, Cochins and Plymouth Rocks. If the manager finds this impossible, he should at once substitute cocks 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 coops with common hens is excellent, but "fancy poultry" is not profitable to any but those who understand thoroughly the mating and selection of the several breeds.

THE FINEST PRESENT YOU CAN MAKE YOUR DAUGHTER.

On her return from school, is one of those fine pianos 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 pianos and organs are sold at very reasonable prices. Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illustrated catalogue, addressed to N. Y. PIANO CO., St. James street, Montreal, Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Voss, Hale, Williams, and other Pianos.

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 Scott at Calhoun, on the Tennessee River, to remove these Indians, only fourteen survive, and they have just held a reunion at Holly, Tennessee. Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Few persons are so favored by circumstances, or so fortified by nature, as to enable them to pass unscathed the sore trials of an inclement season. With catarrhs, coughs and influenza everywhere abounding, it should be universally known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks the worst assaults of these maladies, and securely wards off more grave and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living witnesses, who have personally derived the utmost possible benefits from this treatment when their present sufferings were appalling, and their future prospects most disheartening. Both remedies act admirably together.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme, to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only 25c, shares in proportion.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

We do hereby certify that we supervise the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with accuracy, fairness, and in strict conformity with the laws of the State. The Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 20, A.D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS 4th, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 10th, 1893. Monthly Drawing CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Prizes, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 1 do do 25,000. 2 PRIZES OF \$20,000. 1 do do 10,000. 1 do do 5,000. 10 do do 1,000. 20 do do 500. 100 do do 200. 500 do do 50. 1000 do do 25.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. Approximation Prizes of \$70,000 \$6,750. 500 do do 500 4,500. 100 do do 250 2,250. 1867 Prizes, amounting to \$265,500. Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order. M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

ARNICA & OIL LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Frank Hess of St. Louis has tolled the church bell for the dead for a quarter of a century. He died while ringing it, tolling, as it was, his own knell.

"DRAGGING FAINS." Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—My wife had suffered with female weakness for nearly three years. At times she could hardly move, she had such dragging pains. We often saw your "Favorite Prescription" advertised, but supposed like most patent medicines it did not amount to anything, but at last concluded to try a bottle, which she did. It made her sick at first, but it began to show its effect in a marked improvement, and two bottles cured her. Yours etc., A. J. Hurck, Deposit, N. Y.

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

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hop, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &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 testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

CONSUMPTION CURED. 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 his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, he has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-creatures, and 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. NORRIS 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 15-13 cow

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.

FLIES AND BUGS. Flies, tobes, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lopers, chipmunks, cleared-up by "Rough on Bats," 15c.

A new invisible ink has been introduced by Dr. Widemann. It is made by intimately mixing linseed oil, 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 it 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 vanish. DEOLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.





PAUPER EMIGRATION.

AMERICA'S PROTEST AGAINST ENGLAND'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 authorities and of public opinion in America 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 the occasion of unfavorable comment, and the Irish in America are upbraided with selfishness in carrying on an agitation in behalf of their starving fellow-countrymen 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 dismayed at the prospective return of the paupers, they thought they had got rid of for ever, and at the loss of the money they had spent in their shipment, while the Government plans receive a serious check, and the systematic transportation of paupers 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 6th 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 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 1st of May.

RE-SHIPMENT 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 newspapers. The Daily News correspondent has twice reported that the public feeling in America grows in bitterness, adding today that Mr. Trevelyan's statement on Thursday 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 embargo 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 Times correspondent says on the same subject:—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 union funds or by friends.

THE IRISH PRESS.

The Freeman's Journal asserts that more than 15,000 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 asks:—"If the New York Commissioners return poor emigrants all of whom might not actually have been inmates of workhouses to Ireland, what will become of them? Their homes are broken up. The Irish Parliamentary party will demand both an explanation and a remedy." The Freeman's Journal also points out that simulated emigration will receive a serious check.

THE EMIGRATION QUESTION IN IRELAND.

TREVELYAN'S EXPLANATION AT VARIANCE 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 published as felons by British authority, exiled in the shape of alms. Boards of Guardians and 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-Tyne 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 "Anchors" 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 details offer for sending emigrants to Canada had been received from the Dominion Government.

The explanation will certainly be news in Ireland, where Boards of Guardians have been making grants of money in aid of the Government subsidy. However, you can judge for yourselves 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.

A LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP LYON OF TORONTO.

Rav. Fr.—The great festival of St. Peter and St. Paul has been instituted 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 fighting the battle 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 Christians 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 enjoyed for the government of the entire Church, which requires a great number of congregations and learned officials in every rank for the various duties of the Church. In olden times when the Holy See was no impoverished, the Catholics throughout the world paid their Peter Pence, and now, this offering has become of the greatest necessity. 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 parishes 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, the wants of the Holy Father will be sufficiently 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 this collection as soon as possible in your various churches.

Yours faithfully in Christ,  
Archbishop of Toronto,  
St. Michael's Palace, June 27th 1883.

THE SCOTTISH PARNELL RESIGNING 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 crofters, 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 said, 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 discourse. (Cheers and laughter.) Any man who knew human nature could have prophesied the whole series of events that had occurred. Why? Why were laws made? 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 which the Highlanders had been guilty of was that they had been far too meek 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 there is a charm in it. To the poor there is musical sweetness in the sound. 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.

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JOHN DEVROY'S OASE.

New York, June 29.—Counselor, Michael J. Costello said to-day that as soon as the Governor returns to Albany he will apply to him for a remission of John Devroy'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 extreme clemency, and that the jury would not have brought in a verdict of guilty at all if it understood that Mr. Devroy 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 LEGISLATURE.

The Michigan Legislature which adjourned on the 9th inst., had a long session. It began January 3rd. It sits only once in two years. This year the session was prolonged by a dead-lock in the election of a United States Senator. The contest over this election 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 majority, there were Lawrence C. Fyfe 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 Palham 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. B. Blacker and N. A. Fletcher. Mr. Blacker was born at Brantford, Ontario, and is now engaged extensively in lumbering at Manistee, Michigan. His parents live near Brantford. Mr. Fletcher 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. A. Wray, 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.

TRUST 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 63½ and St. Paul & Manitoba at 123½. The money market was quiet and rates remain as last quoted, 7 to 8 per cent for discounts, 5½ to 6 per cent for call and time loans. Sterling Exchange is nominal at 83½ prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 8½ to 9 prem. cash over the counter, 9½ to 9¾ prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York are sold at par to 1-16 discount. The local stock market this morning was extremely dull and only four stocks were dealt in. The many operators who look for a "boom" this week were disappointed. Stock Sales.—6 Montreal 198; 5 Ontario 111; 100 Richelieu 79; \$7,000 Land Grant Bonds 99½. 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 earnings of our principal banks:—

QUEBEC BANKS. Net profits. Bank 1882-3. 1881-2. Montreal.....\$1,566,788 \$1,641,256 Merchants Bank..... 885,911 762,442 Quebec Bank..... 301,955 242,962 Eastern Tps Bank... 188,751 149,495

ONTARIO BANKS. Net profits. Bank 1882-3. 1881-2. Bank of Toronto.....\$267,703 231,329 Ontario Bank..... 245,711 181,460 Federal Bank..... 495,256 241,003 Dominion Bank..... 333,972 100,916 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 in reality. To-morrow (Wednesday) being Independence Day, all the Exchanges will be closed in the States and dullness 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 concerned the attention of merchants here has been taken up with attending to the wants of customers who casually drop in from points this 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 follows:—Coltness \$21 50 to 22; Lang loan \$21 25 to 21 50; Summerlee, Gartsherrie and Calder \$20 50 to 21; Carnbroe, \$19 50 to 20; Englington Dalwellington \$18 50 to 19. The American markets have again lapsed into quietness, although prices are steady. Scotch warrants are called at 47½. Glasgow freight for pig iron to Montreal are firm with an upward tendency at 11s. In bar iron a better movement is reported at \$1 90 to 2. Hoops and bands are quiet at 2½ to 2½. Tin plates have experienced a fair equify. Not less than \$5 25 would be accepted for Galley grades of T. O. charcoal, but some round lots of Alloway have been placed at a shade under that figure. Cokes are firm at \$4 40. This being the season for Canada plasters, a brisk and active demand has set in, and we hear of sales covering some 5,000 boxes at \$3 to 3 10, the inside figure being exceptional. Penn. Saguenay, Pont-pool and equal brands have been offered at

£9 12s 6d f. o. b. A cable has just been received, reporting 2s 6d advance. English shipping port London cable quotations for both tin and copper are unchanged, and prices here are the same, tin at 23½ to 24 and copper at 18½ to 19½. 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.

GRAIN.—Grain market has been sold in 100 bbl. lots at 8½, but lots of 500 bbls. could be had at 8¼, and we quote 8½ to 9, as to size of lot. Yellows have a wide range, being quoted at from 6½ to 8½, an advance of ½ to ¾ 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 refiners. In fruit about 4,000 half boxes of Valencia raisins were sold at auction on Wednesday at 4 to 4½ per pound, but really choice fruit is held at 5½. 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 gentlemen 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 5½ to 6c. In tea the only sale of importance we hear of new Japan to arrive at 44c. Coffee 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 10½ per lb., Penn's binders and fillings 6c per lb., Ohio selected wrappers at 10½, Penn's selected wrappers 12½, Wisconsin fillers 11½ per lb, Connecticut Hostrer 15½ per lb, Pennsylvania wrappers 14½, Connecticut do 14c, Havana tobacco 29½, Sumatra 18½, do fine 36½, and Yara 16½. In molasses the cargo of 570 puncheons of Barbadoes, which was sold some days ago, was on p, but is said to be at about 46c. Jobbing lots are quoted at 48 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 as before. We quote:—Spanish sole, No. 1, B. A., 25c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c to 21c; do, No. 2, 22c to 23c; do, No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaugher, No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c; rough belting hide, 32c to 34c; harness, 22c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do Scotch grained 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 16c; pabbled, 12½ to 16c; splits, ordinary, to choice, 22c to 25c; do under juniors 16c to 19c. Lumber.—The city trade is dull, but the country trade shows fair dimensions. Receipts 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 culls \$15 to 17; spruce per M \$12 to 14; do culls \$9 to 10; oak per M \$40 to 45; hard maple per M \$30 to 32; 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; hemlock per M \$9 to 10; cherry per M \$50 to 60; elm, soft, \$16 to 18; do rock \$25 to 30; cedar, round, per foot, 6c to 10c do flat, 4c to 6c.

FISH 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 barrel. A few odd parcels of white fish were placed at \$5 per half barrel. Labrador herrings are quoted at \$6 per barrel, and dry cod at \$6 to 6 50 per quintal. Mixed boneless fish cannels 5c to 5½ per lb. There have been sales of cod oil during the past few days amounting to 300 or 400 bbls on p, but understood to be at a shnding from previous rates, but jobbing lots are quoted at 65c to 67½ for a Newfoundland lot, at 62½ to 65c for Halifax and Gaspe. In other kinds there is no change. WOOL.—There have been sales during the week of about 300 bales of greasy csp at 17½ to 18c. In Canada pulled there is nothing to report. A Supers being quoted at 30c to 33c and B do at 25c to 27c. Black wool 25c to 26c. RAW WOOL.—Cable advices just received from London report that at the Lamson's fair sales other, fiber and red fox sold at fair prices, although the market was not so 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 tenns 54 to 55c, eleventh 50 to 52c, twelfth 47½ to 49c, factory filled \$1 25 to \$1 35, Bureka, \$2 40. FERTILISERS.—The market remains dull and prices unchanged. Potroleum, refined, 15½ to 16½; on cars, in broken lots, 16c to 16½; and in single barrels 17c to 18c.

DIED.

DOYLE—At Lowe, P. Q., on the 19th June, Mary Anne, beloved wife of Michael Doyle, J. P., aged 55 years.—R.I.P.

WHELAN.—In this city on Friday morning the 28th 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 35 years, for the past 2 years Sexton of St. Patrick's Church, this city.

PARIS.—In St. Jean Baptiste Village, on 29th inst., Mrs. Mathilda Hanorra Lee, wife of Isaac Paris.

HERBERT.—In this city, on the 30th June, Richard Herbert, aged 32 years and 10 days.

EPPE'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. Eppe 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 tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maldies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (½ lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled "JAMES EPPE & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of EPPE'S OROLOGICAL REGULATORS.

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Begins on Tuesday. Begins on Tuesday. Begins on Tuesday. Begins on Tuesday.

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

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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 Papeau, Jules Labine, of the City of Montreal, trader, doing there business under the name and firm of "Jules Labine & Co.," Plaintiff, vs. G. A. Hétu, 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 Honor, Messrs. Papeau & Labine, Justices of the Peace, sitting in the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Montreal, written, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant, by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of this city, called L'AVOIR, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of this city, called THE TRUE WITNESS, be notified to appear before this court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the receipt of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment, as in a cause by default.

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