breathe from it."

"Pray don't," Camiola softly pleaded, laying her hand on Mrs. Pollen's arm. "Pray don't play that. I can't stand it just now."

"I meant to touch you, dear," Mrs. Pollen said, looking up with an unspeakable tenderness in her dark and eloquent eyes. "I was trying to speak to your very heart. I wanted to plead there against this cruel sacrifice of to plead there against this cities of secritics of all that makes life worth having to a young and generous woman. Well, is it of no

Of what use could it be? I cannot make myself happy according to my fancies and dreams and follies. But I can make someone else happy; and that will make me happy in

me ruu. don't believe in argument about such things; and a wilful woman will have her way. At and a wind won't have it the less for being tild she eight not to have it. Well, there was something else you wanted to talk to me about, but I think we may put that off. Nothing will happen immediately; I hope nothing may happen at all. I couldn't think much about any body's affairs just now, Camiola, but only yours; and so go home, dear.

Shall I send someone with you?" "Oh, no. Mrs. Pollen-for what purpose? It is not dark yet, and I should hate to have

anyone with me." Mrs. Pollen shock her head sadly. Then she kissed Camiola, and Camiola went Not another word was been spoktween them.

Mrs. Pollen rang a bell and her maid came.

" Is Mr. Pilgrim in " "He has just come in, ma'am."

.. Ask him to come in here, please." Mr. Pilgrim presently made his appearance, grave, stooped, and melancholy as

ever. "Do you know Mr. Romont's address, Mr.

ngrim:
"Yes, Madame."
Mrs. Pollen wrote a few words on a scrap

of paper.
Will you telegraph that to him from me

"Certainly, Madame."

As Pilgrim was leaving the room she said: I expect Mr. Merridew here in a few He may come to me at once. Tell me, Mr. Pilgrim are you at all curious as to Mr. Merridew's visits to mo; are you curious to know what we have to talk about, he and

"No, Madame. I am not curious about many things; and I assume that you would tell me if there was any occasion for me to know.

"You are quite right in that. I may perhaps have something to tell you to night after he is gone. There may be something to in-

terest you. CHAPTER XIV .- Mrs. POLLER'S ALEA-NIAN.

Albert Romont had followed out his purpose and youe to see his mother in the country. His mother had always been his best triend. In her company he found himself a boy, a ujere boy, otno again. She had married when little more than a child, and she used to say with Goethe's mother that she and her some were young together. Her eld. est son had now been for some time married, and had other loves and interests; and sice had always been fonder of her younger boy. Bertie Romont had got into the way of going to his mother when anything particular had happened or was likely to happen either for good or ill; and he confided in her as a schoolhoy might in his chosen comrade. This time, however, he did not tell his mother what was in his mind, and partly for the reason that there was hardly anything definite to tell. Was he in love with Camiola Sabine? Why, he had hardly seen the girl half a dozen of times. He had not had one single talk with her alone; they two alone. He knew next to nothing about her; he really knew nothing more about her now than he knew the first you really in love with her?"
day he saw her. Surely he could not tell his "As if you didn't know!" he said passion day he saw her. Surely he could not tell his mother-he could not admit to himself--that he was in love with a girl under such condimarry him. One might as well believe at

Exactly; but then arose in his mind the very practical question - Had he not fallen in love at first sight? Was he ever the same drawing room for the first time and his eyes rested on Camiola Sabine ? It is all very well fice " to slight the poetic fable; but how about the Why was be now so jealous of poor George Lisle? Why did he think the boy such a presumptuous nuisance? Why were his the ughts always fixed on Camiola and the place where she was staying? Why had fitzur-chain suddenly become a sacred spowfor him? Why did he care so little now about anything he used to care for? "If this be not falling in love," he said to himself, somewhat rusfully, "it is a confoundedly good imitation of it; as Mercutio says, 'It will serve.'

One thing was clear; he must not let this be known, even to his mother. Miss Sabine would, no doubt, be married to Georgie Lisle, ard Romont did not mean to play the absurd part of a hopeless lover where he had really not the slightest right to fall in love. He took it for granted that Camiola was engaged to Georgie Lisle before he ever saw her face, and it would be merely a gratuitous insult to her if he were now to let it be known that he had fallen in love with her. "It is a case of every one dragging his own corpse out," Romont said to himself. adopting a once famous saying. "I have simply to drag my own corpse out of this, and let no one be any the wiser. I have made a fool of myself, but only of myself, and only I myself are aware of the fact-and only I myself have a right to scold myself, or laugh at myself, or pity myself." He played his part so well that even his mother did not suspect for a moment that anything was the matter with her boy, but she was not over pleased when he told her that he was going abroad for a short time. She would have wished him to stay with her.

Up to this time Romont had known none of the troubles of life; no, not one. his father died when the younger son was too young a child to feel the loss, and since that time he had seen only happiness and known only affection. He ought according to all received ideas to have turned out a very selfish and unworthy person for lack of the adversity which is esteemed necessary to chasten and purify the character. But certain natures have a wilful way of taking their own there are natures which become their very there are others which, like some grapes, thrive only with the snow on them. A sort

mother lent a semi-poetic, almost feminine

qualification to the straightforward manliness

of Romont's general character. He always

seemed to have neen breathed into it and to happily exempt from trouble of his own, and for that reason free to take constant thought for those who were not so happy. Thus he got ou of his life all it had to give him, and would have been well content under such conditions to live on for ever. The love which now disturbed and distracted him was his

experience of mental pain. While he was thus perturbed, longing for something to do and not well knowing what to do, he received a telegram from Mrs. Pollen. It merely asked him to come back to town and see her at once. It told him nothing. It was a relief to him to be asked to do anything at once. He made a hurried e planation to his mother; indeed it was not much of an explanation, for he could only tell her that he had to go to London; he did not himself know why-and he went off by the next train. The telegram had been dated from Fitzurse House, and he assumed, therefore, that it was at Fitzurse House he was expected. He found Mrs. Pollen alone in her music room, playing to herself on the organ.

CHAPTER XIV .- (Continued.) "So kind of you to come at once," she said. But I knew you would come when I asked you."

"Oh, of course, I would come." "I have just been thinking of something said by Jean Paul Richter about music-I wonder if any one, even in Germany, reads Jean Paul now: He says that music alone of all the arts can only express what is good. Do you think that is so? Can music not express hate and passion and wild anger ?"

"I have not thought the matter over," Romont said, with entire gravity. "But I will turn my attention to it if you wish." He understood Mrs. Pollen's ways, and he never thought of pushing her on to an explanation of her reason for asking him to come to Lon don. He could wait. She would tell when she felt inclined.

"I wish you would think it over; I am much interested in it; and I can't but think that Ritcher was wrong. Surely one can express the passion of hate as well as the passion of love in music?"

"Perhaps what Ritcher meant was that one cannot express in music anything that is ignoble and mean. Envy, for instance. How could one get the idea of envy out of the sound of an organ?"

"Well, it is something worth thinking over. I didn't send for you to London to talk about that alone."

" No; I suppose not." " Camiola Sabine was here last night. She

came alone."
"Yes," he answered, with almost perfect camposure. Alra. l'ollen rose from her place at the organ.

" Give me your hand; I want to feel your pulse." He complied. She held his wrist.
"Camiola came to tell me something. She came to tell me that she has promised to marry George Lisle. That will do-it is just as I supposed. Your face is firm enough, my dear hoy, but your pulse tells its fale."
She let his hand drop. "There, you need not explain or protest; I know it before"

He did not explain or protest.
Well, Mrs. Polien, if my pulse told you that I was surprised at this, my pulse told you an untrue etery. I was not surprised: I was expecting it; I knew it would come; I thought it was something of the kind you had you are quite at liberty to do so, to tell me" Yours respectfully,

She knew it then; Mrs. Pollen knew his secret ; it was no secret ; he had betrayed himself in some way; no could not even have the poor satisfaction of thinking that he had dragged his corpse out as he had honed to do.

"Will you do nothing for her? Nothing nathing ?

"What can I do? What could I do for her? Does she want anything done for her? Does she want my help? Would she have it?" " Look here, Bertie Romont; and come to the point. Do you love this girl or not? Are

"I am in love with her; I would do Mr. A. J. White ately. "I am in love with her; I would do anything for her; I would give my life to tions, a girl, too, who was in love with please her: I hate the thought of her marry another mar, and was going no doubt to ing him: I should hate it even if I knew sh loved him, and that it would make her happy; ouce in the poetic fables about love at first | see what selfish creatures we are ! Ask me if I love her ?"

" And yet you will do nothing! You will see her sacrifice herself to that hysterical bay, and you look on with your arms folded and after the day when he entered Lady Letitia's will do nothing! If I were a man I would rather kill him than see this hideous sacri-

"But," Romont exclaimed, "What is the good of my being in love with her? What right does that give me over her? What right should I have to kill her lover, if these were days for killing off one's rivals?

doesn't care about me."

"You of little faith," Mrs. Pollen said scornfully. "Have you asked her?"

"No; not likely. Wny should I ask her? Ila-n't she eagaged herself to him? Why, don't you remember ; didn't we see her kis him that night? Didn't that tell us her story? I learnt it afterwards." Then Mrs. Pollen stopped and pulled herself up. She was on the point of letting out Camiola's secret; but she bethought herself in time, Mrs. Pollen was above all things a good "pal," and although she had not any great affection for women in general, yet she had a strong feeling of her sex, and she would not tell even Romont what she had found out about Camiola. "Let him find that out for himself," she thought; "he is not worthy of that girl, or of any girl, if he can't do that much. Hor manner became instantly more

quiet. "Well," she said, "I have my doubte about the whole thing. I can't bring myself to believe that such a girl really is in love with such a man. She might as well dress him in her apparel and make him her waiting gentlewoman, as Beatrice says, -"Oh, I think he's a plucky little fellow, so

far as that goes." "I daresay he is; most schoolboys are but a plucky little fellow isn't quite enough for a girl like Camiola Sabine. Well, the point is this-are you, Mr. Romont, disposed to study the matter for yourself, to satisfy your own mind as to whether she is in

love with him or not? You will have to lose no time." "But how can I find out? She is engaged to him. I can't go and ask a girl: 'Do you roally want to marry the man you have promised to marry?' It would be an insult.

"Is there no other way?" "I don't know of any." " Can't you think of any."

He shook his head. road without regard to axiom; and prosperity had made Romont unselfish, sweet and sympathetic. His mother had, indeed, as Mrs. Pollen put it, "spoiled him very nicely" She had indeed, as had indeed, and had indeed, as had indeed, as had indeed, and had indeed, as had indeed, as had indeed, as had indeed, and had indeed, as had indeed, Mrs. Pollen put it, "spoiled him very made a man and a lover? Only I suppose I nicely." She had indulged his Quixotic should be as dull as the rest of you in that should be as dull as the rest of you in that whimsies and allowed all that was generous, brave and self-sacrificing in put yourself into all sorts of disguises and go his nature to grow at its will. Whatever through all sorts of dangers for some unfortumay be said to the contrary, it is certain that | nate creatures you never knew anything about before, can't think of anything to do to best in the constant sunlight of happiness, as save the girl you love from a fate which to me, an unconcerned looker on, seems twenty times worse than death by fever or any other of sweet wilfulness which he got from his cort of death."

(To be continued.)

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND. telt for the trouble of others. He had got the way of regarding himself as a being the way of regarding himself as a being the lood Ritters are required.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING THE GOVERMENT EXPADITION.
A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de-rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: —Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, beavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagrecable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal the sufferer in turn as the dread ful disease progresses. If the case be one of In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys beif taken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this dis-tressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

and branch, out of the system. Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dys pepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend ng pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the resuits they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial

Yours respectfulty, (Signed) R. TURNER. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the Lowels from all irritating sulstances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrap, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir. yours truly, William Brent.

Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White, -Dear Sir--1 was 101 some time afflicted with piles, and was ad vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health .-- I remain, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot. (Signed 15th August, 1883

Dear Sir,-1 write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir, -I find the sale of Seigel's Syrupsteadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people," I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist.

To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil. Preston, Sept 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are

still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, one of these bottles I am sending fifteen

miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am,

dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. BOWKER. (Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq.

A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James street. Montreal.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

FROM WINNIPEG.

GOOD RAILWAY AND HARVEST REPORTS WINNIFEG, June 17 .- Hon. Mr. Norquay has received word from Mr. George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific railway. that he can state positively that the Manitoba Southwestern railway will be extended to Whitewater Lake during the present year The despatch was received in reply to a letter written a short time ago by the Pre-mier urging the construction of the road this season. The news is read with intense satisfaction by the people here, who were almost on the verge of despair again this year. A heavy crop has been sown throughout Southern Manitoba, and the prospect for a large harvest was never better. Hot weather has just set in after the rainy season, and the growth of all kinds of vegetation is simply marvellous.

National Pills will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough cathar-

MR. BIGNELL GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE LAKE MISTASSINI EXPLORATION-WHAT HE HAS TO SAY AGAINST MR. LOWE AND HIS BLUNDERS-THE CAVE OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.

Quebre, June 17 .- Mr. John Bignell, the late nead of the Government exploring expedi-tion to Lake Mistassini, as already announced, has just returned to this city with a portion of his staff, having been absent since the 19th July last, and having been recalled from the command of the expedition before his original commission had been terminated. Mr. Bignell is still without complete information concerning Canada's great unknown inland sea, though he has doubtless brought with him much that is of very great public interest and that wil probably aid in considerably amending the existing maps of the district visited by him, as stated yesterday. Mr. Bignell declines to be interviewed until his report has been submitted to the Government Amongst the members of the expedition who have returned with Mr. Bignell are several of position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread set of the expedition last year serious delays occurred at Rimouski, whither the party prolong standing, there will be a dry, hacking c-eded by the Intercolonial Railway, and at cough, attended after a time by expectoral Bersimis, on the North Shore, where Mr. Bignell engaged his Indians. The letter place was left on the 19th of August, the party pushing up the Bersimis river for a distance of over 12 miles, to Lake Pipimakan or Peetmagan, and perspiration. As the liver and kidneys begome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspopsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most import and that the disease should be promptly and brought treated in its light tr Lake Mistassine was reached by the expedition by way of the Rupert River, or River of the Devil as the Indians call it, of which Mistassine is an extension. This river is the outlet of lake Temaskamy or Temiscami and flows into James Bay. In exploring the neighborhood of the Great Lake Mr. Bignell derived some assistance from an old map drawn by the Jesuits 200 years ago, and which was heartest which temps his design. and which was handed to him before his depar-ture from Quebec by the Crown Land Depart n.ent of the Province. The location is specified on this map of a cavern which is referred to as being designated by the Indians of those time, as the Cave of the Great Spirit. Currosity pr mpted Mr. Bignell to find out and explore this cave, for which task he was amply rewarded by the result of his visit. It is situated on the southern side of the Rupert River, and about cleven miles from its junction with lattle Lake Mastissine. The cave consists of a large well shaped prepriment entered by a small premiur, in the apartment entered by a small opening in the side of a clift. It is some fifteen teet equal in-side and twelve feet high, and a smaller apartment was entered by a small opening in the side of a cliff. Mr. Bignell believes the cave has been made by the natural effect of water upon the boulders, which, after hollowing out the case, were doubtless removed by the Indians.

Little Lake Mistassici, which is parallel with the large lake of the same name, was followed by the expedition for nearly its whole length and is estimated to be from 100 to 120 miles in length. According to the space which it occu-ples on the best maps, it would not appear to be more than from forty to fitty miles long. Its gre test width is about eight miles. On nost of the maps this lake is made to appear but as an arm of Great Mistassini, whereas it is in an arm of Grad Austissian, waters it is in reality some miles from it, and connected with it merely by a narrow stream. The name Mis-tassini is comp sed of two Ladian words signify ing "Big Rock," and is applied to the lake from the fact that a very large and striking suck, visible for a very great distance, over hangs the lake near its southern extremity. The location of the lake as laid down upon the maps is altogether erroneous. The latitude of the Hudson's Bay company's post at Mistassini is claimed by Mr. Eignell to boat least half a degree from that heretofore accepted as correct.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS valuable. The expedition reached the height of valuable. The expedition reached the height of hand forming the boundary between the Pro-vince of Quebec and Rupert's La d on the 0th of December, little Lake Mi-tassini was reached on the 12th December and the big lake on the 19th, and the Hudson Bay company's post on the 23rd. Mr. Bigned left the post to return to Quebec on the 28th May. The ke on the by had ju t breken up, but on the man oody of the loke is still held firm. The return was made by way of Grinds of ellake, down the Sapin Creeks into the chief eiver, and from the latter into the Changa Chonan, one of the principal feeders of Lake St. John, which was reached on the 10th inst. On the way from from stone lake to Lake St. John the par experienced no less than forty two port gen The cold of last winter at Mistissini was meterse, the thermometer in the month of December having fallen to 56 degrees below zero while on the 17th March it registered 52 de, rec

below. THE PORMAD IN OF THE COUNTRY in the immediate vicinity of Mistassini is principly of limes one, and it is believed that the oil will be found well fitted for the zro-th of hardy cereals. It would have required fully another season at the large lake to ascertain any thing definite respecting its dimensions, but Mr. Bignell believes that his son in no way exaggera to the facts in the estimate of its size in de b him last year. No o of the Indians know it scma extent, while the Jesuit Father Albanel who wrote two centu ies ago, said that it would take twenty days to circumnavizate it. The surveyors of 1871 travelled its southern cons for about sevent, miles and found it still stretching indefinitely before them. Mr. Bignell's sen, who visited it last year to conduct the provisions for his father's expedition, followed the coast for 120 miles and the Indians told him he had not yet reached the main body of the lake THE PRIVATE PARTY

to be conducted to Mistissini by Mr. Frank Signell is expected to accomplish much more than the Government expedition Mr. Sector Kerr, of the Royal Geographic d society, London, not only takes out with him sextants, chro nometers and theodolites for ascertaining the exact location and dimensions of the lake, but is a so an armsteur photograh r of some note and takes his camera with him. Professor La flamme, of Laval university, will accompany the party, and is also an amateur photographer Lands department will be represented on the expedition. The departure of the party has been postponed until the 23rd inst.

some guide to the size of Lake Mista sini it may be noted in conclusion that some of the numerous groups of islands in that in and sea appeared to Mr. Birnell to be over ten miles in length and were found to contain large lakes in their interior.

CLERGYMEN, Singers and Public Speakers, will find ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or Bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated memorane, gives full tone and atrength to the vocal organs and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitution.

The Standard hears that Mr. Parnell and several of his followers will visit America in the autumn to raise funds for the political campaign.

PROMPT MEASURES.

Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds, and cure coughs in their early stages. Hagyard's Petoral Balsam does this most speedily and effectually.

A TERRIBLE MARCH.

MEN FAINTING AND SUNSTRUCK FROM THE INTENSE HEAT.

THE WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY ORDERED HOME-A LEGAL OPINION ON RIEL'S POSITION-THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

WINNIPEG, June 17 .- A despatch from Battleford announces the return of Lieut. Brock and Scout Bird from Colonel Otters's camp to-night with despatches for General Middleton. The march to Jackiish lake was very difficult. The heat and mosquitos were something terrible. Some men fainted, while some were sunstruck, but none dangerously. Two days from Battleford the roads and heat became simply terrible. The guns stuck several times, delaying the column. When within ten miles of Turtle lake they had to turn back three miles for water. On Friday they found it impossible to get the guns or wagons along and started westward, the country becoming worse every mile. Scouts were sent on to Turtle lake. The column reached Turtle river on Saturday, the 13th June, camping on the south side. On the 14th the Ottawa Guards and Queen's Own went to the lake. The whole country there is impassable for guns or wagons. The intention was to go next day to Stoney laker ten miles further east. Bird says on Sunday Col. Otter came upon Big Bear's camp only two days old and found a hair-brush with children well and healthy with from two to McLean's name on it. He believes the three bottles per year. There is no need to enemy is going towards Green lake. Gen. be sick at all if these bitters are used. Middleton has therefore had a wild goose chase. The Midland Battalion found a number of skeletons at Frog lake and interred them in the cemetery and erected prosses with the names, so far as known, engraved thereon. Transport Officer Bedson has wound up the

transportation service via the Qu'Appelle route. There are at least 800 tons of supplies at various depots on the Saskatchewan. These will be moved to points hereafter to be decided upon, by contract. Expenses are being cut wherever possible.

The Winnipeg Field Battery has received orders to return home at once from Prince

Capt. Doull reached here this morning with a car load of luxuries and supplies for the Haligonians at Moosejaw and Medicine Hat. Sergt, Kennedy, of the Queen's Own Ritles, has arrived from Battleford, ca route to Toronto on leave. Speaking of the action of Col. Otter in the Cut Knife Creek fight, he says the corps is indignant at the abase of their General in Eastern papers that knew nothing of the situation or circumstances in which Col. Otter was placed.

A LEGAL OF INION OF RIEL'S POSTEROR. Mr. John O'Farreil, a Quebec lawyer, itea letter to the Chronicle, gives his professional opinion that during the existence of civil war the authority of General Middleton was para-mount in the region of that civil war; now, if the texts of General Middleton's proclama tion and of his letter to Riel, upon which Riel surrendered himself to General Middle ton, be such as they have been represented to be, he is of opinion that Riel, whether he be same or not, cannot be lawfully tried for any act of his prior to the surrender. Precedents, he says, are not wanting to show that there has been a full and complete condonation of his acts up to the date of that

OTTAWA COLLEGE ALUMINI.

Orrawa, June 17. The meeting of the alumin of Ottuwe College took place these ven-ing in their hall. The president, Mr. 3, J. Curran, occup od the chair, and delivered an address on the prevent state of the college and the position of the alumini in regard to the same. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, Mt. Curran being re-elected president. Among the new vice presidents were 3. Lapthorne Smith. Montread, and Frank A. Aughn, To ronto. The alumini then repaired to the Rus sell, where the annual dinner was held. Mr. Cueran ecoupled the chair, and Rev. Father Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister, and C fiv. of the Cathodic Recard. Leadon, the her Senor Robbedo, minister of the interior, dechair.

BOURGET COLLEGE, MGAGD, E.Q. Through respect and gratitude for their cenerable and illustrices founder and benefactor, the late lamented Bishop bear get, the directors of Bourget College, What I, P.Q. will not have the grand acrossed commencement on June 23rd. Moreover the professorand students of the slove college will we a mourning during three mer, by On Tues lay, June 16th, a solemn Nesz of requient was snug in the college chapel for till bordship. The decorations were with to the organical with taste. A targe crowd of thickle were in attendance. In Join Sing Burget C Hege the holy bishop give to the least Casholics of Canada and the United States an institution into which their children een obtain a sound complete English and commercial education A great many Irish Catnolic students are already attending the complete. English course of the college that renders. "Honor to whom honor is due."

A NEW CORN PEST.

Parsons, Kan., June 17. There is now naking its appearance in this vicinity a scourge equal to the grasshopper. Large ticks of corn standing on an average of eight inches high, looking fresh and green in the morning, before night becomes withered and dead. Examination discovers in each hill a myriad of worms, ranging from one inch and a quarter down to one-eighth of an inch in length. Apparently they become completely distributed over a field, then commence simultaneously to work, and within a very short time the whole is devastated. Every piece of corn is more or less infested. The eggs from which the worms are hatched are supposed to be deposited by a small yellowish white moth. The worm is by the farmers termed the wet worm.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES possesses heating, strength giving, and flesh producing qualities—that are especially valuable in Consumption, Scrofula, General De bility, and wasting diseases of Children.

THE MAHDI AND HIS PRISONERS. THE MAHDI AND HIS PRISONERS. thoroughly unpredicted unfortunates, no Dongola, June 16.—The Mahdi has write matter how high the position of the offending ten a letter declining to release the Caristian prisoners who have embraced the Islam faith. He says they are unwilling to leave him. The Mahdi exhorts Englishmen to turn Mohamedans, otherwise he will destroy them. A letter has reached Dongola signed by ninety-six of the Mahdi's prisoners, including Ontario, do retain counsel for the purpose of Greek Copts and Syrians, stating they are aiding in the investigation of the truth of the unwilling to leave the Mahdi and are not Christians, Lupton Bey and Statin Bey are among the signers.

"O, IT WAS PITIFUL!" Of course it was! He tried one remedy

after another, and finally gave up and died, when his life might have been saved by tak-ing Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" -the great "Consumption Cure"-which, if promptly employed, will soon subdue all threatening symptoms, such as cough, labored breathing, night sweats, spitting of blood, etc., and restoring waning strength and hope, effectually stop the poor consumptive's rapid progress grave-ward. Is it not worth trying? All druggists;

NARROW ESCAPE.

BOGHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ton years age acked with the most Intense and deathly

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!"
"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times! "The Doctors tried in value to relieve me,

but to no purpose.

Morphine and other selections

" Had no effect ! "After two mouths I was given up to

die 1 ! ! "When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters nad done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for

the pain.

The second dose cased so much that I slept two hours, smething i had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most soute add painful rheumatism at through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a crimple on crunches for life, as they said, I met a friend and fold him my case, and he said flop lighers had cured him and would cure me. I peofied at him but he was so curnest I was induced to use them again. the pain.

aram.

In less than four weeks I threw every my cratches and went to work lightly and kept on using the hitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my

J. J. Berk, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mether, "Or daughter: !!!

"Can be made the picture of health ! with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

28" None genuine without a banch of green Uses on the white laked. Shun all the vile, polsonous strill with 'Hope or " Hope" in their trune.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN

MADRID, June 18.—An official report of yesterday is as follows: —Valencia city, new cases 15, deaths 6; Valencia province, new cases 169, deaths 75; Murcia city, new cases

91, deaths 20; in villages adjacent the city of Murcia, new cases 24, deaths 56; elsewhere in the province of Murcia, new cases 64, deaths 24; Castellon de la Plana, new cases 103, deaths 45. The inhabitants of the populous quarters of this city streamonsly oppose all measures taken by the municipal authori-

ties to disinfect their dwellings. The resistance of the people became so passionate and persistent that the authorities finally felt constrained to abandon the en-forcement of all sanitary regulations which had been adopted to prevent the entry of cholera in Madrid or to limit its ravages should the dreaded disease find a lodgment therein. A meeting of tradesmen was held to day for the purpose of giving expression to the indignation of the merchants of the city at the course of the Govern ment in making a public proclamation that cholers had appeared in Madrid. The meeting adoped a resolution that a deputation be sent to King Alfonso to explain to him the very serious injury done to the trade of the capital by the official declaration that enviers existed there. The members of the Mercantile club have decided to close their shops for twenty four hours and drape the club house and curtain the windows as a protest against what the members consider the extraordinary action of the Government in officially declar

ing the presence of cholera in Madrid. In the Cortes last evening Senor Elduayern. minister for foreign affairs, said the Govern-ment was not yet prepared to advise that the King should visit Murcio. Smor Sagasta denied that cholory existed in Madrid, and severely arraigned the Government for as serting the contrary, thereby doing a goat injury to the commerce of the capital as well fended the action of the Government in had. ing public the facts regarding cholers. They said the Gavernment were desirous of preventing any alarm among the people, which would be caused by the talse reports in circu lation, if they were all eved to go on 'al longed and uncontradicted.

CENTRAL PRISON INVESTIGA TION.

The following resolutions were paracat ananimously at a joint meeting of the trish Catnotic Benevolens Union, branches No 4 and 11, held in their hell, corner King and Jarvis streets, Toronto, on June 11th task is Whereas, the warden of the central prison

is accused of having shown gross crucity, and partiality and hate towards prisoners confined in the central prison, and especially towards these who are Irish in nationality and Gatho lie in their cretd:
And whereas, this association has layesti gated into the truth of such charges, and do

believe from the evidence brought before them that a strict investigation of such charges should be had: And whereas, the Government of that die have ordered that such investigation should

be had, and have appointed commissioners for the purpose of trying such charges;
And whereas, it is the interest of the insinand the Catholic residents, and of all citizens of the Province of Ontario, that no bigot should hold an o'lice under any government

where his bigotry might prejudice the just right of any citizen;
And whereas, the object of this union is protect the just rights of the Catholic citizens if this province, no matter what their ration

ality may be:
Be it therefore resolved, that it is the corp. of this union, non-political as it is in it comstitution and form two and carrying out, to look after the interests of any limb Commen, no matter how unfortunate so may been been, and to protees him is his just rights, even when suffering purishment for mime, and to help the strong arm of the law in punishing and degrading anyone who may be guilty of infringing on the rights of such

party may be.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, tire I ish Catholic Benevolent Union, although contposed of members of different political parties, and yeth in majority having been strong supporters of the present Government of charges alleged against the Warden officer and the management of the Central Prism; and that we do request the Attorney General of Ontario and the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Ontario to allow counsel retained by us to attend such investigation,

to examine witnesses, and to take part in such investigation as counsel. Be it resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the attorney-general and to each commissioner appointed to investigate such charges, and that a copy of these

resolutions be furnished to the press. P.S.—A deputation waited on the attorneygeneral and obtained be permission to retain counsel to attend such investigation.

T. BARFF, Secretary.