THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

A TIRIP RONEW YORK merican Mictropolis and its Sights

EROM OUR OWN OORRESPONDENT.) New York, 13th August, 1884. mervisitor to Sta Patrick's new Cathedral

is is still called, the old Cathedral being tin use), no matter what his religion or instionality, cannot fail to be struck by its erquisite beauty and symmetry. Much more must he of the faith and nationality which there mainly brought it into existence. No words can paint the impression which it is calculated to create upon such a person. Looking at its exterior from amid the surgng hurrying mass of humanity around you, it looms up peaceful, fair and imposing, covering almost an entire block in the most arisering autost an entire block in the most alls-tooratic portion of the city. Surrounded, I may say, by the residences of millionaires and the most elegant of New York mansions, itself and the fine batch of Catholic institutions hard by stand out in marked prominence-the most magnificent religious structures here. As one passes through the principal entrance, in which the full richness of the Gothic style of 'architecture, appears delicately and beautifully displayed, a feeling of awe and then surprise rushes through him. From the busy world outside-its cares, troubles, meannesses and ambitions-from the life, and, as it were, out of the big pulse of the great eity, you readily fancy that you have entered into another and better form of existence. Its thick walls shut out the noise, the worry and the bustle of the world, and Milton's sweet

words---"A dim religious light,"

attain a realism as the rays of the hot August sun stream in through the grand stained-glass windows. Mass and a sermon of about fifteen minutes lasted only little over an hour. Although doubtless a few thousand people were in the church, they only dotted the vast edifice. The early Masses, during the warm season, are, I am told, much more largely attended. The choir did not appear to be in full force, but the great organ filled the immense building and gave a grandeur and solemnity to the sacred service. Oil paint-ings of some merit-notably, the "Marriage Feast at Cana," "St. Patrick at Tara," and the Stations of the Cross-beautifully set off the walls. Taken altogether St. Patrick's Cathedral is a credit to any country in the world; and when one considers its buildersthe Irish emigrant and his children -- there is as much pathos as pride in the thought that it is at once a grand confession of Irish faith and one of the finest evidences of Christianity on this Continent !

New York is phenomenally cool. Fancy August without fans and the hundred and one other cooling expedients. The seaside and other resorts are, comparatively speaking, deserted. Coney Island, perhaps the most popular, is an eloquent sermon from the text vanitas vanitatum. Yankee ingenuity has filled it with every form of attraction which is likely to capture popular favor. A hotel de Jumbo has been erected in the form of an elephant. In the wooden ears of that animal one can take a glass of the inevitable lager, a plate of ice cream or any other refreshment he may desire. There is an imitation of Canadian tobogganing, in the shape of a circular wooden railway dotted with grades which give sufficient momentum to carry the passengers from the starting point to the finish. I have seen several, grown-up people, too,-those, doubtless, who had never enjoyed the genuine article -- ride quite contentedly and happily on this novel and, it need be said, unseasonable tobogganing hardly There are merry-go-rounds in every slide. conceivable fashion. One deserves mention. Instead of the usual wooden horses in this once popular amusement, there are small sailboats with full canvas set and so adjusted as to produce an oscillating motion similar to that of a somewhat chopped sea. There are museums ad nauseam, wherein monstrosities of all climes are exhibited ; and there are the thousand and one other means of scraping in the dimes and half-dimes, the rapid circulation of which seems to be the peculiar delight and object of "Uncle Sam's" truly cosmo-But, alas, for human inge nuity !- in spite of all this and of its counterparts reproduced at Rockaway, Glen Island and elsewhere, the "clerk of the weather" has triumphed. He has frowned, and these summer resorts feel it. No more disma sight can be seen than these places on a wet, raw day. The hotelkeepers, waiters, the museum, the merry-go-round men et al. we glum and sullen, and the tinsel and the show which the weather holds at its command are indeed a sad commentary on the fallacy of human hopes and vanity. Shocks physical and shocks financial appear to be the order of the day. These forces are exceedingly active just now. The earthquake on Sunday afternoon shook, it is no figure of spech to say, New York to its very centre, and the closing of the Wall street Bank yesterday following so closely the last Wall street panic, has spread a feeling of insecurity with respect to similar institutions. Blaine. Cleveland and Butler are for the mo ment forgotten ; but it is the full before the storm. The two first-named are seeking repose in the country-and girding their loins for the conflict. The political fight is likely to be a close one-some going so far as to say that Butler may run in while the two chief combatants are battling for victory. That there will be a disruption in the Democratic ranks goes now without saying, but to what extent, after all, is yet a matter of conjecture.

toles, in "religion Sister Marie St. Armand. Seven novices then made their final vows in religion :- Misses Marie Ccdulie Plourde, in religion, Sister Marie Sérapine; Marie Louise Adolaide Belly, Sister Marie of the Cross; Marie Enlaite Eliza Pare, Sister Marie St. James; Celandia Aagnon, Sister Marie St. Paschal; Marie Gagnon, Sister Marie St. Norbert; Marie Euphemie Elmina Rhéaume, Norbert; Marie Euphemie Sothie Hamel, Sister Marie Ste. Virginie ; Sophie Hamel, Sister Mario St. Didace.

DIAMOND DYES.

To prove the goodness of a pudding, eat it To prove the goodness of Diamond Dyes, buy them. They are unsurpassed and unsur passable for brilliancy, strength, and cheap ness. 39-tf

A DISTINGUISHED JESUIT.

Arrival of the Rev. S. J. Perry, S.J., in

Montreal to Attend the Meeting of the British Association-His Impressions of Canada—An Erronçous Opinion that Prevails Abroad-The Progress of Catholicism in England.

Among the visitors to the British Association was the Rev. S. J. Parry, S.J., F.R.S., F.R.A. S., F.R.M.S., of Stonyhurst College, Lan-cashire, England. This distinguished English scientist was appointed director of the Meteoro-logical and Antonious College. logical and Astronomical Observatory at Stony-huist in 1863. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society iu 1874 and has served for several years in the councils of the meteorological and stronomical societies.

He is an honorary member of "La Société Scientifique do Bruxelles," and corresponding member of "La Société Geographiqued'Anvers." In 1568-69 he made magnetic surveys of the In 1505-09 he made magnetic surveys of the West and East of France, and in the summer of 1871 a similar survey of Belgium, the results of which, together with other papers by the same aution, on Terrestrial Magnetism, were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the proceedings of the "Royal Society." He has been chosen by the British Government as the head of several scientific expeditions to foreign countries, and is acknowledged by all to be one

of the leading scientists of the day. Father Perry publishes annually a book en-titled "The Results of Meteoralogical and Magnetical Observation at Stonyhurst College," which has a wide circulation among astrono mers all over the world.

"Is this your first visit to Canada," asked our reporter? "Yes," replied Father Perry. "How do you like the Dominion?"

"From what I have seen of it, I think it is a glorious country. I am deeply impressed with the heavy and grandeur of Montreal, and it greatly surpasses my expectations respecting it in fact, the people in England have, as a rule, very erroneous opinions about Canada; they look upon it as a kind of Siberia, terribly cold in wieter and fearfully hot in summer. Then again, Englishmen are not aware that Montreal and other Canadian cities are as beautiful as they really are, and I think the visit of the British Association will do more to advertise Canada than people imagine.

"Do you read any papers before the association?" queried our reporter.

"I scarcely think there will be time," replied Father Perry, "but I read one before the American Society for the Advancement of Science, which meets at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, the title being, 'Phenomena Observed on the Solar Surface from 1881 to 1884." My chief visit to the New World," he continued "'is to examine the various observatories and to enjoy a holiday. On Monday evening next at eight o'clock 1 shall give a free lecture in the hall of St. Mary's College on "The Present Knowledge of the Solar Surface," which will be illustrated by means of the electric light.

After some conversation on things in general, Father Perry was asked as to the progress of the Catholic Church in England.

The rev. father in reply stated that the strides made by the Church in the hotbeds of Protestantism were wonderful, for whereas a few years ago Catholic churches were few and far between, they are now being built in all directions and some of them are of a very costly description : for instance, the new Dominican Church in the northeastern portion of London, which has no less than eighteen side chapels then again the new cathedral in Westminster now in course of construction, the monoy to defray the cost of the building having been

generously given by Sir Tatton Sykes. "But is not Sir Tatton a Protestant?" "Yes, strange to say, ho is, although his wife, Lady Sykes, is a Catholic. Sir Tatton has help-ed to build Catholic churches in all parts of the country; but still there is a great want of more churches and priests in England, for as soon as a church springs up, it is soon filed with wor shippers. In fact," said Father Perry, "all the old prejudice existing against Catholics in Eng-land is fast dying out, and Catholics now stand on an even footing with Protestants." After a few more remarks, our reporter, hav-ing thanked the reverend scientist for his kind-Father Perry leaves this evening for Niagara Falls and the West, and will return to Montreal in time for the opening of the meeting of the British Association.

CHINA DECLARES WAR AGAINST all with whom he came in contact. He had FRANCE. steamer. Naval Engagement Impending-The Con dition of the Chinese Troops-The French

Advance Expected Shortly.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A Foc Chow despatch says:—France has rojected the mediation of any power. China refuses to pay the indemnity and has declared war. Admiral Courbet has and has declared war. Admiral Cources has demanded 2,000 men from Tonquin. General Millot sent 6,009 men, with two batteries artil-lery, on Monday, with sealed orders. Six thousand Chinese troops have landed at Hoihaw and heavy masses of troops are stationed on the Kwang-Si frontier. The French and Chinese war-ships have steam up and the decks are cleared for action. The Chinese authorities have despatched war orders to the Viceroys of the provinces. The officials pretend they are prepared for war, but as a matter of fact the ndition of the troops in the forts, etc., is no botter than last April. TAMATAVE, Aug. 2.—The French advance will probably take place in a few days. Mules

for the transport service have arrived. The blockade of the coast will shortly be made strict.

LONDON, Aug. 16 .- Nothing has been received by the Chinese embassy here or in Paris indi-cating that an outbreak of hostilities is imminent. At last accounts a peaceful solution of the difficulty seemed probable.

OBITUARY. DEATH OF DUNCAN MCRAE, OF

GLENNEVIS.

It is my sad duty to record the death of Duncan McRae, second youngest son of the late Alexander McRae, Esq., who died March, 1882. The deceased was born in 1838 and died in Colorado (where he had gone for the good of his health), 9th August, 1884. For some time the family had hopes of his recovery, and up to March last there was considerable improvement in his health, but through an unfortunate step taken by him in bringing home one Finly Macdonald, who had accompanied him to Colorado a year and a half before, coming to Glengarry in an unhealthy time of the year and sudering as he did from fatigue. sustained on the way, his health began to decline again which caused him to leave a secline again which caused him to leave a se-cond time for Colorada, only to arrive there in time to meet the blessings of a good death. June 3; Surgeon Pavy, June 6; Sergt. Gard-His remains were at once sent home, arriving in Longetter His remains were at once sent home, arriving in Lancaster August 13th. On the arrival of the train the remains were removed to the

family residence in Glennevis, where they remained till the 15th instant. they The remains were encased in a richly-draped casket and suitable trimmings, the work of the good Nuns of Colorado. The floral offerings were numerous. The deceased won the respect of all who had the pleasure of knowing him, as was fully testified by the large congregation, composed of different creeds, which filled the church of St. Margaret's at an early hour on Friday morning The business men and farmers of the surrounding country closed their business until after the funeral was over. The line of carriages in the procession was long and imposing, nearly all the leading men in the county turning out to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. The high regard in which he was held by all was shown by so many coming from Alexandria, St. Raphael, Williamstown, Dalhousie, Lancaster, Caughnawaga and Mountjoy. A testimony of respect not often witnessed was paid by those who, to the number of about seven hundred, of entering their carriages, two and two after the hearse instead walked from the residence to the church. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers, Messrs. Dugald McPhial, Dugald J. McDon ald, John McRae, S. R. McLcod, Duncan McRae and Stephen McIntosh. When the cortegearrived at the church, a grand Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Beaucher. Among those present were Mr. Leclair, father of Reverend Father Leclair, of Montreal, Mr. E. R. A. Kitcher of Caugh nawaga, Peter Tobin, Ronald Macdonald, Mr. William Bathurst of Dalhousie Mills; Hugh Macdonald and Donald Macdonald,

of Alexandria; William McPherson, of Lancaster; Allen McRae, of Williamstown;

only reached his fifty-fourth year. funeral took place at 4 o'clock to the Quebec 1.1.5

THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

Alleged Discrepancies in the Published Statements Leigh Hunt's Defence of Greely-Allegations of Division and Illfeeling Among the Party,

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 .- The Times this morn ing says :-The sailors generally talk freely of the ghastly scene revealed at the desolate samp, but only three or four can speak from actual knowledge of the condition of the dead. In in terviews with Lieut. Greely published yesterday he was reported as saying that Private Henry was shot for stealing; that he was never seen again by his comrades, and it was understood that his body was interred at the foot of the horthwest is doe and procumply carried northwest ice floe, and presumably carried away by the waves. The bones found near the camp, and which the officers of the Bear patched up with the aid of pieces of wood into

A PACKAGE RESEMBLING A HUMAN BODY,

were at first reported as those of Surgeon Pavy, The crews of the vessels, and several officers as well, did not know that Henry's remains were brought back until they saw published Com-mander Schley's report to Secretary Chandler. It is intimated that when the officers of the expedition agreed on an attempt to keep from the public the revolting facts, all the boues found about the camp were put together as those of one man, and it was then decided to report the remains as those of Henry. He was known to be an almost friendless sailor. Dr. Pavy occu-pied a higher rank. That five bodies were washed away after having been buried in an ice floe is a point in Commander Schley's report that is generally discredited.

THE SUMMER TENT

where the survivors were found was on a small mesa nearly a hundred yards from the sea and behind a ridge of rocks, so that the tent was not visible from the shore. The winter camp, where the ice flee was situated, and where the five bodies were reported as buried, was over the ridge of rocks and a hundred yards from the tent, at nearly a right angle to the direct app broach from the sea, and on a small bay The burial place, where ten bodies were reported found, was in the rear of the summer tent, and distant only 30 or 40 yards. Four of the deaths occurred at a time when

THE SURVIVORS WERE MISERABLY WEAK,

the last only four days before the rescue came. Yet, if the report forwarded to Secretary Chandler is to be believed, the survivors, instead of carrying their dead comrades to the little burial place close behind the tent, took them, despite the weak condition they were in, to the ice floe a hundred yards away. The bodies of three others who died in June-Licut. Kislinghury, Private Henry and Private Schneider-were recovered. The bodies of Kislingbury and Schneider were not buried it was admitted. Lieut. Kislingbury died on June 1 before any of the four who died later in the same month. Yet his body was buried close by while the others, if the report is believed, were taken a hundred yards away. The truth is plain. The bodies were not washed away. THE FLESH HAD BEEN EATEN,

and there was not left of the bones of any enough to put together and deliver to friends vithout having the wretched truth come out. When St. John's was reached every correspon-dent, whether on board the ships or local news paper men, reported six bodies in the hold of me vessel and seven in the tank on the other Henry's name was not given. Some of his bones are doubtless in the iron riveted casked bearing his name, as are probably hones of others of the wretched men, unless they were atherwise disposed of. But in Henry's casket the contents are principally pieces of wood.

LEIGH SMITH'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Leigh Smith, the Arctic explorer, says it is strange that the Greely survivors were so weak and prostrated if they lived on human flesh. Personally he would rather die than eat human flesh. If men under him were reduced to such straits as wero the Greely party he would not sanction the drawing of lots to see who should die that the rest might have food but if men liked to cat bodies of their comrade who had died, he would not interfere.

AN UNPLEASANT SURMISE. ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 15 .-- Drs. Buckley and Mandeville made a sworn statement of facts disclosed by the exhumation of Kislingbury' body The excitement hereabout is unabated It is said Private Ellis' remains will be exhumed at Clyde. W. H. Kislingbury, brother of the deceased, outlined a condition of things which would lead to the belief that the Greely expedition was divided into two parties, and that one perished because the other had gained posses sion by force of the food supply. In this ostracised party were Lieut. Kislingbury and Dr. Pavy. The condition of Lieut. Kis-lingbury's body shows that he died of starvation at the time the others some food supply. There was absolutely nothing on the stomach; yet it is reported he had helped to kill a polar bear three days before he died. Kislingbury takes a gloomy view. He thinks there was a struggle among the starving desperate men, and that the strongest, by vir tue of authority and possession of the little food on hand, survived. Lieut. Kislingbury, it seems, was under the ban of Greely's displeasure from the beginning.

IMR. O'HART'S NEW BOOK.

O'HART'S "IRISH LANDED GENTRY WHEN CROMWELL CAME TO IRELAND," & COMpanion volume to his "Irish Pedigrees," same price. Just published, demy Svo. Fancy cloth, about 800 pages.

Contents : Preface. Dedication to the illustrious Lady Herbert of Lea, including causes which led to the war in Ireland in 1644 and the Proclamaticn by the Supreme Council of the Confeder

Catholics in June, 1643. The Regicides King Charles 1. Summary of the Comnonwealth. Records in Ireland. Forfeiting Froprictors in Ireland under the Cromwellian Settlement. Inrolments of the De crees of Innocents under the Commonwealth Lule in Ireland. Persons Transplanted in Ireland in 1653 and 1654. Inrolments of the Connaught Certificates to the persons Transplanted. The "Forty-nine" Officers in Ireland. Soldiers of the Commonwealth in Ireland. Restorees, Grantees, and Nominees of Charles II. in Ireland. Commission of Grace. Abstract of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. Names of Persons in the Grants under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. Books of "Survey and Distribution" in Ireland. Irishmen who served in the Spanish Netherlands. The Irish Parliament of King James II., A.D. 1689. King James' General and Field Officers in Ireland in 1690. Forfeiting Proprietors in Ireland under the Williamite Conliscations. Grantees of Estates and Purchasers of Estates then Forfeited in Ircland. Sketch of the Irish Brigades in Foreign Coun-trues. The "Wild Geese." Descendants of the "Wild Geese." The Irish Brigades in the Service of France. The Irish Brigades in the Service of America. The Legislative Power in Ireland in 1797. Parliamentary Constituencies in Ireland at the Period of the Union. Foreign Religious Foundations by Irishmen. A General Index ; and a very elaborate Index of Sirnames, including perhaps, every Sirname in Ireland since the English Invasion. The nature of the elaborate works with

which Mr. John O' Hart has enriched the genealogical literature of Ireland is now too well known to require explanation or comment, His volumes of "Irish Pedigrees" contain a vast amount of information which it must have cost him an unusual amount of time, patience, and labor to collect, and which future workers in the field of Irish history, whether local or national, must find excerd ingly useful. * * His latest work will add to his regutation as one of the most industrious historical compilers which this or any other country has produced. It is en-titled "The Irish and Anglo-Irish Landed Gentry when Crommell came to Ireland"; but this description of it would give a most inadequate notion of its contents. Besides more than 257 genealogies additional to those which are to be found in the "Irish Pedigrees," we have here lists of names and other documents of the highest importance in reference to the war of 1641, the doings in freland after the Restoration, the struggle of 1689, the Williamite confiscations, the achievements of the Irish in France and in the Spanish Netherlands, the Irish Brigade in the American Civil War, and the Irish Legislature at the period of the Union. It would be impossible in the space at our disposal adequately to describe or even to mention all those lists and documents, but we may briefly say that in one sense they are the most vivid accounts that can be given of the memorable events to which they relate. We talk vaguely of the men who waxed fat on the contiscations of Irish land, of the hundreds and thousands of Irish Catholics who were reduced to utter penary by those confiscations, of the Irish soldiers who served in the Low Countries, in France and in America. of the Irish Parliament of James the Second. and of the later Irish Parliament which sold the country's birthright for a mess of pottage; but here in Mr. O' Hart's puges are supplied the names of those men, and there are four of them which will not, as the names of their ancestors, have a special interest for the present generation of Irish readers. Here we see how it is that so many Frenchmen and Spaniards now bear Celtic names; how Saxon names are more prevalent in some parts of Ireland than in others ; how men the stem of whose family is to be traced to some fertile spot in Leinster or the midlands are found on the bleak and sterile hillsides of the West. All Mr. O'Hart's information is interesting ; but we venture to think that the calulogues which have reference to the Cromwellian transplantations and the Williamite confiscations will be read with the greatest avidity by most persons. The list of the members of the Irish Parliaments of 1689 and of 1797 will also be scanned with peculiar attention. Mr. O'Hart, as we have intimated, abstains for the most part from commenting on his own extracts from the records of the past ; but we are glad to be able to add that in his dedication to Lady Herbert of Lea, if he does not himself explain the circumstances which led to the war of 1641 and the subsequent diabolical proceedings in Ireland about which his pages are so largely concerned, he lets others tell the story, not, indeed, in detail, but, for his purposes at least, in quite sufficient detail. The extracts he gives from well known Catholic and Protestant writers-Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, Mr. Walpole, Major Wood-Martin, Mr. J. T. Gilbert, and the Rev. Denis Murphy, S. J.—and various offi-cial documents of the period of 1641 which he sets forth at length, set at rest all doubts on the points mentioned. On the whole, we repeat that his latest compilation is a very nsoful addition to our historical literature, and we can only hope that it will bring him not morely renown, but substantial pecuniary

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Gen. Gonrko was shot at near Warsaw, on Saturdav.

Japan is to have a national assembly and a house of peers.

St. Louis is infested with lottery swindlers and policy shops.

A schooner has been seized at Little Glace Bay for smuggling.

The Latin Monetary Conference meets in -Paris on October 25th.

Liszt, the pianist, has become blind, the result of over-indulgence.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Tonquin credit vote.

The Mousscau-Mercier commission reopens at Quebec on the 25th inst.

In Paris it is not thought Patti will be successful in her suit for divorce.

There were 44 deaths from yellow fever at Havana during the past week.

The Mayor of New York has vetoed the Broadway street railway measure.

Judgment has been rendered by the Privy Council in the boundary dispute.

Judgment in the Patti divorce suit has been postponed until after vacation.

The headquarters of the U.S. Irish league will be established at Lincoln, Neb.

The Belgian liberals are organizing opposition to the government's education bill. All reports indicate that the Labrabor fish-

ery is almost a complete failure this year. Mr. Langelier's return to the House of

Commons for Megantic is to be contested. Pittsburg was visited by a violent and destructive thunder storm on Saturday night. The flagship Northampton leaves Halifax

on the 28th inst., to visit Newport, Rhode Island. "Col." Clibbern of the Salvation Army,

has been expelled from Neufchatel, Switzerland. The wheat crop in Ontario is estimated at

over ten million bushels over that of last year.

Stanley declares that the Congo will soon be recognized as a free state by the whole world.

The Quebee press association has decided o have an excursion to the New England states.

A British gunboat has been ordered to llefigoland for the protection of the English tisheries.

The Government engineer has discovered copper on some land at St. Sophie, County of Megantic.

Mary Lightizer, who died at Halifax on Thursday, is believed to have been about 112 years of age.

A circulation war between the Hamilton papers has resulted in the Spectator suing the Times for libel.

Owing to the dullness in the cotton trade Oldham, Eng., factories are working only four days a week.

France is reported to have offered to reduce the indemnity asked from China in return for other concessions.

A number of Grand Trunk conductors have been suspended at Toronto on account of sus pected crookedness.

It is thought Ferry would give up the French claims in Newfoundland in retarn for the Leeward Islands.

At Drombovitz, Russia, the mob attacked the Jews, plundering their dwellings and killing seven persons.

The New York bricklayers say the strike for nine hours is virtually ended, and that they have won the fight.

The SS. Assyrian Monarch arrived at New York on Saturday with 124 thoroughbred Normandy stallions and mares.

The Western Union Telegraph Company was fined \$250 at Chicago on Saturday for stretching wires on poles in the streets.

Judge Caron has intimated his in tion of giving judgment in the Levis contested election case the week after next. The British ambassador basassured Turkey that Lord Northbrook's mission does not indicate a change in England's Egyptian policy. J. T. Thompson secretary-treasurer of the Parkdale, Ont., School Board, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating a sum of \$2,000. Lord Granvil'ie sont Bismark assurances that England is friendly towards German development and colonial enterprise in Southern Africa. At Dover, N. H., the torrid wave yesterday caused a general suspension of outdoor work. The mercury reached 100 at 11 o'clock. Several people vere prostrated. Three deaths have been caused at St. Petersburg by blood poisoning, induced by the stings of flies which had been feeding on cattle infracted with rinderpest.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis factory______48 tf

CATHOLIC NEWS.

His Lordship Mgr. Wadhams, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N.Y., will shortly dedicate the new churches in the three French parishes of his diocese.

The Rev. Father A. Legare, Curé of Ste. Croix, has been appointed Curé of Beauport, in place of Rev. Father Tremblay, who has resigned.

His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has appointed Rev. J. A. Desrosiers, assistant priest for the parish of the Sacred Heart and Rev. J. L. Tellier Lafortime Chaplein of the Sisters of Ste. Anne, at Lachine.

His Lordship Mgr. Lafleche held an Ordination Service at Ste Ursule, County of Mas-kinonge, when the following gentlemen re-ceived holy, orders :-- Priesthood -- Mr. A. Beliveau and Mr. Chas. Caron, S.P.; Subdeaconship-Mr. Isidore Beland.

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

CHOLERA AS A TEMPERANCE AD-VOCATE.

One curious effect of the cholera scare in France has been a marked diminution of drunkenness in Paris. During the month of June the average number of persons daily taken up by the police for being "drunk and incapable" was 170. On the 1st of July it declined to 104, and on the 12th it had fallen as low as 24-the smallest number on record since the police regulations on the subject of street drunkenness has come into force. The day of the national fète 200 such cases were reported; but the number was 500 in 1883. The same cause has contributed to keep the theatres emptier for some time past than has been the case for years. The Theatre Français, which is fairly well attended even in the height of summer, has played to such poor houses of late that the receipts sometimes did not amount to "four figures "-that is, were less than 1,000 francs-a thing unprecedented during the last twenty-five years. One house took only 63 france the other evening, not sufficient to pay the door openers and atten-

VANDALISM.

dants.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 17.-The Kennebec Journal. says :- "Much feeling has been ex-cited in this community by an event of an ex-traordinary character. In a well known cemetraordinary character. In a well known center tary lot of the Stanwood family the infant of Mr. and Mrs. Blaine lies buried. The child died in July, 1854, and its resting place was marked by a beautiful memorial in marble, marked by a beautiful memorial in marble, erected in 1855, on which the dates of the birth and death were plainly inscribed in rused let-ters. About two weaks ago it was discovered that the date of the child's birth had been care-Serveral and Art. Unas Carco, S.F.; Sub-data strained of the bind strained strained of the bind strained straine strained strained strained strained strained straine strained

Rev. Father Bencher and Rev. Mr. McKinin. minister of the Church of Scotland, Mountjoy, P. Oude and Norman Macdonald. The sing-ing was excellent. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession reformed and marched down the centre aisle, preceded by the officiating priest and singers chanting the Miserere. Arriving at the outside en-trance of the church the congrega-tion filed in double line, allowing the coffin and pall bearers to pass between. The procession slowly wended its way to the cometery, where all that was mortal of he who once filled a home with joy and gladness was consigned to the silent tomb, there to await the general resurrection. Peace be to his ashes. A. F.

The obsequies of the late Madame Hudon took place at the Notre Dame Parish Church yesterday morning. The lever du corps was perormed by Rev. Father Colin, superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, after which Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father H. Hudon, S.J., son of the deceased lady, assisted by another son a Mrs. Hudon, who is also a member of the bociety of Jesus, as deacon, and Rev. Father Dazé, O.M.I., as sub-deacon. A large num-ber of the clergy occupied seats in the sancthary, amongst whom were Very Rev. Canon Leblane, and the Rev. Father Turgeon, rector of Ste. Mary's Col-lege. There was also a number of Nuns and orphan children present, to whom the deceased lady was always deeply attached, as well as a large congregation, which testilied in a marked manner to the high esteem in which deceased was held by all classes. The sacred edifice was decorated ject. in first-class mourning draperies, which pro-duced a solemn effect, and afforded a great contrast to its ordinary decorations.

The full choir under the direction of the Rev. Father Desrochers, rendered the Harmonized Requiem Mass with the usual good effect, adding much to the solemnity of the service. After the service was over the funeral cortege, which was a very large one, reformed and wended its way slowly to the Cote des Neiges cemetery, where the re-mains of the deceased lady were laid in their last resting place.

By the death of Mr. S. R. Evans, a respected hardware merchant, another old resident of the city is removed from our midst Mr. Evans had been in business here for about forty years, and was generally esteemed for his integrity and many excellent qualities. The cause of his death was a fit of apoplexy, with which he was seized on Sunday iternoon. At the time of the sad occurrence Mrs. Evans and the daughters of the deceased

GEN. HAZEN INTERVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—It has been decided not to exhume the body of Sergt. Cross of the Greely expedition. The widow and mother ob-jected and the brother yielded. Gen. Hazen again said to-day that he had no officia knowledge that there had been cannibal-ism among the members of the Greely party. While the condition of Kislingbury's remains might indicate that such was the case he had heard nothing from Greely or any of the survivors that would lead him to believe it was He did not doubt there were bickerings and so. He did not doubt there were bickerings and differences among the members of the party, but he would not believe they lad to violence or extrome measures of any kind except in Henry's case. It is said there are no records at the war or navy department, bearing on the sub-

CHIEF ENGINEER MELVILLE.

of the relief ship Thetis, said this afternoon that he was sorry Kislingbury's remains were dug up., His relatives might have known, after what had been said and written of late, that they would find a mutilated body. Greely and his companions could not have lived as how as they did when they to the lived as long as they did unless they ate the flesh of the men that had died. It was only natural that they should do this. They did not natural that they should do this. They did not kill their companions in order to eat them; they only at them after they were dead. Mel-ville said it was not just to make a comparison between the De Long and Greely parties. De Long and his men froze and starved to death in a few days, while these poor wretches had to go through slow starvation. The talk about sailors finding pieces of flash lying around the camp was all bosh. Melville stated that the officers of the relief vessels had received no orders to of the relief vessels had received no orders to keep their mouths shut. They had followed their own counsel and judgment in the matter.

÷ FRANCHISE BILL DEMONSTRATION

ABERDEEN, Aug. 16 .- A great reform demon

profit as well. Every man of Irish birth or descent should have a copy of this great work, which is pub-lished for the author by H. M. Gill & Son Dublin. Price, 12s 6d, or post pree to Canad a or the United States for 13s 6d sterling. It may also be had direct from the author by en closing post office order or check for the amount, addressed : John O'Hart, Rings and Dublin, Iroland.

FALL GOODS.

We beg to notify the public that we have just received our regular importation of Fall Goods, and that every one will find it profit able to purchase early in the season. First our extensive stock and complete assortment will allow any buyer to select goods more satisfactorily and in much less time. All our departments are perfect and without leaving the store families can find all lines of goods they may require, either in clothing, under wear, house-furnishing, bedding, &c. &c. All our goods are imported direct from Eu

rope, and retailed at wholesale prices.

We have a lot of over 1000 doz. of Shirts and Drawers, which we retail at 25c. each.

A Great Problem.

-To ke all the Kidney and Liver

- Medicines.
- -T ake all the Blood purifiers.
- -Take all the Rheumatic remedies. - Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion
- cures.

-Take all the Ague, Fever, and bilious specifics. --Take all the Brain and Nervo force

revivers.

-Take all the Great health restorers. -In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the -bast -Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that -- Hep -Bitters have the best curative qualities. and powers of all -concentrated -In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or -combined -Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood ; my limbs were puffed up and filled with

water. All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters:. have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case ; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty. and suffering for years, caused by a sick fam-