

JOY ALL OVER IRELAND

Effect of the Appointment of Dr. Walsh to the Metropolitan See of Ireland.

DUBLIN, June 24.—Most likely, as I sit down to write these lines, the cable has already flashed to the United States the news of Dr. Walsh's appointment to the Metropolitan See of Dublin. But what the cable will not tell your readers is the deep joy which moves the popular heart in Dublin and its vicinity, as well as throughout the length and breadth of Ireland. It is late in the evening, and already the most Catholic portions of the city are spontaneously illuminated. Beneath our windows, here near St. Stephen's Green, a large body of young men, headed by a band of music playing national airs, has just passed by, and their shouts of triumph ring out on the night air as they halt opposite the workmen's club house.

Dr. Walsh is the man of the people. Born in Dublin, an only son, he was dedicated from his birth, like Samuel the old, to the service of the altar, and has more than realized, so far, by his priestly virtues, his great learning, his administrative ability, and his steady though unobtrusive devotion to the cause of Ireland, the hopes of his pious mother. I am not sure that she is still among the living; but if she be, she now sees her Samuel the chosen and trusted spiritual leader, together with Dr. Croke, of the Irish people in their final struggle for national justice.

While the new Archbishop elect of Dublin is, as usual, busy in his modest apartments at Maynooth, attending to the discharge of his toilsome office, the streets around the official residence in Rutland Square are filled with joyous crowds. Bands fill the air with the sounds of the national music. The houses are illuminated. Men meet and grasp each other's hands in silence, but with a pressure that says they feel a great national victory has been won. But there is more than that in their manifest excitement. They rejoice that the cause of religion has been saved from a great peril, while the cause of national rights has received an immense accession of strength, and that the Irish heart can turn towards Rome with an unflinching love and trust inherited from the past.

Blessings loud and heartfelt are poured on the name of Leo XIII., and in the general sentiment of satisfaction Lord Spencer's defeat and approaching departure are forgotten. From here, too, they tell me, the illuminations at Kingstown and the bonfires blazing on the Wicklow Mountains can be discerned. Doubtless these joy fires are now spreading from hilltop to hilltop all over the land.

The great work which now awaits the new Archbishop of Dublin, a work for which his whole life has fitted him, is the settling and organizing in Ireland university education. He was chiefly instrumental, while President of Maynooth, in securing unity of action among the Irish prelates on the question of intermediate education. The rules adopted by them and communicated to the Catholic colleges and schools of Ireland were drawn up by him or under his inspiration. Carried out, as they have been since, the splendid success yearly achieved at the competitive examinations, intermediary and university, prove how eager and how able the children of the Irish laboring and middle classes are to attain the foremost rank in intellectual excellence.

I have said that the question of university education in Ireland is yet to be settled. A stay of nearly a twelvemonth in the country, and a close study of the condition of things here in Dublin, as well as in the other educational centres, have convinced me that the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869 should have been accompanied, in order to render the measure of justice full and complete, by the disendowment of Trinity College and the other privileged schools throughout Ireland, and the establishment of a common national fund for education, of which Trinity should only have a share proportionate to the work done by it and to the population it represents.

This act of justice and tardy reparation must be accomplished in the near future. There are in the very atmosphere of Trinity College itself rumors now afloat, which may be taken as prophetic of the coming doom. It was remarked that, amid the gay flags hung out on the college walls on the occasion of the late visit made to this pet institution by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the various inscriptions, serious and comic, which the students had placed inside and outside, in the most conspicuous places, was one bearing the words:

MORITURI TE SALUTAMUS.

There is, both among the students themselves and among the numerous and well-paid staff of professors in divinity, a growing conviction, inevitable because founded on reason and justice, that the enormous sum of £50,000 a year so long apportioned to educate the sons of a small and privileged minority of the Irish people, must soon be turned to a more equitable purpose. And this conviction acquires still greater force from the knowledge that the property out of which these revenues spring was, like almost all the property now held by Irish landlords, acquired by ingenuous and unjustifiable confiscations. English and Irish Parliaments treated Irish Catholics, who were worthy to one in 1841, as if they had no rights whatever, not even the right to live in the land of their birth. This same Parliamentary authority must undo the wrong of centuries of spoliation, oppression and degradation.

Let Trinity College have its fair share—a generous share even—of the public revenues set apart for higher education, but let the institutions which educate the majority of the nation be given what has been so long withheld, their just and necessary share of this public fund, so as to place all the youth of Ireland on a perfect footing of equality in all that concerns education, the pursuits and rewards of learning.

Dr. Walsh, it is well known, gave up his place among the Senators of the Royal University because he did not feel that the establishment of what is merely an examining and not a teaching university was, so far as the Catholics were concerned, an equitable or acceptable substitution to the former Queen's University, with its Queen's Colleges in each of the provinces of Ireland. Hence it is that the College of Maynooth has been withdrawn from its connection with the Royal University.

The campaign which must soon begin in the next Parliament both against the Queen's College and the University of Dublin (Trinity College) will result in a just and rational apportionment of the education fund. If on this question, as on others, the Catholic prelates stand together like one man, backed by the increased Parliamentary party, and by a large portion of the Liberal party in England, there can be no doubt of their success. The Archbishop of Dublin is just the man to direct such a campaign. He has the sagacity,

the moderation, the tact, the firmness, and the large-mindedness to make victory sure and to prevent the results of victory from working injustice to any party. It is impossible that the majority of the Irish people should remain satisfied with the present arrangement for the university education of Catholics. The fellowships given by the Royal University to the college in Stephen's Green, under the charge of the Jesuits, is only a crumb falling from the overladen table of the pampered minority. As to the other associated Catholic colleges in Dublin and the provinces, they receive absolutely nothing. They demand, and have a right to demand, that they should be generously aided from the public purse in obtaining the very best professional talent. All the youth of Ireland ambitious of a university training, and aspiring to professional success and eminence, cannot afford to flock to Dublin. It is an imperative necessity that they should, within easy reach of their native counties, have centres for first rate preparatory education. This, it is notorious, they have not. The late investigation into the management and results of the Queen's Colleges demonstrates that they do not give a first rate education—two of them at least; the Catholic youth will not go there. Hence the almost foregone conclusion that these two colleges ought to be done away with; that their revenues should go to the common fund, and that some arrangement must be made which will place Catholic schools of every grade on the same footing with the hitherto exclusive, privileged, and highly-endowed Protestant institutions. A fair field, and no favor!

This question of university reform in Ireland will go hand in hand hereafter with that of home rule. It will be interesting to American readers to know that the two celebrated biologists, Sigerson and Klein, are now fellows of the Royal University of Ireland, and attached as professors to the Catholic University College, Stephen's Green, which also counts on its staff such men as Thomas Arnold and the illustrious mathematician Casey. The Jesuits are making a glorious fight of it. But there is anything but a successful pecuniary war. Still they go on with their noble work.

The change is coming, however, for them, for Maynooth, for so many other ill-supported and struggling institutions, whose pupils bear away the highest honors from the intermediary and the Royal University Boards. The consecration of Dr. Walsh as Metropolitan of Dublin will also be consecration of their high purpose and hopes.

But this will not be the only service he will be called upon to render to his country. More than any other man, his controversy with the Duke of Leinster on the land question, and his forcing, by a test case, the Duke to repeal the odious contracts known as the "Leinster leases," gave a great impulse to the beneficial operation of the Land Act. He is one who knows how to plead and to win any cause, without losing a friend or making an enemy. He is in his forty-fourth year, with a long career before him, which eminent piety, patriotism and ability promise to make the most glorious record of any Archbishop of Dublin.—REV. BERNARD O'KEEFE, D.D., in the N.Y. Sun.

WEBER PIANOS continue to hold the leading place with people of wealth and musical taste in the United States, and they have always had the unquestioned endorsement of the leading artists of that country, their tones being sweeter, fuller and more melodious than those of any other piano in America. They are used by all great singers to sustain and accompany the voice, both in concert and private practice, and their strength and power of standing in tune have always been remarkable. Their price is very little higher than that asked for inferior instruments, while the pleasure of performing on a genuine Weber piano is not easily overrated.

Full descriptive catalogues with pictures and price lists of these and all the fine pianos for which the N. Y. Piano Company are agents, can be had on application personally or by mail to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 and 230 St. James street, Montreal.

A PARISIAN SENSATION.

A LIST OF ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD BEATS MADE PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent telegraphs the following: M. Wolff, the world renowned cut-throat, has created a sensation in his quality as president of the syndicate of dressmakers. He has addressed the following circular to all the members of the syndicate:—"For the sake of common protection it is decided that a list shall be printed of all the male and female customers who by malice aforethought or by force majeure have abused the confidence of dressmakers." This list of suspicion contains three categories. Category A includes all serious and French foreign customers utterly unreliable. Category B includes all who out of pure vanity order dresses that they are unable to pay for. Category C includes those who, in spite of solid fortunes, tease and worry dressmakers by never paying their bills until compelled to do so by the costly machinery of the law. The document is signed "Worth." To this autocratic decree of the king of the dress makers is appended a list of nearly two thousand names—prima donnas, actresses, princesses, duchesses, and *horizontales de grande et petite marque*. Before each name is prefixed the letter A, B, or C. Category A is the smallest. Category B—those whose vanity has seduced into ordering costly garments that they can afford—contains 1,200 names, at least 700 of which are well known members of the famous *ton* Paris of fashion and beauty. Category C—those who can pay, but will not pay—includes many of the most prominent names in Europe. In this category there are twenty-one princesses, nine duchesses, seventy-three countesses, eleven actresses and forty shining lights of the demi-monde who possess hotels of their own. Owing to the indiscretions of some of the minor dressmakers this edict of the great fashion king has become an open secret in all the Parisian clubs and salons. The list of suspicion has already caused the most terrible domestic complications, and promises at the expiration of the summer holidays to make the law courts the place of ultra fashionable rendezvous.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly or so structurally as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of "choking cold." In such cases use Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

The distance from New York to London is 3,855 miles.

SKILLFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation performed by Professor Bilroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed.

The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food on the contrary, appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind full of chills and shivers, and sometimes sinking into a sort of morbid position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient sinks into a morbid condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed a terrible one, it does not seem to be as common as is generally supposed. Of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and druggists, and endorsed throughout the world, and by the British Government, J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 24th, 1884.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit derived from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, William Beant.

Dear Sir,—I find the effect of Seigel's Syrup steadily 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, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. J. J. White, Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They are costiveness. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1884.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicine possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has 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 people were beginning to breakfast, dine and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the sales take on so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker To A. J. White, Esq. Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1884.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many remedies in vain, I resolved to determine to try it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain peas that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. Truly said, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir, Yours gratefully, (Signed) J. Carey B. Berry, A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary, Hensingham, Whitthaven, Oct. 16, 1884.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was induced 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, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot, A. J. White, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal.

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

A duel with swords was fought by Ducland, a Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Rulhiere, a journalist connected with a Bonapartist paper, in Paris Tuesday. Rulhiere was seriously wounded.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India "missionary" the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Disorders connected with the Blood, he has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing with stamp, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. A. NORTON, 149 Plover's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 cew

At a late meeting of a microscopical society in London was shown a section of a Sheffield saw grinder's lung, the irritation from the steel dust inhaled having gradually obliterated the lung structure and rendered it perfectly useless for breathing purposes. Sections of lungs showing carbon deposit from London smoke were also exhibited.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm, writes: "After taking a box of Bickel's Nephrop & Lymphatic Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine known.

A thunderbolt which struck a large mass of lead in a furnace in a lofty situation in Paris last month caused the lead utterly to disappear, so that absolutely no trace of it remained after the shock.

A LONDON SENSATION.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS—THE UNWITTING SIDE OF LIFE—RESULT OF LONG INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, July 7.—As hinted some time ago, an extraordinary revelation has just burst upon us through the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This paper created a sensation on Saturday by quietly (a frank warning to our readers) saying that as the criminal law amendment to the bill to increase the age for the protection of children seemed likely not to pass, it had determined to lay the case before the public. The bill referred to is one increasing the age at which a female can become a consenting party to unlawful cohabitation. It warned its readers who wished "not to live in the false heaven of purity not to read the *Pall Mall Gazette* for three days. To-day it prints five pages on the subject, entitled:—"The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." An editorial, entitled "We Do You Be of Hope," says: "If Chivalry is extinct, and Christianity effete, there is still an enthusiasm to which we may, with confidence, appeal, namely: The combined forces of Democracy and Science."

I have just had a long interview with Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. His investigation began months ago. All was conducted by means of his staff, with one outsider, the total expense being over £5,000. He said: "I have oscillated for months between 'chivalry' and 'science.' The tale he tells is far too horrible for me to repeat, but I can state my firm conviction, saying that all that has been done is absolutely sincere with a worthy aim, and to the knowledge of persons whose names are a world wide guarantee."

Mr. Stead fully all the harm I shall do," said Mr. Stead, "but the certain good will be immeasurably greater. We shall pierce the veil, but after what we have gone through none of us will ever be the same men again."

Mr. Stead authorizes me to say that he gives his personal word as a voucher (the absolute accuracy of the whole revelation). The case, he said, is much misunderstood. After recusing assurance that information given will not be made use of for criminal proceedings, he is prepared to give names, dates and profits to either the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Samuel Morley, M.P., the Earl of Dalhousie, or Howard Vincent, as representing the English Church, the Catholics, philanthropy and nonconformity.

Mr. Stead says: "I will go to prison many times, if subpoenaed, before publishing the names of people who have given us the details. I am an investigator, not an informer; but all the same I have my hand on a veritable modern Minotaur, who lives in Piccadilly."

As regards the details of these articles, of which five or six each will appear in the next three days, I know you will prefer I should simply state that they are filled with horrors positively indescribable. The articles are classified as follows: 1. Sale, purchase and violation of child; 2. Procurement of virgins; 3. Entrapping and ruin of women; 4. International slave trade in girls; 5. Art cities and brutalities.

"The significant thing in," said Mr. Stead, "that there has not been the slightest interference by the police, in all the crimes which we pretended to commit. The only time they stepped up was when we tried to rescue one of the victims, 'his disclosure has created a sensation throughout the country. I can only repeat my belief in the accuracy of the facts and the worthiness of the motives. Certainly, nobody lately need have been ignorant of the existence of a awful underworld of London life. Mr. Stead says he does not fear prosecution unless somebody else reveals names."

LONDON, July 9.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon publishes a letter in this afternoon's *Pall Mall Gazette* approving of the exposure of the secret vice of the art carate of London. The letter is remarkable in many respects, and the following are some of its expressions:—"I feel bowed down with shame and indignation. This is loathsome business, but even sewers must be cleaned. I pray that good may come from this horrible exposure, which incidentally must do harm, but whose great drift must result in lasting benefit. I don't think our churches have failed, for they have kept a pure remnant alive in the land; I believe that many are unaware of these darghills reeking under their nostrils. I thank all co-operators in your brave warfare; spare not villains even though wearing stars and garters. We need a vigilance committee, a moral police to suppress this infamy. Let the light in without stint." The police have been ordered to suppress the street sales of those issues of the *Pall Mall Gazette* which contain the articles on the secret vice of London. All news-vendors found selling the issues in the streets are being arrested. Six vendors, who were taken custody this morning, were arraigned this afternoon in the Mansion House Police Court and remanded for a week, bail being allowed.

LONDON, July 10.—The intense excitement of the past two days has been increased by the third instalment of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sensation, which appears to-day. The subject of to-day's exposure is the trade in children, far below the age of puberty, who are systematically bought and sold for immoral purposes. There are five pages of horrors almost incredible in their cruel lust; but every transaction is so clearly described that the guilty parties could be located within twenty-four hours by a detective of the most ordinary intelligence. Every possible clue is given except the names of the principals. The editorial article which accompanies this dose is short, but is more aggressive than any other that has been printed since the exposures began. The editor not only defines but invites prosecution; but he warns inquiring prosecutors that many names will necessarily be revealed during the trial of any cases brought against him. Some men, he says, will be spared until the last on account of their honest wives and the worthy sons and daughters of whom they are unworthy fathers. If such men choose to lead the attack they will be sheltered behind the petticoats of women whom they know they are unworthy to touch. The only persons who have thus far come within the clutches of the law on account of this sensation are a few newshy. The cumbersome machinery of the Home Office for the suppression of a newspaper cannot be lightly put in operation, but any inspector can order the arrest of persons selling what he deems an obscene publication. Hence it happens that while the *Pall Mall Gazette's* presses are running night and day and the papers are being sold by the truck load for circulation throughout the three kingdoms, ten news-vendors have been arrested on the charge of selling indecent prints. The prisoners were taken before Lord Mayor Fowler, and were promptly released or remanded on nominal bail. The Lord Mayor expressed the opinion that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was actuated by the highest motives. He said that if a crime had been committed in pointing out a nest of crimes, the publishers should first be dealt with, after which it would be time enough to prosecute the men and boys who had bought and sold the paper in the ordinary course of trade.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Vegetable Tonic with Electric Suppuration Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of vitality and strength, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other disorders. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred in using the tonic, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Volant, Box Co., Marshall, Mich.

TWICE SHIPWRECKED.

ROUGH EXPERIENCE OF THE CREW OF THE BRIG EMILY RAYMOND.

HALIFAX, July 9.—Captain Coadie and crew of the abandoned brig Emily Raymond of St. John, N.B., arrived from Newfoundland to-day. Captain Coadie tells a thrilling story of being twice shipwrecked within a fortnight. The Emily Raymond was from Greenock for Sydney, C.B. On the 7th June she encountered a terrific gale, which continued until the vessel was a total wreck. At midnight on June 10th the wind blew a perfect hurricane and the sea running mountains high swept over the vessel; the topmasts, yards and masts came down in one general wreck, smashing the rails, stanchions and boats. By night there was not a sail left, the water tanks, hatchets and parts of the bulwarks were gone, the cargo had shifted, the cabin forecabin and galley were full of water and the ship was completely at the mercy of the sea. Three out of a crew of seven were disabled, and all hands had given up hope. The crew were subsisting on hard tack and water, and there was only ten gallons of water left. In this condition they remained for two days, when the Norwegian bark Krithof, of Tonsberg, hove in sight, and finally succeeded in taking off the Raymond's crew. The Fifth-ship was bound to Quebec in ballast. Fifteen days after rescuing the Raymond's crew she ran ashore at Cape Ballard, Newfoundland, during a dense fog and, to become a total wreck, but both crews were saved after great exposure and danger.

A FEARFUL DRAUGHT.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 8.—At a family dinner in Nott county on Wednesday, which was attended by a dozen relatives of the Baker family, wine was served from a bottle which had recently contained liniment. All partook of the wine and in a few minutes the entire party were seized with a terrible illness; their eyeballs swelled to an abnormal degree, great drops of froth issued from their mouths and nearly tore off their clothing in their agony. Physicians were summoned, but one of the victims died before aid could be rendered; another will die. Five others were rescued by heroic treatment.

THE MANITOBA EXEMPTION ACT.

The deputation appointed by the Board of Trade to go to Ottawa to see the Prime Minister in the matter of the recently passed Exemption Bill of the Manitoba Legislature will not, it is thought, be able to see him before tomorrow. This extraordinary meaning has been made retrospective, a step most unusual and in fact unpopular in legislation. In conversation with the Hon. W. Macdougall, C.B., who is one of the framers of this constitution, and is thoroughly conversant with the intentions of the British North America Act, a representative of the Post learned that in the opinion of that gentleman, there was no need for merchants to trouble themselves about the matter at all. The so-called act was in itself null and void, and was no more than waste paper, because it dealt with pretended to deal with matters which are not connected with trade and commerce, and these are expressly reserved by the B.N.A. act for the Dominion Parliament, which alone can deal with them. The Manitoba Act is, therefore, *ultra vires*, which renders its provisions nugatory. But even if this was not the case, its provisions are so extraordinary that it could never become law, and no court of equity or law would sustain its provisions.

WEBER PIANOS.

A number of those beautiful instruments in various styles are now on sale at the New York Piano Co.'s stores, St. James street. Weber pianos continue to hold the lead of all others among people of wealth and musical taste in the United States. They have the unqualified endorsement of all the artists, including Her Majesty and the Italian Opera Companies. Among those recently received at the agency are several lovely toned cabinet pianos in rich rosewood cases, to which the agents invite special attention. Full pictorial catalogues of these and all their fine stock of pianos and organs, with price list, can be had on applying personally or by postal card to 228 St. James street, Montreal. New York Piano Co.

The N. Y. Piano Co. have also a large and very fine stock of second-hand pianos and organs, all in good order, consisting of the pianos of Weber, Steinway, Chickering, Vose, Hall and other American makers of high reputation which they sell cheap for cash or on instalments. Send for catalogues to the above firm, 228 St. James street.

Rattlesnakes have two hinged teeth, or fangs, which they project outward in attack, which action forces a poisonous liquid contained in small sacs at the root of the teeth. The bite of common water, garter, and milk snakes is not poisonous, and black snakes do not bite, but squeeze the life from their prey, as does the anaconda.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

President McCosh, of the Princeton College, has been making a statistical study of the relations of football and baseball to scholarship. He finds that of the twenty-seven men who are prominent members of teams and nines, not one stands first in the six academic grades, only two in the second, and that twenty-two fall in the lower half of their class.

PRETTY AS A PICTURE. Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dye, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10c each. A child can use with perfect success. Get at once at your druggist. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* states that he knows from personal observation of the seventeen-year locusts having appeared in the southern part of Massachusetts in 1818, 1835, 1852 and 1869. In 1818 they were very numerous; in 1835 they were less so; in 1852 still less, and in 1869 they were quite scattering in comparison with 1818.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre and vitality. Dr. A. H. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, endorses it, and all who give it a fair trial unite in grateful testimony to its many virtues.

At the present rate of decrease the Maori race of New Zealand will have disappeared by the year 2000, A.D., or thereabouts. The natives numbered over one hundred thousand in Captain Cook's day. Now there are not forty-five thousand of them in all.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose.

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester Guardian, June 20th, 1885, says:

"At one of the 'Windows' Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!! There was an interesting group."

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so Paralyzed!! That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomotor Ataxia" (A paralytic disease of nerve fibres rarely ever cured, and was for several years barely able to get about.

And for the last five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was visited into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am now "a drowsy," "F" anything in the shape of patient Medicine?

And made many objections to my dear wife, constantly urging us to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her

Consented!! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 31. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my sun companions, "I was sure I could

"Walk!"

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house, I am gaining strength each day, and can walk as safe with out any

"Stick!" Or Support. I am now in my own home, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the Manchester

"Hospital Extension" For nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, JOHN BLACKMAN. MANCHESTER (ENGL.), Dec. 24, 1883. Two years take away perfectly well.

"X"one genuine without a touch of green hair as the white hair. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hop" in their name.

UNITED STATES CROP.

IMPROVEMENT IN FALL WHEAT CONDITION—LARGE CORN AREA.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The June report of the Agricultural Department issued to-day, says the month has been favorable to the development of winter wheat, and a slight improvement is indicated, which advances the general average between two and three points, or from 62 to nearly 65. The winter wheat region, which does not include the territories, now prunes about 215,000,000. The condition of spring wheat continues higher, though the average has been reduced slightly. Indications now point to a crop of about 148,000,000. The immense corn area of last year has apparently been increased 6 percent, or at least four million acres, making an aggregate of 74,000,000 acres. The condition is higher than in any year since 1880, except last. It averages 91, against 89 in 1884. The average of winter rye has increased from 83 to 87 since the 1st June. The general average for oats is 97, in place of 93 last year. Barley averages 92; tobacco 66. Cotton made material improvement in June, the average condition having increased from 22 to 26.

TEXAS, N.Y., July 10.—Indications are that in this portion of the State the harvest will be only a half crop. The prospects for Vermont's yield are equally unfavorable, and it is estimated the crop will not be more than \$12,000 tons, the lightest in ten years. The crop has been greatly affected by winter killing, the drought that prevailed since June and the destructive work of grubs and much damage done by the army of locusts. The supply of old hay in Vermont is much less than at this time last year. In many counties the pastures are burned brown.

THE WIND ON A FROLIC.

A HEAVY STORM GENERAL THROUGHOUT THE STATES—MUCH DAMAGE.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 10.—A violent wind storm last evening destroyed ten or twelve tobacco sheds in and near East Hartford, chiefly in the village of Burnside. Many large trees were blown down, and the crops were damaged. New York, July 10.—Reports of damage by heavy winds and lightning yesterday have been received from various points. At Monticello, Minn., a house was struck by a cyclone and nothing left to tell where it stood. At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., seven persons were struck by lightning. At Scranton, Pa., and Carbonate several houses were blown down and much damage done. At Allegan