majesty's private sentiments on such subjects. In fact, he fell into the general error—he fancied her more tenacious of her spiritual than her temporal rights and privileges, and that to slight her as the supreme spiritual head of Christ's church, would be to wound her in the tenderest point. Disappointed in his hoper, and angry with himself for committing such a blunder, he was about to leave the presence, and reserve the renewal of his petition for another and more propitious ocossion, when a thought occurred to him by which he might yet redeem his mistake, and he resolved to take immediate advantage of

icalousy, he said, moving back towards the instance of this in Sicily, when, on the occadoor-

"And am I to hope that no interference shall prevail on your gracious majesty to refare me a hearing on this matter on a future

"Interference! what mean ye by that sir? Who dares interfere between us and our wishes? Thou choosest an uncourtly expression, Sir Thomas; and, wert thou of better birth, we should not pardon thee so readily."

"I am your majesty's slave and servant." replied Plimpton deprecatingly, "and beg your grace to overlook the indiscretion." "And pray from what quarter, sir dost fear this interference?"

From none, madam, since it pleaseth your majesty so to rebuke the mention of it." "We desire a plainer answer, Master Plimpton; speak."

"It occurred to me, the noble Earl of Leicester might prejudice your majesty against "The Earl of Leicester! What knoweth he

of thy suit !" "Nothing, please your majesty, so far as I can learn."

"What, man! thou art wandering. Hath he seen the maiden?" "So report hath it; but I beseach your

majesty to dismiss me without further quertion, for I would fain have nothing to say that might in any wise lessen your grace's regard for the noble earl."

" O, be patient, and bear with us a little, good sir; we are but a queen," darting a side look at Plimpton, and assuming that quiet, drawling tone which she often did when her anger was at its highest.

"And now, what doth report say? M. Nothing to the maiden'a disoredit, ma-

"Verily, thou art deaf as well as dumb. We have just asked thes what report saith of this Alice Wentworth. Know ye not we have means at hand to improve both thy hearing and speech? Wouldst like the applica-"I do entreat your majesty to bear with

me; but report saith little more than she is passing handsome, and fit enough to wear the coronet of a countess." "Humph! But of my lord of Leicester-

what of him?" "Merely that his lordship, on receiving

"Where?" interrupted the queen.

"At Upton, in Worcestshire, during your grace's last progress."
"Well."

"- on receiving her at his rooms, was much pleased with her beauty and extreme simplicity, and, after a private audience ef an hour or so, dismissed her with many tokens of regard, and a promise, moreover, that no harm should befall her father. Pardon, most gracious and right royal madam, for troubling your grace with this foolieh story; but I dreaded his lordship's goodness of heart might have led him to interpose between your majesty and the implous violators of your majesty's sacred laws."

And he promised that no harm should befall her recusant father," muttered Elizabeth, the Roman power, the Popes offered the most scratching the tablecloth with the nail of her scratching the tablecloth with the nail of her strenuous opposition to the formidable inve-middle finger, while a flush of crimson rose sions of the barbarians; and that more than and overspread her face.

gone too far.

"Didst say the was handsome?" inquired Elizabeth, still scratching the table, but without changing her tone.

"So she seemed to me, your grace, though a poor judge in such matters. But I have trespassed too long on your majesty's condescension, and most humbly ask leave to withdraw, beseeching your gracious majesty to reconsider my dutiful and loyal request."

Plimpton knelf, and taking the end of the queen's shawl that lay on the ground, bent to kiss it in token of his humble gratitude. But Elizabeth suddenly pushed back her chair, and snapped the shawl from his fingers ere his lips had touched it.

"'Sdeath, man!" she cried; would ex-pose our person to the cold in mouthing our garment thus? Away! Such hands as thine are not made to touch the royal dress. Away, man, and leave us! We dispense thee from this ceremony

The tall visitor left the presence, fully confident his words would not soon be for-

Not was he mistaken: for the fifth morning after brought him a warrant of search for all recusants, massmongers, harborers of Popish priests, etc., signed by her mejesty's own hand, and stamped with the royal seal.

· (To be Continued.)

Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cakes, &c., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is sais without them in the house.

BAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES. The following are the most important railway companies in the United States:—The Union Pacific, 4,269 miler, capital \$65,323,155; the Pennsylvania, 1,173 miles, capital \$85,-462,300; New York Central, miles 993, capital \$89,425,300; Wabash, 3,348 miles, capital \$49,954,700; Missourl Pacific, 5,535 miles, \$30,000,000; Louisville and Nashville, 2,028 miles, capital \$25,000, to the honor of the Holy See. Greek and \$50,000,000; Linke Shore, miles 1,277, capital \$50,000,000; Illinois Central, 1,829 miles, capital \$29,000,100; Chicago and North shipwreck the ruins of the ancient werks. Chicago & Rock Island, miles 1,381, capital \$34,805,744; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, miles 3,136, capital \$69,814,191; Central Pacific, miles 2,995, capital \$59,372,500; Baltimore and Ohio, miles 1,553, capital \$59,792,556; Northern Pacific, miles 2,691, capital \$90,408,132; Erle, miles 1,020, capital

\$85,409,100.

A FORTUNE may be made by hard work, but can neither Continued from 1st Page.

THE MODERN "COMSPIRACY AGAINST TRUTH." The same artifices are resorted to in this may be truly said that history seems to be a conspiracy of men against truth. And, indeed, a old fictions being circulated answ, we see falsehood boldly creeping through bulky volumes and their pamphlets, the ephemeral pages of journals and the seduc-Well knowing how much Elizabeth loved tive repertories of theatres. Too many are the Earl of Leicester, and how easily the alightest indiscretion on his part excited her an auxiliary to outrage. There was a recent sion of a certain sanguinary commemora-tion, many rude, vulgar invectives, and engraved even on permanent monuments were launched against the name of our predecessors. The same appeared a little afterward, when henors were publicly paid to a man of Brescie, who, by his seditious disposi-tion and mind hostile to the Apostolic See, became illustrious. They tried again then to stir up popular passions and wave the burning torches of calumny against the greatest Pontiffs. And if the Church must be credited with certain deeds which are very honorable and in which the manifest light of truth blunted all the thrusts of calumny, means are taken by extenuating and dissimulating, so that the least possible degree of praise and meris may redound to the Pontiffs.

EVEN SCHOOL BOOKS PALSIFIEE.

But it is a more serious point that this false system of treating history has crept into the very schools. Very often text-books, sprinkled with falsehoods, are put into the hands of children, growing accustomed to which, especially if either the malice or frivolity of teachers be added, they casily imbibe a disgust for venerable antiquity, and an insolent contempt for the hollest things or persons. Having passed through the ele-ments of literature, they are often borne into graver danger; for in the highest studies the recital of the facts leads to the causes of things; from causes they proceed to build up theories founded on rash prejudices, which are openly in disagreement with divine tradition, and the sole purpose of which is to falsify and cover up the great benefit Christian institutions have been able to procure for society, and their great influence on the course of events. This is the conduct of the majority who disregard their inconsequent conclusions and absurd statements, and the darkness they shed upon what is called the philcsophy of history. To sum up, and not go into details, the plan of teaching history is to render the Church an object of suspicion, the Popes odious, and most especially to con-vince the multitude that the civil government of the Roman Pontiffs is an obstacle to Italian safety and greatness.

PAPAL SERVICES TO ITALIAN UNION.

Now, nothing can be said which is more repugnant to the truth, so that it is wonderful that accusations of this kind, which are refuted by so much testimony and with such force, could seem to many to be probable. Indeed, it is within the lasting remembrance of posterity that history has praised the immense services done by the Roman Pontincate to Europe, and particularly to Italy; which of all, as was natural, received from the Apostolic See the greatest advantages and favors. Among which this is to be mentioned in the first place, that the Italians, in what concerns religion, have preserved intact and undivided their union-undoubtedly, a very great boon to a people, and one that confers on those who possess it very solid help in the way of public and domestic prosperity. And to specify an instance, no one is unawar: that after the prostration of once it was due to their advice and firmness that the fury of the enemy was repressed, and Italian territory saved from slaughter and conflagration, and the city of Rome from destruction. Then, at that period, when the emperors of the east sent all their thoughts and cares elsewhere, Italy in such a state of isolation and need found nowhere guardians of their interests save in the Roman Pontiffs. Their conspicuous charity in these calamities, with other causss combining, contributed mainly to the origination of their civil power; whose praise it is that it was always allied with the supreme good. If the Apostolic See could promote the interests of justice and humanity, and exercise a powerful influence on the civil order, and bring together what is deemed greatest in the State, certainly no little thanks is due to this cause that her civil power gave her the liberty and opportunities necessary for coing such great things. Nay, more; if our predecessors were obliged, in the conscientions discharge of their duty, to defend their rights of sovereignty against the ambition of the invadors, they preserved thrilty Italy more than once from foreign domination. Even in recent times it was proved, when the Holy Bee, standing firm against the victorious arms of a great emperor, obtained from the Congress of Kings the restitution of all rights of sovereignty.

PAPAL RESISTANCE TO TYRANNICAL PRINCES. The Italians derived no less advantage from the independent resistance of the Popes to the unjust passions of princer, as well as from the heroism with which, gathering all the forces of Europe in a common band, they austained the terrible shock of the Turks, advancing with renewed and tearful onelaught. Two great battles which destroyed the enemies of Italy and Christendom, one in the plains of Lombardy, the other on the waters of Lepanto, were both un-dertaken and fought with the aid and under the auspices of the Apostolic See. The expeditions to Palestine, initiated by the Poutiff, brought glory and naval power to the Italians. In like manner the popular republics borrowed from the wisdom of the Pontiff, laws, life and stability. The greatest part of the renown that has accrued to Italy in soience and the fine arts redounds shipwreck the ruins of the ancient werks. Western, miles 3,278, capital \$27,336,499; What has been accomplished in Rome speaks still more loudly; the antiquities preserved at great expense; the master-pleces created and perfected by the princes of art; the museums and libraries founded; the schools opened for the instruction of youth; the inauguration of great lyceums, for which reacommon consent.

For these and other as shining reasons, every one sees that to represent either the Papacy in itself, or the civil pewer of the be made nor enjoyed without health. To Popes, as hostile to Italy is plainly the same bid as many as shall contribute their skill those leading sedentary lives Dr. B. V. as to lie willingly about manifest and evident and labor with you to this work to be en-Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a facts. It is an evil purpose to deceive knowreal friend. It stimulates the liver, parifies lagly, and inject poisen into history; and it to rely upon our special good-will. The the blood, and is the best remedy for con- is the much more to be reprehended in those numption, which is screinlous disease of the who are Catholics and born in Italy, who langs. By all druggists.

and love of country not only to seek but defend the truth. And since among even Protestants, many have been found, of minds sufficiently keen and im-partial to pierce a crowd of prejudices, and, driven by the force of truth to pay homage to the Roman Pontificate by acknowledging it has rendered great services to civilization day, so that if ever any time, surely now, it and public order, it is unworthy of many of strange wilters by preferring such of them as I manages the various and perpetual changes are most insulting to Catholic institutions, country from obedience and love of the Holy

TRANSFORMING HISTORY INTO AN AGENT OF CRIMB.

Mean while, however, it is scarcely credible what a capital evil it is to make history serve the views of parties and the various passions of men. For she should be no lorger, as she was well described by the ancients, the mistress of life, and the light of faith, but the patroness of vice and the minister of depravity; and to, especially to young men whose minds will be filled by silly opinions, and whose dispositions will be directed from honor and modesty. For history strikes forcibly the ready and glowing minds of the young; that image of anti-quity, and those pictures of men, whom the narrative presents to the eye as if recalled to life, are eagerly drunk in by the young, and remain for a long time deeply engraven on the mind. Therefore, the poison once drunk in tender years can scarcely find a remedy. For there is no sufficient hope that they shall grow wiser with years, by unlearning what they learned in the beginning; because few apply themselves to study history thoroughly and doliberately; and in riper years, in the commerce of daily life, there will be perhaps more opportunities for confirming than cor-

recting errors. THE TRUE LAW OF HISTORY. Wherefore, it is a matter of very great moment to meet so pressing a danger, and to prevent history, which has such a noble aim, from being turned any longer into a great evil, publicly and privately. Upright men, skilled in this kind of knowledge, must devote themselves to writing history with this | cess than others before them, animated with a purpose and on this theory, that what is true like purpose and a like audzeity. And with and genuine may be set forth, and that the | regard to the Italians, this vehement strife calumnies which have been heaped upon the | with the Apostolic See, unjustly and rashly Roman Pontifis too long, may be ably and undertaken, is the head of vast evils at home suitably dissipated. For meagre narrative and abroad. To alienate the people the Ponlet laborious, mature investigations be difficute has been called the enomy of Italian substituted; let a prudent judgment be offered to rashpess of opinions: ficiently refutes the wicked and foolish acand a critical treatment of topics to levity of cusation. Nay, as formerly, at all notions. There must be a strong effort made times, so in the future, the Papacy will to refute all fictions and lies, by going to the | be a pledge of prosperity and easety cources of things; and the writer should all to the Italian nation, because this ways have before his mind, in the first place, is its construction and unchangeable nature to do that it is the first law of history not to dure say what is fulse; then, not to fear to say what is fore, it is not the sign of men who are welltrue; lest the historian furnish ground for the disposed toward the public interests to desuspicion of flattery or ill-will. For the use of schools manuals are necessary, which leaving | nor is it worthy of Lialian patriots to join | the truth safe, and there being no danger to hands with men who are solely meditating youth, may illustrate and promote the art of the historian. Having first completed is not expedient nor within the compass of large works on the authority c! the prudent counsel to enter into conflict with materials that are judged more certain, it will that power which has God for its champlon, remain to extract the headings from history is the witness; which it is the concern these booys, and explain them clearly and of Catholics, as they religiously venerate her briefly: a matter by no means difficult, but all over the world to defend by every resource briefly: a matter by no means difficult, but all over the world to defend by every resource causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilis, having very great advantages, and therefore and which very power civil princes must both scrofuls, self-abuse or anything that lowers most worthy of engaging the labor of talented persons.

THE CHURCH'S LOVE OF HISTORY. And this is not an unexplored, a new field; nay, it has been marked by the footprints of very great men. The Church, from her origin, was devoted to the study of history, since it seemed to the ancients that history was more accessible to sacred than profane matters. Amid the early tempests of blood that fell upon the first Christian ages, very many acts and documents were saved whole. Accordingly, when more peaceful times dawned, the studies of historians began to flourish in the Church.

The East and the West saw the learned labors of a Euseblus, a Pampkilus, a Theodoret, a Bocrates, a Sozomen, and others. And after the downfall of the Roman Empire history shared the fate of the other liberal arts; so that nowhere, save in the monagteries did she find a shelter, nor students except among cleries, so manifestly, that if the religious congregation had not thought of writing and re-writing annals, for a long period we should have been bereft of any knowledge of even civil events. Among the moderns, it is sufficient to mention two who have not been surpassed. Barenius and Muratori. The former combined force of genius penetration of mind with incredible erudition; and the latter, although many things in his writings are found worthy of censure, collected an unpara: leled mass of documents to illustrate Italian affairs and changes. It would be easy to add to the number others alike illustrious and weighty, and among them it is very agreeable to recall Angelo Mai, the glory and ornament of your most noble Order,

ST. AUGUSTINE'S PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY. The great doctor of the Church, Augustine, the first of all, conceived and executed the art of the philosophy of history. Of later writers, they who did anything in this department worthy of mention took for their guide and master this very Augustine, and most aftentively studied his commentaries and writings. On the other hand, those who strayed from the steps of the great man were carried away from truth into manifold errors, because when they directed their minds to the march and evolutions of States, they lacked that know-ledge of causes by which human affairs are controlled.

Therefore, if historical science has always been very much indebted to the Church, let her have the same credit now; the more as she is thrust by the character of the times into this honorable position. For, as the weapons of the enemy, as we have said, are most especially sought from history, the Ohurch must join battle with equal arms, and wherever she is assailed with unusual viclence, be better provided with means to repel his attacks.

THE ARCHIVES OF THE VATICAN THROWN OPEN. With this view, we proclaimed elsewhere that our archives are ready at hand to promote as far as possible the advancement of religion and liberal knowledge, and now declare in like manner that our Vatican Library will furnish materials to equip the historical works we mentioned. We have no doubt, our dear sons, that the credit of your office and the son Bome has reached such a position that reputation of your merits will easily bring she is deemed the mother of fine arts by over to you, learned men, skilled in the art safely assign such work as is suitable to each, regard being had to certain rules to be sanctioned by our authority. We bid as many as shall contribute their skill dowed with a loity and noble resolution, and

> Benedict XIV. Letter to the Supreme Irquisitor of Spain, 31st July, 1748.

matter is worthy of their seal and our care; and truly we set a great store upon its advantages. For choice of opinion must yield to convincing arguments, and, at length truth, which may be for a time obscured, but by itself vanquish and demolish the attacks long undertaken against it.

Would that many were stimulated by the appetite for the pursuit of truth, and sollect our countrymen to rise up in protest. In on every side documents useful to be rememteaching history they have a love for many bered. For all history cries out after a manin mortal affairs, and makes them conduce despising our greatest writers who, in writing despite of men, to the growth of the Church; bistory, were unwilling to separate love of also, that the Roman Pontificate has always come victorious out of assaults and violence; that her assailants, disappointed of their hopes, have drawn down destruction on themselves. History attests with a like clearness what was from its very origin divinely foreseen concerning the city of Rome; namely, that it should ever furnish a home and Sec to the successors of St. Pater, who were to govern hence as from a centre, subject to no man's power, the whole Christian Commonwealth. No one has dared resist this plan of Divine Providence without seeing, sooner cr later, his vain attempts fail.

FOOLISH TO TRY TO EUBYERT THE PAPACY. That is what may be seen, as if engraved

or a public monument, confirmed by the testimony of nineteen centuries, and a similar story may be expected in the time to come. of technical difficulties:-Tc-day the prevalent sects of men, who are Hemorrhage of enemies of God and His Church, attempt all kinds of hostility against the Roman Pontiff, the war being waged on his See. By this means and sacred power of the Roman Pontiffs; nay, What happened after the capture of the city, doubt as to the intentions of those who have lent themselves as the architects and leaders of the new enterprise. To these are joined very many with a different aim perhaps; namely, that of re-constituting and augmentirg the State. Thus, the number of the assailants of the Papacy has been increased, and the Roman Pontiff unkapply reduced to that condition which Oatholic nations unanimously deplore. Yet, those enterprises will have no better sucinterests; but what we have mentioned sufwha and universally useful. Whereprive Italy of this great source of benefits; the destruction of the Church. Likewise, it that power which has God for its champlon, recognize and respect at the highest, espccially at such unstable times, when the very foundations on which human society rests

Catholic Church, demanding her equitable claims and solicitous for her just rights. But we desire nothing more than that these considerations, which we have set forth, may thoroughly penetrate the mine ss they have been visibly consigned to the part, our beloved sons, to bring as great skill and industry to this task. And that your labor, and the labor of those who engage with you in the work, may be more fruitful, as an omen to you and all of them, we loving ly impart in the Lord, the Apostolic Benedic-

geems to be, in a manner, tottering. Accord-

ingly, all who have a true love of country, if

they were wise and saw the truth, would lend

their energies and devote their cares to re-

moving the causes of this fatal dissension,

and justly satisfy, in the proper way, the

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 17th day of August, in the year 1883, the sixth of our Pontificate.

LEO PP. XIII.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Beware of Imitations; Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsford's is on the wrapper. None are genuine with-

THE CASE OF BROTHER FRANK

INNOCENT OF A TERRIBLE

CHARGE.

THE VICTIM OF A BLACKMAILING SOHEME.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14 .- Bev. Thomas Waldron.

whose clerical name was Brother Frank, Pre-

sident of St. Joseph's College, is unjustly

confined in Auburn State Prison, serving a five years' sentence. Brother Frank was tried and convicted of enticing Hattie Carr, aged 7 years, from her home to the co!lege, and there assaulting her. Mrs. Carr. mother of the girl, has now made affidavit that Brother Frank is innocent, and that another man committed the offence. She says the girl was made to implicate Frank by throats and promises. Hattle makes affi-daylt to the same effect, and describes the culprit, but does not know his name. There is much sympathy, expressed in Catholic circles in this city for Brother Frank, who was made the victim of a blackmailing

scheme, which resulted in his being sentenced recently to five years' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary for assault on a sever-year-old girl. Brother Frank was well known here. He has a brother at present teaching school in Philadelphia, who was the principal of several Catholic schools in this city. It is likely that Gov-ernor Cleveland, of New York, will pardon Waldron this week on the affidavits of Mrs. Carr, the mother, and the girl Hattie, that Waldron is innocent. It is stated that to Blahop Byan, of Buffalo, is due the oredit for exposing the scheme. He em-ployed a femsie detective to work up the case, and instructed her to report to him of writing history, to whom you may the result of her investigation. After several weeks the detective told Bishop Ryan that she took lodgings in the vicinity of Mrs. Carrs house, and in a short while became intimately acquainted with that person, from whom she learned important facts showing that Waldron was not guilty of the assault. From such points as the could gather, the detective thought that Brother Frank was the victim of blackmail. It is stated that

Mrs. Carr had intimated that if the order of

which Waldron was a member would give a certain sum of money she would have disappeared before the trial.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleep less, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pilis equaliza the circulation, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest. 57 tts

Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Diseases,

HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS. Several medical gentlemen from the Eag! lish and French armies having recently become associated with M. Souvielle, of Paris, Ohurch street, Toronte, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs by Spirometer the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of ting to an unfit intermediary the most important part of this final transaction. these specialist surgeons connected with the the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful direases, in language devoid

lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is soldom patients recover from lung they strive to weaken and crush the strength | disease who have had severe hemorrhagee without the very best care and treatment. to destroy, if possible, the Pontificate itself. Still many cases have recovered fully under properly directed treatment who have had and what is even happening now, leave no several severe attacks of bleeding from the lungs. In the majority of cases the hemorrhage occurs early in the disease, and is consequently amenable to treatment. But when it occurs late in the course of the disease the prognosis is very uniavorable.

Consumption. This dreaded disease is seldom developed in a few months. It is slowly and gradually orecping upon the patient, sometimes very insidionaly, but often as a result of other diseases of the air passages or which the patient is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to no withly power can restore them to health. English friends, who seize every opportunity. After the positive symptoms of consumption to make a great deal of him, have started this After the positive symptoms of consumpfind cases oven advanced in the second singe, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to their sleeves. the individual case and such constitutional skill cannot make any impression uponhence the necessity of applying early, either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that climax has already been reached, lose no time the Cardinal Sacretary of State, and every in applying for treatment to those who make decision has been put to vote. Now, among a specialty of diseases of the air passages:

Causes.-The most important causes are catarrh, largugitis and bronchitis being al- not friendly to Howard, whose slight arrolowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the Cardinal Roward has never had any credit system, which predisposes to any of the above for keeping personal and independent opin the tone of the system, even poor living and insufficient clothing. Symptoms -The most important symptoms

are a regular cougb, it may be very little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy material or a yellowish substance, sometimes mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the chills generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but surely in consumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble,

the patient becomes emaciated and weak monuments of literature. It will be your the eyes are sunken, the nose pinched, and a psculiar appearance is given to the mouth in advanced cases which cannot be mistaken by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not least, the voice has a changed and peculiar sound which speaks very positively to the specialist (who sees so many cases), and who becomes so iamiliar with the sounds articulated. This is a disease not to be trifled with. On the first indication of anything that would lead to consumption, have it attended to. And don't despair even if your family physician tells you that you are beyoud help. With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating dis-ease, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being cured that are even far advanced in consumption and pronounced beyond the skill of man

Asthma.

Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasai mucus membrane and larynx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodies to relieve the par-oxysm. This latter will only relieve the spasm—not oure. Our applications contain medicines which will not only relieve the spasm, but also remove the inflammation, which is the principal cause. When the cause is complicated with derangement of the blood, the stomach or the heart, we give suitable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply relieve it.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to try the instruments at the offices tree of charge.

Persons unable to visit the Institutes can be successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute 13 Phillips' Square, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Foronto, where French and English specialists are in charge. 12-45-2.

The Orown Prince of Sarvia has entered the army as a private.

Prof. Schilling took his own daughter as model for the great statue of Germanis, te be unvelled next month by the Emperor.

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. 2 SOLD EVERYWHERE young or old. & SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

CABDINAL HOWARD. THE REGOTIATIONS OF THE VATICAL WITH PRINCE BISMARCK.

Ross, Aug. 22.—Much noise has been made about the presence of Cardinal Howard at Kissingen. This event is merely accidental. Cardinal Howard is getting old, and he has had frequent attacks of an old infirmity this year, and his visit to Kissingen is more connected with his maladics and medical prescriptions than with orders received from the Pope in Rome, or any secret mission intrusted to him by the Papal Secretary of State.

Cardinal Howard has never been credited with diplomatic talents, and has never been intrusted with any diplomatio office, as nuncic, inter-nuncio, or pro-nuncio, near any European Government.

His personal character, which is rather hasty and lively, and a little despotio (he is and ex-aids surgeon of the French army, at an old English soldier), makes him quite unfit tutes, Phillips' Square, Montreal, and 173 patient mind is required. He would be much less qualified for meeting a man so arrogant in dealing with diplomats as Prince Blamarok. Cardinal Jacobini knows him too well to risk

Cardinal Howard has never been intrusted International Throat and Lung Institutes on with any important and special place at the head of any Roman congregation. Having joined the clergy in advanced age, he could not, even if he had talent for the severe studies of his new vocation, follow them with Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

As a general thing hemorrhage from the the ardor and results only attainable in early life. That is why, not being Prefect of any Roman congregation, or connected with the library or the Vatican archives, he was elected Archpilest of St. Peter, a place of show and honor for which he is highly fitted by being very tall, very rich, and a fine-looking prelate. Il est un bel homme, say the visitors of St. Peter's on great solemn days.

Cardinal Howard is acquainted with young Bismarck of the London embassy, but there are many Roman prelates and priests who have had the same opportunity of meeting the son of the Chancellor at parties and receptions.

The fact is that neither does Cardinal Howard care much for Blemarck, nor Blemarck for Cardinal Howard. It is just as inexact that Bismarck has refused to receive the Cardinal as it is that the Cardinal has been inrun and advance until the fatal disease, con-trusted with a diplomatic function by the sumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that Holy See. Of course Cardinal Howard's tion have been developed, there is al- rumor, which has aroused a great deal of buways an uncertainty in the prognesis. We mor in the Vatican official circles, and the galaxy of clerical diplomats who are in daily relations with Cardinal Jacobini laugh in

Besides, the final reason why Cardinal treatment as the case demands. We also find Howard could not be the representative or cases in the first stage that the best directed even the unofficial agent of the Vatican in Kissingen is this:

The most important steps which have been taken in the Prussian question have been severely discussed in a sort of congress before the Cardinals who have had to sanction such a measure with their votes, the majority are gance is in many instances strongly and openly criticised by his own colleagues. ions of his own. It is well known in Rome that the intellectual power in forming his braing is Cardinal Manning, whose faithful and energetic agent he is.

DEATH OF AN IRISH PATRIOT. PARTICIPANT IN A FAMOUS RESCUE OF FENIAR PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

New York, Sept. 10. - After a long illness William J. Melvin, one of the most noted Irish Nationalists, has just died in Bellevue Hospital. In 1867 Colonel Thomas J. Kelly and Captain Timothy Deasy, charged with being Fenians, were being driven through the streets of Manchester, England, in the prison van, closely guarded by police officers armed to the teeth. A number of desperate men determined on a rescue, and pounced upon the van, shot the horses as they were being isshed to fury by the driver, and tore their friends from the dark recesses of the van. This rescue caused the greatest excitement in every part of England, and ask the machinery of the law was put in motion to punish the offenders.

What made the affair still more bateful to the English people was that Police Sergeant Brett, an able and generally liked officer, was shot during the struggle. Several of the participants in the rescue were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and O'Brien, Allem and Larkin were hanged. William J. Melvin, who died on Friday night in Bellevue Hospital, was the man who shot the horses. He escaped to this country, where he has lived over since. He was much respected among Irish Nationalists, who, in accordance with a call from the Hamilton Rowan Club. will attend his funeral, which will take place tc-day, at 1 o'clock, from the undertaker's No. 415 West Thirty-second street. Mr. Melvin has been actively engaged in the Irish national movement in this country, and was regarded as a self-racrificing Irishman, de-voted to the best interests of Ireland.

BULLIVAN, THE IRISH TENOR, MS COMING.

A cable dispatch was received by Mr. Murphy, of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, on Monday last, aunouncing that a contract had been signed by the celebrated Irish tenor, John Sullivan, or Sylvania, as he is generally called. He will leave Ireland next week and probably arrive here about the middle of September. His voice is one of the Campinini or cornet style and is of enormous compass, ranging from "C" in the base upwards to the high "D" and "E," or about two notes above the majority of very good ones. He is a native of Cork and is about thirty-five years of age, tall, handsome and well made. He is a favorite with all the Cork people, not only on account of his very beautiful voice, but also of his high character. He has sung in church and concerts only, except when McSwiney produced his opera, "Amergin" at the Opera House, Cork. Mr. Sullivan then created the title role of that great work. He will sing the great temor aria from Balfe's "Talisman," "Sweet Flow'ret I Kiss Thee," at the coming festival. It is a solo that is rarely attempted even by the most ambitious amateurs (and there is scarcely anything so difficult that they will not attempt to sing), on account of its ex-treme difficulty, the high 'B' being struck twice in succession. It is to be hoped that the Irish people in America will see the neessity of supporting and cultivating an Irlah. school of music, when such singers as Barton McGuckin, John Sullivan, and his namesake Jeremiah Sullivan, who is well known to have a far nobler voice than Santly and in almost as great an executant, are allowed to waste their sweetness on the desert air. and remain comparatively unknown even to their own countrymen.