(Continued from first page.)

The Nation filled a great want in Ireland at the time that it appeared. The position of literature in the country was low indeed. The newspapers were few, and represented no National spirit. Literature was scantily cultivated in these newspapers; and any knowledge of foreign literature and foreign politics was only to be obtained through the medium of the English press. Books were few and dear. There was not at that time in existence any of those many cheap libraries which now make the masterpieces of Irish literature so easily accessible even to the poorest. Such literature as came readily in the way of the vast bulk of the Irish people was pitiful in the extreme. Stuff of the worst cheap book style, or anti-National bombast, like the "Battle of Aughrim." Irish history was nowhere taught. English history alone was recognized in the schools. It is probable that the National spirit has seldom been at so low an ebb as when the Nation first came out. The Nation promptly remedied this state of things. In its columns week after week the Irish people began to be made acquainted with glowing articles on their own history, with thrilling ballads devoted to the deeds and to the memory of Irish heroes, with animated appeals to the Irishmen of the present to be worthy of the Irishmen of the past, which was now almost for the first time to be remake their organ powerful and impressive. It would have been difficult to find anywhere a more brilliant or more gifted company. Thomas Davis was the leader and master of them all. The most genuine poet Ireland had seen since Thomas Moore, he than Moore's, and the songs of Davis were adored by Young Ireland. None of the Young Irelanders adored Davis more than did John Pigot, the dark-baired, dark-eyed row, being allowed his liberty, a police officer accompanying him as guard. He says Kerr has been a resident of Stillwater, Minn., for boy, whose winning sweetness and chival rous bearing made him, according to Duffy, "the woman's ideal of a patriot," and also made him, not unnaturally, the appropriate hero for the novel of a satirical novelist who took Young Ireland, for his theme. His closest friend was John O'Hagan, whom Davis declared to have been "the safest in council, the most moderate in opinion, the most considerate in temper, of the young men." moderation of opinion did not prevent him, however, from writing some of the most im passioned anti Loglish prems that appeared in the Nation; but it preserved him from the later scheme of Young Ireland to take service years after under the English Government, and to translate "The Song of Roland." Among the other men who wrote for the

Nation in its early days, some of the most conspicuous were Denis Florence MacCarthy, MacNevin and Clarence Mangan. Of these three, Clarence Mangan was blest with the most brilliant and the most unhappy genius. With a lyric power and fanciful imagination. which have only been rivalled by Edgar Allan Poe, he was cursed by a fate as melancholy as that which pursued the author of "The Raven." To each, too—the Irishman and the American—might be applied those lines of Poe's masterpiece, which spoke of

"Unhappy master, Whom unnerciful disaster Followed fast and followed faster."

Gavan Duffy gives a picture of him which reads like the fragment from one of the weird stories of Hoffman-some description, it might, be of the student Annelmus in the enchanting "Golden Jar"—"He lived a secluded unwholesome life, and when he emerged into daylight he was dressed in a blue closk, mid summer or mid-winter, and a hat of fantastic shape, under which golden hair as fine and silky as a woman's hung in unkempt tangles, and deep blue eyes lighted a face as colcrless as parchment. He looked like the spectre of some German romance rather than a living creature." Mangan's concerned like that of kidgar Allan Fore Henri Murget-in the hospital. A fatal and degrading taste gradually supped and shat-tered his fine intellect and fantastic genius; but he has lett behind him an imperishable monument in the songs which bear his name. It was one of Mangan's quaint humors to assume himself to be an Oriental scholar; and among his verses are many pieces claiming to be taken from the Turk ish, the Arabic, or Persian. As a matter of fact, I believe that Mangan had no acquaintance whatever with the strange languages of the East. But he had what was far bet ter—a mind that was perfectly able to appreciate the Oriental spirit, and his Eastern poems have in them the power of making the reader appreciate the gorgeous coloring of fancy and splender of the East, which is worth the most intinate acquaintance with the lexicons of Richardson and Catafago. The poem, which is called "The Time of the Barmerides." I have, for my own part, no hesitation in pronouncing to be one of the most stirring and beautiful ballads of our time; and the melan holy, dirge-like music of "Karaman," and the poem on the Bosphorus, with all its marvellous ingenuity of rhyming power, are two other proofs of the way in which Mangan was imbued, or appeared to be imbacd, with the Orienta spirit. He could not read a line of Persian, but he was a port worthy to have set up his tent in the company of H. fiz near the pleasant waters of Rocknabad, and under the groves of Mosella.

Denis Florence MacCarthy long outlived his poetic colleagues of the Nation, but he, too, has now passed away, after enriching Irish literature with many beautiful poems and some admirable translations. The prose of MacNevin and the poetry of Williams are as familiar to-day to Irishmen as they were in the years when the Nation first became famous.

Seldom in the history of any nation has a more marvellous body of young men been banded together. England, whose people and whose press are always ready to rave about the beroes and martyrs of any other foreign nation; England, that honors the Carioli of Italy, that idolized Kossuth, that well-nigh worships the Mortenegrins, and Like O'Connell they have experienced that curious English canonization which is represented by the exultation and laudation of any body of Irishmen who are passed away at the expense of any body of living Irishmen who are working heart and scul for the cause of the country. The Young Irelanders, who were the abomination of all Englishmen at the time when they were trying to teach their countrymen the arts of rebellion, have suddenly become something

ous contrast. We are told that if we were as they were we should be regarded with very different eyes by our British brothers, and so on. All of which is of no concern to us, and can in newise injure the memories of the young men who founded the Nation,"

A DEFAULTER'S SUICIDE.

HE KILLS HIMSELF ON AN INTERCOLONIAL TRAIN TO ESCAPE ARREST.

QUEBEC, July 27 .- On the east bound In Levis this morning, a young man named Robert Kerr, a passenger on his way to Rich mond, Que., was closely followed and watched by a man named Kehoe, representing himself to be a Chicago detective. Kerr was interviewed by the latter in the second-class car shortly after the train left Levis. Kehoe's story is that after the interview Kerr asked him to go into the first-class car to talk matters over. To do this it was necessary to go through the passage of the postal car. Kehoe says he was in advance, and just as he reached the middle of the car two shots from a revolver were fired, which, he thought, were aimed at him. He immediately ran into the adjoining car with a revolver in his hand exclaiming that there was a man shooting him. Upon investigation Kerr was found dead in the passage of the postal car with two bullet wounds in the head. Whether he was the victim of foul play or suicide is not known. Detective Skeffington, who was on vealed to them The young men who board the train, at once arrested Kehoe and wrote for the Nation were well qualified to brought him and the body back to Quebec. An inquest will be held. No one was eyewitness of the affair, but the general belief is that Kerr committed suicide. Kerr is a rather alight man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, was 28 years old and married. He has one child who is living now in the United States. was inspired by a far more National spirit | Kerr left New Richmond some five years ago and afterwards resided in the I nited States somewhere in the vicinity of Minneapolis. Kehoe was brought before Mr. Chauveau, police magistrate, and remanded till to mor-

some years past and was alderman of the

second ward. He represented two or three

fire insurance companies, the Germania of New York being one of them. He was also connected with the firm of Matthew Clark, of the Mississippi River SS. line, and the Prince Banking Company. The above named, it appears, are victims of Kerr's defalcations and forgeries to a considerable amount. During the latter part of June he cleared out from Stillwater. A warrant was issued for his arrest on a charge of emhezzlement and forgery, and Kehoe was communicated with and undertook the case. He was to try and get money out of Kerr, and, if he did not, to take extradition measures. Kehoe left Chicago on the 16th July for New Richmond, where he had traced his man, but on arriving there found he had left for Quebec When Kehoe arrived here Kerr was carrying things with a pretty high hand and spending money freely. On the 17th he again left for New Richmond, and only re-turned to Quebec last Saturday, when it appears he got the first scent that he was being shadowed, and began drinking heavily. This morning he left for New Richmond again, Kehoe following, after having telegraphed for Detective Harp, the two going out on the same train as the dead men. Kehoe got into conversation with the defaulter, whose suspicions were evidently aroused. The detective's back being turned for a moment or two, Kerr rose and left the car. Kehoe followed and found the fugitive on the lower step, as if about to jump. detective asked him if his name was not Kerr, and deceased answered, "Yes; what do you mean? I don't understand you." Then Kehoe said: "Clarke, of Stillwater, will be here this evening, and you will be able to fix mat-ters with him by making restitution " Kehoe invited the deceased to take a seat in the class car and talk the matter over Deceased said: "Let us go into the other career ended like that of Edgar Allan Poe, reached the postal car gallery, Kehoe and of another brilliant man of genius, still ahead with his back turned to Kerr. he heard a report of a pistol shot. He turned around and saw Kerr in a position as if aim ing at him. Kehoe rushed to inform Sergt. Harpe and said "He is shooting at me," just as he heard the second pistol shot. Buth detectives rushed back and found Kerr dead lying on his back with the revolver under him, two chambers being empty. The

GREAT PIRE IN PARIS.

detective attributes his escape to the motion

of the cars, which were at the time rounding a curve. K-hoe, when he found Kerr firing

at him, also drew a revolver and sull held it

in his hand when he reached the smoking car.

Some \$400 and a gold watch and chain was

found in the pockets of deceased. An inquest will be held to morrow.

PARIS, July 25 -The Batignolles quarter of the city was visited by a severe fire last evening. The conflagration occurred in the district occupied by carpet warehouses, car-penter shops and other shops of various kinds and was not extinguished until buildings cov ering five blocks had been destroyed. loss amounts to several million francs. One fireman was injured and as several are missing they are though to have been killed during the progress of the fire. Among the buildings burnt were the Jangadi saw mill and Rousseau's curpet factories.

COLLAPSE OF A PIER.

CHATHAM, Eng., July 26 .- While an excursion steamer was loading with passengers at a pier here to day the pier collapsed, throwing into the water eighty persons, the majority of whom were women and children. Many were injured by falling debris. The debus greatly hindered the work of rescue. Many persons were rescued half-drowned and unconscious and were taken to a neighboring hospital. No dead bodies have been recovered as yet, but it is believed that several were drowned after being stunned by falling on the piles.

SLEEPING WITH WINDOWS OPEN. Carioli of Italy, that idolized Kossuth, that well-nigh worships the Mortenegrins, and that interviews Stepniak, has not a good word for the Young Irelander who wrote for the Nation, has not, or I think I should rather write had not—for of late years, since the party which follow Mr. Parnell has played a prominent part in Irish politics there had prominent part in Irish politics, there has currence. In the summer a thundergust, in the been a marked teadency on the part of the British public and the British press to say civil things of the Young Irelanders. They were bad enough, but they were not so bad as Mr. Parnell and his following. Like O'Couvill they have experienced temperature until he awakes chilled and stiff. winter a shift of the wind to the north often temperature until he awakes chilled and stiff, perhaps with the seeds of serious illness the British West Indies and the United already sown. These are such positive and unavoidable risks that we should counsel a delicate person to be exceedingly cautious how he ventured on the plan of open windows at night, however much has been said in its

Professor L. E. Richards, the Yale pedestrian, has walked 1,000 miles thus far this like heroes in in the eyes of our English neighbors. They are held up to us of to day as honorable made 1.100. honorable models; as a glaring and conspicu. I man to walk 5,000 miles in a year.

favor by popular hygienists."

THE FARM.

As rapidly as the cars are stripped from sweet corn, for family use or market, the stalks should be cut up and fed to cows or other stocks. They are richer in sugar, than other cornstalks, and will be eaten clean while portions of the stalks of other corn will remain untouched.

One who has given it a thorough trial re-ports that hen lice will not trouble fowls where sassafras poles are used for perches. tercolonial express train, shortly after it left Of course the droppings should be removed frequently, especially during the warm weather. Leaves and boughs of sassafras weather. Leaves and boughs of sassafras scattered around the hen house will help destroy or at least scatter the vermin.

If there is any odd time, when the ground is too wet to work, manure may be drawn and spread on land intended for cropping next season. It will be worked through the soil more perfectly the earlier it is applied, and on the surface of either ploughed or grass land manure, even in hot weather, loses little from evaporation.

The only proper time to use the hay tedder is as soon as possible after grass is cut. Lighten it up then and it will very soon be in position to put into cock without injury. If clover hay is partially dried before being shaken up, its leaves, which are its most valuable part are broken of and destroyed. valuable part, are broken off and destroyed.

Blue grass is one of the most valuable for pastures, but it is rarely sown, for the reason that on most farms devoted to cultivated crops this grass is more a nuisance than a benefit. But if sown it should be in the fall, and generally with timothy or clover to occupy the soil while the blue grass is getting a foothold. Once seeded with blue grass it is difficult to rid a field of it.

It is not yet too late to set cabbages to make a late crop, which will be better keepers than those planted earlier in the season. They do not require so rich soil nor so high manuring as early planted cabbages. At this season any tolerably fertile soil, well worked, has a much larger supply of plant food than it can have in early spring.

Ragweed is becoming a great pest in many places on stubble land after grain has been taken off. It starts earlier than clover, and at harvest is generally higher. If a mower is run over the grain field after harvest high enough to cut all the ragweed and a little of the clover the latter will get the advantage and crowd the weed down so as to prevent it from seeding. The clover will not be so much injured from slight clipping of the leaves as the ragweed will.

Making hay while the sun shines was the old fashioned rule, and a good one under methods formerly adopted. But it has been superseded by the changes in haymaking machinery. Hay, as cut now with the mower, is spread very thinly, dries rapidly, and excepting the first few hours after cutting, most of its curing is in the cock, where it is protected from rains to which it would be exposed if made in the sun.

THE HOME.

The weather this month and next is likely to be such that the interest of the house keepers is most easily awakened by any hints on the subject of keeping food. Meat is with difficulty kept long enough to be tender; fish is still more toublesome; some care is neces sary even with vegetables and fruit; while no care suffices for the satisfactory keeping of milk and butter.

So far, nothing has been discovered that preserves milk, and that does not give it a more or less unpleasant flator. A pinch of bicarbonate of soda is, perhaps, as little objectionable as anything, and by adding the smallest quantity that is sufficient to correct and hardware. Payments are fair. the lactic acid found in milk that is beginning BUTTER.—There has been a fair local trade to sour, it may be boiled without curdling. The salt taste of the lactate of soda is imperceptible in vegetable soups, and, indeed, it is always harmless, except that it is disagreeable to taste.

For cakes, sour milk is as good as sweet, al ways provided that baking powder and car-bonate of sods are so proportioned to the lac-tic acid in the milk that there shall be no souring from excess of acid and no taste of soup from excess of soda.

We need, perhaps, to remind some readers that baking powder is made of sodu and ucid -usually tartaric acid-and that the use of sour milk only means the substitution of a lactic for all or a part of the tartaric acid. Of course, milk that is distinctly sour is good for nothing. It is wise to keep a few tins of condersed milk in the house during the summer mouths for cooking purposes and nur-sery use. Many persons do not appear to know that it can be had unsweetened.

Butter needs to be kept cool as well as fresh. To put it in salt and water hardens to better than anything except ice. To put it in a basin that stands in salt and water is not quite so ineffectual, but avoids the diffi culty of putting it actually under water.

Green vegetables soon become flabby and state in hot weather, owing to evaporation from the leaves. This is soon cured by fresh cutting the stalks and putting them into (act under) the water. Town vegetables are apt to be in a worse plight than this, for they are stacked in wagons or trucks, the first to go in being, of course, the last to come out, and there they heat and ferment, and finally arrive at the consumers' houses in a state of unwholesomeness for which we know no cure.

Fruit also ferments and, like everything el e, sooner in damp than in dry weather. Children often become ill from eating fruit, and so all fruit is taboord, but the fact is that fresh fruit very rarely harms any one. Not the fruit, but the beginnings of fermentation or decay ought to be blamed.

It is better to keep fruit on wood, not on a china dish, and always there should be space between each, wherever it is possible, and never more than one layer. If it were practi-cable, it would be better to hang fruit up in-stead of laying it on anything. Grapes hung up in a dark cupboard can be kept for many weeks, and they spoil in a few days on a dish. Red currents have been preserved in the same way, but it is not often worth while to tie each bunch to a string.

WEST INDIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, July 25.—A deputation headed by Mr. Tennant, M.P., yesterday urged upon Col. Frederick Stanley, secretary for the colonies, the necessity of the Government fulfilling the proposed trade conventions between States. The deputation pointed out that the United States was willing to accept West Indian produce upon favorable terms, that America and England were the only markets these colonies had, and that they would be reduced to starvation unless allowed to trade with America. Lord Dunraven, on behalf of the colonial secretary, replied that the Government had only recently taken office, but the colonists' claims would receive the utinest attention. The Government was already cnquiring into the matter.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

The fine weather of late has improved the DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter market has ruled quiet, and prices are a shade easier, with factory men more dis-posed to sell. There are few orders from any source. Cheese—The reported advances by cable were discredited by some who produced private despatches to the contrary. The sale is, however, reported to be at Sgc. Prior to this reports that Sgc had been paid in the country were treated with suspicion. July cheese not being ready for shipment, buyers were not inclined to operate in advance. In provisions business has been limited and prices are about steady. Eggs have weakened under heavy receipts, and sold at 11½c and

DRY GOODS .- Fair orders continue to be received from travellers now in the West. Prospects favor a good fall trade. City retail houses, considering the large number of people out of town, have been well em-

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Prices for flour have undergone but slight alteration since our last. Fresh ground has been in improved demand, the enquiry being from the Lower Provinces and local buyers. The grain trade ruled quiet. There has been fair offerings of oats, but little revement in anything else.

GREEN FRUITS -A large supply of seasonable fruit has been under offer all week. Green apples sold at \$2.50 to \$3 per brl and bananas at 75c to \$1.25 per bunch. Oranges \$10 to \$11 per case; lemons \$6 to \$6.50 per box. Montreal tomatoes have not been plentiful as yet; imported sell at \$1 per small box. California fruit was selling as follow: Pears, \$5 per box; peaches, \$3; and plums,

GEOCERIES .- Business is still reported as moderate, but orders appear to be gradually on the increase, and a hopeful feeling seems prevalent. Tea — As previously reported, there is a great scarcity of low grade J-pan, which also shows an advance of \$4 to \$5 per picul over prices paid last year. Prices are also about the same, with the exception of low grades, none of which are arriving. Sugar. -The market is easier, and business is fair. Sales of granulated at 64c. Fruit.-Valencia raisins about cleared out; currants plentiful and cheap. In other goods there is no change. The grocers hold their annul picnic to Otterburn Park. St. Hilaire, on Wednesday, August 12th.
HIDES.—There are few hides, comparative-

ly speaking, in stock, and prices are steady. Several cars of North-West dry bides arrived and have been sold at 152 to 10c.

IRON AND HARDWARE -Recent advices from Great Britain r. iterate the statement that prices of leading metals are at bottom. A large order for pig iron was cabled, and prices approached within 3d per ton of seler's terms. There have been considerable sales of barbed wire in this market; the orders were chiefly from Onterio, with a few from the North-West. Warrants unchanged at 40s 11d, and Middlesborou, h No. 3 foundry at 32s. Ingot tin in London has declined, but is now firm at £93 17s 6d. Best selected copper is at £49, and Chili bars at £43 15s.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The past

week has been a broken one, in consequence of the return of the volunteers from the North-West. The wholesale leather merchants ere arranging for their annual excursion, to take place in a few days.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

As usual at this season of the year the markets are quiet and no improvement is antici puted until the autumn. In wholesale circ es the demand is still restricted to small parcels. There has been a fair business in groceries

steady. Choice rolls, in boxes or baskers, job at 12½c to 13c, and lots in the country are worth 11c to 11½c. Old tub sells at 7c to 8 for the best, and at 31c to 4c for culls Cheese quiet and a trifle firmer; the finest job at Sic, and fair to good at 7ic to 7ic. Eggs offer liberally, and the demand being slow prices are easy at 12c to 12ic per dozen.

GROCKRIES.—Business is quiet and prices generally steady. Sugars unchanged. Fruits are steady. London layers. \$2.50 to \$2.75; black baskets, \$3 25 to \$3.50; loose muscate, \$2.25 to \$2.40; new sultanas, 6: to 64. Prunes, Bosnia, 5c to 64c; do, French, 4c to 44c. Teas quiet and steady. Touscous firm at the advance, myrtle navy, 58c; solaces, 50ა to 5 lc.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade has been quiet this week, and prices easy. No sales were reported until Tuesday, when superior extra sold at \$4 and extra at \$3.75 The demand is slack, owing to the unsettled condition of outside markets.

HARDWARE.—The movement is only mod erate and prices rule easy in most cases. Pig iron is purely nominal. Ordinary but from is quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.80 and Nova Scotia bar \$2 35 to \$2 50. Hoops and bands \$2 25 Manife rope 11c to 12; and bar 20c; 10got 24c; galvanized iron, Nos. 23 and 24, 44c; No. 26, 50; No. 28, 51c.

HIDES -The market is quiet and prices firm. Cured are quoted at 84c for cows and 9c for steers. Green bring 84 for steers and 8c for cows. Calfskins are unchanged; green are quoted at 11 to 13c, and cured at 14 to 152. Pelts are in good demand and firm, with purchasers at 35c. Lambskins are unchanged and at 40c. Tallow is quiet; rough is quoted at 3 c and rendered at 6 c. PROVISIONS, ETC .- The market is quiet and

prices in some cases easier; small lots of long clear bacon sold at 74c, and Cumberland Cut is quoted at 7c. Hams in fair demand and prices firm; sales of smoked have been made at 11½ to 12c, canvassed at 12½ to 12½c, and sweet pickled at 10½c. Laru is quiet and unchanged in price; tierces sell at 9c, and pails in small lots at 10c. Mess pork is quoted at \$15 in car lots, but no sales reported. Hams unchanged at Sc to 10c per lb. Beans quiet and unchanged in prices, lots rule at 75c to 80c a bushel, and small lots at \$1.05 for hand picked. Potatoes are lower at \$2 a barrel for small lots of new American.

Wool .- The receipts of fleece are limited and prices are unchanged. Selected lots of fleece bring 18c, ordinary qualities 16c to 17c, pure Southdown 21c to 220, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 9c to 92c. Supers are quoted at 21c and extra at 25c to 26c,

A lighthouse erected by the government on the west side of Lyai Island, Lake Huron, in North Riding of Bruce, Ontario, was put in operation on the 18th of June last.

At the request of the pilots the government has called for tenders for repairs on the light-house of Isle St. Therese. Work will be comnenced at once.

Homopathists claim a new proof of the correctness of their theories in the discovery that the famous tree from the bark of which quinine is obtained furnishes no quinine unless it is grown in a malarial region.

ALL BLOW!

It is all very well for a lot of shopkeepers and offiers to keep puffing about early closing and trying to make the public believe they sympathize with the movement and thus obtain sympathize with the movement and thus obtain credit for a virtue they do not possess. They are, near y all of them, keeping, open as late as ever. A few of the knowing ours close a little early for a few weeks just while the press is calling attention to their disgraceful hours. The same thing was done last summer while the matter was being publicly discussed. But as soon as the Fall Trade began these shop-keepers, "who professed to be in favor of early closing, and who let their men off a little earlier for a week or two as a matter os policy, kept. open as week or two as a matter os policy, kept open as late as ever until the pressure was prought to bear on them again this summer. We hall with pleasure any firms that will, and that have, abandoned late hours and close at a reason ble time, which is six o'clock at latest. But these men who, through very shame, play this loosand fast game every summer deserve to be shown up in their true colors.

S. CARSLEY.

These remarks apply only to those store-keepers who every summer come before the public in their adv rusements and by letters in the new papers as advocates of early closing, just for the season when the Saturday half holicay is being given, and at the same time keep their shops open to unreasonably late hours all the year round. They evidently wish to create a feeling in their favor by false representations and to detract from the credit of those storekeepers that do really close early.

S. CARSLEY.

CARSLEY'S

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Men's English Regatta Shirts, with two collars, superior quality, only 75c. Men's English Regatta Shirts, with two collars, sn-

perior quality, only 75c. Men's English Regatta Shirts, with two collars, superior quality, only 75c.

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BIRTH.

HAMMILL. -At 291 St. Martin street, on 22nd inst., Mrs. John P Hammil. of a daught: r. 19-2

KAVANAGH.—On the 18th inst., the wife of James J. Kavanagh, of a daughter, 19-1 AIRD.-On Monday, July 20th, Mrs. James M. Aird, of a son.

MARRIED.

Mc AMBLEY-STAFFORD-July 2'st, in St Patrick's Church, by the Rev Father Dowd, P.P., II. M Cambley to Rose and Staff rd, both of this city. 17-1

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—In this city, on the 23rd inst. Margaret Rielly, widow of the late George Wil-liams, aged 28 years.

CLANCEY.—In this city, on the 24th inst, E.izabeth Jane, aged 2 years and one month, daughter of Boyce Clancey. MURPHY.—In this city, on the 24th inst., Katie, youngest and beloved daughter of Mr. Patrick Murphy, aged 3 months and 10 days.

DUCHESNEAU,—As Pointe Claire, on the 19th inst., ophie Hyprlite, aged 72 years, relict of the late Thomas Duchesneau. MACKEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, July 21, Ann Farrell, widow of the late Mathew Mackey, native of County Westmeath, Iroland, aged 92.

CORBETT-At St. Gabriel Village, on the 21st inst., Sarah Agues, aged one month and 21 days, believed daughter of Thomas Corbett.

ROSAIRE—On the 23rd July, at his residence (Portland Piace), No. 2384 St. Antoine street, Dominique Rosaire, Sr., of cerebral apoplexy, aged to years.

LANGAN.—On July 29th, Ann Julia Kelley beloved wife of the late Felix Langan, aged 77 years, native of Doregal Coutry, Ireland; grandmother of the Rev. P. D. McMenamin, P.P.

DOYLE—Died at his residence, Doyle settlement, Restigouche, N. B., Patrick Doyle, at the advanced age of 79 years. The deceased was a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and was universally respected and esteemed. His loss will be keenly felt by his relatives, as well as by a large circle of friends. May his

soul rest in peace. GLEASON-In this city, on the 15th inst. by accidental drowning, John E., son of Patrick Gleason, of the G.T.R., aged 7 years and 2

O'NEILL—At Quebec on the 18th instant, Annie E. V. Gaul, third daughter of the late Patrick Gaul, of Her Majesty's Customs and beloved wife of the late Thomas O'Neill, ir. aged 28 years and 10 months.

HART—At Quebec, on the 15th instant, Catherine Supple, vidow of the late Patrick Hart. The deceased was S2 years of oge, and was born in the County Sligo, Ireland. REDMOND-At St. Gabriel Village,

the 10th instart, John Recmond, aged native of the County Wexford, Ireland.

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1 do do 25,000

1 do do 10,000

2 PRIZES OF \$6000. 12,000

5 do 2000. 10,000

10 do 1000. 10,000

20 do 500. 10,000

10 do 200 20,000

10 do 100. 20,000

10 do 500. 20,000

10 do 500. 20,000

10 do 500. 20,000

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