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The Times AND Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 46. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884. PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

DRIVING LEVITES INTO BARRACKS.

The French Republic Enforces Military Service upon Clerics—Mgr. Freppel's Eloquent Protest Against the Outrage in the French Senate.

PARIS, June 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—
The only man who has been virtually re-established in France, but who long threatened attack upon priestly vocations has been made. The Bishop of Angers, who is a life member of the French Senate, was never probably more eloquent than in his defence of the immunity of clerics from a profession which is essentially unsecular. His amendment was so little successful as to be asked. M. Freppel, who had limited his cases of exemption to the students designated by their Bishops. Supposing that a seminarian left college and entered the ranks of the laity, the prelate would, of course, make him share the common lot. And even after twenty-six years of age the exemption could be invalid if the candidate for the priesthood had not received the Sub-Diaconate. The Bishop began by showing the essential differences between the priest and the soldier. There was of course nothing unworthy of a seminarian in a soldier's life, but the two careers almost nullified one another. The priest was forced by his studies, training and occupation into looking at things in a peaceful way. The young soldier was asked to make an especial study of the surest and most energetic ways of taking human life. The Catholic Church had always taken this view, and her Councils had gone so far as to suspend any cleric taking up arms. But M. Freppel was too practical to lay much stress on the Councils. He pointed to the secret societies, to the Convention of 1793, which distinctly excepted clerics from military service as incompatible with their vocation, and that, too, at a moment of grave emergency and of European coalition. To make clerics soldiers was to go back to the medieval days of warlike bishops and lay abbots. The Bishop then referred to the great moral danger of three years of barracks life for sensitive consciences. While learning to be soldiers the seminarians would actually be destroying, or at least gravely risking that kind of virtue and piety which goes to make a good priest. French barracks now-a-days have been made as heathenish as possible by the abolition of military chaplains, and by the systematic opposition to any show of religion on the part of the soldiers. Good priests would always be ready to follow the soldier into the thicket of the night to look after his wounds, to whisper words of religious consolation into his ear, and perhaps to bring back a dying message to loving parents at home. But

glorious initiation ought to come from France, and it would be immediately followed by the governments of the world. But if, alas, the day of disarmament is still far away, let there be, at least, one man exempt by his character and duties from deeds of blood and warfare. Such an exception can only prove to the world that France is still the mother of civilization, and that she wishes her priests to be men of peace, and to be the "apostles of universal brotherhood." Although there was a great deal of applause at the end of the Bishop's speech, his amendment was lost by 386 votes against 91—another proof that the millions of French Catholics have no constitutional way of making their voices heard because, perhaps, their discouragement leads them to keep away from the voting urns on the day of elections.

LONDON GOSSIP.

RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL, PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.
LONDON, June 20.—The Duke of Norfolk is building a convent for the Poor Clares near Arundel. An admirable site has been selected, about three-quarters of a mile from the town, and building operations are already being rapidly pushed forward.
A curious discovery has been made, while excavating near Coventry, of a lead coffin of the fourteenth century period. It is supposed that the ground must have been the site of an old church of the Franciscans.
The profits of the Standard last year exceeded £100,000. This is a handsome income, but it is far less than the revenue annually derived from the Daily Telegraph, which verges on a quarter of a million.

There is a lady well known in society who desires to emulate the example of the Empress Josephine. The latter, it will be remembered, used to have her hair impregnated with the perfume of her favorite flower, the violet. The lady in London, whose pretty rose gardens are a popular resort for her many friends, has the fallen rose petals utilized for the purpose of sweeping out her special apartments, instead of tea leaves.
Another new journal, to be called the *Globe*, printed in English, German and French, is projected, and a paper devoted to engagements and weddings, entitled *Orange Blossoms*, is on the cards. The undertakers will, I presume, be naming an organ directly and calling it the *Mat*.
There is a general impression that the Empress Eugenie is poor. I can say with certainty that she is rich. She has possessing large sums, well invested in this country, and the whole of the Prince Imperial's fortune. Her Majesty owns immense tracts of forest in the Landes from which she derives a very substantial income. Then, she spends nothing.

Inasmuch as he owns Blenheim, and bears the name of Churchill, people are apt to regard the Duke of Marlborough as the only direct representative of the great captain of the last century; but Lord Spencer stands in precisely a similar relationship to him, and inherited much more of his money; while his personal chattels are to a large extent owned by the Duke of Buccleuch, who has, among other interesting relics, the sword that Marlborough wore at Blenheim.
Everybody is familiar with the picture of a lady *en deshabille*, which is exhibited on the boardings, but the public is not aware that the lady represented at her toilet is the wife of a very well known member of Parliament. The M.P., jealous of his wife's charms, some time ago threatened the offending advertisers with an action at law unless they withdrew the portraits. After a great deal of correspondence the too sensitive honor of the lady's husband has been satisfied by the production of a new edition of the portrait, in which the likeness has been improved away altogether and the suppression of all the early copies.

OBITUARY.

Richard Arnold, for the past twenty-six years agent of the Grand Trunk, died in Toronto on June 17th, of heart disease.
Dr. Jean Etienne Laundry, of Quebec, died on June 17th. The deceased has been practising since 1840, and was considered one of the most able surgeons and learned professors of Laval University.
Rev. Dr. Simpson, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, died in Philadelphia on June 18th, aged over 70. He preached the opening sermon at the great Methodist conference in London.
Mr. John Harvey, for the past fifteen years city clerk and treasurer of Guelph, died on Sunday evening, June 15th, aged 72. The deceased was the second mayor elected after Guelph was incorporated as a town thirty years ago, and was afterwards elected to many public offices. He emigrated from England to America in 1831, and was a volunteer during the rebellion of 1837.

John Gustavus Droyson, the historian, is dead, aged 78. Dr. Droyson was at one time member of the German Parliament for Frankfurt and secretary of the constitutional committee. His principal works were a "History of Alexander the Great," a "History of Hellenism," and a history of Danish and of Prussian politics, besides some works relating to the German war of freedom.
Fra Morency, one of the Oblat Fathers, whose novitiate is situated on the Lower Lachine Road, near the head of the rapids, was drowned on Saturday. While inspecting a bathing house that had just been erected, two of the fathers fell into the water. One of them managed, by dint of great exertions, to reach the bank, but the other was carried away by the stream and was drowned. The remains have not yet been recovered.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

LONDON, June 20.—The Franchise Bill passed the committee stage in the Commons last night.

MEXICO'S WOMAN BANDIT.

Shot Dead After an Extraordinary Career of Crime.

QUERETARO, June 18.—La Carambola, the woman brigand, long a terror to travellers in this region, is dead at last, with a bullet in her heart. Her operations extended over a number of years, and were of the most daring description. For a long time the authorities found it very difficult to trace or even to explain the crimes which she committed, for no one suspected that a woman was the guilty person. No two of her robberies were committed in the same manner. Sometimes she was a passenger and at other times she was with the bandits, and took part in the shooting if any was to be done. A woman of some personal charms when appropriately dressed, she was a fiend when about her business of murder and pillage, whom very few dared to encounter. Her male assistants were many and devoted.
One of her schemes, it has been learned, was to hide her time in some town until she found one or two men of means who were going by the diligence to some distant point. As they then to take passage with them. It is supposed that on more than one occasion she took the driver into her confidence, but when this could not be done, she readily deceived him, and quietly slipped him with a bullet. A perfect mistress of the art of dissimulation and possessing a soft and insinuating manner, she had no difficulty in working herself into the good graces of travellers who did not look for a Mexican bandit under her attractive guise. In this way she easily discovered who had money and valuables and who had not. If she found a man who appeared to be of some consequence, but who did not have much money, she betrayed him into the hands of her confederates, who held him for a ransom. If her victim proved to be well supplied with cash, he usually met a violent death within twenty-four hours.
Leaving a town before daybreak in company with two travellers who she had lured for robbery, she would coyly accept the customary innocent attentions at their hands, and perhaps indulge in a little conversation with them. An hour later, when well on their journey, watching her opportunity, she would draw two revolvers, and, before they could detect her movement, lodge a bullet in the back of each of them. The driver, they, with his team, and perhaps paid not to be attentive to what was going on behind him, would not disturb her. With her body about, she would take her own time about leaving the stage, always waiting until a good convent to the fastness of some of her confederates was reached.
It was known that the highways were infested by robbers, and it was not thought strange that an occasional murder was perpetrated, but the similarity between several cases soon attracted attention, and various experiments led to the discovery that a woman, operating first on one road and then on another, was at the bottom of them. The plausible stories told by the drivers served to mystify the officers more than anything else. They always asserted that highway men had done the work, and if inquiry was made at one end of the route for the woman who started off it was always said that she arrived at her destination unmolested. The absence of telegrams and of any regular means of communication made it possible to keep up this deception for a long time.
When the woman found that she was suspected, she abandoned this plan of operations, and, remaining with the robber band to which she was attached, devoted the greater part of her time to the abduction of wealthy agriculturists. Her plan in these cases was very much the same as in her stage robbery enterprises. First winning the confidence of her intended victim and getting him involved in some intrigue, she would betray him at the proper time into the hands of her associates, who would spirit him away and presently open negotiations for his return. While these were in progress she would be busy setting her net for a fresh victim a hundred miles away.

La Carambola's latest exploit was unsuccessful. She was hovering about the San Juanico hacienda with the intention of securing the abduction of Don Givelo Vasquez, or one of his sons, when a fellow who had long served in her train, deserted, and communicated her secret to the authorities. They made elaborate preparations to capture her entire party, but, failing in this, they made sure of her, and soon had her in their hands. Hearing of her fate, her followers determined on a rescue. They pursued the officers for twenty miles, and overtaking them at Conindad, opened fire at once. The troops returned the shots and a lively engagement ensued, in the course of which three of the bandits were killed and the others put to flight. When the troops approached their prisoner after the fight they found her dead, presumably from a bullet fired by her own friends. The chains were removed from her limbs, and she was buried by the roadside. One of her captors describes her as a beautiful woman not more than 30 years old, with clear complexion and long and abundant hair, but with a wicked eye and a cruel-looking mouth when in repose.

EARL GRANVILLE'S NOTE TO THE FRENCH CABINET.

GLADSTONE MAKES EXPLANATIONS—FRANCY'S EXPLANATIONS IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

LONDON, June 23.—It is officially announced that on June 16 Earl Granville addressed a note to the French Minister, the substance of which was as follows:—"England undertakes to withdraw her troops from Egypt at the beginning of the year 1885, in case the Powers consider such withdrawal possible without endangering public order. The *Caisse de la Dette Publique*, after 1885, will have consultative voice regarding the budget and have the right to veto any increase of

expenses by the government. It shall continue the right of financial inspection after the evacuation of the country by the English, to insure the complete and regular collection of the revenue. England undertakes during her occupation to propound schemes to the Porte and the Powers for the neutralization of Egypt, like Belgium, and for the neutralization of the Suez Canal. The French Minister replied that France accepted the proposal and testified to England's moderation and friendly spirit.
In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said the neutralization of Egypt would be deferred until England withdrew from the country. He stated that the province of the conference of the powers would be to decide in regard to Egyptian finances, but no decision which might form would be of any force until parliament gave its assent. In the House of Lords Earl Granville explained the conference scheme. Lord Salisbury said the statement of the foreign secretary contained much that was perilous to British interests, and was full of menace for the future peace of the world.
Sir Stafford Northcote expressed opposition to the statement that the issue of Lord Granville's circular concerning the Egyptian conference is with a view of influencing parliament during the discussion of the motion of censure. Lord Randolph Churchill denounced the statement as hollow. He stated the assurances from the government, that it will accept the provisions of the Granville circular, if such assurances exist, will possibly be repudiated within twenty-four hours, and are absolutely valueless. M. Labouchere urged the house to support the government; Churchill's policy, he said, was tending to war with France.
The Standard says it is likely the opposition will postpone a vote on the motion for censure until the conference has terminated. Intense discontent prevails among the group of independent Liberals in regard to Gladstone's statement concerning Egyptian affairs. Private members of the malcontents were held to night. A coalition of Conservatives, Liberals, and a section of the Liberals is possible. The Tories express themselves as confident that the Government will be defeated by a small majority.

PARIS, June 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Ferry said that since 1881 France has been quite inactive so far as Egypt is concerned, inasmuch as she has abstained from any part in the Egyptian expedition, and has not even taken the trouble of sending the *Journal de Commerce*. Egypt is neither French nor English. Her fate is a matter of international Europe, and will always be a European question. Gladstone's government recognized the fact, and was the first to propose the neutralization of Egypt. France is the best power possible to settle the question with the Gladstone cabinet. It is necessary that harmony be maintained between the two nations, whose accord is so important to the peace and benefit of the world. (Applause.) It is necessary to have the English occupation of Egypt for France has no intention of substituting French administration.

THE WESTMOUTH MURDER CONSPIRACY—ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—A NEW IMPERIAL MACHINE—THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK AND PARNELL.

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DUBLIN, June 20.—Earl Spencer, replying to an address presented by deputations from the Presbyterians of Omagh, said he had long passed through a turbulent period but there were good grounds for hoping that better times were near at hand. The terrorists' power for evil had been curtailed and the tyranny they had exercised had passed away. Order was restored and Irishmen could now devote themselves to peaceful pursuits, without fear of outrage.
Earl Spencer met with a chilling reception while on the way to Dublin, especially at Portadown. He yesterday conferred the honor of knighthood on Mayor Taylor of Belfast.
Michael Davitt, the nationalist agitator, writes a letter to the *United Ireland* criticising the Irish Migrating Company, of which Mr. Parnell is one of the members.
Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in response to an address of the Orangemen of Belfast, said that no government could divest itself of the duty of deciding what measures were necessary to preserve order.
The mayor of Cork has tendered his resignation because Delaney, the defeated candidate for the position, has instituted legal proceedings against him.
Mr. O'Brien has declined a number of private offers to pay the fine of £500 imposed on him for contempt of court. He says he is determined to continue to expose the manner in which the government of Ireland is conducted by Earl Spencer and Mr. Gladstone.

THE CUBAN CRISIS.

SPANISH OFFICIALS FRIGHTENED AT BLAINE'S PROGRAMME.
HAVANA, June 20.—Captain-General Castillo will send to New York immediately one of the five commissioners sent here from Madrid. He is prompted to do this by the receipt of despatches from the Spanish Minister at Washington and the Spanish Consul at New York. These gentlemen have been very much alarmed by the nomination of Key West, and by the statement of Wickersham, who is said to have declared that he had it from Blaine's own mouth that Cuba was worth \$500,000,000 to the United States. They say in the despatches that public opinion in America is absolutely in favor of making the purchase or annexing Cuba. The Captain-General sends the commissioner to New York, where he will confer with the Spanish Minister and Consul with a view of furnishing precise information respecting the financial condition of the American Government and the chances of obtaining for the island, \$500,000,000 of Blaine's alleged programme.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF AN ITALIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

ADEN, June 23.—An Italian man-of-war recently visited Seyla, a sea-port on the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb subject to Egypt, and threatened to bombard the place and exacted a large sum from the Governor. Confidence was restored by the arrival of a British gunboat.

ARCHBISHOP M'GABE AND FREE MASONRY.

DUBLIN, June 23.—Archbishop M'Gabe has written a letter in reference to the election of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. He is unable to understand how Catholics could in honor and conscience vote for Winstanley, who is a Home Ruler and Freemason. As Freemasonry is a member of a society which aims to overthrow religion and to the Freemasonry revolutions of the last century were traceable. No one can plead non-participation as long as he remains a Mason.

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HERONS ONLY IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

LONDON, June 21.—The Irish Nationalists are still agitating the question of providing a fund to pay a regular salary to the Unionist members of Parliament. It is proposed to levy a tax on all Nationalist voters. The English Conservatives are contributing large sums for the payment of expenses attending contested Parliamentary elections in Irish constituencies.

O'BRIEN'S POSITION ONE OF DEFIANCE.

IGNORING THE ORDERS OF THE DUBLIN COURT AND SNEERING AT ITS THREATS.
LONDON, June 21.—William O'Brien, M.P., the editor of *United Ireland*, is as defiant as ever. He is at present in London attending to his Parliamentary duties, and he sneers at the judicial threats of pains and penalties issued against him from Dublin for continuing to attack Crown Solicitor Bolton, pending the trial of the latter's libel suits against him. Mr. O'Brien was seen to-day by your correspondent in the lobby of the House of Commons, and, being asked to define his position regarding these proceedings, he said:—"My position is simply one of defiance. I have ignored, and shall continue to ignore, the orders of the Dublin court, because I have good reason to believe that the Judges of that court are league with the Government officials to ruin me and my newspaper. My sole reliance now is upon the force of public opinion, which will show that I have simply been doing my duty toward the people in exposing the vices and misdeeds of a ring of high public officials. As for George Bolton, his character is notorious and a stain in the nostrils of all decent people in Dublin. The stain to which he is reduced is shown by his having the venue of his criminal prosecution against me in Belfast instead of in Dublin. If any crime has been committed in the columns of *United Ireland*, the commission of it was in Dublin, where the paper is published. The fact that a new libel charge of the paper is sold in Belfast should not be a sufficient reason for compelling me to be tried in that city. The fact is that Mr. Bolton knows that he has no chance of succeeding if I would be properly defended by any jury that could be brought to trial in Belfast, where he has to appear. He would not do so, and that is why he has to be tried in Dublin. I do not think it will avail him much, but I am sure I shall wait until the trial is over, and then I propose to remain in London."
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. O'Connor moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the government in regard to the criminal allegations made by *United Ireland* against Secretary Cornwall, of the post-office department. Mr. Bolton, and Inspector Froom. He described the nature of the charges and intimated Mr. Bolton as illegitimately spending £30,000 belonging to a widow when he married.
Mr. Trevelyan replied that the charges in *United Ireland* were made without proof and that Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Bolton were taking action towards clearing their characters. The government was without violence whereon to institute criminal proceedings.
Mr. Healy strongly condemned the course of the government. All the people of Ireland, he said, believed that the government is screening these men.
Messrs. Parnell, Harrington and McCarthy urged that an inquiry be made, while Mr. Fawcett defended Mr. Cornwall. The motion was rejected by 62 to 21.

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TORONTO'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

THE PREPARATIONS NEARLY COMPLETE—AN IMMENSE CROWD EXPECTED—THE GREATEST CELEBRATION EVER HELD IN CANADA—THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.
(From our own Reporter.)
Toronto, June 23d.
The preparations for the celebration of the semi-centennial of the "Queen City" are fast approaching completion and are on the grandest scale ever attempted in Canada. The general committee has its headquarters at No. 9 Toronto street, and the spacious offices which are superintended by the energetic secretary, Mr. R. B. Hamilton, present a busy scene, the large staff of officials being overwhelmed with business. The various sub-committees, which have in charge the several features of the celebration, have been actively at work, and their reports are highly satisfactory. The decoration committee has shown great energy and assiduous attention to details, and as a result the city will present a gala aspect during the week.
There will be a grand display of fireworks each night. The following sub-committee has charge of the arrangements:—Vice-Chairman, George Rooney, Messrs. King, McIntyre, Geddes, Cowan, Bailey, Wagner, Hardy, Rush, Arthur, and Horlbrook.
Avenues will be erected in various parts of the city. The principal one, however, will be on King street, a short distance west of Yonge.
The programme has already been published in *The Post*. There is a special feature, including a grand parade for each day, beginning with the civic demonstration on Monday, 29th inst.

The various railway lines will carry excursion parties at very low rates, and it is expected that the hotel and lodging-house accommodation of the city will be heavily taxed to provide for the large influx of visitors. There is, however, no city on the continent of equal size that is better provided with hotel accommodation than Toronto, and visitors to the semi-centennial need have little fear of that point. The most popular of the first-class hotels is the *Queen's*, situated on the corner of King and York streets, in the centre of the business part of the city. This house enjoys a well earned reputation as one of the most pleasant and best managed hotels on this continent. It has recently been newly painted, frescoed, and remodeled throughout. It is lighted with electric light, and its spacious parlors and corridors present a brilliant appearance. Although the house has over five hundred rooms nearly all are already engaged for the semi-centennial week, but intending guests of the house may feel assured that the obliging proprietor, Mr. Mark Fish, and the popular and urbane chief clerk, Mr. Harry Nolan, will leave nothing undone to provide for the wants of their patrons. By the way, I might mention that Harry, as he is familiarly called, is one of the most popular Irishmen in Toronto. He is one of the leading members of the Separatist School Board, and an active worker in every movement for the welfare of the Catholic body of the city. His long connection with the Rossin House has made him well known to the travelling public, with whom he is immensely popular.
The other first-class hotel is the *Queen's*, situated on Front street, and is capable of accommodating a large number of guests. There are hundreds of other hotels of lesser dimensions, but all capable of furnishing accommodation for a large number, and all are making preparations for the crisis. Everything betokens a celebration worthy of Ontario's chief city.

ANECDOTES OF CHARLES O'CONNOR.

Many anecdotes are being related of the late Charles O'Connor, the great American lawyer. The following, which is told by a neighbor and friend of his, Brother Anthony, President of Manhattan College, will doubtless prove specially interesting to our readers. When an eminent English apostle of scientific infidelity—who is by-the-by, of Irish birth—was visiting the United States, a grand dinner party was given in his honor. Mr. O'Connor was the only Catholic who had received an invitation. In the course of the evening the conversation drifted to the subject of religion and the Catholic Church formed, of course, the principal topic of the discussion which ensued.
"Of course," said the scientist, "a man of your standing, though a Catholic, does not believe in the latest Roman absurdity, Papal Infallibility?" "Do I not, indeed?" replied O'Connor. "I see no reason why I should not, but every reason why I should accept that most reasonable and logical of all the dogmas of Christianity." Mr. O'Connor thereupon made the dinner-table a little cooler, where he expounded so lucidly and defended so ably this necessary Catholic doctrine, that the silenced scientist, although a man of very material light, brought away some new views about the spiritual light of the Church, which must have been a revelation to him in his darkness.
ANOTHER COMET.
VYRNNA, June 20.—A comet has been discovered here. It is visible in North America.
MANTOBA CROP OUTLOOK.
WYNNIEG, Man., June 20.—The department of agriculture has issued the first crop report of the season. It covers 351 townships out of 476 in the province and prepared for crops, about 76 per cent. more than last year. The condition of all crops on 1st June was reported good except for want of rain in a few places where it has since fallen. The probability now is that the wheat crop of the Northwest will reach 2,000,000 bushels more than last year.

WEEKLY IRISH LETTER.

The Land Purchase Scheme—its Merits and Demerits—Progress of the Migration Company.

OFFICES OF THE IRISH NEWS-AGENCY, 1, LONDON, S. W., June 7, 1884.

Nothing could be more characteristic of the change in the position of Ireland than the manner in which the purchase scheme of the Government has been received. Such a proposal as that made by Mr. Trevelyan would have been hailed with an outburst of rejoicing a few years ago as a boom of proportions so large and so hopeful as no words could possibly exaggerate; now its reception is not only cool, but the few opinions that have been expressed upon it to the present are rather antagonistic than otherwise. In fact, Mr. Trevelyan made statements in his own speech which have just taken the sceptical attitude that had been taken up by the tenants. The fact is that the landlords have been reduced to a state so feeble by the joint action of the Land League, the Land Act, and the wicked extravagance of their ancestors that the tenants think it well to allow them to have a little more of this trying experience before relieving them from their difficulties by buying their land. It can certainly be prophesied that in its present form the Bill will not be allowed to pass. The landlords, of course, profess not to be satisfied with the measure; but everybody knows that in their present desperate position, they are ready to grasp at anything that gives them a chance of ready money. The chief omission from the Bill is, of course, all mention of the leaseholders or of the amendment of the Hereditary clause; and the tenants, therefore, if they bought under this Bill, would be buying in many cases as the property of the landlord whom they regard as their own. Unless some concessions be made on this point, the bill will be strongly opposed. Another objection raised to the scheme is the character of the local body for whose approval schemes of purchase are to wait. At first sight, the election of half the board by the electors would seem to imply a fair representation of the tenants; but that is only on the surface. The landlords help to elect the electors, and the landlords help to elect the Guardians, as well as to form the entire *de officio* guardianship of the Boards, and in these elections the landlords have a grossly unjust preponderance. For instance, it is quite common for one landlord to have six votes, and he is allowed to give these votes by proxy. He may be at the waters in Germany, at the gambling table in Monaco, or he may have a ranch in Texas, or a sheep-walk in Australia; and all the same he can exercise through another the right to vote. In this way a Conservative agent has sometimes had as many as a thousand votes in his single hands, and has, in fact, commanded the entire election of several wards even in the City of Dublin. At the present moment, for instance, there is a Conservative majority in the South Dublin Union, which constitutes itself one of the most offensive as well as one of the most active agencies in fraudulently defeating the wishes of the people in the Irish metropolis. Thus, lately, the South Dublin Union passed a resolution which, by fixing the collection of taxes at an earlier period than usual, was intended to disfranchise a large number of the poorer citizens and so delay the capture of the city by the National Party. Another small fact will illustrate the abuses in the present system. The bitterest Orangeman in Dublin is Mr. John Byrne, formerly a Catholic, and forcible with all the zeal of the neophyte. This gentleman, having served his party diligently and unscrupulously for years, was appointed to the position of Collector-General, a highly paid office in Dublin. He entered into some fraudulent transactions under the Arrears Act, was detected by the keen eye of Mr. Hoady, and the Government were forced to dismiss him. One of Mr. Byrne's first steps after he was expelled from office was to get re-elected for the South Dublin Union where he used to be a power before his elevation to office, and where he is a power once more. Again, the voting for the Guardians will be halloped, and in many parts of the country where the tenants are not yet fully alive to their rights, the open voting is made a means of intimidation by the landlords or the police. It will be seen from these considerations in how small a degree the elected Guardians can be taken as representative of the farmers. If this be pointed out to the Government their reply of course will be that they must take such machinery as is at their disposal; and the counter-reply probably the Irish Party will make is that they had better then wait until their Purchase Scheme until they have reformed the mode of electing Poor Law Guardians.

Irish party which can command divisions; and neither of them will make the slightest scruple of throwing over the landlords as the inevitable Jonah in a period of triumphant democracy.

It will, of course, be understood that all these views are set forth in no spirit of dogmatism. There has been no meeting of the Irish Party since the vacation began, and therefore, the mind of the Party is not yet made up. It is noticeable, too, that in all the references to the question in the meetings held in Ireland during the recess, the tone has been one of extreme reserve. It is also necessary to add that the attitude of the party towards the Government measure will not be that taken up by what are called the Nationalists. Their real though not always avowed objection to the purchase schemes of the Government is, that it would lay the foundations of peasant property which apparently they consider a more pestiferous evil than foreign rule; for if they can but succeed in getting as many adherents to their cause as will suffice to make dissension, the perpetuation of foreign rule unaccompanied by Nationalisation of the Land would be the inevitable result. On this subject, it should be said that no recent event has given so much encouragement to the Irish leaders as the perfect appreciation of the motives of the Nationalists at home which is to be found in the speeches and writings of the friends of Ireland in America. The public opinion of the Irish in America is regarded as the most highly trained and intelligent of any Irish opinion in the world; and hence the satisfaction at its staidness before recent attacks on the union and solidity of the Irish ranks at home. With reference to recent corrections of statements by Mr. Sullivan, President of the American League, in reference to the proceedings before the National Conference which preceded the establishment of the National League, the time has not yet come for giving the history of the two eventful days before that gathering. When it does come, a good many people both at home and abroad will be rather surprised at the narrow escape of the organization from a plot, carried out with characteristic cunning and bad faith, by which the Nationalists were to have been given a charter for their effort to produce dissension. Mr. Parnell had not at that period fully recognized in all probability the evil that was being done; and with a perfect looking for anything like dissension or personal quarrels—in which he is distinguished from many of his political predecessors in the lead of Irish movements—he was probably willing to make sacrifices of a large kind to keep men from complaining of unjust treatment. If Mr. Parnell allowed himself at that period to take the optimistic view of his hidden and dangerous enemies, there is no reason to suppose that he does so now. His speech at Drogheda certainly is plain enough as an expression of his views as to Nationalists. The Migration Company is making steady progress. As your readers will have already learned, Mr. Parnell is spending his Whit-suntide holidays in surveying an estate which has been offered for sale. He can, it is pretty well known, have this, or any other estates he likes for 17 years purchase; but it is very doubtful if he will consent to give so high a price. The remarkable thing in connection with this business is the extraordinary eagerness with which it is being taken up by the bishops and priests, prelates who have rarely, if ever, appeared before in political or social political movements, now organize and address public meetings on the question; and they, as well as their priests, give practical proof of their confidence in and sympathy with the movement by taking up large numbers of shares. The secret of this is that the propositions which emigration is taking is alarming all classes of the Irish population. The action of the Government in this matter is warring all classes of the nation into a national whole. Many of the Protestant shopkeepers for example, who have never before been able to see their way to national principles have been caught in the general alarm, and demonstrate the conduct of the Government, as much as their Nationalist neighbors. The disappearance of the bankrupt and important landholder from his social supremacy, is producing an already visible effect in the detachment from Conservative principles of many sections of the community which have, up to the present, thought their fortunes and their lives bound up with the maintenance of British despotism. In fact, the Irish cause almost threatens to become fashionable.

THEY KNEW NO NORTH, NOR SOUTH, NOR EAST, NOR WEST.

On Tuesday (yesterday), May 13th, 1884, as is usual the veteran Gens. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., met at the 16th Grand Monthly Draw of the Louisiana State Lottery. At noon they began the labor of distributing wealth; prostrate, and laded it out right and left. North, South, East and West. Ticket 10,842 drew the Grand Capital Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in fifths at \$15 each—one went to B. J. Dancy, 33 Jackson street, Memphis, Tenn.; another to Isaac Heines, an engineer on the M. & C. R. R., collected through Messrs. W. R. Rison & Co., Huntsville, Ala. The Second Capital of \$25,000 drawn by 27,757, sold in fifths—one to H. C. Drinkle, Lancaster, Ohio; another to Alexander King, Waverly, Ky. The Third Capital, \$10,000, drawn by 64,012, sold in fifths—one to T. S. Ashby, Sherman, Grant Co., Ky. The other Capital Prizes scattered everywhere. And these famous warriors will do it all over again on Tuesday, July 15th, and any one can learn all about it by inquiring of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

AN AESTHETIC FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

The American Practitioner gives the statement of Dr. W. C. Webb, a Kentucky physician, viz, that from the treatment of nearly 200 cases of whooping cough, he concludes croton chlorid to be by far the most valuable single remedy for its relief, being well borne by children. He states that, to affect the disease, it must be given in decided doses; a child twelve months old will bear one grain of the medicine every four hours, throughout the twenty-four, not less than this to be given during the first week, after which the dose is usually so much relieved that few if any doses are required at night. The drug being thus pushed to its full effect, there are but few cases uncontrolled by it in a fortnight; doses for children ten years old being two grains every four hours.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had 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 Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Accurately by this simple vegetable remedy 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 or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

TATTOOING A BEAUTY.

Story of a Pretty Woman Who Has Been Operated Upon.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

It takes all kinds of people to make up the world, and among the vast number upon this continent there are about half a dozen tattooed ladies. Within the past year three of them have visited Cincinnati. Miss Irene Dora—who is now in California—Miss Irene Woodward and Miss Grace, the young lady who recently made her debut here with Uncle Joe Robinson's show. Grace was a "work of art" from the "studio" of Professor Thomas. The professor has been "in the business" for over thirty years, and he is a veteran in his peculiar line. In about two weeks the assembly of tattooed beauties will be increased by one who is really the handsomest woman who has yet undergone the painful operation of being tattooed. The old adage of "practice makes perfect" is one which is adapted even to the enterprise of filling a woman's skin with different colored inks. "Miss Aimee," the stage name of the lady in question, is profiting by the knowledge revealed through former experiments, and if the indelible pictures which she has gained by a siege of suffering most intense can be termed artistic, they are certainly entitled to be so called. "Aimee" is not a Cincinnati girl, neither is yet in the category of those whose hearts are free from encumbrance. She is married. This is given in kindness for the benefit of the youths which will, no doubt, be attracted by a face which is the work of a terrible experience has not robbed of its beauty. She is petite, and speaks with all the evidences of refinement. Last evening an Enquirer reporter met her at her room in the Washington Park Hotel, on Twelfth street. Her husband was there. "Miss Aimee" had no hesitation in saying that she had known of the agony which she would now have been so near a completed animated panorama. The professor is a cute one. When he began he did his first work on her wrists, and thus gave her an insight of the pain she would be obliged to endure. With her wrists encircled by bracelets which only death can efface, there was no withdrawing from the contract, and she had borne the suffering ever since. From two to three hours a day was the time which the Professor occupied in his work, and often when his task ended she has been so exhausted that her husband had to take her and carry her to bed. Her skin is quite thin; in fact, the professor remarked that she lost nearly as much blood every day as Grace did all during her trial. Upon Aimee's body are many new figures—designs of her own conception. The pictures are not crowded together, but are generally clear and distinct. A necklace and locket decorate her throat. Her shoulder pieces are bright red roses with the stems in the hands of winged cupids. On her right breast is an aerial figure—a mythical maiden soaring above things earthly. A Masonic emblem, the three links of Oddfellowship, a female warrior with a shield, a badge of the G. A. R., star and crossed cannon, and a series of three hearts, in which the initials "I. M. A."—her own—are inscribed, and the Goddess of Liberty, are among the figures adorning her right arm. On her left arm Faith, Hope and Charity, a bee, a figure of Young America, a small cross wreathed with flowers, and a ballet dancer are portrayed. The bracelets about her wrists are not alike. One represents a cameo and the other a floral chain.

The large figures of an American and an Indian girl are upon her back, and below them is a ship and a constellation of stars, which must needs be hidden from the world. The work upon her legs is most elaborate. On her left is an American coat of arms, liberty clasping the stars and stripes, a light-house and a ship in the distance. On the call is a tree, above the tree two serpents are coiled in an endeavor to entrap several birds who have taken to flight. Above her knee is a pretty picture of a sailor and his sweetheart. He is kissing his love good-by. The village he is leaving is shown on one side, and the ship on which he leaves is shown on the other. An English coat of arms, the emblem of the Order of Elks, the crucifixion, a vessel and globe are among the figures on her right leg. Above that knee is a tomb, either side of which is a woman. This is just outlined, and is not yet completed. Aimee will make her professional debut here very soon.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX.

It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a seasoned handling and sold for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The clock was used to cause his arrest on arrival, and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reads: "A quantity of dynamite, 1 lb. 10,000 circulars, a shirt-cases, and a box of bottle-picks.—Hub Babbitt.

WHAT WILL BURST A GUN.

In Havana a young man placed the muzzle of a gun under the water and fired the charge. The result was the bursting of the barrel near the breech and the mutilation of his hand. Another placed and held the muzzle of a piece square against a piece of plate window-glass, and fired the charge—powder at a distance. The glass was so heated that it burst through the window. Another man had heard that a candle could be fired from the barrel of a gun through an inch of lead, and he attempted to do it. He fired the gun, fired, and the explosion split the barrel almost its entire length, and did not even drive the candle from the muzzle. Still another burst of a gun barrel was caused by the use of wet grass for a wad, well rammed over a charge of shot.—Scientific American.

OUT IN ARIZONA.

Hon. A. W. Shelton, Associate Justice, Supreme Bench of Arizona Territory, writes as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to say, from my personal observation, and you know the scope of such, that there is a remedy, that St. Jacobs Oil is the great and wonderful conqueror of pain, the sovereign cure for all bodily aches and pains, and I cheerfully bear this testimony."

DARWINISM.

In an address to the students of Edinburgh University, on Darwinism, Professor Virchow recently expressed his belief that no relic of any predecessor of man had yet been discovered. He said: "In my judgment, no skull hitherto discovered can be regarded as that of a predecessor of man. In the course of the last fifteen years we have had opportunities of examining skulls of all the various races of mankind—men of the most savage tribes—and among them all no group has been observed as differing in its essential characters from the human type." He cautioned the students against loose speculation on this subject, saying that "every man who goes beyond the sphere of observation becomes a transcendentalist, and transcendentalism has always been dangerous science."

BLOODY DUEL FOR A MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 19.—Two young men named Lem Dishawn and Peter Lewis attended the Baptist Church of a settlement six miles from Hot Springs with the avowed purpose of taking home the minister's young daughter, and when Lewis moved from his own into the minister's family pew, while the sermon was in progress, Dishawn drew his revolver and opened fire on him. Lewis returned the fire, and congregation made rapid exit by way of doors and windows. Neither was hurt, and both being disarmed, they agreed to go into the woods and fight it out with fists. Yesterday they and their friends met for this purpose, and after both Lewis and Dishawn had been thoroughly searched for arms and were about to proceed to the woods, the girl, who was the cause of the fight, desired to speak privately with Lewis for a moment, which was granted.

While the party were awaiting the result of the fist fight a pistol shot was heard from the direction of the scene of conflict. The crowd hurried to the spot, and found Dishawn lying on the ground, dying from a shot through the lungs. He said that he was getting the better of Lewis, when the latter drew a Derringer quickly from his boot-leg, and shot him. The girl had placed the weapon there during her brief conference with Lewis just before the fight. Lewis may be lynched.

UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE.

That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Summer Complaints.

A QUEBEC MAN DROWNED.

MATTAWA, June 18.—A man was found drowned in Ottawa River here to-day. He is supposed to be one Louis Oullett, who was employed on the C. P. R. as laborer at Brown's Creek, and who came here to the hospital in November. He jumped from the window of the hospital on the night of November 22 and has not been heard of since, although diligent search was made. The man found to-day corresponds with the description given by the Sisters in the hospital. Oullett is 18 years old and is supposed to belong to St. Jean Port Joli.

HE HONORS HIS FATHER AND DRAWS \$15,000.

The holder of one-fifth ticket 10,842, the capital of \$75,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery, Tuesday, is Mr. Isaac Haines, engineer on the M. & C. R. R. To a Chattanooga Times reporter he said: "I happened to find an old \$10 bill in my pocket-book when in Memphis, and concluded to buy a lottery ticket of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., by mail. I thought no more of it, when a telegram from New Orleans was received to-day, that No. 10,842 had drawn the prize, \$75,000, in the Louisiana State Lottery, I found that my ticket corresponded with the number." He has been on the M. & C. R. R. 14 years, and is held in high esteem. He has supported two sisters and an aged father for years near Stevenson, Ala. A few months ago, in the same Louisiana State Lottery, he drew a large prize, receiving \$600 for his share.—Memphis (Tenn.) Ledger, May 16.

AN UNFORTUNATE CANADIAN.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Agent Barclay, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, called the attention of Justice Welde to a woman who was carrying in her arms a four days' old child. She was referred to the society last night, when she applied at the police station. She was poorly dressed, but her appearance denoted that she was sober and respectable. She said her name was Hannah Murphy, the widow of a Canadian seafaring man, who lost his life in September last. Judge Welde sent her to the Commissioners of Emigration, and she will probably be returned to her home in Canada.

CATARRH.

A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 30tf

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 19.—It is stated here that Russia has decided to appoint a special military council, to be presided over by the Grand Duke Nicholas, the heir apparent to the throne, who recently became of age, to take measures to prevent the spread of socialism in the Russian army; but that the Grand Duke proposed such rigorous measures that even the chief of police deprecated the adoption thereof. The socialist newspaper *Proletariat*, published at Warsaw, says the police have searched the factories at Warsaw, Boz and other centers, and arrested a great many workmen charged with being anarchists. It adds that the Government is convinced that socialist doctrines have become much more widely disseminated of late.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Bitternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 35tf

CLICKING.

Many horses have the unpleasant habit of striking the toes of the hind shoes against the fore shoes. It is a fault belonging to some of the best horses as well as the worst, and most frequently occurs with young horses, they often clicking on the turf or soft ground, and from a length of stride by the hind leg, the fore foot is brought up to get out of the way in time, therefore, anything which detains them, such as a soft or heavy soil, aggravates the fault. To prevent make the hind shoes square at the toe, leaving the toe of the crust somewhat projecting to receive the blow instead of the shoe. It sometimes happens that, from the repetition of these blows, the crust is worn so thin at the toe as to produce or threaten lameness, in which case this plan of shoering is to be abandoned, and we must put up with the noise to avoid the greater evil. Sometimes when a square-toed shoe fails to prevent clicking, one pointed at the toe will succeed, probably because there is so small a point of contact, and going within or by the side of the fore shoe.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

FOR ALCOHOLISM. Dr. C. S. Ellis, Wabash, Ind., says: "I prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess for fifteen years, but during the last two years has entirely abstained. He thinks the Acid Phosphate is of much benefit to him."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

FATHER KILLS HIS DAUGHTER.

PARIS, June 18.—A shocking and unique tragedy is reported. The principal actor was M. Anglious, a native of Belgium, who had been established for some years as a merchant at Calais and had become rich. He was past the middle age and was a widower until recently, when he married a dashing young lady belonging to one of the bourgeois families of Calais. M. Anglious had one daughter, who was nearly as old as her new stepmother, and the two young women failed to agree. Mme. Anglious appears to have been tyrannical and overbearing to the last degree, and was sustained in all her harshness by her husband, who was foolishly infatuated with his wife and deaf to all the complaints of his daughter. Finally Mlle. Anglious could no longer endure this misery of her home and she fled. Her father pursued and found her at a small hotel, where she had taken refuge with the intention of remaining there until she could procure a situation as governess or companion. M. Anglious implored his daughter to return, but the young lady steadily refused, and in the heat of the discussion she applied a horrible epithet to her stepmother. This terribly enraged M. Anglious, who drew the blade of a sword-cane which he carried and plunged it into her back. "The sinews are dead, and the blow so forcible that the weapon passed entirely through the young lady's body, its point projecting from her left breast. She died almost instantly in the arms of her murderer, who had no sooner committed the horrible deed than he was overwhelmed with horror and remorse. He threw himself upon the body of his dead child, embracing her with passionate caresses, and tearing open her dress, he kissed the wound from which the blood was pouring, and vainly tried to staunch the flow with his lips. In the meantime his cries alarmed the people of the house, who summoned the police and had the murderer arrested. The story of his crime soon became known on the street, and the police, in removing him to the prefecture, had great difficulty in preventing his being lynched by the indignant citizens.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.

At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Bitters are required.

SMOKING CIGARETTES.

The London Medical Times and Gazette, a high authority, in a recent article, says: "We are especially anxious to avoid the charge of being medical alarmists. A repeated contemporary opinion has been in the habit of crying 'Wolf' so often that the lips of the laity are apt to curl when they read medical warnings. Even a scientific grandmother may grow too garrulous. But we have formed such a strong opinion as to the deleteriousness of the growing and insidious habit of inhaling cigarette-smoke, that we must risk the sneers of the youthful reuter. Any one can convince himself of the reality of the effect of inhaling cigarette-smoke on the organism. Let him smoke an ordinary Turkish cigarette while walking, and at some distance from a meal, inhaling the smoke well into the bronchial tubes. Then, if, before he has finished his cigarette, he does not find his head grow dizzy, or his heart begins to thump, or his fingers tingle, we shall be quite ready to congratulate him on the possession of an exceptional organism. Whether the effect is due to an impression on the termination of the vagus, or whether the active principal of the tobacco is absorbed, and carried straight to the heart in the bloodstream, we shall not undertake to decide; we only describe the fact. The effect may be transient; but we do not think that an effect so often repeated as it is in the case of the confined inhaler can fail to exert a permanent injury.

RESPECT OLD AGE.

An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty years reliable for cholera morbus, diarrhoea and summer complaints.

THE CAPUCHINS.

Pere Bernard, who has just been chosen Superior General of the Capuchins, is sixty years old, and was the favorite confidante of foreigners, especially Frenchmen. One hundred and forty representatives of the order came from all parts of the world, to vote at the first election of a chief in thirty-two years.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

A failure to relieve or cure summer complaints can never be truthfully applied to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All dealers sell it.

SAD RESULTS OF PRACTICAL JOKING.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Among the passengers on the West Shore train which arrived last night, was a party of musicians connected with Buffalo Bill's combination. Most were in a jolly mood, and amused themselves during the trip by poking fun at each other. As the train was nearing Fair View, N. J., Henry Dunker, one of the party, was asleep. He was roughly aroused by one of his companions, who, in a joking way, accused him of robbing him. Dunker denied the accusation, but his friend persistently demanded the return of the money. Finally his accuser drew a revolver. Believing his friend to be in earnest, Dunker became frightened and leaped through the window of the car. The train, moving forty miles an hour, was stopping, and Dunker, bleeding from wounds in his head, was picked up and taken to the hospital. His wounds are believed to be serious.

GREAT NEGLIGENCE.

There is great neglect with most people to maintain a regular action of the bowels, which causes much disease. Burdock Blood Bitters cure constipation.

WAR ON GAMBLERS.

DALLAS, TEX., June 17.—The war against gamblers has culminated in Jas. Wilkerson, one of the indicted gamblers, paying \$7,000 to the county in compromise, and agreeing to never again gamble in Dallas County. All other gamblers left rather than pay the large compromise.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagar's Pectoral Balm. The best throat and lung healer known.

President Arthur's department still attracts favorable mention and his daily drives with his little daughter, and especially his high-crowned white silk hat call out cheery comment from Washington correspondents.

Those skeptics who have doubted the usefulness of the mosquito net doubt no longer. The Berrien, Ga., News says that the life of R. Q. Houston was saved by mosquito-bait drawing the poison of a rattlesnake bite from his leg while his companions left him in a swamp to procure medical assistance.

ALL SORTS.

London has a greater population than the entire Dominion of Canada. Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm exterminator; the name is Mother Graves Worm Exterminator.

"Toed tes" is peddled in the streets of New Orleans.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain.

Yaller Dog and Raw Dog are the names of two little towns south of Heppner, Oregon.

Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs, are cured by using Allen's Lung Balm.—See Advt.

The engagement of William Henry Hurtburt to Miss Kitty Tracy, now travelling on the continent, is announced.

PHOTOGRAPHY can give us only the images of the flowers, but in MURRAY & LAMAR'S Florida Water chemistry has preserved their aromatic essence. It is literally the bottled breath of the most fragrant products of the richest floral region in the world.

A Georgia paper is inclined to believe that the fancy for Jersey cattle is a craze.

Mr. Perpetuus Boileau, Ottawa, writes: "I was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two months, by the use of Thomas' Electric Oil. I used it both internally and externally, taking it in small doses before meals and on retiring to bed. In one week I was cured, and have had no trouble since. I believe it saved my life."

A clay which can be utilized in the manufacture of pottery has been discovered in Attala, Miss.

John Hays, Credit P.O., says: "His shoulder was so lame for nine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of it since."

There is a factory on Green Island, N. Y., where nice coffins are made of paper.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well; and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood. I never fails to root out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness."

The thirty-second session this season at Monaco was committed on Sunday.

PALE, WORMEEN INVALIDS suffering from poverty of the blood, bilious sufferers and those whose circulation is depraved, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. The concentrated blood purifier, which stimulates digestion, increases the nutritive properties of the blood, and expels impurities from the system.

It is said the New York Herald has spent \$173,000 lighting the newsstanders.

NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough purgative, acting upon the biliary organs promptly and effectually.

A New York dairyman was fined \$500 for feeding his cows sawmill.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold—how necessary then that should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs,—one of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, druggist, Dunville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly."

Captain George A. Perkins, U. S. N., who married a daughter of the late William F. Weld, of Boston, received with his wife a fortune of \$7,000,000.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults.

In Montana sheep are now selling at \$7 a head, and cattle at \$35 to \$40 in the herd.

Avoid by all means the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, compounded entirely of vegetable ingredients, have been tested for forty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for torpidity of the Liver, constiveness, and all derangements of the digestive apparatus.

Lightning struck a rail under a moving locomotive at Sherman, Texas. The occupants of the car were paralyzed for some time, but the machinery was unharmed.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of James, Ohio, writes: "I have used every remedy for Sack Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Live Pills did me more good than all the rest."

Carrie Mays, thirty years old, thirty inches high, and weighing 180 pounds, is the only specimen of a Philadelphian in the world.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove all kinds of Worms from children or adults.

Josh Billings is driving to Santiago, where he will spend part of the summer.

PROF. LOW'S MAGIC SULPHUR SOAP—Healing, soothing, and cleansing for all eruptive diseases of the skin. Delightful for toilet use.

Joe Jefferson, the actor, is engaged by the words of New Brunswick, engaged in salmon fishing.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are the best, the cheapest, and the most popular remedies. At all seasons and under all circumstances they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcers, and burns are presently benefited and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. The ointment rubbed upon the abdomen, checks all tendency to irritation of the bowels, and advert dysentery and other disorders of the intestines. Pimples, blotches, inflammations, and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the "instructions" accompanying each packet.

FLOOD'S STOCK OF COIN.

Millions Unearthed by the Great Mining King How the Bonanza Man Gained His Almost Fabulous Wealth.

That famous bonanza quartet consisting of John W. Mackay, James G. Flood, W. S. O'Brien and Senator James G. Fair have been the talk of the two continents, says the New York Tribune. Their almost fabulous wealth, rivaling that of the famous Orms and of rivaling and the romantic circumstances by which it was acquired, read like a second edition of Dumas' "Monte Cristo."

Take, for instance, the personal history of Mr. Flood. He was born in New York in 1829, of Irish parents, who were about as poor as they well could be. No collegiate education awaited young Flood, but his parents worked and scraped and stinted themselves to give him instruction in the ordinary English branches. Young Flood was attentive to his studies, and when in 1849 he took passage for California in the ship Elizabeth Ellen, built by the then famous ship builder, William H. Webb, his brains constituted his sole capital. He had no rich or influential friends to lend him a helping hand.

Concerning the subsequent career of Mr. Flood, it may be said that the first notable enterprise engaged in by Flood & O'Brien consisted of operations in the Kentucky and other mines on the Conestock lode, in which they generally contrived to secure a controlling interest. This was as early as 1862. Their operations in Hale & Norcross a few years later were on a scale so large as to attract general attention to them as mining speculators. But the operation which finally made the name of Flood known throughout the world was compressed within the short space of a few months in the early part of 1875.

The two partners saw their fortunes growing with colossal strides each hour. Comparatively poor the morning before they made the great discoveries, they awoke to find themselves possessed of nearly \$200,000,000. Flood was staggered and dazed, and Mr. O'Brien was almost prostrated. And here stands out the sterling character of "Jim" Flood. He was not content to see his own fortune rolling up at the rate of \$100,000 a day, but with an instinctive generosity, he dealt most liberally with those who had the good fortune to be his friends.

Many of the richest families on the Pacific slope trace their wealth directly to Mr. Flood. He did not create wealth, rather he drew it out of the earth. The fact that Mr. Flood in years gone by they alone attribute their being rich instead of poor. It is stated that the great Bank of Nevada originated with Mr. Flood, and for years he has labored to have the bank grow up in San Francisco, sound in capital and with a reputation throughout the world that shall be built on genuine merit.

In appearance Mr. Flood is prepossessing, strong, and about five feet ten inches high, compactly built and robust. It has been remarked by thoughtful men to whom Mr. Flood has been known from youth that all he is now is foreshadowed in him from the first; that whatever situation he was placed in for the moment he was always equal to and performed his part in a grave, quiet and dignified manner, neither rather shy nor held in reserve than employed. His bearing toward others is always that of the calm, natural gentleman, invariably courteous and gentle, and never failing to receive the consideration from those he meets. And this was in no respect more marked when occupying the humblest position that his birth and early surroundings imposed upon him than now that he is one of the heaviest capitalists in the country.

CATHOLIC EVENTS IN EUROPE.

The Holy Father on the Documents of History - Protest of the English Episcopate - The New Rector of the American College.

ROME, June 10th.—Two Hungarian ecclesiastics, Canon Fraknoi and the Abbé Farhany were received in special audience on Sunday, 25th May. They were charged with the task of presenting to His Holiness the two first volumes of a new history of Hungary, founded on documents in the Archives of the Vatican. The learned of this nation have been amongst the first to profit by the generous act of His Holiness in opening more widely to students the treasures of the Vatican Archives. Fraknoi, in the address delivered by Canon Fraknoi in Latin on presenting these volumes, His Holiness replied in a Latin discourse, during which he said: "Far from having anything to fear for the Church or the Sovereign Pontiffs from the research of truth, we are convinced that this research can only be profitable to them. The documents of history, also, carefully explored, are of great utility to put in relief the benefits of the Church and the Roman Pontiff, in so far as they correct and refute the most of the opinions which negligence or hatred has been able to accredit. When the darkness of the Middle Ages were not yet dissipated, and minds were delivered to fatal illusions, your ancestors received from this Apostolic See those gifts which you call to mind—humanity and peace, civil and moral discipline, laws, confidence in adversity, and the law of property. Again, according to the diversity of times and places, the other nations have been granted analogous benefits on the part of the Roman Pontiffs, and these benefits, we are confident, will be placed in a clear light by means of a profound study of the matters of history, a study which is now pursued with ardor under our authority and auspices." His Holiness, in concluding, gave to those present, and to all those of whom he had spoken, the Apostolic Benediction.

THE PROTEST OF THE ENGLISH EPISCOPATE against the sentence of the Court of Cassation on the conversion of the property of the Propaganda is published in the Osservatore Romano of the 30th of May. It is addressed to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and sets forth the reasons why Her Majesty's Government is asked to interfere in the question in order to protect the Propaganda from ulterior injury or from the diminution of its efficacy. The protest insists on the universal and non-Italian character of the Propaganda and mentions the fact that the Urban College annexed to this Institution has students of all nationalities, destined to missionary labor in all nations, and that always at least one-half of the students are of the English tongue and are destined for the English colonies or for the United States. The missionaries are destined to labor in North America, including Canada, in India, Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand and in Africa. It is also noted that anything which impoverishes Propaganda or paralyses its energies, is seriously felt by the Roman Catholic subjects of Her Majesty, and that all the administrations of the Holy See over the Catholic Church in the British Empire and in the United States is conducted free of expense by the Propaganda.

Very Rev. William Kiernan, D.D., Rector and Professor of Dogmatic Theology of the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Overbrook, Pennsylvania, has been appointed successor to the late Mr. Broderick. The new Rector was born in Philadelphia in 1849, and his classical studies were pursued at St. Charles Seminary. His theological course was made at the Propaganda, where, on account of his proficiency, he was awarded the title of D.D., and ordained in the priesthood in 1872. Returning to America he was appointed Rector of St. Charles Seminary at Archbishop Wood's in 1879.

CANADA AND THE PROPAGANDA THE CATHOLIC PETITION FORWARDED TO THE QUEEN. Department of the Secretary of State, Canada, Ottawa, June 2, 1884. My Lord ARCHBISHOP.—With reference to the petition to Her Majesty the Queen, of the ecclesiastical province of Toronto, dated the 14th April last, praying for the interposition of Her Majesty's Government in the matter of the confiscation of the property of the Propaganda of Rome, I have the honor to inform your Grace that the petition in question has been transmitted to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the throne. I have the honor to be, My Lord Archbishop, your Grace's obedient servant.

HERCULEAN MISS HURST. THE GIRL OF SUPERNATURAL STRENGTH ON EXHIBITION AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, June 18.—In response to an invitation from the parents of the so-called Georgia prodigy, Professors Hilgard and Taylor, of the Smithsonian Institute, attended last evening a seance given at the Metropolitan Hotel for the purpose of witnessing an exhibition of the powers of the young woman. It has been claimed for Miss Hurst that she is able to coin at will the muscular resistance of the strongest man. The exhibition was in the presence of Senator Ransom, Congressman Reese of Georgia, Congressman Willets and wife, Judge Harris of Virginia, Richard Townshend and a number of people prominent in Washington politics and socially. The result of the performance was sufficiently surprising to make Miss Hurst very popular with people seeking after the new and unexplainable.

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The population of Cuba is estimated at the present time at nearly 1,400,000. According to recent statistics the number of the population of the whole island is as follows: Whites, 705,000; free negroes, 351,000; negro slaves, 220,000, and Chinese, 58,000. The total number of estates on the island is not far from 14,000, which may be divided as follows: Coffee plantations, 1,342; tobacco plantations, 912; grazing and mixed, 9,230. The annual products are valued at \$600,000,000. Some of the principal are estimated as follows: Sugar, \$40,500,000; fruits, \$14,200,000; coffee, \$5,000,000; molasses, \$1,450,000; cigars, \$4,300,000; leaf tobacco, \$600,000. The annual imports of the island amount to \$50,000,000, the exports about \$33,000,000.

HAVANA. The capital city of Cuba is built on the northwest coast, that situation being chosen because the channel between Cuba and the mainland of North America was found the most convenient passage for merchant vessels bound to Europe and Mexico. Havana, however, is not only the principal city, but has long been the greatest commercial emporium of the West India Islands. The shape of the town, like the harbor, is semicircular. Like many other towns within the tropics, it appears at a distance as if encompassed in a wood of palm and other trees of great novelty and beauty of form. It has been truly said that both the Old and New World meet in Cuba. Havana seems like a piece of Spain that has drifted into the Atlantic. Approaching the city from Europe or America the eye is riveted by the variety and brilliancy of the panorama. On one side are fortifications, resembling those of Malta, hewn out of the dark grey rock, and along the parapets may be seen lines of soldiers in white uniforms, with the ancient Spanish banner, red and gold, waving in the passing currents of air. Below, along the shore to the right of the entrance to the harbor toward the mountains, spreads the town, partitioned, like Damascus, into houses of blue, pink, scarlet, yellow, with masses of green palms gleaming above them, and shading the streets and squares, with their broad, fatherly fronts, the whole city basking in the sun and resembling an immense number of showy articles of porcelain and glass on a stall of fancy wares. In the harbor float old-fashioned gondolas, not black like those of Venice, but brilliant and beautiful. Altogether Havana has a peculiar character and a romantic life unlike that of any city either in Europe or America.

The riches and magnificence of Havana have frequently excited the cupidity of invaders, and it has been, therefore, repeatedly subject to attacks by hostile armaments. It was taken by a French privateer in 1563, afterward by English and French buccanniers, and subsequently by the British, under the Duke of Albemarle, in the reign of George III. It was, however, restored to Spain by England at the peace of 1763.

But the value and importance of the city, as also of the whole island, was rated so high, as already hinted, not only on account of the treasures it was found to contain, but still more from great political and commercial considerations, as it was the key of the Spanish possessions in South America and the harbor in which all the galleons and merchant vessels were accustomed to assemble before they departed on their voyage to Europe.

The desire of the possession of Cuba by the United States is said to have existed ever since the days of Jefferson, who, in his letter to President Monroe in 1823, says: "I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida Point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and isthmus bordering it would fill up the measure of our political well-being." At the same time, it is natural to suppose, there is a desire on the part of Cubans themselves for annexation. The late Senator Charles Sumner strongly opposed annexing her by purchase, but he recommended that the United States Government should use every means to free her "from her present state and impending destiny." If Cuba became independent a prosperous commerce might be maintained between her and the mother country, resulting from ancient negotiations, common language and tastes, which would be far more productive than the best contrived system of colonial taxation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INHABITANTS. As in every country cursed with slavery, the principal inhabitants of Cuba are enervated by the indolence and love of ease. An effeminate luxury distinguishes the residents of the towns in their houses, pleasures and occupations. All are addicted to games of chance, such as cards and lotteries. With the love of bullfights and cockfights they seem to be infatuated. The respect and devotion with which the fair sex are treated is remarkable, and is a Spanish characteristic which history, romance and poetry have combined to celebrate. A woman is regarded as a sacred object by a Cuban, and a shrink from committing the slightest outrage on her person. Spanish courtesy or gallantry to a lady, indeed, is often, as would be thought at least in America, carried to an extreme. Hence, at a café, or at a place of public amusement, in the presence of gentlemen, ladies are seldom allowed to pay their share of the charge, although the party may

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The epithets lavished upon Cuba are sufficient to indicate the importance attached to its possession. It is called "The Queen of the Antilles," "The Key of the Gulf," and the fertility of the soil, the beauty of the climate and its commanding position justify the encomiums implied in these terms. Cuba is about ninety-five miles from the nearest point of Jamaica, from Hayti fifty miles about 120 miles from the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan in Mexico, and 150 miles from Florida.

The population of Cuba is estimated at the present time at nearly 1,400,000. According to recent statistics the number of the population of the whole island is as follows: Whites, 705,000; free negroes, 351,000; negro slaves, 220,000, and Chinese, 58,000. The total number of estates on the island is not far from 14,000, which may be divided as follows: Coffee plantations, 1,342; tobacco plantations, 912; grazing and mixed, 9,230. The annual products are valued at \$600,000,000. Some of the principal are estimated as follows: Sugar, \$40,500,000; fruits, \$14,200,000; coffee, \$5,000,000; molasses, \$1,450,000; cigars, \$4,300,000; leaf tobacco, \$600,000. The annual imports of the island amount to \$50,000,000, the exports about \$33,000,000.

HAVANA. The capital city of Cuba is built on the northwest coast, that situation being chosen because the channel between Cuba and the mainland of North America was found the most convenient passage for merchant vessels bound to Europe and Mexico. Havana, however, is not only the principal city, but has long been the greatest commercial emporium of the West India Islands. The shape of the town, like the harbor, is semicircular. Like many other towns within the tropics, it appears at a distance as if encompassed in a wood of palm and other trees of great novelty and beauty of form. It has been truly said that both the Old and New World meet in Cuba. Havana seems like a piece of Spain that has drifted into the Atlantic. Approaching the city from Europe or America the eye is riveted by the variety and brilliancy of the panorama. On one side are fortifications, resembling those of Malta, hewn out of the dark grey rock, and along the parapets may be seen lines of soldiers in white uniforms, with the ancient Spanish banner, red and gold, waving in the passing currents of air. Below, along the shore to the right of the entrance to the harbor toward the mountains, spreads the town, partitioned, like Damascus, into houses of blue, pink, scarlet, yellow, with masses of green palms gleaming above them, and shading the streets and squares, with their broad, fatherly fronts, the whole city basking in the sun and resembling an immense number of showy articles of porcelain and glass on a stall of fancy wares. In the harbor float old-fashioned gondolas, not black like those of Venice, but brilliant and beautiful. Altogether Havana has a peculiar character and a romantic life unlike that of any city either in Europe or America.

The riches and magnificence of Havana have frequently excited the cupidity of invaders, and it has been, therefore, repeatedly subject to attacks by hostile armaments. It was taken by a French privateer in 1563, afterward by English and French buccanniers, and subsequently by the British, under the Duke of Albemarle, in the reign of George III. It was, however, restored to Spain by England at the peace of 1763.

But the value and importance of the city, as also of the whole island, was rated so high, as already hinted, not only on account of the treasures it was found to contain, but still more from great political and commercial considerations, as it was the key of the Spanish possessions in South America and the harbor in which all the galleons and merchant vessels were accustomed to assemble before they departed on their voyage to Europe.

The desire of the possession of Cuba by the United States is said to have existed ever since the days of Jefferson, who, in his letter to President Monroe in 1823, says: "I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with Florida Point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico and the countries and isthmus bordering it would fill up the measure of our political well-being." At the same time, it is natural to suppose, there is a desire on the part of Cubans themselves for annexation. The late Senator Charles Sumner strongly opposed annexing her by purchase, but he recommended that the United States Government should use every means to free her "from her present state and impending destiny." If Cuba became independent a prosperous commerce might be maintained between her and the mother country, resulting from ancient negotiations, common language and tastes, which would be far more productive than the best contrived system of colonial taxation.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INHABITANTS. As in every country cursed with slavery, the principal inhabitants of Cuba are enervated by the indolence and love of ease. An effeminate luxury distinguishes the residents of the towns in their houses, pleasures and occupations. All are addicted to games of chance, such as cards and lotteries. With the love of bullfights and cockfights they seem to be infatuated. The respect and devotion with which the fair sex are treated is remarkable, and is a Spanish characteristic which history, romance and poetry have combined to celebrate. A woman is regarded as a sacred object by a Cuban, and a shrink from committing the slightest outrage on her person. Spanish courtesy or gallantry to a lady, indeed, is often, as would be thought at least in America, carried to an extreme. Hence, at a café, or at a place of public amusement, in the presence of gentlemen, ladies are seldom allowed to pay their share of the charge, although the party may

Henry Lee gave Washington his immortal

of Deputies

is no claim upon the part of the Hurst family

brought to a close.

share of the charge, although the party may

But freedom's battle once begun,

MR. O'BRIEN, M.P., FINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

DUBLIN, June 18.—The Court of Queen's Bench has fined Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, £500 for contempt in connection with a libel suit brought against him by Bolton.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1884.
CATHOLIC CALENDAR.
THURSDAY, 28th, St. Peter and Paul Martyrs.
FRIDAY, 29th, the Octave of St. John Baptist.
SATURDAY, 30th, St. Jerome, Bishop and Martyr.
SUNDAY, 1st, the Feast of St. Peter and Paul, Apostles.
MONDAY, 2nd, the Commemoration of St. Peter Martyr.

The weekly and fortnightly gatherings of Bourgeois who flock to Montreal during the summer season are dropping off rapidly. The thirty-third session since the opening of the season has just taken place.
Recent statistics give a startling view of the decline of farming in England and Wales. There were 25,934, or ten per cent., fewer farmers in 1881 than in 1871, and eighteen per cent. more farmers' bailiffs. There were also ten per cent. fewer farm laborers.

The Queen and Gladstone are said to be constantly quarrelling about truces, which is said to be the old lady's way of avenging her impotence to direct the old man's policy. Their last trouble is about the appointment of a Earl in waiting. The Queen wants a man of her own, who is a Tory, while Gladstone insists on giving the post to a Liberal.
The statement of the Dominion Post-Office Savings Bank for the month of May shows the amount of deposits to have been \$525,199, while the sum withdrawn was \$822,329. This would represent a very nice saving for the very busy month of May. The total balance to the credit of the depositors is, however, much larger, reaching the sum of \$12,580,223, against \$11,433,937 for the same month last year.

The Most Rev. Dr. Butler, Bishop of Limerick, has come out straight and unequivocally for the Irish National party. Addressing a deputation from the National League, His Lordship said he was fully in accord with the Nationalists and their platform, and especially approved of the convention to select candidates for Parliament. Bishop Butler also strongly impressed upon his hearers the necessity of electing Parnell adherents only—men who would be true to their pledges and to the cause. No Castle "Catholicism" nor sham Home Rulers are wanted in the city or the county of Limerick.
The Herald says:—"Our American friends may now be met on our principal streets. We welcome all such visitors. They are an important factor in the revenue of our hotel-keepers, retail men and cabmen." As the Herald acknowledges this to be the fact, would it not be well to refrain from insulting Americans by calling them Yanks and making invidious comparisons, as was done in the Merchants Bank yesterday by Mr. Morrison, between Canadian perfection and American corruption. Are we, indeed, so perfect?

Mr. JOHN ENNIS, an immigrant agent, in a letter to Mr. Van Horne, says, "I have never yet seen in the New Zealand, Australia or United States press anything at all approaching the virulence which has been exhibited against immigration by the press of Canada." The Canadian press knows that labor is scarce here, times are bad and wages low. Also, that many have to emigrate to obtain employment. These are not the conditions of New Zealand, Australia or the United States, but if they were Mr. Ennis would soon find the press of those countries protesting against the importation of immigrants to lower wages and share the laborer's half loaf.
A NUMBER of stalwart Scotchmen paid a visit to Dublin the other day in their picturesque national costume. Their first experience of British hospitality on the shores of Erin was far from agreeable. They had no sooner landed than they were surrounded by a squad of police and marched off to jail. These pleasure-seeking Scotchmen had gone to Ireland to take part in the Caledonian games held in the Irish capital, and, as part of their dress, carried their swords and dirks. It was on seeing these ornamental weapons that the police promptly took the strangers in charge for carrying arms in a proclaimed

district, the city of Dublin. They thought it an outrage to treat subjects of the Queen in that fashion, but they were thus enabled to realize the difference between liberty in Ireland and in their own more favored part of the Empire.

The following are some figures from the report of the Registrar-General, showing the marriage, birth, death, pauper and emigration rate in Ireland during the past year. It will be remembered that at the beginning of 1883 the population of Ireland was about 5,160,000. Marriages during 1883, 21,492, against a yearly average for the decade of 23,811; births, 118,224, against 135,014; deaths, 96,258, against 95,964. There were 56,019 paupers in the work-houses in 1883, as against 51,262 for the preceding year. And the emigration out of the already frightfully diminished population was 108,724, against a yearly average for the decade of 61,214. Thus it will be seen that with a decreased population, there is an alarming increase in the death, pauper, and emigration rate.

The "Globe" piques itself in the fact that "in railroad extension Canada's progress has been remarkable. In 1881 there was a total in working order of 7,535 miles and since then 2,410 miles had been added." Thoughtful economists view this excessive railroad extension with regard as for so much money has been expended in completing promoters and non-payers alike. We have too many railroads. English capitalists tell us, and there is a strong reason for it, that the Canadian Government has lost its way. It is not the railway but the money that is the object of so much social and political attention in Quebec, is entitled to a serious consideration. Senator Sherman, the other day, pronounced in the United States Senate a resolution which he said was "a model of a resolution" and which was adopted in the United States House of Representatives, and which was warmly approved, expressing their emphatic disapproval of the practice of dealing in speculative ventures by officers of banks, and expressing determination not to employ as an officer any person guilty of a similar conduct. At the very moment they drew up this resolution, and had it passed by the House, he was up to his eyes in speculation, and had even then made a big hole in the bank's securities.

The workmen of this country, considering the present state of business, are justified in remonstrating against the importation of impetuous immigrants to the older provinces. As THE POST has frequently advocated, all immigrants should be sent through in bond to the Northwest and not allowed to be landed here. The city at present is full of immigrants ready to work for a time at any price, and our charitable institutions are crowded by foreign paupers unable to take care of themselves. If the steamship companies were compelled to maintain for a time all those they bring here who have no means, they would be more careful as to whom they bring out. They manage these things better in the States, and when a steamer brings out paupers the authorities compel the vessel to return them. Steamships would then be more careful in regard to allowing their agents to delude immigrants with flattering lying reports regarding the country and its available resources.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following clipping from an evening contemporary and asks us to indicate the point of the "joke":
The Philadelphia Times says:—"Monsignor Capel has at length secured a distinguished convert. Some disappointment has been expressed hitherto that the labors of this eminent prelate had not brought forth as abundant fruit among the rich and great of the United States as had been anticipated."

We hope our esteemed contemporary will not have to write Monsignor Capel's obituary or it will refer to him as the distinguished prelate who converted so many thousand dollars.—The Star.
If our contemporary intended a joke by the above, it is too thick to see through, and what we can't see through we can't point out to others. If no joke was intended, then there is nothing to see through; and where there is nothing to see through, there is nothing to point out. We hope our correspondent will see our point. We would, however, remark that it is rather an ungenerous feeling to entertain towards the Philadelphia Times, to express the hope that it will not have to write the obituary of Mr. Capel, as the realization of such a hope would mean the premature extinction of a bright and able conferee—"all on account" of an obituary notice.

OWING to the appointment of Mr. W. J. Spicer to the position of manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad in place of Mr. Calloway, who has gone over to the Union Pacific, there will be, we are given to understand, a general change and promotion of the Grand Trunk Railway employes in the various departments. This would therefore be an opportune time for the general manager to consider the merits and reward the able and intelligent services rendered by his Catholic employes to the company. There was a time when promotion was out of the question, if the employes happened to belong to a nationality and professed a creed which were not in favor with the ruling spirit of the Grand Trunk. But that time has fortunately passed, and the order of things has been changed since Mr. Hickson has taken the management of the road in hand. His policy has been to recognize and regard ability and honesty, no matter who possessed them, and we hope that on the present occasion the same course will be pursued. The rival railroad—the Canadian Pacific—has shown commendable wisdom in this respect. In its relations with its employes, creed and nationality are not made a barrier to pro-

motion, and this explains why Irish Catholics fill several of the most prominent and responsible positions in the Canadian Pacific.

With Mr. Tilden definitely out of the Presidential race, and with the Democracy unwilling to select a standard-bearer from a doubtful State like Ohio or Indiana, the probable chances for the Democratic nomination at Chicago next month narrow down to either some popular and able Democrat of New York, or to Senator Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware. In New York the three Democrats that have come to the front are Governor Cleveland, Hon. Mr. Flower and General Hancock. If the delegates from the Empire State cannot unanimously fix their choice upon one of these three, there is not the slightest doubt but that the tide of popular favor throughout the Union will instantly turn with irresistible force in favor of Bayard. The favorite son of Delaware is a statesman and a gentleman; he has often been likened to his historic French namesake, the "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." He is clean-handed and conscientious, and his political record is one of honorable and unselfish aims. Senator Bayard is one of the few men whom the bolting Republicans express a willingness to cordially support. With Ben Butler, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, the senator from Delaware is about the strongest and ablest candidate the Democratic party could present for the Presidency.

MANY Presbyterians and Methodists are beginning to see the folly and the ludicrousness of the attempts made by their churches to "evangelize" the French Canadian people in the Province of Quebec. In the General Assembly of the Presbyterians, a strong disposition was manifested to question the expediency of spending so much money and time in the effort to convert French Canadians to some one or any of the Protestant sects. A Toronto correspondent of the Daily Witness, in giving an account of the proceedings, has to admit that the work will have to be given up as a bad and unprofitable job. He takes a sensible view of the situation, and says:—"It is worthy of notice in this connection that the Methodist mission of similar character and aim is losing its hold also on the minds of the laity of that church. They can be induced to make sacrifices to send the Gospel to the heathen of foreign lands who have never heard of it, but they grow restive under demands for money to support a mission to their next-door neighbors in Quebec. Moreover, in all our cities there is a large mass of people who are as much outside of the Gospel pale as the French habitants can possibly be, and a growing number of both Presbyterians and Methodists think that from the point of view of highest ecclesiastical expediency the expenditure of money for their evangelization would be the best kind of investment."

From present appearances it seems not improbable that Governor Cleveland, of New York, will receive the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and ex-Senator McDonald, of Indiana, for vice-president. New York has 36 and Indiana 15 votes in the Electoral College. These are two of the most powerful States in the Union, and it is almost a certainty that each candidate can carry his own State by a sweeping majority. Governor Cleveland has a strong hold on the independent vote in New York; and, as Indiana is an October State, its local election for Governor taking place in that month, it will then go Democratic a month later, when the Presidential election takes place. Mr. Hendricks is spoken of for Governor, and as he is of immense popularity, being Tilden's Vice-President in the presidential race eight years ago, the chances are that his great prestige and able management of the campaign will carry him into the gubernatorial seat. It is difficult for a party to rally immediately after a defeat, as the old adage holds particularly good in politics that nothing succeeds like success, and a victorious party will always gather around it after victory the doubtful and many of the opposition. The Republicans would hardly have time to reorganize for another change a month later, although in 1880 at the local elections in Maine the Greenbackers and Democrats carried the State, which went Republican in the following November. Cleveland and McDonald will make an exceptionally strong team and have more cohesive power than that of Blaine and Logan, which in these early stages of the contest show weakness, disorganization and much bolting by powerful elements.

The British Board of Trade returns show that the total number of people who left Great Britain and Ireland during the month of May was 48,270, of whom 35,385 went to the United States, only 8,017 to Canada and the rest to Australia or South America. These figures show a considerable falling off in the tide of immigration compared with the same period last year when 47,337 departed for the United States, 12,708 for Canada, the aggregate for the month being 67,870. In the five months ended the 31st ult. 92,823 persons left the British Isles for the United States, 18,198 for the Dominion; while 20,263 departed for Australia and other places, the total number of emigrants in the five months being thus brought up to 137,284. In the corresponding period of 1883 the aggregate was 187,061, the United States being the destination of 122,296 of this number, and Canada of 24,116. On analyzing the above figures we find that the total emigration for the month fell off 28.5 per cent., and for the five months 22.9. The decrease in the number that left for the United States was 25.2 per cent. for the month, and 24.1 for the five months, while the departures for Canada in the month were 36.9 per cent. less, and in the five months 24.5. Ireland is the heaviest factor in this decrease, as she contributed an unusually small number to the outflow of the

population. This result is attributed to the improved state of the tenantry and of agricultural affairs generally, and also to the warning cry of the Episcopate and the national leaders against emigration.

An American citizen named Joyce was arrested on the arrival of the steamer "Illinois" at Queenstown the other day. The detectives discovered in his luggage a peculiar brass tube which they declared to be an infernal machine of a novel and ingenious pattern. It resembled a wooden log, but was found to be hollow, a hole having been pierced through it, and which was filled with a liquid supposed to be an explosive. The shrewd detectives at once forwarded the machine to the Inspector of Explosives in London, who, after examination, pronounced it to contain nothing but "common oil." These amusing incidents of police sharpness are of frequent occurrence across the water. Last week in the House of Lords a noble member rose to complain of the rigid search to which his baggage had been subjected on his arrival from Paris a few days previously. He also mentioned the case of a friend who had recently been married in France and sent a wedding cake to an acquaintance in England. The British detective not only broke open the case containing the savory gift, but cut the cake itself into small particles to see if it did not contain dynamite. The noble lord considered such interference to be simply outrageous. His lordship was told by Earl Granville, who replied for the government, that men of high as well as of low degree must learn to put up with painful inconveniences for the public good.

QUEBEC'S IGNORANCE.
The Hon. Mr. Blake in a speech at Knowlton on Friday, gave a very lamentable picture of the distressing ignorance which prevails in this province. The number of non-readers, he says, was shown to be 191,990, or about 16 per cent. of the population, and of non-writers 244,700, or about 20 per cent. of the whole population. In Ontario the non-readers numbered 57,400, or about 23 per cent. of the population, and the non-writers to about 37 per cent. of the population. The following table gives the comparison at a glance.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Quebec, Ontario.
Non-readers: 16 31
Non-writers: 20 37

This is very mortifying and shows that one-fifth of our population cannot write and one-sixth cannot read. It is for this reason that art, science and literature have languished in this province, and few outside of those who supply man's first wants are able to make a livelihood in ministering to his higher intellectual needs. No class feel the disadvantage of ignorance more than do journalists, and it is for this reason that all endeavors to found magazines and literary journals, no matter how ably edited, have been such sad failures in the community where, if ignorance be bliss, it must be very happy indeed. For this reason also Quebec has been the graveyard of literary effort, and as the advocates of general education have a rugged hill to climb it will be another generation before this evil is remedied. A French writer says that a people may be judged by its literature. If this rule be applied to Quebec, then our people are far from reaching a high standard, as few books have ever gone abroad which have given us a place in the parliament of the grand republic of letters. The stranger coming here is woefully deceived in this respect, and cannot understand why in a splendid city like Montreal, the St. Peterburgh of America, that art, science and literature should be so backward. The statistics quoted by Mr. Blake may serve as a key to the situation.

THE LATEST LANDLORD SCHEME.
The last proposal to add to British law for the special benefit of Ireland was in the shape of another Land bill, which its promoter, Secretary Trevelyan, assured the House would "positively be the last." It did not evoke anything like the enthusiasm the Government seemed to look for, owing doubtless to the fact that land bills have become so common. A few years ago the offer of a loan of one hundred million dollars, as was provided for in the bill, to the Irish farmers, to enable them to buy out their farms, would have been jumped at with avidity. To-day, instead of the farmers, it is the landlords who are eager to have purchase arrangements facilitated. The price of land is falling. There are hundreds of estates in the courts for sale, but nobody will buy. The farmers are taking Davitt's advice—waiting till land values find their bottom. Of course, capitalists in England will not buy land now in Ireland. Some years ago they would do so without hesitation, in the excellent landlord days, when rents could be increased at pleasure and collected at the point of the bayonet; but, with judicial fair rents, land commissions and the supervision of the League, there is little inducement for capitalists to invest in Irish landed estate. It was in view of this discouraging state of things and to draw the landlords from their sad plight that Mr. Trevelyan came to their rescue with his bill. The bill was seemingly drawn up in the interest of the farmers. It proposed to furnish them with sufficient purchase money to buy their farms, and gave them thirty-three years to pay it back, and on such moderate terms as to interest that each annual payment would be less than the ordinary rent. The bill, however, required the rate-payers to give a guarantee for the payment of the annual sums. This made it a very safe sort of financial transaction for the Government, though it was proposed as a great gift to Ireland. The bill failed to meet with the approbation of the Irish party, who pointed out that if it were used to any extent by the farmers, the object of the landlords would be realized at once, viz., an increase in price which would necessarily follow increased demand. Meeting with this

unexpected opposition, the bill was withdrawn. One of the Irish members described it as a scheme "to establish for the benefit of the foreign Imperialism a sort of truce of thirty-five to forty years, during which the Irish rate-payers are to be tied neck and heels to the chariot wheels of the British treasury." In other words, if Mr. Trevelyan's bill had been accepted, Ireland would have been mortgaged to England for another half century.

THE POPULAR VOTE AND THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

In view of the approaching Presidential contest in the neighboring Republic, it will be found interesting to note a comparison of the actual division of States and votes between the two parties in the last elections. In the election of 1880 Hancock and Garfield each had exactly half the number of States, nineteen going Democratic and nineteen Republican. In the popular vote there was almost the same equality, for in the whole country General Hancock polled 4,442,035 votes, while General Garfield had 4,449,053, or a popular plurality of 7,018 for the Republican candidate. Here was an insignificant plurality of only a few thousand votes in the total popular vote of over nine millions. These figures are suggestive. They show how slight the difference is between the party that is on top and the party that has been under during the past twenty-five years. In several of the States the vote was so close that the figures almost balanced. In California the difference was less than a hundred; in Connecticut only 2,659; in New Jersey, 2,000; and in Oregon, 601. But when it came to the division of the votes in the Electoral College, it was a very different matter. While the two parties were equally divided as to States, and also in the popular vote, the Republicans had no less than 214 electoral votes to elect their candidate, while the Democrats had but 155. This result ought to be conclusive proof that there is something radically wrong in the mode or system of electing the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Under this system the president is fable to represent the minority instead of the majority of the people. As a matter of fact, such a case has already occurred in the history of the United States. Eight years ago the total popular vote stood: Tilden, 4,284,885; Hayes, 4,033,950; giving Tilden a handsome majority of over a quarter million, but not the presidential prize. Hayes, the minority candidate, was given the reins of government by that absurd institution, the Electoral College. At the present moment no less than 25 out of the 38 States are under Democratic rule, having elected either Democratic governors or legislatures; but this fact is no guarantee that the Electoral College will not again squelch the majority for the benefit of the minority. It is about time for the American Republic to protect the Presidency from minority aggression and manipulation, and to make it a condition, sine qua non, that no citizen shall occupy the chair without having a positive majority of the popular vote. Otherwise a Presidential election is liable to result in an injustice, a mockery, and a farce.

CHARGING CATHOLICS WITH IDOLATRY.

During the session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in Toronto last week, Archbishop Lynch found it necessary to address an open letter to that body, to protest against the utterances of some of the divines respecting the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. These divines, in open assembly, had raked up the antiquated and ridiculous calumnies about idolatry and immorality being a part of Catholic doctrine and practice. Year in and year out these charges, which are born of the grossest ignorance and launched by vile prejudice, are paraded by so-called divines before the assemblies of certain sects and in some of our pious contemporaries. On the ground that these atrocious calumnies were worked into many of the leading newspapers of Ontario, Archbishop Lynch concluded it was about time to brand those that uttered them as "slanders" and to contradict their wild assertions in plain but forcible language. His Grace apparently convinced the General Assembly that its divines were in the wrong, for no answer was ever returned to his refutation of the malicious charges. But there is one who will take neither denial nor argument, our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness. It persists in charging Catholics with being idolaters. On this question of idolatry, Archbishop Lynch wrote to the Presbyterians:—"In the first place, it is not the creed of the Catholic Church to adore or worship images, which would be in a Christian a more grievous sin than in a pagan, who knows no better. If we have statues and pictures in our homes and in our churches, they are merely to remind us of the great example which the saints have given to the world of the higher virtues, operated in them through the mercies of Christ. * * * We do not call Protestants idolaters when they fill Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's and adorn their highways with statues and busts of their heroes in war, literature, and statecraft, though the morals of many of them were by no means edifying. Nor do we call a mother an idolater when she kisses the photograph of her dear son in a foreign land. The kiss is relative. It applies to the original. So with Catholics, when they venerate the images of Christ and His saints."

There is no equivocation or mystery about this language; the explanation is plain, and intelligible to all who want to see, but the Daily Witness does not want to see, and it accordingly gives vent to the following:—"Here, then, is the fine distinction—they do not worship, they do not adore, they venerate. When they kiss a picture or a statue they assume that they are kissing the actual body of the original. Now, in all this is not the good archbishop making the same mistake as he charges against the divines whom he

addresses, to wit, talking about what he does not understand and "slandering"—that is his word—slandering his fellow-men, to wit, the heathen, who he says know no better. There is not an intelligent heathen, in all heathendom that would not make exactly the same explanation. True, some of the less erudite of them might not be able to draw the fine distinction between venerate and to adore, but that might apply also within the Catholic fold. After all, there has been a certain wisdom in the custom of the Roman Catholic Church in this Province in publishing the Ten Commandments with the second left out."

The Witness must, indeed, be lamentably ignorant of the value or meaning of terms, to pretend that there is little or no distinction between "veneration" and "adoration." The distinction between these two is, as great as between the two terms "love" and "esteem." Our contemporary pretends to discover only a "finesse" of distinction, so as to make a point against the doctrine and practice of the Church. The Witness states an absurdity, when it says that Catholics assume that they are kissing the actual body of the original when they kiss a picture. Here, again, the Witness plays its old game of misrepresentation. Nobody can assume to kiss the "actuality" of any object, when such object is out of existence. Does our contemporary know what it is talking about? It evidently tries hard to get ideas, but they are of a mermaid order, much mixed and badly contorted. The Witness also endeavors, with much malice, to place Catholic veneration of images on the same level with heathen adoration of idols. Archbishop Lynch, touching on that point, says: "Catholics pay to God alone sovereign worship, and only give to the Blessed Virgin, the Apostles and other saints, that veneration and honor which is due to them, as beneficiaries of God and benefactors of their race, in the spiritual sense. Would Cardinals Manning and Newman, nearly three hundred Protestant ministers, Lord Ripon and Gray, Governor-General of India, some other British lords, and such a large number of the English nobility, as well as some of the most illustrious citizens of the United States, have renounced Protestantism and embraced Catholicity to become grovelling idolaters?"

We wouldn't put it past the Witness to say "they did." In the mean time we would beg to inform our pious confederates that it is losing its time and wind in trying to persuade any decent or intelligent portion of this community that "Catholics are idolaters."

CRIME IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P., editor of United Ireland, the organ of the National League, has succeeded in making life utterly miserable for two or three prominent Castle officials, by exposing their villainy and criminal practices, which stand unsurpassed in the annals of human iniquity and depravity. The gentlemen referred to are Mr. Ellis French, Inspector General of Constabulary; Mr. G. C. Cornwall, Chief Secretary of the Irish Post Office, and Mr. George Bolton, Irish Crown Solicitor. For some months past Mr. O'Brien depicted the character of these subservient tools of a Coercion Government in a series of leading articles, which have thrown the Castle precincts into a state of utter consternation. United Ireland mentioned them by name, and described them as ruffians, swindlers, libertines and blackguards, pronounced them to be infamous both in their public and private relations, and with respect to French-charged the Lord Lieutenant with conniving at his rascalities. These charges of immorality against public officials had a sharper sting for the Government than any denunciation of their oppressive misrule. French was prevailed upon to prosecute Mr. O'Brien for libel, but the latter, so far from being frightened by this action, repeated the charges in stronger terms and challenged the officials to go into court. French's game of bluff did not work, and, after the ordinary legal steps were taken on his behalf, he evinced a decided reluctance to appear before the judges, and kept applying for postponements from term to term until at last the case was dismissed at the request of French's counsel. This was a victory for Mr. O'Brien, but it was not sufficient to repay him for his trouble. In his capacity of member of Parliament, he undertook to bring the case to a higher tribunal. He accordingly gave notice of a motion in the House of Commons that he would bring the conduct of French, Cornwall, and Bolton to the attention of the Government, but the Ministry took advantage of a technical informality in the notice and succeeded in staying of the discussion. Mr. O'Brien is in possession of an overwhelming mass of documentary evidence in support of his terrific charges against the Castle officials, and it is the fear that a public exposure will gravely compromise Earl Spencer that makes the Government object to have the subject debated in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Brien and the whole Irish party are determined, however, to proceed with the exposure, and the consternation in Government circles is increasing accordingly.

Our new serial, "LOVE AND MONEY," commenced in this week's issue, is an interesting and instructive work of fiction. It is from the pen of the author of "Hard Cash," "It's Never Too Late to Mend," "Put Yourself in His Place," etc., etc.

OWING to the necessity of sending the TRUE WITNESS to press somewhat earlier than usual this week, we are unable to give any account of the grand semi-centennial celebration of St. Jean Baptiste, which is now in progress in Montreal. In our next issue we propose to give a full description of the several demonstrations, which are on a magnificent scale and which do honor to the French-Canadian people.

CONVENT OF JESUS AND MARY, HOCHELAGA.

Annual Exhibition of Useful and Fancy Work by the Pupils—Excellence of the Work—Some of the Interior Decorations of the Convent—The Convent Chapel—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament—The Singing by the Convent Choir.

At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon (June 17) the annual exhibition of useful and fancy work by the pupils opened at the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, the largest institution of the kind in America.

THE EXHIBITION OF FANCY WORK was in progress at this magnificent institution not only a credit to those immediately concerned, but also to the city of Montreal.

LEADING FEATURES of the exhibition, as we will not undertake to enumerate all the beautiful articles which are to be seen.

RICH PROVISION of it is impossible to enumerate the young ladies who excel. We will be content with mentioning the Misses Emma Corinne and Cecile Moreau.

DISPLAY OF PAINTINGS is exceptionally fine, including landscapes (in oil), by the Misses Lizzie Boyle, Jennie St. Aubin and Ida Dufresne.

ADORN A ROYAL CHAMBER. In fact every article on exhibition has been prepared with great care and taste.

THE MUSIC ROOM. During the visit of our representative, he was also invited to the music room.

THE CHAPEL. The Convent Chapel is another pretty portion of the institution, and our representative gratefully accepted an invitation to attend the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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SARSFIELD SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—RECI-TATIONS AND ADDRESSES.

The annual distribution of prizes commenced at the Sarsfield, Point St. Charles, at nine o'clock Saturday morning and terminated shortly before 12.

THE YOUNG LADIES of the Ville Marie Convent entered on their summer holidays Thursday morning, and previous to their departure for their homes.

AN ADDRESS was delivered by Miss Marie Pellant. Miss Georgia Beebe, of New York, gave the valedictory address.

ASK A PROFESSOR of any Medical College what, on the whole, is the best remedy for Kidney difficulties.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES CON-VENT. ANNUAL EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—THE FEAST OF THE CURE.

Friday was a day long to be remembered by the many pupils of the convent at Pointe aux Trembles.

THE FEAST OF THE CURE. The gold medal for general proficiency was awarded to Miss Marie Pellant.

At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon (June 17) the annual exhibition of useful and fancy work by the pupils opened at the Convent of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga.

A FATAL FIRE.

Messrs. Skelton Brothers' Shirt Factory Destroyed.

A hotel crushed by the falling walls—Four people buried and one man killed—Other fires.

Shortly before three o'clock on Sunday morning fire broke out in the shirt factory of Messrs Skelton Bros. & Co., No. 52 St. Henry street.

THE RECESSION of the Sarsfield School, which was then delivered by the Rev. Father Rouleau.

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CATHOLIC NEWS.

Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, is a passenger by the S.S. Parisian.

Mr. Coulture, M.L.C., of Lewis, has just distributed some \$700 among the different Catholic religious institutions of that town.

Hon. George Coulture, of Lewis, has given \$7,000 to the Sisters of Charity and other institutions in Quebec.

Mr. Narcisse Dionne, of St. Giles, Lotbiniere, has given \$10,000 in Quebec city bonds to the church and curate of that parish.

Unofficial intelligence has been received in Cork from the Eternal City that the Very Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Prior of the Dominican Convent of San Clemente, Rome, had been appointed Coadjutor cum jure successione to the Bishop of Cork.

Archbishop Moran was on Tuesday presented by the clergy of the Diocese of Ossory with a magnificent gold chalice, and an address expressing the deep sorrow they felt at the approaching departure of his Grace for Sydney, New South Wales.

Archbishop Lynch gave Confirmation and First Communion to about one hundred children and several adults, at St. Mary's Church, Toronto, on Thursday morning.

Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Canada, has been visiting his numerous relatives and friends in various parts of Ireland.

Mr. Healy, the distinguished American painter—and a good Catholic too—is at present in Washington executing a portrait for a member of one of the leading families.

The distribution of prizes in the Commercial College at St. Charles took place a few days ago.

The reception into the Catholic Church of Prince Leopoldo Franconi, son of the Elector and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and grand nephew of the Emperor of Germany, which took place last week in Paris.

Mr. Nevada, the American prima donna, whose baptism and First Communion in the chapel of the Passionist Fathers in the Avenue Hoche, Paris, we chronicled a few weeks ago, received the Sacrament of Confirmation in the chapel attached to the Nunciature on Friday morning last.

A special service in honor of the feast of the Sacred Heart, was held in the Church of the Sacred Heart, on Sunday morning.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Italian laborers on the Central Ontario Railway have struck.

C. Tilly & Co., ship owners, of Newcastle, have failed: liabilities £55,000.

It is expected that the Bennett-Mackay cable will be in operation by the end of July.

An automatic "bucket shop," working by machinery, has been closed by the Cleveland police.

The pictures of Missions now being exhibited in Paris are said to be insured for \$2,000,000.

There have been eight deserters in three weeks from the troop of cavalry stationed at Pointe-Levis.

At Pittsburg, a portion of the miners of the first, second and third pools are on strike for district prices.

The London conservative managers have warned the local agents that the general elections are imminent.

Edward Appleman, groomer for Messrs. Garneau & Frere, Quebec, has been arrested for thieving from the firm.

It is officially stated that the entire floating debt of the Hudson Railroad is between four and four and a half millions.

The Mississippi Valley Bank of Vicksburg, which failed some time since, has filed a statement showing liabilities of \$1,147,000 and assets of \$400,000.

Two sisters, both under thirty years of age, recently murdered their aged father at Victoria after making him drunk. They were defended at his refusal to give them their dowry.

"Naid of St. Lambert's," a Jersey cow just tested by the American Jersey Club's experts at the Dalkeith Farm, Hamilton, produced in a week milk which gave 22 lbs. 24 ounces of butter.

The Dutch chamber has agreed to obtain a credit of 1,500,000 florins, to be used to enlarge the Dutch naval forces at Zeehen. Sumatra, with a view to invigorated action against the dependencies of the East India Company and the rescue of the crew of the steamer Nisero.

The Fossische Gazette of Berlin states that Bismarck emphasizes his decision to annex Angra Pequena to the German possessions in southwest Africa by ordering the men-of-war Elizabeth and Leipzig to join the corvette Moira and proceed to the waters of the Cape of Good Hope.

READ THIS. For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and guaranteed, but returned if not found satisfactory.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—Mr. Lindsay steps out of his way to get into controversy with me.

Mr. Lindsay's information I will state now what I would not have thought worth while to mention, had he not pushed himself in where he had no business.

NO NATIONALITY IN THE CHURCH.

In a discourse, spoken at the laying of the corner-stone of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in St. Louis, Bishop Gros moved his hearers by humor and pathos, and charmed them by commonsense, which is more.

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THE WILD ROSE

OF LOUGH GILL

A Tale of the Irish War in the XVII Century

CHAPTER XXXI.—Continued.

Then one by one the transports weighed anchor, and bore with swelling sail out of Galway Bay, the departure of the vessels being saluted with one last, great, and hoarse-voiced shout of lamentation from the crews on the wharves—a loud and bitter wail similar to the "women's parting cry" which in later days marked the departure of the troops of King James from Limerick.

One more picture—the last and the brightest. A magnificent state ball in the Escurial—a ball given by Philip the Fourth in celebration of some of his greatest victories. The splendid apartments of the palace of the Spanish kings were filled with a gay assemblage of rank and honor. Haughty grandees of the proudest sangre azul of Castile, distinguished soldiers fresh from the Netherlands, famous and talented men whose names are now immortal, radiant beauties of the Spanish court glittering in diamonds and pearls, staid half-brediers of the Royal Guard, stewards, pages and servants—all were mingled in a brilliant and picturesque throng.

He pointed to a lady and gentleman who, linked arm-in-arm, were moving in the midst of the merry throng. The gentleman had a frank and sunburnt countenance, which, with his free and erect deportment and the deep scar on his temple, proclaimed the soldier. His partner was of singular grace and beauty. She had a strikingly handsome and amiable face, lighted up with a pair of dark, lustrous eyes; her wealth of brown hair was dressed and jewelled after the manner of the time; and her skin was fairer than that of the Castilian and Andalusian dames who surrounded her.

"The reader will echo the Spanish's sentiment—'no mereva patria.' The Hidalgo's observations were correct. With the sword of an Irish soldier Edmund O'Tracy had carved his way to honor and distinction, his long-cherished chateau in Es-pagne had become sound and substantial edifices, and comfort, happiness and prosperity had at length blessed his union with his loving WILK ROSE OF LOUGH GILL.

THE END.

ANECDOTES OF THE GLADSTONES.

FAMILY EXERCISE IN DEBATING—JOHN GLADSTONE'S METHODS IN REARING HIS CHILDREN.

John Gladstone liked that his children should exercise their judgment by stating the why and wherefore of every opinion they offered, and a college friend of William's, who went on a visit to Fasque in Kincardineshire during the summer of 1823, furnishes amusing pictures of the family customs in that house, "where the children and their parents argued upon everything."

On another occasion William Gladstone and his sister Mary disputed as to where a certain picture ought to be hung. An old Scotch servant came in with a ladder and stood irresolute while the argument progressed; but, as Miss Mary would not yield, William gallantly ceased from speech, though unconvinced, of course. The servant then hung up the picture where the young lady ordered; but when he had done this he crossed the room and hammered a nail into the opposite wall. He was asked why he did this.

"Awell, miss, that'll do hang the picture on when ye'll have one round to Master Willie's ceiling!" The family generally did come round to William's opinion, for the resources of his tongue-fencing were wonderful, and his father, who admired a clever feint as much as a straight thrust, never failed to encourage him by saying: "Hear, hear," well said, Willie!" or, if the young debater bore himself well in an encounter.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The following letter addressed by Mr. John Ennis to Mr. Van Horne, on the effect produced in England by Canadian efforts to prevent immigration to Canada, affords striking evidence of the evil results of those efforts:

ALAN LORNE, Alexandra Buildings, Liverpool, June 7th, 1884.

W. C. Van Horne, Esq., Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

DEAR SIR.—Under another cover I am sending you Dublin Freeman's Journal, one of the most influential provincial papers in the British Isles. You will find in it a leader against emigration to Canada, based on extracts from a Canadian newspaper, which will give you an idea of the weapons which are at present being used, and not without effect, to deter people from emigrating to Canada.

It is very disheartening when the Canadian press turns round and practically destroys all the labor we have had, besides permanently damaging the best interests of the Dominion. In the whole of my experience, extending over thirty years, I have never yet seen in the New Zealand, Australian or United States press anything at all approaching the virulence which has been from time to time exhibited against emigration by the press of Canada, and it is very difficult on this side to explain to the representatives of the press, public men and intending emigrants the real motives which actuate such onslaughts.

Of course every country occasionally passes through a period of depression, and the depression which at present exists in the Dominion is not the first we have seen.

However, past experience has proved to us the advisability of always keeping Canada before the public, and you need not fear that our efforts will be slackened on account of these bad reports from your side.

Yours truly, JOHN ENNIS.

The following leader is from the Freeman's Journal of Dublin, May 14th, 1884:—

The Marquis of Lorne was supposed by certain interested parties to have been entitled to special consideration in his recommendations of Canadian emigration. The suggestion that he might have had a bias in favor of the country where he received so much admiration was checked by the observation that, as Governor-General of the Dominion he must have acquired considerable knowledge of its actual condition. The Marquis accordingly at once became an authority to be quoted at once by the pinch-of-hunger policy officials here, by Mr. Tuke's expatriation committee, and the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway advocates.

"Governors-General of Canada in the past have not been remarkable in obtaining correct information as to how the mechanical or laboring classes existed, nor were they conspicuous in anxiety as to whether these classes received a living rate of wage for their labor and skill."

"Your Lordship was no exception to the rule, and in this these same classes were not in any respect disappointed." His Lordship is reminded that the working men who have to find employment on the spot, and to maintain their families out of their wages, must be better judges of the actual condition of labor in Canada, both in detail and in general, than any mere theorist, with his income of hundreds of dollars or pounds, can be, even though reasoning from the vantage ground of exalted station and unlimited means.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL. WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Frelinghuysen to-day communicated to the House committee on appropriations and foreign affairs details of the plans of the administration for the Nicaragua waterway. He asked that the communication be received under restrictions of official secrecy. The committee adjourned without action.

THE "UNITED IRELAND" LABEL SUITS. LONDON, June 19.—It is expected that O'Brien will be committed to prison for contempt in refusing to pay the £500 fine imposed on him. The Irish members of the House of Commons, in that event, will raise the question of privilege upon the actions of the court. The writs served upon Mr. Parnell and other owners of the paper by Mr. Bolton are based on an article in United Ireland calling the latter a profligate, beside whom the Masamtrana murderer is a paltry and unimaginative miscreant.

THE NEW YORK JERSEY SALE. NEW YORK, June 19.—At the continued sale of Jersey cattle yesterday over 60 animals were sold, realizing over \$23,000. Only a few cows and one bull brought what might be called fancy prices. Among those that commanded the highest prices were Nymph, \$1,500; Satin, \$1,030; and Matchless of N. Lambert, \$1,000. Nymph was purchased by N. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont.

is false to his wife, a miscreant who, under any wholesome government, would have had his patriarchal locks shaved in the hulks. He is a fraudulent bankrupt, a brutal swindler and a heartless debaucher, and other Castle officials were based upon the evidence collected by ex-Detective Meiklejohn of their complicity with a band of men indulging in unnatural offences—a scandal which greatly disturbed Dublin society.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION.

LONDON, June 19.—The Daily News, referring to the case of Gerald Tully, the defaulting cashier of the Freston Banking Company, who is held in New York for extradition says:—"It is a high time that embellement was made extraditable. There are few crimes the detection and punishment of which are more important to business men than this. The Anglo-American extradition treaty should be revised. Two of the greatest trading communities in the world ought not to be satisfied with the present state of the law."

LONDON GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, June 19.—At a large meeting in St. James Hall last night, the chair was occupied by Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P. for Bristol, who made a strong appeal to the citizens of the great metropolis to rally round the government and give them their effective support in the endeavour to give to London that right of self-government enjoyed by hundreds of insignificant towns in the United Kingdom. Mr. Firth, M. P. for Chelsea, and other prominent gentlemen having addressed the meeting, resolutions in favour of the government proposals were passed unanimously amid cheers.

THE BELGIAN SENATE.

BRUSSELS, June 19.—As had been expected since the recent Liberal defeat in the election of members in the Chamber of Deputies, the senate, which was still Liberal, had been dissolved. The election for senators is appointed to take place on July 5. Both houses are summoned to meet on July 22. The programme of the new ministry includes a revision of the school law of 1879, which deprived primary public schools of the supervision of the clergy, and commercial reforms giving communes the right to nominate their own aldermen and aiming at an increase in the electoral power of the rural communes.

ABOUT AIR AND SUNLIGHT.

Country residents have abundant air and usually enough of sunlight; but to some of them who have darkened parlors and sleeping rooms the suggestions below will be useful. Farmers who are working the soil are almost always exposed to malarial influences coming from decaying humus. There are not some malarial exhalations. Then, in the busier seasonal farmers are out to a late hour when the fall of temperature is rapid as the sun goes down, and their systems are then weakened by the long day's exhausting toil. Again, in the early hours they are exposed to the chilling fog or dew, and to the stratum heavy carbonic acid that lies close along the earth's surface until dissipated by the sun's rays after the king of day is well up in the heavens.

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LABOUCHERE AND MIND-READING. LONDON, June 17.—Mr. Labouchere is pushing his warfare against Mr. Irving Bishop, the Boston "thought-reader," to extremes. As soon as it was announced on Saturday that Mr. Bishop, having satisfied himself that he had proved to Londoners his ability to "read thoughts" by leading people who had hidden objects to the place where they were concealed, was making preparations to return to the United States, Mr. Labouchere wrote a public letter characterizing Mr. Bishop's claims to "mystic powers" as quackery. This letter is addressed to Mr. Stewart-Cumberland, the young Scotch "mind reader," who assisted the Austrian Crown Prince in his recent exposures of the humbug of the "spiritualists," who were creating such a sensation in Vienna. Mr. Cumberland ridiculed Bishop's claims, and imitated him successfully in nearly every one of the "feats" he recently performed in London. Cumberland denies that the ability to do any of the things paraded by Bishop as marvellous lies in any supernatural or even abnormal mental power. He ridicules the theory that the "feats" are performed by mind-reading, and describes the whole process as a matter of physical influence by personal contact, and says that the most that can be claimed for it is that it is "muscle reading."

REMEMBER NEWRY AND ROSSMORE. THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT BELFAST.—THE MODERN ATHLETES GREET HIM WITH CHEERS AND GROANS. BELFAST, June 18.—Earl Spencer this morning unveiled the Queen's portrait. His lence was preserved along the whole route of the procession. On reaching the Town Hall Lord Spencer was greeted with cheers and groans. In his speech he dwelt upon the troubles of Ireland and upon the reviving prospects of the country. On his arrival in the city last night the absence of decorations was a general remark. On one building the union jack hung at half mast. Another union jack was suspended across one of the streets through which he passed with the following words in black letters placed upon it: "Remember Newry and Rossmore." Four hundred extra police and a troop of lancers were present to maintain order.

Burdock Blood Bitters Cures Bizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

Fast Potato Digging THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER. Sent on 60 Days' Test Trial. Agents Wanted. Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, in six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$200 to publish. Monarch Manufacturing Co., CHICAGO, ILL.

D. FOWLER'S EXTRACT-WILD STRAWBERRY CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHEA, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

EXECUTION OF LUKE PHIPPS. SANDWICH, Ont., June 17.—Luke Phipps was hanged in the jail shortly after ten o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife last August. Immense crowds came in from the surrounding country at an early hour to witness the execution, and the streets around the jail were fairly blocked with people.

THE IMPENDING DISSOLUTION. LONDON, June 17.—Rumors of an imminent Ministerial crisis have prevailed during the week. It is difficult to find a new basis for them. Most of these rumors were rife on Wednesday evening at Mrs. Gladstone's party. The general public takes matters more easily since Mr. Gladstone's explicit pledge on Monday that the House of Commons should have an opportunity for pronouncing judgment on the arrangement with France before anything is concluded binding the country. The Pall Mall Gazette continues to publish startling accounts of the basis of agreement, which the Ministerial journals industriously contradict. Everybody agrees that if the Ministry purpose multiple control in addition to a loan, the House of Commons will refuse its sanction.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000 Tickets only \$5. shares in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1838 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$850,000 has since been added. A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 15, 1884—130th Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN VIENNA CITY GOVERNMENT BOND

Allan Line.



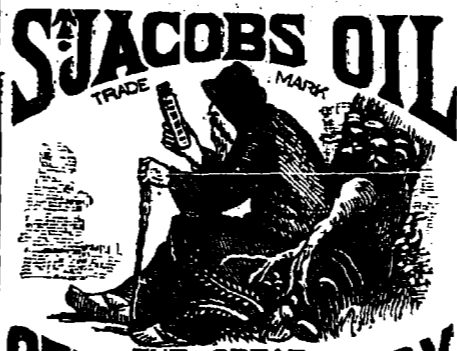
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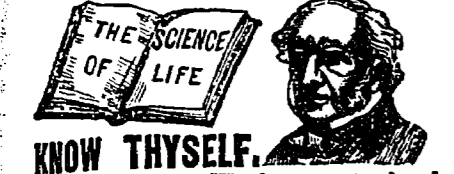
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Who stems our course on the onward path, who dares to bar the way? Must we bow to the will of the craven church who seek our fate to sway?



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE For all of these Painful Complaints and Weakness so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

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These Great Household Medicine Bunks Amongst the leading Medicines of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

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Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passport Certificates at Lowest Rates. Persons who have experienced Surgeons carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

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ALLEN'S LUNG BALM. ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS. CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Ache they would heal most precious to those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Towns, Clocks, &c. &c. Price and catalogue sent free.

DR. KANNON. O.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Dame Mary Ross, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Ross, of the same place, merchant, duly authorized to enter in justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Ross, Defendant.

DR. J. L. LEPHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 C

CRIME IN HIGH PLACES.

A Vigorous Attack against the Tolerant of High-toned Vices—Elegant Society Sharply brought to Task. BROOKLYN, June 16. In the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday morning Dr. Talmage preached a sermon against the aristocracy of crime, declaiming with great force against the toleration by elegant society of vice that possesses riches and what is called good breeding.

SWINDLING IN BUSINESS. Shall we have the Tombs for a man who steals an overcoat and all Canada for a man to range in if he robs the people of three millions? A different measure has for years been applied to the crimes of Wall street from that applied to the spoils which the wretch carries up Rat alley.

HAPPINESS AND POVERTY. Young men have got to find out that God looks upon this in a very different light. My young friends, you can be a great deal happier in poverty than in prosperity which comes from ill-gotten gains.

ASSASSINATION. Then look at the fascination thrown around assassination. In all communities there are men who have taken the lives of others and get scot free. Society is alert for certain kinds of murder, but when affluent men in high position avenge themselves on others' great sympathies are aroused, the lawyers plead, the ladies weep, the jury is bribed and the man goes free.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells and Chimes for Churches, Towns, Clocks, &c. &c. Price and catalogue sent free.

KIDNEY-WORT THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES. PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla. A highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used.

WANTED—For Portage du Fort School, an Assistant Female Teacher holding a first or second-class diploma; salary \$150 a year; duties to commence 1st August next. Apply to C. J. HARRIS, Sec.-Treas. Portage du Fort, 10th June, 1884. 45-3.

LOVE AND MONEY

By CHARLES READE.

Author of "The Never Too Late to Mend," "Criff," "Goum," "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

THE POOR MAN'S CHILD.

Two worn travellers, a young man and a fair girl about four years old, sat on the towing path by the side of the Trent.

The young man had his coat off; by which you might infer it was very hot; but no, it was a keen October day, and an east wind sweeping down the river. The coat was wrapped tightly round the little girl, so that only her fair face with blue eyes and golden hair peeped out; and the young father sat in his shirt-sleeves, looking down on her with a loving, but anxious look.

William Hope was a man full of talent; self-educated, and wonderfully quick at learning anything; he was a linguist, a mechanic, a mineralogist, a draughtsman, an inventor; item, a bit of a farrar, and half a surgeon; could play the fiddle and the guitar; could draw and paint; and drive a four-in-hand. Almost the only thing he could not do was to make money and keep it.

Versatility seldom pays. But, to tell the truth, Luck was against him; and, although a long life every deserving man seems to have a chance, yet Fortune does best some meritorious man for a limited time.

Well, for years Fortune was hard on William Hope. It never let him get his head above water. If he got a good piece the employer died or sold his business. If he invented a patent, and exhausted his savings to pay the fees, no capitalist would work it; or some other inventor proved he had invented something so like it that there was no basis for a monopoly.

At last there fell on him the heaviest blow of all. He had accumulated £50 as a merchant's clerk, and was in negotiation for a small independent business, when his wife, whom he loved tenderly, sickened.

For eight months he was distracted with hopes and fears. These gave way to dismal certainty. She died, and left him broken-hearted and poor, impoverished by the doctors, and pauperised by the undertaker. Then his crushed heart had but one desire, to fly from the home that had lost its sunshine, and the very country which had been calamitous to him.

He had one staunch friend, who had lately returned from New Zealand, and had offered to send him out as agent, and to lend him money in the colony. Hope had declined, and his friend had taken the hint, and had not written to him since; but Hope knew he was settled in Hull, and too good-hearted to botanize to go from his friend's present sad condition; so William Hope paid every debt he owed in Liverpool, took his child to her mother's tombstone and prayed by it, and started to cross the island and then leave it for many a long day.

He had a bundle, with one brush, one comb, one bar of yellow soap, and two changes of linen; one for himself and one for his little Grace—iron, his fiddle, and a reaping hook; for it was a late harvest in the North, and he foresaw he should have to work his way and play his way, or else beg; and he was too much of a man for that. His child's face won her many a ride in a wagon, and many a cup of milk from humble women standing at their cottage doors.

Now and then he got a day's work in the fields; and the farmer's wife took care of little Grace and washed her linen, and gave them both clean straw to lie on, and a blanket to cover them. Once he fell in with a harvest home, and his fiddle earned him ten shillings, all in sixpences. But on unlucky days he had to take his fiddle under his arm and carry his girl on his back; these unlucky days came so often that, still as he travelled, his small pittance dwindled. Yet half way on this journey fortune smiled on him suddenly. It was in Derbyshire. He went a little out of his way to visit his native place—he had left it at ten years old. Here an old maid, his first cousin, received Grace with rapture, and Hope pottered about all day reviving his boyish recollections of people and places. He had left the village ignorant, he returned full of varied knowledge; and so it was, that in a certain despised field all thistles and docks, and every common weed, which field the tenant had condemned, was a source of certain straws and other signs, which thanks to his mineralogical studies and practical knowledge, sent a sudden thrill all through his frame—"Here's luck at last," said he. "My child! my child!—our fortune is made."

The proprietor of this land, and indeed of the whole parish, was a retired warrior, Colonel Clifford. Hope knew that very well, and Clifford Hall, all on fire with his

reputation, was accessible and stately civil to humble folk. He was gracious enough to Hope; but when the poor fellow let him know he had found signs of coal on his land he froze directly; told him that two gentlemen in that neighbourhood had wasted their money groping the bowels of the earth for coal, because of delusive indications on the surface of the soil; and that for his part, even if he was sure of success, he would not dirty his fingers with coal. "I believe," said he, "the northern nobility descend to this sort of thing; but then they have not smelt powder, and seen glory, and ser-ed her Majesty. I have."

Hope tried to reason with him, tried to ground him. But he was unassailable as Gibraltar, and soon cut the whole thing short by saying, "There, that's enough. I am much obliged to you, sir, for bringing me information you think valuable. You are travelling on foot—sart of funds perhaps. Please accept this little and—good morning." He retreated at marching pace, and the hot blood burned his visitor's face. An alarm!

But on second thoughts he said, "Well, I have offered him a fortune, and he gives me ten shillings. One good turn deserves another." So he pocketed the half-sovereign, and bought his little Grace a neck handkerchief, blue, with white spots; and so this unlucky man and his child fought their way from west to east, till they reached that place where we introduced them to the reader.

That was an era in their painful journey; because until then Hope's only anxiety was to find food and some little comfort for his child. But this morning little Grace had begun to cough, a little dry cough; that struck the father's heart like a knell. Her mother died of consumption; and the seeds of "madness" in her child? "If so, hard-cold, and privation would de-

velop them rapidly, and she would wither away into the grave before his eyes. So he looked down on her in an agony of foreboding, and shivered in his shirt-sleeves, not at the cold, but at the future. She, poor girl, was, like the animals, blessed with ignorance of everything beyond the hour; and soon she woke her father from his dire reverie with a cry of delight.

"Oh, what's they?" said she, and beamed with pleasure. Hope followed the direction of her blue eyes, open to their full extent; and lo, there was a little fleet of swans coming round a bend of the river. Hope told her all about the royal birds, and that they belonged to Sovereigns in one district, to cities in another. Meantime the fair birds sailed on, and passed stately, arching their snowy necks. Grace gazed on them, and for a day or two her discourse was of swans.

At last, when near the goal, misfortunes multiplied. They came into a town on a tidal river, whence they could hope to drift down to their destination for a shilling or two; but here Hope spent his last farthing on Grace's supper at a eating-house, and had not wherewithal to pay for bed or breakfast at the humble inn. Here, too, he took up the local paper, praying Heaven there might be some employment advertised, however mean, that so he might feed his girl and not let the Fiend Consumption take her as a gift.

No; there was nothing in the advertising column, but in the body of the paper he found a paragraph to the effect that Mr. Samuelson of Hull, had built a gigantic steam vessel in that port and was going out to New Zealand in her on her trial trip, to sail that morning at high tide, 6.45 a.m., and it was now nine.

How a sentence in a newspaper can blast a man! Bereavement—Despair—Lost Love—they come like lightning in a single line. Hope turned sick at these few words and down went his head and his hands, and he sat all of a heap, cold at heart. Then he began to disbelieve in everything, especially in honesty. For why? If he had only left Liverpool in debt and taken the rail he would have reached Hull in ample time, and would have gone out to New Zealand in the new ship with money in both pockets.

But it was no use fretting. Starvation and disease depended on her child. He must work, or starve, or something. In truth he was getting desperate. He picked himself up and went about, offering his many accomplishments to humble shopkeepers. They all declined him—some civilly. At last he came to a superior place of business. There were large offices, and a handsome house connected with it in the rear. At the side of the office were pulleys, cranes, and all the appliances for loading vessels, and a yard with horses and vans; so that the whole frontage of the premises was very considerable. A brass plate said, "R. Bartley, shipbroker and commission agent;" but the man was evidently a shipowner and carrier besides; so this miscellaneous shop roused hopes in our versatile hero. He rapidly surveyed the outside, and then cast hungry glances through the window of the man's office. It was a bow window of unusual size, through which the proprietor or his employe could see a long way down the river. Through this window Hope peered. Repulses had made him timid. He wanted to see the face he had to apply to before he ventured.

But Mr. Bartley was not there. The large office was at present occupied by his clerks; one of these was Leonard Monckton, a pale young man with dark hair, a nose like a hawk, and thin lips. The other was quite a young fellow, with brown hair, hazel eyes, and an open countenance. "Many a hand rubs a point on a man." So Hope resolved at once to say nothing to that pale clerk so like a kite, but to interest the open countenance in him and his hungry child.

There were two approaches to the large office. One to Hope's right, through a door and a lobby. This was seldom used except by the habitues of the place. The other was to Hope's left through a very small office, generally occupied by an inferior clerk, who kept an eye upon the work outside. However, this office had also a small window looking inwards; this opened like a door when the man had anything to say to Mr. Bartley or the clerks in the large office.

William Hope entered this outer office and found it empty. The clerk happened to be in the yard. Then he opened the inner door and looked in on the two clerks, pale and haggard, and apprehensive of a reproof. He addressed himself to the one nearest him; it was the one whose face had attracted him. "Sir, can I see Mr. Bartley?"

The young fellow glanced over the visitor's worn garments and dusty shoes, and said drily, "Hum, if its for charity, this is the wrong shop." "I want no charity," said Hope with a sigh, "I want employment. But I do want it badly; my poor little girl and I are starving." "Then that is a shame," said the young fellow warmly. "Why, you are a gentleman, aren't you?"

"I don't know for that," said Hope. "But I am an educated man, and I could do the whole business of this place. But you see I am down in the world." "You look like it," said the clerk bluntly. "But don't you be so green as to tell old Bartley that, or you are done for. No, no; I'll show you how to get in here. Wait till half-past one—he lunches at one; and he isn't quite such a brute after luncheon. Then you come in like Julius Casar, and brag like blazes, and offer him twenty pounds' worth of industry and ability, and above all arithmetic, and he will say he has no opening (and that is a lie), and offer you fifteen shillings, perhaps."

"If he does I'll jump at it," said Hope eagerly. "But, whether I succeed with him or not, take my child's blessing and my own." His voice faltered, and Bolton, with a young man's unhesitating sentiment, stopped him. "Oh, come old fellow, bother all that. Why, we are all stumped in turn." Then he began to chase a solitary coin into a corner of his waistcoat pocket. "Look here, I'll lend you a shilling—pay me next week—it will buy the kid a breakfast. I wish I had more; but I want the other for luncheon. I haven't drawn my screw yet. It is due at twelve."

"I'll take it for my girl," said Hope, blushing, "and because it is offered me by a gentleman and like a gentleman." "Granted, for the sake of argument," said this sprightly youth; and so they parried for the time, little dreaming either of them what a chain they were weaving round their two hearts, and this little business the first link.

(To be continued.)

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A passenger train between here and Czernowitz had a narrow escape from destruction last night. A beam was placed across the rails, but the train jumped the obstacle.

A SUPPOSED DYNAMITER.

VIENNA, June 2.—The man supposed to be the dynamiter Surany, who was implicated in the plot to explode the Imperial train, has been arrested at Graz. Further arrests of anarchists have been made.

THE CHOLERA PLAQUE.

PARIS, June 24.—The outbreak of cholera at Toulon is attributed to the letid and unclean condition of the city.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE.

Under the Auspices of St. Mary's R. C. Society—A Fine Attendance and a Delightful Trip.

Notwithstanding the rain of the previous night, and the threatening attitude of the weather for a few hours Thursday morning about five hundred people attended the pilgrimage to St. Ann's at Varennes, and to the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Boucherville, under the auspices of the Ladies of St. Mary's R. C. Society. This number would undoubtedly have been raised two hundred more had the weather, before starting, been more propitious, as a great many who looked anxiously forward to the trip were afraid to venture out. However, the weather turned out as fine as any one could wish for. The sun was very strong, but a refreshing breeze continued to blow during the whole day, making the trip

A MOST DELIGHTFUL ONE.

About 9 o'clock the steamer Three Rivers, which was chartered for the occasion, left the lower wharf, and in a very short time landed the happy pilgrims safely at Varennes. The run down was delightful. Though a stiff breeze continued to blow during the day, the placid waters of the mighty St. Lawrence remained undisturbed, and the reflections of the cloudy sky in the waters rendered the deep an exceedingly beautiful spectacle. On the way many of the pilgrims sang hymns and psalms.

IN HONOR OF THE LORD,

while others recited their beads, and still others busied themselves by reading over the prayers in their prayer books. Shortly before ten o'clock Varennes was reached, when the pilgrims marched in procession to the church, under the direction of the popular pastor of St. Mary's church, the Rev. S. P. Lonergan. On the arrival of the boat, and during the procession, the happy pilgrims were announced and welcomed by the chime of bells, which pealed forth in all their tinkling splendor, only ceasing when the forepart of the procession had reached the church. Here

MASS WAS CELEBRATED

by the Rev. Father S. P. Lonergan, assisted by the Rev. Father Taberge, curé of Varennes, during which nearly all the pilgrims approached the Holy Table and partook of the Bread of Life. At the conclusion of Mass the pilgrims returned, in procession, to the boat, and had dinner. Quite a number carried their own tables, but for those who were not so provided, there was a good stock in store. The supply of refreshments on board was all that could be desired, and certainly no one would venture to wish to be served in a more polite or efficient manner than that which characterized the young ladies who presided at the tables yesterday. The thanks of all who were present due to those same young ladies, who busied themselves so much that they might be of service to others. Dinner over and a rest of half an hour or more having passed by, the chime of bells again sent forth their silvery strains, calling the happy pilgrims to the church for the second time, there to solemnly

VENERATE THE RELIC OF ST. ANN.

At this ceremony the rev. curé of Varennes presided, and the Rev. Fathers James Lonergan, curé of St. Bridget's, Falley, of St. Gabriel, and Kiernan, of St. Mary's who also accompanied the pilgrims, occupied seats in the sanctuary. When the veneration of the relic of St. Ann was ended, the Rev. Father S. P. Lonergan requested all present to again form procession (two by two) and proceed behind the cross, which always headed the procession to the shrine of St. Ann, a few acres from the church. During the procession to the Shrine of St. Ann the pilgrims recited their beads, and in the handsome little chapel consecrated to the Mother of Mary short prayers were said. Then the procession reformed and marched back in perfect order to the boat, and about three o'clock all left for Boucherville. Here the pilgrims again formed in procession and marched to the church, where a

SERMON AND SOLEMN BENEDICTION

took place, the bells of the church, as at Varennes, ringing out their joyous welcome, while the esteemed and courteous priests of the parish hastened to meet the advancing pilgrims. Some of the streets were decorated with flags, and the welcome was, indeed, a happy one, and worthy of the Rev. Fathers of the parish. When all had entered the church the Rev. Father Fahey ascended the pulpit and delivered a brilliant sermon on the Sacred Heart of Jesus, taking for his text the words of Jesus Christ Himself, "Wherever two or three are gathered together in my name, I am in the midst of them." The occasion was most appropriate, being the eve of the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and the church itself in which the rev. gentleman delivered his masterly and convincing exordium is that consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Rev. Father Fahey explained that these words of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, applied in fitting terms to those assembled in the church, they, as pilgrims, assembled in the name of Jesus Christ, and they could rest assured that

CHRIST WAS IN THEIR MIST.

They had come to pray at the shrine of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, to ask of the divine Son of Almighty God that the pains of the afflicted might be soothed, and in the most eloquent language he assured them that if they prayed persistently and with humility and patience, their prayers would most certainly be heard. If they went home at night and prayed, for example, and their prayers were not granted the next day, they must not say that God refused to listen to them and would not grant their prayers. They must have courage and keep on praying; it was not for them to name the time when their prayers should be heard. That was a matter which rests alone with God. It is for them to persist in their prayers, and it is for God to grant their prayers at whatever time He deems fit to do so. As proof of his arguments the rev. gentleman recited several Scriptural quotations, showing that prayers were heard and granted by Almighty God only after the most persistent and persevering appeals to Jesus Christ His Divine Son. The rev. gentleman concluded his brilliant discourse by wishing the happy pilgrims the choicest blessings of Heaven.

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament then took place, the Rev. Father James Lonergan officiating. After Benediction the procession reformed and marched to the shrine of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, a short distance from the church, where short prayers were recited, as at the shrine of St. Ann at Varennes, under the direction of Rev. Father Kiernan. Then the pilgrims returned to the boat for the last time and partook of refreshments. About six o'clock the boat left Boucherville for Montreal, and about twenty minutes to seven reached home.

THE LIBERALS JUBILANT.

The House of Commons was packed to the utmost last night with persons anxious to hear Mr. Gladstone's statement. The Liberals were profuse in their expressions of approval.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Sterling exchange sold between banks at 109 1/4 and 108 3/4. Demand bills drawn by insurance companies were placed at 8 1/2 premium, and the quotation for brokers' bills may be quoted at about 8 1/2. Counter rates were 8 1/2 to 8 1/4 per cent for 60 days, 9 1/4 to 9 1/2 per cent for 90 days. Money is in abundant supply, and good paper readily discounted at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Loans on stocks are made at 4 to 5 per cent on call. Drafts on New York are not very freely offered, and the rate is steady at par to 1-16 discount.

Consols in London sold at 99 15-16 and 100 1-16; Erie, 138; Illinois Central, 110 3/4; Canada Pacific, 48 1/2. The New York market was generally easier this morning. Canada Pacific sold at 41 1/4 and Manitoba at 8 1/4. The "break" in local stocks this morning was not unexpected. Federal notes were 87 to 89 per cent. Montreal dropped to 18 1/2. There are reports of heavy losses to several banks by failures which have lately occurred outside of the city.

Stock Sales.—1 Montreal 181 1/2; 45 do 181 1/2; 5 do 181 1/2; 10 do 181 1/2; 25 Merchants 106 1/2; 25 Federal 112; 25 do 112 1/4; 100 do 111; 25 Common 110 1/2; 100 do 110 1/2; 110 do 110 1/2; 75 do 110 1/2; 100 do 110 1/2; 123; 400 do 122 1/2; 25 do 123; 25 North West 41 1/2.

NEW YORK, 1 p.m., June 17.—Stocks irregular. Am. Ex, 87; C.S., 29 1/2; D & H, 110; D & L, 103 1/2; Erie, 138; pfd., 28; Ill. C., 111; L. S., 72 1/2; M. C., 62 1/2; Mo. Pac., 93 1/2; N. J. C., 55 1/2; N. Y., 178; pfd., 42 1/2; N. W., 84; pfd., 117 1/2; N. Y. C., 96 1/2; P. M., 36 1/2; R. G., 22 1/2; R. I., 102 1/2; S. P., 61; pfd., 98; St. P. M. & M., 82; Tex. Pac., 8; U. P., 34 1/2; Wab., 5; pfd., 10 1/2; W. U., 5 1/2.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The mid-summer dullness is apparent in all the branches of trade, and the preparations for the St. Jean Baptiste celebration have occupied attention to the exclusion of other employments among a large class of our population. The retail dry goods trade has shown an improvement, the warm weather giving an impetus to the demand for seasonable fabrics, and most retailers report a brisker movement. There is good reason to believe that stocks are in manageable shape and by no means excessive. Payments have continued fairly satisfactory. The good general condition of the growing crops causes a hopeful feeling in the trade, which will probably be reflected at the proper time in a steady demand for all goods. The sugar market has been in a weak and unsettled condition for some time past, prices giving way almost daily. This, no doubt, has impressed buyers with a want of confidence in the future condition of the market, and the result has been that jobbers have made every effort to reduce their stocks, which are now considered to be lighter than for some time past. Advances from New York and other points announce an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 cts, and the indications now point to a firmer market from this out.

GROCERIES.—Sugars.—Large sales of yellows have been made at 5 1/2 to 6 1/2. For round lots of granulated 7 1/2 is the figure, smaller lots up to 7 3/4. These prices are fully 1/2 ct. below last week. Syrup remains dull at 32 1/2 to 30 cts per gallon as to quality. Molasses is inactive and dull; Barbadoes at 31 cts to 32 cts; English Islands at 27 1/2 cts; sugar house at 22 1/2 cts. In fruit there has been a fair demand for Valencia raisins at firm prices. Jobbing sales of choice brands have been made at 5 1/2 cts. Fair grades have moved out at 5 cts and common at 3 1/2 to 4 cts. Old fruit is quoted at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cts. Currants are in moderate request and steady at 4 1/2 to 5 cts. Private advices from Patras indicate a crop. Pines have had a fair sale at 4 1/2 cts, but the season is now getting over. Green walnuts are quoted at 1 1/2 cts. Almonds are quoted at 1 1/2 cts and filberts, 9c, and Turkish figs are nominal at 12 1/2 cts. Lemons are firm, but quoted at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 cts as to quality. The demand for coffee continues of a jobbing nature, and we hear of sales of Java at 20 1/2 cts, and of Mocha at 26 1/2 cts. There is no change in tea, values being steady, under a very moderate demand. Rice is firm at 35 to 36 cts. Spices have been quiet and firm. Black pepper, 17c; white, 25c to 27c; ginger, 15c to 18c; nutmegs, 50c to 70c; cloves, 15c to 18c, and cassia, 10c to 11c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Pig iron remains dull and inactive, transactions being confined to small lots, and then not of too frequent occurrence. Warrants have gained 2d during the week to 4 1/2 cts, which is an advance of 6d from the lowest. Prices here are nominally unchanged. Siemens, \$18.75 to \$19.00; Coltness and Langloan \$20; Gartsherrie and Summerlee \$18; Dalmington \$17.50; and Edginton \$17. Finished iron of all descriptions has also continued dull, with business small. Bars are quoted at \$1.75; sheets at \$2.50; and plates at \$2.75 to 2.75. Timplates are quiet at \$4.60 to \$4.70 for 1 C. charcoal, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 for cokes. Canada plates are at \$2.90 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is nominally unchanged at 1 1/2 cts for Straits, and 22 1/2 cts for Lamb and Flag. London is quoted at 76d up from a week ago, with best selected in London quoted at 15s 10c at 46 1/2 lbs. Lead is dull at \$3.40 to \$2.20, soft Spanish in London being quoted at 2s 6d (own) during the week at 11 1/2. The trade in general hardware has been quiet and featureless.

OILS.—Steam refined neat continues weak, and has further declined, now quoted at 65c to 66c. Fuel oil is at 60c to 62 1/2 cts, and straw oil at 50c to 57 1/2 cts. Cod oil is dull and nominally unchanged at 60c to 62 1/2 cts. There is a somewhat better feeling in linned oil, which is quoted at 55c to 56c for boiled, and 52c to 54c for raw. Cod liver is at \$1.15 to 1.20, and olive oil at \$1 to 1.10. Petroleum.—A quiet but steady market for petroleum amply describes the situation. For the period of the season the consumptive demand is fair. Refiners quote firmly at 1 1/2 cts. Petrolina. Here we quote car lots, 13 1/2 cts; broken lots, 14c to 14 1/2 cts; and single barrels, 15c to 15 1/2 cts.

LUMBER.—Supply is fully equal to the demand. Deal and lumber freights are unchanged. The following are prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower.—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$32 to \$24; do., shipping cuts, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12 to \$10; mill timbers, per M, \$25 to \$30; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; ash, run of log, cuts out, per M, \$18 to \$20; oak, run of log, cuts out, per M, \$17 to \$20; bass, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$80 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$90 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1.75; shingles, \$2 to \$3.25; do cedar, \$1.60 to \$3.

HIDES.—Western buff hides are at 90c to 92c for No. 1, and 85c to 87c for No. 2. Toronto inspected are at 90c for No. 1, and 85c for No. 2, and Hamilton at 8c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2. Dry hides are at 16c for No. 1 and 14c for No. 2, and dry flints at 20c for No. 1, and 17c for No. 2. Green butchers' hides are unchanged at 8c, 7c, and 6c for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Calfskins are at 12c; sheepskins at \$1.00, and lambskins at 25c.

LEATHERS.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—The demand is light, this being a dull season for these lines. Prices are unchanged.

COAL.—Prices are unchanged at \$6 for chestnut and stove, and \$5.75 for egg and

lump. Bituminous is quiet and unchanged, lower ports being quoted at \$4 to \$4.25, and Scotch steam at \$4.50 to \$4.60. South Hutton smelt is easier under more liberal receipts at \$3.50 to \$3.

Wool.—Some Cape of a finer quality has been received, which is quoted at 17c, the range being from that down to 16c. Domestic wool is dull and unchanged. A supersare at 27c to 28c; B at 22c to 23c; unsorted at 21c to 22c, and black at 20c.

SALT.—We quote 40c to 42c for eleven, 36c to 37c for twelve, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag for factory filled. Higgins Eureka remains at \$2.40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

CHEMICALS.—The fresh arrivals go to fill contracts previously made, and stocks of all kinds continue light. Bicarb soda, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sal soda \$1 to \$1.10; caustic soda, \$2.20 to \$2.40, and soda ash, \$1.55 to \$1.65.

The drug trade has been quiet and without special feature or interesting developments. Quinine is at \$1.75 for Howard's and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Opium is at \$4 to \$4.25, and morphia at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Flour.—No. 1 brand per barrel \$6 to 6.25; strong bakers \$6.50; double extra, \$6; patent, do. \$7 to 7.25; buckwheat flour, \$4.25 to 4.50; oatmeal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$4 to 4.25; cracked wheat, \$6.25; wheat meal, \$6.25; canaille, per cwt, \$1.20 to 1.40; spring wheat per bus., \$1.10 to 1.25; fall do., \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do., \$1.20 to 1.25; oats, 40c to 42c; corn, 75c to 80c; peas, 70c; beans, \$1.25; buckwheat, 50c to 55c; barley, 65c to 70c; dry 55c. Dressed hogs, per 100 pounds, \$3.50 to 9c; pork steak, per pound, 12c; pork chops, 12c; mess pork per lb., \$14.50 to 16c; hams, per pound, 15c to 16c; smoked bacon, do., 14c to 15c. Potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c; turnips, per bus, 45c to 50c; carrots, do., 60c to 68c; butter, in pails, per pound, 16c to 20c; do firkins, 16c to 19c; do fresh print, 19c to 23c; do roll, 18c to 23c; cheese 11c to 14c; eggs, per dozen, 15c to 16c; beef, per 100 lbs., \$9 to 10; beefsteak, per lb., 10c to 15c; roast beef, per lb., 15c; boiling, per lb., 7c to 10c; lamb, live weight, per lb., 5 1/2 cts; 4c; sheep, do, 5c to 5 1/2 cts; mutton and lamb, per lb., 12c to 15c; veal, 7c to 10c; lence, per lb., 21c to 23c; rough hides, per lb., 5 1/2 cts; inspected hides, No. 1, \$3 to 9c; do No. 2, \$7; harness leather, 31c to 32c; French kip, \$1.45 to 1.50; hay, per ton, \$9 to 10; straw, per ton, 8c; hay, per lb., 15c; tallow, per lb., 7c to 8c; homespun yarn, per lb., 50c to 7c; maple sugar, per lb., 10c to 15c; maple syrup, per gal., \$1; rabbits, per pair, 25c to 40c.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat, tall, per bushel, \$1 to \$1.10; do spring, do, \$1.10 to \$1.13; do, goose, do, 80c to 87c; barley, do, 55c to 60c; oats, do, 43c to 44c; peas, do, 73c to 75c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$3.00 to \$3.25; butter, pound rolls, 14c to 17c; do tub dairy 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, per dozen, 16c to 18c; potatoes, per bag, 55c to 75c; apples, per brl., \$3.75 to \$4.50; onions, green, per doz, 15c to 20c; cabbets, per doz, 25c; Parsnips, per bag 1.25; rhubarb, per doz, 25c; radishes, per doz, 25c to 30c; hay, per ton, \$7 to \$14.00; straw, do, \$5.50 to \$5.25.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Wheat, Dull, per 100 lbs 1.80 to 1.91; Wheat, Treadwell, do 1.75 to 1.82; Wheat, Clawson, do 1.60 to 1.85; Wheat, Red, do 1.70 to 1.90; Corn, do 1.17 to 1.20; Corn, do 1.20 to 1.30; Barley, do 1.10 to 1.15; Peas, do 1.25 to 1.30; Hops, do 1.20 to 1.25; Clover seed, per bush, 7.25 to 7.50; Timothy seed, 1.50 to 2; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; Pasture foy, per cwt, 3 to 25; Roller flour, do 3 to 3.50; Family flour, \$2.75 to 3; Oatmeal, Fine, do 2.40 to 2.60; meal, granulated, \$2.60 to 2.75; cornmeal 2.00 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$15 to 20; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 16; straw, per load \$2 to 3; eggs, retail, 16c to 20c; eggs, basket, 17c to 18c; butter, pound rolls, 15c to 17c; do crock, 14c to 15c; do tubs, 13c to 14c; cheese, pound, 9c to 10c; lard, 12c to 14c; turpins, 30c to 40c; turkeys, \$1 to \$2; chickens, per pair, 50c to 70c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; potatoes per bag, 90c to \$1; apples per bag, 75c to \$1.25; onions per bushel, 60c to 80c. Dressed hogs, per cwt, \$8.50 to \$9; beef, per cwt, \$8.50 to \$9.50; mutton, per lb, 8c to 9c; lambs, each, \$4 to \$4.25; hogs, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5.50; ve