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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884.

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#### 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 :-

Not only has divorce been virtually reestablished in France, but the long threatened attack upon priestly vocations has been made. The Bishop of Angers, who is a life member of The Bisnop of Angers, who is a me member of the French Senate, was never probably more eloquent than in his defence of the immunity of deries from a profession which is essentially unsaccrdotal. His amendment was as little as could be asked. Monseigneur Freppel mited his cases of exemption to the students designated by their Bishops. Supposing that a seminarist left college and emered 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 would be invalid if the candidate for the priesthood had not received the Sub-Diacon-The bishop began by showing the essential differences between the priest and the oldier. There was of course nothing un-worthy of a seminarist in a soldier's life, but the two careers almost nullified one another. The priest was forced by his studies, training and ordination 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 Monseigneur Freppel was too practical to lay much stress on the Concilian action of the Church before an assembly in which the secret societies have so many members. He appealed to the Convention of 1793, which distinctly excepted eleries from military service as incompatible with their vocations, and that, too, at a moment of grave emergency and of European coalition. To make deries soldiers was to go back to the feeded days of warlike bishops and lay abbots. The bishop then referred to the great moral danger of three years of barrack life for sensitive consciences. While learning to be soldiers the seminarists 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-active 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. God's priests would always be ready to follow the soldier

back a dying message to loving parents THE SEMINARY AND NOT THE BARRACKS

mto the thick of the light to look after his

wounds, to whisper words of religious con-

solation into his ear, and perhaps to bring

would be the best preparation for this branch of self-desial, and the destruction of the ideal of the priesthood would be the eventual destruction of that of the Christian soldier as seen at Patay, where Legitimists and Pontifical Zouaves fought with bravery. Mgr. Freppel here made a touching allusion to a visit which he had made to Cologne in 1868. There he had seen the German Catholic sol diers saying the Angelus when the bell tolled, and he had trembled for France. To say as M. Lockroy had that it was necessary for students for the priesthood to have passed through the world was an absurdity. It was not necessary to live among thickes to make a good magistrate, and experience proved that innocence was the best protection for the young priest standing at God's altar and sitting in the Confessional. It was indeed necessary for him to know every depth of sin, but by no means necessary for him to have seen the world, and still less to have "sown his wild oats." There had been extraordinary vocations like that of St. Augustine and many others. But it was evident that the way of penance was not the orlinary path of the priest. The fact was that the enforcing of military service upon cleries was a blow aimed at the increase of vocations. It was intended to be the annihilation of the priesthood. Here there was a creat deal of interruption from the Extreme Left. But the Bishop quoted modern Republican papers like the Siecle to prove his words. He then showed that in Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Germany there was no military service for seminarists. The Concordat in France was also in spirit opposed to clerical culistment. When the law of conscription was first enacted, Portalis was requested by Napoleon I to inform Cardinal Caprara that Pins VII.

# MCR. PREPPEL'S PERORATION.

The peroration of the Bishop of Angers will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear it. Leaving aside thequestion of the Seminarists, Mgr. Freppel spoke as follows:—"On every side we hear the call to arms. Barracks must be filled, and armies must be made innumerable. Well, gentlemen, when I look into the consciences of the people of Europe, when I ask what are their aspirations, I find that what ever political

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 Catholies 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 SO-CIAL.

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 eurious discovery has been made, while exeavating 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 boudoir impregnated with the perfume of her favorite flower, the violet. The lady in London, whose pretty rose gardens are a popular resort of 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 Inide, printed in English, German and French, is projected, and a paper devoted to engagements and weddings, cutitled Orange Blossoms is on the eards. The undertakers will, I presume, be running an organ directly and calling it the Mate.

There is a general impression that the Eurpress Eugenic is poor. I can say with certainty that she is rich. Beadles possessing large sums, well invested in this country, and the whole of the Prince Enperial's fortune, Her Majesty owns immense tracts of pine forests 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 relies, the sword that Marlborough wore at Blenheim.

Everybody is familiar with the picture of a lady en deshabitle, which is exhibited on the hoardings, 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 Landry, of Quebec, dicd 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 hishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United

inced have no apprehensions on the matter of exclesiastical vocations, and that care would be taken to allow every bishop full liberty to select candidates for the presthood and to doceased was the second mayor elected after of flight. When the stroops approached their ordain them. Guelph was incorporated as a town thirty years ago, and was afterwards elected to many mablic offices. He emigrated from England to America in 1831, and was a volunteer durthe rebeliion of 1837.

John Gustavus Droyson, the historian, is end, aged 78. Dr. Droyson was at one time member of the German Parliament for Frankfort and secretary of the constitutional com-mittee. His principal works were a "History of Alexander the Great," a "History of Hellenism," and a history of Danish and

### MEXICO'S WOMAN BANDIT.

Shot Dead After an Extraordinary Career of

QUERETARO, June 18.-La Caramboda, 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 conimitted 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 cared 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, and then to take passage with them. It is suspected that on more than one occasion she took the driver into her confidence, but when this could not be done, she readily deceived him or quieted 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 himinto the hands of hereonfederates. who held him for a ransom. If her victim proved to be well supplied with eash, he usually met a violent death within twentyfour hours.

Leaving a town before daybreak in company with two travellers whom she had worked 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, you would draw two revolvers, and, before they could detect her movement, lodge a bullet the back of each of them. The driver, busy with his team, and periags paid not to be tele attentive to what was going on behind him, would not disturb her. With her body secure, she would take her own time about leaving the stage, always waiting until a point convenient 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, butthe similarity betweenseveral cases soon attracted attention, and various experiments led to the discovery that a woman, operating first on one road and then on no manother, was at the bottom of them. The tion. plansible stories told by the drivers served to mystify the officers more than anything else. They always asserted that highwaymen had done the work, and if inquiry was made at one end of the route for the woman who started, it was always said that she arrived at her destination unmolested. The absence of telegraphs and of any regular means of communication made it possible to keep up this deseption for a long time.

When the woman found that she was suspeeted, 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

La Caramboda's latest exploit was unsuccessful. She was hovering about the San Juanico hacienda with the intention of securing the abduction o' Don Civelo 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 irons. Hear-States, died in Philadelphia on June 18th, aged over 70. He preached the opening sermon at the great Methodist conference in London.

In the preached the opening sermon at the great Methodist conference in at Connindad, opened fire at once. The troops 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 3C years old, with clear complexion and long and abundant hair, but with a wicked eye and a cruellooking mouth when in repose.

# EARL GRANVILLE'S NOTE TO

expenses by the government. It shall con- herents only in the city and County of tinue 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 modcration and friendly spirit."

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said the neutralization of Egypt would de 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 it 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

tie world.
Sir Stafford Northcote expressed opposition to the statement that the issue of Lord Granville's circular convening 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 ludierous. 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 metion for consure notil the conference has terminated. Intense discontent prevails among the group of independent Liberals in regard to Gladstone's statement concerning Egyptian anairs. Private mercians of the malcontents were held to night. A coalition of Conservatives, Parnellites, and a section of the Liberals is probable. The fortes express themselves as a paper is published. The fact that a few hunconfident that the Government will be de-

recognized the fact, and was the first to produce the fact that it is no not think it will be recognized the fact, and was the first to produce a wall included. In the mentioned and wall toose the neutralization of Egypt. France in a first the relation of the court potently but with the best denice possible to rettic the questions, about present 4 propose for another tion with the Glodstone related. It is necessarily to the propose for a remain the first formal to the first formal propose for a remain that the Glodstone related. European e.e. tion. Gladstone's government | sary that harmony be negligible to evecu!

THE WESTMEATH MURDER CONSIDERCY ... ARRESTED ON SUSPICION -- A NEW IN-FERNAL MACRINE -THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK AND PARNELL.

Deblin, June 20. -- Earl Spencer, replying to an address presented by deputations from the Presbyterians of Ormiston, said Ireland has 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 agitater, 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.
Wm. 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.

DUBLIN, June 21.—The second trial of the Westmenth murder conspiracy case to-day resulted in the sentence of five of the prisoners to seven years and the sixth to one year. The prisoners all strongly protested their inno-

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—Patrick Joyce, a native of Galway, was arrested here to-day on the steamer Illinois. A brass tube, two feet long and four inches in diameter, was found in his baggage. The ends of the tube are well secured, and he refused to open

LONDON, June 23.—The tube found in the buggage of Patrick Joyce arrested on the steamer Illinois at Queenstown yesterda ik beheved to be an infernal machine of a agvel

London, June 21.—The Irish Nationalists

are still agitating the question of providing a fund to pay a regular salary to the Nationalist 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

#### OBRIEN'S POSITION ONE OF DEFIANCE

IGNORING THE ORDERS OF THE DUBLIN COURT AND SNEERING AT ITSTHREATS.

LONDON, June 21. - William O'Brien, M.P., the editor of United Ireland, is as deliant as ever. He is at present in London attending to his Parliamentary duties, and he snears at the judicial threats of pains and penalties issued against him from Dublin for continu-ing to attack Crown Solicito, 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 prosecutions, 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 leagued with the Covernment officials to ruin me and my newspaper. My solo 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 rascalities of a ring of high public officials. As for George Bolton, his character is notorious and a stench in the mostrils of all decent people in Public. The strait to which he is reduced is shown by his laying the venue of his criminal prescention against me in Belfast instead of in Publin, If any crime has been com-mitted in the colours of United Lecture, the commission of it was in Dublin, where the died copies of the paper is sold in Belfast feated by a small majority.

Pages, June 23.—In the Chamber of the large treated my tried in that city. The puties to day M. Ferry said that since 1883 fact is that Mr. Polton knows that he had no

Eggs a was concerned, incommen as she are are received by any jury that could be brought straint to take part in the trivish expedition. Therefore he wants to it is now to think of reciving the set to ap in Belfast, when he releasuper the It is too it to now to think of reviving the set to see in Belfast, where he appended selected of co-dominion. Egypt is made to describe a with which that sity awards, to From the new English. Her tate is a matter of the best of the conviction. This is done on the Europe, and will always be a bit had done or to have in his accurate against European one tion. Cludstone's government. Called tree of but a do not think it will

widow whom he married,

Mr. Trevelyan replied that the charges in United Irelated were made without proof and that Mr. Cornwall and Mr. Bolton were taking action towards clearing their characters. The government was without evidence where

on 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 sereming 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.

# ARCHUSHOP MCCABE AND FREE

MASONRY.
DUBLIN, June 23.—Archbishop McCabe 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 Freemsson. As Freemsson he 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 plend non-participation as long as he remains a Mason.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF AN ITALIAN MAN-OF-WAR.

ADEN, June 23.—An Italian man-of-war recently visited Seryla, a sea-port on the Straits of Babelmannich subject to Egypt, and threatened to bombard the place and sancted your sta a large sum from the Governor. Confidence was restored by the arrival of a British gun-

# THE CUBAN CRISIS.

SPANISH OFFICIALS FRIGHTENED AT BLAINE'S PROGRAMME.

Castillo will send to New York immediately one of the five commissioners sent here from Fathers, whose novitiate is situated on the Lower Lachine Road, near the head of the Lower Lachine Road, near the Lower Lachine Road, the trouble Lacking the Whith a brase Scientific Road, the two lacking as the Lower Lachine Road, the trouble Lacking the Lower Lacking as the Lower Lacking the Lower Lacking the Lower Lacking the Lower Lacking as the Lower Lacking the Lower Lacking the Lower Lacking the Lower L Madrid. He is prompted to do this by the

### 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 23rd.

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 subcommittees, which have in charge the several features of the celebration, have been actively at work, and their reports are highy 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 tireworks sich night. The following sub-committee has charge of the arrangements: ~Vicar-General Rooney, Messrs. King, McIntyre, Geddes, Cowan, Bailey, Wagner, Hardy, Rush, Arthur, and Hornibrook.

Arches will be creeted in various parts of the city. The principal one, however, will be on King street, a short distance west of Youge.

The programme has already been published in Titi: Post. There is a special teacure, in cheding a grand parade for each day, beginning with the civic demonstration on Monday, 39th inst.

The various railway lines will carry excursion parties at very low rates, and it is expected that the hotel and lodging-house accomplocation of the city will be heavily taxed to provide for the large influx of visiters. There is, however, no city on the contiment of equal size that is better provided with herei accommodation than Toronto, and France he been quire imetive so far as assentioned that I would be promptly visitors to the semi-entennial need have In the fear outlinear event. The most popular of the first class hatels is the

# Horses, on SE,

sincided on the corner of King and York circes, in the centre of the business part of the city. This house enjoys a well-carned reputation as one of the most pleasant and best in maged botels on this continent. It has recently became why painted, frescond and re-formished throughout. It is lightest with electric light, and his spaceous parlors and corridor, present a brillian appearance. Althe two tations, whose accord is so important to the peace and livery of the world.

(Applause, It is necessary if a to dain the mans lass aight. Mr. O'Connor, moved that a select committee of a pointed to impure into the conduct of the government in regard to the criminal allegations made by United Ireland against Secretary Cornwall, of the leave nothing undencto provide for the wants of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. By the way, I might men of their patrons. spector French. He described the nature of the charges and instanced Mr. Bolton as one of the most popular Irishmen in Toronto, illegally seemling \$630,000 belonging to a He is one of the leading members of the Separation of the second of the leading members of the Separation of the second of the leading members of the Separation of the second of the leading members of the Separation of the second of the ate School Board and an active worker in every movement for the welfare of the Cathohe 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 ac-commodation for a large number, and all are making preparations for the crush. Every-thing betokens a celebration worthy of Ontario's chief city.

ANECDOTES OF CHARLES O'CONOR Many anecdotes are being related of the late Charles O'Conor, 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. eminent English apostle of scientific infidelity—who is by-the-bye, of Irish birth—was visiting the United States, a grand dinner party was given in his honor. Mr. O'Conor 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

"Of course," said the scientist. "a man of your standing, though a Catholic, does not believe in the latest Roman absurdity, Papal Infullibility?" "Do I not, indeed?" replied O'Conor. "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'Conor thereupon made the dinner-table a little court, where he explained so lucidly and defended so ably this necessary Catholic doctrine, that the silenced scientist, although an authority on material light, brought away some new views about the spiritual light of the Church which must have been a revelation to him in his

Some state of the state of the

## WEEKLY IRISH LETTER.

The Land Purchase Scheme-Its Merits and Demerits-Progress of the Migration

> OFFICES OF THE IRISH NEWS AGENCY, ) 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 up to the present are rather antagonistic than otherwise. In fact, Mr. Trevelyan made statements in his own spoech which will best explain the sceptical attitude that has been taken up by the tenants. The fact is that the landlords have been reduced to a state so forlorn 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 Healy clause; and the tenants, therefore, if they bought under this Bill, would be buying in many cases as the property of the landlord what they regard as their own. Unless some concessions be made on this point, the bill will be strongly opwhose approval schemes of purchase are to wait. At first sight, the election of half the board by the elected guardians would seem to imply a fair representation of tenants; but that is only on the surface. The landlords help to elect the elected Guardians, as well as to form the entire or 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 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 metrepolis. 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. Join Byrne, formerly a Catholic, and ferocious with all the zeal of the neophyte. This gentleman, having served his party dili-gently and unscrupulously for years, was ap-lation. The action of the government in this This gentleman, having served his party dilipointed 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. Healy, and the Government were principles have sen cought in the general forced to dismiss him. One of Mr. plane, and deponder the conduct of Byrne's first steps after he was expelled from office was to get re-elected for Nationalist with the disappearthe South Dublin Union where he used to be ance of the bankrupt and impo-a power before his elevation to office, and tent landlor t from his social supremacy, is where he is a power once more. Again, the voting for the Guardiaus is still by ballot, and tachment from Conservative principles of in many parts of the county where the tenants are not yet fully alive to their rights, the tion by the landlords or the police. It

Guardians. Another point which raises some suspicion in the minds of the leaders of the farmers is the limit which is fixed to the amount to be expended by the Treasury. As your readers will know, that limit is twenty millions in ell, and five millions yearly. It is quite evident that such a sum will convert into owners but a very small percentage of the farmers of Ireland. The percentage to be so converted will form a special class, and the obvious ground for their selection over their fellows will be the necessity of the landlord to sell. What does this mean? It means that the only land-lords who will be bought out are the landlords who are in the greatest embarrassment; or, in other words, the State gives just so much money as will get rid of the hard cases among the landlords; and, by so doing, will remove the deadlock in the land purchase market, and once more restore to all the landlords in Ireland the fictitious value to their proporty which over-competition in Irelandal ways produces. Now, it is plainly the interest of the farmers that the deadlock should not be relieved, but should continue until the property | cian, viz., that from the treatment of nearly of the landlord has—to use a historic phrase of Mr. Parnell—"touched bottom." That period has not yet arrived. There is one consideration to be always borne in mind with regard to the value of the landlords' property-viz.: that time must steadily diminish it in the present circumstances of Ireland. Everybody now knows that the party of Mr. Parnell will be largely reinforced at the next general election within the last few years, that they have scarcely a friend left in any political party. Some of the older generation of Conservatives still stand by them from the force of tradition, and the idea that the interests of the Irish and the English landlord are bound Conservative ranks—that the interests of British Conservatism have been too long allied to the corpse of privilege in Ireland. The desertion by a hundred Conservatives on the amendment excluding Ireland from

the franchise, is a most significant proof of

the hold this sentiment has now upon the

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

with their Parchase Scheme until they have

reformed the mode of electing Poor Law

Irish party which can command divisions. and neither of them will make the slightest scruple of throwing over the landlords as the Story of a Pretty Woman Who Has Been inevitable Jonah in a period of triumphant inevitable Jonah in a period of triumphant

democracy.

It will, of course, belunderstood 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 toward the Government measure will not be that taken up by what are called the Nationalisers. Their real though not always avowed objection to the purchase schemes of the Government is, that it would lay the foundations of peasant propriety which apparently they consider a more pestiferous evil than foreign rule; for if they can but succeed in getting as many adherents to their craze 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 factionists 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 steadiness 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 preceded the establishment of which 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 Another objection raised to the at the narrow escape of the organization from scheme is the character of the local body for a plot, carried out with characteristic cuming and bad faith, by which the Factionists were to have been given a charter for their efforts to produce disunion. Mr. Parnell had not at that period fully recognized in all probability the evil that was being done; and with a perfect loathing 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 com-plaining of unjust treatment. If Mr. Parnell illowed himself at that period to take the optimist 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 Nationalisers.

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 semipolitical movements, now organise 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 proportions which emigration is taking is matter is wielding an classes of the nation into a national whole. Many of the Protestant shopkeepers for etample, who have never before been able to see their way to national darm. and producing an already visible effect in the demany sections of the community which have, ants are not yet fully alive to their rights, the up to the present, thought their fortunes and open voting is made a means of intimidatheir 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 (always Taesday), May 13th, 1881, as is usual the veteran Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va., met at the 168th Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. At noon they began the labor of distributing wealth promisenously, and ladled it out right and left, North, South, East and West. Ticket 10,842 drew the Fir t Capital Prize of \$75,-000; it was sold in tifths at \$1 each - one went to B. J. Dorsey, 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 25,755, sold in fifths—one to H. C. Drinkle, Lancaster, Ohio: another to Alex ander King, Waverly, Ky. The Third Capital, \$10,000, drawn by 64,612, sold in fittles one to T. S. Ashby. Sherman, Grant Co. The other Capital Prizes scattered everywhere. And these famous warriors will do it all over again on Taesday. July 15th. and any one can learn all about it by inquiring of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

#### ANJESTHETICS FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

The American Practitioner gives the statement of Dr. W. C. Webb, a Kentucky physi-200 cases of whooping cough, he concludes That | croton chloral 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 cough is usually so much relieved that few —and a party of seventy-five men can extort pretty well what they like—especially on the land question. The Irish landlords have become so palpably and irretrievably impotent night; doses for children ten years old being two grains every four hours.

# CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ng had placed in his hands by an East India the Irish and the English landlord are bound up with each other. But it is one of the principles held most strongly, and over and over again avowed by the Fourth Party—who are, of course, the men of the future in the Conservative ranks—that the interests of Nervous Consulting after having tested it. Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufhas felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. party generally. It is, therefore, quite plain that the two English parties will be ready to come to terms on the land question, with an 10-19 eow

# TATTOOING A BEAUTY.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.] It takes all kinds of people to make up the world, and among the vast number on this continent there are about half a dozen tattoocd ladies. Within the past year three of them have visited Cincinnati. Mlle. Dora—who is now in California—Miss Irene Woodward and Mlle. Grace, the young lady who recently made her here with Uncle Joe Robinson's show. Grace was a "work of art" from the "studio" dio" 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 be 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." "Mlle. 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 who will, no doubt, be attracted by a face which six weeks 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 Aimée" had no hesitation in saying that had she known of the agony which attended such an undertaking she would not 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 Pro-fessor 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 during her trial. Upon Aimée'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 roses with the stems in the hands of winged 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 her left arm Faith, Hope and Charity, a bechive, 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 claborate. On her left is an American coat of arms, liberty clasping the stars and stripes, a lighthouse and a ship in the distance. On the calf is a tree, about which two serpents are a pretty picture of a sailor and his sweet-heart. 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 hand. the other. An English coat of arms, the emblem of the Order of Elks, the crucifixion, a vessel and globes 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

# THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX.

It was known that a certain smart U. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. cable 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 patrictic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,600 circulars. 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks .-Hull Bad het,

# WHAT WILL BURST A GUN.

In bravado a young man placed the muzzle of a gan 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 his piece square against a piece of plate windowglass, and fired the charge-powder and a bullet. The glass was shattered, so was the gun barrel. Another instance was that of an experimenter who had heard that a candle could be fired from the barrel of a gun through an inch board. He drove a candle into the muzzle of 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. Sheldon, 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 has been very extended, 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 lifteen years we have had opportunities of examining skulls of all the various races of mankind—even of the most savage tribes— and among them all no group has been ob-served 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 be-yond the sphere of observation becomes a transcendentalist, and transcendentalism has thinks the Acid Phosphate is of much benefit always been dangerous science."

#### BLOODY DUEL FOR A MINISTER'S DAUGHTER.

Hor Springs, Ark., June 19 .- Two young men named Lem Dishowan and Peter Lewis attended the Baptist Church of a settlement six miles from here on Sunday 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 pro gress, Dishowan drew his revolver opened fire on him. Lewis returned the fire. and congregation made rapid exit by way of doors and widows. Neither was hurt, and both being disarmed, they agreed to go into the woods and fight it out with fists. Yesterthe woods and fight it out with fists. day they and their friends met for this pur pose, and after both Lewis and Dishowan 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 Dishow-an lying on the ground, dying from a shot through the lungs. He said that he was get-ting the better of Lewis, when the latter drew a Derringer quickly from his boot-leg, and shot him. The girl had placed the wea-pon 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 hap-pened to find an old \$1.00 bill in my pocketbook when in Memphis, and concluded to throat. Her shoulder pieces are bright red rosss with the stems in the hands of winged Orleans, La., by mail. I thought no more of cupids. On her right breast is an aerial figure | it, when a telegram from New Orleanswas re--a mythical maiden soaring above things earthly. A Masonic emblen, the three links of Oddfellowship, a female warrior with a terror with a ter 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 among the figures adorning her right arm. On | 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 coiled in an endeavor to entrap several birds | Canadian seafaring man, who lost his life in who have taken to flight. Above her knee is | September last. Judge Welde sent her to

> CATARRH .-- A new treatment has been disovered 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.

# 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 Profe-tariat, published at Warsaw, says the police have searched the factories at Warsaw, Bodz and other centres, 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 fe 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 Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone will stimulate the layer 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. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

# 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 not on the road. It arises from the too great length of stride by the hind leg, the fore foot being unable 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 shoeing is to be abandoned, and we must put up with the noise to avoid the greater evil. Some times when a square-tood shoe fails to pre-vent 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: "] prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess for fifteen years, but during the last two years has entirely abstained. He to him."

#### - A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY. A FATHER KILLS HIS DAUGHTER

PARIS. June 18 .- A shocking and unique tragedy is reported. The principal actor was M. Anglicus, a native of Belgium, who had been established for some years as a mer-chant 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 bourgeoise families of Calais. M. Anglicus had one daughter, who was nearly as old as her new stepmother, and the two young women failed to agree. Mme. Anglicus appears to have been tyrannical and overbearing to the last degree, and was sustained in all her harsh-ness by her husband, who was foolishly infatuated with his wife and deaf to all the com plaints of his daughter. Finally Mllc. Anglieus could no longer endure this misery of her home and she fied. Her father pursued and found her at a small botel, where she had taken refuge with the intention of remaining there until she could procure a situation as governess or companion. M. Anglicus 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. Anglicus, who drew the blade of a sword-caue which he carried and plunged it into her back. The aimwas deadly, and the blow so forcible that the weapon passed entirely through the young lady's body, its point projecting from herleft 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, to high authority, in a recent article, says:
We are especially anxious to avoid the charge of being medical alarmists. A respected contemporary 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 insiduous habit of inhaling cigarette-smoke, that we must risk the sneers of the youthful reader. Any one can convince himself of the reality of the effect of inhaling cigarette-smoke on the organism. Let him smoke an ordinary Turkish eigarette while walking, and at some distance from a meal, inhaling the smoke well into the bronchial tubes. if, before he has finished his eigarette, 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 one 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 bloodcurrent, 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 confirmed 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, diarrhea 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 candidate 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

# 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

SAD RESULTS OF PRACTICAL JOKING. New York, June 18 .- Among the passen-

gers on the West Shore train which arrived last night, was a party of musicians connected with Buffalo Bill's combination. Most wore 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 aronsed by one of his companions, who, in a joking way, accused him of robbing him Dunker denied the accusa tion, 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, running forty miles an hour was stopped,, and Dunker, bleeding from wounds in his head, was picked up and taken to the hospital. His wounds are believed to be

#### 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 GAMPLERS. Dallas, Tex., June 17. The war against

gamblers has culminated in Jas. Wilkerson, one of the indicted gamblers, paying \$5,000 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 Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung healer known.

President Arthur's deportment 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 use fulness of the mosquito need doubt no longer.
The Berrien, Ga., News says that the life of
R. Q. Houston was saved by mosquitoes
drawing the poison of a rattlesnake bits 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 symp; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves'

Worm Exterminator. "Iced tea" is peddled in the streets New Orleans.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial, emoved ten corns from one pair of feet with out any pain. Yaller Dog and Raw Bog 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 Balsam.—See Adv. The engagement of William Henry Hurl-

burt to Miss Kitty Tracy, now travelling on the continent, is announced.

PHOTOGRAPHY can give us only the images of the flowers, but in MURRAY & LANMAN'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. Perpetus Boileau, Ottawa, says: " was radically cured of piles, from which I had been suffering for over two morths, by the use of Thomas' Eclectric 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 manu facture of putty has been discovered in Attala, Miss.

John Haya, 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' Eclectric 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: " North op & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood. never fails to leot out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia. Liver Compleint, etc., purifies the blood, and will make you look the picture of health and happiness.

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

PALE, WOBEGONE INVALEDS suffering from poverty of the blood, bilious sufferers and those whose circulation is deprayed, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspaptic Cure, the ceie. brated 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 fighting the newsdealers.

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 eeding his cows-swill...

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold -- how necessary then that we 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 Hypophosphitzs of Lime and Seda. Mr. J. F. Smith, druggist, Dunnville; writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splea-

didly. Captain George A. Porkins. 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 ars now selling at \$5 a head, and cattle at \$35 to \$49 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 farty years, and are acknowledged to be the best remedy ever devised for tornidity of the liver, costiveness. and all derangements of the digestive apparatus.

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

Mrs. Chan Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for Sick Headahe I could hear of for the past, fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills, did an more good than all the rest.

high, and weighing 180 pounds, is the colons spectacle at a Phili delphia museum. DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove all kind of Worms from

Carrie Alters, thirty years old, thirty inches

children or adults. Josh Billings is driving to Saratoga, where he will spend part of the summer.

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

Joe Jefferson, the actor, is encamped in the woods of New Brunswick, engaged in salmon fishing.

Holloway's Ointmext 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 certeinty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores ulcerations, 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 adverts dysontery and other disorders of the iatestines. Pimples, blotches, inflammations of the skin, muscular pains, neuralgic affections and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies accord ing to the "instructions" accompanying each

sp∈ for

packet. Boston has on her streets and squares 30 electric lights, all burning at the city's ex pense.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTIN. EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING
—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of digestion
and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of
the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr.
Epps has provided our breakfast tables with
delicately flavored beverage which may save us
many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious
use of such articles of diet that a constitution of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready of subtle maladies are floating around us read to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazztie Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold on ly in packets and tine, (1th and 1th) by grocers labelled, "James Epps & Co., Homeopathi Chemists, London, England

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### FLOOD'S STOCK OF COIN.

millons Uncarthed by the Great Mining King -How the Bonanza Man Gained His Almost Fabulous Wealth.

That famous bonanza quartette consisting of John W. Mackey, James C. 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 Ormus and of Inde, and the romantic circumstances by which it was acquired, read like a second adition of Dumas' "Monte Cristo."

Take, for instance, the personal history of Mr. Flood. He was born in New York in 1826, 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 tllen, 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. What he is to-day he owes to himself. In 1854 le associated with the late W. S. O'Brien. and the famed firm of Flood & O'Brien was

formed. 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 Kentuck and other mines on the Comstock 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 existence of those vast bodies of ore in the Consolidated Virginia and California mines which gave them the name of "bonanza," thus adding a permanent word to the English language, was suspected as early as February, 1874, and was made certain by the proprietors in December of that

The two partners saw their fortunes growing with colossal strides each hour. Comparatively poor the morning before they made the great discoveries, they awake 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 a day, but with an instinctive generosity, he dealt most liberally with those who had the good fortune to be mis friends.

Many of the rickest families on the Pacific slope trace their wealth directly to Mr. Flood. He dispenced his favors like a prince, and many old Californians admit that to the fortunate circumstance of their good relations with Mr. Flood in years gone by they alone 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 s now was 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 thoughtful manner, marked rather by force held in reserve than employed. His bearing toward others is always that of the inborn, natural gentleman, invariably courteous and gentle, and never failing to receive this was in no respect more marked when occopying the humblest position that his birth and early surroundings imposed upon him than now that he is one of the heaviest capi-

Mr. Flood is a persistent and intelligent student of financial history. He cannot be attracted by any Wall street shares, and is an incessant worker during business hours. He is devotedly attached to the home circle, and his surroundings are of the most pleasant character. He spends the winter months at his plain and unostenta-tious residence on Eddy street, in San Francisco, but the summer nights are passed at San Muteo, where Mr. Flood has one of the most attractive country seats on the l'acific coast. Mr. Flood's family consists of a wife and daughter, 'Miss Jennie, who several years ago was engaged to Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., and a son who is traveling around the world in company with a distinguished

San Francisco physician. Mr. Flood's wealth is placed by careful authorities at a trifle over \$100,000,000, but it is a fortune in solid cash, and not subject to the fluctuating circumstances of Gould and Vanderbilt's pile, of which 75 per cent. is

A writer notes the fact that Blaine's name is composed of six letters, and that he was nominated on Friday (six letters), the sixth day of the week, the sixth day of that month, which is the sixth month of the year.

# AMERICA'S GREAT MEN.

CHARACTERISTIC SAVINGS OF STATESMEN AND WARRIORS.

Some one with a good memory for such might make a residable article from the best of Americans. Here are a few which may serve as specimens of what might be done, with time and opportunity:—
Samuel Adams, known for many things,

seldom has his name associated with the phrace frst applied by him to England-Nation of shop-keepers." Franklin said many things that have passed

into maxims, but nothing that is better known and remembered than-"He has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle."

Washington made but few epigrammatic speeches. Here is one: "To be prepared for war is the most effectual means of preserving peace.' Did you ever hear old John Dickenson

Well, he wrote of Americans, in 1768: "By miting we stand, by dividing we fall."

Patrick Henry, as every school-boy knows,

lave us: "Give me liberty or give me death," and "if this be treason, make the Thomas Payne had many quotable epigram-matic sentences: "Rose like a rocket, fell

like a stick," "Times that try men's souls," "One step from the sublime to the ridicu

Josiah Quincy, Jr., said : "Wheresoever,

pon to make our exit, we will die free men." Henry Lee gave Washington his immortal of Deputies

title of "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Charles Coatsworth Pickrey declared in favor of "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

"Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," is from Josiah Quincy, 1811.

John Adams did not say: "Live or die, survive or perish, I'm for the Constitution, but Daniel Webster did say it for him. Davy Crocket is the author of "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead."

Andrew Jackson gave us "The Union-it must be preserved."

TomCorwin's "welcome with bloody hands to hospitable graves," one of his noblest utterances, gave him more unenviable criticism than any other saying in his life. Douglas applied "squatter sovereignty,"

though it is probable that Cass invented and Calhoun named it. Stringfellow was the original "Border

War times gave us no end of epigrammatic utterances. Those of Lincoln alone would fill a volume. Chiefest of all these that noble sentiment, "With charity for all and malice towards none."

McClellan's chief expicit was to make us acquainted with the phrase "Change of

Grant gave us. "fight it out on this line," unconditional surrender," I propose to move immediately upon your works," "bottled up," and others.

Sherman gave utterance to the great truth, showing at once statesmanship and military "The Confederacy is a shell," and he had the rare felicity of practically demoustrating his own theorem by the "March to the Sea.

Sheridan's character and his style of fighting are expressed by "Sent them whirling up the Valley.'

Pope's unforturate order from "Head quarters in the Saddle," gave General Lee opportunity for the one solitary joke of his life time-" What can you expect of a gentleman who puts his headquarters where his hindquarters ought to be.

Butler cut through one of the knottiest problems of the war with the name "Contrasand.

## POLITICS IN BELGIUM.

Strangers cannot sojourn a week in Belgium without hearing of the political differences, for they somewhat disturb the harmonies of social life; and this has been especially the case since 1880, when M. Frère Orban's Liberal Cabinet passed an education bill or from the diminution of its efficacy. which deprived the Roman Catholic clergy The protest insists on the univer-of the control they had formerly exer sal and non-Italian character of the of the control they had formerly exer-"Jim" Flood. He was not content to see his cised over the State primary schools. A new own fortune rolling up at the rate of \$100,000 | measure for the extension of the suffrage at provincial and municipal elections further has students of all nationalities, destined to accentuated the social hostility between Catholics and Liberals, and it deserves attention always at least one-half of the students are as marking a departure from the cautious of the English tongue and are destined for policy hitherto pursued by both parties as the English colonies or for the United States. tegards electoral reform. Power has The missionaries are destined to labor in never yo been held in Belgium by North America, including Canada, in India, men of extreme views. M. Frere-Orban, Japan, China Australia, New Zealand and 2 Liberal of the doctrinaire or whig type, has attribute their being rich instead of poor. It no more fondness for universal suffrage than is stated that the great Bank of Nevada the leader of the Catholic opposition, M. originated with Mr. Flood, and for years he Malou: but this year the government found no more fondness for universal suffrage than itself with a deficit of a million sterling in its budget, and proposals for new taxes on spirits and tobacco, moved by M. Graux, the Finance Minister could only be carried by a compromise with a dozen members of the Lower House who were bent on Parliamentary re-

A FATAL PLEDGE.

Parties are so nearly balanced in the Chamber of Representatives that had these twelve rembers gone into opposition the Ministry must have been defeated. As it was, M. Granx's budget was only passed by a majorisy of six, and the fulfilment of the pledge gir en to the reform group became, under the circumstances, a matter of immediate necessity. The bill for the extension of the suffrage passed the Chamber of Representatives like consideration from those he meets. And by a vote of 62 to 41. It adds 60,000 elecors to the former number. The present Ministers are not in favor with the Radicals, whose programme includes a revision of the constitution, an extension of the suffrage, compulsory education and the separation of Church and State. This schism in the Liberal ranks gave the Catholics a good chance of raining a few seats and getting into power.

# WRITS FOR LIBEL.

Writs for libel have been served upon Mr. Parnell, Justin McCarthy, Jos. Kenny, and other owners of United Ireland.

THE WORLD'S GREAT BELLS.

THE KING OF BELLS AT MOSCOW THE LARGEST OF THEM ALL.

Russia is in the lead in the line of bells, some of her manufacture being the most famous of the world. It is said that in Moscow alone, before the great fire, there were no fewer than 1,706 large bells. One, called the Giant, which was cast in the sixteenth century and broken by falling from its support, and recast in 1654, was so large that it required twenty-four men to ring it. Its weight was estimated at 288,000 pounds. It was suspended from an immense beam at the foot of a bell-tower, but it again fell during the fire of June 19, 1706, and was a second time broken to fragments, which were used with additional materials in 1732 in casting the King of Bells, still to be seen in Moscow. Some falling timbers in the fire of 1737 broke a piece from its side, which has never been replaced. This bell is estimated to weigh 443,732 pounds. it is 19 feet 3 inches high and measures around the margin 60 feet 9 inches. Its value in metal alone is estimated to amount to upward remembered and most characteristic sayings of \$300,000. St. Ivan's, also in Moscow, is 40 feet 9 inches in circumference, 161 inches thick and weighs 227,830 pounds. The bells of China rank next to those of Russia, in size. In Pekin there are seven belle, each

of which, according to Father Le Comp
weighs 120,000. The weight of the leading
great bells of the world may be seen in th
following:—
King of Bells (Moscow)443,73
St. Ivan's (Mosoow)
Pekin
Vienna
Olmutz (Bohemia) 40,00
Rouen (France)
St. Paul's
"Big Ben" (Westminster 30,35
Montreal
St. Peter's (Rome)

# THE PROPAGANDA LAWS.

Paris, June 20.—The Figuro's correspondent at Rome says that President Arthur has instructed the American minister there to act in concert with the ministers of England, Austria and Spain, in an effort to obtain from Signor Mancini, Italian Minister of Foreign Jefferson's writings are so besprinkled that it is difficult to select. In despair we jump at "Few die and none resign," certainly as applicable to office-holders now as in Jefferson's time. regulate the question in a manner satisfactory to the Vatican when the subject of a whensoever, or howsoever we shall be called general reorganization of ecclesiastical property in Italy shall come before the Chamber

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. In reply to 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 Pon tificate, in so far as they cor-rect and refute the most of the opinions which negligence or hatred has een able to accredit. When the darkness of the Middle Ages were not yet dissipated, and minds were delivered to fatal dissensions. your ancesters received from this Apostolic See those gifts which you call to mindhumanity and peace, civil and sacred discipline, morals, science, laws, confidence in adversity, glory in prosperity. Again, according to the diversity of times and places, the other nations have been gratified by 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 aplor 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.

against the sentence of the Court of Cassation on the conversion of the property of the Propaganda is published in the Ossi reatore Romano of the 30th of May It is addressed to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and sets forth the reason why Her Majesty's Government is asked to interfere in the question in order to protect the Propaganda from ulterior injury Propaganda and mentions the fact that the Urban College annexed to this Institution missionary labors in all nations, and that 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 administration 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.

THE PROTEST OF THE ENGLISH EPISCOPATE

Very Rev. William Kiernan, D.D., Rector and Professor of Documetic Theology of the Seminary of St. Clarles Borromeo, Overbrook, Perksylvania, has been appointed Rector of the American College at Rome, in succession to the late Mgr. Hostlot. 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 profeiency, 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 by Archbishop Wood 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 ARCHRESTOP :- With reference to the petition to Her Majesty the Queen, of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Toronto, dated the 14th April last, praying for the in-terposition of Her Majesty on behalf of her subjects with the Italian 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, W. Powell, Under-Secretary of State. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto.

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 Anstitute, 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 nervous strength sufficient to overcome the muscular resistance of the strongest man. The exhibition was in the presence of Senator Ransom, Congressman Recse of Georgia, Congressman Willetts 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 mystifying to make Miss Hurst very popular with people seeking after

ple, the Georgia girl showed herself possessor of most curious strength. With entire confidence in the newly elected officers, an umbrella held by a stout young man from whom he felt assured would labor earnestly among the spectators, she was able to shoot to advance the cause which they all had at the umbrella through space by a simple exercise of her will Congressman Reese, of Georgia, who is a very powerful man, tried to hold a chair in his arms while Miss chair was forced down in spite of the most violent struggles of the muscular Congressman until it was about two inches from the floor," cried Father Hurst. Mr. Reese changed his resisting powers and bore his whole weight upon the chair without being

still under the touch of the young woman, but in vain. It was tested in various ways, gard refused to personally take part in any of the experiments, which were made under their inspection, and could give no explana-tion of the peculiar power displayed. There by the rev. gentleman, the meeting was is no claim upon the part of the Hurst family brought to a close.

CATHOLIC EVENTS IN EUROPE. of any supernatural explanation of the young woman's powers. For nine months she has been the possessor of the nervous strength exhibited this evening. She can raise chairs in which stout men are seated by simply placing her palms on the back of the chair. This was done this evening with various well-known gentlemen who were present. Miss Hurst is a strong, healthylooking country girl. She claims to be in perfect gale of spirits when exhibiting her strength. She laughs nervously at every movement of the strong men in their mad struggles to resist the lightest pressure of her hands. Congressman Blount, of Georgia, who was present, thought it would have been a most excellent thing if Bill Morrison could have secured Miss Hurst's support early in the session for his tariff bill.

#### IRISH CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

IRISH CATHOLIC SOCIETIES IN CONVENTION -ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On June 17 the annual meeting of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention was held in the parlor attached to St. Ann's Church. The various societies were represented by delegates as follows: St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society: Messrs. Geo. Murphy, J. J. Costigan, W. Rawley and M. C. Lawlor. St. Ann's: Messrs, P. Kennedy, 1st vice-president, J. D. Quinn, P. Flannery, P. Riley and Wm. Davis. St. Bridgets: Messrs. Dugald Macdonald, 1st vice-president; Thos. Hefferman, John J. Moran, Patrick Kehoe and Michael O'Donnell. St. Gabriel's: Messrs. T. Butler, Joseph Pheion, P. H. Herbert and John O'Neill.

The meeting was opened with prayer. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Presi-

dent, Father M. Callaghan. The annual report for the past year was read and gave the details of the workings of the Convention since its formation. The report also made special reference to the first annual religious celebration, which took place in St. Patrick's Church on March 23rd, and f the sermon preached by the esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's.

The appointment of officers for the current cear then took place and resulted as follows: President, Rev. J. B. Whittaker, of St. Ann's Church; lay president, Mr. Dugald Macdon-

ald; secretary, Mr. James J. Costigan; treasurer, Mr. John O'Neill.

The installation of the officers elect was then proceeded with. The retiring president, Rev. Father M. Callaghan, addressed the meeting in sentiments which all endorsed and in language which all admired. He said : Before abdicating my position as President of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention it may not be inopportune to make a few obcircumstances had I shrunk from ac-I appreciated my dignity though realizing my incompetency to uphold ( it. I felt constrained to brave all perils and nerved to all manner of heroism. I could not but recall the attitude of Marshal McMahon after scaling the dizzy heights of the Malakoff and repeated to myself the memorable words which he uttered on that occasion, " $\mathcal{F}y$  suis ct j'y restr!" ("Here I am, and here I stay.") You are convinced-and no conviction is more justifiable -of the importance of the temperance cause. It wields no small influence and its degree of usefulness cannot be exaggerated. It affects both our temporal and eternal welfare. I admire the philagethrophy and Christian's benevolence which originated the Irish Catholic Temperance Cunvention, and I congratulate you on the manner in which you have discharged your duties as members of this convention. Nothing could be more creditable. You were desirous of acomplishing all the good which be imagined. It was not necessary. such a thing looks a practical impossibility. You have displayed prudence, and prudence is a virtue whice cannot be too carefully cultivated by individuals, societies and conventions. Whenever you met you were conspicuous for your zeal and intelligence. Nothing

endure. Its very existence is a glory to our nationality and creed. It is planted and blossoming under the most auspicious influences. Your prospects are most encouraging, and may Heaven bless all the steps which you may take.
The Rev. Father O'Donnell, representing Father Whittaker, having taken the chair, then addressed the meeting. He trusted that the zeal and good will of all connected with the convention would continue in its onward tendency, and that the results this time next year would prove that they had all been faithful in the performance of their respective duties. On motion of ex-Alderman Kennedy, seconded by Mr. John O'Neill, a vote of thanks was passed to the retiring president, Rev. Father Callaghan, in reply to which the

reflected greater lustre upon your association

than the spirit of harmony which marked your mutual intercourse. Doubtless it is an

honor to preside over your august body. It

is furthermore a great happiness. The Irish

Catholic Temperance is now firmly established

on the banks of the St. Lawrence and will

rev. gentleman said that from his initiation he had confidence in the success of the movement. With the harmony at present shown, there could be no doubt that much good would be accomplished. Mr. Dugald Macdonald, lay president elect, made a few well-chosen remarks, and among others referred to the fact that the pledge had been administered to him by the Rev. Father M. Callaghan, then present. He said he found some difficulty in accepting the position to which he had been elected, owing

might he counterbalanced when he stated that his wife was an Irishwoman. Mr. P. Flannery, the retiring lay president, thanked the members of the Conventhe new and unexplainable.

In the clear light of a blazing chandelier, in the presence of about fifty watchful peoin the presence of about fifty watchful peovention could not be overrated, he hoped it would go on and prosper. He expressed his

to the fact that he was a Scotchman, but that

beart. Mr. Jas. J. Costigan being called upon, made a short address, in the course of which he thanked those present for electing him to Hurst rested her hands lightly upon it. The the high and important office of secretary, an honor which he would do his utmost to up-

Mr. John O'Niell followed in a neat speech. floor. "Now push the chair down to the Short addresses were also made by Ex-Ald floor." cried Father Hurst. Mr. Reese P. Kennedy, T. Butler, W. Rawley, J. D. Quinn, Thos. Heffernan, J. J. Moran and others.

A committee was appointed to draft a conable to make it touch the floor.

A committee was appointed to draft a conThis experiment was repeated with two stitution to be presented at the next quarmen, and then three tried to hold the chair terly meeting of the convention for approval. A suggestion to have an annual gathering of the members of the convention and their but no one was strong enough to resist the friends was discussed and lett over until next so-called force. Professors Taylor and Hil-meeting. After a vote of thanks, moved by meeting. After a vote of thanks, moved by Mr. George Murphy and seconded by ex-Ald. Kennedy, had been passed to the Rev. Father extreme. Hence, at a ease, or at a place of O'Donnell and a suitable reply made thereto public amusement, in the presence of centle-

# PEARL OF THE ANTILLES.

NATURAL BEAUTIES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Its Magnificent Topography - The Various Races which Inhabit It-Their Manners Condition-Jefferson on the Annexation of the Island—Spanish Misgovernment. Of all those islands which have rendered

the genius of Columbus and the crimes of Cortes and Pizarro immortal Cuba and Porto Rico alone remain to the descendants of Ferdinand and Isabella. Cuba is not only the largest but the most important of all the West India Islands. It commands the eitrance of the Gulf of Mexico, and is aptly designated the sentinel of the Mississippi. It also commands the trade to Mexico, the Central American Republic and North Brazil, as well as the present traffic of the isthmus. It locks the gates of the ship canal that will some day reverse the stream of trade castward from China, Japan and Eastern Asia, from the Pacific scaboard and its metropolis at San Francisco. From her geographical position alone Cuba ought to be an object of consideration to the United States. The for-tunes of the island can touch no other power so nearly.

The epithets lavished upon Cuba cresufficient 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 encomfums implied in these terms. Caba is about ninety-tive 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 popula tion 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, 1,862; sugar plantations, 1,442; tobacco plantations, 912; grazing and fruits, 9,930. The annual products are valued at \$609,000,000. Some of the principal are estimated as follows: Sugar, \$49,500,000; fruits, \$14,2000,000; coffee, \$6,000,000; molasses, \$1,450,000; eigars, \$4.-300,000; leaf tobacco, \$600,0000. The annual imports of the island amount to \$50,000,000, the exports about \$33,000,000.

The capital city of Cuba is built on the servations. In nowise did I court the high and responsible office with which I have been chosen because the channel between Cuba and invested during the last twelve months. It the mainland of North America was found was placed in my hands by Divine Providence, and I should have done violence to vessels bound to Europe from 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 tropies, it appears at a distance as if embosomed 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 Atlastic. Approaching the city from Europe or America the eye is riveted by the variety and brilliancy of the penorama. On one side are fortifications, resembling these of Malta, hown out of the dark gray rock, and along the perspets may be seen times of soldiers in white landforms, with the ancient Spanish banner, red and gold, waving along the shore to the right of the entrance. 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 beauti-

any city either in Europe or America.

The riches and magnificence of Havana have frequently excited the capidity of invaders, and it has been, therefore, repeatedly subject to attacks by hostile armaments. It was taken by a French pirate in 1563; afterat the peace of 1763.

as also of the whole island, was rated so high, as already hinted, not only on account of the 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 galloons 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 letters to President Monroe in 1823, says: "I candidly confess that I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could control which, with Florida Point, this island came independent a prosperous commerce might be maintained between her and the mother country, resulting from ancient associations, 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 ener-

vated by the indolence and love of ease. An effeminate luxury distinguishes the residents of the towns in their houses, pleasures and by immobility. Under any circumstances occupations. All are addicted to games of Cuba will be free. The spirit of liberty is 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, as by a Spaniard, and a true hidalgo would 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 men, ladies are seldem allowed to pay their share of the charge, although the party may Bolton.

be strangers to each other. One, or more, of the gentlemen present delicately signifies to the waiter, by a private sign, in order that he may receive no thanks, his intention to satisfy the demand, so that the waiter, on a request by his fair purchaser for his account, politely replies that the repast, or entertainment, or purchased article, of whatever kind, "costs nothing." In personal appear-ance the dons and hidalgos of Cuba are naturally assimilated to their ancestors of old Spain, while the character of the general population is extremely varied, both as to the physical features and costume -circumstances which add greatly to the picturesque effect of the whole seene, Spanish, French. American, Italian, Dutch, African, Creole, Indian, Chinese, presenting every shade of color and variety of countenance that can be imagined. The different styles of physiognomy among the natives of old Spain are also very evident in the population of large towns. One has refined features, and oval countenance; this distinguishes those of Castilian descent. Another has a round countenance, flat, broad features; this marks the Catalonian. The Castilian is generally found among government officials: the Catalonian among merchants and trades-people. The fruitfulness of the soil of Cuba is at-

tested in the richness of its vegetable produc-

tions. Cuba is considered even more fertile than any of the other islands, with the only exception, probably, of Trinidad. The sacred writers often borrow images of abundance, beauty and majesty from the rich productions and magnificent scenery of the lofty chain which formed the northern boundary of the Holy Land. In the language of Oriental metaphor " Lebanon bathes his foot in oil, he is dothed with silk, his arms are laden with fruit, and his head of snow is wreathed with diadem of forests." To Cuba these lescriptions will almost equally apply. It was to this lovely island Columbus referred in his first communication to his royal patrons. Ferdinand and Isabella. "The oveliness of the new land," says he, "is like that of Campina de Cordoba. The trees are all covered with ever verdant foliage and perpetually laden with fruit and flowers. The plants on the ground are tall and full of blossoms. The breezes are like those of April in Castile. It seems to me as if I could never quit a spot so delightful as if a thousand tongues would fail to describe it as if the pell bound hand would refuse to write, Among the fruits of Cuba, the pincapple may be ranked first. Oranges, shaddocks and the forbidden fruit grow wild. Groves of lemons and sweet limes are scattered over the island. Among the esculent roots the sweet and bitter yuca are the most remarkable. A kind of meal called capara is obtained from this root. A singular property of this bitter yuen is that, in a raw state, it is highly poisonous, but when boiled may be caten with safety. Indian corn is indigenous in Cuba, and rice is grown in large quantities. The value of the plantain is very great. The best agriculturists state that 600 plants will suffice for the support of ten individuals during a year, and that thirty-two acres of plantains will maintain 160 persons during the same length of time. The plant hiquilete, from which indigo is prepared, grows wild in Cuba. Coffee, sugar and tobacco form the staple articles of trade, though there can be little doubt that manufacturers of indigo and cotton would be highly productive.

GOVERNMENT.

The government of Cuba is engrafted on that of old Spain. Being thus an integral part of the monarchy it is governed like the provinces of that parent State, and divided into three introdencies Western, Central and Eastern. The government of Cuba, though similar to that of the parent State, is much more oppressive. It is a kind of miliin the passing currents of air. Below there, tary despotism, or rather an oligarchy, in which the love of dominion is carried to a to the harbor toward the comparts, speciels of fanaticism and degraded into the town, particolored, like Damascus. The meanness. As nothing is too large for its species of fanaticism and degraded into lay in your power. You have succeeded, houses are blue, pink, searlet, yellow, with ambition, so nothing is too small for its cu-You did not achieve all the good which might be imagined. It was not necessary. Nay, and shading the streets and squares with digestion omnivorous. There are no limits to its rapacity. The legislative, the judicial and the executive power are almost entirely in the hands of the governor. Indeed, the power with which he is invested is almost equal in extent to that granted to governors of besieged towns. ful. Altogether Havena has a peculiar Even the higher classes may be said to have character and a romantic life unlike that of no civil rights—neither those of personal liberty, personal security, nor personal property-immunities declared by an eminent jurist as inalienable. The taxation is said to exceed in variety and extent that any taxation imposed by any government in any country of its size upon earth, viz., upwards ward by English and French buccaneers, and subsequently by the British, under the Duke of Albemarle, in the reign of George III. It was, however, restored to Spain by England appropriated to the wants of the country itt the peace of 1763.

But the value and importance of the city, salso of the whole island, was rated so high, all inflential and lucrative offices and positions. The judges and most of the officials are from treasures it was found to contain, but still | Spain, and, being without salaries, like so many vultures they prey upon the unprotected within their jurisdiction. There are no means dishonest, tyrannical or cruel which the Spanish authorities have left untried in their apparent endeavors to ruin the colony. Bribery and corruption seem to be recognized as necessary methods of their government. Some of the officials plead the excuse of necessity and that insufficient remuneration for their services obliges them to have every possible means of adding to their incomes. Others, whose position and the amount of ever be made to our system of States. The whose salaries ought to place them far above such dishonest practices, satisfy would give us over the Gulf of Mexico and their consciences by alleging the custom of the countries and isthmus bording it would the island. Every man has his price, from fill up the measure of our political well be- the Captain-General downward, to the lowest At the same time, it is natural to sup- grade of officials. As in all the former colonies pose, there is a desire on the part of Cubans of old Spain, the laws are not so objectionable themselves for annexation. The late Senator as the manner in which they are executed or Charles Sumner strongly opposed annexing evaded. The press of the country is under her by purchase, but he recommended that such consorship that the very incidents of the United States Government should use everyday life are often excluded at the will every means to free her "from her present and caprice of one individual, who is appointed and caprice of one individual, who is appointed state and impending destiny." If Cuba be- to scrutinize the most trifling article before it can be presented to the public. At the present time, notwithstanding the preparations recently made for the repression of the "sporadic revolt on the island," which can only beregarded as a paroxysmofthe Government, the pithy phrase of Sully is equally applicable asin the time of its first ulterance: ' is one of those states which have strong arms, but a weak and debilitated heart." Amidst the splendor of its court and the pomposity

> their blood still marks the spot where they But freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft is always won.

> of its language her government feels itself

really weak, and seeks to conceal its weakness

abroad among her people. The fire is still smouldering within her citadel. A few who have dared to "do or die" have fallen, and

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 connec. tion with a libel suit brought against him by

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WEDNESPAY. ... JUNE 25, 1804.

CATHOLIC CALLEDAR.

 $JU \geq U$ . Thursday, 26, 78, John and Prul Martyn FRIDAY, 27. On the Octave of St. John

Saturday, 23. St. Ironaus, Bishop and Martyr. Bas. Lines (B 39) and St. Mattyr. 14th. Little (1630) and St. Palais (1877). Vir comes, aird.
Sumay, 20.—Pourthound by riter thatecast.
SS. Peter and Pard, Apostles. Lets. Acta
xii. 141; Gosp. Matt. xvi. 1949; Lest
Gosp. Luite v. 141. Cens. Bp. Erran-

baner, Green Bay, 1875.

aULY. Turshay, L. Octave of St. John Baptist. WEINTSDAY, 2 - Visitation of the B. V. M.

Monday, 30. - Commemoration of St. 2 u

The landly and aristocratic gamblers of Europe who Back to Monaco during the summer season are drapping off rapidly. The thirty second spicide since the opening of the season has just taken place.

RECENT statistics give a startling view of Wales. There were 25,664, or ten per cent., fewer farmers in 1881 than in 1871, and eight en per cent, more farmers' bailiffs, curities. There were also ten per cent, fewer farm

constantly quarrelling about trides, which is impreunious immigrants to the older presaid to be the old lady's way of avenging I er viness. As THE Post has frequently advoimpotence to direct the old man's policy, cated, all immigrants should be sent through Their last trouble is about the appointment of in bond to the Northwest and not allowed to a lord in waiting. The Queen wants a man be landed here. The city at present is full of of her own, who is a Tory, while Gladstone in | immigrants ready to work for a time at any sists 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 \$522,329. This would represent a very meagre 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, as against \$11,433,937 for the same month last year.

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 "Cawtholies" 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 hotelkeepers, 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 Yunkees 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 pic. turesque national costume. Their first experience of British hospitality on theshores of Erin was far from agreeable. They had 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 that the police promptly took the strangers. In its relations with its employes, creed and in charge for carrying arms in a proclaimed nationality are not made a barrier to pro-

an outrage to treat subjects of the Queen in fill several of the most prominent and respon that fashion, but they were thus enabled to sible positions in the Canadian Pacific. realize the difference between liberty in Ireland and in their own more favored part of the Empire.

64,214. Thus it will be seen that with a Delaware is a statesman and a gentleman; he creise in the death, payer, and emigration namesake, the "cheralier sans peur et sans

The Garette prides itself in the fact that i in railroad extension Canada's progress less i in working order of 7,595 miles and since then 2,310 mileshot been added." Thoughtful communists view talk expessive railroad etctension with regret, as for too much money has been tooked up in completing premains and more paying lines. We have too many raironds. English andrelists tell us, and there is that alless tun in the absorbing as the Consilian Paget Laures to its cost Pathon's here are not professioned and eese dishined and yet there are desens of persons in New York and Fundan't we'thing to obtain room, gifor new lines of refere the

the ran eway bank bres dent, who is the objest of so much social and legal activation in Onebeg, is entitled to a nest-class combinate. Sendor Shorm in the other day in served the the United States Senate a copy of a resolution which the soil Enc officed at a meeding of the directors of his book in December 11st. and which was unruin reasly adopted, expressing their emphatic disapproval of the prictice of dealing in speculative ventures by officers of banks, and expressing retermination not to employ as an officer any person guilty of acti conduct. At the very moment Eno drew up the decalence of farming in Englant and this resolution, and had it ressed by the Board. he was up to his eyes in speculation, and had even then made a big hole in the bank's se-

The workingmen of this country, considering the present state of business, are justified The Queen and Gladstone are said to be in remonstrating against the importation of price, and our charitable institutions are crowded by foreign paupers unable to take eare 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 namers 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 re-THE MOST REV. DR. BUTLER, Bishop of ports 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 longth secured a distinguished convert. Some disappointment has been expressed hitherto that the labors of this eminent prelate hird 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 Mgr. Capel, as the realization of such a hope would mean the premature extinction of a bright and able confrere - "all on account" of an obituary

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 tide of immigration compared with the same Union Pacific, there will be, we are given to period last year when 47,357 departed for understand, a general change and promotion of the Grand Trunk Railway employes in the various departments. This would thereforce be an opportune time for the general manager to consider the merits and reward the able and intelligent services rendered by its Catholic employes to the company. There was a time when promotion was out of the five months being thus brought up to 137,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 for tunately passed, and the order of things has been changed since Mr. Hickson has taken no sconer landed than they were surrounded 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 of their dress, carried their swords and dirks. rival railroad-the Canadian Pacific-has It was on seeing these ornamental weapons shown commendable wisdom in this respect.

The state of the state of the state of

district, the city of Dublin. They thought it motion, and this explains why Irish Cithalics

WITH Mr. Tilden definitively out of the Presidential race, and with the Democracy unwilling to select a standard bearer from a The following are some figures from the doubtful State like Ohio or Indiana, the proreport of the Registrar-General, showing the bable chances for the Democratic nomination marriage, birth, death, pauper and emigra- at Chicago next month narrow down to either tion rate in Ireland during the past year. some popular and able Democrat of New It will be remembered that at the beginning York, or to Senator Thomas Francis Bayard, of 1883 the population of Ireland was about of Delaware. In New York the three Dem-5,160,000. Marriages during 1883, 21,492, ocrats that have come to the front against a yearly average for the decade of are Governor Cleveland, Hon. Mr. 23,811; births, 113,224, against 135,014; Flower and General Hancock. If the deledeaths, 96,388, against 95,964. There were gates from the Empire State cannot unani-56,019 paupers in the work-houses in 1883, mously fix their choice upon one of these And the emigration out of the already fright that the tide of popular favor throughout the against a yearly average for the decade of force in favor of Bayard. The favorite son of decreased population, there is an alarming in- has often been likened to his historic French reproche." He is clean-handed and conscientions, and his political record is one of honorable and unselfish aims. Senator Bayard is one of the few men whom the bolting Repubbeen remarkable. In 1881 there was a total licans 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

> Many Presbyterious and Methodists are beginning to see the folly and the Indicrousnors of the streamts made by their churches to "evengelize" the French Canadian people in the Province of Guebec. In the General Assembly of the Presbyterians, a strong discosition was manifested to question the exrealizates of spending so much money and time in the eifert to convert French Canadians to some one or any of the Protestant sects. A Toronto correspondent of the Pally Williams, in giving an account of the proceedings, has to admit that the work will have to be given up as a bad and any ofitable job. He takes a sensible view of the situation, and says:-"It is worthy of notice muliis connection that the Methodist mission of signlar 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 semi the Jospel to the heathen of foreign lambs 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 ?resbyterians 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 College. These are two of the most powerful States in the Union, and it is almost certainty that each candidate 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 Mc-Donald 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, disruption 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 the United States, 12,708 for Canada, the aggregate for the month being 67,570. In the five months ended the 31st ult. 92,823 persons left the British Isles for the United States, and 18,198 for the Dominion, while 26,263 departed for Australia and other 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 emigracent., and for the five months 22.9. The decrease in the number that left

"是这是是"这个人的人的意思。 医阿尔德基 医二种毒素

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

Ax American citizen name l Joyce was arrested on the arrival of the steamer "Illinois" at Queentown 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, as against 51,262 for the preceding year, three, there is not the slightest doubt but after examination, pronounced it to contain nothing but "common oft" These fully diminished population was 108,724, Union will instantly turn with irresistible 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 subquaintance in England. The British detec the savory gift, but cut the cake itself into | ence is between the party that is on top and small particles to see if it did not contain the party that has been under during the Democratic party could present for the dynamite. The noble lord considered such past twenty-five years. In several of the lordship was told by Earl Granville, who almost balanced. In California the difference some level with heathen advantion of high replied for the government, that men of high was less than a hundred; in Connecticut only Archbishop Lynch, touching on that noise as well as of low degree must learn to put up 2,659; in New Jersey, 2,000; and in Oregon, with painful inconveniences for the public

QUEBEC'S IGNORANCE. The Hon, Mr. Blake in a speech at Knowlton on Friday, gave a very Ementable picture 244,700, or about 204 per cent. of the whole population. In Ontario the non-readers numbered 57,400, or about \$2 per cent. of the population, and the non-writers to about 53 per cent. of the population. The following table gives the comparison at a glance.

Quehec. Ontario. Non-readers..... 204

Non-writers . . . . . . . . . . . . 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 langnished 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 thedisadvantage 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 generahas 36 and Indiana 15 votes in the Electoral tion 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. Petersburgh 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 places, the total number of emigrants in the 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 tion for the month fell off 28.5 per payment of the annual sums. This made it a very safe sort of financial transaction for the Government, though it was proposed for the United States was 25.2 per cent. as a great gift to Ireland. The bill failed to for the month, and 24.1 for the five meet with the approbation of the Irish party, months, while the departures for Canada in who pointed out that if it were used to any the month were 36.9 per cent. less, and in extent by the farmers, the object of the landthe five months 24.5. Ireland is the heaviest lords would be realized at once, viz., an in-

unexpected opposition, the bill was with- addresses to wit, talking about what he does drawn. One of the Irish members described not understand and slandering that is his word—slandering his fellow-men, to wit, the it as a scheme "to establish for the benefit of the foreign Imperialism a sort of truce of is not an intelligent heather in all heather thirty-five to forty years, during which the dom that would not make exactly the same Irish ratepayers are to be tied neck and heels of the might not be able to draw the fine to the chariot wheels of the British treasury." In other words, if Mr. Trevelyan's bill had but that might apply also within the Catholic been accepted, Ireland would have been mort- fold. After all, there has been a certain wisgaged 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 wil be found interesting to note a comparison the two parties in the last elections. In the election of 1880 Hancock and Garfield each nineteen going Democratic and nineteen Republican. In the popular vote there was jected on his arrival from Paris a few days or a popular plurality of 7,018 for the Repubpreviously. He also mentioned the case of a lican candidate. Here was an insignificant plays its old game of misrepresentation. friend who had recently been married in plurality of only a few thousand votes Nobody can assume to kiss the "actuality" France and sent a wedding cake to an actin the total popular vote of over nine millions. These figures are sugtives not only broke open the case containing gestive. They show how slight the differinterference to be simply outrageous. His States the vote was so close that the figures Gil. But when it came to the division of the different matter. While the two parties were and honor which is due to them, as the friends popular vote, the Republicans had no less than 214 electoral votes to elect their candi- and Newman, nearly three hundred Profes. of the discressing ignorance which prevails in date, while the Democrats had but 155. This tast ministers, Lord Ripon and Grey, Gov. this province. The number of non-readers, he result ought to be conclusive proof that there ernor-General of India, some other loads and says, was shown to be 191,690, or about 16 per is something radically wrong in the mode or cent of the population, and of non-writers system of electing the Chief Magistrate nobility, as well as some of the mess illusof the nation. Under this system the trious citizens of the United States, have represident is liable 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 Ontaric, Archbishop Lynch concluded it was about time to brand those that uttered them as "slanderers" 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, Archbishon 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 gricvous 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 Wilness 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

heathen, who he says know no better. There distinction between to venerate and to adore, dom 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 lamentally ignorant of the value or meaning of terms, to pretend that there is little or no distinc tion between "veneration" and "adorathe actual division of States and votes between | tion." The distinction between these two is, as great as between the two terms 'love" and "esteem." Our conten, had exactly half the number of States, porary pretends to discover only a "fineness" of distinction, so as to make a point against the doctrine and practice of the Church. The almost the same equality, for in the whole Witness states an absurdity, when it says country General Hancock polled 4,442,035 that Catholics assume that they are kissing votes, while General Garfield had 4,449,053, the actual body of the original when they kiss a picture. Here, again, the William 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 Wh. ness also endeavors, with much malice, to place Catholic veneration of images on the says: "Catholies pay to God alone sovereign worship, and only give to the Blessed Virgin, votes in the Elect and College, it was a very the Apostles and other saints, that you ration equally divided as to States, and also in the of God and benefactors of their race in the spiritual sense. Would Cardinals Manaiag earls, and such a large number of the English nounced Protestantism and embraced Catlanlicity to become grovelling idolators?"

We wouldn't put it past the Williams to say they did." In the mean time we would beg to inform our pious confrere 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 Irelandmentioned them by name, and described them as ruffiaus, 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 mis-rule. 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 initiatory legal steps were taken on his behalf, he evinced a decided reluctance to appear before the judges, and kept applying for postpone ments 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 staving 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 objection 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 is 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 TRUI 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 it progress in Montreal. In our next issue we propose to give a full description of the several demonstrations, which are on a magnifi cent scale and which do honor to the French

### OVVENT OF JESUS AND MARY. HOCHELAGA.

kausi Exhibition of Useful and Fancy Work by the Pupils Excellence of the Worksome of the Interior Decorations of the Convent-The Convent Chanel-Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament-The Singing by the Convent Choir.

At 40 clock Tuesday afternoon (June 17) the angual exhibition of useful and fancy work by the pupils opened at the Convent of Jesus and Hochelage, the largest institution of is kind in America. The excellence of the work of the pupils on former occusions, under direction of the good Sisters of the Connt gave ample reason for the belief that the whibition this year would be a credit alike to the pupils and their excellent teachers, and it leasure to remark that the expectations he most sanguine have been more than

THE EXHIBITION OF FANCY WORK

w in progress at this magnificent institution not only a credit to those immediately conerned, but also to the city of Montreal, those people should rejoice in the possession of an institution capable of bringing up their children in a mauner fitting them for any path or stage of life. They do not only reteire a practical education fitting them for places in society, but are also by efficient teachers, in drawing needle work, both plain and fancy, useful and ornamental, music, and, better than all, they are educated in the Catholic faith, and made to love God and His Church in a manner which, in after pars, proves as a safeguard against the snares temptations with which the world is best. But it offer is us unbounded pleasure to know that the work of the good Sisters of the Convent is not confined to Montreal.

#### FRUITS OF THEIR LABORS

can be seen away down in the sunny south. in Virginia, Florida and other Southern States. while the Far West rea; s its source of benefit from the existence of this most excellent institution. Every part of Canada and the States, in fact, is repreested, pupils coming from all over America to be educated by the Nuns of this Covent. At present there are about two handred pupils in the convent, and the prosent exhibition, for the most part, is the resultof their labors. When the visitor has examined the different articles on exhibition, need the needle-work, embroidery, drawings and oil paintings, then, and only then, can he or she appreciate in a proper degree the services rendered to the public by the Sisters of the Convent. The exhibition is, indeed, an attractive one, and during the visit of a representative of THE Post to the convent esterday afternoon, he noted with pleasure the following articles by the young ladies mentioned. These, of course, are a few of the

#### LEADING FEATURES

of the exhibition, as we will not undertake to enumerate all the beautiful articles which re to be seen : Lambrequins elegantly emroidered on plush and cloth, the work of the lisses Amélie Sicotte and Annie McDonald. These articles are certainly very pretty, and cannot be too highly praised. Embroidered panels, by the Misses Lizzie Boyle, Frances arroll, Louisa Brissette, Louisa Stillson, wellie Waish, Isabelle Gianelli and Ida Duresne, also call for more than a passing notice, sing of exquisite design and very handsome nd attractive. An embroidered piano cover, Miss Hermine Truteau, and table covers, by Misses Annie Kearns and Louisa Brissette, min particular adorned with the American Eule and the emblematic Stars and Stripes, claimed especial notice. Spanish, Ength and American laces are in such

RICH PROFUSION

hat it is impossible to enumerate the young ladies who excel. We will be content with mentioning the Misses Emma Corrinne and Precilia Moreau, Marie Louise de Boucherille, Berthie Gaherty, Elmina and Corinne affeur, Thuis Brosseau, Marie and Louise Henry. A pair of lace curtains by Miss Jennie Aubin attracted general attention, and were very favorably commented upon.
There are also innumerable toilet sets, ushions, &c. We remarked with much pleasure that the useful is not neglected for the ornamental. Plain sewing in great abundance, including dresses, aprons, &c., attracts considerable attention. The

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# DISPLAY OF PAINTINGS

exceptionally fine, including landscapes (in ill, by the Misses Lizzie Boyle, Jennie St. Aubin and Ida Dufresne; an oil painting on atin (panels), by the Misses Berthia Gaherty. frances Carroll, and Harriet Lord; painting on china, by Misses Rosie Hawbrins and Berthia Gaherty. Water colors, by Misses M. L. Sicotte and Marie Louise Henry. Cayon heads by Misses Anna Loranger, demietta Livernais, Emma Dubuque and Lurentide Archambault; counterpane in old gold satin, ornamented with oak leaves and acorns. This is a magnificent piece of

#### Fork, and would handsomely ADORN A ROYAL CHAMBER.

In fact every article on exhibition has been prepared with great care and taste, and the Fork now to be seen reflects the utmost eredit upon the artistic abilities of the pupils, and a credit to the good nuns, under whose upervision it has been performed. The room also nicely decorated with paintings of the best artists, conspicuous among which are minings of Pope PiusXI, and a Madonna, a opy of Carlo Dolce, both of which are exremely beautiful.

THE MUSIC ROOM. buring the visit of our representative, he was so invited to the music room, where he was ruck with the exquisite beauty of the surwill are master pieces of art, and are in hemselves Heaven-inspiring spectacles. First e come to a representation of the last Comunion of Ste. Jerome, a copy of the master Piece of Dominichino. An elegant painting of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. also adorns east side of the room, and next e come to a Madonna of Sasso-Ferrato, reesenting Ste. Dominique receiving the Rosy from the Blessed Virgin, and Ste. Cathane of Sienna receiving a crown of thorns. ext to this is a magnificent illustration of Agnes on a pile of wood, surrounded by te and flames, and yet in the midst of the horror of the predicament, with a calm suc peaceful countenance, bravely secrificing her life for her faith. There is also a magnificent copy of the transfiguration of Raphael, the master-piece of the forld, and other representations which adorn he room in rich profusion. There are enty-five pianos, one organ, three harps and other instruments in the Convent.

THE CHAPEL.

The Convent Chapel is another pretty porion of the institution, and our representative plickly accepted an invitation to attend Rediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which friends, have every reason to feel proud. was celebrated in the evening by the Rev. Tather Caisse. The singing by the choir was radered with great sweetness and precision during the Benediction, and fully sustained the reputation it has held so long for the ex-ellency of its singing. The Chapel is well

lighted and ventilated, and is capable of seating quite a large number. There are three altars, the Grand Altar and two side altars. There are at present about 150 Nuns in the Convent.

At the close of the exhibition the distribution of pri: es took place. The medal presented by His Excellency the Governor-General to the young lady who has attained general proficiency in her studies was awarded to Miss Mary Walsh.

The gold medals conferred upon the young who have terminated their course of study in the institution were awarded to the Misses Mary Walsh, Lizzie Boyle, Frances Carroll, Loretta Gallagher, Anna Magrath. Medals for religious instruction, Miss Amé-

lie Sicotte, Mary Walsh, Lizzie Boyle. Medal for domestic economy, Miss Emma

Medals for success in the study of the French and English language, awarded to the Misses Annie Kearns and Octavic Gladu. Silver medal for politeness, Miss Josephine Malone.

MEDALLIONS OF HONOR. Miss-Amelia Scott, Miss Kate Gibney. RIBBONS OF MERIT.

Misses Bertha Gaherty, Valerie Desjardins, Lizz'e Crummey, Helen Walsh, Helen Me-Dougall, Louisa Stilson, Maria Généreux, Annie McDonald, Octavie Gladu, Annie Kenrus, Mary Bracken, Annie Fanning, Emma Dubuc, Ballou, Genevieve St. Aubin, Harriet Lord, Marie Louise DeBoucherville, Antoinette Tellier, Virginia Payne, Josephine O'Meara, Eugenie Paquette, Mario Louise Henry, Thais Brousseau, Catherine Me-

#### VILLE MARIE CONVENT.

Grand Distribution of Prizes-The Governor General's and other Medals Awarded.

The young ladies of the Ville Marie Convent entered on their summer holidays Thurs' day morning, and previous to their departure for their homes, the usual distribution of prizes took place in the large hall of the convent, which had been most tastefully decorated with howers for the occasion. The Rev. Father Dowd, P.P. of St. Patrick's, prechamp, Marcehal, Brissette and other members of the clergy were present.

An overture by 48 pupils on eight pianos,

organ, violins, &c., was splendidly rendered. Addresses were read by Misses Pion, Carroll. and others. Several songs and other musical performances were rendered in a highly artistic manner. The young lady graduate were called, crowned with wreaths of natural flowers, and presented with their diplomas, medals, and prizes.

Amongst those who carried off the highest honors were Miss Agnes Bury of Montreal, who received the gold medal and the gold cross conferring the diploma of the highest class, as also several prizes for excellence in various branches; Miss Descarie (Cote St. Antoine) received the silver medal presented by the Governor General; Miss Zan Gibson (Virgmia), diploma for French, medal and prizes; Elsie Field (Buffalo), microscope and diploma; Daisy Carroll

(Albany), diploma and medal: Miss Power (N.Y.), diploma and beautifully bound book for cookery, presented by Father Dowd; Miss Pallant (Montreal), diploma : Miss Gariepuy, medal and diploma; Miss Beebe (N.Y.), medal, diploma and prizes; C. Duckett (Montreal), diploma; A. Lemoine (Quebec), diploma and medal for domestic economy; Maria Gagnon (Montreal), diploma; H. Meyer (Montreal), diploma; M. Smith (Philadelphia), diploma and medal;

Mina Pion (Mass.), diploma. An address was delivered by Miss Marie Pellant. Miss Georgia Beebe, of New York, gave the valedictory address, rendering it in beautiful style.

An affecting address by Rev. Father Dowd. after which the pupils rendered God Save the Queen, brought the ceremonics to a close. The distribution of prizes, for some reason, is not open to the public, so that even the parents of the pupils are excluded from that interesting ceremony. We are not, there-fore, in a position to give as full a report as we might do were we allowed to have been

present.

Ask a Professor of any Medical College what, on the whole, in the best remedy for Kidney difficulties, and his answer will be the newest and best diuretic. Ask him what is the best for torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the best alterative known to and used by the Faculty. Ask him, again, what on the whole is the safest, surest and best remedy for stomach and bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved tonic and laxative known to the profession. Kidney Wort is a combination of these, scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of the above discuses or their complications.

#### 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 conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame. The day might be called a double cele-bration, for in addition to the event above mentioned, the date happened to be that of the feast of the Rev. Cure of Pointe aux Trembles, who is the spiritual adviser of the institution. gold medal for general proficiency was awarded to Miss Minnie Lesperance, of Point St. Charles who, although her name indicates French ex-traction, says she claims a right to call herself half Irish, her mother being of that nationality. In the prize list the names of several Montreal young ladies figure prominently. Among others are Misses Fox, McAndrew, Lapierre, Rolland are Misses Fox, McAndrew, Lapierre, Rolland and Eliza J. Doran (daughter of the well-known undertaker). After the prize list had been disposed of the pupils took the opportunity of making several presentations to the Rev. cure. Among others were a horseshoe in natural flow-

Among others were a horseshoe in natural flowers, presented by Miss Fox, harp of immortelles by Miss Doran; several choice bouquets by Misses Lesperance, Lapierre, Rolland and others. These were accompanied by addresses from each of the ladies making the presentation. The rev. curé, who was deeply moved, returned thanks in a short address, in which he congratulated the good sisters on the success of their never ending sisters on the success of their never ending labors, and likewise paid a high compliment to the pupils for the attention they paid to their kind teachers, as was shown by the very creditable examination which they had undergone. In connection with this convent, it may be stated that in the English class the instruction given is of the highest order of merit, as was shown by the proficiency of the pupils in that class, which is under the careful management of Rev. Mother Mary John. During the afternoon the entertainment was rendered most agreeable by several performances on the piano, harp and guitar, while a number of well-rendered pieces of vocal music contributed in no small degree to make the day a success of which the convent, as well as the pupils and their

He that by his trade would rise Must either "bust" or advertise, So let this catch fair ladies' eyes. Dear ladies, if you would be wise, Use only the bright DIAMOND DYES

# 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 Rev. J. J. Salmon, P.P. of St. Gabriel, presided, and amongst others present were the Rev. Fathers Rouleau, Curc of St. Charles church Fahey, of St. Gabriel church, and Rev. Father Papin. Also Mr. P. S. Murphy, Ald. Tansey, Wm. Daly, Drs. Guerin and Gaherty, Mr. Jones, and a large number of the parents of the pupils. The proceedings began by a recitation from mus-ter George Daly, which was remarkably well rendered, coming as it did from one so young and was highly appreciated by the audience calling forth the most favorable comment. At the conclusion of the recitation the prizes were awarded, the following pupils being amongst those who carried off the highest

FIFTH YEAR .-- James McMahon, P. Malone, Join Lennon, John Prendergast, Domina longas, Nicholas Wall, George Daly, Emery Juertin, John Hayes, Denis Malone, James McLean, John Phillips, Charles Pickering, Wilfrid Riendeau, John Wright, John Ken-

nedy, William Brown. FOURTH YEAR. - William Archer, Joseph Payreau, Alfred Miraglia, James Collins, William Ainslie, William Orton, Thomas Shelly, Maurice Jones, Michael Dillon, Arthur Boisvert. James Galley, James

Whelan, Pierre St. Cyr, Samuei Orton. Tutao Yean.—Joseph Paré, Wilfred Raby. Alfred Boswell, Fortuna Martel, Theodule Morand, Etienne Pilon, Edouard Franceur, Daniel Hammond, Frank Riehmond, Alex. Garlepy, Joseph Bordua, Pacifique Riendeau, Louis Turcet, Herbert Walker, Albert Le-bland, Joseph Mullins, Adelard Lebland James Tracy, Nicholas Prendergest, Arthon Mailloux.

A resitation was then given by Master Geo. Daly, which was rendered in an excel-lent manner, and clicite it the heavy appropriation of the audience, and many favorable comments were made upon the charmers of his voice, the excellence of his premue lation Rev. Father Bowd, P.P. of St. Patrick saure and the purity of his account. Moster 12 by saided, Rev. Fathers James Callaghan, Beauthanny Mersell, Brisanth, and other mental development of the purity of his account. Moster 12 by said of the purity of his account. wedit upon himself and his teachers. Special prizes were then awarded to the

ellowing pupils : --For general excellence, irreproachable conduct and constant application, silver watch, presented by the Rev. Father, P.P., of Sr. Gabriel, awarded to Master James McMishon.

sented by the Rev. S. Rouleau, care of St. Charles' church, awarded to Moster Louis For serving Mass regularly on week days special prizes were awarded to Masters Domin a Tongas, Arthur Boisvert, Albert Leblanc,

Arthur Germain, Joseph Bordua and John For artistic drawing, first special prize awarded to Master Patrick Molone; 2nd

Domina Tongas. The following valedictory address was the: read in English and French by Master J. Me-

Mainon and Joseph Pari: Rec. Sirs, Ladies and Gentlemen :

Rec. Sirs, Ladies and tientlemen:

It is my privilege as the unworthy representative of the pupils of the Sarsfield School to bid you, in their name, a cordial and hearty welcome, and to assure you that your presence on occasions such as this is no less grarifying to you than to us.

In recalling the early period of your own school career, how gloriously such days as this bound up before you, and with what joyous articipations you awaited the coming of the time which would release you from the necessary restraints imposed upon you. How you longed to stand on the threshold of the battle of life, into which you hoped, when fully embarked, to realize the fondest hopes of parents, relations and friends.

and friends.

To some of us that glorious day has arrived, and now, when we pause to consider the past, what a flood of pleasant recollections is brought to our mind, and what heartfelt gratitude and attachment do we owe our good parents and those dearly cherished benefactors to whose indefatigable zeal Catholic education in this Montreal of ours, has been made "racy of the soil."

When we look at our spacious and well appointed class rooms, and the many schools and academies of learning which beautify our fair city, how cloquently do these stately edifices proclaim to us the thoughtfulness of our ever watchful School Commissioners, who, through good and evil report and under circumstances the proprietor, Mr. Louis Lemieux, had run back into the bar immediately before the accident to get out something, and had not been seen since, the firemen gallantly remewed their efforts, and after another long spell of hard work succeeded in forcing their way into the parlor from the rear and found Mr. Lemieux safe and sound, he having taken refuge under a piano, which saved him from the falling bricks. The list of the guests in ness of our ever watchful School Commissioners, who, through good and evil report and under circumstances of great difficulty and discouragement, have been the faithful guardians of Catholic education, and who, when the petty Jealousies of the present day fade from the memory, will be remembered with grateful affection by a more appreciative generation.

We cannot but recall the anxiety, the encouragement, the

the parental care which our dearly loved paster, Rev. Father Salmon, has evinced towards us during his short official connection with the Sarsfield School, instilling into our young minds the truths of our holy religion. which reveals to us the certainty of a world to come, and the conditions on which we can secure an eternal

and the conditions on which we can secure an eternal abode in the heaveenly kingdom.

We may add that our Rev. Pastor's efforts are ably supported by our beloved Principal and his devoted saff of Professors, to whom we thus ofter our gratitude and our love, and which but faintly express our feeling

and our love, and which but faintly express our feeling towards them.

What wonder then that we, of the Sarsfield School, should feel proud and grateful—the Church, an ever watchful and good mother, spares no pains to bring up her children in the way they should walk, urging them on to the acquirement of useful knowledge, and guarding them with a mantle of purity against the dangerous and perverted tendency of this, our age.

And now that the school days of a few of us are drawing to a close, let us hone and pray that no misfortunes

And now that the school days of a few of us are drawing to a close, let us hope and pray that no misfortunes may damp the good lessons received here, and be we rich or poor, high or low, admired or forsaken by the fickle world, we will continue to cherish those heautiful precepts of religion which transforms the briers and thorns of life into roses of Paradise by her touch.

In bidding you farewell, I would fain express our gratitude to those ladies and gentlemen who so kindly patronized our entertainment of this week, for to them we owe the success of our "Prize Fund," a matter of no little importance to those descriping pupils whose dililittle importance to those deserving pupils whose dili-gence and application deserve recognition, and who, in after years, will look with proud recollection on those mementoes of their juvenile schooldays.

The little fellows acquitted themselves in the most gratifying manner, and were greeted with rapturous applause at the conclusion of

An address was then delivered by the Rev. Father Salmon, who spoke at some length on the importance and necessity of a thorough and practical education, its yearly initiation in this district, the difficulties which had to be surmounted in establishing an educational institution of such worth and efficiency as the Sarsfield School, and made some valuable suggestions in regard to the duties of parents in giving their children a good sound education.

The Rev. Father Rouleau followed with an address in French, much similar in effect to the previous one, and was listened to with rapi attention from the beginning to the end, and applauded in a most hearty manner. Mr. P. S. Murphy and Ald. Tansey also delivered addresses, during which they congratulated the people in the neighborhood on the efficiency of the school, and the good reputation it enjoys. The efficiency of the teachers is also matter for congratulation, and we were pleased to note that the zealous efforts of the principal, Mr. Anderson, to promote the moral and intellectual well-being of his numerous pupils brought from each of the speakers the most flattering compliments.

Before concluding we might mention that the different pencil drawings by the pupils were executed in a manner that would do credit to much older artists. In fact, there was little room for criticism, and we were not surprised that they should attract a good deal of attention and elicit favorable comment.

"LOVE AND MONEY," by Charles Reade, is a delightful specimen of pure literago, for the insertion of which the Gazette ature. It should find a large number of it will do now. Yours truly N.Y. Piano Co., readers. The second second 

# 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 Messra Skelton Bros. & Co., No. 52 St. Henry street. The alarm was promptly sounded from box 9, and the firemen were soon on the spot, but by this time the building was on fire from the second story up to the roof, and the flames were bursting out of every window, both back and front. A general alarm was sounded, bringing out the remainder of the brigade. The Hayes ladder was hoisted against the adjoining store, occupied by Messrs. H. Shorey & Co., and one stream carried to the roof, while two others were stationed in front, but as soon as the water struck the building the stones commenced to crack and fall in large pieces. The Salvage Corps hurst open the doors and made their way inside, but were immediately driven out by the smoke and flame, and well it was that it so happened, as the whole building collapsed like a house of cards. The south wall fell on the Old Eagle Hotel, kept by Mr. Louis Lemieux, cutting it completely in balves and crashing the nearest part to the ground. The front wall fell into the street and the firemen had to drop their hose and run for their lives. The American House, on the other side of the street, only escaped a similar fate to the Eagle Hotel by the wall doubling up as it fell. At one place, indeed, the heavy stones were thrown with such force against the wall of the hotel, that although it is built of solid stone, a break was made in it large enough for a man to get through. The rem wall fell on a deal on which eight or real fremen were at work, but they fortunately escaped without injury. On the north side, the well in felling shoot, the wall of Messas, Sharey's building considerably, and it appeared for some true as it it would give way. A good dual to exclict out that chauch the league cowy! of Specifics. themen were buried under the ruits. When the clouds of dest and smoke that prove from the falling wants lead settled the greated ans could be beard calling their men together. and it was soon found that none of them were missing. The cry was then raised that some of the boarders in the Eagle (lote) were buried. labriel, awarded to Master James McMahon. I in the rains, and the thremen set to work For religious inscruction, silver medal, pre-1 with picks and shovels to dig them out. The delicis was piled as high as the second story of the hotel, the rooms being cut completely in halves, and in the flat underneath could be heard the voices of two men calling for help. The firemen shouted to them to push up a stick wherever they could see daylight, and this being done the brave fellows set to work to clear away the rubbish at the point indicated. This was a work of extremdifficulty, as the debris was burning all around them, and they were being blinded by smoke and drenched with the stream

which had to be kept playing at the spot where they were working. The heavy stones were moved by levers, and beams cut through with saws, and after an hour's hard work an opening was made large enough to take them out. One of them, a young man named Joseph Leroux, was badly huit about the chest and had his face cut and burned. It was with great difficulty he was got out as his legs had been jammed between some stones and fallen beams. He was removed to the General Hospital in a cab. The other man, whose name is Spenard, was uninjured. Hearing that

the falling bricks. The list of the guests in the hotel, thirty in all, was gone over, and it was found that still another man, named Napoleon Bellemare, was missing. As no one had seen him the firemen concluded that he was still in his room, and, after removing the debris, found him lying on his back on the bed and quite dead. His face was covered with mortar and some heavy stones had fallen on his atomach, cutting him nearly in two. He was placed on the Salvage waggon and taken to the morgue. The fire was now

kept playing on the ruins all day. Messrs, Skelton had a heavy stock on hand and this was of course completely ruined. They estimate their loss at about \$80,000, which is fully covered by insurance, spread over eight or ten companies. It being stated that there was \$50,000 worth of promissory notes in the safe, the rubbish was cleared away as much as possible and a stream kept playing over it for some time, so that the

thoroughly under control, but the stream was

contents will probably not be injured. The building was of stone and four stories in height. It was owned by Mr. W. S. Evans, and was worth about \$20,000, on which there is only \$10,000 insurance. The hotel was owned by Mr. Evans, and this will osophical treatise which is well received by be a complete loss. Mr. Evans is also the votaries of those abstruse studies. Apthe proprietor of the store occupied by Messrs. Shorey & Co. adjoining that of Messrs. Skelton. There were two fire walls sepaating them, but when the first was torn away the other was seriously weakened, and Massrs. Shorey have decided not to start work in it until they have had it examined by their architect and the building inspector. But for the burning building subsiding as it did it's architectural proportions. It is to be hoped most probable that this would have gone too that the rev. gentleman will be spared to conas the construction is of a very flimsy nature.

Mr. Lemieux was not insured. The firemen cannot account for the sudden collapse, which happened within ten minutes from the time they arrived on the ground and say that they never knew a building to give way so soon. It is fortunate that it did, however, as they were bringing ladders to great against it to let them into the sacond story window, and had the accident happened a few minutes later many of them would have lost their lives. How they did escape seems a miracle, considering the narrowness of the

# A DASTARDLY BUSINESS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-The article about "Weber" in Saturday's Gazette, taken from Steinway's advertising sheet, the Courier, was inserted at the request of Mr. Charley DeZouche, a piano dealer here, and its insertion paid for by him. His present partner having absolutely prohibited any further was upon the Weber Piano, he now resorts to this underhand and unmanly mode of defamation, and lest the public should suspect his hand in the dastardly business, he cunningly introduces two other paragraphs respecting Beatty and Millar, and paid for their insertion under the head of 'Clippings," thus getting an influential paper to endorse and circulate a vile slander on one of their own customers. The

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

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

Mr. Coulture, M.L.C., of Lewis, has just distributed some \$700 among the different Catholic religious institutions of that town. Hon. George Couture, of Levis, has given \$7,000 to the Sisters of Charity and other in-

Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Prior of the Dominican Convent of San Clemente, Rome, had been appointed Coadjutor cum jure successionis 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 sorrov they felt at the approaching departure of his Grace for Sydney, New South Wales. Archbishop Lynch gave Confirmation and First Communion to about one hundre! children and several adults, at St. Mary's Church,

Toronto, on Thursday morning. His Grace was assisted by Vicar-General Rooney and Fathers Bergin, McCann and Gavin. Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, Canada, has been visiting his numerous relatives and friends in various parts of Ireland. A few days ago he proceeded to Newcastle-on-Tyne to purchase stained-glass windows and other decorations for his cathedral. His Lordship

leaves this week for his diocese.

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. Daniel Webster once sat to Mr. Healy. When the portrait was finished the famous statesman, looking at it, said : "I think that is a free which I have often shaved."

The distribution of prizes in the Commercial College of St. Cesaire took place a few days ago. The medal presented by the Margair of Lansdowne was won by Albert La-fon I of St. Brigitte, and that given by Mr. Jacob Dion, of Norwich, Conn., was a out by Louis Lavallee, of Central Village, toning Oper 256 pupils have attended the chazes during the reason, lifty of whom were for thieving from the firm. from the States. The college will be litted ap oney, and a number of alterations made during the holidays.

The reception into the Catholic Church of Prince Henry de Tianau, son of the Elector and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and grand nephew of the Emperor of Germany, which took place last week in Paris, will, undoubtedly, create a considerable sensation in Germany. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Papal Nuncio, and was conducted by Mgr. di Rende in person. The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain was godnother, by proxy, and the Count de d'Hane Steenhuyse acted as godfather. After the ceremony the prince and several of his friends breakfasted with Mgr. di Rende.

Mile. 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 Nunciate on Friday matra, with a view to invigorated action morning last. The ceremony was almost against the dependencies of the teology and private, very few persons being present. Mgr. di Rende conferred the Sacrament. afterwards presenting Mile. Nevada with a small silver statuette of the Blessed Virgin beautifully wrought, and a Rosary of onyx beads, from Jerusalem, blessed by the Holy Father.

A special service in honor of the feast of the Sacred Heart, was held in the Church of the Gesu on Sun'tay morning. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. H. Hudon, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. P. P. Hannon occupied the pulpit, and preached an eloquent sermon on the feast of the day. The choir, under the direction of the Rev. P. Garceau sangar with their usual shifts Fangaria. ceau, sang, with their usual ability, Fauconier's "Messe de Paques." the soloists being Mouse H. St. Pierre, — Rivard, P. G. Beaudry and F. X. Clarke. At the Offertory Dubois' "Ave Maria" was rendered in a very creditable manner, the whole of the above being executed with full orchestral accompaniments. Professor D.

Ducharme presided at the piano. On Friday morning, 20th instant, His Grace Archbishop Lynch administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children and adults at St. Mary's church, Newmarket, The church was crowded to the doors. The Archbishop subjected the children to a searching examination in the catechism and expressed himself very much pleased with the r answers. The St. Vincent de Paul Society, on behalf of the congregation, read an address of welcome, to which His Grace feelingly replied. The St. Vincent de Paul, Society, on The Archbishop visited the school in the after noon and received another address from the children. The High Mass of the morning was chanted by Rev. J. Gibney of Aliston. The choir rendered with brilliant effect Peter's Cantata Mass. Rev. J. McGinley, of Schom-berg, attended the Archbishop as assistant priest, and the Rev. Pastor, Father Harris, dig ector of ceremonias.

We regret to announce the sudden and illness of Very Rev. Augustine serious Louage, Provincial of the Missionaries of the Holy Cross, in Canada. Father Louage is a Parisian, and was attached to the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, for many years during which he compiled an elaborate philpointed to the highest office of his congregation in Canada, he made his advent here some three years ago, since which time he has been the prime mover in the erection and reconstruction of several colleges in our suburban towns. The Notre Dame College at Cote des Neiges and College St. Laurent attest to great judgment and skill in their tinue his usefulness in the cause of religion and education, and to still exert the same capacity and energy which is redounding to the merit of the work he so ably directs.

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 Gross moved his hearers by humor and pathos, and charmed them by commonsense, which is more. In one paragraph of this discourse he emphasized the truth that in the Catholic Church there is no nationality-no Irish Catholic, French, or American Catholic. There is only the Roman Catholic. The Church speaks in one language. Her outward signs and ceremonies are the same in all countries. Any man who would graft national prejudices on Catholic feeling commits a heinous crime. A priest is a priest forever, be he African, or Gaul, or Teuton. Bishop Gross' words are

opportune and well put:
"You see other churches split on slavery on baptism, on hell, on sacrament; in fact, there are as many opinions as heads. Where is unity if not in the Roman Catholic Church, with its two millions of people of every nationality? I see here to day Milesian, African, Teutonic, French, and American Catholics. Here we are—we have one Faith, one law, one baptism. There is nothing so difficult as to make men drink alike. In politics there is the high tariff, etc.; the ladies, God bless them, cannot think; alike on bonnets; in geology, medicine and other subjects,

men cannot agree. Now, gentlemen, I say that the Catholic Church embraces every degree of civilization—the stolid German, the theological Italian, the hot-tempered Frenchman, the quick-witted Irish-Frenchman, man-here we are, and though the German and Frenchman fought at Sedan and Gravelotte, though we have Union and rebels, we all kneel before the same Cross. Mr. Narcisse Dionne, of St. Giles, Lotbiniere, has given \$10,000 in Quebec city bonds to the church and curate of that parish.

The children of the Church may knock each other's eyes out on subjects of politics, and pull each other's hair on subjects of science, but, thank Our reverend Bishop here, we don't ask God! they have one Faith. During the war, when I was a young man—I don't admit that I am an old man now—I visited the bedside of the dying of all nations. The only question asked me was: "Are you a Catholic priest?" And when I said yes, their dying eyes glistened, and they knew that same Faith that was taught me on the Chesc peake was taught them on the Rhine or in L Belle France.

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Italian laborers on the Central Ontario

Railway have struck. C. Trlly & 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 Cleverand nulice.

The pictures of Meissonier now being exhibited in Paris are said to be insured for 2.000,000.

There have been eight deserters in three vecks from the troop of cavalry stationed at Point Levis

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

The London conservative managers have warned the local agents that the general eicetions are imminent. Edward Ampleman, storeman for Messrs

Garneau & Frere, Quebec, has been arrested It is officially stated that the entire floating debt of the Wabash Reifroad is between four

and four and a half millions. The Mississippi Valley Bank of Vickslang. 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 Vi-enna after making him drunk. They were of fended at his refusal to give them their

"Naiad of St. Lamberts," a Jersey cow just tested by the American Jersey Club's experts at the Oaklands Farm, Hamilton, produced in a week milk which gave 22 lbs. 21 ounces of butter. The Dutch chamber has agreed to obtain a

credit of 1.500,000 florins, to be used to enlarge the Datch naval forces at Acheen. Suagainst the dependencies of thet colony and

The Vossiche Unzette of Berlin states that Bismarck emphasizes his desision to annex Angra Pequena to the German possessions in southwest Africa by ordering the men-of-war Elizabeth and Leipsic to join the corvette Moira and proceed to the waters of the Cape of Good Hopo.

# READ THIS.

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

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Six .- Mr. Lindany steps out of his way to get into controversy with me. In my letter on "Pianists and Pianos" I did not even allude to him or his piano, but he thought it a good apportunity to get himself mentioned in the newspapers in connection with such a maker as Weber. He insinuates that though this eminent maker may have to pay when artists play on his jinnos, the maker he represents does not need to go to any such expense, for, says he: "Mas, Sherwood, the Court Pianist of Germany, and others played on the N. Y. pianos in Oueen's Hall " and on no occasion were they paid for it." Getting himself laughed at for this ridiculous statement, he finds it necessary to back down and now admits that they mere paid, but that it must have been by the public, or the ticket seller, or Strackosh or somebody who bought the concert, but not by the maker of the piano. He is also compelled to admit that the only time his piano was used at Miss Thursby's concert in Montreal, the concert did not pay, while he cannot deny the fact that at her previous concert, at which a Weber piano was used, every seat was filled and the concert realized over \$1,000.

For Mr. Lindsay's information 1 will state now what I would not have thought worth while to mention, had he not pushed himself in where he had no business, that all the pianists who played on his pianos in public in Canada and the United States have done so in fulfilment of a contract with the manufacturer, and further, that during the continuance of the contract they are not permitted to play in public on the pianos of any other maker. This will probably explain to him why these artists "prefer" his pianos to a Weber. We are all acquainted with the story of the great prima donna, who has just left us, travelling about the country with a Haines and a Steinway piano in her palace car, and how charmingly she used to toss up her little pocket book as she explained the paradox that the piano which gave her the least music gave her the greatest pleasure, alluding, of course to Steinway's paying her manager \$5,000, while Haines had to pay \$6,000 for the same privilege. I have stated in the beginning of this letter that I did not even allude to Mr. Lindsay or his piano, wish to avoid doing so. He is a poor hunter, who, following on the track of a lion is turned aside by the chirp of a squirrel or the chattering of a monkey.



H. HASWELL & CO.. Wholesale Druggists, Montreal

OF LOUGH GILL

A Tale of the Irish War in the XVII. Century.

### CHAPTER XXXI.—Continued.

Then one by see 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 heartrending storm of lamentations from the crowd on the wharves-a loud and bitter wail similar to the "women's parting ery" which in later days marked the departure of the troops

of King James from Limerick.
Tender and beautiful was the summer evening as the little fleet of transports bere southwards along the western coast of Ireland; but sad and deep was the sigh wafted shore words from many a manly heart, as the exiles for the last time looked, with dim eyes, on the land of their birth, each and all with a vague hope of returning:-

" But the eyes that had wept o'er their vanishing track Ne'er brightened to welcome the wanderers back The home of their youth was the land of the slave,
And they died on that shore far away o'er the

# One more picture—the last and the bright-

A magnificent state ball in the Escurialball 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 sangue 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, steel-elad halberdiers of the Royal Guard, stewards, pages and servitors—all were mingled in a brilliant and picturesque throng. The air, laden with perfume, was enlivened with the stirring strains of a military band hundreds of lamps and tapers flung their light round the gilded saloons and over the moving variegated crowd that filled them, and all was music and glitter, bustle and animation.

Hola, amigo mio, who have we here?" in quired one stately mustachioed hidalgo of a fellow-noble.

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 ami-able face, lighted up with a pair of dark, lus-trous 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.

"Les conosco" (I know them), replied the courtier questioned; "it is Don Edmundo O'Tracy and his lovely wife. Vamos, Rodriguez; Surely you must have heard of the brave Irish soldier who distinguished himself so nobly at Gravelines and Dunkirk?"

"Ah, caramba! I've heard of him. Gracios

a Dios, what a fine figure! They say he is high in favor with the king. Well, he is worthy of the honor; those Irishmen are born soldiers.

And the reader will echo the Spaniard's

sentiment—sic hene merenti palma.

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 chateaux en Es pagne had become sound and substantial edifices, and comfort, happiness and prosperity had at length blessed his union with his loving WILL ROSE OF LOUGH GILL.

THE END.

ANECDOTES OF THE GLAD-STONES.

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 parents argued upon everything." "They would debate as to whether the trout should be boiled or broiled, whether a window should be opened, and whether it was likely to be fine or not the next day. It was always perfectly good-humored, but curious to a stranger because of the evident care which all the disputants took to advance no propositions, even to the prospect of rain, rashly. One day Thomas Gladstone knocked down a wasp with his handkerchief, and was about to crush it on the table when the father started the question as to whether he had the right to kill the insect; and this point was discussed with as much seriousness as if a human life had been at stake. When at last it was adjudged that death was deserved because it was a trespasser in the drawing-room, a common enemy and a danger there, it was found that the insect had crawled from under the handkerchief, and was flying away with a sniggering sort of buzz as if to mock them

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 ne nad done this he crossed the room and hammered a nail into the opposite wall. He was asked why he did this; "Aweell, miss, that'll do to hang the picture on when ye'll have come round to Master Willie's openion." 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, well put, Willie!" if the young debater bore himself well in an encounter.

Another thing which John Gladstone taught his children was to accomplish to the end whatever they might begin, and no matter how insignificant the undertaking might be. Assuming that the enterprise had been com menced with a deliberate thoughtful purpose, it would obviously be weakness to abandon it, whereas if it had been entered upon without thought it would be useful to carry it through as a lesson against acting without reflection.

The tenacity with which William Gladstone adhered to this principle exercised no doubt a beneficial moral discipline upon himself, but

to collect only the arrows that we could find without trouble, and then begin shooting again; but this was not William's way. He would insist that all the arrows should be found before we shot our second volleys, and would marshal us in Indian file and make us tramp about in the grass till every quiver had been refilled. Once we were so long in hunting for a particular arrow that dusk came on and we had to relizquish the search. The next morning as I was dressing I saw through my window William ranging the field and prodding into every tuft of grass with a stick. He had been busy in this way for two hours, and at length he found the arrow just before breakfast. I remarked that he had wasted a good dead of time. "Yes and no," he said. "I was dertain the arrow could be found if I looked for it in a carting way but it may the learner. it in a certain way, but it was the longest

way, and I failed several times from trying shorter methods." "Well done, Willie," concurred his always appreciative father.

It was the same at Oxford. Gladstone would start for a walk to some place eight miles distant, and make up his mind to go "at least more than half the way." Rain might fall in torrents (a serious matter in those days when no under-graduate ever carried an umbrella), but this would not shake him from his purpose; so long as he had not passed his fourth mile-post nothing would make him turn back. Directed toward higher objects this stubborness could be dignified with the name perseverance, and it was a master quality that kept all (Hadstone's friends in subjection to him more or less. Those who would not give in to him from reason would do so to avoid a contest—this being a world in which there are more earthen pots than iron ones, and the earthen pots try to escape collisions when they can .- Temple Bar.

### SCOTCII NEWS.

LET OF BENMORE HOUSE. - Mr. James Duncan has let his mansion and shootings, which exceed 12,000 acres, at Benmore to Mr. Robert Barclay, of Glasgow. The lease is for five years.

DESTRUCTIVE PLANTATION FIRE.-A destructive fire occurred in a plantation belonging to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon at Orbliston Hill, near Fochabers, Mora shire on Monday. The fire continued for seven hours, and over five hundred acres of birch and fir trees of from 14 to over 20 years old were consumed.

DEATH OF EX-BAILIE FARNEY, PERTH.— Ex-Bailie William Murray Farney died yes-terday morning. Mr. Farney was a little over 70 years of age, and had served the public in various capacities for a long period—as Town Councillor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, and Moderator of the High Constables.

LET OF DEER FORESTS.—All the deer and grouse shooting in Glenisla and Lintrathen have been leased. Sir John Kinloch has, it is believed, let the forest and grouse moors of Glencally and lodge of Glenisla to Sir Wm. Eden, who ten days ago arranged to become tenant of the adjoining but larger forest of the Tulchan, belonging to the Earl of Airlie.

MR. COLIN HUNTER, A.R.A.—Mr. Colin Hunter, A.R.A., whose fame as a painter chiefly rests upon his representation of Scottish subjects, purposes trying new ground this year. He will first spend some time in the West of England, and afterwards cross the Atlantic in order to paint Niagara or some of the other wonderful sights in America.

CURIOUS FREAK OF A DUCK AT KILSYTH .-A rather curious incident occurred a few days ago near Balmalloch Pit, where Mr. John Brown, coalmaster, has two very fine specimens of the Buenos Ayres duck, which are quite domesticated. Recently a partridge built its nest and laid five eggs in the vicinity of the pit. One of the ducks "wickedly and feloniously" took possession of the nest and its contents, driving away the parent birds, and now sits hatching the eggs.

HER MAJESTY IN UPPER DEESIDE .-- On Monday the Queen paid her first visit of the season to the capital af Up per Deeside. Majesty was accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Leiningen. The royal visitors drove from Balmoral along the south side of the Dee, reaching Braemer about 6 p.m. No stoppage was made in the village, the journey being continued along the Glenclunic and Cairnwell Hill road for a short distance. The return journey to Balmoral was made by the Queen's favorite drive round the Lion's Face, opposite Invercauld House.

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 1829, furnishes amusing pictures of the family customs in that house, "where the children and their too well-aimed stone. The widower was quite too well-aimed stone. disconsolate for some days, showing indis-putably symptoms of poignant grief. The dead bird was laid under the sloping roof of an open shed, and was there discovered by its mourning mate. Hitherto he had been list-less and inactive, when suddenly he adopted energetic action. He commenced gathering straws and other portable matter, and indus-triously continued until he had entirely covered up the body of his dead consort.

PROFITABLE SMALL PATENTS.

The rubber tip on the end of lead pencil affords the owner of the royalty an indepen dent fortune. The gimlet-pointed screw has evolved more wealth than most silver mines, and the man who first thought of putting copper tips to children's shoes is as well off as if his father had left him \$2,000,000 in United States bonds. Although roller-skates are not much used in countries where ice abounds, they have, nevertheless, yielded over \$2,000,000 to their inventor. The spring window shade yields an income equal to an investment of \$1,000,000; the atylographic pen has also been a mint of wealth to its inventor. A large fortune has been reaped by a Western miner, who, ten years since, invented a metal rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of breeches and coat pockets to the mouth of breeches and coat pockets to resist the strain caused by the carriage of able committee or in speculation counting-pieces of ore and heavy tools. Fortunes have been made out of the dead as well as the living, invention having entered the leave home, and plunge into no one knows have been made out of the dead as well as the living, invention having entered the domain of funeral paraphernalis. So the shrewd observation and ready appreciation of a sudden and good thought, practically used, has lined the pockets of many men with dollars, who, but for their quick percep-tion and prompt action would have spent

their lives in poverty.
So says the U.S. Economist. Can any one tell The Prairie Farmer readers how much profit is being reaped by the inventor of the 'safety pins," now so much in use. They are about the most useful little thing that has recently come out.

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

was frequently very trying to his companions.

"At Fasque," says his friend already quoted,

"we often had archer practice, and the arrows that went wide of the targets would get lost with the church over which Rev. Dr. New
in the long grass Most of us would have

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:

ALLAN LINE, Alexandra Buildings Liverpool, June 7th, 1884. W. C. Van Horne, Eng., Canadian Pacific

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. We are certainly going to have a very hard year, notwithstanding that everything possible has been done in the way of advertising and distributing printed matter.

It is very disheartening when the Canadian

Bailway, Montreal

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 degression, and the depression which at present exists in the Do-minion 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. On the contrary we shall do everything that is possible for us to do in order to keep the current running to Canada in preference to the United

Yours truly,
John Ennis. (Signed)

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 recommenda-tions of Canadian emigration. The suggestion that he might have had a bias in favor of the country where he received so much was checked by admiration ` observation that, as Governor-General

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. The ex-Governor can scarcely be quoted in this light any longer after the withering and rebuking letter which the Toronto Trades and Labor Council have addressed to him through their chairman, Mr. Aldridge. The council strongly condemn His Lordship's recent speeches in favor of emigration to Canada, and they tell him very plainly that he knows little or nothing concerning the real condition of the labor market out there, or of the wages that can be usually earned. The council are careful to say, with all due politeness, that they do not believe the marquis meant to mislead, "but that does not alter the fact that many have been, and are still, to their great disappointment, led by your advice, well in-tended doubtless, but not sustrined by actual facts, into leaving fairly good situations in Great Britain and emigrating to Canada, and that too in the depth of our always severe winter.

"Governors-General of Canada in the past "Governors-General of Canada in the past which is as essential to health and vigorous, have not been remarkable in obtaining correct which is as essential to health and vigorous, have not been remarkable in obtaining correct which is as essential to health and vigorous, have to how the mechanical or quick growth as in the sun's heat. Not less who desired to take charge of the remains by information as to how the mechanical or laboring classes existed, nor were they conspicuous in anxiety as towhether 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 labour 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. Toronto artisans tell the Marquis of Lorne, and through him the working people of these islands, that a "terrible destitution was prevailing in Canada during the past winter, and that the numbers of mechanics and ordinary laborers at present in Can-ada are many more than can find employment at living wages." They add, what Lord Lorne should have known full well, but what people at home may require to be reminded of, that the winter averages four and half months, and that during these months, which are the most expensive, very little work is to be had or can be done. Moreover, the workmen give the solemn warning that even in the best of times the wages earned in the summer months are barely sufficient to carry the earner through the winter months.

This statement, coming from such a source, weighs against all the inflated accounts of Canadian prosperity that are thrust upon our people in such dazzling colours, and it abundantly corroborates the description of facts which it has been our office and our duty more than once of late to lay before our readers. We can scarcely imagine a more serious responsibility than this true version of affairs lays on all our irrepressible emigrationists, whether in high official position, in fashionwhat destitution.

# THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

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

THE "UNITED IRELAND" LIBEL 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 action 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 reprobate, beside whom the Maamtrasna murderer is a paltry and unimaginative miscreant.
Bolton, the article stated, "is a scoundred who ought to be drummed from the public troop of lancers were present to maintain service; a thief and lecherous old villain who

is felse 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 adul terer and a heartless debauchee." O'Brien's allegations against French and other Castle officials were based upon the evidence col-lected by ex-Detective Meiklejohn of their complicity with a band of men indulging in unnatural offences—a seasdal 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 Preston Banking Company, who is held in New York for extradition says:—"It is high time that embezzlement was usade 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 12 W."

#### 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 raily round the government and give them their effective 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 8. 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 from decaying humus. There art few if any fertile soils so high and dry, so lacking in organic material that there are not so lacking in organic material. ganic material, that there are not some had been issued, however, and the masses malarial exhalations. Then, in the busier had to content themselves by remaining outseason farmers are out to a late hour when the fall of temperature is rapid as the sun goes down, and their systems are then weak-ened 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 ing slowly across the yard ascended the earth's surface until dissipated by the sun's scaffold. Phipps was asked if he had any-

not be the most healthful one. But there is a strong counterbalance in the free air during most of the day, and especially in the amount who had attended him daily. After his reof sunlight enjoyed. This light is more essential to life and health than most people are aware of. All have observed how pale and sickly are the plants, the potatoe vines an t others, which grow where there is not a full supply of light, as in a partially darkened cellar. At the far North, wheat, corn, and other crops mature in the very short summer partly because the long days supply from eighteen to twenty or more hours of sunlight minutes and then cut down and given over to important is this light to the health and vigor of the ever wasting, ever renewing

growth of the human body.

The nervousness and ill health of American women is attributed by the Journal of Health to their being in too much darkness when in doors. The rooms are kept dark to save the carpets and keep out the flies, and as a con-sequence both the house and the occupants lack the benefits of fresh air and sunshine. Houses from which the sun is excluded are not wholesome. There is always a damp, depressing condition in them that makes itself evident at once to a sensitive temperament. The minds and bodies of all who live in such houses are affected by it. Both health and spirits are depressed. Besides, their occupats have the reaction consequent upon living in unwholesome conditions. All the rooms in the house should have both light and sunshine freely admitted at all times, whether in daily use or not. They are thus kept sweet, and are in good condition when

they are wanted.

Be as much as possible in the sunshine. People who live in dark rooms and wear black are pale all through. You can not have too much of light either in your lives or in your houses, for good health. You may live; but it is not all of life to live. Merely to exist is but a small part of our work in this world. We should so live that body and mind are at all times in their best condition. We are then ready and able to do whatever duty may be required of us in such a way that the doing LABOUCHERE AND MIND-READING. merely shall be pleasurable, and the reaction on ourselves and others beneficial. It should be, in fact, the religious duty of every one so

to live. Many a woman and child have been sacri ficed to save the carpets and keep out the flies. Many a fit of illness has resulted from the same cause. Many a disappointed, cheerless life can be traced back to sunless rooms less life can be traced back to sunless rooms as a beginning. Multitudes of women and children are only half living to-day because only half fed. Sunshine and light and air are as much food for body and soul as the fruits and grains and vegetables that we take into our stomachs; and we can not get a surfeit of them as food. The more we have the better.—

! Prairie: \*Ranner\*\* Prairie Farmer.

"REMEMBER NEWRY AND ROSSMORE."

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT BELFAST-THE MODERN ATHENITES GREET HIM WITH CHEERS AND GROANS.

Belfast, June 18.—Earl Spencer this morning unveiled the Queen's portrait. Silence was preserved along the whole route 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 prospects of the country. On his arrival in the city last night the absence of decorations the city last night the absence of decorations the city last night the absence of decorations against a general remark. On one building the was a general remark. On one building the union jack hung at half mast. Another union jack hung at half had across one of the streets through which he passed with the following words in black letters placed upon it: "Remember Newry and Ross-

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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 with people. Only about two hundred tickets had been issued, however, and the masses sociation, emerged from the jail and proceedrays after the king of day is well up in the thing to say before being launched heavens.

Under these circumstances farm life should the people who had been working to get him reprieved and the gool officials for the marks he walked on the trap escorted by the officials. The rope was adjusted and prayers were offered up for the doomed man. The cap was then adjusted and his feet pinioned, and at 10.18 the signal was given and the body of Phipps was swung into eternity. He dropped about 7½ feet and death was instantaneous as he never moved a muscle permission of the Lieut.-Governor.

#### THE IMPENDING DISSOLUTION. LONDON, June 17 .- Rumors of an immi

nent 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 pro-nouncing judgment on the arrangement with nouncing judgment on the arrangement with France before anything is concluded binding the country. The Pall Mall Gazetts 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 least the Hance of control in addition to a loan, the House of Commons will refuse its sanction. Mr. Gladstone's friends say that he Mr. Gladstone's rriends say that he is perfectly aware of the gravity of the occasion, and is preparing a defence, which may be the last speech he will ever deliver in the House, and will probably occupy two or three hours. In the event of a hostile vote he will not resign, but will dissolve Parliament, though one member of the Cabinet intimates that the immediate resigna-tion of the Ministry will then be probable.

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 prepara-tions 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. Cumber-land 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 Labouchere has concluded that Cumberland's theory is a real achievement in scientific discovery, and intends his letter as a sort of challenge to Bishop to remain in England and allow himself to be thoroughly exposed.

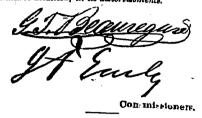
In August Miss Agnes Benedict will attempt to swim the English Channel.

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instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet. There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Aryonaut.
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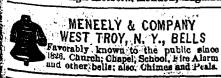
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	Hibernian 3.434 Capt A Macnicol.
,	Norwegian 3.531 Capt J G Stephen.
	Austrian 2.700 Lt R Barrett, R N R
i	Nestorian 2.700 Capt D J James.
Į	Prussian 3.000 Capt Alex McDougall,
	Scandinavian . 3.000 Capt John Parks.
l	Buenos Avrean 3.800 Capt James Scott.
ļ	l Corean 4.000 Capt & P Moore,
ı	l Grecian — 3 600 Capt U E LeGallais.
	Manitohan 3.150 Capt R Carruthers.
١	Canadian 2.600 Capt U.J. Menzies.
ı	Phoenician 2.800 Capt John Brown.
ļ	Waldensian 2.600 Capt W Dalziell.
ı	Lucerne 2.200 Capt Kerr.
١	Newfoundland. 1,500 Capt John Mylins.

Acadian ..... 1,350 Capt F McGrath. The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.
The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry

and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched FROM OUEREC .

FROM QUE	DEC:						
Sardinian	Saturday,	May 31					
Circassian							
Polynesian	Saturday,	" 14					
Peruvian	Saturday,	" 21					
Parisian	Saturday.	" 28					
Sarmatian							
Sardinian	Saturday,	" 12					
Rates of Passage f							
Cabin	860, 870 a	nd 880					
(According to accor	nmodation.	i					
Intermediate		.836.75					
Steerage	At lowes	t rates.					
The Steamers of the Glass	gow and Qu	elec Ser-					
vice are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow							
as follows:	•	·					
Corean	Abou	t May 28					
Waldensian		" 31					
Grecian		June 11					
Nestorian		" 14					
Norwegian		" 21					
Buenos Ayrean		" 28					
Manitoban	44	July 5					
Corean	66	6 19					

Corean..... The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows :-

ı	FROM HALIFAX:	1.
	Caspian	ı
ŀ	Nova Scotian Monday, " 16	l
	Nova Scotian Monday, 16 Hanoverian Monday, 30	ı
	Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:	
i	Cabin \$20 00   Intermediate \$15 00	l
	Steerage	l
1		ł:

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct :-

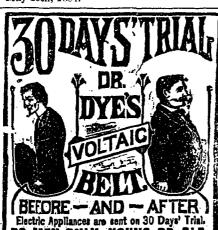
FROM BOSTON.		
Canadian	. About	June 7
Prussian		" 14
Austrian		" 21
Scandinavian	64	" 28
Waldensian		July 5
Hibernian		" 12

Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowes Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal and force of the Ports of the Canada and the Canada and Montreal and Society of the Canada and Canada a treal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antworp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allau, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allau Brothers. church street, London; James & Arex, Anan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Clicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1362 St. Lawrence Hall James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. May 26th, 1884.



TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD WHO are suffering from Nervous Deblut,
Violate States of Nerve Force and
Those Whather, Lack of Nerve Force and
Those Whather sending from Abves and
OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete retoration of Hearth, Vroga and Manhood Guarantzed.
The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Contury.
Send at once for Illustrated Pamphiltires. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH,



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A NEW DISCOVERY. EFFor several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent arti-ical color for butter; so meritorious that it met a great success everywhere receiving the sest and only prizes at both international Trains.

Thus by patient and scientific absolute rech we have improved in severe amits, and
offer this new color as the dest in , as world.

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

And, while prepared in oil, is so compound of that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

GBEWARE of all imitations, and of all the oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

GB If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra WELLS, RICHARDSON ', CO., Enrilugton, Vt.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellinga, Sprains, Bruises,
Burna, Scalds, Front Bites,
AND ALL OTHER HODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Bold by Druggists and Design everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Become to A VOGELER & CO.)

Bultimore, Ed., U.S.A.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S GENUINE FLORIDA UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOILET AND BATH.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells

Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. CLINTON H. MENEELY RELL COMPANY TROY, N. Y

TLEN'S LUA

### THE REMEDY FOR CURING CONSUMPTION, COUGHS. COLDS. ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and Nusses. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal It is harmiess to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

228 and 230 St. James Street, Montreal.

Invite dealers and private parties requiring Pianos or Organs to examine the splendid stock of

Grand, Square and Upright

# PIANOSI

FROM THE GREAT FACTORIES OF Vose & Sons, Boston, J. P. Hale & Co., New York, R. S. Williams, Toronto, Albert Weber, New York, Decker & Son, New York, Danham & Sons, New York,

And other first-class American and Canadian manufacturers, which are sold on the most liberal terms and lowest prices.

Parties leaving the city can have their Pianos removed and stored on favorable terms.

Orders for tuning and repairing carefully and promptly executed. We keep none but the best and most competent men, and all work done by us is guaranteed.

23 Send for our large Illustrated Catalogue and price list, and send all grs to

# N. Y. PIANO CO.'S BUILDINGS,

228 and 230 St. James Street, Montreal.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U.S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST HAIL

GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omeha and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO,

And all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to
KANSAS C!TY,
And all points in the South-West.
TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resons of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosenite, the

CITY OF MEXICO. and all poluts in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kausas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-ton Territory. It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Rullroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Raliroad Coupon Ticket Ollices in the United States and Causas.

T. J. POTTER,

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817 Broadway, New York, and

806 Washington St., Boston.

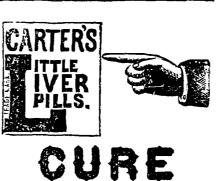


PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 2307. Dame Mary Ross, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Ross, of the same place, merehant, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Ross, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against Defendant.

Montreal, 26th May, 1884.

COOKE & BROOKE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the banc of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

DR. KANNON C.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. 13 G

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

### IRELANI'S ONWARD MARCH.

Who stems our course on the onward path, who dares to bar the way?

Must we bow to the will of the craven churls who seek our fate to sway?

If the base poltroons with lying boast their man-date needs proclaim,

They may learn to their bitter cost that we can Ekewise play that game.

"Tis the coward's creed to muzzle truth and fotter thought and speech, To curb all honest atterance, and justice to in-

Their puny light will soon be quenched by the grand resplendent ray

That ushers in the coming dawn of freedom's cloudless day.

Poor popinjays bedecked in garb of many a

peach;

motley hue-Vain tricksters, could their flaunting rags a nation's hope subdue?
Their bloodstained flag our dreams of future victory alloy, Or the waters of the Boyne blot out the fame of

Fontenoy ! Ay, we are rebels, for we dare revolt gainst eraft and wrong—
No state-paid, knaves no servile slaves, to our

true ranks belong ; Warring against the spurious fraud that truckles to a lie,
Strong in the might of rectitude, their threat we

can defy.

Down with the tyrant's landmark, the trum-pery barricade— Though fenced with swords we'll onward march, unconquered, undismayed,

With the weapons of free thought and speech a bloodless strife to gain-We tried the test before, and now we'll try it once again, FINOLA, in United Ireland.

### CRIME IN HIGH PLACES.

A Vigorous Affack against the Toleration of High-toned Vices - Elegant Society Sharply brought to Task.

BROOKLYN, June 16. In the Brooklyn Tubernacle yesterday morning Dr. Tilmage 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. He especially warned the young against avarice, impurity and revenge. In our time, said Dr. Talmage, there is a disposition to put a halo round iniquity if it is committed n conspicuous place. During the last two months there has been an epidemic of crime in high places. There is not a State or city or village which has not been called to look upon a startling forgery or absconding cashier or a swindle momentous. I propose to show that sin is sin whether in high place or low place. There are in our land hundreds of people hiding behind communion tables who have no business to be there. Unless the life is right the heart is not right.

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. For the man who steals an overcoat, a ride in the city van without an opportunity of looking out of the window. For the man who steals a large estate, splendid equidage dashing through Central Park. There is an impression abroad that the poorest way to get money is to earn it. A plain young man gets tired, and although he gives up his situation he has more money than he ever had. If he can escape the Penitentiary three or four years he will get into politics and have fat obs. Then he gets so far along he is safe for perdition. It is quite a long road before a man gets into the romance of crime. Those are caught who are only in the prosaics of it. If the officers let them alone awhile they will steal as well as anybody. If God should put into money the capacity of going to its lawful owner there would not be a bank or safe de-posit in the United States whose walls would not be blown out and mortgages would rip and gold would shoot and beggars would get on horseback and stock gamblers would go to the almshouse.

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. It is always safe to be right, and it is never safe to be wrong. It has got to be popular to take the funds of others and speculate with them. Almost every one in the course of his life has the property of others put in his care. That is a sacred trust. When a man takes such money and goes to speculating with it he is guilty of theft, falsehood and perjury. There are families to-day with nothing between them-selves and starvation, but the thread of a needle red with the blood of their ownhearts, who had been left with a competency bylmsband or father. Let us all understand that if I steal from you \$1 I am a thief, and if I steal from you \$500,000 I am 500,000 times a thief. (Applause.)

LUCERTINISM.

So there has been a great deal of fascination thrown around libertinism. Society is very severe about the impurity that larks around the low haunts, but becomes lenient in pro-portion as it becomes elevated. Where is the judge that dare arraign the wealthy libertine who liaunts his iniquity in the face of society? The hag of uncleanliness looks out of the tapestried window. It seems as if our society were going back to the state of morils in Herculaneum when it sculptured its vileness upon pillar and temple wall and no-thing but the lava of a burning mountain could hide the crime. I believe God's thunderbolts are hissing hot and when He comes to chastise the community for these sins the fate of Sodom and Comorrah will be tolerable as compared with the fate of our modern society which knew better and did worse. Adulterers and nongers shall fall into the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death. It is hell on earth and hell forever. The pulpit has been so cowed down on this subject it hardly dares speak and men are almost apologetic when they read the ten commandments.

ASSASSINATION.

Then look at the fascination thrown around assassination. In all communities there are men who have taken the lives of others and got 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. If the verdict happens to be against him a new trial is granted and the case is adjourned till the community has forgotten all about it. Then the prison door opens and the murderer goes free. He who wilfully takes the life of another is a murderer, I care McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY | not what the provocation or the circum-



## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S \* VEGETABLE COMPOUND \*

\* \* \* \* \* IS A POSITIVE CURE \* \* \* \* For all of these Painful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \*

IT WILL CORE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF PE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-

RESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LUFE.

\* IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERIS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THERE IS CHECKED.

VERY SPEEDLLY BY ITS USE. \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FORST SHULANTS, AND SELECT, DESTROYS
ALL CRAVING FORST SHULANTS, AND SELECTE WERKNESSOF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DEPLESSION AND INDIGESTION. 

HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. TEN \*\* FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN LITHER SEX THIS RUMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. \*\* LYDIA E. PINKHAMS VEGETABLE COMPOUND is LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, blues. Price \$1. 8th bottles for \$5. Solit by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Le zenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Piniham's "cunide to tientith" will be mailed free to any Ledy sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. \*
"Bo family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S 1V.2. PILLS. They cure Constitution, filliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Excents per box.

# KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remody
I ever used." Dr. P. C. Balleu, Monkton, Vt.
"Kidney-Wort is always reliable."
Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.
"Kidney-Worthas cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Gs.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, it efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

13 It cleanses the Blood and Strengthons and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DECOGETS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

# KIDNEY-WORT

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Indide of Potasslum and Iron, and is the safest, most rollable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General

#### Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh. Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years.

W. H. Moore." Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5. WANTED-For Portage du Fort School, an Assistant Fernale Teacher holding a first or second-class diploma; salary \$150 a year; duties to commence 1st August next.

Apply to C. J. RIMER, Sec. Treas.

Portage du Fort, 10th June, 1884. 45-3.

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is may follow. SWAYNES O'IN THERT I be a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erystpelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 27 G

New York rents are 15 per cent. lower than

last year. Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is a safe, reliable, and absolute cure for the various diseases, complaints, and disorders; due to debility, or to any constitutional taint or infection.

Sweet potatoes are 75 cents a bushel at Kissime, Fis.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells stances.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells stances.

Now, do not be fascinated by the glamor thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address.

A woman who is weak, narvous and stances, now has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free. Address, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues are considered by the glamor thrown around crime of whatever sort. Put gent and catalogues sent free and catalogues sent free and catalogues sent free and catalogues are considered by the glamor thrown around crime of whatever sort.

# LOVE AND MONEY

By CHARLES READE. Author of "Il's Never Too Late to Mend," "Griffith Gaunt," "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Gaunt," "Harn Place," &c., &c.

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 apxious look. Her mother, his wife, had died of consumption, and he was in mortal terror lest biting winds and scanty food should wither this sweet flower too, his one remaining joy.

William Hope was a man full of talent; self-educated, and wonderfully quick at learning anything; he was a linguist, a mechanic, a minerologist, a draughtsman, an inventor; item, a bit of a farrier, 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 nake money and keep it.

Versatility seldom pays. But, to tell the with, Luck was against him; and, although o a long life every deserving man seems to meritorious men for a limited time. Generally, we think, good fortune and ill-fortune succeed each other rapidly like red cards and black; but, to some, ill-luck comes in great long slices; and, if they don't drink, or despair, by-and-by good luck comes continuously, and everything turns to gold with him who has waited and deserved.

Well, for years Fortune was hard on William Hope. It never let him get his head above water. If he got a good place 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 brokenhearted 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 rich from New Zealand, and had offered to send him out as his agent, and to lend him money in the colony. Hope had declined, and his friend had taken the huff, and had not written to him since: but Hope knew he was settled in Hull, and too goodhearted at bottom to go from his word in 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, miss of yellow soap, and two changes of inta, one for himself and one for his little Grace-item, 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 ing inwards; this opened like a door when ville. Here the pilgrims again formed in prothem both clean straw in the barn to lie on, and a blanket to cover them. Once he fell in with a harvest home, and his fiddle carned 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 beyish 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 known weed,

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

Clifford Hall, all on fire with his 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 they is but when the poor fellow let him know he had found signs of coal on his land. know he had found signs of coal on his land he froze directly; told him that two gentle-men in that neighborhood had wasted their men in that neighborhood 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 he, "the northern nobility descend to this sort of thing; but then they have not smelt more; but I want the other for luncheon. I powder, and seen glory, and ser. ed ber Maharen't drawn my screw yet. It is due at

Hope tried to reason with him, tried to get round him. But he was unassailable as Gibraltar, and soon cut the whole thing short by "There, that's enough. I am much this sprightly youth; and so they parted for the time, little dreaming either of them what accept this trite and accept this tride and—and—good morning."
He retreated at marching pace, and the hot blood burned his visitor's face. An alms!

But on second thoughts he said, "Well, I have offered him a fortune, and he gives me tenshillings. 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; the dynamiter Surany, who was implicated in because until then Hepe's only anxiety was the plot to explode the Imperial train, has to find food and some little comfort for his been arrested at Gratz Further arrests of child. But this morning little Grace had be anarchists have been made. gun to 'ough, a little dry cough, that struck the father's heart like a knell. Her mother

died of consumption; were the seeds of gue, cold, and privation would de clean condition of the city.

velop them rapidly, and she would away into the grave before his eyes. So he looked down on her in an agony of foreboding, and shivered in his shart-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 unother. Meantime the fair birds sailed on, and passed stately, arching their snowy neeks. Grace gloated 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 an eating-house, and had not wherewithall to pay for bed or break-fast at the humble inn. Here, too, he took up the local paper, praying Heaven there might be some employment advertised, how-ever mean, that so he might feed his girl and not let the Fiend Consumption take her as a

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 the forepart of the procession had reached the new ship with money in both pockets.

But it was no use fretting. Starvation and disease impended over his child. He must work, or steal, 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 handall the appliances for loading vessels, and a yard with horses and vans; so that the whole frontage of the premises was a good stock in was all that could be desired. some house connected with it in the rere. At | their own eatables, but for those who were frontage of the premises was very considerable. A brass plate said, "R. Bartley, ship-broker 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 employés could see a long way dawn the river. Through this window Hore 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 hard rub relie of St. Ann was ended, the Rev. Father puts a point on a man." So Hope resolved at S. P. Lonergan requested all present to again once to say nothing to that pale clerk so like form procession (two by two) and proa 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 church. During the procession to the Shrine and a lobby. This was seldom used except by of St. Ann the pilgrims recited their beads. the habitues of the place. The other was to and in the handsome little chapel consecrated Hope's left through a very small office, generally occupied by an inferior clerk, who kept an said eye upon the work outside. However, this marched back in perfect order to the boat, office had also a small window look- and about three o'clock all left for Boucherthe 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 repulse. 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 ?'

sour clay unfit for cultivation, William Hope found certain strata and other signs, which thanks to his mineralogical studies and practical will be usiness of this place.

"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." am down in the world.

tical knowledge, sent a sudden thrill all through his frame — "Here's luck at last," said he. "My child! my child!—our fortune is "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

or not, take my child's blessing and my own."

His voice faltered, and Bolton, with a I'll lend you a shilling—pay me next week— it will buy the kid a breakfast. I wish I had

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 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 CHOLERA PLAGUE.

of consumption; were the seeds of Paris, June 24.—The outbreak of cholers hear Mr. Gladstone's statement. The Liberals hear Mr. Gladstone's statement.

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE. dality-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 nered Heart of Jesus at Boucherville, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Mary's R. & B. Sodality. 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 clouded 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 busical 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 betls, which pealed forth in all their tinkling splendor, only ceasing when church. Here

by the Rev. Father S. P. Lonergan, assisted by the Rev. Father Taberge, cureof 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, Quite a number carried 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 presentare 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 send forth their silvery strains, calling the happy pilgrims to the church for the second time, there to solennly

VENERATE THE RELIC OF ST. ANN.

At this ceremony the rev. rure of Varennes presided, and the Rev. Fathers James Lonergan, cure of Ste. 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 relie of St. Ann was ended, the Rev. Father ceed behind the cross, which always headed the procession to the shrine ceed of St. Ann, a few acres from the Then the procession reformed and cession and nurched 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 court cons priests of the parish hastened to meet the advancing pilprims. Some of the streets were decorated with flags, and the welcome was, indeed, a happy one, and worthy of the Rev. Fathers the parish. When all had entered the church the Rev. Father Fahev ascended the pulpit and delivered a brilliant sermon on the Sacred Heart of Jesus, taking for his text the words of Jesus Christ Himself, "Whereso ever two or three are gathered together in my name, I am in the midst of them," 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 MIDST.

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 eloquentlanguagehe 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 persever-ing appeals to Jesus Christ His Divine Son. ing 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 hoat 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 proval.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE. FINANCIAL!

Sterling exchange sold between banks at 1082 and 1083. Demand billsdrawn by insurance companies were placed at 83 premium, and the quotation for brokers' hills may be quoted at about a surface ware 83 to 81 premium. Countar rate were 83 to 81 premium. Sol premium. Counter rates were 83 to 84 premium for 60%, 93 to 94 premium for demand bills. Money is in abundant supply, and good paper readily discounted at 64 to 7 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, 13g; Illinois Central, 116g; Canads Pacific, 438.

The New York market was generally easier

this morning. Canada Pacific sold at 41s and Manitoba at 83. The "break" in local stocks this morning was not unexpected at any rate by readers of this paper. Federal sold as low as 111 and Bank of Montreal dropped to 181f. There are reports of heavy losses to several banks by failures which The

heavy losses to several banks by failures which have lately occurred outside of the city.

Stock Sales.—1 Montreal 181½; 45 do 181¾; 5 do 181¼; 10 do 181¾; 35 Merchants 106Å; 25 Federal 112; 25 do 111½; 100 do 111; 25 Commerce 116¼; 50 do 116¼; 125 do 116; 150 Gas 176; 250 Richelieu 55; 100 do 54¾; 25 Passenger 123; 400 do 122½; 25 do 123; 25 North West 150

NEW YORK, 1 p.m., June 17 .-- Stocks irregular. Am Ex, 87; CS, 294; D & H, 89; D & L, 103½; Erie, 13; pfd, 28; Ill C, 111; L S, 721; M C, 621; Mo Pac, 938; N J C, 551; N P, 17\$; pfd, 42\; N W, 84; pfd, 117\; N Y C, 96\; P M, 36\; Rdg, 22\; R I, 102\; St P, 61; pfd, 98; St P M & M, 82; Tex Pac, 8; U P, 34\; Wab, 5; pfd, 10\; ; W U, 513. COMMERCIAL.

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 goodstrade has shown an improvment, the warm weather giving an impetus to the demand for scasonable 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. Advices from New York and other points announce an advance of te to te, and the indications now point to a firmer market from this out.

GROCERIES. Sugars, -- Large sales of yellows have been made at 54c to 64c. For round lots of granulated 71 is the figure, smaller lots up to 7 c. These prices are fully 1c below last week. Syrup remains dull at 321c to 60c per gallon as to quality. Molasses is inactive and dull; Barbadoes at 31c to 325c; English Islands at 271c; sugar house at 25c. In fruit there has been a fair demand for Valencia raisins at firm prices. Jobbing sales of choice brands have been made at 5%c. Fair grades have moved out at 5c and common at 34c to 4c. Old fruit is quoted at 34c to 35c. Currants are in moderate request, and steady at 42c to 54c. Private advices from Patras indica en good crop. Prunes have had a fair sale at 4%c, but the season is now getting over. Grenoble walnuts are quoted at 11 c. Almonds are quoted at 11 c., and filberts, 9c, and Turkish figs are nominal at 121c. Lemons are firm, but quoted at \$1 to \$5 per box as to quality. The demand for coffee continues of a jobbing nature, and we hear of sales of Java at 20½e, and of Mocha at 26½e. There is no at 20½c, and of Mocha at 26½c. There is no change in tea, values being steady, under a very moderate demand. Rice is firm at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Spices have been quiet and firmly held. Black person. 17c: white 26c to 27c; ginger. Black pepper, 17c; white, 26c to 27c; ginger 15c to 18c; nutnegs, 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 havegained 2d during the week to 41s 5d, which is an advance of 6d from the lowest. Prices here are nominally unchanged. Siemens, \$18.75 to \$19.00; Coltness and Langloan \$20; Gartsherric and Summerlee \$18; Dalmellington \$17.50; and Eglinton \$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 \$2.50 to 2.75. Timplates are quiet at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for I. C. charcoals, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 for cokes. Canada plates are at \$2.90 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is nominally unchanged at 214c for Straits, and 224c for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled 7s 6d up from a week ago at £83 5s. Ingot copper remains at 164c, with best selected in London cabled 15s lower at £62 15s. Lead is dull at \$3.40 to 3.20, soft Spanish in London being cabled 2s 6d cown during the week at £11. The trade in general hardware has been quiet and feature-

OILS. - Steam refined seal continues weak, and has further declined, now quoted at 65c, to 66c. Pale seal is at 60c to 62½c, and straw at 55c to 57½c. Cod oil is dull and nominally unchanged at 60c to 62½c. There is a somewhat better feeling in linseed 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 de scribes the situation. For the period of the season the consumptive demand is fair. Refiners quote firmly at 111c Petrolia. Here we quote car lots, 133c; broken lots, 14c to 14c; and single barrels, 15c to 15c.

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, lst quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$18 to \$20; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$175; shingles, \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$160 to \$3.

Hiddes — Western buff hides are at \$15 changed. The following are prices at the Hides -Western buff hides are at 91c

to 94c for No. 1, and 8c to 84c for No. 2. Toronto inspected are at 94c for No. 1, and 8½c for No. 2, and Hamilton at 9c 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

furnace. Bituminous is quiet and unchanged, lower ports being quoted at \$4 to \$4,25, and and Scotch ateam at \$4.50 to \$4.60. South

Hetton smiths' is easier under more liberal receipts at \$5.50 to \$8.

Wool—Some Cape of a finer quality has been received, which is quoted at 171c, the range being from that down to 164c. Domestic wool is dull and unchanged. A supersare at 27c to 28c; B at 22c to 23c; unassorted at

CHEMICALS.—The fresh arrivals go to fill contracts previously made, and stocks of all kinds continue light. Bicarb soda, \$2.30 to \$2.50, but lots of 200 to 300 kegs could be ner again. The harder then solved a handful purchased lower. Bleaching powder, \$2.25 of oats and threw them in a heap upon the to \$2.50; sal soda \$1 to \$1.10; caustic soda, counter. "Paul," said he, "how many counter to \$2.50; sal soda \$1 to \$1.10; caustic soda, counter. "Paul," said he, "how many counter to \$2.50; sal soda \$1 to \$1.55 to oats ?" The boy again jumped to his feet

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; buck wheat 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, \$1.30 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 42; corn, 75c to 80; peas, 70c; beans, \$1.25; buckwheat, 50c to 55; barley, 65c to 70; rye 55c. Dressed hogs, per 100 pounds, \$8.50 to 9; pork steak, per pound, 12½c; pork chops, 12c; mess pork per brl, \$14.50 to 16; hams, per pound, 15c to 16; smoked bacon, do, 14c to 15. Potatoes, per bag, 60c to 70c; turnips, per bus, 45c to 50; carrots, do, 60c to 68c; butter, in pails, per pound, 16c 20; do firkins, 16c to 19; do fresh print, 19c to 23: do roll, 18c to 23: cheese 11c to 14: eggs, per dozen, 15c to 16; beef, per 100 lbs., \$9 to 10; beefsteak, per lb., 10c to 15; roast beef, per lb., 15c; boiling, per lb., 7c to 10; lambs, live weight, per lb., 54c to 6; sheep, do, 5c to 54; mutton and lamb, per lb., 124c to 15; veni, 7c to 10; fleece, per 1b., 21c to 23; rough hides, per 1b., 51c to 6; inspected hides, No. 1, \$8 to 9; do do, No. 2, \$7; harness leather, 31c to 32; French kip, \$1.45 to 1.50; hay, per ton, \$9 to 10; straw, per ton, lard, per lb., 15c; tallow, per lb., 7c to 8; homespun yarn, per lb., 50c to 70; maple sugar, per lb., 10c to 15; maple syrup, per gal.. \$1; rabbits, per pair, 25c to 40.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET. Wheat, fall, per bushel, \$1 to \$1 10; do spring, do, \$110 to \$1 13; do, goose, do, 80e to 87e; barley, do, 55e to 60e; oats, do, 43e to 44e peas, do, 73e to 75e; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$8 00 to \$825; butter, pound rolls, 14c to 17c; do tub dairy 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, per dozen, 16c to 18c; potatoes, bag, 65c to 75c; apples, per brl, \$3.75 to \$4 50; onions, green, per doz, 15c to 20c; Beets, per peck, 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 \$8 25.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET. Wheat, spring, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Wheat, Deihl, 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; Oats, 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; Rye, 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 : Pastry flour, mily flour, \$2.75 to 3; Oatmeal, Fine, do 2.40 Grand manufactured from the 2 60 months and 1 and to 2.60; meal, granulated, \$2.60 to 2.75; cornmeal 2 00 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$16 to 20; hay, do \$8 to d \$2 to 3. bran do \$12 to 14; pound, 9% to 101; lard, 12e to 14; turnips 30e to 40e; turkeys, \$1 to \$2; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; 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: beef, per cwt, \$8.50 to \$9.50; mutton, per lb, \$c

Vital Questions !!!!

to 9c; lambs, each, \$4 to \$4.25; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 50; yeal, per lb, 7c to 8c.

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous com-plaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops / / /"

CHAPTER I. Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys

and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women' —

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!"
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c," and they will tell you:

Mandrake / or Dandelion / / /"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid
or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

. "Patients
"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver com-plaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy 11111 From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to

women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrotula.

from sorotula.

Erysipelas !

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is their to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

AND None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with 'Hop" or "Hope" in their name

A LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. . A remarkable instance of rapid mental cal-

culation has been discovered in a young Polish boy named Paul Zilzisky, living in East Bridgeport, Conn. He has a low forehead, with heir grown down to his eyebrows. skins at \$1.00, and lambskins at 25c.

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

COAL—Prices are unchanged at \$6 for chestinut and stove, and \$6.75 for egg and companies. East Bridgeport one morning, Mass.

was trie that his son was a lightning calculator. Mr. Zilzisky, who speaks poor England who is now a poor maniflaving lost min of his earnings by the late France Son cutlery failure said in answer: "Pa how many beans are there is this hand ful?" The boy at once commenced dance around the store and becam greats excited as the father thrust his hand into at 27c to 28c; B at 22c, to 20c, analysis of them down in a corner where they lay sould be to 37c for twelves, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag for factory filled. Higgins Eureka and almost before the beans had touched remains at \$2.40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

CHENICALS.—The fresh arrivals go to fill this was being done the boy grinned and wait. ed. The result showed him to be correct to bean. He relapsed into his usual sleepy man ner again. The father then seized a handle devoured the oats mentally, and instantishouted, "2,830." It took a long time to count them, but the number was again family to be correct. Next the father seized a high filled pail of water and asked the boy, many cubic inches of water in the pail The boy seized it up with he eyes and quickly shouted, "116." A can ful computation proved the result to be right. Other wonderful answers were given always in an excited manner, and no conparison of his manner at this time seems be as apt as that of the excitement of a dog when "set on" by his muster. At each and every successful answer the same doleful en pression continued .- Boston Herald.

BIRTH.

O'LOGHLIN-In this city, on the 17th inst at 42 Hermine street, the wife of Martin J D'Loghlm of a son. ELLIOTT. — At No. 32 City Councillon street, on the 12th instant, the wife of Mr. M. Elliott, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ROUGHAN-O'NEILL -On Monday, Jun 16th, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Jos. H. Roughan, of H. M. Cu. toms, to Maggie, eldest daughter of the lab Peter O'Neill.

PEEP O Men.
COLSON — BELL. — On Wednesday, 18th
inst., at Christ Church, St. Adrews, P.O. by
Archice and Langelell Frederick, by the Ven. Archdeacon Lonsdell, Frederick son, of Montreal, eldest son of James H. P. Colson, formerly of The Grunge, Shedie Hants, England, to Rosalind Margaret (Linh eldest daughter of Andrew Bell, Esq., C. E., Carillon.

DIED.

KELLY.—On Sunday morning, 22nd inst. Maggie, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Kelly. carter.

McKILLOP-At Point St. Charles, 1st inst., Charles Percival, infant son of James McKillop and grandson to the late John Cutler GANNON .- At Granby, Que., on 9th insta Michael Gannon, aged 80 years, a native a Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland. [his American papers please copy.] HANLON .- On the 16th inst., Fran

Patrick Hanlon, son of the late Patrick Hanland Catherine McNamee, aged 45 years. KANNON.-In this city, on the 17th instal Ann Jane, aged 50 years, a native of Coun Armagh, Ireland, beloved daughter of Eicha

FITZPATRICK-In this city, on the 17 nst., Bernard Peter Fitzpatrick, son of Mattha itzpatrick, aged three years.

CORRIGAN-In this city, on the 18th ins Patrick Corrigan, aged 78 years, a native Westport, County Mayo, Irchard, a resident Montreal for past 40 years.

HUFF.—Killed on the Canadian Pacific Raway, June 20th, James Huff, aged 18.

Morning Parasols,

Marketing Parasois, Seaside Parasols.

Next week we offer all our Parasals

FIFTY CENT LOT.

One large lot Seaside Parasols, lined with of ferent colors and trimmed with deep creat white or black lace, regular value from 75cl \$1; your choice of all this lot at only 50c each

OTHER LOTS.

Several other lots of Lined and Laterimmed Parasols to be cleared out next week S. CARSLEY

WENTY-FIVE CENTS.

A large lot of Children's and You Ladies' Sateen Sun Hats to be sold next week S. CARSLEY.

CPECIAL SALE.

We commence a Special Sale of our Spring and Summer DRESS MATERIALS

next week. Several lots of **DRESS GOODS** 

have been reduced for this Special Sale. Ladies will do well by taking advantage of i GREAT BARGAINS

now being offered at S. CARSLEY'S

Ladies will please call early in the morning S. CARSLEY

SPECIAL SALE! -IMMENSE LOT OF-

NEW SUMMER SILK: NEW BLACK SILE

NEW COLORED DRESS SILK! NEW DRESS SATIS will be sold at Special Prices next week at

S. CARSLEY'S,

MONTREAL.

PIANOFIN PORE, TOICH, WOTTOMS RINGHO DUTCH NOS. 204 and 206 West Ealtimore No. 206 West

Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenu.