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OFFICIAL SCARE IN LONDON.

Still excited over Carey's death—A Cabinet Council—the Invincibles jubilant—The Montreal story about Carey's arrival in Canada said to be true—It is believed that Peter, and not James, was the Party suspected.

LONDON, August 3.—The excitement over the Carey matter has not yet subsided. The Irish element in the city and suburbs are jubilant on what they call the "execution" of the scoundrel who had brought desolation to so many homes, and was instrumental by his crimes and subsequent treachery to his dupes and associates, in throwing back the onward progress of Ireland indefinitely. More than the Phoenix Park assassinations in themselves, the perfidy of so many of the conspirators has been flung in the face of Irishmen, with the accompanying and not unnatural commentary that an organization that could count so many actual informers, and so many willing to become so, had not within it the elements of continuity or confidence. This, however, is a narrow view of a national movement, and the fate of Carey is accepted as a redeeming feature; as showing extraordinary discipline and a bold self-sacrifice in vindication of the national honor and an avengement of a national wrong.

The news from Africa to-day is meagre. There are doubtless Government despatches from Port Elizabeth, but these have not been suffered to transpire further than that the magisterial inquiry still proceeds, and that Mrs. Carey and some of the ship's officers have been under examination. O'Donnell preserves a defiant attitude, but, contrary to reports yesterday, has made no statement in explanation or excuse.

There was a Cabinet Council this forenoon before the assembling of Parliament. It could hardly be supposed that Carey's death would be regarded as sufficient to bring together a special meeting of Ministers. There are many pressing topics just now for Cabinet deliberation, but there is no doubt—for the matter has leaked out incidentally—that the question of the place of O'Donnell's trial was under discussion, and that there were grave doubts of the policy of creating a new excitement by bringing him to England. As an evidence of the effects of the scare in official circles, I may state on the best authority that the special protective guards over the persons and residences of Ministers of State and other obnoxious persons have been renewed, and that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are again shadowed by detectives in public and private. Scotland Yard is exercised as it has not been since the Whitehall explosion, it even then so much, and special watch is kept in all parts of London where disaffection might be supposed to lurk. Accounts from Dublin this afternoon indicate like precautionary measures in that city. The guards at Dublin Castle and at the Viceregal and Chief Secretary's Lodges in the Phoenix Park, have been doubled, and the Judges of Assize now on circuit in the provinces are honored with similar protectors.

There are many who still believe that Carey is alive and within easy call of the authorities in Great Britain if wanted. The theory is not without its weight in view of the expediency of turning pursuit from the right direction, which is an old detective dodge. But the evidence in this matter is too strong and circumstantial, backed as it is by parliamentary indorsement, the private despatches of the press from Africa and the cumulative weight of the probabilities to admit of serious doubt.

The story that the shooting by O'Donnell was an impulsive act and not the result of a well-considered plot is also exploded by facts every moment coming to light. People in their exuberance of joy will talk and make boast, and it is ascertained, as already outlined to you, that every port of departure in the United Kingdom was watched day and night by cool and cautious men, determined on the work of vengeance. The lot fell to O'Donnell's watch, and the only regret felt in connection with the matter is that a brave man has sacrificed himself to rid the world of such a rascal. The Irish in London say significantly that "O'Donnell is not hanged yet," and there is no doubt that some exciting events will take place before Marwood is called upon to do duty in his regard within the walls of Newgate Prison. The Montreal story is regarded here as not at all a hoax, and the opinion to-day is that Peter Carey has honored the Dominion with a visit, and that the mistake lay in the identification of one brother for the other. I repeat, that not even the Phoenix Park tragedy itself has spread such consternation in governmental and pro-governmental ranks. The one—with a little calculation to be sure—was the result of impulse, but the other exhibits a deliberateness of design and a discipline as skill in execution that has certainly "dattered the Volscians" of Dublin Castle.

Some arrests of Invincibles are spoken of in connection with this Carey execution plot, but no particulars have come to hand. Informers will be somewhat chary in courting or encountering the fate of Carey.

DYNAMITE IN COURT.

The Judge Frightened out of His Life—Suspension of Proceedings to Sweep out the Brick Dust.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.—During the trial of Richard Hodnett at the Cork Assize, on a charge of sending a parcel of dynamite to the Lord Lieutenant, it became necessary on the examination of the clerk in the Post Office to produce the parcel dynamite for identification. A head witness approached the table on which the witness sat, and, putting his hand into a capacious wallet at his side, drew out a dirty-looking

THE CAREY MURDER.

The Feeling in London—Angry Correspondence at Dublin—Interview with O'Donnell's Brother—The St. Louis Story Disposed of.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The murder of Carey continues the sole object of conversation in London. Carey himself chose to go to New York, and would not go to Australia, because he knew that many Fenians had taken refuge there. The Lord-Lieutenant is much annoyed by the murder of Carey and the prevention of Kavanagh and other informers from landing at Malborough. There has been angry correspondence between the Lord-Lieutenant and prominent officials on the subject. The Observer says it is rumored that Kavanagh has been murdered.

LAND LEAGUE WISDOM.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PARNELL.

Gladstone's Nominee Regretting the Abandonment of the Test Cases—Consentation Caused by Carey's Death—Rejoicing in Ireland.

[From special Irish News Agency] LONDON, August 4, 1883.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND COMMISSIONERS. The Land Commissioners reply to the report of the Select Committee of the Lords on the Land Act is a great moral triumph for Parnell, and an avowed condemnation of the brutal blundering of old Buckshot Forster.

TRIALS OF THE LAND LEAGUE. The Commissioners say that when, having organized their staff, they were approaching their practical work in 1881, it was announced publicly by leading members of the Land League that they would accept the Commission's terms, and bring them into court in order to ascertain practically in what manner the statute would be carried into effect. As they were to be selected as test cases it was to be presumed they would present some features the decisions upon which might govern many others.

A TRIBUTE TO PARNELL'S SAGACITY. The Commissioners therefore resolved to sit and hear them in person, but before the opportunity arose the Land League was declared illegal, and the intention of bringing forward test cases was abandoned. The cases first presented for trial had therefore no legal character, and the Commissioners considered no useful purpose would be served by hearing them personally. What a tribute to Mr. Parnell's foresight from the policy of the Land League! The Commissioners practically lay the blame of the failure of the Land Act on Forster and Gladstone.

A CHECK TO GOVERNMENT TERRORISM. The shooting of Carey has produced a feeling of consternation in Parliament. The informant is related as a new blow to the policy of repression. Government by terrorism receives a check, owing to the proven inability of the authorities to protect their infamous agents.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON CAREY. No one pretends to feel sorrow for Carey's fate, but the English press is angry at the failure of the Government to secure the informer's safety, because it is considered that Carey's fate is likely to intimidate possible traitors.

REJOICINGS IN IRELAND. All over Ireland the news of Carey's death has been received with popular rejoicing, which adds to the uneasy feeling of the legislators at Westminster.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTORAL STRUGGLE. The work of preparing for the general election has been begun under the superintendence of Mr. Sexton, M.P. Three thousand National League members will be added next week to the registry of the County Dublin, thus securing the return of a candidate belonging to the party of self-government. The Parnell Tribute is now over £20,000.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The police last night, in their attempts to prevent the lighting of bonfires and suppress demonstrations in celebration of Carey's death, made a large number of arrests. They were stoutly resisted in many sections of the city by the excited mob and strong measures had to be adopted to prevent a general riot. This morning the police courts were crowded with prisoners, many of whom showed signs of rather rough usage. Ninety-two of these prisoners were fined ten shillings each for kindling bonfires, and four others were sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assaulting the police.

It now seems probable that Mr. Lynch, the well known banker, and a director of the Hibernian Bank, will accept the Parnellite candidacy for Sligo. The case of Poole, charged with complicity in the murder of Kenry, was remanded to-day until Friday. The prisoner's counsel asked the Court to commit the prisoner for trial. The Crown Solicitor replied that counsel would not be in such hurry if he was aware of the identity of the witness expected from America. He refused to give the name of the witness or the ship bringing him on account of the peril attending publicity.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Tribune's cable says the Government are blamed for an exhibition of weakness in withdrawing the Irish Constabulary bill, to which the Parnellites objected, and introducing a Registration bill which they demanded. The Tories assert that this compromise results from Irish members refraining to vote in the House of Commons. The Irish National League is organizing conventions for the thirty-two counties of Ireland. These conventions will appoint committees for the four Irish provinces. The first work of importance will relate to the electoral registers. The Parnellites intend to attack both seats for Dublin. After Parnell's contemplated visit to America and Redmond's return from Australia, the organization of the League will be held here and Canada. Sixty branches of the Irish National League are already formed in Ulster. The Irish machinery is everywhere preparing for the next general election.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

Report of the U. S. Commissioners to Secretary Folger.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The Commissioners of Emigration of New York have made a report to the acting Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the remonstrance of the British Government to the return of several aided emigrants from Ireland on the ground that they were paupers. The correspondence on this subject shows that Minister Lowell had a conference with Lord Granville in London in July last, at which the latter produced letters in regard to the cases of Mary Brennan and her daughter, John and Mary Clifford and John Sullivan. The following is a synopsis of these letters:—

To Mary Brennan her son Patrick writes from New York, March 16, promising a home and to meet her on arrival. To John and Mary Clifford letter dated 533 West Thirty-sixth street, New York, April 26, from cousin Mary Beardon, offering employment in her own house. Letter to Mary Sullivan, mother of John, from her daughter Mary McSwaney, dated Cuba Falls, March 20, strongly encouraging her to come, promising her a home and to procure employment.

It was stated that at the conference these letters all bore evidences of authenticity. Minister Lowell reported the result of his interview with Lord Granville to the Department of State, and the matter was referred to the Treasury Department for investigation. The Secretary of the Treasury referred all the papers in the case to the Commissioners of Emigration, and their report has just been received. It is accompanied by a number of affidavits, of which the report speaks as follows:—

"The affidavits state that they have no relatives in the United States willing and able to aid them, also expressing their willingness to return to Ireland. These persons were at the emigrant landing depot, Castle Garden, from June 24 to June 30, and their statements were corroborated by the collector of the port, the collector of the port to the consulates, based on the report made to him by the Commissioners of Emigration to the effect that in their opinion the persons named were not citizens of the United States, and who do not intend to become American citizens. These men do not intend to contribute anything to the welfare of the States or Territories in which they have purchased their enormous tracts of land nor aid in any way to build up American industries. Their purpose is to build up "colonial possessions" in the United States from which they may draw sufficient means to support the aristocratic houses of England.

DOOM OF INFORMERS.

The fate of Bailey, who was murdered in Skippers' alley, Dublin, in the latter end of 1881, should have taught Carey how little dependence he could place upon police protection when his services were no longer required. This Bailey gave information to the authorities which enabled them to make one of the most extensive seizures of arms and ammunition ever achieved by them in Ireland. Twenty-five rifles, ten revolvers, 14,000 rounds of ammunition, an immense store of dynamite, fulminate of mercury, detonating caps, and gunpowder fell into their hands through Bailey's instrumentality. How did the Government reward him? After a fortnight they

WITHDREW POLICE PROTECTION from him, but proffered to pay his fare to London, a generosity which would have lessened the British exchequer by about \$5. The wretched man begged to be sent out to some distant colony, pleading that his life would be in as much jeopardy in London as in Dublin. The representative of the Crown in Ireland could not dream of becoming responsible for such an extravagance. Bailey was turned adrift. His landlord would not let him back to his miserable tenement. His employer would not give him another hour's work. He was forced with his family into the workhouse. Even there the paupers turned against him and rendered his existence so unendurable that he ventured into the outer world again with the desperate resolve to beg or steal as much as would take him out of the country. Three days after his body was found in Skippers' alley, and two bullets in his head told from what quarter his death sentence had come. No clue has ever been found to justify an arrest for the crime.

Other Irish informers, too, have been UNFURNISHED WORKBOOKS from the moment they appeared in the witness box to tender evidence against their former friends. Pierce Nagle was the first traitor of importance in the Fenian ranks. To his revelations were due the convictions of the staff of the Irish People newspaper, and the first executive of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood—Luby, O'Leary, Klokham, O'Donovan Rossa and the rest. After his notorious work had been accomplished he disappeared, and for eleven years nothing was heard from him. But the vengeance and hatred of an Irish conspiracy is everlasting, and in 1875 (eleven years after his treason) it overtook Pierce Nagle. One cold, gray autumn morning his corpse was found under a London railway arch, and a huge cheese knife driven through the back and penetrating the heart told that he had not died from natural causes.

Warner, the Cork informer, who was the first to reveal the existence of the seditious spirit in the army, was attacked a year or so subsequently in Ontario. He was severely wounded, but did not die then, and his assailant, who was taken on the spot, got off with twenty years' penal servitude. Warner's wounds hastened his death, and added to the agony of his last moments. Talbot, to whom the lifelong imprisonment of Sergeant McCarthy and other military Fenians was due, escaped for five or six years, but it was only a respite, not a reprieve. He was eventually shot through the head in Hardwick street, Dublin, after leaving a brother, He died in terrible pain, which was intensified by the bungling of surgeons who attended him, and who, in probing for the bullet,

LEAGUERS AND "LAND GRABBERS."

An agitation inaugurated against Land Grabbing in the United States—An excellent move by the Irish National League of America—The League in convalescence at Conroy Island.

New York, August 3.—Several representative Irish Nationalists and Leaguers went down to Conroy Island, and the Executive Committee of seven of the Irish National League of America held a secret session at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, all the members being present. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, presided, and Messrs. Patrick Egan and Matthew Harp, of Ireland, and Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, Michigan, Treasurer of the National League of America, were in attendance. Reports were received from various sections of the country, and a large amount of routine business transacted. Among the most important of the subjects considered was that of land-grabbing in the Southern and Western States and in the Western Territories by English aristocrats and English corporations. The Executive of the National League of America is informed that very large tracts of land are being purchased all over this country, and especially in the Western States and Territories, by English aristocrats who are not citizens of the United States, and who do not intend to become American citizens. These men do not intend to contribute anything to the welfare of the States or Territories in which they have purchased their enormous tracts of land nor aid in any way to build up American industries. Their purpose is to build up "colonial possessions" in the United States from which they may draw sufficient means to support the aristocratic houses of England.

A committee was appointed with instructions to secure a complete report in each State and Territory of the quantity of lands purchased, the names of the purchasers who have purchased, and a statement showing whether or not such purchasers are citizens of the United States. It is believed that when this report is presented the enormity of this land-grabbing scheme by persons who have no sort of sympathy with the American Government or American institutions, who were the enemies of this country in the hour of its peril, and who would be its enemies again were an opportunity presented to injure it, will so alarm and arouse the indignation of the people of these States and Territories, as to cause the beginning of a vigorous campaign in favor of some legislation or Constitutional amendment as shall prohibit foreigners from owning lands in these States and Territories.

The names of the committee have not been announced, but it is understood the committee is composed of lawyers and capitalists who have the facilities and are peculiarly fitted for performing the duties assigned to the committee. Their reports will be published and circulated and an agitation inaugurated, such as, it is hoped, will result in legislation prohibiting foreigners and aliens from holding lands in the United States.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the League would give no aid in any lecturer, no matter from whence he came, whose lectures were for any other than League purposes, and recommending to branches that no invitations be extended to lecturers unless the proceeds of their lectures were given to the national fund.

The Constitution was amended at the suggestion of Rev. Father McKenna, of Massachusetts, so as to provide for the election by the State Conventions of a Vice-President for each county in the several States. It was also amended so as to provide that in the Municipal Council the basis of representation should be from each branch—first, the President of the branch, and then one delegate for each branch having over 50 members and less than 200 members in good financial standing, and one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 200.

A resolution was adopted urging the State Committee men to call State Conventions and to secure a complete organization in their respective States as soon as practicable.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN. Rome, August 4.—Negotiations between the Vatican and France, with regard to religious affairs, resulted in accord on the principal questions. Instructions, in accord with the arrangement made, have been sent to the Papal Nuncio at Paris.

INHUMAN ROBBERY BY IRISH LANDLORDS.

Landlord rapacity in Ireland has reached a depth of meanness which classifies this gang of greedy crocodiles with the worst oppressors of the poor in ancient or modern days. The latest act of these hylocks have been guilty of is to seize the harvest of the poor, hungry tenant farmers who have been supplied with seed by means of American charity. Rev. Jas. McFadden, of Bunbeg, Donegal, reveals the heartlessness of these men who grind the faces of the poor after the manner of the most infamous tyranny. Writing on this latest phase of landlordism this clergyman says:—

"To make an almost insupportable state of things still more desperate, a rapacious, greedy landocracy are coming down swoop on poor helpless tenants, for a year and a half's rent. God forgive them—they are doing a cruel thing—no, an unjust thing—an unpardonable outrage on all society. I planted the crop, so did you and every one else, from the Society of Friends in Belfast to the least contributor towards the seed supply for the starving small farmers of Donegal. Every one should cry out against such cruelty. To mortgage and gobble up, as it were, under cover of law, the crop that charity has put into the ear, before it is yet very distinctly above ground. The potatoes supplied by the Society of Friends are planted there; the potatoes from the valiant friend of the poor, Mrs. Mary Power Lalor, are there. The potatoes and oats supplied by me from funds subscribed by the lovers of the poor, are there. In the name of all these, in the name of charity, and in the name of the Omnipotent good God of Charity, I protest against landlords coming in to rob us all of the fruits of our labor, and to doom my poor people to unending poverty. To the tow-

POPE LEO'S LETTER.

Contents of the Note on the Position of the Church in France.

The contents of Pope Leo's letter to President Grey are generally becoming known through the diplomatists accredited by the other Powers to the Holy See. The following, says the correspondent of the London Times at Rome, may be relied upon as a complete and accurate summary of the document which covers more than fifteen pages of official paper.—The Pope begins by telling the President that what has been happening for some time in France in connection with religious matters, and what apparently is in preparation for the future, are sources of grief and apprehension to him. The Pope says that he will not remind the President that whenever the Holy See has been able to defer to the wishes of the French Government, whether as related to internal affairs or to French influence abroad, it has never hesitated to do so. Such conduct on the part of the Holy See gave him, the Pope continues, a right to hope that the Government of the Republic would, on its side, have followed a friendly policy toward the Church by applying largely in her favor those principles of true liberty which form the basis and first object of all wise governments. But, alas! he is greatly grieved to say that many painful events have contradicted those hopes. He reminds the President of the severe treatment to which the religious orders, considered as unrecognized by the State, had been subjected.

EDUCATION AND DIVORCE. The Pope's grief and the injury to the Church were further increased by the law excluding religious teaching from the schools. The whole episcopate of France, the fathers of families, and many impartial men of note of the Republican party, had in vain represented to the Government what evils would result from that law. But nothing availed, and it was put in force throughout France. Even those concessions made to the enemies of religion failed to satisfy them, and rendered more confident by their success, they sought to put into execution their design of removing all the salutary influences of religion from the hospitals, the colleges, the army, the charitable asylums, and all the institutions of the State. Closely connected with them were the continued endeavors made for some years to diminish those material resources of the Church which were indispensable to her existence and freedom. But other dangers threatened the Church in France in the form of two bills—one regarding the marriage tie and the other intended to make military service obligatory upon the clergy. Dwelling at some length on the gravity of these subjects, the Pope expresses his unwillingness to believe in the possibility of their ever becoming a part of French legislation.

RIGHTS OF THE STATE. These, continues the letter, were the chief causes of grief and care to the Pope, when those feelings were intensified by news of the rigorous measures that had been adopted against the clergy, and of the opinion which the Council of State had given in contradiction to the spirit and letter of the Concordat, that the government had the right of diminishing or refusing the stipends of the clergy and even of the bishops. This had caused the most painful surprise. It had from ancient times been the practice of the Church, which was under the obligation of watching over the integrity of faith and morals, to examine all writings supposed to contain erroneous theories and to pronounce her judgment upon them, without giving account to any earthly authority. In reminding Catholics of the censures pronounced against the manuals the bishops had not exceeded the duties of their religious ministry, and therefore the Holy See was at a loss to understand how the Government could recognize political aims in what they had done and proceed against them with a rigor which had only been paralleled in times of undoubted hostility to the Church.

BOOKS PROMISED. The French Government had promised that nothing should be taught that was contrary to religion or calculated to offend consciences. But it was necessary for the Pope to declare with that frankness which the nature of his Apostolic ministry required, that those promises had not been carried into effect. Those things had convinced many who had attentively followed the course of public affairs in France of the existence of an intention of gradually carrying out, under the pretence of the requirements of the times, a plan conceived by men hostile to the Church, who, denouncing her as an enemy, sought to remove her beneficent influence from every civil and social institution. The letter then proceeds to point out that, in the circumstances, the Pope cannot do less than call the President's attention to the serious consequences which may result if timely measures are not taken for calming the consciences of the faithful, for securing to the Church the peaceful possession of her rights, and for rendering it possible for the Pope to continue to maintain that paterfamilias attitude toward France which has been of such utility to her both at home and abroad. Finally, the head of affairs in France will be inspired with sentiments which will lead to their yielding again unto God that place which is His.

A retreat for the Roman Catholic ladies of London, Ont., and the other parts of the diocese, began in the convent of the Sacred Heart last week and concluded on August 6th. It was conducted by Rev. Father Gouldner, S.J., and was attended by about two hundred ladies. The retreat was concluded by the bishop celebrating Mass at 9 o'clock a.m. in the Sacred Heart Chapel. He was assisted by Rev. Father Cronyn. After Mass the bishop preached and administered the sacrament of confirmation to Miss Rutledge, of New Orleans, a pupil of the Sacred Heart, in presence of her father and mother, and Mrs. Blum, also of New Orleans.

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of this terrible disease than any other living physician. His success has
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upon the most distinguished of our countrymen, and he has
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AGRICULTURAL.
FOR THE FARM AND HOME.
TARRING CORN.
A correspondent of the *Mirror and Farmer*
recommends tarring corn in tar water to
prevent crows from pulling it up. For
number of years he has practised tarring his
corn, and my process is as follows: I pour
hot water upon it when I am ready to plant,
and let it remain in the water about two
minutes. I then pour off the water, and for
every two quarts of corn stir in a piece of
green tar about the size of an acorn. The
corn being warm melts the tar, and every
kernel is evenly varnished; then, to separate
the kernel, stir on a little corn meal. I never
know crows nor the corn worm to trouble corn
served in this way.

EDITH YORKE.
CHAPTER XXXI.—(Continued.)
CLARA'S CHAPTER.
At Mr. Marvin's they found Major Cleaveland's carriage awaiting them, and in twenty minutes they were at home, without having spoken a word on the way.
But when they reached there Clara looked anxiously at her companion. "Can't I do anything for you?" she asked.
He thanked her gravely. No, he needed nothing. She had better see to herself.
She made a movement to leave the room, and did not go. She lingered, looking to see what was the matter with him. He was in a deplorable condition as to his clothing, his hair was singed, his hands and face blistered in places; but that did not seem to be the trouble. Neither was he angry. The deep thoughtfulness of his expression forbade that supposition.
She chose to say, though, "I hope you are not offended about anything."
He seemed surprised, and recollected himself. "Why, no," he answered. "Have I been cross? Excuse me! I was thinking of something." He looked at her earnestly. "There is something I would like to know—not because I am curious, or want to interfere in any person's private affairs, but because I think it might settle my mind to know. I'll tell you what it is, and I hope you'll believe that I don't mean any offence, though it may sound impudent. You must know Miss Clara—his eyes dropped humbly—that I took a liking to you at first. Of course I wasn't such a fool as to expect anything from you, but what you said back there in the woods to-night showed me that I am a greater fool than I thought I could be. Do you want me to stop now?"
"No," Clara answered gently. "I would like to hear what you have been thinking of, and to say anything I can to quiet your mind."
"Well," he went on, "I should feel better to know if you have any man in your eye that you like. It's none of my business," he added hastily, "but it might do me good to know the truth."
Clara blushed to the forehead, but her laughing glance was raised to his face.
"Yes, Captain Cary," she said, "I have a man in both my eyes whom I like and esteem."
He was silent a moment. Perhaps his sun-burnt face grew a shade paler.
"That's all I want to know," he said then. "I thank you for telling me; and I wish you every happiness that earth and heaven can give."
He bowed, and took a step toward the door.
"Oh! you great stupid!" she cried out in a voice of ringing impatience, and with a laugh that seemed to be on the verge of crying.
The sailor turned at that, and drew himself up with proud indignation. For the first time his eyes flashed on her, and she saw how lolly he could be in self-assertion.
"Miss Yorke," he said, "I'm but a rough man; not learned nor polite enough to be the husband of an accomplished lady like you; but I'm an honest man, and I won't be scorned by any woman. My love may not be fit for your taking, but it's too good for your mocking. I know what I am worth!"
"You do not!" she exclaimed. "You don't know anything about it!"
He looked severely down upon her, but said nothing.
"I didn't mean to mock you or treat you with any disrespect," she said. "You misunderstand me, Captain Cary."
His face softened. "I suppose I do," he replied. "You have a laughing way, but I know you don't mean any harm. Forget my rough talk, and forget all I have said to you to-night."
He went toward the door again. "I shall never forget that one of the best of men liked me, yet was capable of deserting me because I would not offer myself to him."
He looked round at her as if he thought she had lost her senses. "Why, Miss Clara, what do you mean?"
She clasped her hands and raised her eyes to the ceiling. "Did you ever," she asked, addressing, apparently, a wreath of stucco faces that—"did you ever witness such obstinacy?"
He started at her moment, standing; then he sat down, and continued looking at her intently.
"And did you ever witness such inconsistency?" she continued, still to the stucco faces. "He pretends to like me, and in the same breath tells me that he won't have me—as if I had asked him to!"
"Miss Clara."
She glanced at him disdainfully, and returned to her communication with the ceiling. "I shall not, however, break my heart for him."
Over the sailor's weather-beaten face a soft, uncertain light was stealing, as you may sometimes see the morning light steal over the face of a rugged bluff, covering it with beauty.
"Clara," he said—she had heard him speak to the little ones in that low voice—"do you mean to say that you will marry me?"
"Captain Cary," she replied, with an expression of excellent candor and good sense, "how am I to marry a man who won't ask me?"
Then Captain Cary asked her.
A week after that she was at home with her family; and the first day, after dinner was over, when they sat quietly alone, she told her story to her father and mother.
They could scarcely believe her in earnest, and fifteen minutes were taken up with exclamations of incredulity. Clara received it all with patience, at length, succeeded in convincing her parents that, with their consent, she meant to become Miss Clara Cary, "which will be the first alteration I ever purposely committed," she said.
It happens too frequently that persons of an original turn of mind are less understood by their familiar associates, and even by their own families, than by strangers, and that those to whom they naturally look for approval give it only when the example is set them from abroad.
With all this affection for her, Clara's parents often mistook her, because they took for granted that they knew her perfectly, and, therefore, never passed to examine. The consciousness of this involuntary injustice on their part had increased her natural impatience, and made her disinclined to explain herself; and, with a perversity of which they were well to blame, she sometimes said what they evidently expected her to say, rather than what she meant. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first reasons she gave for her choice were superficial ones.
She liked brave, manly men, she said; and Captain Cary would give her just that life of adventure which she would most delight in. With him, that pretty old myth of women looking to men for protection in danger would be realized.
"Why, papa," she said, "when I go out

with any of the nice young men, I know, if a dog barks, or a cow shakes her tail at us, my escort is more frightened than I am. I shall call the captain Jason, and myself Medea—with a difference. There will be no Orpheus. We will go after the golden fleece, and bring it home to put it under little mamma's feet. We will gather something for you in every sea, and from under every sky."
"As we sail, as we sail!"
Mr. and Mrs. Yorke neglected to observe the one significant sentence: "There will be no Orpheus." They did not object to the sailor on account of his character or wealth, they said. They did not even object because they would be so much separated from their daughter, though that would be a grievous thing; but they thought the two incongruous in taste and habits, and feared that Clara was mistaking that for a serious and lasting affection which was only a temporary artistic enthusiasm for a unique specimen of mankind.
"I do not choose Captain Cary because he is rough, as you call it, but in spite of his roughness," Clara said. "Our tastes are not as dissimilar as you imagine, though. He has great delicacy of feeling and perception, and he is as true a gentleman as I ever knew. I have always looked more to the spirit than to the letter, and I can perceive and admire a good mind and heart in spite of some outward defects. I trust and believe in him entirely. If he is not honest, then no one is. He is magnanimous and truthful. I don't care if he does not know Latin and Greek. One may know too much of them. He pretends to nothing, and he never appears ignorant. I'm not ashamed of him."
"I did not know you were so much in earnest, Clara," her father said, looking at her with a smile of approval. "If you are really satisfied with him, I have not a word to say against your marrying him. Only I thought you would prefer a person who was more literary and enthusiastic. Captain Cary is rather taciturn and very sober."
"But he can be roused," Clara replied with animation; "and when he is, it is something like you. You remember, papa, Villomieu's definition of the true ede, as distinguished from the conventional one: 'L'emotion d'une ame exaltée et frémisante comme les cordes d'une lyre.' It is no little factious stir at every touch, and snapping at a blow, but 'smitten and vibrating' grandly on great occasions."
Mrs. Yorke gave a little sigh of exulting opposition. "One of my chief objections," she said, "was that it would look so bizarre. If you do not care for that, then it is nothing."
"Mamma," Clara replied, "you would be astonished to know how little thought I give to the opinions of the Rose pinks and Priscillas and pastebord highnesses."
And so the matter was tacitly settled.
But later, when Mr. and Mrs. Yorke sat together in the falling twilight, Clara came in so lately behind them, pushed a footstool between their chairs, and sat there, holding a hand of each.
"Papa, mamma," she said, "I want you to be satisfied that I am doing nothing without thought, and that I have chosen wisely. I tell you truly, Captain Cary is the only Protestant gentleman I know whom I can marry, and would not be afraid to marry. Look how the world is going. See what a frightful change has come over Boston since we can remember. Why, I have heard stories of some of our old acquaintances, people whom we thought respectable, which have steeled me. Your other two daughters have married good men whom they can trust; but they are old-fashioned men, old enough to be their wives' fathers instead of husbands. But of that class of men from whom you would think I might properly choose, would you dare to have me choose? I would not dare. Marriage has no longer any sacredness, except among Catholics. Other men desert or divorce their wives for nothing, and do the most horrible things. I should think that one-half the Protestant married ladies would look on their husbands with terror and disgust; and I wonder how any girl dares to marry. The weddings I've seen lately, instead of seeming happy occasions to me, have seemed most sad and painful. I heard a lady say this summer that in fifty years, or less, there would be no marriage outside the Catholic Church."
"Charles, it is but too true," the mother said. "I am terrified when I think of what is so evidently coming. It was this thought of this which reconciled me to Carl's being a Catholic."
"I wish we were all Catholics!" Clara exclaimed. "Not that I know or think much of theology; but it is better to believe too much than too little, and they are on the safe side. If we were wrooked and out sly going to pieces, we would be glad of any vessel to pick us up. We wouldn't quarrel with the cut of her jib."
Mr. Yorke smiled. "See how she already draws her illustrations from the sea!" he said, and passed over her wish. "Well, Clara, she has proved herself a sensible girl, has she not? and deserves that we not only consent, but applaud."
The mother's answer was a silent embrace.
If the thought of either parent glanced with a momentary longing toward that strong inviolate church, against which the fiercest powers of hell beat in vain, which seems now to loom an ark indeed, while the rising waves of sin are submerging all beside, they said nothing.
Of the shock Mellicent felt on learning of this engagement we do not speak. "Edith received the news with delight."
Edith had also other sources of pleasure. She had good news from Boston. Mass was said there now once a fortnight, without any disturbance; and Mrs. Patten, with all her family, had been baptized. After that first, which had so nearly swept away their home, and had put their lives in peril, the poor woman hesitated no longer. She had vowed that night, in the midst of her terror, that if her life was spared, she would ask to be admitted to the church the first time the priest came again; and she kept her vow. Edith carefully read the long letter written to her descriptive of the occasion, and, through all its absurdities, rejoiced to see the spirit of a sincere faith and obedience.
This baptism excited a good deal of comment in Boston. It was said that Boadicea had taken a step to her husband to assist his conversion, and that, at the beginning, poor Joe was no more a Catholic than Sganarelle the wood-cutter was a doctor; but, however that may have been, he certainly became afterward a most exemplary Catholic, as far as he went. And it is likely that he who sees through all outward forms, and scores only the scorner, received these humble penitents with a welcome as fatherly as that accorded to any illustrious convert.
Through Father John, Edith had frequent news of her childhood's friend, and all she heard was such as to fill her with contentment. He did not wish to hold direct communication with the world, but to pursue his studies with but two thoughts in his mind—a God to serve and adore, and a world full of sinners to save for God's sake.
Mrs. Bowser-Williams, seeing that her son was not deepened and cast down, but rather

elevated higher, and being convinced that in some way she could not comprehend, he was entirely satisfied and happy, took comfort. She could not, however, any longer attend on a church where his belief and profession might at any time be traduced, and gradually, from staying at home on Sundays, began to go to his church, to listen with curiosity, then with interest, then with growing admiration, and, at last, to feel happy and at home there.
And in the spring, Carl was coming home.
"Bind on thy sandals, O thou most fleet!
Over the splendor and speed of thy feet."
But not in idle wishing was the winter passed. There was work, lightened by joyful anticipations, work persevered in in spite of doubts and fears, and work dear and joyful for its own sake. And thus the spring was earned.
The snows melted, the robins returned, the green leaves appeared, and there came a day when they sat with their windows open. Every one who passed by looked smiling; no one was sad that day; it seemed, so delightful is the coming of spring. Upstairs Clara went about from room to room, singing snatches from a hymn to joy. Mrs. Yorke and Edith, sewing and talking in the parlor below, smiled to each other as they heard her.
"Joy, thou speak of heavenly brightness,
Daughter from Elysium!
Hark on the air, with steps of lightness,
On thy holy ground we come.
Thou canst bind all, each to other,
Custom sternly binds apart,
All must and are friend and brother,
When thy soft wing fans the heart."
A letter had come from Clara's father that morning. He was at Havana when he wrote, and about sailing for England. In the fall he would return to America, and then he and his lady were to sail in search of the golden fleece.
The aunt and niece spoke softly together of her hopes and their own, of their poor, of their friends, of the robins that twittered just outside the windows, of the rose-vines that were so forward, of the rainbows of crocuses in the yard, of the unexpected help they had received in some benevolent projects of their own.
"People are so much better than one thinks," Edith said. "It is delightful how much goodness there is, and how kind almost any one will be if approached in the right way. I have great hopes of the world. There's nothing like trying to be a saint one's self. If we should all try, there wouldn't be a sinner on earth. If I should try perhaps some one else would, and then, may be, some other person would be excited to try, and so it would go on round the world. It seems to me that cheerfulness and kindness, and a helping hand, and a looking at the bright side, and a determination to do the right thing, is what is wanted. Light is good, and joy is good, and pain is good only because it may be the birth of delight. Great is gladness if the Lord is behind it!"
"All mankind are friend and brother,
When the soft wind fans the heart," sang Clara, in the room above; then stopped, with a little sob.
The two below glanced through the window, and saw a man in the street, near their steps. He walked slowly, looking straight on, so that they saw his profile. They dropped their work, and gazed at him steadily. Mrs. Yorke put her hand to her head, Edith held her breath, and two red roses bloomed in her cheeks. Upstairs, Clara made not a sound.
This gentleman's step was light and firm, his figure graceful and manly, his face sunburnt, and the bright spring sunshine found golden lights in his hair and long moustache. At the step he paused, then turned and came up, rapidly now, taking off his hat, and looking eagerly, since he had ventured to look at all.
Clara came flying down the stairs, and reached the parlor door, with her arms twined around the new comer, leading him in triumph. Mrs. Yorke, without rising from her chair, stretched her hands out to her son.
"O Lord! let me never forget thee!" sighed Edith, waiting her turn. "Let me never forget thee!"
CHAPTER XXXII.
EXTENT OF THE.
It is spring again, and ten years have passed since that sunny April day when we saw Carl Yorke come home from his travels—ten years lacking a month, for it is early in March. The afternoon is as still as any afternoon can be in a city. Not a twig trembles on the bare trees, not a spray savings on the dry vines that drape all the balcony railing. The sky is of a uniform gray, and so thick that it seems to contain a deluge of snow. But the day is not a gloomy one. The shadow seems protecting and tender, as when the small birds are covered in the nest beneath the downy breast of the mother-bird.
Standing on the pavement in front of Mrs. Yorke's drawing-room window, one can catch glimpses of warmer color within, bright curtains and cushions, and the soft crimson glow that comes from an open fire.
A tall, broad-shouldered man comes to one of these windows, nearly filling it, and looks out at the sky. He has a long beard streaked with gray, and thick black hair streaked with gray is pushed back from his sober, sunburnt face. While he makes his observations on the weather, a slight figure of a woman comes to his side, drawing more closely about her a white shawl than shawl, and giving a dainty little shiver. She has a delicate face, and the hair that shows under the black lace scarf she wears is a bright bronze, mingled with silver.
"Then you do not think we shall have a great storm, Rudolf?" she says with another shiver. Mrs. Amy Yorke likes warmth and warm colors, and only to see such a day chills her.
"No, dear!" (Captain Cary always calls his mother-in-law "dear," being forbidden on his part to call her mother.) "This great parade of getting up a storm seldom amounts to much. When it's going to storm, it storms, and doesn't stop to threaten. We may have a little flurry, though, but it will be fair weather to-morrow."
"I do not care on our account," Mrs. Yorke says. "We are all very happy and comfortable, thank God! but I pity the poor."
They retire, and presently another gentleman approaches the window and looks out. At first glance, one might think that Mr. Yorke has not changed in ten years. The hair is scarcely more gray, the face scarcely more wrinkled. But the second glance detects a certain pallor of age, which has displaced the former bilious tint. A young woman, dressed in gray, outlandish-looking silk, comes to his side. A profusion of black curls are gathered back from her brunette face, and fastened with a garnet chain, and a band of large garnets, *en cabochon*, is clasped round her neck.
"Papa," she says, "what do you see over-head?"
"Clouds," replies Mr. Yorke.
She gives his arm a little squeeze. "Oh! but I don't mean that."
"What you are playing Polonius to me?" asks Mr. Yorke. "Well, it is neither like

a camel, nor a weasel, nor a whale; it is a tent."
"Oh! papa!" cries Clara, "put on your spectacles, your second-sighted ones. You have no eyes at all. In that sky I see crops for the fields, billows of grass, heaps of leaves for the trees, foaming torrents for all the brook-chañner, and no end of violets, dandelions, buttercups, and 'other articles too numerous to mention!"
Both turn their heads, with an affectionate smile, as Mr. Yorke's youngest daughter takes his other arm, and leans against his shoulder.
Hester's dress in black. Not a tinge of color nor an ornament breaks the sombre monotony of her costume. But a white ruche at the throat and wrists shows that her widow's weeds have been long worn, and the smile on her lips, though plaintive, is not without a dawn of returning contentment. It is now three years since Hester took her children and came back to live with her father and mother.
Why should we stand on the pavement? Open, sesame! We enter. The whole family are gathered, and it is a gala-time; for Captain Cary and his wife have just returned from their last voyage, and are going to settle down in a house with foundations more stable than green, wind-swept waves; and, a greater event still, Carl and his wife have just arrived from a four-years' sojourn abroad. The family are all very proud of Carl—not because he has represented his country at a foreign court, not even because he has done so with singular ability, but because he has been so truly just and honorable as to have offended prejudiced partisans on both sides, and won the applause of the few who believe that a man need not blush to be called a traitor to his party, so long as he is true to God.
"I am glad to see you with the minority, sir," Mr. Yorke said in welcoming him home; "and to see that you can stand there quietly, as well as firmly. I am tired of splutter."
"I hope, sir," Carl replied, smiling, "that you would not object to my being with the majority, if the majority were right."
Mr. Yorke shrugged his shoulders, and made one of his favorite quotations: "N'y a partie que toute idee publique, toute convention recue, est une sottise, car elle a convenue au plus grand nombre."
But, though forced to resign his position, Carl is not without a vocation. He speaks and writes; and, such is the charm of his tongue and pen, persons most severely castigated by them listen and read with a sort of pleasure. If one must be dissects, there is surely a certain satisfaction in finding the hand skillful and the scalpel bright.
There is, indeed, danger that Carl might be too sharp were it not for his wife. But Edith is his first reader, and often, through her influence, a sentence is softened, a sarcasm struck out.
"Love is stronger than hate," she would say. "You have done only half the good you might do, if in convincing a man's reason, you at the same time inflame his will against you. You may make him hate a truth of which he was before ignorant."
This is one of the couples which rests their heart's ease in this world of discordant matches. Every taste and instinct is so in harmony that all the smaller business of life goes on without that jar which, in so many lives, makes a wrangle of postures, and withdraws the attention from all that is noble. And, in higher characteristics, there is only that difference which enables each one to correct the mistakes of the other.
Edith Yorke, at thirty-one, has not yet lost, she probably never will lose, the simple earnestness of her childhood. It is the same bold blossomed, and no fresh and lovely is she, they call her the Rose of Yorke. She was much admired abroad. No other lady had combined so sweet a staidness, and such wit, with incorruptible piety.
"I think," she said, "that the reason why, while I kept my place in society, I never once yielded to any pernicious dissipation or extravagance was because I was constantly afraid that I should."
The evening shuts in, the curtains are drawn, and the room is in a glow. The wind has risen suddenly and the snow is coming down, beating sharply with its tiny lances on the window panes. But the family only feel more keenly the delight of being all together and at home.
"How cozy it is!" exclaims Clara, with a sigh of immense content, as she hears the doors and windows rattle. "One feels so comfortable in-doors when one knows that everybody out-doors is uncomfortable!"
Mrs. Yorke, seated in her own especial chair, with Captain Cary beside her, talks over housekeeping affairs with him, commends his wish to live in the suburbs instead of the city, and does not doubt that he will find farming a delightful occupation.
Mrs. Yorke cannot now be made to acknowledge that she ever objected to the sailor or as a son-in-law. "Why, what should we do without him?" she asks. "We should feel quite lost without this dear Hercules of ours."
Somewhat withdrawn, on one side, Carl is talking to Hester about her boys, he advises her to send them to a private Catholic school, and she has almost consented. She will ultimately consent. Opposite them, Edith and Mellicent talk together. Doctor Stewart is kept at home by a rheumatism, which will not allow him to brave March storms, and no one very much regrets his absence, least of all the doctor himself. His efforts to prevent the whole family from toppling over into Catholicism have not been agreeable to them nor to him, and in their intercourse they feel a constant restraint. But Mellicent is highly pleased by the cordial interest with which Edith has inquired concerning all her husband's symptoms, and, wishing to say something complimentary in return, observes, "I am charmed with your little girl. She will be a great belle some day."
"God forbid!" Edith exclaimed involuntarily.
Mellicent recollected herself. "Yes, to be sure, it is a position full of temptations. Still, she cannot help being admired."
Edith's face was very serious. "It is my dearest hope that my Eugene may be a religious," she said, with a soft suffusion of her eyes. "She would be such a lovely offering! Of course, I cannot tell what the will of God may be; but if it should be that, I shall be happy."
"But how would Carl like it?" Mellicent asked.
"When I first mentioned it to him, he recoiled, it was the answer. 'But when he thought more of it, he became reconciled, and now as desires it as much as I do. We both feel that we should like to present unspotted to God that which is to us most sweet and precious. It may be the partial fondness of parents for their only child, but it seems to us that she is too beautiful for anything else."
There was a chorus of children's voices from the next room, where Betsey Bates and a French *bonne* were entertaining.

the little ones, and presently the door was opened, and a little boy came to...

But, when night came on, there was one song that the child always asked for, and his mother always sang before he slept...

"I am glad that we are going to have a real home for the child, and make a citizen of him," his father said, as the boy went slowly toward the door again.

"I could have told you that," Captain Cary answered, glancing across the room to where his wife talked with her father.

Charlie Cary, loitering toward the door, had scarcely reached it when it was pushed open, and a little boy came to...

Charlie stopped inside the door to stare at her. He always did follow her about and watch her, as though she were some strange bird.

Edith bent over the child, her braids of shadowed gold touching the pure gold ringlets. "What does mamma's little girl want?" she asked.

The child, smilingly aware that all eyes were upon her, but too much accustomed to love to be abashed by their gaze, slipped out her question: "Isn't Philip and Charlie and all of 'em got grand angels?"

"Yes, my love!" answered Edith. "There!" cried the child, with a glance of sparkling triumph at Charlie.

She ran to him, and put her white arms around his neck in a hug of congratulation, then, as light as air, whisked herself behind him.

"You've got an angel, and he stands just so, and tells you what to do," she said. "She stood on tiptoe, showing a pink and white face beside his, and two tiny hands on his shoulder.

Charlie did not take it well. "I haven't got any old angel," he said doggedly. "My mamma tells me where to go, and she Sanctissima takes care of us nights."

A vivid red spot across Clara's face as she drew the boy to her. "It is true, Charlie, and I will tell you all about it soon," she said.

Should Edith's child, should any other mother's child, go guarded by angels, and upheld by a religious trust, and her son be like a heathen? All she had taught him had been such as pleased her fancy only.

Edith held out her hand to the boy, and looked at him with a beaming smile. "Come, darling, and tell me about Sanctissima," she said.

"I've no objection," Captain Cary said later that night, when his wife asked his permission to have their child baptized by a priest.

"This little scene ended," "I am glad to see, Clara," her father said, "that in what you write lately, you employ less pure color for your men and women, and use secondaries and tertiaries more.

"And yet," she replied, "I am sometimes criticised for putting spots on the sun, and giving an amiable trait to my villain. The pretext for the criticism is that perfect examples and perfect warnings are wanted.

"And if I love err, who dare say I love doth wrong?" "Nevertheless, stick to your tertiaries," Mr. Yorke said, with a decided nod.

"The lump of glass that, seeing a flaw in the diamond, went and smashed itself all to pieces, would have smashed itself to pieces if it had not seen the flaw in the diamond.

"There was the dear old church again, and, just going in under the portal, Mrs. Williams. She took holy water and bowed before entering her pew.

"Mr. Isaac, can you tell me were was the first diamond?" "No, Mr. Yorwicks; were was it?" "Vy, Noah's son of the de ark; he was Shem of the first water."

sun, and so truthful they will not require you to be false in order to please them. My belief is that those persons do great good whose occasional missteps excite our courage to imitate the virtues by which they retrieve themselves.

"Not so! says mentor," He climbed: see the steps! "But, I still object, 'he must be so much stronger than I am, I should fall before or weaker than you,' says my adviser; and he fell after a dozen steps, and fell again and again; yet, there he is! Do you see that if anything would take me up the mountain-top, that would? No, Clara, I think that in the long run it's best to tell the truth.

"If people wouldn't classify one so slighted the young woman passionately. "The sciences and order that are abroad appall me. You cannot say no do the smallest thing, but instantly somebody pounces on you, and pins a label on your back before you can take breath.

"I am glad that we are going to have a real home for the child, and make a citizen of him," his father said, as the boy went slowly toward the door again. "Clara and I have been a little too easy with him, I am afraid."

"I could have told you that," Captain Cary answered, glancing across the room to where his wife talked with her father. "Clara's heart melts into too readily, I always knew. I never misook her disposition. And, if she is literary, she can darn stockings the most neatly, and make a room look prettier, and get up the best little supper of any woman I know."

Charlie Cary, loitering toward the door, had scarcely reached it when it was pushed open, and a little boy came to...

Charlie stopped inside the door to stare at her. He always did follow her about and watch her, as though she were some strange bird.

Edith bent over the child, her braids of shadowed gold touching the pure gold ringlets. "What does mamma's little girl want?" she asked.

The child, smilingly aware that all eyes were upon her, but too much accustomed to love to be abashed by their gaze, slipped out her question: "Isn't Philip and Charlie and all of 'em got grand angels?"

"Yes, my love!" answered Edith. "There!" cried the child, with a glance of sparkling triumph at Charlie.

She ran to him, and put her white arms around his neck in a hug of congratulation, then, as light as air, whisked herself behind him.

"You've got an angel, and he stands just so, and tells you what to do," she said. "She stood on tiptoe, showing a pink and white face beside his, and two tiny hands on his shoulder.

Charlie did not take it well. "I haven't got any old angel," he said doggedly. "My mamma tells me where to go, and she Sanctissima takes care of us nights."

A vivid red spot across Clara's face as she drew the boy to her. "It is true, Charlie, and I will tell you all about it soon," she said.

Should Edith's child, should any other mother's child, go guarded by angels, and upheld by a religious trust, and her son be like a heathen? All she had taught him had been such as pleased her fancy only.

Edith held out her hand to the boy, and looked at him with a beaming smile. "Come, darling, and tell me about Sanctissima," she said.

"I've no objection," Captain Cary said later that night, when his wife asked his permission to have their child baptized by a priest.

"This little scene ended," "I am glad to see, Clara," her father said, "that in what you write lately, you employ less pure color for your men and women, and use secondaries and tertiaries more.

"And yet," she replied, "I am sometimes criticised for putting spots on the sun, and giving an amiable trait to my villain. The pretext for the criticism is that perfect examples and perfect warnings are wanted.

"And if I love err, who dare say I love doth wrong?" "Nevertheless, stick to your tertiaries," Mr. Yorke said, with a decided nod.

"The lump of glass that, seeing a flaw in the diamond, went and smashed itself all to pieces, would have smashed itself to pieces if it had not seen the flaw in the diamond.

"There was the dear old church again, and, just going in under the portal, Mrs. Williams. She took holy water and bowed before entering her pew.

"Mr. Isaac, can you tell me were was the first diamond?" "No, Mr. Yorwicks; were was it?" "Vy, Noah's son of the de ark; he was Shem of the first water."

A VOICE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Lord Lansdowne arraigned—The folly of his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of Canada—"He owes his appointment to a contemptible act of party treachery."

(From the Halifax Mail.)

To the Editor of the Mail: Sir,—Latest English advice as to the effect that the nobleman whom rumor reported as the future Canadian Governor-General, the Marquis of Lansdowne, is doing "dread and woe" in England; a sort of quasi-official notice of his appointment. It thus appears that there can be no doubt that this nobleman will succeed the Marquis of Lorne as the Queen's representative in Canada.

From Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons, it seems that no matter what the people of Canada think about the appointment they will have to content with it, so that anything like a public protest would simply be a waste of effort; but it would indeed be a pity if so unwise, so injudicious a nomination were made without some intimation being given its authors of their great mistake. I had almost written, of their signal folly. To a very important section of the Canadian people, viz., Irishmen and their descendants, the appointment of Lord Lansdowne to the gubernatorial chair of the Dominion seems simply a deliberate and very untimely insult; a fact which, it is to be feared, will be very clear before that gentleman's term of office has half expired.

It is true that few protests have been made by the Canadian Irishmen over the appointment, and this fact has led certain newspapers to imagine that they were indifferent over the matter. In this, however, a misapprehension is being made. If very little was said by the Canadian Irishmen against the appointment, it was because they recognized the futility in moving at all in the matter; they simply anticipated what the British Premier has lately announced—that it did not matter how the people of Canada regarded the matter, they would not be consulted. The Canadian organs of the Irish sections of the people were vehement in condemnation, and had the hearty support of those whom they represented. Their efforts were idle, and further protests would be useless as well as unadvised.

If it should be asked for what reasons the Canadian Irish are opposed to Lord Lansdowne's filling the principal office in the Dominion, an answer in detail, and satisfactory to any reasonable man, might easily be given. For the present, a statement of the four chief grounds for objection will suffice.

(a) Lord Lansdowne has been a typical Irish landlord as Legree in Mrs. Stow's story was a typical slave owner;

(b) The man himself has always been a cold-blooded, selfish, and narrow-minded aristocrat; one whose views and ideas are as far from those of the mass of the people of Canada as the pole are asunder;

(c) He owes his appointment to a contemptible act of party treachery, viz., deserting the Liberal party when they were engaged in fighting to carry the Land Act, the only measure ever passed in an English Parliament for the substantial relief of the Irish people—a desertion Mr. Gladstone is powerless to resent; and

(d) That the appointment of such a person will tend to unsettle the confidence now displayed in the excellent governmental institutions of the Dominion; will tend to impair loyalty to the Queen, for how can one display a sentiment of regard before a representative whom he only despises, and will tend lastly to sow division and discord where heretofore all has been peace and friendship.

It is idle to say, as some newspapers have already said, that opposition to Lord Lansdowne is merely because he is an Irish landlord. Most of our past Governor-Generals were Irish landlords, and most of them had the confidence and esteem of their countrymen. Every Irishman in Canada would throw up his cap if a genuine Irish landlord like Dunferlin, for instance, were appointed. But no Irish Canadian with the instincts and spirit of a man will be otherwise than incensed and aggrieved at having a person as his ruler whose name has been synonymous, in Irish affairs at least, with all that is ignominious and unmanly; whose ill-gotten place and wealth have been gained at the expense, and through the sufferings and oppression of his fellow countrymen; a man whose name, together with that of his venal creature, the infamous French, will live in the memories of evictions, rack rents, famine and misery, in Ireland till endure.

More, very much more, might be said over this Lansdowne appointment, but the writer does not wish to infringe too much on editorial courtesy. But it would be well if from all sections of Canada where Irishmen are numerically strong, some expression of opinion on this matter should be given, and that the British Government should be shown that in this matter at least they are moving in the wrong direction; that the people, who are at last learning to regard themselves as the rulers, will not always look on acts of official folly with indifference; and lastly, that it is, to say the least, most short-sighted to place as the representative of Queen Victoria in Canada a man whose claims for the position and whose qualifications a large section of the country despise, and for whom personally it has nothing but utter contempt.

With many thanks for your kind insertion of this letter.

I am, etc., yours, HENRY HOUSE.

Halifax, July 23, 1883.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To keep dried fruit from becoming wormy scatter among it pieces of sassafras bark.

When Ivory-handled knives become yellow they can be cleaned by rubbing them briskly with emery or sand paper.

A small piece of salt pork boiled with fricasseed chicken will impart a richness to the gravy and the flavor will be better than if nothing but butter is used.

Here is something for the young mother who must tend baby and sew: Make a large square pillow, and for the baby's feet make a pair of slippers of the same material, and cover it with bright colored calico or bits of cretonne; when completed lay it on the floor and put baby on it on his stomach. He will lie and pull or kick at the flowers on the carpet, and will kick and roll and gain strength in his limbs and an occasional accident caused by his getting too near the edge will not afflict a baby who has proper spirit and determination.

"In the Carquinez Woods" is a thrilling romance. It will be commenced in next week's issue.

THE SONG.

'Twas a homely little creature, Flanked by smiling boys of green, And the spires of Dublin City From his portal might be seen. Down the dusty road he strode, Had surveyed here; with weary breast Stopped a moment—idly lingered In the dusty porch to rest.

Softly twined the honeysuckle Over the doorway on the wall; Through its leafy arch the sunset Laid a dazzling beauty fall. And the glowing gauzy poppies Seemed to nod and smile apart, As a song from out the cottage Mailed the weary stranger start.

"'Tis my daughter, sir, that singeth," Said the smiling, kindly dame. "I heard it, said the stranger, Near Fair Oaks over the main; 'Twas a bright-eyed youth that sang it 'The night before the storm, And I joined in hearty chorus Round the camp's uncertain light."

"And when the fight was over, And the enemy had fled, We sang; amidst the carnage, And the wounded and the dead. By a tattered flag, I found him— The young lad's heart was brave, But I took his trunk from him, And they thrust him in the grave."

'Twas an anchor, worn and battered, That the dame took from his hands. "What was this right me, stranger?" A maiden's voice demands. "The 'Twenty-first,' you knew him? 'Tis the night before the storm, A knell to hope, long cherished, The heart's most bitter tale.

Ottawa, GRACE O'BOYLE.

TERRIBLE SITUATION OF THE PEASANTS OF DONEGAL.

Starting on their Native Soil—Exortions made in their behalf by the Bishop of Raphoe.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report in the Times stating that a spirit of lawlessness seems still to lurk in certain parts of Ireland—that a process-server, sent by Captain Hill with warrants of attachment to his tenants at Gweedore, was met by a body of disguised men and women and forced to turn back and

As I have only just returned from visiting, with my husband, Gweedore and the other distressed districts of Donegal, I should be glad if you would allow me to say a few words as to the actual condition of the peasants in that part of Ireland.

Last year the potato crop was lost throughout the whole of Donegal, and to add to this disaster, following as it did on four successive bad harvests, a terrible storm swept over Donegal on October 1st, unroofing and leveling the cottages, and sweeping away the whole of the oats and hay. The people thus found themselves obliged to face the winter with no store of food for their families and stock, and

for the following spring. Enormous exortions have been made by Dr. Logue, the Bishop of Raphoe, and his clergy to find funds wherewith to feed the people and to buy good potatoes, and in these efforts they have been aided by the Society of Friends and by Mrs. Power Labor.

Owing to their exertions, a great extent of Donegal has been resown with potatoes, and up to the present time tenant farmers and their families have been kept from actual starvation by selling their stock and by receiving gifts of Indian meal. The funds in the hands of the clergy are, however, nearly exhausted, and how to keep off the famine till the newly-sown potato crop has been gathered is filling their minds with the gravest anxiety. "For three years," said the Bishop to us last week, "I have been

fighting the famine," and now it seems at the moment of victory as if it would prevail. In Gweedore, to which Captain Hill has sent his bailiff to collect rents, the tenants are reduced to the lowest ebb of poverty.

In an estate, every inch of which is either bog, rock or sand, some portion of the land has been brought into cultivation by the untiring labor of the peasants. The "farms," in strips often not more than eight or ten feet wide, run from the bog to the shore, and are being year by year encroached upon by the sea and; other, lying more inland, have been reclaimed from the bog by years of toil. Everything—building, draining, ditching—has been done by

the tenants unhelped.

To stimulate industry the rents on the property have been raised from time to time from £400 to nearly £1,200 a year, and to teach the grim lesson of poverty 12,000 acres of mountain commonage grazing, which belongs to the tenants from time immemorial, were some years ago taken from them without compensation, and thus a people who once owned stocks and hords, and were proud of their hospitality to strangers have been reduced to a state of penury most pitiable to behold. While Captain Hill is pressing for rents hundreds of his wretched tenants are being kept from actual starvation by doles of a pennyworth of meal a day, and all the children on the property are being fed by the gift of two biscuits each per diem.

Poverty and misery such as are now to be seen in Gweedore are enough to make the most stony-hearted weep. In one single-roomed cottage we entered a rickety broken door did duty for a table, and a broken iron pot containing strabout, was the sole cooking utensil, the only furniture in the place being the wooden cradle, in which the wretched mother rocked her new-born baby. The

Land Act is the tenants' one stand-by—may it not give reduction of the excessive rents and has it not already given security of tenure?—though long will it be, I fear, before, owing to the slowness of its progress and the extreme poverty of the people it gives relief to

THE WRETCHED TENANTS OF GWEEDORE.

Their sole worldly possession is the little plot of land into which they have poured the labor of years, perhaps of generations, and the cottage hovel though it may be, which they have reared with their own hands.

"Ours," we wonder, then, that fathers and mothers, in a desperate period of famine use every possible endeavor to keep a roof over the heads of their children and beg to be allowed to wait just a little while till kindly

Nature has yielded the food for their support. Can we judge them coldly and harshly if in so doing they are even driven into acts of lawlessness? Masters are so

DESPERATE IN DONEGAL, (that if the potato crop falls again this year neither Captain Hill nor other landlords will have need to stir for rent. In a land of sad cruelty and utter despair, death will come as a kindly messenger to a people ground to earth by oppression and misfortune. But is not only in Gweedore that the peasants are starving. In Glenties 3,000 persons are being fed by public charity out of a population of 4,500, and throughout Donegal the distress is most acute about 14,000 persons requiring food.

Will the wealthy inhabitants of London allow thousands of their fellow countrymen to die of starvation or be reduced to pauperism without making an effort to save them? The cost of keeping a person alive in Donegal is but 7d a week. A hardy people who do not shrink from living and working on a pennyworth of Indian meal a day. While thousands of pounds are being expended on dinner parties and feasts in London, I am sure I shall not ask it for food for the starving. And I ask not for a lawless, brutalizing, or pauperizing of the poor, for with all their sufferings outrage has been almost unknown in Donegal, rents have been on the whole regularly paid and the brand of the pauper is dreaded more than death. The peasants for whose lives I plead are an independent, self-reliant, industrious, sober, pure-living race. Surely such people are worth saving. Our contributions to the Donegal Famine Fund will be received by me and transferred without delay to the responsible persons now engaged in feeding the people. I am, your obedient servant,

ALICE M. HARRIS. No. 38 Wimpole St., London, W. —London Chronicle.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1883.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downes' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GORCE. To HENRY, JONES & LOND, Burlington, Vt. Downes' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada. 25—11

50,000 IRISH FOR CANADA.

LORD DERBY'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Five million dollars ready to be lent to transport ten thousand Irish emigrants to Winnipeg—The Canadian Railroad Syndicate.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lord Derby, the Colonial Secretary, to-day gave notice that the Government was ready to undertake officially the assistance of Irish emigration to America. During the early part of last May the Canadian railway companies combined, and through Chairman Stephens of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, proposed to the Government a plan of wholesale Irish emigration. The companies offered to defray all the expenses of moving 10,000 Irish families to average five persons each, to the neighborhood of Winnipeg; to settle each family comfortably upon a farm fully equipped for successfully starting, with buildings, utensils, live stock and seed; the farm to pass in fee to the family upon the payment of \$500, secured by mortgage without interest for the first three years and at three per cent. after that period; the settlers to have the privilege of paying off the principal of their mortgages at any time; the Government to advance to the companies £1,000,000, without interest for ten years, taking their guarantees for security.

Sir Alexander T. Gall, at the time High Commissioner for Canada at London, strongly favored the scheme, and it is believed that Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander's successor, also favors it. Earl Dufferin, however, opposes the measure in its present shape. The Cabinet at first favorably entertained the scheme, but the Catholic priests of Ireland started such a vigorous opposition to the whole thing that Mr. Gladstone, to shift responsibility, consented to enter into the arrangement, providing the Dominion Government would guarantee the repayment of the loan. When this doubtful element was imported into the enterprise, the syndicate asked for time to ascertain what attitude the Dominion Government would take, and the Cabinet deferred the whole matter for two months.

Lord Derby to-day gave notice that the Government was convinced that emigration was the true remedy for the poverty at present prevalent in Ireland, and were willing to advance £1,000,000 for the purpose of moving 10,000 Irish families, to comprise at least 50,000 persons, and settle them in the American Northwest upon land to become their own in fee, as provided for in the railway syndicate's proposal, upon condition that the loan, until repaid, should remain a lien upon the emigrants' holding, and the Dominion Government guaranteed the repayment.

Lord Derby further announced that so far the Canadian Government had declined to assume the responsibility essential to the loan, but that the British Government still remained willing to make it upon the terms stated, or to spend £1,000,000 in the work of removing 50,000 Irish poor to Canada and settling them there under the same plan, if the Dominion Government would guarantee the repayment of the money.

The negotiations in behalf of the poorer, but not pauper farmer, will be continued, and Lord Derby announced that the Government has by no means abandoned the scheme, and would adopt such means as seemed desirable to secure advantages to the emigrants without in any way embarrassing either the people or local governments on the other side of the water.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchu-palpa," \$1.

Nebraska has one woman minister and one woman lawyer, six women county superintendents and ten women physicians. Many women are engaged in editorial work.

INCURABLE CONSUMPTION.—In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy. JOHN McNEELY, Methodist Minister, Newport, N. S.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1893

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

THURSDAY, 9th—Vigil of St. Lawrence, St. Romanus, Martyr. Bp. Verot, St. Augustine, died, 1876. FRIDAY, 10th—St. Lawrence, Martyr. Cons. Bp. McMahon, Hartford, 1879.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE, the Scotch Parnell, has been adopted as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University.

The English press admit that Ireland has no rival in either hemisphere in the matter of lace making.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE called on the Queen the other day and were received. It is the first time in many years that the wife of the Premier was allowed to enter into the presence of Her Majesty.

The English Government is having some difficulty in getting rid of its pet instruments of justice. Kavanagh, Joe. Hanlon, and Joe. Smith, three of the Phoenix Park informers, were shipped to Melbourne, but the Australians would have none of them.

There are some people who do not know their own minds too minutes, and there are some journals similarly afflicted.

The Associated Press has furnished a despatch to the various newspapers containing an alleged interview with a citizen of Rochester, N. Y., who pretended to belong to the Order of Invincibles.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS has furnished a despatch to the various newspapers containing an alleged interview with a citizen of Rochester, N. Y., who pretended to belong to the Order of Invincibles.

the means of prompting some issue or hair-brained character to carry them out. Whilst we are not in love with the gentleman who is to be our next Governor General, and to whose appointment we are strongly opposed, as much for the manner in which it was made as for his character as a landlord, still we must emphatically protest against any such idiotic language, and can assure them that any attempt in that direction would meet with a very warm reception from the Irishmen of Canada.

GAOLER AND SHERIFF.

The Ottawa Citizen announces that Mr. William Kehoe, the newly appointed Gaoler of the County of Carleton, has entered upon the duties of his office.

A RICKETY GOVERNMENT.

The present season of the English Parliament has been a most disastrous one for Mr. Gladstone. The power of the "grand old humbug" has crumbled into nothing.

EGYPTIAN RAGS AND CHOLERA.

The ravages of the cholera in Egypt have fully aroused the governments of Europe to a sense of their danger should the dread disease cross the seas and enter any of their respective ports.

REV. FATHER NELLIGAN'S MISSION.

The Chicago Citizen puts the following pertinent questions to the Rev. Father Nelligan, who seems to be acting in direct opposition to the express wishes of the Irish hierarchy, as emigration agent for Lord Lansdowne in Canada and the United States.

the coercion county judge of Westmeath, who sentenced Mr. Harrington to six months' imprisonment for alleged intimidation of farmers who afterwards elected him a member of parliament? Has the Rev. Mr. Nelligan a lively sense of favors to come or favors past, and further, isn't the Rev. Mr. Nelligan a crony of that rotten and debased old Whig, Lord Kenmare?

THE FREEDOM OF LABOR.

Some of the few newspapers who uphold the action of the telegraph companies are beginning to discuss the right of employes to strike, and without much hesitation or difficulty they come to the conclusion that this right should be denied them.

THE DAYS OF A LIFE.

Mrs. McDougall, one of Canada's most charming and sympathetic writers, has again appeared in the field of literature as the author of a most opportune work entitled "The Days of a Life."

THE POPE'S LETTER TO JULES GREVY.

Pope Leo's letter to Jules Grevy, President of the French Republic, is a dignified and forcible protest against the persecuting genius of the Government of which the latter is the political head.

at the same time in such a pleasant fashion as to fix the attention of the most volatile reader. Charming pages of descriptive scenery abound throughout the volume. The description of a notorious eviction, in which a whole country side was under the thumb of the landlord, a Mr. Scott, is especially affecting.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE IN CANADA.

The letter of a correspondent signing himself "Emmet" was a most timely communication on the Irish National League in Canada. Our correspondent struck the right note when he complained of the apathy of the well-to-do Irishmen of Montreal and Canada regarding the Irish National movement.

MIRACLES AT ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The age of miracles is not yet past and the Supernatural still courts discussion, and that in our very midst and under our very eyes.

IN THE BLANKETS OF SOCIETY.

The Quebec Chronicle can, when hatred and prejudices prompt it, add an unusual amount of nastiness to the general insipidity of its columns. We are scarcely tempted to add to the severe censure administered to this poor old dilapidated relic of journalism by a

him in entertaining the hope that the Republic would, on its side, have followed a friendly policy towards the Church by applying largely in her favor those principles of true liberty which form the basis and first object of all wise governments.

These things," says Pope Leo in his letter, "have convinced many who have attentively followed the course of public affairs in France, of the existence of an intention of gradually carrying out, under the pretence of the requirements of the times, a plan conceived by men hostile to the Church who, denouncing her as an enemy, seek to remove her beneficent influence from every civil and social institution."

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE IN CANADA.

It is well known that when the League published its "Declaration of Principles" it was favorably criticized by the entire press of the Dominion, and met with its unanimous approval.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE IN CANADA.

With the Irish National League numerically and financially a success in Montreal, organizers could be sent out, as in the United States, to establish branches throughout the Dominion and affiliate them to the parent society—giving them a charter on payment of the stipulated fee—all moneys to be forwarded quarterly to the central Treasurer at Montreal, he in turn to forward the same to the National League in Ireland.

sacred shrine of St. Anne, and made preparations to accompany the Ottawa pilgrimage, which was under the direct supervision of His Lordship Mgr. Duhamel, and several prominent members of the clergy. We will allow the favored pilgrim to tell the story of her miraculous cure in her own simple words the truth of which is vouched for by the most reliable authorities and especially by the multitude of pilgrims, and which are recorded in the columns of our contemporary the Daily Witness, a journal whose contempt for and ridicule of miracles generally will place it beyond suspicion of giving too favorable an account of the case.

"Well you see," said the cured girl, "I was borne on to the train at Alymer by four men with a litter. My leg was completely useless and would swing helplessly from side to side or twist around. When we got to the Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, those of the party worst afflicted were first brought to the altar railings to receive the blessed sacrament. I was carried in and placed fourth in the line from the end. I had scarcely knelt a moment when a strange feeling came over me. It was as if a great weight had been taken suddenly off my heart. I received the Sacrament, and remained kneeling, directing my prayers to St. Anne for nearly an hour, when all at once I rose up and walked away. I got up as instinctively as if I never had anything the matter; in fact when I rose from the railing I forgot that my leg had been bad, and was not fully cognizant till I found myself walking."

These are facts which attest in the most palpable fashion the Divine intervention of God, and we hand them over to our local free-thinkers and unbelievers for smug digestion and further investigation if they desire it.

'LAND-GRABBING' IN THE UNITED STATES.

Land-grabbing is the latest subject to which the people of the United States are having their attention specially directed. Ever since the agitation in Ireland English and Irish aristocrats and corporations have been flocking to the dominions of Uncle Sam for the purpose of establishing colossal possessions in the Southern and Western States, where land is as cheap as it is fertile.

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CETEWAYO DEAD.

The Zulu King Slain by Insurgents. THE STORY OF HIS LIFE.

His Succession to the Throne—A Thorn in the British Side.

CONQUERED, IMPRISONED AND RE STORED.

A GREAT AFRICAN CHIEF.

About fifty years ago King Chaka, a South African chieftain, brought to perfection a great military system. His rule was absolute in Zululand, and he put himself at the head of sixty tribes. He was a tyrant, and reigned by fear alone. He had a brother named Dingaan, bold and crafty, who in 1828 headed a mutiny against the King and treacherously murdered him. Dingaan proclaimed himself King, and proved more of a despot than his brother. Dingaan had a younger brother named Umponda, who fled from Zululand to Natal to escape death. When he reached Natal he entered into an alliance with the Dutch, who raised a force of 400 mounted warriors. Umponda's supporters numbered about 4,000. Dingaan was routed and fled to the Amaswazi country, both of Zululand, where he was put to death. The emigrants from the Cape Colony, having taken Umponda's part in the rebellion, proclaimed him "King of the Zulus" and received as their indemnity 36,000 head of cattle; also the colony of Natal, extending from the Tugela to the Umzimbubu rivers, was ceded to the Boers. Soon after the British Crown claimed Natal, because the emigrants were British subjects. The Dutch loudly disputed the right of England to interfere with their Republican Government, but England was firm, and sent a force "to fight and conquer." After several engagements between the English troops and Dutch farmers the English took possession of Natal in 1842. Umponda was then old and fat, becoming so fat eventually that he had to be lifted in and out of his state carriage. This obesity and the wholesome lesson which his brother had received from the Dutch indisposed Umponda to an aggressive policy, and Umponda, his oldest son, bold and enterprising and gifted with much of the ability of the most renowned warriors of his family, became the hope of the young men who sighed for the former glory of their tribe. An opposition arose in the Court of Zululand, such as has often existed between sovereigns and heirs apparent in more civilized countries.

CETEWAYO'S DIPLOMACY.

The one thing which caused any bitterness between Cetewayo and the Natal Government during the thirty-two years in which he reigned was the fact that Cetewayo was an incident which illustrated the terms on which power is held in savage States. Cetewayo, the oldest son, and the bravest and most capable, naturally looked forward to be his father's successor. But for very reason he was the object of Umponda's particular jealousy, and thought he had reason to believe that another brother would be nominated to the succession. This led to quarrels and threats and some of Cetewayo's younger brothers, fearing that he might make sure of the succession by making a clean sweep of his rivals, collected a body of adherents and made off for Natal, with the intention of invoking English protection. Cetewayo at once gave chase, and in a bloody battle five of his brothers were slain, thus leaving his path to the throne comparatively clear. But Umponda had two other sons left alive, and these he placed under the protection of the authorities at Natal. The upshot of the civil war was that, in a council of Zulu notables, it was decided that, though Umponda the fat was a very good "head" for the Zulu State, it also needed "hands" and "feet," and that, while Umponda remained King, Cetewayo must be appointed Prime Minister. This was done with the formal assent of the Governor of Natal in 1853, and Cetewayo was also proclaimed his father's heir apparent. But he never could be made quite easy about the presence of his two brothers in Natal. He knew the favor which Umponda enjoyed there, and, though the Natal Government assured him that they only gave the refuge that protection which Englishmen never denied to those who claimed it, he continued for some time to repeat requests for their surrender. These requests, however, were always amicably refused, and Cetewayo remained till the day of his father's death on the most friendly terms with his dreaded neighbors. For Mr. Shepstone in particular he always professed the utmost veneration, and on Umponda's peaceful death he sent messengers to Pietermaritzburg and pressed for a recognition of his accession in the most humble language. "The sons of the King," the message ran, "and the head men of the tribe are mourning and cast down, and the nation has suddenly found itself wandering it knows not whither, because its guide is no more. The words of the King, by which the nation has been guided, have ceased, and none but children are left. The people, therefore, desire that Bonteman (Mr. Shepstone), who has been the father of the King's children, should come and arrange the family of the King, and breathe the spirit by which the nation should be governed." This friendly invitation was accepted, and Cetewayo was formally installed King of the Zulus by Mr. Shepstone in August, 1853, having previously accepted the conditions on which the English Government was willing to grant its moral protection.

WAR DECLARED.

Cetewayo then proceeded to govern his country according to his own lights, and in a manner which gave great satisfaction to his people. Sir Bartle Frere, the Governor of the Cape Colony, looked with alarm upon the efforts of Cetewayo to strengthen his position. He accused him in 1878 of endeavoring to build up a great military power, and charged him with restoring the system of Chaka by regulations threatening to his neighbors. It is now a matter of history that Sir Bartle Frere determined to destroy Cetewayo's power. A pretext for war was not difficult to find. A party of young Zulus crossed into Natal and took back a female relative who had eloped with another Zulu. Sir Bartle Frere demanded that these Zulus, who, by the way, had murdered the abductor of the woman, should be tried for their offence in Natal and not in their own country. Cetewayo demanded time for reflection. Sir Bartle Frere presented an ultimatum, which was disregarded. An invading force of the English marched into Zululand as joyous and careless as if they were going to a picnic.

THE PLOT TO KILL CAREY.

SKETCH OF CAREY'S CAREER.

Watching the Wife to Catch the Husband—The Authorities puzzled by the Adroitness of the Invincible—Evidence of a well-matured Plan of revenge—The Invincibles Jubilant.

(Special by Cable.)

LONDON, August 2.—After the first excitement of the news of the shooting of the informer Carey had died away last evening people lapsed into incredulity, even in the face of the official corroboration in the House of Commons. The supposition was not unreasonable that in view of the circumstantial accounts received from Montreal of the presence of Carey in that city and of the dangers that surrounded him, the Cape Town dispatch was a detective expedient to divert the pursuit from the right direction and put the avengers on the wrong trail. This view of the matter was not certainly accepted as a relief. The possibility of his safety was regarded with demonstrative displeasure. Hour after hour passed without further particulars, and people watched and waited through the long hours of night for the publication of the morning papers to receive relief or be prostrated by disappointment according as the latest intelligence would warrant either feeling. When the papers appeared just as day was breaking there was an unfeigned expression of satisfaction that the news was found to be true, and all this day the Irish localities in the East End—and in the Central districts of Soho and Holborn, and on to Chelsea and across the Thames to Battersea—in every place where the Celtic race congregated, the appearances presented were those of a festival occasion. Tradesmen left their workshops to discuss the event, and in some places the women were just as outspoken as the men in thanking Heaven for the riddance and the tribulation.

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

There are many theories about the discovery of Carey's movements and his designated place of exile. The adroitness of the Invincibles in this regard is a far greater puzzle and panic to the authorities than the actual killing of their foe. They can have no assured faith in the secrecy of official arrangements, and no security against the vengeance in London or Dublin that found its way to a successful excretion in African waters. The opinion most accepted is that Carey was tracked by the vigilant watch kept on the movements of his wife, though there are many who believe that members of the police force or some warden of Kilmallock Prison "sold the pass" on one who had, even with these instruments of power made himself unpopular.

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

The most generally believed explanation is that Mrs. Carey, who had assumed the name of Power, took passage for herself and seven children for Cape Town from London on board the "Kilnash Castle" of the Donald Currie's Cape Colony and Natal Boya. She sailed, to sail from London on the 3rd of July—Carey to join his family on board at Dartmouth on the 6th. The programme was worked out. But there were other plotters at work. The inner circle of the Invincibles at Dublin had arranged Mrs. Carey's actions. At every port of departure of steamers in the United Kingdom as well as at Havre, Antwerp and Continental ports generally, there were accredited agents to be advised of any chosen from London, and it is said that his long residence in that city, and an alleged prominent connection with the attempted Mansion House explosion, some two or three years ago, gave him special qualifications for the work. As any rate, he was advised of Mrs. Carey's movements; he took passage for Cape Town by the same steamer, and was, it is said, accompanied by his wife; he went on board when Mrs. Carey and her children passed the gang-plank in the East India dock basin, and kept watch on arrival at the port of call, Dartmouth, for the arrival of the object of his vigilance. Nor was he disappointed. On the 6th of July James Carey stepped on board, accompanied by porters carrying luggage and two London detectives, and his own doom was sealed from that hour. The story of the voyage already sent you is in the main correct. It was after landing at Cape Town and transferred to the steamship "Melrose" for Port Elizabeth that the desperate act was committed. Mrs. Carey did not affect any knowledge of her husband until they had gone on board the "Melrose."

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

O'Donnell was placed in irons by the ship's officers immediately after the shooting. He seemed to glory in the deed, and his jubilant words reported to-day were: "That is James Carey, the Irish traitor; I have sent his soul to hell, where it will never meet its victims!" The magisterial enquiry is going on, or has gone on to-day, at Port Elizabeth. There is some doubt about the place of final trial, but my opinion is that as the offence was on the high sea, the prisoner will be brought to England and tried by an Admiralty Commission—that is to say, by the ordinary Judge, with perhaps the First Lord of the Admiralty sitting on the bench as a piece of courteous fiction.

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

Ireland is stirred up by the event from centre to circumference. One thing is made certain, Dublin Castle cannot afford to despise an organization capable of such keen arrangement and such nurtured work. THE MURDER OF CAREY. The amount of attention the English papers are bestowing on Carey's murder and the political importance they are attaching to it are doubtless exactly what the Invincibles and most other Irish malcontents like. There appears to be no good reason for thinking that O'Donnell, the murderer, followed Carey for the purpose of murdering him, or that he was an emissary of a secret society detailed for this duty. Had he been anything of this kind, he would have followed Carey ashore at Cape Town and waited until he had moved into the interior, where his assassination could have escaped after the job. There would have been no difficulty whatever in keeping on the track of a man with a wife and seven children. The killing on ship-board was apparently the result of a sudden impulse, created by the discovery of Carey's real character. To make it, as the London press is doing, a sign of the power, and discipline, and efficiency of the Irish secret societies is to play into their hands in a way which they enjoy hugely, and which really increases their capacity for mischief. Their policy, like that of O'Donovan Rossa here, is to claim credit for everything disagreeable to England that happens in any part of the world; and the admission of this claim by Englishmen, in any conspicuous case, impresses the imagination of the peasantry, and helps to furnish the conspirators both with recruits and money. The British Government is now bound, in the interest of all other informers, present and to come, to hang O'Donnell, and if this be done quietly and expeditiously, it will probably be the best termination the Phoenix Park tragedy can have. With the death of O'Donnell the

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

last actor in it would disappear from the scene, and there would be an impressiveness and completeness about the whole episode which could hardly fail to do good. If he is not hanged, it will greatly discourage all those who may hereafter be disposed to peach, and they form a very important element in the administration of justice in Ireland as regards a certain class of offences. In fact, it is difficult to see how any respect for the existing rights of landed property could have been maintained until now without the informer. He has been so useful and efficient, and so attentive to his duties, that he may fairly be considered one of the most valuable officers of the law.—N. Y. Post.

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

James Carey was the son of Francis Carey, a bricklayer of Oelbridge, county Kildare. James Carey was born in Dublin, thirty eight years ago. He learned his father's trade, and was so successful in it that he set up in business for himself as a builder. He had large contracts of convicts and public buildings and amassed a considerable property. At the time of his arrest he was Town Councillor. Carey had two brothers and three sisters. One of the brothers, Francis, is a master builder in Dublin. Another brother, Peter, who was arrested for complicity in the assassination, was a former bricklayer. Carey leaves a widow and seven children. Mrs. Carey has been a heartbroken woman since her husband's confession. She said to a police official at the time of the trial: "I would rather see my husband on the scaffold than on the witness table." The former friends of the family gave her the cold shoulder after her husband had turned informer, and her house was stoned by a mob notwithstanding it was protected by the police. Carey was almost the last man among the Invincibles who would have been suspected of turning against his confederates. Holding an official position, he was regarded by the secret societies as an eminently safe member, and all the plans and secrets of the league were confided to him. His confession created a profound sensation. He not only told the story of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, in which he took part, but also told of other assassination plots which were not successful. He gave the names of men who, he said, were in conspiracy to kill Mr. Forster and Earl Cowper. His narrative of the murder of Cavendish and Burke was minute in its details. An account of the trial says: "A plan could have been heard to drop when Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He said that Curley, Joseph Hanlon, and Fagan were the first, Brady and Kelly next, and McCaffrey and Delaney followed. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were allowed to pass by the first three, and the last four then closed right about. When Carey again looked the two rear men had closed in on their victims. 'I saw Joe Brady raising his left hand and striking a man dressed in a grey suit.' Carey repeated the conversation he had after the murder with Brady, who stabbed Burke. Carey admitted having given the signal to the murderers with a white handkerchief. It was he who suggested that the murder be committed with daggers." After the execution of the men against whom he testified, Carey remained under the protection of the police. There were several reports that he had been sent abroad, and various mysterious persons who appeared in Canada and elsewhere suspected of being the informer.

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

Peter Carey, the brother of James, who was also an informer, bore a minor part in the conspiracy, and was not conspicuous in the trials.

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THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN. Rome, July 10.—The entente cordiale between the Czar and the Pope is complete. The treaty has been signed by both parties. It is all owing to the skillful work of the Pontifical delegate at the coronation, Mgr. Vanutelli. In the second year of his reign, Leo XIII. manifested a desire for cordial relations with Russia. In 1879 the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Jacobini, now Cardinal, made overtures to the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. Stephen. The privy councillor, M. Qubril, treated with Jacobini, with Mr. Mosconi as diplomatic adviser. The disputes over the nomination of Bishops and their coadjutors and regarding the institution of Catholic schools of theology were quickly settled. In Poland five out of seven dioceses have no Bishop. Four Bishops were in exile. In 1881 Mr. Mosconi and Mr. Bonetti were sent to Rome. These gentlemen did little toward securing concord. When Mr. Giora came to Rome he visited the Pope, and a understanding was effected. By his journey to Moscow and his visit to the Czar at his coronation, Monsignor Vanutelli removed every little difficulty. It has been agreed that as far as the dioceses are concerned, the Pope will recognize in a bull the existence of the diocese of Kijee and will give the administration of the suppressed dioceses of Minsk to the Metropolitan Archbishop of Mohilev, that of Kamennoi to the Bishop of Lucki, that of Podlaskie to the Bishop of Lucki, and that of Polesie to the Bishop of Lublin. The seminaries will be under the control of the Government, but the Pope will nominate the professors. The canonical and theological teaching, as well as the internal discipline, will be under the supervision of the Bishops. The ecclesiastical academy of the Capital will be placed under the rule of the Orthodox Archbishop of Mohilev, who is a sort of Russian primate over all the Orthodox churches in the empire.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

The Russian Government will not again resort to exclusive measures against the clergy. While according full sway to Rome in matters of conscience, the Russian Government will not allow any interference of the clergy in the sphere of the secular power. Mgr. Vanutelli, while passing through Poland, paid a visit to the shrine of the Blessed Virgin of Czestochowa, near Warsaw. Many thousands of Catholic Poles were there, and some bishops. He imparted the pontifical benediction to the faithful in the sanctuary. Mgr. Felenski has refused the hospitality granted to him by the city of Cracow, and will retire quietly in Galicia, in the town of Dawlak.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

EARLY GREENS FOR NEXT SPRING. The city markets in the early part of spring, and often in a mild spell in winter, abound in "greens," and there is no reason why these should not be equally abundant in every farm. Where the most served is to a great extent raised, green vegetables are not only acceptable, but necessary to health. Cabbage is for many so indigestible that it cannot be eaten, and where this difficulty does not exist, a variety is always welcome. Spinach, the most delicate and palatable of all the vegetables used as greens, can be raised on any good farm land, and with very little trouble. The soil being well prepared by the use of the plow and harrow, mark it off in fifteen-inch drills, and sow the seed rather thickly, covering it with about half an inch of soil. Use a roller or pat the soil down firmly with the ho or back of the spade. Some carefully go over the rows and tread down the soil over them. The fall rains soon bring up the plants; they will grow rapidly and be large enough to gather in September or October. For use at this time the plants, where they are thickest, are to be cut out at intervals using a stout knife, leaving the remainder room to grow. Where the winter are severe, scatter straw, leaves or other litter between the rows, and slightly cover the plants. As soon as the ground thaws cuttings may be made, and if this is done so as to thin the plants a second time, the rest will grow all the larger, and be ready to use later. "Sprouts" as it is called in the market, is a variety of kale; a cabbage that does not head. This is cultivated in the same manner as spinach. If a farmer finds that he has more spinach than can be consumed at home, a few barrels of it will meet with a ready sale at the nearest market.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headaches, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose. 21-ts

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

THE NEWPORT ACCIDENT. NEWPORT, Vt., Aug. 3.—Of the fifteen or more passengers injured by the accident on the South Eastern Road, two or three cases may result fatally. Mrs. Bowen, of Mansfield, Que., is probably fatally injured; E. H. Smith, the Customs officer at Richford, Vt., had two ribs broken; Frederick Pierce of Shastad, Que., had an ankle and toe badly crushed; Conductor Lamont had wounds on the head and shoulders; Lizzie Honr, of Montreal, was injured in the back and knee; Mrs. Thompson, of Stanstead, had a leg fractured; Engineer Mackinnon had an ear torn off and received scalp wounds; Tom Murray, Fremar, had a leg broken in two places and an arm broken; Adrien Laverdure, of Montreal, had both legs injured. This accident occurred at a slight curve, the rails probably spreading by the weight of the engine.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

OUR NEW STORY "IN THE CARQUINEZ WOODS" is pronounced by competent critics to be a first class novel.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

IRISH INFORMERS. LONDON, August 3.—The steamer "Pathan" has arrived at Melbourne from Adelaide. Kavanagh, Joe Hanlon and Joseph Smith, informers in the Phoenix Park murder case, were on board, were identified and prohibited from landing. Several other passengers, suspected of having been witnesses, were not identified. DUBLIN, August 3.—It is stated that the informers, Kavanagh, Hanlon and Smith, were prevented from landing at Melbourne because a plot to murder them was discovered. It is certain that a telegram about them was recently sent to an Irish resident in Melbourne.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

O'DONNELL COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. CAPS TOWN, August 3.—O'Donnell, who killed Carey, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder. In the ordinary course of events he will be tried at Port Elizabeth in October. At the final examination a box was produced belonging to the prisoner labelled "Caps Town," containing a wound of Carey and a paper of American citizenship, dated "Toronto," November, 1878. Carey's son testified that his father was smiling and talking to O'Donnell when he saw the latter draw a revolver and fire one shot. Witnesses then ran to fetch his father's revolver. His son drew a revolver, which he seized and fired at Carey. O'Donnell declared that Carey first drew a revolver, which he seized and fired at Carey. O'Donnell, aged 45, a native of Goodsville, County Donegal, Ireland, formerly a butcher.

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA. TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The Globe's special from London says in the House of Lords on Tuesday night Lord Bunsy asked whether the Government had arrived at any decision respecting the Irish emigration scheme proposed by Mr. George Stephen. Lord Derby stated that the Government assented to the principle of the scheme, but required the Canadian Government to assume the responsibility of the loan advanced by the Imperial Treasury. This the Dominion declined to undertake, but the negotiations

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and a sub-contractor of the Army and Navy of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Navies.

1883 - Summer Arrangements - 1883

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time of record.

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.

Table listing ship names, tonnage, and commanders for the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC: Cabin, \$70 and \$80; Intermediate, \$40; Steerage, \$25.

THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW AND QUEBEC SERVICE are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:

THE STEAMERS OF THE Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates.

Health for all HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rankes Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

NOTICE - The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

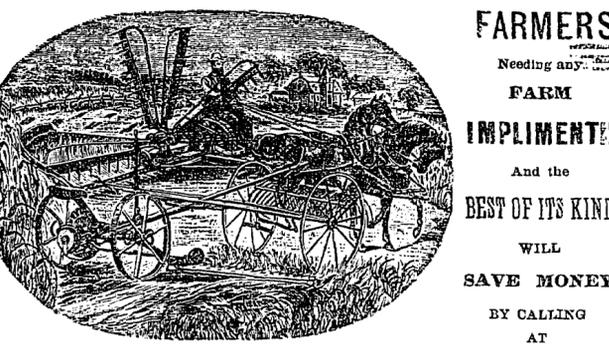
DR. KANNON, G.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y., 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months.

DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

MAKE HENS LAY. KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, MONTREAL.



FARMERS NEEDING ANY FARM IMPLEMENT! And the BEST OF ITS KIND WILL SAVE MONEY BY CALLING AT COSSITT'S, 81 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

P.E. - Headquarters for Wilkinson's Ploughs. R. J. LATIMER, Manager.

30 DAYS TRIAL

DR. JONES' VOLTAIC BELT. BEFORE - AND - AFTER. Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. LEITCH'S EPILATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury.

IMPROVED BUMPER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the hair-dressers of America with an excellent and most successful hair-dressing preparation.

HILL'S MANUAL

THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS. 310,000 COPIES.

BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture the best quality of Bells for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

THE NUTMEG OARD CO., CLINTON, CONN.

1000 nice Chromo Cards with name of 10 cents.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses accompanied by irregular and scanty menstruation.

CONSUMPTION

WELLS' MANDRAKE BITTERS. THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

WELLS' MANDRAKE BITTERS

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Headache and Biliousness.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

ENGLISH LANDHOLDERS IN THE WEST.

New York, August 1. - The Executive Council of the Irish National League of America held a meeting at Coney Island today.

SOFIA, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am sole family physician, and advise in many chronic cases.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery.

WITH GRATEFUL FEELINGS.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir - Your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck; and your 'Favorite Prescription' has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife, who had been bed-ridden for eight months from Female Weakness.

RELIGION SEVEN DAYS OF THE WEEK.

The following extract from an address of his Eminence Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, delivered recently in St. James Hall, London, on the occasion of the annual meeting in behalf of the Diocesan Education Fund, may be of interest to those who imagine that Sunday instruction and Sunday religion are sufficient to keep one well grounded in the faith.

EPH'S COCOA - GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save many heavy doctors' bills.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Old-est Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Selling in all parts of the world.

WELLS' MANDRAKE BITTERS

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect.

DEOLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by 'Wells' Health Renewer.' \$1.

A SAILOR'S YARN.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 31. - Capt. Powell, of the bark 'Klebon,' from Formosa, reports that on June 27th, on the equator, one of the crew, a Norwegian, named John Abrahamson, becoming insane, jumped overboard and was drowned.

REV. E. R. WARREN

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Aug. 1. - Felix Lynch of this city, claiming to be an invincible, says O'Donnell, who killed Carey, is a leader in the New York branch of the Order of Hibernians.

COLD BLOODED MURDER.

HALIFAX, Aug. 1. - A most horrible and cold blooded murder occurred at Tracadie yesterday.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

LSL. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Monthly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED - A Lady with a

first-class education in both languages and several years experience in teaching, would like a good school. Highest references. Address this Office.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Superior Court of the District of Montreal, in and for the County of Montreal, wife of James Lord, of the same place, merchant, and hereto duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a *cestui en justice*, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Lord, Defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Superior Court of the District of Montreal, in and for the County of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a *cestui en justice*, Plaintiff, vs. the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Exact and Analytical Chemists.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Stick Headache and relieve all the troubles that attend a bilious state of the system, such as Pain in the Side, &c. While their most reasonable success has been shown in curing

ACHE

Is the cause of so many ills that here is where you make your great boast. Our pills cure it whither others do not.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Exact and Analytical Chemists.

FLOCKING TO HEAR MGR. CAPEL

A Large Congregation Addressed by the English Preacher...

New York, Aug. 6.—Yesterday was a great day in the Society of Jesus...

A large proportion of the congregation were not Catholics. Catholic clergymen dropped in from their own churches...

The musical portion was extremely fine, the singing by the choir of men and boy choristers being of a character rarely heard in this city...

After the chanting of the Gospel Father Frisbee announced in a few words the reason of the Feast, and then introduced the preacher...

St. Francis Xavier's is a hard church to fill. It is broad and spacious and long. To those some distance away and to right and left of him the preacher's voice at first came indistinctly and broken by a curious intonation...

The preacher showed the distinction between true and false liberty, the liberty to obey, to proclaim and recognize and defend lawful authority, and draw an analogy from the respect for authority and religion in this free Government and people...

And so God upheld His Church, and in her darkest days raised up men to strengthen and support the weak. He sent "laborers into His harvest."

So besides the usual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, Ignatius took the further one of complete submission to the Pope. The preacher dwelt on the fidelity with which Ignatius modeled his life on that of his divine master.

Monsignor Capel held his audience deeply interested for nearly an hour, and closed by an appeal in behalf of the Church to help to relieve the debt on it.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

SINAI, Aug. 4.—The Indian Government will send seven doctors and fifty assistants to Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 4.—The International Sanitary Council will impose twenty-five days quarantine on vessels which have had cholera aboard.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The deaths from cholera in Egypt on Friday were 870, including 170 at Cairo, 207 at Rosetta, 187 in the Province of Garbleh, 105 in the Province of Dakaleh, and 14 in Benisuef.

On Saturday there were three deaths from cholera at Alexandria, and two at Ramleh, one a British soldier.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The U.S. Consul at Smyrna writes that facts have come to light which show that the disease which has decimated the population at Damietta is not Asiatic cholera, but a distemper caused by the filthy condition of the town, and the filthy habits of the natives.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. LONDON, August 6.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone stated that the prevalence of cholera had greatly delayed the re-organization of Egypt, and the early withdrawal of the British troops was not likely, as a stable government must be established in Egypt before they are recalled.

POVERTY IN THE ROYAL FAMILY. LONDON, Aug. 7.—Her Majesty is very angry with the Duke of Teck on account of an anecdote which he has brought upon the royal family by having his household effects sold out by the Sheriff.

A TERRIBLE LEAP.—Early on Sunday morning, Robert Murray, millworker, residing in Scouringburn, Dundee, came home, it is said, the worse for liquor, and after threatening to cut his throat, raised the sash of the window, and before he could be restrained, leaping out and fell to the street below from a height of three storeys.

CATTLE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—A terrific thunderstorm raged in the neighborhood of Stonehaven on Tuesday, and rain fell in torrents. About midday a number of cattle belonging to Mr. Ughart, Lampool, collected together at the side of the field, when four of them were struck by lightning, two being killed.

DUNDEE WATER SUPPLY.—A special meeting of the Water Commission was held on Tuesday to consider as to the construction of a relieving tank to prevent bursts in the pipes. The erection of the tank had been recommended by eminent engineers, among them Mr. Hawkeye.

INGENUOUS FRAUDS.—A rather peculiar and ingenious fraud has just been reported to the Edinburgh police. It appears that a man has been for some time delivering "dummy" parcels addressed to houses in the city that are closed, but in the windows of which tickets are placed directing that "letters and parcels" are to be delivered at some other address.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About six o'clock on Sunday evening an alarming accident happened to a party of five young gentlemen, officers of the 3rd and 4th Battalions Scots Rifles (late 2nd Royal Lanark Militia), at present training at Lanark.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER.—A sad accident occurred at Adrossan Battery on Monday night, whereby a young man named Alexander Barbour, aged 18 years, lost his life. The squad of men belonging to the 5th Battery, Ayr and Galloway Artillery Volunteers were engaged in parading drill at a 64-pounder gun preparatory for the competitions at Irvine this week.

REVENUE RECEIPTS. TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The Inland Revenue receipts for the month of July, 1883, were \$58,776; total for July, 1882, \$87,163.05; decrease for July 1883, \$28,387.05.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS. The excitement over the failures in the Boston leather trade has blown over, the troubles not having any influence whatever on business interests in Montreal.

THE BARLOW FAILURE. A SENSATIONAL STORY DENIED. The suspension of the Hon. Bradley Barlow is an event which has created as much sensation in Montreal as in St. Albans, from which town came the first news of the trouble.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

True Witness Office, Tuesday, August 7, 1883.

Our half per cent was paid for the right to call 100 shares Montreal at 201 within 60 days.

In New York Canada Pacific opened at 5 1/2 and fell to 5 1/4. St. Paul & Manitoba opened at 10 1/2 and rose to 11. Western Union opened at 7 1/2, rose to 7 3/4, and fell again to 7 1/2.

The local stock market was again weaker to-day on account of the Barlow failure. Transactions were fairly numerous, and there were good buyers at the close.

Stock sales to-day—176 Montreal at 197; 25 do 196 1/2; 25 do 196; 25 do 195 1/2; 24 Merchants 121; 164 do 120 1/2; 25 Toronto 184; 15 Federal 158; 40 Commerce 132 1/2; 15 do 132 1/2; 23 do 132 1/2; 75 do 132; 125 Telegraph 123; 175 North-West, 55; 100 Pacific 55 1/2; 150 do 55; 5 Gas 17 1/2; 35 Richelieu 78 1/2; 25 do 78 1/2.

New York, Aug. 7.—To-day there was renewed depression in stock circles, and at noon the "bear" railed the market vigorously. Wabash shares bore the brunt of the attack and fell off to 1 1/4, and at 3 1/2 stop orders were reached on declines.

THE BARLOW FAILURE. A SENSATIONAL STORY DENIED. The suspension of the Hon. Bradley Barlow is an event which has created as much sensation in Montreal as in St. Albans, from which town came the first news of the trouble.

THE CANADA GAZETTE. OTTAWA, August 3.—The revenue on account of the consolidated fund for the month of July was:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Customs (\$1,824,230), Excise (\$395,439), Post Office (\$140,653), Public works, including railways (\$275,024), Miscellaneous (\$52,536), Total (\$2,487,883).

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COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS. The excitement over the failures in the Boston leather trade has blown over, the troubles not having any influence whatever on business interests in Montreal.

LEATHER.—Market dull and lifeless, with little demand even for choice sole leather. A few lots of choice waxed upper have changed hands at within prices quoted below.

AGENTS WANTED!

TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

- Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary. Life of Christ. Faith of Our Fathers. Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated). Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland. Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Eloquence. The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works. Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland. Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures. Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as We Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The horse market continues quiet under light offerings. A considerable number of American buyers, however, arrived in town this morning, most of whom are in search of heavy draught and working horses.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Acer & Kennedy's yards, Point St. Charles, the spot offerings of shipping cattle were again very light, and meeting with a good active demand at firm prices.

MARRIED.

BOWMAN—TURNER.—At the home of the bride, Chicago, by the Rev. Mr. Dowley, of the North Star Church, July 18, Walter R. Bowman and Fannie E. Turner, of Chicago.

DIED.

MCGREGOR.—On the 1st of August, at the Hotel Dieu, James McGregor, aged 21 years, eldest son of the late Francis McGregor.

O'NEILL.—In this city, August 1st, Mr. Thomas O'Neill, of the Parish of Killarney, County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 88 years, 3 months and 21 days, father of Mr. John O'Neill, collector of canal tolls, St. Regis, Quebec.

MURPHY.—On the 2nd inst., at his father's residence, P. J. Murphy, eldest and beloved son of Mr. Thomas Murphy, aged 27 years, 1 month and 4 days.

LAWLOR.—In this city, on August 3rd, Miss Johanna Lawlor, late housekeeper of St. Ann's Church Presbytery.

MOODY.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., James Moody, aged 73 years.

KEARNEY.—At St. Canute, on the 3rd inst., aged 6 months and 6 days, Matthew Kearney, infant son of Matthew Kearney, of the Post Office Department.

BUTLER.—In this city, on the 5th inst., aged 5 months and 10 days, daughter of Thomas Butler.

BRENNAN.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Nicholas Joseph Brennan, aged 24 years, youngest son of the late Patrick Brennan.

KEELY.—In this city, on Sunday, the 6th inst., Patrick Keely, aged 19 years and 4 months, youngest and beloved son of Bartholomew Keely, Harriston, Ont., and Lawrence, Mass. U.S., papers please copy.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. MESSRS. FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & CO. 245 Notre Dame Street.

Having bought at a special low rate the entire BANKRUPT STOCK of the late firm, A. C. Senecal & Co., will sell immediately at cost price, a complete assortment of Church Vestments, Sacred Vases, Statues, Altar Wine, Caskets, etc., etc. 2607

BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

112 and 114 King Street West, TORONTO. THIS is the leading Commercial College in Canada. ITS LOCATION is in the Business and Educational Centre of this Province. ITS STAFF of Teachers and Lecturers are thoroughly capable business men. THE COURSE of Studies has been specially arranged to give a sound business training. EVERY SUBJECT in the course is taught by men who make these subjects specialties. Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping, Correspondence, Penmanship, & Phonography, are each thoroughly taught. Will re-visit, on 3rd, next, For catalogue and other information, address THE SECRETARY. 528

WANTED AT ST. SOPHIE.

County Terrebonne, two Female School Teachers capable of teaching French and English. Address, JOHN JOS. O'REILLY, Sec.-Treas.

AGENTS WANTED!

TO SELL THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

- Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary. Life of Christ. Faith of Our Fathers. Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated). Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland. Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Eloquence. The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works. Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland. Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures. Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as We Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

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