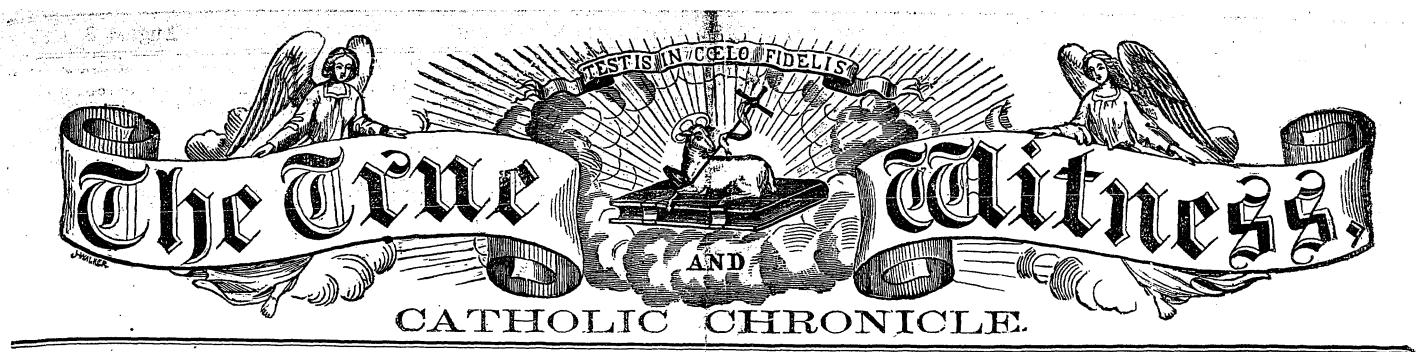
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VOL. XXXIII.-NO. 52

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 8, 1883.

OFFICIAL SCARE IN LONDON. ing bundle containing between four and five

Sill excited over Carey's death—A Cabinet Oouncil—The Invincibles jubilant—The Montreal Story about Carey's arrival in Causda said to be true—It is be-lieved that Peter, and not James, was the Party Suspected.

LONDON, August 3.-The excitement over the Oarey matter has not yet subsided. The Irish element in the city and suburbs are jubliant on what they call the " execution" of the scoundrel who had brought desolation to Ireland, and was instrumental by his orimes 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 Irlshmen, with the accompanying and not unnatural commentary than an organization that could count to 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 Oarey 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 na-Honal WIODG.

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 magleterial 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 exculpation or explanation.

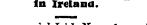
There was a Cabinet Council this forenoon before the assembling of Parliament. It could hardly be supposed that Oarey's death would be regarded as sufficient to bring together a special meeting of Ministers. There are many pressing topics just now for Cabinet delibera-tion, but there is no doubt-for 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 obnoxicus 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 Whitshall explosion, if even then so much, and special watch is kept in of London where disaffection m 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 Ohief Secratary's Lodges in the Phoenix Park, have been doubled, and the Judges of Assize now on circuit in the provinces are honored with similar protectorates. There are many who still believe that Carey is alive and within easy call of the au iborities 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 deepatches 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-conceived 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 ver-geance. 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 Osrey 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 Phonix Park tragedy itself has spread such consternation in governmental and pro-governmental ranks. The me-with a little calculation to be sure-Was the result of impulse, but the other exbibits a deliberateness of design and a disolpline ans skill in execution that have certainly "fluttered the Volsces " 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.

ounces of dynamite. The Judge asked whether the dynamite had been deprived of its dangerous qualities. The constable replied that it had not; whereupon His Lord-ship directed him to take it away at once. When the examination of the witness was about to be resumed some one directed at. tention to a number of particles recembling fragments of bricks lying on the table almost beneath the witness' icet. The constable in rolling up the dynamite had spilled some of it, and several persons, on seeing this, made a hasty move, and something akin to a panic seemed likely to ensue. His Lordship directso many homes, cast a blot on the fair fame of ed that no one who did not understand how to handle dynamite should attempt to remove the grains off the table and ordered the constable to be sent for, but to leave his parcel outside. The foreman of the jury suggested

that the Court should adjourn for five minutes, and to this proposal the Judge readily assented. Sub-Inspector Boyce then swept off the particles with his handkerchief on to a sheet of paper and had them conveyed out of Court, and the trial was resumed.

LAND WISDOM ANOTHER VICTORY FOR PARNELL

Gladsione's Nominees Regretting the Abandonment of the Test Cases-Consternation Caused by Ca-rey's Death-Rejoicing in Ireland.



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

THE LOBDS 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 assevere condemnation of the brutal blun-dering of old Buckshot Forster.

TYBANNICAL BUNCLING OF GOVERNMENT. TTEANNICAL BUNCLING OF GOVENMENT. 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 select certain cases, termed test cases, and bring them into court in order to ascertain practically in what manner the sta-tute 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. A TRIBUTE TO PARNELL'S SAGACITY. The Commissioners therefore resolved to sit and hear them in person, but before the oppor-tunity arose the Land League was declared il-legal, and the intention of bringing forward test cases was abandoned. The cases first presented for trial had therefore no special character, and the Commissioners considered no useful purpose would be served by hearing them personally. What a tribute to Mr. Parnel's foresight from his political enemies! The Commissioners practically lay the blame of the failure of the Land Act on Forster and Gladstone.

A CHECK TO GOVERNMENT TERBOBI M. constentation in Parliament. The informer's death is regarded as a severe blow to the policy of repression. Government by terrorism re-ceives a check, owing to the proven inability of the authorities to protect their infamous THE BRGLISH PRESS ON CARBY. 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.

THE CAREY MURDER.

The Feeling in London-Augry Correspondence at Dublin-Interview with Whonnell's brother - The St. Louis Story Ulsposed of.

LONDON, Aug 5 .- The murder of Jarey, continues the sole object of conversation ic. Dublin. Carey himself chose to go to Natura and would not go to Australie, because he knew that many Fenians had taken refuse there. The Lord-Lieutenant is much annoyed by the murder of Carey and the prevention of Kavansgh and other informers from landing at Melbourne. There has been angry correspondence between the Lord-Licutenant and prominent officials on the subject. The Observer says it is rumored that Kavanagh has been murdered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Republican pub-lishes an interview with an Irishman named Cornelius O'Donnell, who claims to be a brother of O'Donnell, who shot the Dublin informer, Carey, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. To the interviewer Mr. O'Donnell said: "My brother left Ohloage, where I live, about eight months age, and said that he was going to Ireland to help the suffering people there. I implored him not to do so, knowing what the result might be. He did not heed my advice, however, and left on the steamer Alaska' in November last, arriving in Dutlin about two weeks after. I received a cablegram about two months ago from him arnouncing that he was going to leave for South Africa, with his wife, to settle there. That is the last I heard from him, until I read the despatch announcing the shooting. My brother was always a wild, unmanageable sort of a fellow, and has been around the world several times. He married a Ohicago lady named Burns, by whom he had two children, who are now in Chicago. I am going South, and may possibly go to Port Elizabeth, but I do not think I shall."

CHICAGE, Aug. 4.-Irishmen here recognize in O'Donnell a man who was engaged in an attempt to blow up the Mans!on House, London. He visited New York two years ago, and was intimate with O'Donovan Rossa, but never journeyed West. The statement that his family reside here is not oredited here. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4 .-- A story was telegraphed from here that the assassin of the informer Carey, in South Africa, is a Captain Phelan; of this place, who lately went to Ireland; but Mrs. Phelan received a letter from her hugband dated Tipperary, Ireland, two weeks after O'Donnell salled for South Africa, so this disposes of one story.

DOOM OF INFORMERS.

The fate of Balley, who was muraered in Skipper's alley, Dublin, in the latter end of 1881, should have taught Carey how little dependence he could place upon police protec-tion when his services were no longer required. This Bailey gave information to the author!ties which enabled them to make one of the most extensive seizures of arms and ammunition ever achieved by them in Ireland. Twenty-five rifies, ten revolvers, 12,000 rounds of ammunition, an immense store of dynamite, fulminate of mercury, detonating cape, and gunpowder fell into their hands through Bailey's instrumentality. How did the Gov-ernment reward him? After a fortnight they

explored every inch of his oranium. Another military informer named Meara was shot dead in a public house in Bishop street, Dublic, before he had ended his sppearances as a witness in the court martial. The last informer who suffered the death penalty previous to Carey was a man named Clarke, who was traced all the way from Mayo to Western Anstralia, and shot whilst engaged in ploughleg a field .- Philadelphis Press.

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

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

WASHINGTON, August 6.-The Commission-ers 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 Bren nan and her daughter, John and Mary Cli !ford 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 Reardon, offering employment in her own house.

Letter to Mary Sullivar, mother of John from her daughter Mary McSweeney, dated Cuba Fall, March 20, strongly encouraging her to come, promising her a home and to procure employment.

It was stated that at the conference these leiters 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 Tressury 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 affidavite, of which the report speaks as follows:

"The affidavits state that they have no rela-tives 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 published in many newspapers throughout the country, yet no one came here to offer them employment or a home. They were returned to Ireland at the expense of the steamship com-pany that brought them, the an order from the collector of the port to the consignees, based on the report made to him by the Coxmolssioners of Emigration to the effect that in their opinion the said persons were unable to take care of themselves without becoming a public charge. As to the relatives of these persons said to have been willing to take charge of them, we beg to report that no address is given of Fairlek Brennan, and we have been noatle of find him. "The affidavits state that they have no rela to report that no address is given of Fatrick Brennan, and we have been nonlive to find him. We enclose to you the affidavit of Detective Officer Groden, to the effect that Mary Reardon referred to does not revide at No. 533 West Twen-ty-sixth street, New York. We find no post office or railroad station named Cuba Falls, but a despach sent to Mary McSweeny, Cubs, Ai-leghany County, New York, has been returned uncted med 7 unclaimed. "The affidavit of Mary Brennan says that she arrived at New York on the "Furnessla," June 24, from Liverpoo. Her two children were with her, both of whom were illegitimate; that she 24, from Liverpoo. Her two children were with her, both of whom were illegitimate; that she has been an inmate of the workhouse at Cahir. civeen, County Kerry, Ireland, for the last twenty years; that her passage and that of her children was paid by the clerk of her nnion, who also gave her a money order for £3 l0s; that she has no relatives in America. "The affidavit of Mary Clifford says that she arrived at New York, June 24th, from Liver-bool, with her two illegitimate confiden; that for five years she has been an inmate of the Cahirciveen workhouse; that she did not desire to come to the United States, but was forced to emigrate by the Board of Guardians of the Poor, under threat of expulsion from the work-house if she refused; that she was given free passage and a draft for £1 l0s; that she has no hope of making a living in America, and desires to be sent back. "The affidavit of Nano Sullivan was similar in purport and effect to that of Mary Clifford. She was forced to leave the Cahirciveen Work-house and sent to America with her illegitimate child. She wanted to be sent back." child. She wanted to be sent back.'

lands of Curran s Port and Glassuchoo I have supplied seed to the amount of £80. I have been maintaining the most of the inhabitants by relief since last December. I have at present going on there a system of employment, by which every family in it having any member able to do work, is caming the miserable weekly dole of from two to four stones of Indian mesl. The recent Land Act is utterly useless for poor small farmers. List us hope that this dismally dark hour is the harbinger of an early dawn."

These expressions of this Irish priest exhibit a degree of inhumanity that we could scarcely believe Irish landlords to begulity of. It is a crime of the darkest hus to deprive the poor, suitaring, struggling, and begared Itesh tenantry of the fulls of the earth pro-duced from seed procured by money sent to the Prelates and priests of Ireland by b:-nevolent people in America i Thus it is that these tyrants turn the very charity extended to their poor victims to their own benefit; thus they steal the seed others have sown, they reap the fruits of crops they never assiated in propagating, and pocket the prcceeds of what they have purloined from putlic charity.

LEAGUERS AND "LAND GRABBERS."

Au agitation inaugurated against Land Grabbing in the United States-Au excellent move by the Irish National League of America-The League in conclave at Concy Island.

NEW YORK, August 3 .- Several represertative Irish Nationalists and Leagners went down to Coney 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 and Matthew Harrie, of Ireland, and Boy. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, Michigan, Treasurer of the National Lesgue 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 States or Territories in which they have pur-

PRICE FIn living TENTS

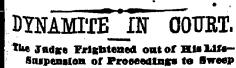
POPE LEO'S LETTER:

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

The contents of Pope Leo's letter to Press. dent Grevy 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 defur 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 Sac gave him, the Pope continuer, a right to hope that the Government of the Republic would, on its side, have followed a friendly polley toward the Ohuroh by applying largely in her favor those principles of true liberty which form the basis and first object of all wise governments. But, slas! no is greatly grieved to say that many painful events have contra dicted those hopes. He reminds the President of the Severe treatment to which the religious ord rs, 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 being present. Alexander Sullivar, of result from that law. But nothing availed, Chicago, presided, and Messrs. Patrick Egan and it was put in force throughout France. Even those concessions made to the enemiss 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. Olosely 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 tio and the other intended to make militury service obligatory upon the clergy. Dwelling at some length on the gravity of these subjects, the Pope expresses his unwillingness to be to contribute anything to the welfare of the lieve in the possibility of their ever becoming a part of French legislation. BIGHTS OF THE STATE. These, continues the latter, 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 blahops. 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 topronounce her judgment upon them, without. giving account to any earthly authority. In reminding Oatholics of the censures pronounced sgainst the manuals the bishops had not exceeded the duties of their religious. ministry, and therefore the Holy Bee was at a loss to understand how the Government could recognize political sime in what they had done and proceed against them with a rigor which had only been paralleled in times of undoubted hostility to the Ohurch.

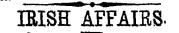


out the Brick Dust, Biohard Hodnett at the Oork Assizer, on a The Parnellites Intend to attack both seats charge of sending a parcel of dynamite to the for Dublin. After Parnell's contemplated Lord Lieutenant, it became necessary on the visit to America and Badmond's return from

BEJOICINGS IN IBELANG.

All over Ireland the news of Carey's death has been received with popular rejoicings, which add to the uneasy feeling of the legislators at Westmins er.

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



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 out of the country. Three days after his body police courts were crowded with prisoners, was found in Skipper's alley, and two bullets many of whom showed signs of rather rough usage. Ninety two of these prisoners were fined ten shillings each for kindling bonürer, and four others were sentenced to one month's imprisoment for assaulting the police.

It now seems probable that Mr. Lynch, the well known panker, 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 Kenny, was remanded to-iay 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 as sert that this compromise results from first to reveal the existence of the seditious Irish members refraining to vote in spirit in the army, was attacked a year or so the Suez debate. The Irish Na-tional 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 im-DUBLIN', Aug. 4, -- During the trial of portance will relate to the electoral registers. examination of the oterk in the Australis a large convention will be held Post Office to produce the parcel here of the organizations of America, Aus-of dynamite for identification. A head tralia and Causda. Sixty branches of the constable approached the table on which the Irish National Leegue are already formed in "itness sat, and, putting his hand into a caps- Ulater. The Irish machinery is everywhere cious wallet at his side, drew out a dirty look- | preparing for the next general election.

WITEDREW POLICE PROTECTION

from him, but proffered to pay his fare to London, a generosity which would have lessened the British exchaquer 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. Balley was turned adrift. His landlord would not let him back to his miserable tonement. 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 in his head told from what quarter his death sentence had come. No clue has ever been found to justify an arrest for the orime. Other Irish informers, too, have been

UNIFORMLY FOREDOOMED

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 shaft of the Irish People newspaper, and the first executive of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood-Luby, O'Leary, Kickham, O'Donovan Rossa and the rest. After his nefarious 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 everiasting, and in 1875 (eleven years after his treachery) 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 Oork informer, who was the subsequently in Clontari. 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. War-ner's wounds hastened his death, and added to the sgony of his last momental. Talbot, to whom the lifelong imprisonment of Sergeant McOarthy 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 Hardwicks street, Dublin, after leaving a brothel. He died in terrible pair, which was intensi-sed by the bungling of surgeons who attend. the fruits of our labors, and to doom my poor the died by the bungling of surgeons who attend. | sed by the bungling of surgeons who attend- | the fruits of our laborr, and to doom my poor | covered on the property of Issae Moore, of ed him, and who, in probing for the bullet, people to unending poverty. To the town- | Ottaws in the seventh range of Wakefield.

The report, with its accompanying affidavits, has been referred to the Department of State.

Inhuman Robbery by Irish Landlords.

Landlord rapacity in Ireland has reached a depth of meanness which classifies this gang of greedy cormorants with the worst oppressors of the poor in ancient or modern days. The latest act these Shylocks have been guilty of is to selze 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 man 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 ornel thing-noy, an unjust thingan 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 sup-

ply for the starving small farmers of Donegal. Every one should cry out sgainst such cruelty -to mortgage and gobble up, as it were, under cover of law, the crop that charity has put into the earth, 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 subsoribed 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 Obarity, I present

chased their enormous tracts of land nor ald in any way to build up American industries. Their purpose is to build up " colonial pocsessions" in the United States from which they may draw sufficient means to support the aristocratic houses of England.

A committee was appointed with instruc. tions 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 oppor tunity presented to injure it, will so slarm and arouse the indignation of the pacple of these States and Territories, as to cause the beginning of a vigorous campaign in favor of such 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 hold. ing lands in the United States.

A resolution was adopted declaring that the League would give no aid to 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 fand.

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 ex. cess 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 VATIOAN.

Roms, August 4 .- Negotiations between the Vatican and France, with regard to religious affairs, resulted in accord on the principal questions. Instructions, in accord ence, with the strangement made, have been sent to the Papal Nuncio at Paris.

A rich deposit of phosphate has been dis-

BROKEN PROMISES.

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 declarewith that frankness which the nature of his Apostolic ministry required, that those promisses had not been carried into effect. These

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 inflaence 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 that Oburch the pacific possession of her rights and for rendering it possible for the Pope to continue to maintain that esternally moderate attitude toward France which has been of such. utility to her both at home and abroad. Finally, the hope is expressed that the statesmen at 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 Boman Catholic ladies of London, Ont., and the other parts of the dioosse, began in the Convent of the Bacred Heart last week and concluded on August 6th. It was conducted by Rov. Father Gouldner, S.J., and was attended by about two hundred ladies. The retreat was concluded by the bishop celebrating Mass at # o'clook a.m. in the Sacred Reart Chapel. Ha was sesisted by Rev. Father Oronyn. After

Mass the bishop preached and administered. the coorsiment of confirmation to Miss Hattis Wilson, of New Orleans, a pupil of the Sacred Heart, in pressuce of her father and, mother and Mrs. Bimms, also of New Orleans.

August 8, 1883

AGRICULTURAL.

FOR THE FARM AND HOME. TARBING CORN.

A correspondent of the Mirror and Farmer recommends soaking corn in tar water to prevent crows from pulling it up. For a number of years I have practised tarring my corp, 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 your off the water, and for every two quarts of corn stir in a plece of green tar about the size of an acorn. The corn being warm melts the tar, and every kernel is nicely varnished; then, to separate the kernel, stir on a little corn meal. I never knew orows northe corn worm to trouble corn served in this way.

SUBSTITUTE FOB BAIN.

Hoeing and the frequent stirring of the surface of the soll are good substitutes for rain. Those parts of the garden that are most frequently cultivated show the best results. It is probable that corp, watermelons, tomatoes, Lima beans and cabbage, and possibly other plants, if well started, in good. deep soil, may go through a two-months' drought without very zerious damage. A deer, well-manured soll suffars much less than a shallow soil. Subsoiling and manure are to a certain extent substitutes for rain. Moisture comes from below. Underdraining is also a safeguard against drought. The course of the disins in the garden can easily be marked in a dry season by the ranker growth of vegetation above them. Irrigation in many parts of the country will pay. The soil, if well prepared, could use to good advantage twice the quantity of water it receives from rains during the dry months of the cummer.

PROPAGATING SHRUFS.

"Best Methods of Propagating Shrubs' was the subject of a paper read before the Magsachusetts Herticultural Society by Wi!liam O. Strong. Mr. Strong advocates, as the chespest and surest method, the propagation of shrubs from seeds. Where one is in haste, however, grafting on strong and congenial stocks must be resorted to, and it is by this means that some of the rarest evergreens are multiplied.

The stocks are started in pots, and when the sap is fairly moving side grafts are inserted in the dormant solone, and then packed away in a shaded frame in the greenboure, keeping molet with sphagnum. In a few weeks there will be a large per cent of established plants.

Deciduous shrubs are increased by cutting off the sofe wood in July or August, in boxes with three inches of soil and an inch of fine sand at the tor, placed in shaded frames with slight bottom heat. A cheap mode with many sorts is to make ripened wood cuttings in autume, bury in bundles bottom ends up, sheltering from rain and hard freezing, and plant out in early spring. Cutting may be taken from most greenhouse shrubs early in spring and they will root readily in a propagating bed. This answers well for roses for

thrive only with shade and moisture, were reported as not suitable for ordinary culture in this country. A new azalea (A, mollis), from Japar, winters well and flowers superbly. Many new seedlings have been raised, which are reported to be suited to our climate. The single Japan rose (rosa rugosa) is prcnounced a very promising shrub. - New York World

FEEDING SHEEP.

You must not collect a large flock of sheep before you get something for them to eat, know you don't mean aty harm. Forget my and that something mut be their natural. rough talk, and forget all I have said to you That food is grass-grass that is sedded and to-night." perenaial. The stomach of a sheep is He went toward the door again. small and he cais but little at a time, and he wants that little very ofter, say every two or three hours; hence he should be where he can gather his own food. The tendency of all kinds of grain and dry prcvender is to make sheep unhealthy. A little grain before sending to the shambles is uscful to help fatten, but fat itself is a disease and should be avoided so far as possible in to the ceiling. "Did you ever," she asked, all breading animals. Likewise should addressing, spparently, a wreath of stucco the other extreme-yiz, poverty-be inces there-"did you ever witness such ob. avoided. I have seen sheep degenerate from tuseness?" poverty more in one generation than they could be improved in 'two or three. 1 see much in the papers about sheep loving bitter | tently. weeds, briars, cascafras and the like, and they are good scavengers for a foul farm. My sheep love the cultivated grasses best. I remember once to have killed some sassafras with sheer. but I also killed some of my sheep. It was done by confining them too long to the same territory as well as to the same food. Sheep need to have their pasture changed at least once a month. And this new pasture is as much to force them to sleep in a new place | for him." as it is to give a variety of food. No sheep can be healthy long that sleeps on the same place and over his own excrement every



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

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 blistering 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, to!" 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 be cause 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 cfience, though it may sound impudent. You must know Miss Olara "__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 "nest Clars," her father said, looking at her from you, but what you said back there in the woods ic-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." Olara 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.

door.

a voice of ringing impatience, and with a laugh that seemed to be on the verge of ory-

up with proud indignation. For the first time his eyes fleehed on her, and the taw how loity he could be in seli-assertion.

mar; not learned nor polite enough to be the husband of an accomplished lady like you ; but I'm an honest map, and I won't be scorned by any woman. My love may not be fit

He looked severely down upon her, but

"I didn't mean to mock you or treat you

His face softened. "I suppose I do," he

" I shall not forget it," she said. "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 as if he thought she had lost her senses. "Why, Miss Clare, what do you mean? "

with any of the nice young men. I know, if a dog barks, or a cow shakes her tale at us, my escort is more frightened than I am. I shall call the captain Jason, and myself Medcawith a difference. There will be no Creusa. 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 ser, and from under every sky,

"As we sail, as we sail.""

spoken a word on the way. But when they reached there Olara looked the one significant sentence : " There will be no Creusa." They did not object to the sallor on account of his character or wealth, they said. They did not even object because they would be so mach separated from their daughter, though that would be a grief to them; but they thought the two incongruous in tasts and habits, and feared that Olars 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 Oaptain Cary because he is rough, as you call it, but in spite of his roughness," Clara said. "Our tastes are not 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 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."

. A I did not know you were so much in carwith 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. Oaptain Cary is rather taciturn and very sober."

"But he can be roused," Clara replied with animation ; " and when he is, it is something lyric. You remember, paps, Villemain's definition of the true ode, us distinguished from the conventional one: 'L'emotion d'une ame ebranlee et fremissante comme les cordes d'une lure." 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 expiring opposition. "One of my chief objections," she said, "was that it would look to bizarre. If you do not care for that, then it is noth-

ing. "Mamms," Olara replied, "you would be astonished to know bow little thought I give to the opinions of the Rose pinks and Priscillas and pasteboard highnesses."

And so the matter was tacitly settled.

But later, when Mr. and Mrs. Yorke eat together in the falling twilight, Clara came in softly behind them, pushed a footstool between their chairs, and sat there, holding a hand of each.

"Paps, mamme," she said, "I want you to be satisfied that I am doing nothing without thought, and that I have chosen wicely. I tell you truly, Captain Cary is the only Protestant gentleman 1 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 stcries of some of our old acquaintances, people whom we thought respectable, which have sickened me., Your other two daughters have

matried good men whom they can trust; but they are old-fashioned men, old enough to be their wives' fathers instead of husbands. Bat of that class of men from whom you would thank I might properly choose, would you dare to have me chorse? I would not dare. Marriage has no longer any ascredness, except among Datholice. Other men desert or diverce their wives for nothing, and do the

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 protession 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 GATEACL.

The snows melted, the robins returned, tiny 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 de lightful is the coming of spring. Up-stairs Olara 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, thon spork of heavenly brightness, Daughter from Elysium I Hearls on fire, with steps of lightness, On thy holy ground we come. Thou canst bind all, each to other, Custom sternly rends apart, All mankind are friend and brother, When thy soil wing fans the heart."

A letter had come from Clara's Jason 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 that a man need not blush to be called a his lady were to sall in search of the golden | traitor to his party, so long as he is true to floece.

The aunt and nelce spoke softly together of her hopes and their own, of their poor, of sir," Mr. Yorke mad said in welcoming him their friends, of the robins that twittered just outside the windows, of the rose-vines that quietly, as well as firmly. I am tired of were so forward, of the rainbows of crocuses in the vard, of the unexpected help they had received in some benevolent projects of their

owa. "People so much better than are one thinks," Edith said. "It is delightful how much goodness there is, and how kind almost any one will be if approsched in the right way. I have great grand nombre." hopes of the world. There's nothing like But, though trying to be a saint one's self. If we should Oarl is not without a vocation. He spaks all try, there wouldn't be a sinner on earth. If I should try perbaps some one else would, and then, may be, some other person would] gated by them listen and read with a sort of be excited to try, and so it would go on round | pleasure. If one must be dissected, there is the world. It seems to me that cheerfulness the world. It seems to me that cheerfulness surely a certain satisfaction in figure the hand shindness, and a helping hand, and a hand shilful and the scalpel bright. looking at the bright side, and a determization to find a bright side, and, altogether, a persistent shining, 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 thy soft wing fans the heart,"

sang Olam, in the room above ; then stopped, with a little onicry.

The two below glanced through the window, and taw a gentleman in the street, near their steps. He walked slowly, looking straight on, so that they saw his profile. They dropped their work, and gazad at him steadil-Mrs. Yorke put her hand to her heart, Edith held her breath, and two red, red coses 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 liness, and such wit, with incorruptible most horrible things. I should thick that around the new comer, leading him in tri-one-half the Protestant married ladies would mmph. Mrs. Yorks, without rising from her

a camel, nor a weasel, nor a whale; it is tent. "Ohl papal" ories Olara, "put on your

Second section and sector sector sector in the sector sector sector sector sector sector sector sector sector s

spectacler, your second-sighted ones. 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 channelf, and no end of violets, dande. Hone, buttercupe, 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.

Bester'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 lipe, though plaintive, is not without a dawn of returning contentment. It is now three years since Hester took her chil. dren and came back to live with her father and mother.

Why should we stand on the payement? Oper, sesame! We enter. The whole family are gathered, and it is a gala time; for Cap. tain Cary and his wife have just returned from their last voyage, and are going to settle down in a home with foundations more stable than green, wind-rolled waves ; and, a greater event still, Carl and his wife have just arrived from a four-years' scjourn abroad, The family are all very proud of Oarl-not because he has represented his country at a foreign court, not even because he has done to with singular ability, but because he has been so truly just and honorable as to have offended prejudiced partizins on both sides. and won the applause of the few who believe God.

"I am glad to see you with the minority, home; "and to see that you can stand there splutter."

"I hope, sir," Oatl replied, smiling, "that you would not object to my being with the mejority, if the mejority were right."

Mr. Yorke shrugged his shoulders, and made one of his favorite quotations: "Il y a a parier que toute ilse publique, toute convention recue, est une sottise, car elle a convenue au plus

But, though forced to resign his position. and writes; and, such is the charm of his tongue and pen, persons most severely casts-

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 sottened, a sarcasm struck out.

"Love is stronger than hate" she would say. " You have done only half the good you might de, if, in convincing a man's reason, you at the same time infisme his will scalast you. You may make him hate a truth of which he was before ignorant."

This is one of the couples which rests the heart to see 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 far which, in so many lives, makes a wrangle of pettinesser, 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 Yorks, at thirty-one, has not yet lost, she probably never will lose, the of her childhood. simple earnestness It is the same bud blossomed, and so 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 state-

"I think." she said, "that the reason why,

winter-cut flowers. The much admired Japanese maples, which

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night .- Farming World.

He bowed, and took a step toward the "Ohl you great stupid !" she cried out in ing. The sallor turned at that, and drew himself

"Miss Yorke," he said, "I'm but a rough

for your taking, but it's too good for your mocking. I know what I am worth !' "You "You do not l" she exclaimed.

don't know anything about it !"

said nothing.

with any disrespect," she said. "You mis-understand me Captain Cary."

replied. "You have a laughing way, but I know you don't mean any harm. Forget my

LARE WINNIPEG, W. Stewart.....July 11 LARE MANITOBA, G. B. Scott.....July 25 LARE OHAMPLAIN, T. A. Jackson...Aug. 1 LARE HURON. Wm. Bernson.....Aug. 8 LARE NEPIGON, Howard Campbell..Aug. 15 LARE WINNIEG, Wm. Stewart.....Arg. 22

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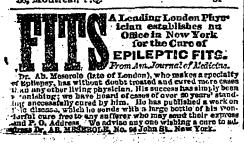
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"Some form of Hops !" CHAPTER 1.

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And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically (Buchu.'"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver discesses or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, etc.," and they will tell you : "Mandrahe! or Dandelion i'

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She clasped her hands and raised her eyes

He stared at her a moment, standing ; then he sat down, and continued looking at her in-

"And did you ever witness such inconsistency ?" the continued, still to the stucco taoes. "He pretends to like me, and in the game breath tells me that he won't have me as if I had asked him to 1 🖞 💠

" Miss Clara She glanced at him disdainfully, and returned to her communication with the cell-

ing. "I shall not, however, break my heart uncertain light was stealing, as you may sometimes see the morning light steal over

the face of a rugged bluff, covering it with beauty.

" Clars," 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," the leplied, with an ex-Dregsion of excellent candor and good Banse, 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, at length, succeeded in convincing her parents

that, with their consent, she meant to become Mirs Olara Uary, "which will be the first elliteration 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 appreciation 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 know her perfectly, and, therefore, never paused to examine. The consciousness of this involuntary injustice on their part had increased her natural impatience, and made her disinclined to explain herselt; and, with a perversity of which | only the scorner, received these humble penithey were half to blame, she sometimes said tents with a welcome as fatherly as that acwhat they evidently expected her to say, rather than what she meant. It is not sur-

prising, therefore, that the first reasons she gave for her choice were superficial oner. She liked brave, manly men, she said; and Captain Cary would give her just that life of munication with the world, but to pursue bis

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on their husbands with terror and dis. t:ust; and I wonder how any girl dares to marry. The weddings I've seen lately, instead of seeming happy occasions to me, have never forget thee !" seemed most sad and painiul. 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 the thought of this which reconciled me to Oarl's being a

Oatholic." "I wish we were all Oatholics !" Olara exclaimed. "Not that I know or think much ot theology; but it is better to believe too much than too little, and they are on the safe side. If we were wrecked and our ship going to pieces, we would be glad of any vessel to pick us up. We wouldn't quartel with the cut of her jib." Mr. Yorke smiled. "See how she already

draws her illustrations from the seal" he said, and passed over her wish. "Well, Amy, 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 slient embracs.

If the thought of either parent glanced with a momentary longing toward that strong inviolate church, against which the flarcest powers of hell beat in vair, which seems now to loom an ark indeed, while the rising waves of sin are submerging all beside, they said nothing.

Of the shock Melicent felt on learning of this engagement we do not speak. *Edith recelved the news with delight.

Edith had also other sources of pleasure. She had good news from Seaton. Mass was | eliver. said there now once a fortalght, without any disturbance; and Mrs. Patten, with all her famfly, had been baptized. After that fire, 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 mitted to the church the first time the priest its absurdities, rejoloed to see the spirit of a

sincere faith and obscience. This baptism excited a good deal of comment in Seaton. It was said that Boadicea had taken a stick to her husband to assist his conversion, and that, at the beginning, poor Joe was no more a Uatholic than Sganarelle the wood-outter was a doctor; but, however that may have been, he certainly became afterward a most exemplary Uatholic, as far as he went. And it is likely that He who

sees through all outward forms, and scorns corded to any illustrious convert.

Through Fasher John, Edith had frequent heard was such as to fill her with content. pound her neck. ment. He did not wish to hold direct comhead ? God to serve and adore, and a world full of

"Why, pape," she said, "when I go out was not despised and cast down, but rather | asks Mr. Yorke. "Well, it is neither like

chair, stretched her hands out to her son. "O Bord! Ist me never forget thee!"

> OHAPTER XXXII. EXEDNT OWNES.

It is spring again, and ten years have passed since that sunny April day when we saw Oarl 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 draps 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 sha dow seems protecting and tender, as when the small birds are covered in the nest bezeath the downy breast of the motherbird.

Standing on the pavement in front of Mrs. Yorke's drawing-room windows, one can catch glimpses of warmer color within, bright curtains and cushions, and the soft orimson 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 the weather, a slight figure of a woman comes to his side, drawing more closely about her a white Shetland 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

"Then you do not think we shall have a great storm, Rudolf," she says with another shiver. Mrs. Amy Yorks likes warmth and warm colors, and only to see such a day chills her.

"No, dear !" (Oaptain Oary always calls his mother-in-law "desr," being forbidden on his her life was spared, she would ask to be ad- peril to cal her mother). "This great parade of getting up a storm seldom amounts to came again; and she kopt her vow. Edith much. When it's going to storm, it storms, carsfully read the long letter written to her | and doesn't stop to threaten. We may have descriptive of the occasion, and, through all 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 gentloman 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 grey, the fice scarcely more wrinkled. But the second glance deteots a certain pallor of age, which has displaced the former bilious tint. A young woman, dressed in gay, outlandish-looking silk, comes to his side. A profusion of black curls are gathered back from her brunnelte face, and fastened with a garnet chain, and a news of her childhood's friend, and all she band of large garnets, en cabochon, is clasped

"Papa," she says, "what do you see over-

"Clouds," replies Mr. Yorke. She gives his arm a little iqueezs, "Oh!

while I kept my place in society, I never once yielded to any pernicious dissipation or eighed Edith, waiting her turn. "Let me 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 auddenly 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 cosy it is !" exclaims Olara, 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-loors is uncomfortable."

Mrs. Yorke, seated in her own especial chair, with Captain Cary besido 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 sallor as a soc-in-law. "Why, what should we do without him ?" she aske. "We should feel quite lost without this dear Hercules of ou(8."

Somewhat withdrawn, at one side, Oarl is talging 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, face. While he makes his observations on Edith and Melicent 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 Catholiciem have not been agreeable to them nor to him, and in their intercourse they feel a constant restraint. But Melicent is highly pleased by the oordial interest with which Edith has inquired concerning all her husband's symptome, and, wishing to say something complimentary in return, observer, "I am charmed with your little girl. She will be a great belle some day."

> "God forbidl" Edith exclaimed involuntarily.

> Mellocut 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 Eugenie 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 this, I shall be happy."

"But now would Carl like it ?" Melicent asked.

"When I first mentioned it to him, he recolled," was the answer. "But when he thought more of it, he became reconciled, and now ne desires it as much as I do ... We both feel that we should like to present unspotted to God that which is to us must sweet and precious. It may be the partial fondness of parants for their only child, but it seems to us that she is too beautiful for anything else ."

There was a chorns of children's volces inners to save for God's sake. Mrs. Bowar-Williams, seeing that her son were entertaining. What I you are playing Polonius to me?" and a French bonne were entertaining. Oontinued on 3rd page.

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August 8, 1883.

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88 Our Mrs. Amy Yorke, and leaned on her lap. This Ότ blid's face told at once who he was. Brown,)pg 768 midy, black-eyed, with thick black heir which constantly fell over his forehead, gay ibe ieand daring was this four-year-old sailor. He was ocean-born and ocean bred, he had played with babes of all nations, chattered childish words in many a tongue, and was at 10. home everywhere. His mother privately ter 11s called him Captain Kidd; and his father had sallor, when they sat on deck as their ship in the rigging. But, when night came on, there was one

song that the child always asked for, and his as or weaker than you,' says my adviser mother always sang before he slept. Many a distant sea had heard that tender evening hymn to the Virgin Ave Sanctissima, which the mother sang in a tremulous voice, mindful of home, and of the many dangers in her path. And, after a while, it became a taoit understanding, that, when at evening he saw the boy in his mother's arms, with his blooming cheek laid close to hers, and their black locks flowing indistinguishably together, Captain Cary should come and stand, with bared head, beside the two, and listen as though to trust you again. If you want to be politio a prayer while the hymn was sung. Gradually his prejudices had worn away ; and when he saw that mother and son, so dear to him, and so inseparable, he recognized the sacred and indissoluble union of the Divine Son with his Immaculate Mother. "Besider," the sailor reasoned in his own mind, "there must be something more than commonly good in that religion which claims such devotion from Dick Bowan and Edith Yorke, and which my Clara thinks as good as any and a little

better." "I sm 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. " Olara and I have been a little too easy with him, I am afraid." "It is odd," Mrs. Yorke remarked, " that of my daughters, flester, the softest, should be quite strict with her children, while Clars. whom I should have thought would need a warning not to be so is almost too indul-

gent." "I could have told you that," Captain Oary answered, glancing across the room to where his whie talked with her father. " Olara's heart melte only too readily, I always knew. I never mistook her disposition. And, if she is literary, she can darn stockings the most neatly, and make a room look prettier, and listle pieces of paper, and give you a pat at get up tue best little supper of any woman I know."

Charlie Cary, loitering toward the door, had scarcely reached it when it was pushed oper, and—was it a human child or a fairy who entered and flitted across the room into Edith Yorke's arms? A little girl of five years, softly white and dainty, pled, of no stability, frivolous, inconstant, golden-haired and hazel-eyed, so exquisite in shape that one exam. Was delighted to find in a newspaper, not long ined her with delight. Her motions were full of captivating grace, her voice sliveryonly white and blue.

Charlie stopped inside the door to stare at He always did follow her about and ber. watch her, as though she were some strange, rare bird. He seldem volunteered to speak to her, and touched her with timid care, like something he feared to break.

Carl Yorke crossed the room, and leaned on the back of kis wife's chair. One could not see a more perfect group.

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

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

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

the little once, and presently the door sun, and so truthful they will not require you steps, a familiar swing and freedom? The A VOICE FROM NOVA SCOTIA, was opened, and a little boy came to, went to be false in order to please them. My be-the start control on the lend to be false in order to please them. My be-the start good hard the face were slightly this and below the forelief is that those persons do great good head, the face was slightly thin, and bright whose occasional missteps excite our courage and healthy. to imitate the virtues by which they re-trieve themselves. There are other stronger beings, who are outwardly without a fault; but they are exceptional, about in the but you would say that he saw their souly proportion of sait to your porridge. Suppose not their bodies. So many waiting souls to that I were advised to go to the top of a high whom he was to carry a massaga. Solf so mountain. 'l cannot go,' I say. My mertor points to a man who stands on the sumoften sung to him the ballad of that wicked mit 'Perhaps he was born there,' I reply. him. cleaved the wave, and the fresh breeze sang steps! 'But,' I still object, 'he must be so much stronger than I am. I should fall be-fore I were half.way up.' 'He was as weak and he fell after a dozen steps, and fell again and again; yet, there he is! Don't you see that if anything would take me up the mountain-top, that would? No, Olara ,I think that in the long run it's best to tell the truth. There may be ignorant souls who will thrive for a while on pretence; but let them once find out that yon have once pretended, no matter ing remedy. Sold by druggists.

very ignorance, they will never be able to honesty is the best policy." "If people wouldn't classify one so sighsolence and order that are abroad appall me. You cannot say nor do the smallest thing, but a label on your back before you can take from 3,000,000 Protestants. The Jews are breath. One would think that we were dried about one-half of the population. specimens. Bay that you sometimes fancy your departed friends may hear you speak, you are without delay set down as a spiritist, a table-tipper, a planchette-roller, a spiritseer, and everything that follows ; so that you think Oatholics, and even priests, have some by ill-health unless proper means be employlistle chance of being saved, presto I you are | ed to avert that evil. Holloway's far-famed are going to muzzle the press, shut up the of the skin, roughness, blotches, pimples, public schools, destroy the Bible, put an superficial and deeper-scated inflammatione, end to free speech, etc.; send Bridget to get your husband's slippers, instead of going after them yourself, and oh ! you woman'z-rights woman, you ! How you are going to abase a happy revolution in the patient's condition, your husband! How you are going to let though the symptoms of his disorder are him set cold dinners wear ragged stockings, and come to grief generally ! Labelled you must be, if you put your nose above the earth. And how your dear friends like to pin on the keep up a reputation for charity, goes round telling everybody, and me among them, that I am impressionable, using the word in a tone that makes it mean unprinciand | and that, because I have eyes and a heart I ago, a little extract which I am going to send her : ' A strong mind is more easily impressed than a weak one; you shall not as easily convince a fool that you are a philosopher, as a

philosopher that you are a fool.' Pape, I insist on being scleetid " "Take breath, my daughter," take breath !"

said Mr. Yorke apprehensively. Mrs. Clars took breath, and switched the

last part of the conversation off the track. " Apropos of colors !" she said. " You rememof things, and had the idea of a trinity in of the most model social condition." everything, before I heard of Delsarte. And, original with him. It seems to me I have heard it before. You know how he doss; groups everything in threes, the parts of which are co-existent, co-efficient, THE LUCKY MAN-RALEIGH AGAIN and co-necessary, and, as an instance, gives space, motion, and time, neither of which can be computed without the aid of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

The glance this priest cast over the congregaticn, as he went toward the pulpit, was pc-Lord Lausdowne arraigued-The folly culiar. It took in the number of his hearers, completely annihilated that even humility was forgotten, he want or, wrapped in calm obedience to speak the worl that was given

(To be continue f).

NEXT WEEK Look out for our new story "In the Carquiaez Woods" by the celebrated American author, Bret Harte.

"FAIR GIRL GRADUATES,"

whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfail-ΤĴ

In Prussia the numeral Protestants are to the numeral Catholios almost exactly two to one. In Bavaria the position is more than reversed in favor of the Oatholics, who are ed the young woman pathetically. "The five to one; in Elsass-Lothringan they are more than ionr to one. On the other hand, Saxony, in spite of its Oatholic King, county instantly somebody pounces on you, and pins less than 100,000 Catholics and not far

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, -Autumnal Remedies .- Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed a Papisi, you are a Jesuit, you are going to preparations supply a faultless remedy for poison Protestants, you want the Pope to both external and internal complaints con-be President of the United States, you nected with changes of season. All affections erysipelas, rheumatic pains, and gouty panys alike succumb to the exaited virtues of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; which will effect legion, and have obstinately withstood the best efforts of science to subdue them.

The columns for the Oatholic church at Donaldsonville, La, imported from Austria, the same time, so that the pin shall prick! have arrived. It is said they will form the There's Miss Minervs, who wants to pick handsomest piece of work ever sent across me to piecer, and, at the same time, the Atlantic for a house of worship.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents. 21-tte

" Never engage in anything you would not open with prayer," said a very strict orthodox preacher. Whereupon an irroverent individual arose and inquired : " What would you do with a dozen oysters ?"

•Far more valuable than those golden apples of Hesperides are the life, health and beauty of Womanhood. Mrs. Pinkham's Vegelable Com-

pound restores and preserves all these.

Pope Leo XIII. is in favor of educating ber I always liked to find out the relations girls-" those of the highest as well as those He says that "woman is destined to be the most by the way, I do not think that the theory is powerful aid to the well-being of the human race," but that that may be so education of both mind and heart is needed.

GETS A BIG PRIZE.

In the Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, June 12th, one tenth of the grand the other two. See how I figure my Trinity: prize of \$150,000 was won by a Baleigh man, with the three colors - the color which signi-Mr. Gustave Bosenthal, who deserves every with the three colors, the contemplative smile fortune may give. He sent through the color, the color of infinite space in which the express, and received the drafts on New York

'Twas a homely little cottage, Fianked by smiling fields or green, And the spires of Dabila City From its portal might be seen. Down the dusty road a stranger Had strayed here; with weary breast Stopped a mineut-dity lingared / In the shaty porch to rest.

- Sofily twined the honeysnekle O'er the doorway, on the wall; Through its leafy arch the sunset Lets a dazzling banuty fall. And the glowing gauly poppies Seemed to nod and smile apart, As a song from out the cottage Made the weary stranger start.

- - "'Tis my daughter, sir, that singeth,"

And when the fight was over,

- And when the fight was over, And the enemy had flad, We sough!, amidst the carnage, The wounded and the dead. By a tattered flag, I found him— The young lad's heart was brave, But I took this trinket from him Kra they thruch him of the grave 2
- Ere they thrust him in the grave." 'Twas an abober, were and battered, That the dame took from his hands. "What was his regiment, stranger?" A malden's voice demands. "The Twenty-first." You knew him?" No answer, but a wall, A knell to hope, long cherished, The heart's most bitter tale.
- - GRACE O'BOYLE.

Ottawa.

TERRIBLE SITUATION OF THE PEASANTS OF DONEGAL.

Starviog on their Native Soil-Exortions made in their behalf by the Bishop of Baphoe.

Sin,-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 ejectment to his tenants at Gweedore, was met by a body of disguised men and women and forced to turn back and

with my husbaud, 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 levalling 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 steek, and

NO SEED POTATOES

for the following spring. Enormous exertions have been made by Dr. Logue, the Bishop of Raphos, and his clergy to find funds wherewith to feed the people and to buy seed potatoes, and in these cfforts they have been aided by the Society of Friends and by Mrs. Power Lalor.

Owing to their exertions, a great extent of Doncgal 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 potsto crop has been gathered is filling their minds with the grav-est anxiety. "For three years," said the Bishop to us last week, "I have been

bluow prevail. which Captain Hill has sent his balliff to collect rents, the tenants are reduced to the

Nature has yielded the food for their support? Oan we judge them coldly and harship if in so doing they are even driven into acts of lawlessness? Matters are so

DESPERATE IN DONEGAL,

that it the potsto crop falls again tall yearneither Captain Hill nor other landiords will have need to sus for rent. In a land of sad cruelty and utter despair, death will come as a kindly messenger to a propie ground tor ? earth by oppression and miss staus. But is not only in Greedore that the presents it. starving. In Giencolumkill 3,600 persons are being fed by public charity out of a population of 4,500, and throughout D megul the distress is most soute about 14,000 persons. requiring food.

Will the wealthy inhabitants of London allow thousands of their fellow countryman to die of starvation or be reduced to puperism without making an effort to save them? The cost of keeping a person alive in Done-gal is but 7d a week. A hardy people who

DO NOT KNOW THE TASTE OF MEAT

do not shrink from living and working on as pennyworth of Indian meal a day. While thousands of pounds are being squandered in dinner parties and feasts in London, I am sure I shall not ask in vain for meal for the starving. And I ask not for a lawless, brutilized or pauparized race; for with all their suffering, ontrage has been almost unknown in Donegal, ronts 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, selfreliant, industrioue, sober, pure-living race. Surely such people are worth saving. Con tributions to the Donegal Famine Fand will be received by me and transferred without delay to the responsible persons now engaged. in feeding the people. I am, your obedients. servaut,

ALICE M. HAST.

No. 38 WIMPOLE ST., LONDON, W. -London Chronicle.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Fob. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen-Enclosed find one doilar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. 1 have a had cold, as has almost overyous 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. GROUY. To HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Osuada. 25—tf



LORD DERBY'S COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Five million dollars ready to be lent to transport ten thomsnou prish Colon-ists to Winnipeg—The Canadian Rall-road 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 Mcy the Canadian railway companies combined, and through Ohairman Stephens of the Oanadian Pacific Railroad, proposed to the Government a plan of wholesale Irish emigration. The companies offered to defray all the expenses of moving 10,000 Itish families to average five persons each, to the neighborhood of. Winnipeg; to settle each family comfortably upon a farm fairly equipped for successfully end lastly to sow division and discord where leretofore all has been peace and friendship. It is idle to say, as some newspapers have and now it seems at the moment of victory upon the payment of \$500, secured by mort-

e without interest for the first three w and at three per cont. 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 seculity.

(Contributed to THE TEUR WITNESS.) THE SONG.

(From the Halifax Muil.) To the E litor of the Mail :

act of party tranchery."

of his appointment to the Governor-

Generalship of Canada -" He owes

his appointment to a contemptible

SIR,-Latest English advices are to the field that the nobleman maon rumor reported as the future Canadian Governor General, the Marquis of Lanedowne, is using "dined and wined" in England; a cort of quest-official notice of his appointment. Is 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 prople of Canada think about the ap pointment they will have to be 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 numination were made without some intimation being given its authors of their great mistake. I had almost writter, of their signal folly. To a very im-

portant section of the Canadian people, viz,

Irishmen and their descendants, the appoint-

ment of Lord Lansdowne to the gubatnatorial 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 mis ake is being made. If very little was said by the Canadian Irishmen against the appointment, it was because they recognized the inu-

tility 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

Oanadian organs of the Irish section 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 uspless as well as

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

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

(b.) The man himself has always been 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 Eaglish Parliament for the substantial relief of the Irish peoplea desertion Mr. Gladstone is powerless to resent; and

(d). That the appointment of such a percon will tend to unsettle the confidence now pisplayed 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.

EAT HIS PROCESSES. As I have only just returned from visiting,

She ran to him, and put her white arms | color, the color of sround his neck in a hug of congratulation, creation floats, the intellectual color, the color then, as light as air, whicked herself behind him.

"You's got an angel, and he stands just so, and tells you what to do," she said.

She slood on tiptoe, showing a pink and white face beside his, and two tiny hands on his shouldor. Then with a bewitching laugh, she ended her pantomime, and ren back to her mother.

Charlie did not take it well. "I haven't cot any old angel," he said doggedly. " My muner tells me where to go, and Ave Sanctissima tanas care of us nights."

A vivid red shot across Olara's face as she draw 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 angols, 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. Sancfissing had been but a beautiful object to paint and sing, not a real being to whom "I'll have Father Basle honor was due. baptize this child before he is a week older," she resolved.

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.

'l've no objection," Captain Cary said later that night, when his wife asked his permission to have their ohild baptized by a priest. "But you needn't fret, Olara, at the boy's speaking so. It is more natural that a little yellow-haired girl should take to religion, than that a great bouncing boy shoold.

Father Basle, it should be said, was at this time the pastor of a city church.

This little scene ended, "I am glad to see, Clara," ber father said, "that in what you write lately, you employ less pure color for your men and woman, and use secondaries and tortiaries more. There is, of course, a vast difference between the good and bad ; but in this life, whatever they may become in the next, all are human."

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

And if Jove err, who dare say Jove doth

"Nevertheless, stick to your tertiaries," Mr. Yorke said, with a decided nod." The lump of glass that, seeing a fisw 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. It merely used that as a. pretext for what it was predetermined to do. It is one thing to admire an ideal character, and another thing to imitate it; and many a lazy and insincere mortal would be delighted to have you paint all your good characters so extremely good that he could at once prove his pisty by applauding, and his modesty by not striving to emulate. There are, of course, exceptions, dear souls who love to look at undultarated goodness; but they are so charit-

of taith ; the ensign of the Son is red, which Spirit, and is the illuminating color. It is also the color chosen by the Pope, who is the human voice of the Holy Spirit. United, these three form white, which is the seal of the Trinity. White is rest, peace, and blies."

"You are then a Catholic !" looking with keen eyes into his daughter's face. blushed, and was embarrassed. She Asthetically, papa !"

He dropped his eyes, and a slight frown settled on his forehead.

"Papal" the said carnestly, "there is nothing else ,

He smiled, but said nothing. "Would you be displeased if I should be

one in carnest ?" she asked. " I should be glad !" her father replied, and

rose abruptly to meet Melicent, who was going home.

The others withdrew, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Yorke with Edith and Carl. They gathered closely togethor before the fire, the parents sitting between their children, and, with hand clasped in hand, talked lovingly and sericusly far into the night.

When they parted all had shed tears, but they were not tears of sorrow.

"Good night, my dear parents," Edith said. embracing them. "You have made me happy for all my life, and yourselves happy for all eternity. I do not wonder that you find it hard to take such a step, and renounce before the world the religion which you have professed all your lives. You are not cowards; you have been willing to suffer that Catholics might have their rights; but, you know, 'obedience is better than sacrifice.'"

"Perhaps it is a whim," Mrs. Yorke said, young man I used to love so, Mr. Bowan."

three."

"Forty-three !" cohoed his mother in surprise. And I am over sixty | Charles, we are entering on our service at the eleventh hour, We will not wait for Mr. Bowan, Let us not delay beyond to morrow."

"Good night, children," said Mr. Yorke. Yes, Amy."

The next day was Sunday, and Carl and Edith went to High Mass. Captain Cary's flurry,' had passed with the night, and not a cloud was to be seen. Little heaps and drifts of snow hid under fonces and trees, but the pavement was wind-swept. The sun shown joyoasly, and not far from it a waning moon dissolved in its light.

There was the dear old church again, and, just going in under the portal, Mrs. Bowan-Williams. She took holy water and bowed before entering her pew. The same hands were on the organ-keye, the same soprano, bright as a sunbeam, broke through the cloud of bass and alto, the same slow wreath of white-robed boys ourled silently, like incense about the sanctuary, there were the same faces at the altar. It was like coming home again.

But, before the Veni Orestor, who was this coming from the sacristy, palm to paim, draped in folds of spotless whiteness, and able they will forgire you the spots on the | showing even now through his measured | be without it in his family.

for the \$15,000. The transaction was a is sacrifice and love; yellow is for the Holy nized as one of the brightest of our business prompt one. Mr. B. has long been recogmen. He was born in Germany and came to this State in 1859. In the spring of 1861 he came to Baleigh; has twice been a member of the board of aldermen, being chairman of the most important committee. He has for years been Secretary of the Falls of Neuse Manufacturing Company.-Raleigh (N. C) News and Observer. June 24

> The St. Vincent de Paul Society was founded in 1838 by Frederick Ozinam and six fellow-students at the Sorbonne in Paris. Now it is one of the most extensive charitable societies in the world.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and all diseases arising from youthful indiscretions are spedily and radically removed by that w.nderful remedy known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, an advertisement of which appears in another column. For sale by Laviolette & Nelson.

Rev. Mr. Prout, editor of a Virginia City (Mon.) religious paper, says : "Efiting this paper is like trying to swing a very large cat in a very small garret without burling the

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLOBIDA

The true Florida water always comes with a litte pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not not the real article. The water mark letters

There is a besutiful practice common throughout a portion of Mexico for little children to kneel before a stranger and pray that he may have a safe journey.

WHITE BIVER, W. T., Oot. 21, 1881.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.-Gentlemen : My wife suffered for over twenty years with rheumatism in her hips and legs. On reading your almanaoshe positively believed that your Sarsaparilla would cure her. She has taken four bottles and is now as well as ever she was in her life. I feel it my duty to send you my sincere thanks. C. Engelorn.

"Mr. Isaace, can you tole me vere vas the first diamond?" "No, Mr. Yawcobs; vere vas it ?" "Vy, Noah's son on the de ark ; he ves a Shem of the fust vater."

SUMMEB HEAT. -This is the season for bowel complainty. ' Green apples and oucumbers produce them, and Perry Davis' Pain-Killer oures them. To the troubled stomach it comes like a balm, and says, "Peace, be still," and the mind is assuaged and the trouble ceases. Every druggist in the land keeps the Pair-Killer, and no father should

lready said, that opposition downe is merely because he is an Irish landlord. Most of our past Governor-Generals were Irish landlorde, and most of them had lowest ebb of poverty. the confidence and esteem of their countrymen. Every Itishman in Oanada would throw up his cap if a genuins Irish landlord like Dufferin, for instance, were appointed. But no Irish Canadian with the instincts and spirit of a man will be otherwise than insuited and aggrieved at having a person as his ruler whose name has been synonymous, in Irish affairs at least, with all that is ignoble and unmaily; 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 will endure.

More, very much more, might be said over this Lansdowne appointment, but the writer does not wish to infringe too much on edltorial courtesy. But it would be well if from all sections of Canada where Irishmon 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 thamselves as the rulers, will not always look on acts of oriminal 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 lespises, and for whom personally it has nothing but utter contempt.

With many thanks for your kind insertion

I a u, etc., yours, HIBERNHOUS.

Halifax, Jaly 23, 1883.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. To keep dried fruit from becoming wormy scatter among it pieces of sassairas bark.

When ivory-handled knives become yellow they can be cleansed by rubbing them brickly 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 this hens' feathers will answer if the feathers of the goose are too expensive; cover it with bright colored calico or blts of cretonne; when completed lay it on the floor and put baby on it on his stomach. He will amuse himsell in many ways, and often learns his first lesson in creeping here. 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 acoldent caused by his getting too near the edge will not affright a baby who has proper spirit

"In the Carquinez Woods" is a thrilling romance. It will be com-menced in next week's issue,

and determination.

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 ontiring 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 sand; others, 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 reads on the propirty 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 belonge to the tenants from time immemorial, were some years ago taken from them without compensation, and thus a people who once owned flocks 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 tenantry 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 reversed tub and board did duty for a table, and a broken iron pot containing stirabout, was the sole cooking utensil, the only faraiture in the place being the wooded cradie, in which the wretched mother rocked her new-born baby. Tte

FATHER IS BAGS.

was busy planticg out seed potatoes just given him. In another-that of a widow with five children-the mother was lying sick. The family were delicate, and one child had turned against the monotonous dist of seaweed, and stirabout. Out-relief was asked, but refused, and the child died-and but for the helpful hand of their onlyever present friend the parish priest, leaths from starvation would have been numerous this year along the coast of Donegal. But still, in the midst of these depressing conditions, great hopes are expressed that if they can only get through the summer, and gather a good crop of potatoes all will yet be well.

Tho 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 tear, before, owing to the slowness of its progress and the extreme poverty of the people it gives relief to

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

Can 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 dist Minister, Newport, N. S.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, at the time ligh. Commissioner for Canada at Londor, strong--ly favored the scheme, and it is believed that Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander's successor, also favors it. Earl Dufferin, however, og-poses the measure in its present shape. Cabinet at first favorably entertained the scheme, but the Oatholic priests of: Ireland started such a vigorous op-position to the whole thing that Mr. Gladetone, to shift responsibility, consented to enter into the arrangement, providing the Dominion Government would guerantee the repayment of the loan. When this doubtful element was imported into the en-* terprise, the syncicate asked for time to ascer-tain what attitude the Dominion Government: would take, and the Oablast deferred the whole matter for two months.

Lord Derby to day gava 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 setule 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 lieu. upon the emigrants' holding and the Dominion Government guarantee1 the repaymont.

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 play, if the Dominion Government would guarantee the repayment of the money.

The negotiations in behalf of the poorer, but not pauper farmers, will be continued, and Lord Derby announced that the Govern-4 ment has by no means abandoned the scheme, and would adopt such means as seemed desir-+ able to secure advantages to the emigrants without in any way embarrassing either thepeople or local governments on the other side of the water.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Pain, Irritation, Restantion, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba.

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

IRCIPIERT CONJUNCTION .- In bronchial and other ohest affections, in arresting incipients consumption, and in lessening the distreasing; 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. Jour MCMURBAR, Metho-

garret."

WATER.

but I would like to be baptised by that dear | buy if the words are not there, because it is "Young man I' Carl said, smiling. "He may be very pair, but by looking closely and I are about the same age, and I am forty- | against the light, you cannot fail to see them

of this letter.

August 8, 1883

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 8, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

AUGUST. 1883. THEBBOAR, 9-Vigit of St. Lawrence. St. Bomanus, Martyr. Bp. Verot, St. Au-

gnstine, died, 1876. FRIDAY, 10-St. Lawrence, Martyr. Cons.

Bp. McMahon, Hartford, 1879. SATURDAY, 11-Of the Octave of St Lawrence.

- SS. Tiburtius and Basanne, Martyrs. Bo. Fenwick, Boston, died, 1846.
- BUNDAN, 12-Thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Olare, Virgin. Epist. 2 Oor.
- x. 17 and xi. 1, 2; Gosp. Matt. xxv. 1-13; Last Gosp. Luke xvii. 11-19.

MOSDAY, 13-Ol the Octave. SS. Hippolytus and Cassian, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Becker,

Wilmirgton, 1868. TUESDAY, 14-Oi the Octave. Vigil of the Assumption. St. Euseblus, Confessor.

Faet. WEDNESDAY, 15-Assumption of the B. V. M. Holyday of Obligation. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 11.20; Gosp. Luke x 38-42.

PROFESSOE BLACKIE, the Scotch Parnell, has been adopted as a candidate for the Lord Bectorship of Edinburgh University; bis opponent will be the Irish Secretary, Ide G. O Trevelyar, M.P. Prof. Blackie is at the head of the agrarian movement in Scotland, and his election to the Lord Esctorship of Edin- their reach, the Conservatives again held back burgh University would be an event deeply as they dared not assume the responsibility significant.

THE English press admit that Ireland has no rival in either hemisphere in the matter of lace making. Laces rich and rare, are turned out to-day in Irish convents as they were of old. According to the London Spectator, the exhibition at the Mansion House proves, even with the lack of Her Majesty's patronage and encouragement, that Ireland is second to none of the famous lace making countries in this refined and beautiful art."

MR. AND MRS GLADSTONE called on the Queen the other d.y and were received. It party that yields up the larger share of the devised deepotism." is the first time in many years that the wife of rights for which Ireland is striving. If Par-

means of prompting some insane the or hair-brained character to carry them out. Whilst we are not in love with prisonment for alleged intimidation of farmers 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 most emphatically protest against any such idiotic language, and can assure | Citizen is not far astray, and that Father Nelthem that any attempt in that direction would | ligan has a lively sense of + favors past" and mest with a very warm reception from the probably of " favors to come." He can's sup-Irishman of Canada.

GAOLER AND SHERIFF.

The Ottawa Cilizen announces that Mr. William Kebor, the newly appointed Gaoler of the County of Carleton, has entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. Kehos is an Irish Catholic, and one of Oitawa's oldest and most respected citizens. As such, we congratulate him, and wish him many years of service. At the same time we can hardly repress a tear when we think of the disappointment and humiliation Sheriff Sweetland must have feit, no matter what he seemed when handing over the keys, after his insolent toast that a Roman Catholic could not and should not be entrusted with them while he remained Sheriff of Carieton. Although "you can't depend on the breed," is the opinion of more than one high and mighty personage in this fair Uanada of ours, it is a satisfaction to know that in this case, at least, it failed to impress Mr. Mowat and his colleagues. The question now is, will Sheriff Sweetland resign ? After all his bluster there is no other course open to him. If he does not, we shall expect to hear some strong language on the subject from some of his friends, who give him credit

A RICKETY GOVERNMENT.

for more spirit than we do.

THE present session of the English Parliament has been a most disastrous one for Mr. Gladstone. The power of the "grand old humbug " has crumbled into nothing. His administration has experienced more humillating defeats than have ever fallen to the lot attention of the laboring man and the of any previous Government. He remains at the helm simply because the Tories do not consider themselves strong enough to take hold of it. The Ministry have just been obliged to abandon unreservedly the provisional agreement it had made with M. de Lesseps in regard to the new Sutz Canal policy. Instead of grasping the power that was within of Goverrment. In the mean time the Whig regime is allowed to survive only by a compromise, a thing unheard of when there were no Parnellites in the House. All this weakness on the part of the Tories. and all the hesitancy and indecision on the part of the Whigs, are mainly due to the action and presence of the Irish party in the British Parliament. Neither of the grand combination with his fellow workmen. The old English parties can at present carry the general public may suffer inconvenience by a the vote of the Irish Nationalists. Victory and defeat alternate just as Mr. Parneli freedom is in the long run less inconvenient,

the coercion county judge of Westmeath, who sentenced Mr. Harrington to six months' imwho afterwards elected him a member of parliament? Has the Bay. 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 ?" We have reason to know that the Ohicago plied with passage to the continent and with passes to carry him over the country. "He came," says the Winnipeg Sun, "well introduced, having letters from many eminent mer, among whom was Lord Lansdowne." In view of these close and cordial relations with the Marquis, it is scarcely to be expect. ed that Father Nelligan should entertain a very low opinion of His Lordship, or that he should pass as impartial a judgment on his conduct as Charles Bussell, M. P., and numerous other unbiassed authorities. What we find strange in connection with Father Nelligan's presence in America is the fact that he should be employed in advocating a

policy of emigration which has been most colemnly deplored by the Irish Bishops in Council, and against which their Lordships have entered the most formal protest. It would seem that the rev. gentleman is not acting an honest and straightforward part, or

else he is out here on an idle mission.

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. These organs of monopoly tell the workingmen that if they do not like such restrictions they can "keep out of callings in which strikes would not be allowable." It looks as if capital was preparing to cause the passage of laws prohibiting strikes in certain employments. This is a matter which deserves the public generally. No legislation which would propose to interfere or narrow the liberty of workingmen should be tolerated. and certainly will not be without stirring up a mischievous strife between capital and labor. If we want harmony and peace to reign between the two extremes, no attempt must be made to restrict by law or otherwise the laborer's liberty. " The right to strike," says an American writer, "that is to say, to refuse any longer to work for another, is eccoutial to the freedom of the workman. It cannot be interfered with by laws without dealing a fatal blow at his manbood. If he is to remain a freeman, he must be able to exercise the right to choose his employer, to make terms with him, to refuse to proval. work for him if he pleases, and to do this in

pleaser, and his pleasure is secured to the more orderly, and less costly than the best

the right to organize for self-protection and to strike if their demands are ignored and their grisvances left unredressed. Some hold that the submission of differences between employers and employes to arbitration would render strikes unnecessary if not impossible; but it would be the merest sophis. try to talk about arbitration unless labor had the right to combine to present its demands. and, in default of receiving satisfaction, to strike. Those organs of capital and moncpoly tread on dangerous ground when they discuss the question of placing restrictions

at the same time in such a pleasant-fashion him in entertaining the hope that the Bepubthe volume. The description of a notorious eviction, in which a whole country side was under the thumb of the landlord, a Mr. Scott, a credit to the author's graceful pen. Mrs. "Exited Sons and Daughters of Ireland in the United States and Canada;" these should return the compliment by giving it the place of honor in their libraries, on their bookshelver, or on their parlor tables.

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-ic-io Irishmen of Montreal and Canada regarding the Irish National movement. Their cold indifference towards the fate of their kith and kin on the other side of the Atlantic is in striking contrast with the manly, outspoken public action of their race in other lands, and notably among our fellow-countrymen to the immediate South of us. It is true that allowance must be made for the difference of situation in each place; yet, after making this allowance, there remains an unaccountable tepidity or lukewarmness among the "favored" Irishmen of Canada towards matters of Irish National import. This can not arise from the fear of being considered disloyal, considering the advanced position assumed by the Dominion Government on the Home Bule question. It may be that the climate here has something to do with

it, and that North of line 45° the atmosphere has the effect of freezing the inborn patriotism of Irishmer, and of keeping it in that congealed condition all the year round. Their backwardness in joining the National League cannot arise from a suspicion of its secret disloyalty or connivance at crimeinasmuch as the "Declaration of Principles' lately put forth by the League and unani monsiv adopted by its members, publicly proclaims its condemnation of " crime in any shape or form." The declaration also takes care to emphasize the fact that "the move ment which it is organized to assist is solely the constitutional agitation led by Parnell. This public pronouncement must surely satisfy the most exacting of loyalists, and remove from them all pretext of refusing to oin the national movement on that score. 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 ap-

It is true, that one or two Irish societies of this city have contributed something to the funds of the League, but much more than this day without the sid of the eloquence and of strike, but that cannot be helped. Freedom is required-the sympathy the counsel, is in many ways inconvenient, but after all, the active personal cc-operation of the members of those societies, joining the Lesgue not as ". Temperance," " Benevolent," or "Beligious" associations, but as indi-

No law would stand twenty-four hours that vidual citizens and Irishmen in sympathy ould attempt to deny any class of employes with the movement. One of the means which the League purposes to employ in the furtherance of its objects is the public discussion of Irish queztions, and the delivery of lectures on the progress and prospect of the movement at home and abroad. This can be accomplished only by the aggregation of large numbers and by tinue to maintain that paternally moderate attheir active oc-operation as members of the League. There is a National League in Ireland with its headquarters in Dublin. There is another in England with its headquarters in London, one in Australia with its headquarters in Melbourne, one in the United States with its headquarters in Chicago, and why should there not be a National League in Canada with its headquarters in Montreal? "THE DAYS OF A LIFE." With the Irish National League numerically and financially a success in Montreal, organizers could be sent out, as in the United Stater, to establish branches throughout the Dominion and atfiliate them to the parent society-giving them a charter on payment of the stipulated fee-all moneys to be forwarded quarterly to the cantral Treasurer at Montreal, he in turn to forward the same to the National League in Ireland. This would show earnestness, system and organization, and these elements would infallibly isal to success. Acting in this way unitedly, steadily and temperately, the Irishmen of Montreal and Canada would prove themselves to be no less patriotic than their countrymon elsewhere-no less sensible of the great benefits to be derived by our people from the success of the National cause. And that the movement will succeed, no one need entertain a doubt, for it champions the cause of justice and freedom over injustice and oppression.

as to fix the attention of the most lie would on its side, have followed a friendly volatile reader. Charming pages of policy towards the Church by applying largely descriptive scenery abound throughout in her favor those principles of true liberty which form the basis and first object of all wise governments. But this hope has been blasted by events which are brought about by is especially affecting. The literary style is a well planned and systematic course of obliteration. The Republicans commenced McDougall has dedicated her book to the their poorly disguised warfare sgainst the subjecting them to treatment which was rcmarkably at variance with the demands Besides banishing them, the Government robbed them of their personal effects and pro-

perty. The next step taken towards the extinction of the Faith was to suppress the Oatholic Universities, established at great cost by private subscription, and to bring all Ohurch of St. Anne de Beaugre, those of the the higher branches of education within a party worst efflicted were first brought to Godless domain. The arm of oppression the altar railings to receive the blessed was, after this assault, directed towards the ranks of the clergy, and with the object of thinning them out, ecclesiastical students ing came over me. It was as if a great and candidates for the priesthood were made liable to conscription. The Republic, following up its victim, issued an order to the | for nearly an hour, when all at once I rose up municipalities relieving them of the charge of maintaining and repairing the ecclesiastical buildings. The common schools were next entered by the chiefs of this free and nizant till I found myself walking." intelligent Government, and the work of demolishing all religious symbols was begun; the crucifixes, the sign of man's rcdemption, were torn down and cast out among the old lumber. The school books were revised, and in every instance where the name of God was mentioned it was mercilessly erased ; nothing that could remind the child of a Superior Being or of a future state was allowed to remain in print. Not satisfied with this, the Government introduced school books which are specially offensive to all religious thought and which were The little girl, who had evinced a wonderful prepared by the infamous Paul Bert. And when the Bishops, whose duty it is to watch over the integrity of Faith and morals, condemned these immoral books and prohibited the use of them by the children of Catholic parents, the Government, in contradiction to the spirit and letter of the Concormodel Republic is directed against the helpto make their peace with the Supreme Judge before their departure from this world. The army chaplaincy has been abolished, and the French soldier who falls for his country on the battle-field will be refused the consoletions of his religion; the same sad reality will also offer itself to the moribund inmates of hospitals when a minister of religion will be allowed in only at a specified hour and for a limited time.

"These things," says Pope Leo in his letter, "have convinced many who have atten tively 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 Ohurch who. dencuncing her as an enemy, seek to remove her beneficent influence from every civil and social institution." His Holiness conclude by pointing out to President Grevy the serious consequences which may result if timely measures are not taken to calm the consciences of the faithful, to secure to the Church the pacific possession of her rights, and to render it possible for the Pope to contitude toward France which has been of such utility to her both at home and abroad; finally, the Pops expresses the hope that the statesmen at the head of affairs in France will be inspired with sentiments which will lead to their yielding sgain unto God that place which is His.

sacred shrine of St. Anne, and made prepara. tions 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 Ohurch by attacking the religious orders and in the columns of our contemporary the Daily Witness, a journal whose contempt for and ridicule of miracles generally will place of freedom and religious toleration. it beyond suspicion of giving too favorable an account of the case :----

"Well you see," said the oured 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 sacrament. I was carried in and placed fourth railing from the end. I had scarcely knelt a moment when a strange feelweight had been taken suddenly off my heart. I received the Sacrament, and remained kneeling, directing my prayers to Ste. Anne 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 cog.

The second and third miraculous cures took place on board the Bichelleu steamer on the return trip from St: Anne to Montreal, yesterday morning. One was little Miss Burns, aged six, of Ottawa. This child was a cripple and never had been able to walk. and was only able to move her legs with difficulty. The Bev. Father Labelle, who accompanied the pligrims, thus relates the miraculous event: --- "As we were coming into port we all joined in singing the Te Deum in thankfulness for our successful pilgrimage. faith all through the pilgrimage, was leaning on her crutches, when suddenly she walked away leaving them behind. They are now on the boat. She walked up to the depot to take, the train for Ottawa, and she is now thoroughly cured. The third miraculous cure was that of a little boy of dat, undertook to starve out the clergy and about the same age as Miss Burns. "He had the episcopacy by withholding their already | never had," says the Wilness, "the proper use miserable stipends. The latest attack of this of his lege, he was in fact paralyzed. On reaching Montreal Father Labelle told him less and the dying who would desire to to offer another and final prayer to St. Ann. "Talk to her," said he, "as if you were talking to your own mother." The clergyman left him alone to his devotions for some moments, when the child came to him walking and perfectly cured. He, too, leit his crutches on the boat.

> 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 ampler 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 rish aristocrats and corporations h

tion is to be made to Parliament for further are sure to be? grants to the Prince of Wales' sons. With his grip on the strings of the money-bag, the Fromier can bring the royal family down everntime.

THE English Government is having some difficulty in getting rid of its pet instruments of justice. Kayanagh, Joe. Hanlon, and Joe. Smith, three of the Phoenix Park informers, were shipped to Melbourne, but the Australimans would have none of them, and when the steamer, which carried them across the seas, had arrived at the Australian port, the authorities issued an order prohibiting the landing of the three miserable wretches. "White elaphants," in the shape of informers, are ingly things to have on hand.

THERE are some people who do not know Sheir own minds two minutes, and there are some journals similarly sfillcted. The Kingston News for instance, belongs to that class. Mesterday the News longed for the blood of D'Donnell, who shot the informer and was sure that he would "take a swing before long with a rope about his precious neck." It considered him to be "a criminal of unusual guilt," and expressed its pain at finding "that there are at least two journals in Oanada so lost to common decency as to rejulos in murder and murderers, whose motives are so thoroughly base." All this has a funny sound, when we compare it to what the News wrote and published the day before. It said : "That the informer Carey was worthy of the fate which he knally met, no one will deny who considers the diabolical nature of the murderous plot to which he originally committed himself." Here is our sanctimo nious contemporary actually applauding the murderous deed of O'Donnell, so that there must be three instead of "two journals in Oanada who are so lost to common decency as to rejoice in murder.'

TEE 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. In this interview the

the Premier was allowed to enter into the | nell's power and influence is so great with only presence of Her Majesty. It is said that the about twenty-five active members to his back, coldness between the Queen and Mr. Glud- what will they be when his followers will be stone is lessening, because an early applicz-{ tripled at the next general elections, as they

EGYPTIAN RAGS AND CHOLERA. The ravages of the cholers in Egypt have fully aroused the governments of Europe to a

sense of their danger should the dread disesse cross the seas and enter any of their respective ports. The most extensive precautions are, in consequence, being taken against its introduction. One of the most effective agencies for the propagation of epidemic on the freedom of labor, and they should diseases is the importation of old paper and think twice before assailing this most valurags from the infected districts. A whole sole right of the workingman. argo of these materials for the manufacture of paper was shipped for England from an Egyptian port where the cholera is raging. The Liverpool authorities, on learning the circumstances of this terrible shipment, at once made preparations to refuse a landing to the cargo or even an entrance of the ship into English waters. The officers of the ship then received instructions to put across the Atlantic and to try and secure an entry into some American port. It was now the duty of the American Consul gnard against the arrival of the English

notified the Health officials of all Atlantic ports not to admit any vessel from without submitting to the strictest quaranbeing pleased with the British Custome against international comity than the sending United States Government.

REV. FATHER NELLIGAN'S MISSION.

pertinent questions to the Bey. Father Nelli- who has been accustomed to less misery and Bochester man is made to remark : " I gap, who seems to be acting in direct opposi- oppression in our fair Dominion. Through the President of a contemporary Republic, obliged her to go on crutches. She had might as well say that the Marquis tion to the express wishes of the Irish Hier- this happy medium the author unfolds the of Landsdowne has not long to live." archy, as emigration agent for Lord Lant-Now this kind of talk is as foolish as it is downe in Canada and the United States: "Is the evils of absenteeism and of the unlimited tated, whenever it was possible, to defer to their medical science was of 'no avail. oriminal, and can serve no good purpose. the Rev. Mr. Nelligen, who is now in sway of Landlordism, and of the dreadful the wistes of the French Government, The evil became worse, and during We want our American Envincibles (if there | Canada besmearing Lord Lansdowne with effects which the abuse of this power produces | whether as related to internal affairs or to the past three years the young woman had to columns. We are scarcely tempted to add are asy) to maderstand that such threats as unctuous praises wholly undeserved, a upon the peasantry. The subject is treated French influence abroad; and such conciliate be suried on a litter. Sinally, as a last re- to the severe castigation administered to this the shows as highly injustons and might be brother or near relative of Barrister Neligan, all through in the most carnest manner, but ory conduct, the Pope maintains, warranted source, she resolved on paying a visit to the poor old dilapidated relic of journalism by a

. .

Mrs. McDougall, one of Canada's most charming and sympathetic writers, has again appeared in the field of literature as the acther of a most opportune work entitled "The Days of a Life." Mrs. McDougall will be favorably remembered by our readers as "Norah," the writer of the famous Letters from Ireland which were contributed to the Witness, and which at the time astracted widespread attention for their graphic description at Liverpool to put the United States on their | and truthful exposition of the material, social and political condition of Ireland. Her prevessel with the cargo of cholera rags. On sent production is destined to take rank with receiving the intelligence from their Liver- | her Letters and prove an equally valuable and pool Consul the American suthorities instructive contribution to the literature of political and social economy as involved in the Land Question. No one could be better Europe, laden with rags purchased in Egypt, calculated to deal with a subject so intricate and vexatious in all its bearings than Mrs. tine. The American officials are far from McDougall. She brings to her work no prejudices, but a well balanced judgment; no authorities or the Liverpool consignees in worn-out ideas, but actual and personal exshipping those injected rags to the United perience; no hard feeling but pure and gen-States without warning. The act was by no the sympathy. "The Days of a Life," as a remeans a friendly one, and the American press | sult, is a story of uncommon interest and of say that to send them the germs of the much instruction. Mrs. McDougall has laid cholera plague in the tattered garments of its | the scene of her story in Donegal, but the ir-Egyptian viotime, is a much graver offense | cidents are taken from Ireland at large, while every character in the tale is taken from life. of pauper emigrants, and should elicit a The central figure of the plot is a Cauadian prompt and strenuous remonstrance from the | girl of Irish Protestant origin. She is on a visit | is the political head. From the nature and to relations in her parents native land and for the first time becomes acquainted with

Pope Leo's letter to Jales Grevy, President obstracter of the complaint which the Holy Father has to make against the studied and the sad realities of Irish life. She sees all the

THE POPES LEITER TO JULES GREVY.

 $\gamma_{1,2}$, $\gamma_{2,2}$, $M^{*}\gamma_{2}$

MIRACLES AT ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The age of miracles is not yet past and the Supernatural still coarts discussion, and that in our very midst and under our very eyes. The free-thinkers and other philosophers of unbellef are brought face to face with miraculous events which are notorious, which claim universal attention, and are submitted to their senses. These unbelievers may seek to rid themselves of these facts which so etubbornly attest the Divine intervention of God, by putting in resolut. denials of their existence; but a denial no matter how forcible, can not do away with facts that are palpably manifest, and impossible to gaingay. Some twelve hundred men and women left. Ottawa at the beginning of the week, on a pilgrimage to the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, where incredulity is frequently disconcerted and overwhelmed, if not convinced, by unmistakable invasions of the supernstural. Those twelve hundred people, who are as intelligent and in as full an enjoyment of their senses as any body of free thinkers, have had the opportunity of witnessing and of bearing testimony to several manifestations of the Divine Intervention in favor of three fellowof the French Republic, is a dignified and pilgrims who went to St. Anne fo:cible protest against the persecuting de Beaupre shelpless and incurable, genius of the Government of which the latter and who returned cured and whole. The principal case is that of a young woman, who had not walked for three years and four months. She is a native of Aylmer, near steady oppression of the Church, one would Ottawa, and is twenty-one years of age. Some THE Chiesgo Citizen puts the following evils of the land system with the eyes of one imagine that the Pope had to address himself years ago an injury happened to her knee, more to a Nero or a Queen Elizabeth than to which deprived her of the use of the leg and which bears the device "Liberty Fraternity the services of the Hon. Dr. Church story of Irish wrongs and Irish sufferings, of and Equality." The Holy See has never hest. and Drs. Woods and Prevost, but all

flocking to the dominions of Uncle Sam for the purpose of establishing colossal posses sions in the Southern and Western States, where land is as cheap as it is fertile. The object of these purchases of large tracts of land by Englishmen who are not oitizans of the United States, who never intend to become such, nor to aid in any way to build up American interests, is merely to draw sufficient means from an American rental to support their aristocratic houses in England, many of which are on the verge of financial ruin as the result of the Land League move. ment. It may however be safely prophesied that no better fate will await the English landlords in America than in the United Kingdom. The Executive Council of Seven of the Irish National League held a meeting last week, at which the most important subject considered was this very one of "land grabbing." Beports were received from various sections of the country, and it was asserted that the English aristocrats and snobs are exceedingly unpopular in the several States and Territories where they have made purchases, and it would not require much sgitation to cause the settlers to drive them out. The League intends to secure the passage of laws prohibiting foreigners from holding lands in the country. In the meantime a committee was appointed with instructions to procure a complete report in each State and Territory of the quantity of lands purchased, the names of the purchasers, and a statement showing whether or not such purchasers are citizens of the United States. This movement by the Irish National League has already met with much favor on the part of the American press and public. In commending the project, the New York Herald says that "it is an excellent idea. Our impression is that the land laws in this country make it difficult for capitalists, whether native or foreign, to acquire great landed estates; but if this is not so, laws ought to be passed to make it impossible. In many of our States, as in New York, foreigners cannot hold title to real estate, and we advise the League, if they find that the abuse they suspect really exists, to memorialize State and Territorial Legislatures to adopt similar prohibitions. But let the public know the facts in the case at any rate."

"IN THE BLANKETS OF SOCIETY."

THE Quebec Chronicle can, when hatred and prejudice prompt it, add an unusual amount of nastiness to the general insipidity of its

and the second second

August 8, '83

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Quebeo correspondent, whose letter appears another column of this issueis one thing, however, that There we would like to ask "the seventeenthcentury - springless - British - cart," what kind of an insect is it "that hides itself in the blankets of society and ferds on better flesh than its own "? The idea of a heary old newspaper talking about insects that hide in social blankets !! Was it in quarantine, or was it in a goological garden. or was it in the aristocratic quarters on the Cape or on the St. Louis road of the Ancient Capital that our contemprary saw a specimen ol the scophagous tribe ", that hide in the blankets of society ?" It could not be in the first two localities, as there are "no blankets of society" there; then it must be in the citadel or the surrounding mansions; and if sc, how decidedly rough on the Big-Bugs is our "seventeenth-century-springless British cart ?" They won't be a bit thankful to the Chronicle for telling the public that "in the blankets of coclety" there are such things as insects that feed on their flash. But, in the name of all that is funny, whoever heard of such a thing as "the blankets of society?" We would ask our pasty-spoken contemporary to throw a little more light on the idea it wishes to convey, but for the dread that it might go too deep into the mire and reveal a still more Indiorous escapade of the insect. Whenever our Quebeo conterporary wishes to scold in the future, we would advise it not to seek the assistance of the first zoophagan that comes along, but, on the contrary, to make effective use of its thumb-mails on the masty little things, even at the risk of ridding "the blankets of so. olety" of their presence, where our oldishioned contemporary imagines they have a perfect right to hunt and to gambol.

THE English Government having no further use of the infamous services of a cruel atsassin, abandoned Carsy to his fate. He has met at the hands of a fellow creature that of justice would have dictated long ago. Eze. orated during his life, as man was never before, Garey sinks into his grave mourned by none and cursed by many. His name will be linked, not only with one of the blackest orimes that malice could perpetrate, but with the cruellest regime of governmental tyranny that any nation has had to pass through in modern times.

BRADLAUGE'S following seems to be on the increase. Yesterday an imposing demonstration took place in one of the public squares of London, where some thirty thousand people gathered from all quarters of England to protest against the exclusion of the notorious infidel from the House of Commons. Resolutions were passed favoring resistance by Bradlaugh, and copies of them were forwarded to the Queer, Premier, and to the Speaker of the House. It looks as if the British Perliament will have to throw open its portals to the great offcast, and that at an i early date.

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptons to the Parnell Testinial Fund, opened in the columns of THE monial Fund, opened in the columns of THE Yoar and Thur WITXEES, should be addressed to the editor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-to the solitor. Mr. H. J. Cloran, Who has con-H. J. Cloran, Who has co sented to ac'as treasurer. Previousy acknowledged..... \$482 25 D & J M.Carthy, Sorel...... 15 00 D B Golagher, Andover, N.S..... 5 00 E Oloan, Montreal..... This: Heffernan do 2 00 THOS. Mulcahy Orillis..... 10 00 BIV. John Connolly, P.P. Ont. 10 00 Orillia..... 2 00 Biddulph, Lucar, Ont. John Gannon, Orillis...... Per B. Joner, Brickley, Ont..... 5 50 Mat Murphy Montreal 1 00

LOCAL NEWS. SF. GABBIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY'S EXCUBSION.

Parties desirous of attending the above excursion on Thursday, the 9th inst., should purchase their tickets immediately Staterooms can be secured by a spplying to Mr T. Sweeney, during the day at No. 134 McGill street (not St. Paul street, as published in Saturday's paper), and in the evening at No. 12 Island street. The steamer "Canada" will leave the wharf at 8.30 a.m. sharp.

CATARBH.

CATABBE, --- A new treatment whereby a permanant cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-ff

ST. PATRICK SOCIETY.

Last evening was held the regular monthly meeting of St. Patrick Society. Mr. H. E Bellew, the President, occupied the chair. Mr. P. O'Meara was unanimously elected First Vice-President, and Mr. W. H. Ounningham, Second Vice President. Ten new members were proposed for membership and four were elected members of the Society.

THE IBISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, the President, Mr. M. Donovav, in the chair. The principal business way the complation of the election of officers. The following is the complete staff : -- President, Mr. M. Donovan; Vice-President, Mr. P. Finnnery ; Treasurer. Mr. T. Buchanan ; N-cretary, Mr. John D. Quion; Executive Commiltee : Messrs. O J. Donerty, B. G. Wally P. Convanghtor, M. Hart and J. McAran. The Vice-Fresident thanked the members for electing him to office and promised them that he would do his best for the interests of the society on every occasion. During the meeting ten new members were enrolled.

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF" into the leading saloous of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Oarnival His Excellency was amongst violent desth which a well regulated system those who partook of the beverage and expressed bimself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room .- Ot. tawa Citizen.

BISHOP FABLES PASTOBAL

BELATIVE TO THE MONTBEAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

BELATIVE TO THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF MEDICISE. On Sunday last there was read in the different Roman Catholic churches of the diocese of Montreal a pastoral letter from Bishop Fabre apropos to his letter of 25th March last, com-manding the Montreal School of Medicine and the ladies of the Hotel Dicu to brack their con-meetion with Victoria, "a Protestant univer-sity," and enter into a union with Laval. Both these institutions had appealed from nis orders, and the pastoral read yesterday ac-knowledges that the Sisters had nobily sub-mitted, but the Medical School having persisted in its opposition to the bratch of Laval a mandament is transmitted from the Arch-bishop by which the Medical School is declared to be in rebeilion galast the Roly Severeign Pontiff. The mandament concludes;— "An school naving thes been judged and de-clared rebeilious to religious authority, it fol-lows as a consequence:— "An fact the community of the Hotel Dieu of Montreal is free from all obligation towards the said school. "B) That no Catholic can conscientiously form part of the said school, or attend the lec-tures, and that the professors and students cannot be admitted to the Eacraments of the Church. "(c) That the ordonnance of the Bishop of

"(c) That the ordonnance of the Bishop of Montreal, against which the school has ap-pealed to the Bishop of the Province, is main-tained."

READ THIS.

A TEBBIBLE FATALITY.

BOULDER FROM THE SUMMIT OF BELGIL MOUNTAIN.

The quaint old village of Beloul, the summer resort of a large number of Montrealers, was last week thrown into a perturbed state of consternation and excitement on learning of the fatal accident which befel the son of one of the oldest and most respected residents of the village. The facts of the accident, as related by Mr. H. B. Gray, druggist on St. Lawrence street, who, with his family, is passing the summer months at his coun-homes early yesterday morning for the purpose of gathering berries and pic-nicking in the woods. The morning had been passed in roam ing around, and twelve o'clock found them at the base of the magnificent chain of mountains which is so highly spoken of by American tourists. At the side of the declivity they sought a shady tree, under which to take their lunch. While in the act of enjoying their meal, a rustling, bustling noise was heard in the bushes above them, when two of the young men jumped to their feet to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, but ere they had time to notify the young brother of the danger a massive boulder descended, preced ed by a quantity of clay and breaking in its descent into three pieces, one of which struck the youngest brother aged seventeen years, caving in his skull and silling him on the spot. The two brothers actually went frautic over the sudden death their brother met with. The body of the victim was immediately removed to his father's residence, where but a few hours previous he leit, little dreaming of the terrible fate which awaited him. The deceased was known to be an exemplary young man, much respucted by his friends and acquaintances of whom he had a number. Much sympathy is expressed for the afflicted parents in their sad bereavement.

VEBY HABD INDEED.

There are so many things that appear unnecessary, and which for the life of us we can see neither purpose nor end. It may bo corns are just one of the thorns in the flesh . the why and the wherefore of which we carnot see. Nevertheless they are of the kind that are easily removed. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor makes short work of them. Try it and see how nicely it coaxes them ont. Use none other than Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sold by druggiste.

GRAND CHEAPSALE

A semi-annual cale will take place Monday, the 6th instant. No deception. We offer the best show, in all departments, for the dull season ever cfiered in Montreal. Our Mr. Hamilton has just returned from the United States. He has secured from different mills several lines of goods, which cannot be competed with in the city, that will give to our customers such satisfaction as to insure epeedy sale and happy countenances. No more advertising for sale now on; our goods will advertise themselves. Look at our win. dows during sale.

N. E. HAMILTON & CO., 65 Notre Dame Street West. (Old St. Joseph Street.)

A HEAVY CHASTISEMENT,

The Quebec "Obronicle" Brought to Task in Double Quick Time-" It will Learn to Say no more Naughty Things about THE POST the Next Time."

To the Editor of TEB POST:

ment. It is high time' for British editors to A YOUNG MAN KILLED BY THE FALL OF A MASSIVE Ret rid of their pigheadedness and awaken BOULDER FROM THE SUMMIT OF BELGIL to the reality of the naked fact that the Irish race demand the independence of their courtry, the withdrawal of the last remnant of British rule, and the right of Irishmen to make the laws 1. at alone shall govern the people of Ireland: If this honest, God given right be denied us, then Irishmen are going to fight for it, just as soon as an opportune moment sanctions it. Lord Wolseley has admitted that Irlah soldiers led by Irlah officers are the facet soldiers on the earth, and it would be well for Englishmen to be swaved by selfinterest, if not by justice, and hesitate before they invite a shock that will make the Bri-tish Empire a memory of the past.

The second second second second second second second second

AN OLD COBRESPONDENT. Quebse, 5th August, 1883.

To the Editor of the Post.

SIR,-The enclosed, translated from Le Monde Illusire, of Paris, may be of interest to your readers. It shows that agrarian outrages are not peculiar to any country, but they appear to be peculiar to the system of land tenure which unhappily obtains in Spain and Ireland. Thanks to the change which has taken place in the tenure of land in France since the revolution, the Parisian editor is to day enabled to survey the situation with a philo ophic composure worthy of all admiration. If he lived in Andalusia or Connaught he might see the situation in a different light. F. K.

Montreal, August 1st, 1883.

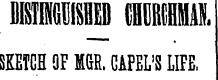
THE BLACE HAND IN FPAIN.

In Spain a party are on trial nocused of complicity in the murders attributed to the occult association called La Mano Negra, or Black Hand, of which the principal asso-cistes are in Andalusia. It is known that this Province has retained, from many points of view, the old system of feudalism. Large tracts of land belonging to the nobles who for the most part, have them uncultivated, to the great detriment of the rural population. These unhappy people, influenced by the new ideas of universal socialism, not daring to struggle openly with the masters of the land, as the Ninilists in Russia, as the Irish on the other side, revenge themselves for their distress by murders, which have thrown terrer into the whole country. The owners not daring to go out except armed to the teeth, and, in order to ensure recurity in their homer, are obliged to use the greatest prudence in their choice of servants.

If a rich man is waylaid by night, if another is found dead in his bed, if an orchard, a vineyard, is destroyed, if a castle is burned. it is not to ordinary criminals that in this beautiful land of Andalusia these outrages are attributed, but to this association of La Mano Negra, which, he it said, is much more widespread than is generally believed.

We hear of three thousand arrests of sucpected persons during the past six months if all undergo trial it will be interminable seeing for the most part they have only vague rumors of the culpability of the prisoners, and judgment can only be passed when the facts are proven.

But if the associates of the Black Hand are terrible for the land owners, they are still more so for those of their band whom they believe to be informers. The traitors undergo the most atrocious punishment. The Spanish police have found one of them hung by the feet to a tree; the head had previously been detached from the trunk and fastened on the feet, surmounting the shapelces mass, the arms hanging. An inscription indicates perfectly the end of the traitor on whom they had taken vengeance. On sucther occasion they found an unfortunate absolutely impaled on one of those enormous leaves of cacing, or aloss, which grow so luxuriantly in this climate. We can understand that the fear of similar tortures render the associates more circumspect and the task of the judges more difficult. It is probable, however, that selve measures of the Court be severo teor that the terrible association will look twice before committing new outrages.



The second second second

HIS EARLY CAREER-HOW .AE CAME INTO PROMINENCE-HIS FAME AS A PULPIT ORATOR.

The Right Bev. Monseignor Thomas John Capel, D.D., who is now on a visit to Amer ice, was born in England, October 28tb, 1836, of humble Irish parentage. In early life he went to London, under the patronage of Count de Torre Diaz, and was placed at the up to the profession of a schoolmaster. Showing considerable ability he was retained there as a teacher when his training was over, and shortly afterward he joined the Lay Brothers of St. Joseph Calasanctius,

in time he became Vicc-Principal of St. Mary's Normal College, and having studied theology collaterally with his other work he was ordained a priest by Cardination he was obliged to go to a Southern climate to recruit his strength. there, at Pau he established the English Catholic mission, and was formally appointed its Obaplain. Subsequently, his health having improved, he returned to London where his sermons and doctrinal lectures in various churches and more especially in the Pro-

Cathedral at Kensington, soon raised him to the foremost rank among English preachers. During several visits to Bome he also dclivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontlif. Monsignor Capel, while laboring at Pau in trials in London.-ED.] the work of " conversions" was named private chamberlain to Pope Plus IX, in 1868, and after his return to England domestic prejate in 1873. With returning health Monsignor Capel once more took to his work of predilectioneducation-and, in February, 1873, established the Oatholic Public School at Kensington-the nucleus of the Catholic English Universityin 1874, by the unanimous voice of the Bcman Catholic Bishops. It is said that the second proprietary and other measures do high reserved gentlamen internet to hold. right reverend gentleman intended to avoid publishing until he was forty years of age, but the attack made on the civil sliggiance of of Irish societies throughout the world. Oatholics led bim, as a born Oatholic, to write Political Expostulation," 1874. A parsage in this work gave rise to an animated controversy between Monsignor Capel and Canon Liddon in the columns of the London Times respecting the alleged dissemination of several distinctive Roman Catholic dostrines by the ritualistic clergy of the Anglican

HOW HE GAINED PROMINENCE.

Ohurch.

His career since ordination is better known to the general public than that of almost any other Angle-Roman ecclesiastic. Even before coaffield he was not only an ecclesiastical but a social lion also. During the winter of 1869-70, the winter of the Vatican Council, he was engaged in instructing in Rome what a Catholio lady well described as a "drove" of converts. It was currently said at the time that he had already "reconciled" about 500 Protestants to the Roman Catholic Church. Monsignor Capel owed his notoriety mainly to his connection with the Marquis of Bute, whom he converted, as he also did the Do-The portrait there given of him was a rough one, and the astute and sycophant Catesby was very unlike the Capel of real life, who, however astute, was always frank and courteous.

AS A PULPIT ORATOR

ber he makes converts innumerwill put a term to these extravagances, and able by his tact and tastr, and by the earnestness and cogency of his arguments. Possessed of an exceptionally musical voice, the attractiveness of what he has to say is thereby greatly enhanced. He is an accomplished orstor-a true speaker, made by nature and finished by art. Few pulpit orstors are more effective than he. Urowds of fashionably branches were satisfactory. An official letter dressed people, as many Protestants as Oathe- was read from Dr. W. B. Wallace, giving dressed people, as many Protestants as Catholice, always flocked to hear his discourses. Monsignor Capel's whole appearance and bearing is that of a man of decided power. The clear, sharp carving of his features are strikingly bold and handsome and a rich olive in complexior. His once dark brown hair is now elivered with gray. His manners aro courtly and winning, his language polished. his bearing that of a man of society and the world rather than a member of a priestly order. He is a man of great magnetic power and presence.

JAMES MODERMOTT.

5

HE TURNS UP IN LIVERPOOL AND IS ARRESTED CLEABLY & PUT-UP-JOB.

LIVERPOOL, July 7 .-- James McDermolt was arrested yesterday on his arrival from America, charged with conspiracy to murder a public officer,

[This is the sc-called dynamiter who was in Monireal a short time ago, and who tried to play the same game here as he successfully played in London and Cork, and the men against whom a true till for conspiracy to murder has been recently found are his victims. His modus operandi was to give information to the Government that these men were acting by instructions from New York Hammersmith Training College, to be brought | or from some organized body, whilet in fact he was the originator of the plot himself and gave away the dupes whom he had entrapped, He tried the same game here, but failed. and was obliged to best a hurried still remaining at Hammersmith, where retreat. Whilst in Montreal he expressed great fears of being arrested by instructions from the Home Government for conspiracy to murder, and this was evidently another of dinal Wiseman in 1860. Shortly after or- his schemes to find if any would be foolish enough to aid and abet and become an accessory after the fact. He was laughed at. He also expressed fear at the time of being arrested by the Government and forced to give evidence against the Liverpool prizoners. His visit to Liverpool and his immediate arrest was a put up job to hoodwink the prisoners some of whom he may coach and induce to inform on the others, as it is stated he was with Lynch, the informer, in the dynamite

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

LONDON, August 4 .- The Irish National Lesgue has decided to call a series of con ventions in all the countles of Ireland to chose a central executive council. Arrangements are being made to resume the propaganda for the securing of an Irish Paillament, in the autumn of 1884 a general convention

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 .--- There was a full meet-A reply to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's National Lesgue, at Germania Hall, Sevening of the Municipal Executive Council, Irish teenth street and Third avenue last night. It was expected that the Central President, Mr. Alexander Sullivan; the members of the Special Committee of Seven, and the National cilicers in session in New York on Thursday would have been present, and much anxiety was expressed to hear direct from the governing power of the organization. Mr. Patrick Egan, lato Treasurer of the Irish National Land League, was also expected, but at the last moment of meeting it was announced that imperative business in the publication of "Lothair" by Lord Bea-tendance impossible. Mr. Sullivan, Bey. Dr. Reilly, Mr. Eyan and others caused congratulations to be made to the Executive Council for the effectiveness of the city organisation already. The meeting of the Council was presided over by Mr J P Ryar, the permanent President, and Mr J R M Shiels filled his postas Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting having boon read and affirmed, Mr Ryan, the President, made an informal report of the procuedings of the Committee of Seven at cheese of Norfolk, and to his consequent ap-pearance as Catesby in the pages of "Lothair." [he mendations of the Constitution of The Detroit the constitution of fication of branches for representation in the Municipal Executive Council were approved of, and special acceptance was given to the programme of the committee on the question of the alignation of public property to landrobbers and monopolists. On this latter point brief Ennis, Mr. King, Mr. Pallas, Mr. Delany, Mr. Meany, Mr. M. C. Scully, Mr. McDonald and others. 'The Council then proceeded with the further consideration of the rules and by-laws for the government of its prcceedings. Several new articles were approved of and others were held over. Reports from detailed reports of the action of the Committee of Beven of Thursday last. The substance had been already stated by Mr. Ryan. After the transaction of routine business the Council adjourned.

Collected by Bernard Jones, Brickley, Oat, for the Parnell Testimonial Fund : Thomas O'Heilly, \$1; Philip Young \$1 Francis O'Bellly, 500; James Draine, 500; Daniel Cleary, 500; Alexander Dillon, 500; Nicholas Keating, 50c; Peter McGillen, \$1;

H. J. Cloran Esq, Treasurer Parnell Testimonial, Montreal:

DEAR SIE,-Enclosed please find \$2 (two dollars), amount of my subscription to the Parnell Testimonial Fund. Wishing you every possible success, I am, dear air, Yours truly, John Gannon.

Orillia, July 30, 1883,

iotal, \$5.50.

The investiture with the pallium of His Grace Archbishop O'Brien is announced to iake place at Halifax on Sunday, August 19th. It is expected that Bishops Sweeney, Mclatyre, Cameron and Rogers will be present.

The Finest Present you can make your Daughter,

On her return from school, is one of those fue planos to be found at the stores of the N.Y. Plano Company. These instruments are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all their planos and organs are sold at very reasonable prices.

A large number of five planos and organs are now being received from the various factories at their stores, St. James street. They thow a very beautiful collection of WEBEB, DECKEE & SON, HALE, VOSE & SON, WILLIAMS, etc., and the organs of Bell, Burdett, Geo. Wood and others. The prices on all these instruments, which represent the standard makers of the United States and Canada, are placed within the reach of all. They also allow full value for old planos and their tuning and repairing is perfection.

We see from the London musical papers hat the Weber planes are now used by Madame Albani, Nilston and Patti, in their Find concerts in the Albert Hall, London. Country dealers are supplied at the usual fecount. Send postal card, for large illustated oatalogue. N. Y. PIANO CO,

St. James street, Montreal,---

gents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, 51-3 Williams, and other Planos.

The election to fill the vacant seat in the . B. Legislature will take place on August

BELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

Last week seventeen young ladies made their solemn vows and entered the commu-1 00 nity of the Sisters of Obarity of Providence. The ceremony took place in the chapel of the Convent, Mgr. Fabre officiating The following are the names of the young ladies with their names in religion :-- Marie Rose de Lima Robidoux, Sister Zacharie of St - Aimee; Marie Eva Oordelia Duhamel, Sister Bernadine, of Belœll ; Marie Louise Eogenie Guimond, Sister Calixte, of St. Vincent de Paul ; Marie Julie Melina Bobillard, Siater Leonide, of Lavaltrie : Marie Virginie Elodie Tellier dite Lafortune, Sister Lucien, of Joliette; Therese Trudel, Sister Ladislas, of Nicolet; Marie Madeleine Lefebvre, Sister Aquila, of Magkinonge; Genevieve Olivine Bellerose, Sister Olementine, of Saint-Felix de Valois ; Marie Louise Dalbec, Sister Omer of Saint-Paul de Joliette; Marie Louise Oulmet, Sister de Joliette; marie Louise Ouimer, Sister Edese, ot Terrebonne; Marie Hermene-gild Legrand, Sister Tiburee, of Saiot-Jacques le Mineur; Marie Agnes Be-gniere, Sister Darie of Springfield; Marie Angele Elizabeth Victorine Darche, i Sister Lazare de Jesus, of Saint George, Henryville; Eugenie Comeau, Sister Domitille of Becancour; Marie Antoinette Malo dit Tourangeau, Sister Hildegards of Varennes; Marle Julie Berard, Sister Guillaume of Riviere du Loup; Apoillae Vincent, Sister L'Assomptior, of Saint Etlenne de Bolton.

L'Assemptior, of Saint Ellenne de Bolton. A grand religious reception and profession took place yesierday at the Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, at Hochelags. The ceremonies took place in the chapel of the institution, which was taste-fully decorated for the occasion, and presented a very pleasing appearance. At 8 o'clock His Lordship Bishop Fabre, 'ogether with a large number of the clergy, took their positions in the sanctuary, the chapel being at the same time well filled with a large number of the frieuds and relatives of the young ladies who took part in the proceedings. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lefebvre. Superior of the Oblate Order, and 'a sermon suitable to the convent rendered the musical portion of the mass in a manner which reflects great credit on their yocal abilities. The rendering of the hymn "Adieu to the World" was very effective, causing tears to flow from many eyrs. The care-monies were presided over by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Primeau, Cure of Boucherville, and J. Evarile. Among those present were Father Seguin, Cure of the Order of St. Supics. The ceremony was similar to that of other orders on like occasions. Hermonies were presided over by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, assisted by the Rav. Fathers Primeau, Cure of Boucherville, and J. Evarile. Among those present were Father Seguin, Cure of the Order of St. Supics. The ceremony was similar to that of other orders on like occasions. The following is a complete list of the young ladies who were received and professed ;--PROFESED. Misses A. Rheannee, in religion Sister Mary

PROFESSED.

PROFESSED. Misses A. Rheauwe, in religion Sister Mary Oawald ; A. Larose, Saister Emeline; R. Decary, Sister Alexandrine; E. Daigneault, Sister Joseph Benoit; M. Marchaud, Sister Leomie; M. Ives (Elizabeth, N.J.), Sister M. Agnes; N. Murphy, Sarnia, Ont., Sister M. Olaire of the Cross; L. St. Martin, Sister Vincent Ferrier; P. Hamel, Sister M. Clemenece; C. Brudeau, Sister M. Charville.

NOVICES.

Misses A. Primeau, Sister M. Evariste; A. Hebert, Sister Hustechia; M. McDonald, Sister Lambert; E. Beausciour, Sister Casimir. FOSTULANTS

DEAR SIB,—Our Chronicle has taken to abusing THE Post and praising Lansdowne. What has caused the sudden burst of enthuelasm to break out in the columns of the

Quebec Morning Chronicle in favor of Langdowne? I am airsid the British Government, owing to its long purse, has gone "one better" against the lovers of liberty and humanity in this case. But if sc, what s waste of money | It is only another example of British ignorance of all things American or Canadian. Who on this side of the ocean would ever believe that the influence of the Quebeo Morning Chronicle was worth the expenditure of a brass farthing. Even if it espoused a just cause experience has proved that its India rubber backbone is capable of being doubled up under a minimum of pressure, while its editorial ability is amply represented by a cypher. However, it seems only natural that the supporter of Jay Gould. "the public be damned"-Vanderbilt, and monopolists of every stripe, should be the humble servant of my Lord Lansdowne, the famous systematic Kerry land-:obber and petty despot. But is it not "too utterly' amusing to hear the Chronicle describing the Montreal Post as a petty sheet? Fancy any man with the most rudimentary knowledge of what constitutes readable English literature, comparing the dull, post mortem, tomtstone relics of the Quebro Morning Chronicle with the lively sparkling, epigrammatic editorials and paragraphs of THE POST. Imagine any man of ordinary intelligence putting on an equal level the seventeenth century springless British cart called the Quebec Morning Chronicle with the lively, go-shead, nineteenth certury Montreal Post | It is certainly a spiendid bid for originality in cheek ; but even a blockhead must contribute his quota to puclic amusement, and one feels more friendly towards the old Quebec hearse after reading its philippic sgainst THE POST, it is so decl-dediy comical. It is about as unexpected an ebullition as a comic song from a grave digger. Poor Father Nelligan | what an exhibition

he has made of himself! He has come here practically as Lansdowne's precursor, to smooth the rough places and make straight his paths; and every enemy of the Irish race and every mercenary newspaper is creating for him a niche in the temple devoted to anti Irish Irishmen.

Father Nelligan had just better understand that the Irish people have as yet scarcely got over the amazing knowledge that they are tc-day one of the mighty peoples of the earth, and they have sworn that Ireland shall be irec, and the Irish land shall be possessed by the Irish people. England had better open her hatc-blinded eyes to this fact. To every outside observer ruin menaces the British Empire on every side. India is on the verge of revolt, and Russia quietly fans the banked fires of disaffection till the opportune moment arrives for a general configration through Britain's Eastern Empire. Afghanistan, Egypt, Zululaud, the Transvaal, all these nations are merely in temporary quietude or standing at bay taking a breath-ing spell. The French are acting pretty much as though they were anxieus to test England's vaunted mavitime strength, while the idea is deeply impressed on the continen-Misses T. Martin, Amanda Ronillard, Mary Jane Douglass, F. Jacques, Angelina Jacques, Victoria Perrsault, Caroline Constois, Octavie Laporte, Delphina Gosselln, and Rosina Dupre. but in point of fact a very feasible schleve-in asses. Waterloo Advertiser, August 4th,

The Sysnish Government is roused, and its influence on the great landowners will induce them to make some modifications in the way of progress; little by little these poor and ignorant minds will be pacified, and perhaps they will see that more can be obtained by demands than by threats.

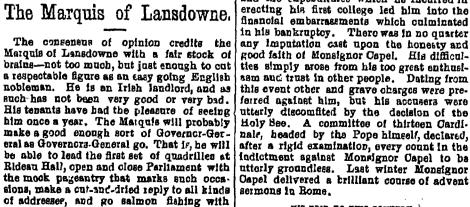
OBITUARY.

George Jodry, aged 98, died on Saturday, August 4th, in Suffolk County, N.Y, almshouse. He served under Napoleon.

The Rev. H. J. Not', editor of the Observer of Bowmanville, Ont, who was taken suddenly ill a few days ago, died on August 6th.

The printers of this city have lost another valuable confrere, in the person of Mr. James Hamal, who departed this life at a comparetively young age. His demise will be regretted by a large circle of sorrowing friends and relatives, and to the latter we would say that they will find it hard to replace him. He has left a vacancy which will not be easily filled. Mr. Hamal had been siling for some few years back, but, thinking that a short sojourn in the country would be beneficial, he resolved to resort to it, but, sorrowful to relate, it ended his useful career on the let of August, after a day or two of severe suffering.

August, alter a day or two or severe substitute, Pierre August Cot, the French painter, is dead. Cot was born in Bedarieux, and was an art pupil of Cogniet. Cabauel, and Bouguereau. At the Salon of 1877, he exhibited a portrait painted for the Chambre des Notaires or Paris; in 1875, a. "Magdalene" and two portraits, and in 1873 the popular picture, "Springtime," which has been so frequently engraved. It was sold in the United States at an auction last winter. He was a Chevaller of the Legion of Honor. Honor.



seven or eight different styles of private secretarys and alder-it-comp in summer. If the Marquis is at all up to the mark he will manage to cost the country \$150,000 per annum and make a loyal people believe he is an indispensable piece of vice-regal furniture. We warn the Margule, however, that if he wants to be popular in Ottawa he must Bideau Hell, and plunge the poverty stricken Civil Service still deeper into debt for ball dresses and evening dress suits. It is part of the policy of the present Government to establish and perpetuate a cheap Canadian Court within the secred precipcts of the carital with which to dezzle the eyes of the

AN EP:SODE.

A man of such conspiouousness has naturally many detractors. Many have used their imsginations in inventing stories to his discredit; but they have been proved to be baseless slanders. In 1880 Moneignor Capel met with a reverse of fortune. He was declared a bankrupt, with debts amounting to £25,000. He had conceived the idea of founding in London the nucleus of a great Oatholic University. After obtaining the assent of the Archbishop and the suffragan bishops of the kingdom to his enterprise, he purchased in Kensington the house and grounds formerly occupied by Mr. Stonem, and an adjoining plot of ground extending from Knight's lane to High street, Kensington, upon which he proposed to build the first edifices of his projected university. Unfortunately, the support which he expected to receive was not forthcoming, and the expenditures which he incurred in erecting his first college led him into the financial embarrassments which culminated in his bankruptcy. There was in no quarter

ties simply arose from his too great enthusia respectable figure as an easy going English as an aud trust in other people. Dating from nobleman. He is an Irish landlord, and as this event other and grave charges were pre-such has not been very good or very bad. feired against him, but his accusers were uttarly discomfited by the decision of the Holy See. A committee of thirteen Cardi-nale, beaded by the Pope himself, declared, after a rigid examination, every count in the indictment against Monsignor Capel to ba utterly groundless. Last winter Monsignor Oapel delivered a trilliant course of advent sermons in Bome.

HIS TEIP TO THIS COUNTRY.

In a recent conversation relative to the Irish question and other matters, the Monsignor stated that he was strongly in favor o home rule in Ireland, but under other conditions than those proposed by the Irish leaders of the present moment. The prelate's tour in this country has been for him a long wishhave a good deal of vice-regal splendor at | ed for event. He is particularly desirous of investigating the educational system of America-educational theories and their practical workings have ever been a 'favorite study for him. People throughout the country will have an opportunity of hearing him ferent sections of the country.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.-The Western Union has issued a notice that an organized plan has been discovered for cutting and crossing the wires at New York and violality; 59 were cut last night, evidently by skilful hands. \$15,-000 reward is offered for the conviction of each person injuring Western Union property. The company alleges that the cable box at Coscob was destroyed last night. The cables were cut and 26 of 29 Mutual Union wires were rendered useless. At Scarsdele and Boston the wires were 'cut to prevent the papers from getting reports of the Sullivan-Blade match.

IN MONTBEAL.

The situation in Montreal to-day was unchanged. The strikers are confidently holding out and keeping carefully away from the offices of the Great Northwestern.

Mr. Angus Grant, the Superintendent here. told our reporter the strike was over as far as Canada is concerned. The offices are all manned fully. He said only seven points ever gave any trouble from the start, namely, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Ottawa and Kingston. The smaller officer, such as Brockville, Port Hope, etc., always kept going. Quebec gave some trouble until a few days ago. He sent two men to the West tc-day, and could sford to send more. Men were coming here from the States to work belonging to the Brotherbood, and they were employing these in Canada and sending Canadians to the States, that is those who did not want to work here.

THE CORNWALL GAS COMPANY.

The Cornwall Gas Company stock has been listed upon the Montreal Stook Exchange, and was quoted for the first time yesterday, the opening bld being 50, from which there was an advance to 75 in the afternoon. The subscribed capital of the Company is about \$50,000, of which \$45,000 is paid up. The Company is obstiered for 50 years, and has the exclusive right of supplying the town for twenty-one years. Operations have only been recently commenced. The gas is madeby a new process from hard coal and crude. petroleum, and gives a much better light than the old fashioned coal gas. Aiready the consumption has reached a point which, it is. said, will give a surplus of revenue over 'expenditure. 375 11

Bemarkable obituary headlines in a Western exchange : "Death's Shining Mark-The Grim Archer Scores a Bullseye in the Person lecture. He will visit the principal watering of an Honored Fellow Townsman, Alderman places and the chief points of inferest in dif. Smith-He no longer Blocks the Street 1 Committee, but Treads the Golden Pave."

CETEWAYO DEAD. posts.

در برواند المرور و برواند ماده و مرور مرور مرور مرور المرور المرور المرور المرور المرور المرور المرور المرور ال المرور المرور

A BRITISH DEFEAT.

Meanwhile that brave and dusky general

was preparing for a great and terrible revenge.

By the affair at Isandula the invading force

was routed and demoralized. The Zalus by that battle showed not only recklessness and

GETEWATO'S CAPTURE.

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

6

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

CONQUEBED, IMPRISONED AND BE STOBED.

A GREAT AFBIOAN CHIEF.

About filty years ago King Chake, a South African chieftain, brought to perfection a great milltary system. His rule was ab. manding the native levies. solute in Zululand, and he put himself at the head of sixly tribes. He was a tyrant, and reigned by fear alone. He had a brother named Dingarn, hold and orafty, who in 1828 headed a mutiny egapet the King and treacheronely murdered him. Dingaan proclaimed himseli King, and proved more of a despot than than his brother. Dingan had a younger brother named Umpands, who fied from Zululand to Natal to escape death. When he reached Natal he entered into an alliance with the Dutor, who raised a force of 400 mounted warrlors. Umpanda's supporters They fled in all directions. numbered about 4,000. Dingaan was routed and fied to the Amaswaz! country, porth of Zuiuland, where he was put to death. The emigrants from the Cape Colony, having taken Umpanda's part in the rebellion, proclaimed him "King of the Zulus" of Zeluland. On the 27th of August he took Octowayo's eleoping mat at a kraal where the and received as their indemnity 36,000 head of cattle; also the colony of Natal, extending from the Tugela to the King had slept. Two lads wore found there, and as they denied all knowledge of Octewayo's whereabcuts they were blindfolded and Umzimbubu rivers, was ceded to the Boers. a volley fired in the air. The ruse succeeded, and one, exclaiming "My brother is shot!" Soon after the British Orown claimed Natal, promised to lead Gliford to the King's retreat. bccause the emigrants were British subjects. Led by this boy he threaded the defiles of the The Dutch loudly disputed the right of Esgtorest at night, and siter a wild, perllous ride land to interfere with their Republican Govreached at dawn of the 28th the spot, which ernment, but England was firm, and sent a force "to fight and conquer." After several was in an open glade. Fearing the ecoape of engagements between the English troops and the King to the surrounding forest Gifford sent back intelligence and waited till night Dutch farmers the English took possession of Natal in 1842. Umpanda was then old to make the capture. While lying hidden and fat, becoming so fat eventually he watched the King slaughter an ox. In that he had to be lifted in and out of his state carriage. This obseity and the Dragoon Guarde, appeared on the northeast and was seen by the King, but was not feared, the King thinking the cavalry in the bad ground could not approach quietly or withto an aggressive policy, and Cetowayo, his out warning. Major Marter, howaver, had stripped the saddles and left the scabtards oldest son, bold and enterprising and gifted with much of the ability of the most renownbehind. Disappearing from view he ed warriors of his family, became the hope of stole up noiselessly through the bush. The the young men, who sighed for the former giory of their tribe. An opposition arose in the Court of Zaluland, such as has often existnative contingent, whom he had concealed, were put in advance, and they were able to move more rapidly than the horses. These ed between sovereigns and heits apparent in men dashed out of the bush and surrounded more civilized countries.

OBTEWAYC'S DIPLOMACY .

The one thing which caused any bitterness between Cetewayo and the Natal Government during the thirty-two years in which he walted pariently for his father's demise was an incident which illustrated the terms on which power is held in savage States. Octewaye, as the eldest sor, and the bravest and must c pable, naturally looked forward to be his inther's successor. But for that very reason he was the object of Umpanda's particular jsolcusy, and thought he had resson to believe that another brother would be nomicated to the succession. This led to quarrels and threats and some of Octewayo'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 of him. He treated the native contingent confor Natal, with the intention of invoking Eng- tempinously. Ilsh protection. Octowayo at once gave chase, and in a bloody battle five of his brothers two other sons left alive, and these he placed at Natal. The upshot of the civil war was Umpanda remained King, Uctewayo must be appointed Prime Minister. This was done with the formal assent of the Governor of Natal in 1853, and Octewayo 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 Umpanda enjoyed there, and, though the Natal Government assured him that they only gave the refugee 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 preferred, and Ustewayo rcmained till the day of his father's death on the most friendly terms with his dreaded neighto:s. For Mr. Shepstone in particular he always professed the utmost veneration, and on Umpanda's peaceful decease he sent messergers to Pletermaritzburg and pressed for a rccognition 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 wandering it knows not whither, bc-Itsalf cause its guide is no more. The words of the King, by which the nation has been guided, have ceased, and none but children are leit. The people, therefore, desire that Bomtsen (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 irlendly invitation was accepted, and Octowayo was formally installed King of the Zalus by Mr. Shepstone in 1873, having previously accepted August, the conditions on which the English government was willing to grant its moral protectorste,

THE PLOT TO KILL CAREY. For a time they had it all their own way. They conquered Cetewayo's plokets and out-

Watching the Wife to Catch the Hus-band-The Authorities-puzzled by the Adtoitness of the Invinciples -Evidence of a well-matured Plan of reverge-The In-vinciples Jubilant.

(Special by Cable.)

bravery, but a certain amount of military skiil. This was the defeat in which a British column was utterly annisilated. The Zulus captured a valuable convoy Lozdos, August 2 .- Aiter the first exciteof 102 wagone, 1,000 oxee, two can non, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 ment of the news of the shooting of the inormer Carey had died away last evening rounds of ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight people lapsed into incredulity, even in the of provisions and the colors of the Twentynce of the official corroboration in the House fourth regiment. Among the killed on the of Commons. The supposition was not un-British side were two majore, four captains, reasonable that in view of the circumstantial twelve lieutenants and the quartermaster of accounts received from Montreal of the prethe Twenty-fourth regiment; two captains of sence of Carey in that city and of the dangers that surrounded him, the Cape Town dispatch the Boyal Artillery; a colonal, captain, four lieutenants and a surgeon major of engineers, was a detective expedient to divert the purbesides twenty-one other British officers com sult from the right direction and put the avengers on the wrong trell. This view of the matter was not certainly accepted as a re-Lord Ohelmsford retreated in disorder. Sir lief. The possibility of his safety was regard-Bartle Frere cabled to Downing street for reed with demonstrative displeasure. Hour inforcements. Bir Garnet Wolseley was sent out with a small army to chastise the King of after hour passed without further particulars, Zululand. The Prince Imperial of France and people watched and waited through the long hours of night for the publication of the went with him. He never returned. He was morning papers to receive relief or be prosslain while on outpost duty, dying facing the for and with several assegais, or Zulu javolins, trated by disappolatment according in his breast. While Sir Garnet Woleeley as the latest intelligence would war-was preparing for an advance on Octawayo's rast either facing. When the papers position Lord Chelmsford, who was so appeared just as day was breaking ignominiously defeated at Isandula, retrieved there was audibly expressed satisfaction that his good name by the battle of Ulundi. In the news was found to be true, and all this this affer the Zulus ware theorem by the latest in the Lord line for the Lord l this affair the Zulus were thoroughly beaten. day the Irlsh localities in the East End-and in the Central districts of Soho and Holborn, and on to Chelsen and across the Thamas to Batterson-in every place where the Celtic Captain Lord Gifford tracked the King day race congregate, the appearances presented and night through the most untrodden wilds were those of a factival occasion. Trades-men 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 riddence and the retribution.

There are many theories affost on the discovery of Oarsy's mevements and his designated place of exile. The adroitness of the Invincibles in this regard is a far greater puzzle and pasic to the authorities than the actual killing of their tool. They can have no assured faith in the secrecy of official asrangoments, and no security against the vengeance in London or Dublin that found its way to a successful excretes 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 meny who believe that members of the pollos force or some warden of Kilmainham Prison sold the pass" on one who had, even with these instruments of power made himself unpocular. The most generally believed explanation is

that Mrs. Oarey, who had assumed the name of Power, took passage for herself and seven children for Cape Town from London on baard the "Kilfauns Castle" of the Donald Currie's Cape Colony and Natal Royal Mail Service, to sell from London on the 3rd of the knash, saying, "The white man is coming; you are caught." Major Marter then rode up July-Uarey to join his family on board at] nai Dartmouth on the 6th. This programme was handkerchief. and dismounted, entered the krasl, and Darimouth on the 612. This programme was carried out. But there were other plotters at work "The inner circle of the Inwinciples at ted with daggers." After the execution of coming straight to the hut in which the work. The inner circle of the Invincibles at King was, called on him to come forth Dublin had ascertained Mrs. Carey's actions. and surrender. Creeping out, Octewayo stood up among the dragoons with stately composure. A dragoon sought to lay his At every port of departure of steamers in the United Kingdon as well as at Havre, Antwerp and Continental ports generally, there were accredited agents to be advised of any hands upon him, but he waved the man back disdainfully, soying "White soldier, let new development. O'Donnell was the agent me be." He then esked to be shot. The chosen from London, and it is said that his King's bearing on the march between the long residence in thet city, and an alleged lines of the Sixtisth regiment into his tent prominent counsction with the attempted was dignified and calm. Wearing a red Mansion House explosion, some two or three years age, gave him special qualifications for the work. At any rate, blanket upon his breast in the manner of a Boman togs, he stepped slowly, looking round with head thrown back and haughty game at he was advised of Mrs. Carey's move the soldiers around him. When captured he ments; he took passage for Cape Town asked the rank of the officer who had taken by the same steamer, and was, it is said, accompanied by his wife; he want on board when Mrs. Carey and her children passed the gang plank in the East India dock and kept watch on arrival at the port of call, we is the stain, thus leaving his path to the throne for nearly three years Cetewayo was kept and kept watch on arrival at the port of call, comparatively clear. But Umpanda had a prisoner at Oape Town. Last August he Dartmouth, for the arrival of the object of the ob was taken to England, in order that he might his vigilance. Nor was he disappointed. under the protection of the authorities plead with Queen Victoria and the govern- On the 6th of July James Carey stepped on board, accompanied by porters carrythat, in a council of Zulu notables, it was de-cled that, though Umpanda the Fat was a the conqueror of Isandula and he was lionized and his own doorn was sealed from that way good " head" for the Zain State it also to his heart's content. He accomplished his very good "head" for the Zala State, it also to his heart's content. He accomplished his hour. The story of the voyege already sont needed "hands" and "foet," and that, while purpose and prevailed upon the Cabinet to you is in the main correct. It was after landreinstate him. He was sent back to Zalu-ing at Cape Town and transferred to the land and was formally put in possession of his 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." O'Donnell was placed in irons by the ship's officers immediately after the shooting. He attract the Flies; stir it well several times. seemed to glory in the deed, and his jubilant words reported tc-day, were: " That is in the room, out of reach of children. A James Carey, the Irish traitor ; I have sent plate in each room, kept well stirred up each his soul to hell, where it will never meet its victims!" The magisterial enquiry is going on, or has gone on tc-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 sear, the prisoner will be brought to England and tried by an Admiralty Commisslon-that is to say, by the ordinary Judges, with perhaps the First Lord of the Admiralty sliting on the bench as a piece of courteous fiction. ireland is stirred up by the event from centre to circumierence. One thing is made certain, Dublin Castle cannot afford to despise an organization capable of such keen arrangement and such nurtured work.

isst actor in it, would disappear from the scene, and there would be an impressiveness and completeness about the whole episode which could hardly fall to do good. If he is SKETCH OF CAREY'S CAREER.

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.

SERTCH OF THE INFORMER.

James Carey was the son of Francis Carey, a bricklayer of Celbridge, county Kildare. James Oarey was born in Dublin, thirty eight years ago. He learned his iather's trade, and was so successful in it that he set up in busi ness for himself as a builder. He had large contracts on convents and public buildings and amassed considerable pro-Town Councillor. Oarey had two brothers and three sisters. One of the brothers, Francis, is a master builder in Dublin. Atother brother, Peter who was arrested for complicity in the assassination, was a fortman bricklayer. Carey leaves a widow and seven ohldren. Mrs. Carey has been a heartbroken woman since her busband's confession. She said to a police official at the time of the trial: "I would rather see my husband on the souffold than on the witness table." The former triends 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 lavincibles who would have been suspected of turning against his confederates. Holding an official position, he was regarded by the secret socioties as an eminently safe member, and all the plans and secrets of the league were con fided to him. His conjection created a profound rensation. 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 assascination plots which were not successful. He gave the names of men who, be said, were in conspiracy to kill Mr. Forster and

Earl Cowper. His narrative of the murder of Oavendish and Burke was minute in its details. An account of the trial says: "A pin could have been heard to drop when Usrey detailed how he saw seven man most Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He said that Curley, Joseph Hanlan, and Fagan were the first, Brady and Kelly next, and Mc-Oaffrey and Delaney followed. Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were allowed to pass

by the first three, and the last four then faced 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 gray suit.' Carey repeated the conversation he had after the murder with Brady, who stabbed Barke. Ourey admitted having given the sig-nal to the murderers with a white It was he who sugthe men against whom he testified, Oarey remained under the protection of the police. There were several reports that he had been sent abroad, and various mysterious persons who appeared in Oanada and elsewhere suspeoted of being the informer.

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

DIBECTIONS HOW TO KILL

about and upon

AND CLEAR OUT BOACHES, WATER BUGS, BESTLES, Ante, Files, Moths, Bed-bugs, etc., with " Bough on Bats." The dry powder, unmixed. should be sprinkled down the waste pipe leading from sinks, cesspools, etc., and else-

THE TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE VATIOAN.

Benn July 10.-The entents cordiale between the Czar and the Pope is complete. The treaty has been signed by both parties. It is all owing to the skilful work of the Pontifical delegate at the coronation, Mgr. Vannutelli.

In the second your of his reign, Leo. XIII. manifested a desire for cordial relations with Russis. In 1879 the Papal Nuncio at Vienne. Mgr. Jacobini, now Oardinal, made overtures to the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. Stephen. The privy counsellor, M. Qubril, treated with Jacobinl, with Mr. Mossoloff as diplomatio advicer. The dispute

over the nomination of Biebops and their opadjutors and regarding the institution of Ostholic schools of theology were quickly settled. In Poland five out of seven dioceses had no Bishop. Four Bishops were in exile In 1881 Mr. Mossoleff and Mr. Bouteniff were sent to Rome. These gentlemen did little toward securing concord. When Mr. Giers came to Bome he visited the Pope, and party. At the time of his arrest he was an understanding was effected. By his journey to Moscow and his visit to the Czar at his coronation, Monsignor Vannutelli removed every little difficulty. It has been agreed that se far as the dioceses are concerned, the Pope will recognize in a bull the existence of the diocese of Kilice and will give the administration of the suppressed dioceses of Minsk to the Mctropolitan Arcubishop of Mehilev, that of Kamenets to the Bishop of Luck-Jitomir, and that of Podliassie 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 eccleshatical academy of the Capital will be placed under the rule of the Ostholic Archbishop of Mohilev, who is a sort of Rassian primate over all the Ostholic churches in the empire.

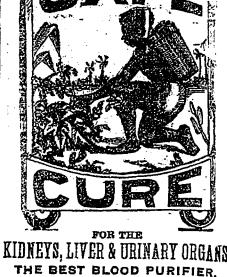
The Russian Government will not sgain resort to exclusive measures against the clergy. While according full sway to Rome in matters of conscience, the Bussian Gov-ernment will not allow any interference of the clergy in the sphere of the secular power.

Mgr. Vannusell, while passing through Poland, paid a visit to the shrine of the Blessed Virgin of Czentochowo, near Warsaw. Many thousands of Oatholle 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 rettle quietly in Galicis, in the town of Dzwiniacki.

EABLY GREENS FOR NEXT SPRING.

The city markets in the early part of spring, and often in a mild spell in winter, abound in "greent," and there is no reason why these should not be equally abundant on every farm. Where the meat served is to a great extent salted, green vegetables are not only acceptable, but necessary to health. Oabbage is for many so indigestible that it cannot be caten, and where this difficulty does not exist, a variety is always welcome. Spinach, the most delicate a:d pala able of all the vegetables used as grouns, 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 hos 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 win ters are severe, scatter straw, leaves or other



THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by romoving the canse-whatever it may be. The great medi-cal authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the Hidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Hidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distress-ing disorders of women; for Malarin, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imita-tions and concetions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES OURE. For sale by all dealers.

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August 8, 1883

WAR DECLARED, "

country according to his own lights, and in a draughts of whisky having done their accusmanner which gave great satisfaction to his people. Sir Bartie Frere, the Governor of the Cape Colony, looked with alarm upon the efforts of Octowayo to strengthen his position. He accused him in 1878 of endeavor-Chaka by regulations threatening to bia neighbors. It is now a matter of history that nity about him, which, together with his fits Bir Bartie Frere determined to destroy Cete wayo's power. A pretext for war was not ing of all with whom he had any dealings. difficult to find. A party of young Zulus He had about fifty wives and leaves a numer-orcs ied into Natal and took back a female re- ous progeny. lative who had eloped with another Zula. Sir Bartie Frere demanded that these Zulus, who, by the by, had murdered the abductor of to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from coreless as if they were going to a pionic. N. Y.

For nearly three years Cetewayo was kept ment for his restoration to the Zulu threne. kingdom. JOHN DUNN.

There is, nowever, a certain John Dunn, a Sootch trader, who for many years has dwelt among the Zalus. During Octewayo's palmy days the monarch made much of John Dunn. Ho acted as a kind of prime minister. Sir Bartle Frere after Cetowayo's defeat installed John Dunn as virtual regent of the Zulu kingdom, clothing him with great power. John Dann viewed with jealous hate Catewayo's restoration. He invited several Zulu chiefe to rebel against their king, and it was while attempting to chastize these chiefs and to put down an insurrection that he was killed.

PEBSONAL.

Octowayo in his fighting days was a formidable looking man. A correspondent thus described him as he appeared in fighting trim :-" He was taller than his father, and. though he was slender and graceful in figure, his face had an imperious and forbidding expression. His eyes were exceptionally large and brilliant; but his forshead, though broad for a Kaffir, was very receding, while the lower part of his face denoted a determined nature. Ho was very elaborately dressed. Over his shoulders was fastoned a leopard skin cload, reaching down to the back of his knees; | papers are bestowing on Carey's murder and round his loins he wore a band of tiger out the political importance they are attaching this, with a deep fringe of strips of the same to it are doubtless exactly what the Invin-skin hanging downward. His wrists and cibles and most other Irlah malcontents sakies were decorated with rings of red, like. There appears to be no good reason for white and black beads, and his hair with several ostrich feathers. In the slit in his right | lowed Oarey for the purpose of murdering him, ear he carried a very ornamental snuff bor, made from a piece of bamboo cane, carved and detailed for this duty. Had he been any-decorated with beads, and in the slit in his ching of this kind, he would have followed Cetewayo carried a hunting assegal, and on his left arm his shield." Of late years he grew Octewayo then proceeded to govern his fat the inactivity of prison life and copions -a handsome, over-fed specimen of humanity, with nothing repulsive whatever about him. A tape measure round the chest showed ing to build up a great milliary power, and sixty inches, and each thigh half that charged him with restoring the system of number of inches. Yet he was not udgainly in figure, and there was an unmistakable digofsociability, drew toward him the good feel-

"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted the woman, should be tried for their offence | whatever cause arising, For Scroiula, Sores in Natal and not in their own country. Oste- of all kinds, Skin and Blood Diseases, its Government is now bound, in the interest wayo demanded time for reflection. Sir effects are marvellous. Thousands of Testi-Bartle Frere presented an ultimatum, which monials from all parts. Send stamp for to hang O'Donnell, and if this be done quietly was idisregarded. An invading force of the pamphlet on Skin Diseases. Address Wonro's and expeditionaly, it will probably be the undertake, but the negotiations were not English marched into Zululand as joyous and Dispension Mitoigal Ascociation, Buffalo, best termination the Phoenix Park tragedy abandoned. The Imperial Government hopes 置す

THE MURDER OF CAREY.

The amount of attention the English to it are doubtless exactly what the Invinthinking that O'Donnell, the murderer, folor that he was an emissary of a secret society

left ear he carried a comb. In his right hand | Oarey ashore at Cape Town and waited until he had moved into the interior, where his as-sassin could have escaped after the job. There would have been no difficulty whatever in kcoping on the track of a man with a wife tomed work. When in England he was an and seven children. The killing on ship. enormous man, of a little under six feet high. 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 mischlef. Their policy, like that of O'Donovan Rossa here, is to claim credit for everything dis-agreeable to Englishmen 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 farnish the conspirators both with recruits and money. The British of all other informers, present and to come.

safely used. Repeat every night till all disappear. Mix it freely with sweetened water, also with brown sugar, and spread on dishes; and mix with cheese and smoar about the cracks and crevices of sinks, waste pipez, etc. Pat a plat of Benzine in a bottle, add a 15c box "Rough on Bats," put a quill through the cork and doucho the mixture where bugs roost-in mortises, nail holes, cracks in walls, etc. When fer back out of reach use a metal syringe. The "Bough on Bais" will remain as a permanent irritant, and Bugs will soon vacate.

For FLIES AND MOSQUITORS: Put a teasponful of "Bough on Bate" in a plate of water slightly sweetened with molasses or sugar, to and stir it every day; set it up or suspend it

day, will keep the place free from Flies and Mosquitoes the entire season.

For BED-BUGS: Mix with cheese or grease and smear about their habitations, and with Benzine as above mentioned. For Morus: Spinkle under and upon edges

of carnets and in hottom of trunks and drawers. For CATS: Cover a piece of lean meat with

Bough on Bate," cut it well in with a knife, and apply. For CROWS, etc.: Mix with soft bread,

mush, etc. A mixture of Raw Eggs and Corn Meal,

and "Bough on Bats," is sure to be eaten by Rats and Mice.

Get the genuine 150 and 250 boxes, made only by E. S. Wells Jersey City, N. J. IMMIGRATION BETURNS.

OTTAWA, Aug 2.-The returns at the Ottawa Immigration Agency for the month of July show that there came into this district 294 persons-168 men, 71 women and 55 children. Of these 290 reached Canada by way of the St. Lawrence and 4 by way of the United States. Of the total of the new-comers England furnished 133, Ireland 88, Germany 46, Scan. dinavia 15 and Scotland 12. All of these remained in the district, 270 locating in Ontario and 24 in Quebec. In addition to these there have come into the district during July fully 200 more shipped direct from Quebec and other ports who have not reported at the agency. All of those who can to the country looking for work secured it on satisfactory terms in the course of a few hours. The others came out to friends or

TOBONTO, Aug. 2 .- The Globe's special from London says in the House of Lords on Tuesday night Lord Emly asked whether the Government had arrived at any decision respecting the Irish emigration scheme pro-posed 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 can have. With the death of O'Donnell the | to carry the scheme successfully through.

lit er 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 this the plants a second time, the rest will grow all the larger, and be ready to use later. "Borouts," 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 rendy sale at the nearest market.

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

THE NEWPORT ACCIDENT.

NEWFORT, Vo., 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 Mansonville, Que., is probably fatally injured ; L. H. Smith, the Ouctome officer at Bichford, Vs, had two tibs broken; Frederick Pierce, of Stanstead, Qae, had an unale and toes badly crushed; Conductor Lamoits had wounds on the head and shoulders; Lizzle Hoar, of Montrest, was injuced in the back and knee; Mrs. Thompson, of Stanstead, had a leg fractured; Engineer Mackirnon had an ear torn off and received scalp wounds; Tom Murab, fremar, had a leg broken in two places and an arm broken ; Adrien Laverdure, of Montreal, hed both lega injured. This accident occurred at a slight curve, the tails probably spreading by the weight of the engine.

Onest.—Catarra, 'Infoat Diseasa, Bronchilis, Asthma. Consumption, Cattarrha Ophthalmia (Sore Eyes), and Catarrhal Deshees. Also, Diseases of the Heart. Under the ?ERSONAL direction of Dr. Williams, the proprator. The only institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.
All diseases of the respiratory organizerated by the most improved Medicated Inhations, combined, when required, with proper coatitutional remedies for the nervous sytem, isomach, liver and blood, &c.
In CATARRIT-Inhalations dissolve the had. ened concretions that form in the nasal pagages scatter inflammation, heal all vicerated surfaces and ourse every case of catarrhal affection, no matter how long standing or from what cause it may arise. In Data Dissass – Inhalations remove finflammation, heal locerated sore throat, restore the voice when lost or impaired, and arrest all acute cases, as diphtheria, quinzy, &c., IN BRONCHITIS-Inhalations perform wonders by restoring the machar perform won-

ders by restoring the introvus membrane to a healthy action; also immediately socihing the cough and effecting cutre cures in the most obstinate cases, whether in the acute or chronic

obstinate cases, whether in the acute or chronic forms. IN ASTHMA-Inbalations inmediately arrest the paroxyems and effect entire cures in every case by removing all unnatural obstruction and by restoring the delicate mucous membrane of the air cells to their normal condition. The cures are usually permanent. IN CONSUMPTION - Inhalations locsen the phlogm, ease the cough, increase the circulation of the bloed, assist use imilation, remove con-solidation of the lungs, empty and heal cavities with wonderful promptness, arrest hemorrh-ages, stop all wasting away of the lungs, soothe pain, overcome all shortness of breath, and, in fact, cure all the earlier and very many of the later stages of consumption after all hope by other means is past. By the system of Medicated Inhalations Head. Throat and Lung Affections have become as curable as any class of diseases that afflict humanity. The very best of references given from all

Corrable as any class of distances that allow humanity. The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. If impossible to call personally at the Institute. write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatite." Address, DUE NON DUE NON DV. INSTITUTE.

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Our new story "In the Carqui-nez Woods" is pronounced by competent critics to be a first class P. S.-We employ no travelling doctors. Men-tion Montreal FOST and TRUE WITNESS. 118 trs-mt

IBISH INFORMERS. NOT WANTED AT THE ANTIPODES-KAYANAGE, HANLON AND SMITH PREVENTED FROM LANDING AT MELBOURNE.

AT MELEOURNE. LONDON, August 3.—The steamer "Pathan" has arrived at Melbourne from Adelaide. Kava-nagb, Joe Hanion and Joseph Smith, informers in the Phoenix Park murder case, who 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 in-formers, Kavanegh, Hanlon and Bmith, were prevented from landing at Melbourne because a plot to murder them was discovered. It is cer-tain that a telegram about them was recently sent to an Irish resident in Melbourne.

O'DONNELL COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

O'DONNELL COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. CAPE TOWN, August 3.-O'Donnell, who killed Carey, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of wildi murder. In the ordinary course of events he will be tried at Port Eliza-beth in October. At the final examination a box was produced belonging to the prisoner labelled "Dape Town," containing a woodout of Carey and a paper of American clitzenship, dated "Toronto (7), November, 1876." Carey's son testified that his father was smiling and talking to O'Donuell when he saw the latter draw a revolver and fire one shot. Witness then ran to fetch his father's revolver. His mether was holding his father when the init actor was offred. O'Donnell declared that Carey first drew in self-defence. He described himself, as ". Pa-trick O'Donnell, aged 45, a native of Goodsall, County Donegal, laborer, formerly a butler."





THE SHOOTING OF CAREY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.-A news association reports that O'Donnell, before embarking for Africa, boasted that he had followed Mrs. Oarey from Dublin. James Carey was shot at four objects on Sunday afternoon. The sceamer "Melrose," on which the shooting oc-ourred, "arrived at Port Elizabeth at two o'clock Monday afternoon,These frots seem to show that O'Donneli was outside of colonial jurisdiction, when the committed the orime and that he must be tried in England.



novel.

relatives, with whom they are now located.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA

Augūst 8, '83

Allan Line.

Under Contract with the Government of Can-ada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1883 — Summer Arrangements — 1883

only five days between land to land.

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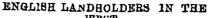
THE STEAMERS OF THE

Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service

FROM HALIFAX:

Vessels. Tonnage.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



WEST. NEW YORK, August 1 .- The Executive Council of the Irish National Lesgue of that on June 27th, on the equator, one of the America held a meeting at Coney Island teday. Beports were received from various sec tions on the subject of land-grabbing in the drowned. He had shown symptoms of in-Southern and Western States and territories by sanity for some days previous, and at one English sristocrais and corporations. It was time violently assaulted the captain, who stated that the purpose of these individuals had ordered him forward, he being encaged and corporations was the establishment of italking to the mau at the wheel. Before colonial possessions in the United States from jumping overboard he divested himself of which they may draw sufficient means to sup. This shirt, which he tied around the bobstay are exceedingly uppopular in the States and territories where they have made purchases, and it would not require much agitation to cause the settlers to drive them out. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and an effort will be made to secure the pessage of Lws prohibiting foreigners from holding lands in this country.

ago I recommended your Hop Bitters to my

years. She has become thoroughly cured of ber various complicated diseases by their use.

We both recommend them to our friends,

many of whom have have also been cured of

their various aliments by them. BEV. E. R. WARREN

THE OABEY'S EXECUTIONER.

port aristocratic houses in England, many and stowed his pants under the forecastle, of which are on the verge of financial ruin Those on deck being engaged at the time, did as the result of the agitation in ire- not see what he was doing until the man on land. It was reported that English enobs | the lookout aloft, hearing a splash, sang out "Man overboard." The ship, which was run. ning before the wind at the time, was brought about as quickly as possible, and life buoys thrown to him, which he took no notics of. A boat was then launched, but too late to rescue the man. the burque's crew became all oted with night blindness on the passage. They are unable

to see at night, even when it is bright moon-light, and are obliged to gropp their way SolPio, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1879.

I am the Pastor of the Baptist Church here, about the dech, but in the day time they can and an educated physician. I am not in practice, but am sole family physician, and see as well as ever. One of them became slightly better at one time, but became worse egain. This strange occurrence made the vessel short-banded, as the men were unable dvise in many chronic cases. Over a year to go aloft during the night when required to invalid wife, who has been under medical treatment of Albany's best physicians several do 50.

Three of

A SAILOR'S YARN.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 31.—Capt. Powlit, of the bark "Kishon," from Formosa, reports

crew, a Norwegian, named John Abrahamsen,

becoming insane, jamped overboard and was

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inac tive life are more less subject to derangr-ments of the Liver and Stomuch which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimato misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pille, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For role every-"hore. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps -B. E. McGale, cheralet, Montreal. 95 tf

COLD BLOODED MURDER. HALIFAX, Aug. 1.—A most horrible and cold bloodid murder occurred at Tracadlo yesterday. For some time past Frack Baylo and Rundal McDonsld, both farmers, have been in a dispute about a lot of hind on which McHound was cutting hay. Yesterday a son of Boyle, aged fifteet, attacked McDonald with a gun and mortaily wounded him. Young Boyla, during the past few weeks, had been threatening to shoot. McDonald. An inquest was held last night when the jury returned a verdict of wil-ful murder against James Boyle, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Rowle had repeatedly threatened McDonald it he should end the band ricourse to legal prevention, and n constable was on the spot, with a warrant for the appro-hension of Boyle. Unfortunately he was not near erough to prevent murder. McDonald's wife was an erc-witness of the murder. The boy as taskin, after returning his wenpon, was send for his escape. COLD BLOODED MURDER.

EPPB'S COCOL-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. -By a thorough knowledge of the ustural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a coreful appli-cation of the fine proporties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored bevorage, which may save us many beavy dootors' bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually hallt ap until strong erough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle our-sives well fortified with pure blood and a properly nouri-hed trame."-Civil Service Ga-



Y Sick fleadache and relieve all the troubles fact deut to a billous state of the system, such as De ziness, Nausen, Drowsiness, Distress after cather Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark

Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark ablo success has been shown in curing Under the success has been shown in curing Under the success has been shown in curing Under the success has been shown in curing Hondache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all discribers of the stomech, stimulate the little and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured



Ache they would be almost price dess to those v ho suffer from this distressing complaint; but forth ately their geodness does not call here, and the v ho once try them will find these little pills value able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of no many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not. Carter's Livle Liver Pills are very small and yery ersy to take. One of two uills unkeen desp.

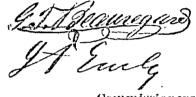
very casy to take. One or two pills nuclea dost. They are strictly very the and do not gripe by mrge, but by their gentle action please all who is e them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by miss. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

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The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. TEPOAPITAL PRIZE, S75,000-IET



"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Loi-fery Company, and in person manage and Con-trol the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, lairness, and in good failh toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its adver-tisements."



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Incornorated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-lature for Educational and Charitable purposed -with a capit/d of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming ropular vote its fran-chise was mode a part of the present State Con-stitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones.

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16 Grand Single Funder Brawings take place monthly. A STLENDER OPFORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H., AT NEW ORLEANS, TUSDAY, Sugnal 14th, 1683-150th Monthly Drawing CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

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100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Finctions, in Finha in propertion.



health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill wave no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b will for cht letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON (12). CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON STIE. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMEN. "Instan-taneously reslove these torrible diseases, and will post carry lines south for by mail. Doint colory a monutant Prevention is botter than care. JOHNSON'S AMODYNE LINING & Denter than cire. Nouraigia, Induenza, S. eto Autors, Bicollar at the Lungs, Chronik Hiernanes, Hacking Could, Wheepier Coulds, Cironic Riemanizms, Chronic Diarrica, Caronic Pices, Circle Hernard, Circle, Wheepier Coulds, Cironic Resulting, Chronic Diarrica, Caronic Dysenter, Ca lera Norbus, Kidney Troublea, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold overywhere. Sand for pamphlet to I. S. Jousson & Co., Boston, Mass.

KE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any per-

son who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 13 weeks, may be restored to scand

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An English Voterinary Surgeon and Chemist. A part of the second s

81 McGILL STREET, Montreal.

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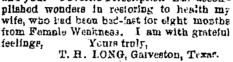
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Health

from Female Wenkness. I am with grateful Yours troly, feelinge,

of Westminster, delivered recently in St James' Hall, London, on the occasion of the

ROCHESTES, N.Y., Aug. 1 -Felix Lynch of this city, claiming to be an Invincible, cays O'Donnell, who killed Carey, is a leader in the New York branch of the Order of Hibernians. O'Donnell did the shooting under orders of the Invincibles. Had Carey landed at Montreal Lynch would have killed him. He says the Marquis of Lansdowne has pot long to live. "WITH GRATEFUL FEELINGS." Die. PIEECE, Boifalo, N Y .: Dear Sir-Your Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrolulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck; and your " Navorite Prescription" has accom-



WEEK. The following extract from an address of his Eminence Cardian Manning, Archbishop annual meating in balaif of the Diocesan

Education Foud, may be of interest to those who imagine that Sunday instruction and Sunday religion are sufficient to keep one well grounded in the faith. Apropos of this

the Cardinal said :---"There are some people-they are not Catholics I am happy to say-but there are some people who think that secular schools will do quite well enough, because religion . can be taught upon the Sunday. I believe this to be one of the most peralcious illusions. (Applause.) Nevertheless, having guarded

myself against any supposed over-estimate

most powerful means whereby the knowledge | land. Also makers of Erps's Chocolare Esof the Ostholic faith is to be maintained and BEACE.

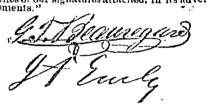
BELIGION SEVEN DAYS OF THE

(Applause.) I believe that religion once a maladies are fleating around us ready to at. week is a religion that will not stand a test; inck wherever there is a weak point. We religion ought to be seven days in the week. may escape many a intal shaft by keeping

of the catechism on Sunday, I must say that sette. Made shiply with boiling water or I believe that the estechetical instruction on wilk. Sold only in packets and tins (3 h the Sunday of all the children that can be | and 1 ib) by grocors, latelled-" JAMES Errs guthered together in the church is one of the & Co., Homcospethic Ohemists, London, Eng-



Louisiana State Lotterv Company.



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Scandinavian	About June 23
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H. & A. ALLAN, 83 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. June 19, 1883.

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Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfally, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are conf-fidently recommended as a never-fulling remedy list crass is him is list (in the list if it is, fissi tys, cause, has become inpaired of year, each They are wonderfully efficiencies in all allments incidents is for males of all ares, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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Its Searching and Healing Properties are Ruown Throughont the World.

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds.

Bad Legs, Bad Breast, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Cheet as salt into meat, it Outes and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles; Fistulas, Gont, Bhen-matism, and every kind of Ekin Disease, it has never been known to isil. Both Pills and Olniment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxford street, London, in bornes and note, at 1s. 14d. 24. 46 6d, 11s., 229, and 83s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilised world.

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Multi prost and only prises at both International a Dairy Fairs. E3 But by patient and scientile "Amaical re-search we have improved in several solats, and now offer this new color as the berry, He scork, a it Will Not Oolor the Buttermilk. It

Will Not Turn Ranoid. It is the

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the it is impossible for it to become ranged. dithat its impossible for it to booome raneld. LTSSTWARE of all imitations, and of all other eil colors, for they are like to become randi and epoil the butter. CDFLF you cannot get the 'Improved'' write us to know where and how to get it without estra

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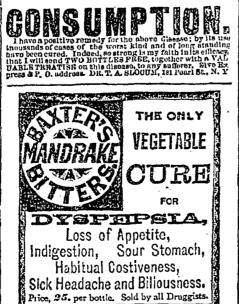
plaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflamination and Ulceration, Failing and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

It whi dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of nevelopment. The tendency to can-curous humors there is checked very speedily by its uso. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. 11 ource Bloating, Readaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplereness, Depressive and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backacho, is always permanently curod by its uso. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the fomale system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is nusurpass

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It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-grolients, used for the purpose of raising and invrtening, calculated to do the best work at less possible cost. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to min readily with four and retain its virtues for s iong period.

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spread, and I know that great efforts are made by the clergy to collect their children on the Sanday. But they tell me what I know to he true, and that is that it is enormously difficult, difficult beyond the knowledge of those who are, not like themselves, in the midet of this experience, enormously difficult Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. ()d-to obtain anything like a regular attendance Trade. Special attention given bo Church of the obliden upon the Sunday attennon. Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free. And here I may say the parants are in fault. I know that children play traint when they can, but I know that curciul parents will not, esa rule have truant children, and if they look after the regular attendance of their children on the Sunday afternoon, we should not have, ce we have now, I am sorry to say teachers coming regularly in large numbers and children coming irregularly in small numbers. I am happy to announce to you that the Brother of St. Vincent de Paul have promised me that they will work together with the clergy of our parishes and will be happy to receive from the clergy a list of the names of the children who are irregular, and of the dwellings where they live, so that they may on Sanday afternoon go around, as it were, with the cross carried before them and the bell in their hands, as I have seen in Rome, gathering; the children to the cateohlem.

DEULINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsis, Impotence

Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Benewer." \$1. Cold tea flavored with lime juice makes a delightful and harmless drink for wares weather.

FLIES AND BUGS. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice,

lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Bough on Bata." 15c. An Alabama man has a child with three

tongues. Of course, it's a girl. NOTES ON INGERSOLL. "

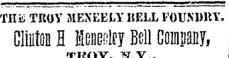
BY EXV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT. The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoli's infidel arguments. It pleases all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentlla, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the " Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months ; the fourth now in press. Olergymen of all de-nominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flooks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25

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In Despondency, etc.

dyspeptio allments associated with great mental depression or despondency."

family who gave him his dinner.



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Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles commente the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately ad-justed to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical ex-periment, and are the most effectual rem-oly year discovered for discase coursed by or years of chick are the most effectual rem-edy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and howels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. A YER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases. They act directly on the digestive and assimi-lative s processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety.

Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for AYER'S PILLS are an ellectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Compare, Worms, Nourabia, Colia Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS While gentle in their action, these Fills are the most thorough and searching cathar-tic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimu-late the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

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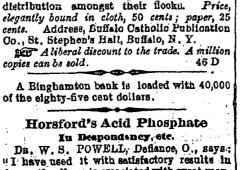


287 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 45 O



DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIN-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Mary Jane Rorge, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Lord, of the same place, merchant, and hereunic duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Euperior Court, a store n justice, Plainliff, vs. the said James Lord, Defendant. An action to ottain separation as to property has been this day instituted scients the said defendant. KERR & CARTER, Altorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 11th July, 1883. 49 5

pain unless the bowols are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimu-late the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & CO., Eractical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. Souther ALL physicists Even where the souther and the system. Court action of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, action actions has the day been instituted against the said defet datt. Montreal, 17h July, 1883. 49 5 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Tame Rebecca Stein, of the Oily and District of Montreal, wile of Adolphe Goldstein. Defendent. An action of separation deiblase in Defendent. An action of separation deiblase of Plaintiff. Montreal, 17h July, 1883.



An Iowa tramp left the smallpox with a

FLOCKING TO HEAR MGR. CAPEL

Large Congregation Addressed by the English Preacher - St. Francis Xavier Church Thronged by the Curlons and Devout, who Listen to a Sermon on St. Ignatius and the Church.

Naw YORK, Aug. 6.—Yesterday was a great day in the Society of Jesus—the feast of St. Ignatius of Lovole, the founder of the Order. The jeast was celebrated with great splendor in the Ohurch of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, of which Father Frisbee is rector. The day was a perfect one, and the announcement that Monsignor Oapel was to preach the panegyric of the Saint drew an immense throng to the high mass. It was a very mixed congregation. The fame of the preacher and the interest attached to his personality drew together all kinds of people. Baptiet olergymen touched elbows with dignified Episcopallans, and Methodist spectacles glanced askance at the Roman ceremonials. There were distinguished lawyers and Judges, prominent politicians and men of society, women of fashion and women of no fashion at all.

A large proportion of the congregation were not Catholics. Oatholic clergymen dropped in from their own churches, and many of them found seats within the sanctuary, while others went without seats. It is no exaggeration to say that thousands were turned away from the doore. The vast and beautiful edifice was filled to its utmost capacity. The services were full of the solemn pomp and varied and dignified movement characteristic of the Oatholic ritual.

The musical portion was extremely fine, the singing by the choir of men and boy oboristers being of a character rarely heard in this city, and blending with the tones of the great organ in a truly religious harmony that produced a marked effect on the congregation. But the great feature of the day was unquestionably the preacher and his sermon. It was to see and hear him as much as to honor the memory of a great saint, that the thousands thronged. Nor were they doomed to disappointment either in preacher or ser-Those who hear Monsignor Capel once mon. will surely be desirous of hearing him again and again.

After the chanting of the Gospel Father Frisbee announced in a few words the resson of the Feast, and then introduced the proncher. A man clad in the purple robes of Monsignor rose up and moved rapidly to the pulpit. As he moved there was a flutter of curiosity and then a hush through all the church. Tall and handsome he was, and stately in his movements, with powerful form, long sweep of arms and regular features ; a resolute man, but withal a winning man.

St. Francis Navier's is a hard church to fill. It is broad and spacious and long. To those some distance away and to right and leit of him the preacher's voice at first came indistinctly and broken by a curious intonation that often seemed to decapitate a sentence at the end. This difficulty, however, wore off in time, and the sounds came out clear and strong, now sonorous, now very sweet and tender. The manner of delivery was carnost, persuasive, matter-of-fact often, but winning always. The English was of the purest, the English accent decidedly marked. Many of the sentences were as clear cut as the epeaker's face. The sermon was well rounded. It presented a clear picture of that most wonderful and com-plex "creature of God," the Oatholic Church." The two-fold character of the Church was brought prominently into the foreground. It is, in the preachers mind, a divine society founded by God to give spiritual life and | lies in a critical condition. Murray is 24 light to the people. But it is human also. years and married. It has its human side and its human weak CATTLE KILLED persecution or to v Its Popes are men as other men, and even some of those, high and holy as their cffice was, had not been men of blameless lives. So it was, and so it must be expected to be. The Church always emerges from her trials, he exclaimed, but at times the days seem very dark. There were the early persecutions at the beginning of the Christian era. The Church came out of them and tripmphed, and then came the long trials and dark days of the Middle Ages. Again she triumphed, but this trial was followed by a more terrible one still-that of the Sixteenth centurywhen there were new movements abroad among the people, new discoveries, a new continent a searching after things among men, and a questioning spirit in human minds. The time was ripe for change, and the two great leaders of what was called the Protestant Reformation set up the principle of human liberty without authority as an arsolute guide to man-human liberty and absolute private judgment. The preacher showed the distinction batween true and false liberty, the liberty to obey, to proclaim and recognize and defend Iswful authority, and drew an analogy from the respect for authority and religion in this free Government and people. He showed that in all the world the hand of God was working. The law of nature was the law of authority. We could rely with certainty on nature being true to itself; and what was this but saying that God was master of the universe he created? 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." And so, at this time of direct trial, he raised up him whose feast they were celebrating that day-Ignatius of Loyola. He scemed to prepare him in a special way for the work in which he was afterward engaged. He was made acquainted with its trials and weaknesses in his own soul. When the call came he went down into his own soul and searched it, and seeking a solution of the troubles that vexed men's soule, saw that the only way for man to go back to God was to imitate as closely as possible the life of the Son of God; a life of trial, of suffering, of sacrifice, of selfdenial. And over sgainst this new doctrine that was possessing men, of absolute indivi-dual liberty with no authority at all, he set up the greatest liberty-the liberty to give ick to God Histgreatest gift to man-the free will with which He has endowed him. So besides the usual yows of poverty, chartity and obedience. Ignatius took the further one of complete submission to the Pope. The peacher dilated on the fidelity with which Ignatius modeled his life on that of his dlvine master. He welcomed suffering; he prayed for it, and he got it. His Order was impenetrated by his spirit, and its whole life was but a repetition of the life of his founder. The Jesuits were doing nothing but what was good. Their lives were devoted to doing good smong men, yet how much they had been persecuted, and in how many lands they were persecuted to-day! It was the proudest honor to be persecuted in a noble cause. It Ignatius; such the history of his Order.

I. Blordan preached. THE CHOLERA PLAGUE. SIMLS, Aug. 4 .- The Indian Government

will send seven doctors and filty assistants to Egypt. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug 4.-The International Sanitary Council will impose tweety-five days quarantine on vessels which have had cholers aboard. Other rigid etipulations will be en-

forced. LONDON, Aug. 5 .- The deaths from cholera in Egypt on Friday were 870, including 170 at Cairo, 27 at Bosetta, 187 in the Province of Garbieb, 105 in the Province of Dakalieb, and 14 in Benisuel. The desths on Saturday numbered 728, including ,160 at Calro, 22 at Bosetta, 109 in Garbien, 44 in Dakalieb, and 89 at Benisuef. Sunday's return is incomplete, but there seems to have been an improvement since Saturday.

On Saturday there were three deaths from cholera at Alexandria, and two at Bamleb, one a British soldisr. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The U.S. Consul at

Smyrna writes that facts have come to light which show that the disease which has deci- Finance and Commerce mated the population at Damletta is not Asiatic cholera, but a distemper caused by the filthy condition of the town, and the filthy habits of the natives. During the British occupation many animals and bodies were dumped in the water regardless of consequences. The disease has not spread with the rapidity of Asiatic cholera.

IMPEBIAL PABLIAMENT.

London, August 6 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone stated that the prevalence of cholers 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. He strongly reiterated the promise that the protectorate was not intended to be permanent.

POVERTY IN THE ROYAL FAMILY.

LONDON, Aug. 7 .- Her Majesty is very oyal family by having his household effects sold out by the Sheriff. Such it appears was the real character of the late auction in Kensington Palace, at which a method in the sector is the sector in the sector in the sector in the sector is the sector in the sector in the sector in the sector is the sector in the sector in the sector is the sector is the sector in the sector is the sector in the sector is the sector in the sector is Kensington Palace, at which a number of distinguished people had the pleasure of seeing under the hammer the presents which they had made to her Royal Highness, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, when she was married. The Duke is uncomfortably poor for a member of the royal family, and he borrowed money from some city Jews to pay the expense of his journey to Egypt. Thus it was that he got into deep trouble. In fact, he owes a great deal of money that he can't pay. The Prince of Wales has lent him all he can afford, and now, for his general bad management of his affairs, Teck is to be permanently exiled to Rumpenheim, an almost desolate and unpleasant German schlogs.

SCOTCH NEWS

A TERBIBLE LEAP.-Early on Sunday morning, Bobert Murray, millworker, residing in Scouringburn, Dundee, came home, it is said, the worse of liquor, and after threatering 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. His head struck the ground with great violence, and he was ploked up seriously injured and insensible. He was conveyed to the Infirmary, where he

CATTLE KILLED BY LIGHTNING .--- A terrific nesses. There are times in its history when thunderstorm raged in the neighborhood of it seemed almost to be lost sight of, to be Stonehaven on Tuesday, and rain fell in tor-threatened with destruction, to be extinguish- rents. About midday a number of cattle belonging to Mr. Unquaart, Lampool, collected together at the side of the field, when four of them were struck by lightning, two being killed. The electric fluid caught hold of a wire fence near where the animals were standing, and ran along it for a distance of about fifty yards, breaking some of the wooden posts into splinters and rooting up others.

an appeal in behalf of the Onsuch to he'p to was taken home in an unconscious state, relieve the debt on it. In the evening Rev. J. where he died in at out two hours. Deceased, who had only joined the corps, this season, was an apprentice joiner, and was much respected.

THE BONNYDBIDGE BREACH OF PROMISE CAFE. -Sheriff Glosg, Stirling, on Monday heard parties' agents in an appeal against Sheriff. Substitute Buntine's decision in the Stirlingshire breach of promise case awarding twelve guineas and expenses to the pursuar, who, it will be remembered, is a mill worker at Darvel, near Kilmarnock, while the defender is a moulder at Bonnybridge. The Sheriff said he did not attach much importance to the medical certificate produced by the pursuer, nor did he agree with his Substituto that she had lost the best years of her life, as she was only 22 and might still marry well. He did not think it was proved that any extensive preparations were made for the marriage, but the breach of promise being admitted by the detender, and the pursuer's feelings undoubtedly injured, he would not disturb the sward of Sheriff Buntine. The expenses allowed would be on the lowest scale.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TURIDAY, August 7, 1883.

Onc-half per cent was paid for the right to gall 100 shares Montreal at 201 within 60

days. In New York Canada Pacific opened at 55 and fell to 551. St. Paul & Manitoba opened at 1091 and rose to 110. Western Union opened at 782, rose to 791, and fell again to 784. The whole New York market was weaker up to 1.20 p.m.

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-lay-176 Montreal at 197 25 do 196²; 25 do 196¹; 25 do 196²; 24 Merchants 121; 164 do 120²; 25 Toronto 184; 15 Federal 158; 40 Commerce 1321; 15 do 1321; 23 do 1321; 75 do 132; 125 Tele-

noon the "bears" raided the market vigorously. Wabash shares bore the brunt of the attack and fell off to 191, and at 351 stop orders were reached on decline. The remainder of the list fell off 1 to 21, Gould shares leading. The weakness was due to the reports that the B & O operators were ordered out at noon, and to rumors that the Elmira Bank was in trouble. Toward mid-day the selling abated, and a steadier feeling prevailed, prices rallying 1 to 1 per cent. The Western Union was unfavorably affected by the cutting of the eastern wires last night. The story afloat as to a break in Gould shares was due to a prominent operator who is short of Northern Pacifics, and hopes to effect a general decline by a drop in South Western. Stocks—N Y O, 116; O S, 54 $\frac{1}{5}$; D & L, 24 $\frac{3}{5}$; Erle, 33 $\frac{7}{5}$; L S 107 $\frac{3}{5}$; M o 7 $\frac{1}{4}$; P M 35 $\frac{1}{2}$; St P 103 $\frac{1}{5}$; Canada Pacific 55 $\frac{1}{5}$; W U 78 $\frac{1}{5}$.

THE BARLOW FAILURE. A SENSATIONAL STORY DENIED.

but no large movement can be reported in any The suspension of the Hon. Bradley Barlow line. Advices from England are steady. We is an event which has created as much sensequote: No. 1, B. A, 250 to 26c; do No. 2, B. A, 230 to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c tion in Montreal as in St. Albans, from which town came the first news of the trouble. to 21c; Chins, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, sole, No. 1, The hon, gentleman lived at the Windsor Hotel and has made hosts of friends in Cana-220 to 230; do No. 2, 200 to 210; slaughter, da. Becently a railway paper of Montreal No. 1, 27c to 28c; English sole, 46c to 48c; rough belting hide, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c contained a sketch of his life, and ho was highly thought of by railway men. Some to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do grained, time ago he undertook to float the bonds of the South Esstern Ballway, of which he is 35c to 36c; do Scotch grained 36c to 38c; President, and his failure to do this has in- buff, 14c to 1620; pebbled, 1220 to 160; McGREGOR .- On the 1st of August, at lved himself and the Vermont National splits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 30c; do Bank, of which he is also President, in disasunder juniors 160 to 19c. eldest son of the late Francis McGregor. O'NEILL-In this city, August 1st, Mr. T mas O'Neill, of the Parish of Killear, Cou Westmeath, Ireland, aged 86 years, 3 mon and 24 days, father of Mr. John O'Neill, coll tor of canal tolls. Requiescat in Pace. The presumed purchaser of the IRON AND HABDWARE.-Practically there ter. have been really no new developments in the bonds was the Canadian Pacific, and a remor was started to day that the Pacific road pig iron trade so far as can be gleaned from knowing the financial straits of the South current reports. Most dealers manifest a Eastern had kept aloof, knowing that the hopeful feeling and are quite cheerful over the prospect. About the former volume of Grand Trunk with the Vermont Central under its thumb was not a likely bidder for the business is anticipated, which may be considroad. The intention was, it was said, to force a crisis like the present and get the South ered one of the best signs that the position is a satisfactory one, and indicates that the de-Eastern into its hands at forty or fifty cents mand is the growth of healthy, legitimete inon the dollar. Our reporter on meeting Mr. fluences, which will likely prove to be solid and lasting. Outward freights from Glasgow are unchanged at 10s, but warrants are cabled Chaffee of the South Eastern said :-- " Do you think the suspension of Hon. Mr. Barlow is timed, as rumor says, so that the Canada a shade easier. Sales here foot up a fair ag-Pacific may get it into its hands at filty cents on the dollar?" "I think the story is imgregate at steady prices. The feature in the market for finished iron has been a decline in probable and quite untrue" said Mr. Chaffee. freights from Liverpool, which are cabled lower at 103 per ton on bars, 7s 6d on Canada "I really know nothing about the matter beyond what the papers are saying. Mr. Barand tinplates, 128 6d on galvanized iron, with low has been out of town for some time. I the usual 10 per cent primage added. The expected him yesterday, but he did not ardecline has been caused by the number of ingenious fraud has just been reported to the rive. The road will of course be operated as outside steamers offering at Welsh ports, which has diverted much of the business from Liverpool. The movement in this market has been moderate at steady prices. THE CANADA GAZETTE. OTTAWA, August 3.-The revenue on ac-Tinplates and Canada plates are steady at count of the consolidated fund for the month last week's rates. Ingot is cabled easier at of July was : -£94 15s. The market has declined ic to 2340 for Straits, and 244c for Lamb and Flag. Copper and lead are unchanged. Ŵ 439 quote : - Pig Iron. - Coltness \$21 75 to 22 00; Langionn \$21 25 to 21 50; Gartsherrie \$20 50 to 20 75; Sum-merlee \$20 50 to 20 75; Eglinton \$18 25; 653 024 536 Dalmellington \$19 00 ; Slomens \$21 ; Bar Tolal.....\$2,487,883 Iron \$1 90 to 2 00; Hoop and Bands \$2 50; Sheets \$2 75; Tin Plates, Charceal, I O \$5 00 As compared with the same month last year this shows a decrease of \$46,200. In Oustoms there is a falling off of \$163,458 and to 5 25; do Cokes \$4 40; Canada Plates, Penn.; \$3 10 to 3 20; Ingot 'Lle, staits' 2340; an increase of \$69,768 in the Post Office. In do Lamb and flag, 2410; Ingot Copper, Beaver public works and miscellaneous there is an increase of \$187,226. The expenditure for the \$3 90. 18c; do Montans, etc, 171c to 171c; Lead month was \$2,644,057. LUMBER - We can report a fairly active de mand for both hard and soft woods. Laths BEVENUE BECEIPTS. have sold at \$1 75 per "M," the market at TORONTO, Aug. 2.-The Inland Revenue receipts for the month of July, 1883, were that price being steady. The export trade in deals continues, and we have further engage-\$58,775; total for July, 1882, \$87,163 05; dements to report at 67s 6d to London and Liv crease for July 1883, \$28,388 05. This deerpool. Lumber charters have been made at orease is due to the reduction of the duty on \$14 to 15 to River Platte, as to size of vessel. tobacco from 20 cents to 12 cents per lb. Prices in this market are reported at the yards HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 2.—The Customs re ceipts at this port for last month were \$47,as follows :- Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; do 2nd, \$32 to 24; do shipping cu'ls, \$14 972, sgainst \$70,835 for the same month last to 16 ; do 4 b quality deals, \$11 to 12 ; do mill year, a decrease of \$20,862. The Inland Reveculls, \$10 to 13; spruce, \$10 to 13; hemiock nue receipts were \$21,778, against \$30,439 for \$9 to 10; ash, run of log culls out, \$20 to 25; bass, run of log culls out, \$17 to 20; oak, \$40 to 50; walnut, \$60 to 100; oherry, \$60 to 80; July last year, a decrease of \$8,861.38. OOMMERCIAL. butternut, \$35 to 40; birch, \$20 to 25; hard WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE maple, \$25 to 30 ; lath, \$1 75. MABKETS. HIDES. -The hide market rules firm, green butohers' hides selling at 81c for No. 1, and The excitement over the fallures in the Boston leather trade has blown over, the in some instances 9c has been paid for choice bides. The American market is firm, and sales of Western No 1 buff have been made troubles not having any influence whatever on business interests in Montreal. The at full figures. Lambskins have advanced 5c movement of staple goods from this centre is not brisk, and is far from exceeding pressing to 10c to 50c each ; clips are steady at 35c requirements of present supply and demand. This is the usual story at this season, when and calfskins at 10c. Green butchers' hides 840, 740 and 640 per lb for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to farmers, having for the most part secured the tanners at lo higher. Toronto hides 90 to hay crop, are preparing to "run in" grain. 910 for No 1, and 810 to 840 for No. 2 West-Bemittances generally this month were satisern green salted-No 1 buff, 940; No 2, 840; Dry salted 171c No 1, and 15c No 2; lambskins, 50c; clips, 85c; calfskins, 10c per lb. Monsignor Capel held his audience deeply back of the head by the muzzle of the gun, trade, of which we can say nothing very en-interested for fnearly an hour, and closed by and had his skull severely fractured. He couraging, orders from oity and country being another extremely inactive week. There

equally-small and disappointing, except pernaps for flannels. The stock of dry goods at best efforte, will doubtless meet trouble ahead. The financial markets have been dull and depressed, though money is easy. Stocks have been heavy and neglected partly owing to rumors of the telegraphic strike spreading to the railway operatives, and on account also of is somewhat uncertainly expressed. The

the troubles of the Vermont National Bank, the Vermont railway, and of Hop. Bradley Barlow, who has business interests in this clty.

GROCEBIES.-Granulated sugar has cold at Bac to 90; as to quality, and yellows at from Sto to 730. There has also been a considerable turnover in Nova Scotian refined sugar, between 1,500 and 2,000 barrels having been placed recently at from 640 to 80. Large deliveries of raw sugars are still being made to the refinerles on former contracts. The movement in molasses is very limited, and prices rule in buyers' favor, Barbadoes being quoted at 46c to 47c in round lots. Syrups are quiet at 31c to 41. In fruit there is an easy feeling in Valencias, and we hear of sales at from 43cto 51c, as to quality. Ourrants are firm, the few lots on spot commanding extreme rates, which are quoted at 61c to 61c. Further advices from Denia confirm previous reports of the splendid condition of the new crop, and

from Greece intelligence regarding the currant crop is equally encouraging. In nuts there is a good enquiry for shelled almonds at 230 to 25c, and Tarragona are steady at only transaction we bear of being an invoice of new Japans at 38c. Coffees and spices are quiet, very little being done in either. Rice is quiet and steady at \$3.40 to \$3.50. Canned fish remains steady at \$1.25 per dozen for

lobsters and \$1.15 for mackerel. Boots and Shoes-Orders are coming in from the West and from the Lower Provinces, and on the whole manufacturers are fairly busy for the season. During the week the representative of a Quebeo boot and shoe firm has been offering goods to dealers here at considerably under current rates, and in several instances he has actually asked for bids, which has led to the belief that his firm was hard up for the needful. Not much paper is falling due just now, but what matures appears to be promptly retired. We revise our quotations as follows, which are steady : - Mens' thick boote, waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots, \$1 50 to 2 00; do kip boots, \$2 25 to 3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 00 to 4 00; do men's, \$200; do buff and pebbled Balmorals, \$1 75 do split do, 85c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buskins, 60c to 75c; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella de, 60n to \$1 00; do con-gress do, 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split do, 55c to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacke, per dczen, \$3 75 to 6 50; women's summer button and tie shoes, 80c to \$1 25; misses' do, 70c to 90c; children's do, 60c

to 80c. LEATHER. --- Market dull and lifeless, with little demand even for choice sole leather. A few lots of choice waxed upper have changed bands at within prices quoted below. Buff and pebble have met with moderate enquiry.

have been no new developments that would in any way mitigate the stagnant tone that Winnipeg is said to be excessive, especially of has been obaracteristic of the market for so cottone, so that the cotton mills, despite their long. Prices are quoted at 300 to 45c as a fair range. The crop prospects at present are very encouraging in Canada, but dubious in England.

WOOL .- For fine wools the tone is firm under a light supply, but for other kinds it movement is moderately active at steady prices. Ordinary cape is quoted at 1710 to 181c, superior light 211c. Australian ranges from 18c for common up to 30c for extra superiors. Canadian wools are quiet with

little doing. A supers are quoted at 300 to 33c, and B at 25c to 261c. Black wool is quoted at 24c to 25c.

SALT .- At present remarkably low prices for coarse salt, a better demand has sprung up, and considerable sales have been made during the week at within our quotations, which are steady. Factory filled steady at quotations. We quote :-- Coarse 42c twelves 45c elevens, 48c tens; factory filled \$1 15 to 1 35; Euroka \$2 40.

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. Mr. Maguire, of College Street Market, sold one black horse at \$180 to go to England, and at 255 to 250; and faragona are accady at one bay horse at \$150. At the Horse Ex-l6c. The tea trade has been very quiet, the one bay horse at \$150. At the Horse Ex-only transaction we hear of being an invoice ohange business has been unimportant. Seventeen stallions and mares were received per S.S. "Hanoverlap," from Glasgow, which are partially owned by Mr. Telfer, of Guelph. The ponies recently arrived at the Exchange are advertised for sale on August 14, with a number of other horses, including four stallions and four marss, the latter thorough

bred Olydesdales, all pedigreed, the property of Mr. John Dalglish.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

At Acer & Kennedy's yards. Point St. Oharles, the spot offerings of shipping cattle were again very light, and meeting with a good active demand at firm prices. We quote 6c to 6fc per lb live weight. Shipping sheep were firm at 5% to 6% per lb live weight. The exports last week, with one sleamer to hear from, were 1,928 cattle and 5,618 theep. making the totals to date, 27,928 cattle and 32,321 sheep. At Viger market there was a fair trade for beef cattle, but the quality of-\$2 00; do buff and pebbled Balmorals, \$1 10 to \$2 35; do split do, \$1 25 to 1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to 1 25; long do, \$1 25 to \$2 25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; \$2 25; women's buff Balmorals, \$1 00 to 1 50; \$3 50 each. The following ware the exports of live D, & J. SADLIER & CO. fered was poor. The best animals sold at 5c The following were the exports of live

stock from the port of Montreal during the week ended August 4th :---

Par То Cattle. Sheep Somerset..... Bristol.... 1,020 Harbinger.... Belfast.... F R Lingham..... 90 240 L Champlain. . Liverpool. 177 1,102 Concordis..... Glasgow... 448 389 Montreal..... Liverpool., 161 F R Lingham Thanemore..... Barrow..... 524 1,230 Buenos Ayrean.. Glasgow... 430 1,037 5,618 Last week 1,886 7,713 Cor week in 1882..... 1,486 6.353 Oor week in 1881..... 1,547 1,629 32,221 MARRIED.

BOWMAN-TURNER-At the home of the bride, Chicago, by the Rev. Mr. Bowley, of the North Star Curch, July 16, Walter R. Bowman and Fannie E. Turner, of Chicago.

DIED.

History of Ireland. Glories of Ireland. Household Book of Irish Elo. anence. 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.

August 8, 1883.

ACENTS

WANTED!

TO SELL

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS

Teaching Truth.

Glories of Mary.

Life of Christ.

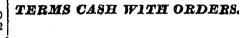
Bibles, Prayer Books.

Faith of Our Fathers.

Life of O'Connell.

Life of the Blessed Virgin.

Lives of the Saints (Illustrated),



600 THE BEST SELECTION ___OF____ LADIES' HOSIERY -AND----UNDERWEAB Will be found at 2. CARSLEY'S.

Special Sale now going on, where the greatest bargains ever offered in Dry Goods can be pro-cured.

DUNDEE WATER SUPPLY .--- A special meeting of the Water Commission was held on Tues day 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. Hawkeley. Similar tanks were in use in the Dublin system, which was of the same character as Dundee, with the most beneficial results. The cost of the proposed tank was estimated at £2300. On a division, it was agreed, by 10 to 7, to erect the tank, the minority being for delay.

INGENIOUS FRAUDS .- A rather peculiar and Edinburgh police. It appears that a man has usual." 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. Thither he proceeds with his par cel, and producing a receipt book he ask the "carriage," which in two cases was see down at 1s 4d. The parcel, of course, is left till some one belonging to the house calls for it, and it is not till then the fraud is discover ed, the parcels generally containing bricks or sawdust.

SEBIOUS 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 Soots Rifles (late 2nd Royal Lanark Militia), at present training at Lanark. The gentlemen had been out for a drive with a four-in-hand, and were about to stable for a short time at the Elphistone Arms Hotel, Biggar. The en-trance to the stable-7 and is through a covered court about 11 feet wide and 8 feet high, and the attention of the gentleman driving being apparently fully occupied taking the entrance, he had not observed the height was not sufficient for thom to pass under seated on the outside of the carriage. Consequently, they were caught between the underside of the arch and the top of the carrisge. Fortunately one of the wheels also caught the side of the entrance, and the horses were brought to a stand. On the carriage being backed out it was found that three of the party were more or iess seriously hurt, one of them being cut and bruised about the head.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER -A End acoldent occurred at Ardrossan 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 Volun-teers were engaged in parbuckling drill at a 64-pounder gun preparatory for the competitions at Irvine this week. While the gun was resting on wedges it swung rather far, coming too near the edge of the carriage and toppling over. The officer in charge, who was the severest suffering to be misunderstood | saw the probability of an accident, should to | factory, and matters are promising for a the worthy. Yet such was the fate of the men to "stand clear," and all managed to | fair fail trade. The cold, wet weather do so except Barbour, who was caught on the has been a damper for the dry goods

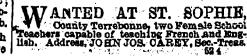
et oft	Customs	,624,2 395,4 140,6 275,0 52,0
37.		

HAMAL.—At Prescott, Ont., on the Angust, James, aged 25 years, eldest ion of Ov Hamal MURPHY.—On the 2nd lnst., at his father residence, P. J. Murphy, eldest and beloved a of Mr. Thomas Murphy, aged 27 years, 1 mor and 4 days. LAWLOR-In this city, on August 3rd, M Johanna Lawlor, late housekeeper of St. Ar Church Presbytery. Durch Presbytery. MOODY-In this city, on the 2nd inst, Jam Moody, aged 76 years. KEARNEY-At St. Canute, on the 3rd inst aged 5 months and 6 days, Mathew Kearney infant son of Mathew Kearney, of the PC Office Department. BUTLER.-In this city, on the 5th inst., ag 5 months and 10 days, daughter of Thom Butler. BRFNNAN.-In this city, on the 4th insta Nicholas Joseph Brennan, aged 24 yee youngest son of the late Patrick Brennan. KELLY.—In this city, on Sunday, the inst., Patrick John, aged 19 years and 4 mont youngest and beloved son of Bartholomew Ke Harriston, Ont., and Lawrence, Mass, U papers please copy. BANKRUPT STOC CHURCH OBNAMENTS. MESSRS. FRECHON, LEFEBVRE & 245 Notre Dame Street, Having bought at a special low rate the en BANKRUPT STOCK of the late firm, A. Senecal & Co., will sell immediately at price, a complete assoriment of Church Ve ments, Sacred Vases, Statuer, Altar W Cassocks, etc., etc. 27 eo **BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE** 112 and 114 King Street West, TORONTO. THIS is the leading Commercial Co lege in Canada. ITS LOCATION is in the Busines and Educationial centre of this Province ITS STAFF of Teachers and Lecture are thoroughly capable business men. **THE COURSE** of Studies has bee specially arranged to give a soun business training.

EVERY SUBJECT in the course taught by men who make these sub jects specialties.

Arithmetic, Commercial Law Bookkeeping, Correspondence Penmanship, & Phonography Are each throughly taught, Will re-open Monday, Sept. 3rd, next. For catalogn ad other information, address

, THE SECRETARY. 528



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Tho- iniy	Twelve Spools Black	Machine Silk for Soc.		
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5764	Baltimore. No. 112 F	ifth Avenue, N. X.		
	DISTRICT OF	MUNTREAL, 1511. Notice is given		

ISTAILOT OF ALL AND AND A STREET AND A SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1511. Notice is given that Catherine Mulline, wife of James Murney, manufacturer of leather, of the City of Moni-real, said District, has instituted an action for separation of property against her husband. Montreal, 14th July 1853. ARTHUR DESJARDINS, 525