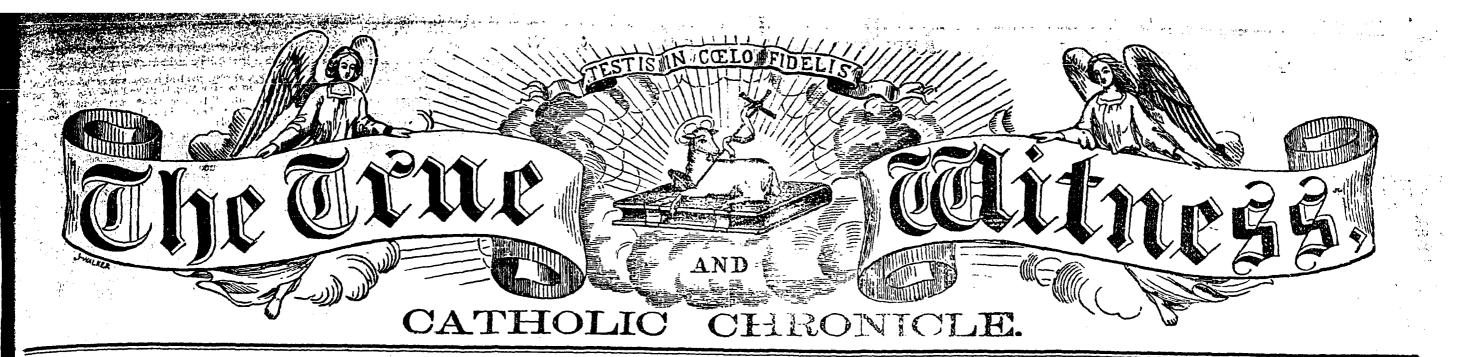
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VOL. XXXV.----NO. 47.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1885.

PROMISES TO IRELAND.

SHE WILL BE GOVERNED BY EQUAL LAWS WITH ENGLAND.

GEURCHILL'S POLICY TO PREVAIL--ENG-LISH CONSERVATIVES SATISFIED WITH ELECTION PROSPECTS --- WHIG THE FAMILIES JOINING THE TORIES-EGYPT DECLARED TO BE IN A STATE OF PRAC-God's providence they will not be generally adopted." TICAL ANARCHY.

LONDON, June 29. - The new government is skillfully feeling its way along ; even Lord Bandolph Churchill has become prudent. Since his party has had the responsibility of cvernment thrust on it, that fiery orator as exhibited surprising repressibility and has judiciously held both his pen and his torgue. The only minister of the new govenment who has up to date publicly ad-dressed his constituents is Mr. Balfrur, who is but 37 years of age, and a son in-law of the Marquis of Salisbury. The most striking atterance in Balfour's address was the unmalified declaration that he desires not less than Mr. Chamberlain to see Ireland governd by equal laws with England, and to see and by equal laws with England, and to see all exceptional legislation against the Irish people for ever abolished. Not satisfied with this bold statement he has just caused to be published for general circulation a irochure on the Irish question. In this the new chief secretary strongly supports home rule for Ireland, but contends that this shall extend local interests only. this argument for this limit is a favorite one of the Tories, viz., that it is as necessary for the general welfare of Iroland itself as for the strategic the stategic for the strategic and the strategic an local interests only. security of all Britain that in all security of all britain that in all national affairs the present interdepen-dence shall be maintained, and that all concession shall be based upon the absolute maintenance of England's Imperial control. Another idea is eluborated in this

brochure, namely : that in any new organization of the government of Ireland, the rights of the Irish Tories, such as the loyal minority in Ulster, must be respected and main-tained. It must be admitted that these statements indicate a remarkable chapge of attitude in the Conservative feeling towards Ireland. Not only that, but there is an aston-ishing broud of Tory circulars of the same character; in fact, all reports from Couservative club political circles show that Lord Churchill has become the prophet of the Conservatives on the Irish question. His policy, which from all present indications will prevail with the present Government, favors a gradual replacement of the machinery of viceregel government at Dublin Castie

fair traders and protectionists. Continuing, the chairman says :- "We are not sarprised at the attempts of the landed interests to re-tax food. The whole fendal land system of Eugland is tumbling to pieces. A great num-ber of the Salisbury ministry have already advocated interference with the present fiscal system of England. The whole world is cer-tain to eventually adopt Cobden's principles, which are now scalled at by many. The tariffs of protectionist countries benefit the few to the detriment of the many, and by

resist any and all attacks upon them by the

A LIBERAL WARNING.

BIRMINGHAM, June 27.—The National Liberal Federation has issued a manifesto warning the Liberal party to exercise extrems watchfulness to prevent the Government from carrying any measures inimical to the Liberals, or attempting to delay an appeal to the country. It urges the majority in the House of Commons to only allow the Conservatives to conduct the necessary officust business.

PAUPER VOTERS.

LONDON, June 27 .- A mass meeting was held in Hyde park this afternoon to protest against the amendment to the Reform bill adopted by the House of Lords, which proposes to disqualify every voter who has received pauper medical relief for himself or family within a year of any election. There were seven stands for the spoakers, and fal y 30,000 persons were present. Michael Davitt spoke against the proposition on behalf of Ireland.

Mr. Davitt said the impression that the Nationalists were opposed to the visit of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain to Ireland was wrong ; they wished them to go to see the Irish governing classes and the Irish people for themselves.

SARL SPENCER'S FAREWELL.

DUELIN, June 27 .- There was a much larger crowd of people at the farewell recept ob of Earl Spencer than was anticipated, The rooms were so densely thronged that it was difficult for those present to move about with any degree of comfort. The Earl, in presence of the assembled guests, knighted Secretary Kuys and Commissioner Greene, for the part they took in making the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland a success. Every precaution was taken to prevent the Invincibles from perpetrating any outrage, and packages destined for the castle were carefully examined before being conveyed inside the building. A large force of police were stationed in the court yard and numerous detectives in full dress suits mingled with the assembled crowd. The streets through which Earl Spencer passed in going to the railway depot, en route to London, were lined with soldiers. The by the formation of an elective central board Eul's departure was witnessed by great to sit in Dublin and possess the power of crowds of people. The demeanor of the people was very respectful. The men raised their hats and the women waved their hand kerchiels as the carriage passed. Cheering was irequent ; occasionally, however, groans were heard.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

REV. DR. O'RIELLY DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

DURLEN, June 9 -- It is impossible at the present moment to be in Dublin and not feel hat, even with the excitement caused by the sudden defeat of the Gladstone Ministry, and all the political issues dependent on a near general election, one other question is uppermost in the muds of the immense majority of Irishmen-that of who will be the next Archbishop of this metropolitan see. This question, as your readers are doubtless aware, is now and has been from the beginning a national one. And at present, as there is a moral certainty that Dr. Walsh, the candi-dute of the Dublin clergy, has been set aside for another, his rejection by the Holy See threatens to test the loyalty of Irishmen all over the world toward the successor of St. Peter.

It has been industriously and generally represented, in the English as well as in the Irish press, that the setting aside of Dr. Watsh is the result of Government interference and intrigue, and that the Holy Father has gone so far as to give the British Govern ment a right of veto on the appointment of Icish Bishops. This-if it were a factwould be indeed a hitter trial to Irish Catholics in both hemispheres But I am bound to say, and I hasten to say it to all who are so deeply interested in this matter, that injustice is done to Leo XIII. and his counsellors by thus misreppresenting facts.

I never intend to return to this painful subject, and therefore I feel it imperative to state here how matters really stand. The nomination of a candidate for the vacant see of Dublin concerns not only the chapter and the body of parish priests, but the Bishops of the province. The latter may and frequently do choose a person the former never think of. Thus the Holy See has to select ir m two different lists. Much weight as muy be attached in Rome to choice of the chapter and parish priests, as much, at least, always attaches to that of the Bishops, These, naturally, by their position and their experience in governing, are looked upon as better judges of the qualities re-quired for the proper discharge of the episcopal office.

In the present instance it is notorious that of the Bishons or a majority of the choic

public during these last months, let me say that a whole day spent with him at Maynooth has convinced me that he is anything but de-sirous of filling the metropolitan chair. It is a position requiring, as things are in the present crisis, the highest and rarest gifts of the statesman as well as the churchman. All these he certainly possesses in no common degree.

But knowing the President of Maynooth as I do, I should wish to see him filling in Rome itself the office of representative of the Irish A Prophecy that ire and's Plea Will Church and clergy. There, h s learning, his extraordinary business capacity, and his tact would grove a safeguard against such intrigues as those attributed to Errington and that ilk.

The question of higher education in Ireland s also assuming the greatest and most urgent importance, and with a Pope of Leo XIII.'s intellectual cultivation and zeal for learning. Dr. Walsh's experience and ability would ie of great weight.

England has a clever and influential representative in Cardinal Howard, and his presence in Rome ought to convince sensible people that such obtrusive and self-asserting persons as Mr. Errington are not at all needed there. But Ireland has no such authorized representative, and the present crisis in her untional life demands that she should have one not inferior in rank or ability to those of

any other country. This need is also beginning to be felt as re-gards the Catholics of the United States. We need in Rome a resident American churchman of superior rank and talent, to be the agent and spokesman of our hierarchy, one thoroughly acquainted with every part of our country, with the needs of every diocese, and possessing the coulidence both of the American episcopacy and the Papal authori

ties. No Pope ever sat on the pontifical chair more keenly alive to the needs of the age, to the progress of religion and learning in every country, or more ready to second the best efforts of the scholar and the statesmap everywhere than Leo XIII. I cannot bring myself to belive that such a

man, with his knowledge of European countries and of the decline of religion among Con-tinental peoples, could or would do anything to alienate the affections of a rape who have suffered everything, sacrificed everything, rather than be untrue to their buptismal faith and unfaithful to the Roman Pontiffs. Let us be patient a little longer, and we may yet see shat we have been alarmed at dangers that only existed in the newspapers, and indignant at wrongs never contemplated. Rev Bernard O'RELLY, D.D.

THE TORIES AND THE SPOILS.

PRINCE BETWEEN GLADSTONE AND more stringently against foreigners

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

SO MUCH FOR BUCKINGHAM.

The Red Earl Departed.

the chosen luxury of certain hereditary legis-lators and rulers in England. Woe unto thee, England ! When the great ones love the harlots' house top 1 Deep is our shame when we know that our judges are not clean, and that social purity is put to the blush by the magistrates of no mean degree ! Yea, that courts of justice lend themselves to covering up and hushing up the iniquities of the great ! Shall not God be grieved by such

nation as this? What is coming over us What clouds are darkening our sky ?'

LAND LAWS IN ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, June 26. -- Recent correspondence from Roumania shows that the country is in a deplorable condition. Owing to the exac-tions they are subjected to, foreign merchants no longer come and buy corn, the only com-merce of the country. Gold has disappeared, paper money is daily declining, and the na-poleon is at 2f. premium. Notwithstanding the scarcity of money the Government is Irish organization with that bloody instra-Ministers of the Crown down to the lowest ment. With all the stubborn force of a cruel, official, are constantly itching for briles. The Government constantly takes advantage of the law of 1879, which was enacted under European pressure, to enrich the coffers of its favourites, and a recent case is croating con-siderable indignation. Under this law the distinction between Christian and non-Chris-

tian is abolished, "but," in the words of M. Z-nicii, Public Prosecutor at Bucharest, "the right of sequiring land is made a political right confined to Roumanians and naturalized foreigners. When, therefore, a succession is opened, if there be rurat lands in it, a foreign heir is not admitted to the inherit-As a result of this law parents cannot leave their property to their children, but the gov-ernment will find "capableheirs,"--nephews, rousies, etc. --with whem it can partice to an understanding, exacting a large per capable to inherit, and confiscated the property. These confications are divided amongst hungry officials. The King at present has twelve state domains, the coor-mous revenues of which he annually invests abrowl. The feelings of those threatened by such confiscations can be easily imagined. All Roumanian women married to foreigners see their families menaced with rula. In the words of the Chief Judge, M. Adolphe Cantacuzene. "while deploring the verations practiced against foreigners, I am surprised that while other nations are abolishing them. RELISTING THE SWEETS OF OFFICE-THE the Roumanians are legislating more and

"UNITED IRELAND'S" PARTING SHOT. Earl Spencer has gone the way of Mr. Forster and Mr. Trevelyan. His three years' despotism ran the course which has now the rigid force of destiny for English rulers in Ireland : no matter though their will be of iron and their power as unchecked as a Czar's. It began in cocksure insolence. It was carried on in bitterness of heart. It has ended in political destruction. His fate has the grim dramatic unity of a dreek tragedy. He came in and goes out with the Crimes' Act. He staked his all upon cowing Irish spirit and strangling blow after blow at the people ander his rod. He stopped at nothing ; not at secret torture ; not at subsidising red handed numberers ; not at knighting jury packers; not at sheltering black official villiany with a coat of darkness; not at police-quarterings, blood taxes, the bludgeoning of peaceful meetings, the clap-ping handculls and convicts' juckets on members of Parliament, mayors and editors ; not at wholesale battues of hangings and transportations by hook or crock; not at surying the proofs of his victims' innovence in their graves. And what has it all profited him ? phant sway; and it is by the votes of the parts, and amidst the cheers of Irish Na-tionality, and amidst the cheers of Irish Na-tionality, and Earl Spencer tunbles from his throad, an - overwhelms the whole Ministry

to an understanding, exacting a map of throad, the svorwhelms the whole cannow contact of the property before allowing them in the oracle of The dog it was that died." The interview of the following is a case in point: In the oracle of the dog it was that died." The stronger diglishman, armed with the transition code, and backed Austrian count. She died, leaving five shill most terrive exercion code, and hacked dren. The Government took proceedings through thick and thin by the most redsubt-against the children and declared them in able Ministry of this contury, ongaged in a able Ministry of this century, ongaged in a three years' bloody duel with an uparmed organization already stunned, when the duel began, with the terrible blow influend in the Pheenix Park and exhausted after two years of no less deadly struggle with the no less stubborn oppressor who precaded him. The issue of the three years' alony is that Earl Spencer leaves freland a round man, and the destroyer of a mined Ministry ; and it is the power of victorious Ireland that pelts him into the sea and lights honfires of triamph behind him. His three years' tyranny has solidified and disciplined the Irish nation to a pitch never realised before. He has left behind aim deeds and a name which will be as potent to invoke detestation of English rule as the memories of Carow, or Cromwell, or Carhampton. He has shown that Liberal English rule in the last quarter of the ninetcenth century can be as savage and unbearable as in the days pal Hainel spoke very encouragingly of the Of the worst of these monsters-with the very marked difference that nowadays in a life-and-death struggle between Dublin Castle and the Irish people it is the Irish people who in the long run balle, torture, and crush the toughest English statesman who undertakes to play the tyrant over them. The mill of the Irish people grinds slowly but it grinde small. Then, every enemy, high or low, Viceroy, land-agent, Castle official, or haogman, has a way of finding himself a worsted and ruised man when all is said and done. Mr. Forster is sourced for life. Mr. Trevelyan is a white-haired, stooped, old man. The vote which expels Earl Spencer from Ireland hurls Mr. Speaker Peel from the chair.

dealing with all questions of national gov-

WHICS JOINING THE CONSERVATIVES.

The spirits of the Conservatives are cheered by the latest reports of their election agents, who are finding candidates throughout the provinces among the promising young men belonging to Whig families of great infinence. These agen's also report that large sums of money are being readily subscribed to defray Conservative expenses in the coming cam paign by gentlemen who hitherto have been strong supporters of the Liberal party. These reports are taken to show that there exists in the country districts a strong feel ing against a weak foreign policy, and an active desire to assist the Tories in any at tempt they may make to restore England's prestige among foreign powers. The Conservative union is undoubtedly compact, and it is gaining adhesions from Liberal ranks in town and country. The Tory chauces are farther increased by a growing distinctness of the difference between the electoral cries of the Liberals and Radicals. Corrie Grant will be the Liberal candidate for Woodstock against Lord Randolph Churchill.

TROUBLE AT CAIRO.

Lord Salisbury has so far had one interchange of views with a foreign power on diplomatic questions; that was with Mr. Waddington, the French ambassador, and it related entirely to the Egyptian question. The interview was forced on the new premier y the rush of official advices from the Khedive's dominions to the effect that anarchy practically exists in Egypt, so that the administration is exhausting the treasury and is openly hostile to English influence, and that this hostile influence is inspired by Borelli, who is described as "a powerful advisor." He is said to be the private owner of the Bosphore Egyptien, which was recently suppressed. Berelli Bey publicly holds frequent levecs with all Europeans bostile to England. To add to the general confusion there is war in Tewfik's harem. The vice-queen of the harem is actively interfering against the political move organized to oppose the addition of an English palace to the entourage of the Khedive. In his report to his own Government M. Waddington expresses great satis-faction at the results of this his first interview. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Russian ambassador will resume negotiations on the irontier question on Thursday.

FRANCE'S DEMANDS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, June 28.-M. Waddington, at yesterday's conference with Lord Salisbury, renewed the demand that an early date be fixed for the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, and suggested the re-construction of the Egyptian army of mixed Egyptian and Turkish mercenaries. He iso suggested a change in the administration, from the Khedive downward. Lord Salisbury limited his reply to the statement that Egyptian affairs were under consideraion.

THE COLDEN CLUB.

The chairman of the Cobden Club has issued an announcement concerning the British policy of frue trade, with reference to the possibility of its disturbance by the Conserva valided for many years, spending most of his tives. He declares that, as the Cinb has been time in Italy, has quite recovered his health. warned that the principles of Cobden are He is about forty five years of age, and is one of threatoned, it that taken measures to firmly, the most cloquent speakers in Ireland. possibility of its disturbance by the Conserva-

A STORY FROM PARIS.

PARIS. June 27 .- The Gaulois offirms that Sismarck directly influenced Salisbury's acceptance of office. Through the German Princess Imperial, a daughter of the Queen, he advised the Queen of the imminent possi-tility of a change of reign in Germany, and said that a renewal of the alliance with Eug land was desirable. The Queen then renewed her insistance that Lord Salisbury should accept office, and he complied.

IRISH SATISFACTION.

FIRST STEP OF THE TORIES TOWARD CONCILIATING THE NATIONALISTS.

DUBLIN, June 27 .- Much satisfaction was falt here this evening at the information that the first act of the new Home Secreta y has been to discontinue the employment of the fifty special detectives of the Royal Irish Constabulary whom Sir William Harcourt kept in London, and that the first twenty-five of them I-ave for Ireland on Tuesday next and the re-mainder on the following Monday.

HONORS FOR AN IRISH PATRIOT.

DUBLIN, June 25 .- The Nationalists are making preparations to give a warm recep-tion to Dr. Kevin Lod O'Doherty, who sailed from Sydney May 8th, for Ireland, his native land, which he left the last time twenty-five years ago. Dr. O'Doherty was a prominent participator in the troubles of 1848, and presided at the most important assemblage of Irish-Australian Nationalists ever held in Australia, the meeting of the Federal Council of the Irish-Australian League. Mr Michael Davitt urges the Corporation of Dublin to vote to Dr. O'Doherty the freedom of the city on his arrival here.

THE ENGLISH ANTHEM HISSED.

DUBLIN, June 25 .- At the Irish artisans' exhibition yesterday the Nationalists hissed and gave other tokens of disrespect during the sing-ing of the National Anthem. The committee decided to expunge the anthem in future.

THE RADICALS IN IRELAND.

LIMERICK, June 25 .- At a meeting of the National League yesterday a resolution was adopted declaring that the visit of Chamberlain and Dilke is unwelcome and distasteful to the Irish people. The Mayor said it was simply intended to gain the Irish vote, but the dodge would not succeed.

NEW NATIONALIST CANDIDATE.

DUBLIN, June 27 .- The many friends of Mr. Waters have induced him to consent to run at the next elections in the Nationalis: cause. The oandidate is a relative of Mr. George Waters, Q.C., and of Waters & Sons, the celebrated dis-tiliers of Co k. Mr. Waters, who has been in-

tuem did not fall on the person selected by tau inferior clergy. So, even had the Holy Father been of the same mind as the majority of the Bishors, he was simply doing what he hid a right to do, and what is commonly done in such cases. Nor was thereany ground for imputing to him any motive such as being influenced by the wishes of the English Government.

It so happened, moreover, that long before the death of Cardinal McCabe, the Irish Archbishops and Bishops had been sum noned to Rome, and the time for their meeting there had been adjourned from January till May. With the entire body of the prelates the appointment of a successor to the deceased Cardinal was a very momentous matter. It nad been made one of national importance by the Irish press from the instant the see of Dublin had become vacant.

That, pending the decision of the Holy See, Mr. Errington and the clique, of soreheads whom he pretends to represent should have asserted their own importance in Rome by en deavoring to intrigue against Dr. Waleh's appointment, was to be accepted. That Mc. Errington should have filled the Eaglish and many of the Italian journals with rumore about the interference in the matter of the English Government and his own official acts was also natural. But the energetic denial of the Holy Father of ever having, directly or indirectly, been approached by this active and officious personage, ought to induce us to leave him altogether out of this aiscussion.

As to the action of the Irish Bishops in Rome, it may be said here-and this thould satisfy Irishmen everywhere, and remove from the Holy Father the unjust and in jurious suspicion of having over been in luenced by the English Government-that it depended on the Irish prelates themselves. Had they been practically unanimous in recommending Dr. Walsh, or in supporting his Lomination by the Dublin clergy, this eminent and popular clergyman would at this moment be Archbishop of Dublin. I believe he would so were only a small minority of the episcopal body opposed to him. If another is appointed, this will be due,

not to the imaginary influence of Mr Erring top, or to the representations of the English Government, but simply to the fact that the Irish prelates while in Rome did not present an unbroken front to the Holy Father and the O llege of Cardinale.

I', at the very last moment, and against all present seeming, Dr. Walsh is appointed, the hoice of the Holy See will have been determined by the practical ananimity of the Irish prelutes. If not, then the result will be due to their division at a moment when union and unity of action were of the most vital impor tance to the dearest interests of Ireland.

As to the Holv See, it would be wrong upjust, and criminal to blame it for a decision which, practically, was that of the Irish hierarchy. It may be well that the choice of the Holy

Father' will fall on such a man as Dr. James Donnelly, the learned and patriotic Bishop of

whose name has been so prominent before the wake of vice. These things are alleged to be

CHURCHILL-THE FISHMONGERS' GIFT TO ALBERT.

LONDON, June 25 .- Sir Henry Mn holland has bee appointed secretary to the treasury. Right Hon. Robt. Bourke under foreign secretary, and Ches. Daliya p e under secretary of the home department. Adminals Hood, Commer-ell and Codrington have been appointed first, ell and Corinigion nave been appointed nest, second and third set lords respectively. Earl Beauchamp has been made p symaster-general. The Earl of Mount Edgemme has been appoint-ed lord steward. The Earl of Lathom, lord chamberlain. The Farl of Bradford, master of the horse. The Marquis of W terford, master of the buckhounds. Mears, Dalrymple, Herbert and Walrond, in mbers of parliament, juni or loads of the treasary, and Rowland Wion, pat-ronage secretary. The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Earl of Kinberley and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and the Grand Gross of the Order of the David upon Viscounts Eversley and Sherbrook-Her Majesty has also made Hamilton, Gladstone's private secretary, a Companion of the Order of the Bath; Sir Reginald Weby, as-sistant Financial Secretary, will succeed R. R. W. Linglass as permanent Secretary of the Trea-sury, the latter having been raised in the peer age; Sir Harry Verney and Sir Arthur Ottway, members of Parliament, have been appointed members of the Privy Counit; Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir Evelyn Baring and John Morey will b + raised to th + peerage The Times, referring to the correspondence

between Gadstone and Salisbury, says :-- It wonders why so much solemn diplomacy should be necessary to accomplish the end in view. It says Salisbury is doing what he began by pro-testing he would never think of doing. The The Times commends Salisbury, however, for finally seting on broad grounds of practical wiedom

While the old and new ministers were await ing the train to take them to Windsor Castle the Prince of Wales entered the Wind or station and took a seat between Gladatone and Lord Rundolph Churchitl. He eng ged both in an animated conversation which was frequently interrupted by laughter. The incident was greeted with cheers by the crowd. Salisbury will inform a meeting of conservatives to day of his reasons for accepting office. A banquet was given last evening on the oc-

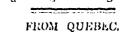
casion of the presentation to Prince Albert of the fre dom of the Fishmongers Company. Lord Roseberry, the Duke of Cambridge. Minister Pholps and numerous other distinguished persons were among the quests. Mr. Phelps, replying to the toast to visitors, aid he poped the Prince would follow in his father's putters. His speech was heartily cheered.

Statute and a second second VICE IN HIGH LIFE.

JUDGES AND LEGISLATORS THAT ARE UN-CLEAN IN THEIR LIVES.

LONDON, June 27 .- The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon

has produced a profound sonsation by an article over his signature in to-day's Monthly Review. In this the preacher narrates the story of the death last year of Justice Williams, in a brothel, and the disclosures brought out in the recent Jeffries case. He makes these examples from high official life the basis of a full flavored denunciation of English immorality, and says : "Sodom, in its most putrid days, could scarce exceed Ciogher, whose gentle manners and accoun-plishments are so well remembered in the United States. He is Dr. Walsh's own choice, and would be acceptable to the Na-the land are openly mentioned in con-nection with the filthiest debaachery and hideone with that drags in the

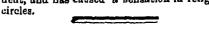


QUEREC, June 27 .- In his allocation after he conferring of degrees and Jiplomas at Laval University yesterday alternoon, Princi luture of the institution, upon which, he said, the Quebee Seminary had already expended a million, but at the same time he made strong appeal to private munificence for help. Respecting the Montreal branch, he stated that the university authorities had several offers of suitable sites, but their choice would depend upon the price obtained for their actual property there. They hoped to be properly established in a few years, but meanwhile they were happily in a postion this very year to suitably install their two faculties of law and medicine. He also alluded very feelingly to the great loss sustained by the university and the Montreal Bar in the death of the late Mr. Cherrier.

It is announced that Lieut. Governor Masson has postponed his trip to Europe.

A MANIFESTO AND MEMORIAL

VIENNA, June 26.-The Catholic bishops of Austria have issued a manifesto to the faithful warning thom against the increasing scenticism, secret societies and the influence of the anti-religious press, which are under-mining the church. The bishops followed the manifesto with a memorial asking the Government to legislate with a view of protecting the church from adverse influences The bishops' action is almost without precedent, and has caused a sensation in religious



SERIOUS MINING EXPLOSION.

BERLIN, June 27 .-- A despatch from Suarbruck states that an explosion of fire damp had occurred in a mine at Dudweiler, near Saarbruck, and that 18 miners have been killed.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 26 .-- The general sentiment of the fishing interest here is that the agreement between the United States Government and that of Great Britain, in regard to fishing rights upon the coasts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, will be favorable to Gloucester interests. Tho right to take mackerel in shore and purchase bait being more than equivalent to the freedom of the United States in their fisheries to the Canadians. There is unessinces lest by negotistions which will follow Canadians may again secure the best end of the bargain, and the opinion is expressed the United States interest in shore would have been safer under the hestie sentiment of Canada, even with a few seizures and broken voyages.

A FRENCHMAN'S GRAVE.

PARIS, June 25 .- Accounts received from Tenquin show that the ravages of disease among the French troops there are appalling. Three thousand invalids have been sent home and three hundred soldiers are down with diseases awaiting transportation. The deaths And, speaking of the illustrious scholar the most hideous evil that drags in the smoon the troops are from fifteen to twenty daily. 1. . . **1.** 1

We counted them at break of day, And when the sun sets, where are they?

Where Eurl Spencer, with his mulish obstinacy, his omnipotent Crimes' Act, and his ruthless terrorism, has gone down with a groan. who shall stand against the patient dist of Irish opinion? The Irish people have won by sheer force of patient intrepidity. Had they shrunk before Earl Spencer's proclamations-had their leaders kept eilence because every sentence they spoke might subject them to the plank bed-had their uewspapers taken a tone of whispering humbleuess under the dread that their every issue might be their last-Earl Spencer would have pushed his advantage without mercy, and Ireland would be to-day as reft of spirit as the corpse that Sir Charles Gavan Duffy saw on the dissecting table. Instead of that, tyranny was confronted, flowted, defied, and denounced to its teeth at every tarn. Wherever one meeting was suppressed, three were held in defiance of the proclamation. When Mr. Harrington was chained to the plank bed for making a moderate speech, his colleagues retorted with a bundred speeches more out poken. When this journal was prosecuted for seditious writing, its writings carried the war into the inmost penetralia of Dublin Castle. The anctuous Pharisees who bewailed the crimes of the Irish people were taught to look at home for the machinery of crime and murder, and for leprosy that ebunned the light of day. Not an inch of ground was over yielded. The tyrant grew to fear the ghosts of his own ill-deeds more than the Irish people foared his steel or gibbet. It was a long and agonizing and doubtful duel; but the patience, courage, discipline, and insuppressive spirit of the Irish people have conquered. The Ghost of the murdered Galway peasant has proved stronger than all the wiles and terrors of Green street, and all the quicklime that Earl Spencer could heap upon his bones. With Earl Spencer to lugabrious limbo departs probably the last "strong" Euglishman who will over undertake to dragoon Ireland out of her nationality by police barbarism, paid perjury, the immemorial informer and the sacred rope. Hurrah!

Ordination services will be held on July 5th at St. Marr . - roh. His Lordship Bishop Fabre 7 di . 's at the ceremony.

19 Jan /

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Athens," &c.

"Do tell me," he said perplexedly, " what

what you have in your mind. Pray have

"Absolutely and unconditionally. I know

I can trust to anything you say." "You are right in that, my dear boy. Just

let me think for a moment. Don't you find

that to strike a few chords on the organ

east that it gives inspiration sometimes ? 1

friend I have on earth." But he did not say

be classified with his mother. Truly a sin-

Mrs. Pollen kept on playing for a few mo

ments. Then she suddenly looked round, and

"You have heard me talk of my Albanian

servant Joseph, have you not; the man who

was with me, first, in Greece, and, after-

"Yes; I remember your telling me some

"His real name is not Joseph; only the

"Yes; I want to get him a place with

some one who is travelling, as I don't pro-pose just now to travel myself. He would rather stay with me ; but I think he would

oaly stageate in London. I have a great

regard for him; and I want him to do well.

course, meant to suggest that you should send him away, but I thought that if you were in-

" I am afraid I am not rich enough for such

a luxu.y." "Well, perhaps you could help me find a place for my Joseph. The worst of it is he

clined to have another servant -

suppose you don't particularly want an

time to think.

Albaman servant ?"

weys; and -

thrusting his hands deep into his pockets.

"Absolutely and unconditionally?"

pity on my stupidity and tell me."

CHAPTER XIV.-Continued.

GORDON'S DIARY.

STRANGE MEDLEY. OF FACTS, FIGURES AND COMMENTS ON THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

THE HERO OF KHABTOUM BLAMES THE ENGLISH GOVEENMENT AND COLVIN, SUGGESTS THAT SOUDAN SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE TURKS-HIS HATRED FOR DIPLOMATISTS.

BOSTON, June 24.—The "Journals of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum," published in London to day, and which will be published in this city next Tuesday, will make a volume of 500 pages. The diaries are a strange medley and were written evidently in perfect sincerity, but varying in style, manner and sub-ject from page to page. One page will be an abstruse statistical discussion of the social and political aspect of the Egyptian problem ; then follows perhaps a page, reading like a biblical commentary, with many scriptural quotations and cross references, giving Gordon's peculiar views, which the editors have been compelled to make a great effort to ex-plain in foot lines. Then suddenly will come a bit of reminiscence of life in England or elsewhere, or a story about some Arabic child. Then he turns aside to discuss his own feelings and habits, and ends, perhaps, with a furny sketch, followed by the declaration that he is resigned to God's will. Much is underlined. The following extracts will give an idea of the varying character of the diary and of Gordon's opinions :---

THE GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

I do not judge the question of abandoning the garrison or not; what I judge is the indecision of the Government. They did not dare abandon the garrison, so they prevented me leaving for the equator with the determination not to relieve ine, and the hope-well I will not say what their hope was-there is my point of complaint. "Heavy lumbering column, power strong,

is now here in this land. Parties of forty or sixty moving swiftly about will do more than any column. I can say I owe the defeats in this country to having artillery with me, which delayed me much, and it was the artillery with Hicks which, in my opinion, did for him.

THE AIM OF THE EXPEDITION.

I altogether decline the imputation that the projected expedition has come to relieve It has come to save our national honor in extricating the garrisons here from a position in which our action in Egypt has placed these garrisons. As for myself, I could make good my retreat at any moment if I wished. came up to extricate the garrisons and failed. Earle comes up to extricate the gerrison and, I hope, succeeds. Early does not come to extricate mc. The extrication of the garrisons was supposed to affect our "national honor." If Earle succeeds the national bonor thanks him and I hope rewards him, but it is altogether independent of me, who, for failing, incurs its blame. I am not the rescued lamb and I will not be.

GIVE IT TO THE TURKS.

As for Her Majesty's Government keeping the Soudan itself, it is out of the question and as for giving it back to Egypt-in a couple of years would have another mahdi. Therefore our choice lies between Senaar and the Turks. Therefore give the country to the Turks. Let 6,000 Turks land at Suskim and march up to Berber, thence to Khartoum. You can then retire at once.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

When one thinks of the enormous loss of life which has taken place in the Soudan

part d hope they will all run away. We have in a most effectual way restored the slave trade and slave hunting, for Her Majesty's Government cannot keep the Sondán rnd never will Egypt be able to govern it. The only thing to CAMIOLA be done is to give it to the Sultan What an end to the diplomacy of Her Majesty's Government, and it was so easy when I left in January, 1880, to have settled it with decency and quiet. I want to get out MALLET AND DILKE ESPECIALLY-HE of the affair, but with decency. I could write volumes of pent-up wrath on this subject if I did not believe Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of things are ordained and all work for the best. I have done what I can, and one man can do no more than trust now. What has been the painful position for me is that there is not one person on you mean ; what you think I ought to do ; what I could do. I am dull ; I am stupid ; I whom I can rely. I may truly say I am weary of my life. Day

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and night-night and day-it is one continual worry.

A PREMONITION.

"The near approach of the Mahdi has not troubled me. I have always felt we should meet face to face ere the matter ended. I am tossing up in my mind whether, if this place is taken, to blow up the palace and all in it or be taken and, with God's help, maintain the faith, and, if necessary, suffer for it. I think I shall elect for the last."

"If any emissary letter comes ordering me to leave, I will not obey it, but will stay here, fall with the town and run all risks." do.'

The last entry is on December 14th, and says: "Now mark this: If the expeditionary force (and I ask for no more than 200 men do not come in ten days, the town may fall. I have done my best for the honor of our country. Good bye."

IN LONDON.

The demand has exceeded expectations. The ten thousand copies printed for the first edition were barely sufficient to meet the orders before publication. The price is one guinea. The publishers paid five thousand guineas for the copyright. The editor, Mr. Egmont Hake, contends that it is illogical to say that Gordon exceeded the instructions of cere woman of forty may well take a motherly Her Majesty's Government, because he was interest in a young man, and may say so; but it would not be well for him to tell her appointed by the Egyptian Government and sanctioned by the British Governthat he regards her in the light of a mother. ment, The latter could have no control unless he openly declared for the annexation of Egypt and the Soudan. The Khedive with her hand still on the keys, she said to delegated his own power to Gen. Gordon ; therefore, to exceed his instructions was an him : impossibility. Gen. Gordon was constantly thwarted and never supported, Mr. Hake says, and gives specific instances of the rewards, in Syria ?' fusal of Gordon's most pressing requests. At last Gordon telegraphed that he would do his thing about him." best, but he felt convinced he would be caught Albanian equivalent for it; I turned it into English, because I don't speak Albanian. He at Khartoum. Gordon's position at Khar-toum is described by his brother, Sir Henry W. Gordon. The latter expresses the belief is coming to England.' that no blame attaches to Sir Charles Wilson. The Government handed the diaries to Sir Henry, expressing a wish for their complete

publication. Only six or seven pages are omitted. On the outside wrapper is written "No secrets so far as I am concerned. --C. G. Gordon." On the back of cover, "This journal will want pruning, and if thought necessary, publish the signature."

A EVERE INDICTMENT.

LONDON, June 25 .- The Standard this morning, in an editorial on Gen. Gordon's diary, says that it is such a crushing indict ment of Mr. Gladstone's policy that there is hardly room to feel regret for the few expurgations made.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says : " have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumati in,'

can't speak one word of English or understand Sir Aucklaud Colvin, Sir Edward Mallet and Sir Charles Dilke, for it is on account of these three men, whose advice were the second of these the second fully bad Italian and some almost unintelli-three men, whose advice were the second of these the second fully bad Italian and some almost unintelli-three men, whose advice were the second of these backs of the second fully bad Italian and some almost unintelli-three men, whose advice were the second of these backs of the second fully bad italian and some almost unintelli-three men, whose advice were the second of these backs of the second fully bad italian and some almost unintelli-three men, whose advice were the second of these backs of the second fully bad italian and some almost unintelli-three men. Mr. Deady is a veteran collector of su'scrip tions to charitable works and has generally met with success. He has in his possession the most satisfactory credentials, besides numerous letters from eminent clergymen and others bearing testimony to his zeal in the work of faith and labor of love with which he has been so long and so prominently identified. In refer-ring to his mission the Cork Examiner says: 'Mr. Deady is a veteran in pious work of this kind, having successfully collected for many religious institutions in this country, among which we may mention :-- Noviciate to edu cate young Dominican Friars at Finglass, near Dublin, under the authority of Dr. Russell and the Fathers of the Denmark street Friary; the Esker Friary, County Galway, under the authority of Dr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Mudden, Prior of that community; the new church of St. Saviour, Lower Dominick street, Dublin, under the authority of Dr. Russell : the Convent of the Ladies of Charity, High Park, Dromcondra, under the authority of His Eminence the late Cardinal Cullen, and the present Lord Bishop of Ardagh, the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock and the new Church, Convent and Schools Kanturk, under the authority of the late Most Rev. Dr. Kcane, Biscop of Cleyne. We may say that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be offered up twice a week in perpetuity for all subscribers and benefactors, both living and dead, besides several other Masses annually in perpetuity for deceased benefactors and the constant prayers of the community."

Now first-Published Sole right of publica-tion in Canada secured by the Globe. interest and sometimes with surprise, occasionally looking curiously into her face, as if [Now FIRST PUBUISHED]. not quite certain whether she was altogether in earnest.

"That is enough," she said at last, " for you to know for the present. Further in structions will come hereafter, according an they are wanted. I don't mean to pay out too much cable all at once. You will do this?"

"Oh, yes," he said, " certainly; 1 am pledged to you. I do not quite see as yet -...." "Of course you don't ; who ever supposed you would ? But you will see in time, always. supposing that you open your eyes and do as 1 tell you, and don't ask too many questions." "Just one question at least. Does your Albanian friend dress like one of Byron's Albanians? Does he go kirtled to the knee?" "Oh no, he dresses like a sailor ; like the can't think of anything ; I can't even guess | sailor of an English yacht. He was a sailor, and he used to wear the uniform of my husband's yacht when we had one, but lately he has just worn the dress of an ordinary sailor.

"Will you pat yourself in my hands?" "I will," he answered doggedly, and " All right," Romont said after a moment's pause, "I'll take charge of him. I am glad to be doing anything. I couldn't endure idleness in my present mood. You are a dear friend, Mrs. Pollen, and whether this hits or misses I shall thank you all the same. I am afraid you are mistaken; but in any case I can't be worse than I am, and I owe you a good turn.' greatly helps one in thinking a thing out, at

"Mind you throw your whole soul into this," she said. "As if Lwouldn't throw my whole soul into

She went back to the organ, sat down and anything which gave me the remotest chance of a glimpso of light in that direction." touched the keys. Romont leaned with his back against the chimney-piece and looked at her. He was intensely grateful to her, even while much puzzled by her. "Good heaven,

" Come, that's right." A servant announced a visitor.

" And you leave town to-morrow !" Mrs. how kind she is !" he thought in a kind of ecstasy of gratefulness for the interest she took in him. "After my mother," he said to himself, "she is the detrest and best Pollen said in a lend voice. "Yes; I leave town to morrow, Good evening.

CHAPTER XV,-"My DAUGHTER-OIL! MY

this aloud. Even in the fervor of his grati-DAUGHTER !' tude he had a tolerably clear idea that it would not absolutely delight Mrs. Pollen to The stern political economist would bardly,

we fear, have approved of all that Mrs. Pollen was doing. Unquestionably the restoration of Fitzurse house and grounds was in great measure undertaken with the object of giving employment to the people of Fitzurscham, those who worked and those who sold ; and Mrs. Pollen never troubled herself about the laws of supply and demand. Nor could a very liberal minded ceemopolitan philanthropist have smiled his cordial approval upon a benificence narrowed almost exclusively to Fitzurscham. Mrs. Pollen seldom subscribed to any charity which did not belong to the region she patronized. She might be said to have been only a benefactress to Fitzurseham. Her reason for this limitation of her bounty had something to be said for it :-- "I can't do everything. I am pretty well off in the way "Oh, indeed?" Romont did not find him-solf deeply interested in the movements of Joseph, but he assumed that Mrs. Pollen was be cast down on the soil of Fig. urscham I don't see that I can do any better merely talking about anything to give herself than help the people who are near me. I know something about them; I can see with my own cyes and judge for myself. And then, you know, I am a selfish egotistic sort of woman ; I like being a little queen of society, and I couldn't be that anywhere but in a poor out-of-the-way sort of place like Fitz-urseham. Gratitude ? Oh, well, I don't care

about gratitude; and I dare say the people "Well, no, Mrs. Pollen. You see my man here are just as grateful as people invwhere has been with me a long time, and we get on else. So Mrs. Pollen went her own way ; and very well together, and he knows all my was probably in her own way, for the time at "Yes, yes, quite Lunderstand ; I never, of

least, very happy. Something has been said about Mrs. Pollen's increasing correspondence. It was indeed increasing and multiplying in a man-ner which threatened to become overwhelm-

ing. For remote in condition and sentiment as Fitzurscham was from London society, For remote in condition and sentiment vet even from out of Fitzurschan itself some rumours managed to make their way into London society about a lady of stately presence, boundless wealth, unpaialleled liberality and charity, and somewhat I may do." eccentric ways, who was at once constructing "As if could possibly doubt that, Maeccentric ways, who was at once constructing a palace for herself in a swampy suburb, and looking after the housing of all the poor for miles around. Paragraphs began to get into the society papers about her : the Lisles whenever they went to town were pestered of her. Of course the reports exaggerated very active about the poor of Fitzurscham: if the readers of these pages do not receive full reports of all that she and the Lisics and Romont and Pilgrim had been doing or trying to do in that way, it is only because this narrative is a story merely, and not any thing in the nature of the report of a Royal commission. But if Mrs. Pollen had been a Crossus, Howard the philanthropist, and the whole building firm of Cubitt rolled into one, she could not have accomplished the prodigies of charitable reconstruction which rumor assigned to her. Of course society cought her out, and of course she steadily declined to be found by society. She did not keep a London

explanation ; not much. He listened with advice of a woman. Ingenious girls confided. the whole story of their quarrels with their self to have found out, and how she had got lovers, and besought Mrs./Pollen to tell them at it. "I have given him comething to how they ought to go about to make the think of," she said in her own mind," some quarrels up. Wives implored her to tell them what they ought to do with regard to discipated on faithless on diminical her

dissipated, or faithless, or drunken hus-bands; mothers appealed to her for counsel about their, daughters. Legion was the name of the number of girls whom she was implored to reclaim, and earnestly tried reclaim from lives of folly leadto ing:down to darkness and death. We need not say much about the eccentric letters, the letters setting forth the value of some won derful invention which she was besought to encourage ; the letters admonishing her as to the state of her soul ; the letters from men offering her their hand in marriage ; the let ters from downright maniacs; the letters which asked for nothing more than an autograph or perhaps an autograph with an accompanying photograph ; and also the letters from photographers inviting her to have her likeness taken-in cabinet or panel form, to be expanded afterwards into life-size draw-

ings in red chalk. Many of these letters, it will be seen, had to do exclusively with the concerns of women ; their poverty, their efforts to earn a living, their shifts and struggles, their loves and quarrels, and sorrows. Mrs. Pollen found that she really could not manage all this correspondence herself, and she would not put it into the hands of any secretary but a woman Perhaps a great deal of it did not call for answer at all; or might just as well have been answered by a man as by a woman ; perhaps Mrs. Pollen only wanted to find an excuse for giving employment to Vinnie Lammas. But at all events she made up her mind that she must have a girl of intelligence and some education to assist her in her correspondence, and that Vinnie Lammas might, if she liked, be that girl. We know the deep designs Mrs. Pollen had long had in her mind concerning poor little Vinnie. Mrs. Pollen was a somewhat self contradictory person in many ways. She was constantly saying scornful and cynical things about matrimony, and yet she had in her heart a weakness for match-making. To hear her talk sometimes one would have thought that she regarded married life as the most insufferable and absurd condition into which men and women could get; and yet she was now bent on bringing about a marriage between Camiola and Romont; and she had almost made up her mind that the best thing she could do for Pilgrim and Vinnie Lammas alike was to turn them into husband and wife as soon as possible. In truth, with all her strength of mind and scorn of weakness, her courage, her unconvention ality, and her humor, Mrs. Pollen was a very womanly woman

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She communicated her purpose concerning Vinnie Lammas to Mr. Pilrgrim, and watched him keenly the while. He cordially approv-ed, as indeed he would have approved of any thing Mrs. Follen suggested; and he was delighted on Vinnie's account. But the sort of emotion Mrs. Pollen expected wasnot in him. He was not in love with Vinnie Lammas clearly, not as yet. Was there someone else? Very likely. Mrs. Pollen was not blind to the halt-distracted manner which poor Pilgrim fell into for a while after his unfortunate outburst of love to Camiola ; she knew that something had happened which was a load upon his mind ; a distress and a shame to him.

"What do you think of my Albanian, Mr. Pilgrim ?"

" Think of him, Madame ?" "Yes, Mr. Pilgrim, 'twas my word."

"I don't know what to say, Madame."

"Very well; don't say anything, then. I quite understand you. I dare say you have a theory about my Albanian----" Pilgrim smiled

"Yes; no doubt. You would come to know, of course, in time. Only let it be a theory for the present; and take it for granted that there is an honest and reasonable purpose in everything my Albanian and

grim what she had found out or believed her.

JULY 1, 1885.

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with him as if he were a thoroughly sane and sensible man, Mrs. Pollen had won him into a confidence and a quietude which allowed him the full use of such ability as he possessed. She soon became con inced that he was. indeed, sound and shrewd enough on every point but the atrange disappearance of his daughter and her certain return, glorified into a fine lady. It was quite clear to Mrs. Pollen that poor Jethro once had a daughter, and that on some one eventful occasion she had left him, and had afterwards written to him and told him that she would return one day a lady. In all this there was nothing surprising. The girl might well have been enticed away some admirer who promised that by he would marry her and bring her back in honor and splendour to her father's house. It was unfortunately only too probable that such a promise would not have been kept; and so the girl would not come back to her home. Little by little Mrs. Pollen got at the whole reality of Merridew's story. He had been married ; his wife was a Sheffield woman, her maiden name was Eccles; she had left him-had run away from him, leaving their one little daughter behind. For this one little daughter Merridew lived, worked, pinched, starved. He would never bring her into Fitzurseham, whither he had migrated or drifted after his wife left him. He had kept the girl at a good school where she was taught French and music and other such ladylike accomplishments. The whole soul of the poor man was set on making a lady of the child. While she was still at the school she ran away ; he did not know whether alone or in companionship ; only that she had gone.

Merride s's mental condition resembled the physical condition of one who is suddenly struck blind or deaf by some shock. Up to a certain day, hour and minute he is in full possession of all his senses and faculties; from that instant forthwith he is robbed of some of them forever. This was mentally Merridew's case. Up to the time when his daughter left him all was clear ; with her disappearance his confusion began. Now that he had became confidential with Mrs. Polien he could tell her the whole story of his life, with its every incident up to the moment when he got the letter from his daughter telling him of her flight; from that moment he could tell nothing clearly-nothing that is to say that had to do with his daughter's story. On every other subject all was confusion. He could not tell of any steps he had taken to find the girl ; he could not remember

whether he had taken any steps. He could not give any reason for his belief that she would certainly come back; he only grew angry and looked puzzled if any question of the kind were pressed upon him. His conviction was, to Mrs. Pollen's thinking, simply a part of his mental disorder, to be traced back to the shock of his daughter's disappearance. He loved to tell his story over and over again, enriched with many quotations from the poets, to his benefactress, "the lady of the land," as he now called Mrs. Pollen. She listened again and again, always hoping for some hint or word which might supply a missing link in the narrative, and put her in the way of making some quest for the lost daughter.

The girl had written him a letter, in which the avowed, apparently with all the wild sincerity of passionate affection and grief, that she would come back to him a lady. There, it seemed to Mrs. Policn, was the point at which his mind became shalp. He took his daughter's promise as something like the word of a prophet. Life had nothing in which he believed with so profound a convic-tion as the certainty of her glorified return. He was educating himself for this ; he was giving himself airs in advance on the strength of the position he was to be called to occupy ; he became the butt of his neighbors for his crazy vanity. Mrs. Pollen was casily able to verify much of the story. An application to the school settled part of it : poor Merridew brought her his daughter's letter ever read it before. But Mrs. Pollen could not succeed in finding any further trace of the girl Several years had passed, and Merridew's daughter, if she were living, would not be particularly young any longer. It may have been, perhaps, only the most ordinary version of a commonplace old story. A giddy girl, the daughter of a very giddy mother, disappeared below the surface of society, and did not reappear. There would be nothing very amazing in that. Mrs. Pollen, however, did not put that view of the matter to Merridew. On the contrary she felt con-vinced that the best tie she had on life, the only thing that made life endurable to him, was this happy delusion about the sure return of his daughter. Mrs. Pollen tried her best to believe it herself.

three men, whose advice was taken by Her Majesty's Government, that all these sorrows are due. We are an honest nation, but our diplomats are cronics and not officially honest. I declare solemply that if it were not for honor's sake of our nation, I would let these people slide. They are of the very feeblest nature, and Arabs are ten times better, but because they are weak there is so much more reason to try and help them.

HARD ON THE SEPOYS.

As for those wretched sepoys, they are useless, I have the greatest contempt for these Indian sepoys. I hate these snake-like creatures. Any man accustomed to judge by faces sees that they hate us. I would back the Mussulmans of India against the lot of those snakes. India to us is not an advantage ; it is the centre of all party intrigue, while if cur energy were developed elsewhere it would produce tenfold. India sways all our policy to our detriment.

I must say I am against doctors. If a man is suffering intense pain and is in a more or less desperate condition, I would give as much morphine as would still that pain.

SOME OF DIS TROUBLES.

There is nothing like a civil war to show what skunks men are. One of my greatest worries are the shaggy men who are contin ually feathering towards me or towards the Mauhi. I expect both sides despise them equally. If in two days I find the news correct that the Madhi is still in Kordofan, I shall let out the political prisoners which will shock the townsneople, but will be a time of joy and delight to me. For it has been a work utterly repugnant to me. 1 like free will. I hate a forecd subjection. I feel sure that to let these people out with free will to go to the Arabs or not will be good policy. I must say that I felt it a great compliment when my counsellors say to me, Do what you think right irrespective of our advice---when they know I am ignorant of all that goes on, ignorant of the Arabic language except in my styles, ignorant of the Arab customs, etc., You would do better than we do, is etc. what they say, and I, poor devil, do not our Government, what has it not to answer for ? Not to me, but to these poor people. I declare if I thought the town wished the A number of the frequenters of his place Mahdi I would give it up, so much do I respect free will.

DIPLOMATS AND DINNERS.

I must say I hate our diplomatists. I dwell on the joy of never seeing Great Britain again with its horrid, wearisome dinner parties and miseries. How we can put up with those things is past my imagination. It is a perfect bondage at those dinner parties. We are all in masks, saying what we do not believe, eating and drinking things we do not want, and then abusing one another. I would sooner livo like a dervisch with the Mahdi than go to dinner every night in London. hope if any English general comes to Khar toum he will not ask me to dinner. Why men cannot be friendly without bringing their wretched stomachs in is astounding.

AGAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

I am afraid to say what numbers have been killed through this present policy, certainly some \$0,000; and it is not yet over. For my

PROMINENT BUTTER MAKERS.

There is no dissent from the decision of can did and canable dairymen, that the Improved Butter Color, of Wells, Richardson & Co., Bur lington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such men as A. W. Cheever, of Massachusetts, F. D. Masson, Vermont, Francis A. Hoffman, Wisconsin, use it, and recommend it as superior to all other.

A TERRIBLE REVENCE.

OLEAN, N. Y., June 24 .- The fire which destroyed 23 business houses and dwellings in Portville, Friday night, is believed to have know where to turn. Oh ! our Government, been kindled by incendiaries as a means of revenge for the prosecution of Sam Ferris, who has been running a saloon in the village. openly declared that the public should suffer because Ferris had been prosecuted.

In no other medicinal preparation have the results of the most intelligent study and scientific inquiry been so steadily and progressively utilized as in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. tts

There were eighty-five suicides in Philadelphia during the year ending June 1.

12 YOU WILL BE HAPPY. Make your old things look like new by using the Diamond Dyes, and you will be happy. Any of the fashionable colors for 10c at the druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

The average life of members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, is fifty-nine years.

jargon. Anyhow he is coming to Londou-I expect him to morrow - and he will stay here until I get him a place or unless I get him a place. He is devoted to me, and I am deoted to him. That reminds me that I must send some one to meet him, for he has never by all their acquaintances for some news been in London before, and he never could find his way or make a cabman understand all Mrs. Pollen's doings. She was indeed him. Would you kindly ring the bell, Mr. Romont ?"

He did so, wondering what had become of his love affair and her plans on his behalf. A servant made his appearance, "Would you he good enough to ask Mr. Pilgrim kindly to come here for a moment ?

She said nothing to Romont Romont re-" Best to let her mained silent as a statue. have her way," he thought.

Christian Filgrim made his appearance.

" Oh, Mr. Pilgrim, I want you to to mor row evening to go and meet the train from Dover and look out for an Albanian servant of mine who is coming here. I think I told you of him once or twice."

Yes, madame."

"Well, he is coming here from Corfu, and he can't speak a word of English. He talks little bad French ; you can speak French, Mr. Pilgrim, can't you ?'

" In a sort of way, madame."

"That will do well enough. Just take hold of him and bring him here. You will have to speak distinctly and slowly : but really it will be almost enough if you mention | curious persons went so far out of their my name. Just say 'Madame Polien,' and he will come with you. I may see you to-morrow; but if I shouldn't be here until late you will remember, won't you ?"

" Certainly, Madame."

"Look here," Romont said, "can't I do this for you? I am afraid Pilgrim's French is a little too good; too literary, too much studied out of books, to be intelligible to our Levantine."

"But have you positively to leave town to-morrow early ?" Mrs. Pollen said. " How could you manage to do this ?"

Romont had not said a word about leaving town early next day. But he took care not to contradict her.

"I am sure I shall not find any difficulty, Pilgrim said. "My French will be quite as bad as his.'

"Oh yes, it will be all right," Mrs. Pollen said. "Thank you very much, Mr. Pilgrim.

Mr. Pilgrim bowed and left the room. "Now," Mrs. Pollen turning sharply

round to Romont, "you begin to see, don't you?"

"I give you my word, Mrs. Pollen," he replied, with the utmost gravity, "that the blind fish in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky couldn't be more absolutely in the dark than am. What on earth has this worthy Albanian personage got to do with me and my difficulties? Is he a magician? Is there such a person at all, and why does he come in to merrupt our councils just at this moment ?"

good humour. "I am always delighted," she said, " when

puzzle clever men, and make them look stupid. You look so stupid just now." "I don't believe I look half as stupid as I

am.' "Well, I must take pity on your stupidity,

house. She still occupied the same rooms in a small private hotel in Dover street, Piecadilly; she made use of a hired carriage ; and her retinue of servants consisted of a man

and a maid-for we do not as yet reckon among her domestics her Albanian retainer Joseph. Great ladies called on her and left their cards : Mrs. Pollen returned the civility by leaving her card at their doors; and there the matter ended. Enterprising and way as to visit Fitzurseham, and take a look at the house Mrs. Pol

len was reconstructing there, and perhaps even have the good fortune to see her on the lawn. Meanwhile she was becoming the personal acquaintance of every man, woman and child in Fitzurseham. Two classes of the population she left almost unheeded. Those who were reasonably well off and those who were hopelessly irreclaimable

her beneficence took little account of. The one class she thought did not want her : and

for the other she could do nothing. "I can't do more than give a helping hand," she would say, "and a helping hand is for those who want help and can take it."

But as to the correspondence ! It came in irom all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. It was already beginning to pour in with increasing volume from the United States. Beneficent institutions without number requested Mrs. Pollen's subscriptions and patronage, and proposed to her the taking of shares in unending specu-lations for the improvement of the condition of the poor. All this, however, was as nothing when compared with the letters from individual men and women. The appeals of associations and corporate bodies of any kind could be answered by subscriptions or by formal letter, circular fashion, declining and setting forth the reason, or setting no reason forth. But the men and women who wrote put forward a special and individual case which must either be answered separately or Mrs. Pollen laughed a laugh of gratified left altogether unanswered. Many, of course,

were obviously the appeals of begging-letter impostors and professional mendicants and swindlers. All such were dropped at once into a waste-paper basket. But there were great numbers of letters whitch were evidently, or at least to all appearance, genuine, and from There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' is you put it yourself a moment or two ago. Pollen would answer. Many of these were of Worm Exterminator for destroying Worms I must explain to you." She gave him some letters from women, simply asking for the

dame!" If Mrs. Pollen had told him that she had a particular desire that he should fling himself into the Thames, Christian Pilgrim would have assured her without any and gave it to her to read. None but he had question that she had an honest and reasonable purpose in telling him so.

" My Albanian and I are much concerned just now about the happiness of two young people, Mr. Pi'grim."

This was a sentence spoken with a double parpose.

"1-I thought as much, Madame." He had great difficulty in saying these

few words." He gasped and staminered, and kept his eyes away from hers ; looked down, looked round : looked anywhere but in the direction of her eyes. She remained pur posely silent, and kept her looks fixed upon him, and she saw his uncasiness. She knew all now. "Poor, absurd fellow !" she said to herself. " Poor, heavy old moth-would nothing serve it but to singe its wings at the flame of the brilliant candle?" A certain

amount of contempt was mingled in her pity for him.

"Oh ! another thing I wanted to talk to you about, Mr. Pilgrin. You once lived in Sheffield, did you not?" "Yes, Madame." This was a painful sub-

ject ; it brought back the memory of his unhappy married life.

Now let me ask you another question of two ; don't think I mean to put you to any needless pain ; but you will soon see what my reason is, and you will not find fault with

Pilgrim bent his head and remained silent. "I want to ask you two questions. Was your wife's maiden name Eccles, and had she an elder sister ?"

"Her name was Eccles, Madame, and she had an elder sister, whom I never saw," "Do you know whether that elder sister ever had a daughter ?'

"I never, Madame, asked or was told anything about her-there was nothing very pleasant to be learned, I fear."

"Well, I believe that she had a daughter ; and that that daughter is the girl about whom poor old Jethro Merridew went half mad. I believe she is old Jethro Merridew's daughter, and that she is still alive somewhere ; and I want you to help me in finding her, if we can. I don't ask you to do this because she is your nicce-and I fully believe she is, and I will tell you presently why I her own conduct Camioia saw all this; and believe it -- but because there is a chance of your being able to do some good and because I think by doing so you will brighten and think bearable some of the sadder memories of your own life, and dismiss into the darkness some of these shadows and phantoms that haunt you now; some of them bright phantoms, perhaps, as well as dark and grey, but phany toms all the same, and misleading and distracting.

Pilgrim shook his head in melancholy as sent.

"Come, I am your friend and you know it. I will tell you how I found out all this, I found out something and how that concerns myself, too. I begin to be pretty sure that I have a relative living; relative by marriage, that is to say, as well as you, about whom I knew nothing a few months ago. Hope he is likely to do me some credit, but I am not by any means quite certain on that point."

Then Mrs. Pollen explained fully to Pil- I room without ring or bell or summons of

CHAPTER XVI. -- ALL TO OURSELVES.

" And we shall have a happy day, all to ourselves-mind, all to ourselves."

These were the words in which Camiola acepted with sparkling eyes the invitation of Mrs. Pollen to come over to Fitzurse House, and spend a whole day there looking at the progress of the work, giving ideas about the decorations of the rooms and the arrangement of the grounds, and so forth. Camiola made this her condition, that they were to have a happy day themselves. It is not for this that a young lady with a devoted lover unusually makes a bargain. She does not as a rule suggest a stipulation which implies that the lover is not to be allowed to come nearherfora wholeday. But Mrs. Pollenquite understood the girl, and was anxious that she should have her wish. It would be a relief to Camiola to have a day altogether free from the occupations, and emotions, of the licetory now. There were times when Camiola dreaded even the kindly eyes of Letitia. They looked doubtingly, suspiciously at her some times, those kindly eyes. Lady Letitia evidently had an uneasy doubt even still about Camiola's willingness to marry Georgie. She dreaded lest the girl should be making a mere sacrifice to friendship which she would one day regret. This troubled Lady Letitia all the more because she could not at the bottom of her heart feel quite satisfied as to was glad to be away for a few free hours

even, alone with Mrs. Pollen. Lady Letitia for her part was glad that Camiola was to be out of the way some hours. She had determined to have a fall explanation with Janette concerning Walter Fitzurse ; and she thought she could manage better with Janette if they, too, were alone, for it was as likely as not that Camiola might side with Jeanette out of some romantic sympathy with young love and all that sort of thing; and Janette would perhaps feel strengthened up to the point of actual defiance. Poor Lady Letitia did not by any means like the prospect of what she feared would be a conflict. Janette was in her way as headstrong as Georgie, and strength of will is a very different

thing indeed from strength of intellect. Meanwhile Camiola found a welcome reception at Fitzurse House. She had made use of her key, and let herself into the music

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHPONICLE.

servant. She did not see Mr. Pilgrim any-"No, hardly anywhere. We are to travel, servant. She did not see, mr. rigrim any-where, and was delighted. She did not know, I believe." that Mrs. Pollen, had purposely found an occasion for sending him out of the way. "Come, let me look at you," Mrs. Pollen dare say I " We ?"

JULY . 1, 1885.

said ; "come over here; in the full sunlight; I want to see exactly what you are looking

"That 'nothing' appears to be a very ac-tive influence for harm with some people, I find.'

"It doesn't do me any harm; I am perfectly well. Wait until luncheon, and you will see.

"Is Georgie going back to Egypt "" "Oh, yes, certainly." "Before you are married ?"

"Yes. I think he ought to go; I think he ought to see the campaign out. I am not fond of soldiering, Mrs. Pollen: I believe I am unlike most girls in that. I don't like any wars but wars of defence; 1 don't like wors of policy, as they are called I believe, and I don't think if I were a man I could be got to bear a hand in anything of the kind. Still I know that these are not Georgie's ideas, nor the ideas of his father and mother ; and as he has gone in for soldiering, I don't think he ought to draw I wuldo't much admire a man who did that. " Did he wish to do it ?"

"On, no; not at all. He has plenty of spirit and courage; in that way : he is very arxions to get well and get back ; but he wanted me to marry him first. He wanted to have a Mrs George St. George Lisle as the girl he left behind him."

"And the girl wou'dn't ?"

"No: wouldn't. When he comes back it all." will be time enough."

Some people, if they had heard Camiola talking in this cool, firm way might have supposed that she wanted heart, or wanted delicacy of feeling. Mrs. Pollen, of course, did not suppose anything of the kind. She sould see quite clearly the effort it cost Cami ola to speak of the matter at all; she could understand the modest and womanly resolve that if Camiola had to coufide anything about her own position and her own feelings to another woman she must leave no doubt as to that position and those feelings. Mrs, Pollen admired the girl greatly, even when she was angry with her. She could not but admire the sacrifice Carniola was making, even though she was angry with her for making such a sacrifice. She suddenly turned to another subject. Speaking as if quite casually, but with a very distinct purpose in her mind, she said :

" He has a theory sgainst war too."

She fixed her eyes steadfastly on Camiola's face. Camiola colored slightly and looked Would she look up with real or asduwa. sumed ignorance and ask "who has a No; she only said in a zery low theory 1 voice :-

"Yes: I know."

This was enough for Mrs. Pullen. The "he" way Albert Romont, of course. He was then just as mach in Comiole's mind as ever. Al'sert Romost was still " he" to her. He was still ber ideal hero; it was with a certain tenderness and pride that she ad-mitted her knowledge of his views, and the fact that they were like her own.

"That is the reason he never went into the army," Mrs. Pollen said ; " although he loves adventure, and he has risked his life ever so much more than the ordinary soldiar does. He has been on battle-fields he told me; he has worn the Geneva Cross and looked after the wounded. But he says he couldn't bear a hand in any war but a defensive war. I told him his opinious on that subject were rubbish, and that man's first business in life was to fight with his brother man and kill him. He only laughed and said I liked taking paradoxes. But really, Cam-iola, I am inclined to think that as things go most of our brother men would be much ter dead than alive, and that it is quite an art But I can tell you, chid, that if it were I of philanthropy to kill them. I don't think I succeeded in converting him." 'No, you couldn't convert him," Camiola said. "He only replied that there was always sure to be some woman, sorry for every fellow who was killed. How odd that your ideas and his should be so much alike !' "I had always those ideas," Camiola said quietly, "as long as I can remember. Perhaps they came of my not having been born in good society. Doesn't Kingslake ray that no English lady would stand having her boys taught the doctrines of the Peace Society " "I don't know, dear, but his mother is au English lady ; and he seems to have got hold of some of the doctrines of the Peace Society from some one. Strange that you should come to be a soldier's wife with such views, Camiola.' "On well, I can hardly protend to call them views ; they are centiments, rather, or feelings. And after all I don't intend to be a soldier's wife, Mrs. Pollen."

"Georgie and I, after we are married, I

dare say I shall enjoy it very much." Camiola had taken of her glove and was trailing her hand in the water and watching I want to see exactly what you are not more in and in the water and watching like now. Yes; I thought so; you are get-ting paler every day. What is the matter with you, child?" "I have travelled a great deal," Mrs. "Nothing, Mrs. Pollen; nothing indeed." Pollen said, "I don't know that it has done

me any particular good or given me much instruction.' "But your memory must be such a treasure

house of beautiful pictures and associations. You interest me much Mrs. Polien." "Do I, dear? I am glad if I can be inter-

esting to anyone, but especially to you. I I don't interest myself, not one little bit ; but

then, you see, I know all my own story." "I should like to know it," Camiola said, with a simple openness. "I know you have a storv.

"Nothing new, my dear ; only the poor and common story of a wasted life, though, by the way, it might have a moral and a lesson for you, if one human being took a les son from the fate, and the follies, and the sufferings of another. But human beings don't take any such lessons, and I have long given up the notion of guiding or warning anyone. At least 1 have got out of the way out until this campaign is over. I am afraid | o thoping anything from it ; I am afraid I do ry to warn you sometimes."

"I should like to hear the lesson of your life for me-it might do me good ; I don't think I am rery perverse."

"My life was wasted just because I was weak and unwise enough to marry a man I didu't love; that's the whole story. Take care, Camiola, that you do not commit the same act of folly-worse than folly-that's

Camiola said nothing. To argue the ques

tion would be useless, she thought. "How delicious this air is," she said ; "and this river ; and those bowitching trees. Suppose we now go close in under these trees."

Mrs. Pollen said some words to her Albanian and he brought them with a few rapid strokes of his sculls close to the bank, and under the bending branches of some trees that hung over the stream. They were now in a lovely little creek, out of sight and sound of other boats.

"On, this day and this place makes me feel happy again, and so young, ever so young !' Camiola exclaimed, in a little barst of gladcome en husiasm.

"Fancy ; at your age talking of feeling happy again and young ?" Mrs. Pollen said. You not happy ; not always happy ! You who have youth, and beauty, and fortune, and a lover who adores you and ---"

" Oh. I wish he didn't adore me," Camiola said, I all in laughter, half in tears ; "it is so dreadful to be adored ; I don't want to be adored ; I was never made for adoration ; 1 am only a common-place girl ; I late to see a man provelling at my feet. There, I wish I hada't said all that, it was wrong of me; it was cruel to-to him, of course, if I had really meant it, but I didn't. It was your words that drew it out of me, Mrs. Pollen: and indeed I believe you have set your hearton making mo reveal my whole soul and all its secrets to you. I was going to say a rule thing, such a dreadful thing, and yet I was not thinking of being rude-the very contrary. I was thinking only of an expression of confidence in you, and affection."

"I know what you were going to say very well, and I am delighted with it, and I echo it; and, indeed, I think I said much the same thing before.'

"Then you do know ?" Camiola asked with u faint color on her cheeks, " and you are not offended ? "

"Of course I know, and I am very much delighted. You were going to say that you wished I were your mother."

"Yes, but it was absurd, for you were ever so much toe young." "So far as years go, I might have been

RELICION IN CATHOLIC ROME The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government n interesting account of a remarkable surgical

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

and the second second

peration lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vieuna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, iavolving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was per formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms :-The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation : a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the mornng, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Focd fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation ; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yel-low; the hands and feet become cold and sticky low; the hands and feet become cold and sticky -- a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-bodings. When rising suddenly from a recum-bent position there is a diziness, a whistling sensation, and he is ablind to group semething sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times : the blood becoming thick and stignant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the tasta. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-namod symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes of the very foundation of the disease and strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup.

I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, ite. William Brent.

Mr. A. J. White. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir, --- 1 find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one cus-tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic

To Mr. A. J. White, Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has over been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Soigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis faction so great.

Dear Sir, -- I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver comevils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I

Bigotry and Prejudice Disarmed

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

Testimony of a Protestant Gentleman who has Lived in Rome for Years.

ROME, June 3 .- When Rome first became my place of residence, I had, in regard to Roman Catholics, the feelings and notions nurtured by the strictest Protestants : and I awaited solicitations and attempts at seduction from the bad woman of Babylon. There fore was I disappointed when priests and prelates whom I met, while cordial and engaging, rarely manifested even knowledge of difference in our religious views, or any desire to make me a proselyte. The experience of others may have been diverse ; this has been mine.

I began to observe more nearly the lives of the priests. And here let me say that no one is more ready to admit, and avow that there are bad priests, and that the characters of some of the Popes have been of the worst kind than " Papists " themselves ; nor have such priests over been more stornly blamed than by clerical and lay members of the same

Something is known generally concerning the self-denial and self-devotion of these men in times of public calamity, because the world's gaze is turned to the scenes of which they are part. But these characteristics are not assumed for the occasion. They are manifested unconsciously in daily life and conversation to those who keep near to them and observo. Let me report a fact as an illustration. In the parish where I live the parish priest's whole salary was 800 lire, a little less than \$160 s year. Out of this he had to pay his sacristan. The parish, like all parishes in Kome, contains many very poor people, and the priest could not refuse them all the help in his power : nay, he went beyond his financial strength, and was in the habit of borrow ing money to give away, so that, when his scant salary was received, a large portion of it went to cancel the debts contracted for

charity's sake. Not very long ago the Pope appointed this man Bishop in a distant see. Of course this was a noticeable advancement in honor, in place, and in fortune, or revenue. But the priest was not pleased. He obtained an audience of the Pope, and humbly prayed to he left where and as he was, pleading that he life. as in this Roman Catholic Rome, loved his people, and they needed him. I do not know the words of the Pope's answer, but they were to this effect : that the priest

was made of stuff suitable for a Bishop, and a Bishop he must be. The religious education of the young, right or wrong as my readers muy choose to think, is headfully compassed, and in a way which does not render the teacher a terror to the taught. I have often soon touching proofs of the affection felt for these gentle instructors by the children, not only in Rome, but in re mote towns and villages of Italy, ragged arching leaving their play in the streets to run and kiss the hand of their spiritual fathor as he passes by, receiving in return a pat on the head. a smile, or a kind word.

Generally the parish priests have a thorough acquaintance with their parishiopers, especi cially the poorest of them, knowing their characters and needs intimately, and with prompt benevolence they are ready to enswer any call for their services, official or other wise, by day or night, in fair weather or in foul, full or fasting.

Not less sincere must be the self-denial and self-devotion of the men who belong to several of the religious brotherhoods, Voluntaril cutting thenisclves off from every ordinary incentive to industry, from all things which are usually esteened pleasures of life and emoluments of talent well employed, they yet labor with an assiduity hardly known among men most ambitious of fame or the most persistent money getters. Let the Benedictine Order be an example, that great personality, practically immortal, like some civil corporations, in which the individual is lost. All are labors, and when the pen drops from the hand one, another takes up pen and theme, till, in course of time, by such imperceptible successions of workmen, a composition is completed, to live and testify of the industry, learning, and great capacity of this fraternity so long as sound erudition shall exist, whose authors are only known to the world as the the allair is at present enshrouded in Benedictine monks. In the face of such facts, it seems impos sible to doubt the candor, humility and de-votion of these men, or at least of much the greater part of them, however persistently the correctness of their belief may be denied. dutics, or attend to them voluntarily, at any men pointed the pistols at his head and rate so far as their public observance is con-threatened to blow his brains out if he did cerned. Recently 1 was at Anzio, the an-not leave. He left. This morning he visited lique Antium, where a large part of the the scene and found a dress, petticoat, one population, especially during the spring and shoe, a hat and a chemise marked "Mrs. summer months, are fishermen from Gaets, Naples and other places on the coast--a most orderly and sober collection of poor men and boys living in their boats. At the celebration of services the large church was nearly filled by them and the permanent residents, all serious, attentive, joining loudly and with great unanimity in the responses, though very neanly clad and not all clean enough to sit in and other places through the plain sincerity and carnest devotion of the worshippers. For them the fundamental truths of Chris-Pantheon or the Coliseum or the Arch of resurrection and ascension? May they not tion which was placed over His head on Calvary? Can they not on their knees climb the sacred stairs which he once ascended to Pilate's palace, and worship in the spot where St. Peter, flying from martyrdom, met him and suid, Domine quo vadis? May they not kiss the chains which held St. Peter, and visit the place where he was crucified, head downward? May they not also see the fetters with which St. Paul was bound, and the three fountains where he was beheaded? And palpable (to them) proofs of many other sacred facts? Do they not tread the same ground and breathe the same air as some of the apostles and martyrs? If we confine our attention to the patrician and richer portions of the Roman population, the class from which "society" is composed, we shall remark the good breeding, respectful conduct, and filial devotion of children, even thes and attractions of home, the general puri-ty of the young men, the uniformly modest de-portment of the young women, the absence of yard. Little damage was done.

profanity and ribaldry, decent and regular observance of religious duties, reverential respect for sacred things, no pride of place in the

churches, the prince and the beggar kneeling literally side by side on the stone floors. With this class the custom of alms-giving is a tradition and a constant practice. In that regard there are persons of exceptional eminence. 1 know a lady, granddaughter of a King, whose mother would have been a Queen had not force interfered with her hereditary right, who has despoiled herself of her personal jewels, selling them to obtain means to prosecute her charities. She is a very ear y riser, a most industrious worker for many charitable organization, a non-fastidious watcher by the poorest cots when she can help or console, and a modest, cheerful mem-

ber of society, enjoying heartily balls, dinners, and other social, innocent pleasures. A few days ago a young prince, not forty years old, died suddenly. His beneficent acts were proportioned to his large means, and his chief aim in life was plainly to do good. His funeral was of the most unpretentious kind, absolutely without pomp or show of mourning, according to the rules of the religious confraternity to which he belonged.

Another prince, whose title is not so old, a very rich man, absorbed all his long life in affairs, yet failing not to attend Church every day, sustains an orphan asylum where seventy fatherless and motherless children are supplied with all they need ; a school for boys and girls where, besides instruction, they receive food at noon ; an infant retreat where young children of both sexes are fed and taught durin the day; a holiday school for hoys and girls; a hospital for old men and women, where all their needs are supplied, and where they may remain till death ; a doctor, surgeon, medi cines, bread and meat for the poor sick in the whole of a large parish in Trastevere ; a hospital for the treatment of diseased eves when the sufferers cannot pay for such treatment. He is now building a new hospital for poor people who have need of surgical operations. Besides, he gives monthly aid to many indi-gent persons in Rome, and to greater numbers makes gifts on Christmas. Easter, in the month of August, on All Saints' Day. He has beds and linen dealt out to the needy he furnishes food and wine to several monusteries ; on New Year's Day he makes particu lar distributions. He gives away many books of devotion; he supports missionaries ; helps priests and poor folk, not only in various parts of Italy, but out of it also ; has repovated and richly docorated many churches, and so forth.

Now, all these things appear to me fruits of religion, and "by its fruits ye shall know it." Whatever may be said of the Roman Catholic faith and practice, that it is corrup: erroneous, bigoted, what not, I have never sconin any other place Christianity so actual, so much a constant fact, so much a part of

Of course, in all that is said here I speak of cherical Rome, or, if you please, pontifical as distinguished from royal Rome. That there are black sheep in the flock cannot be doubted. No more can it be doubted that there are among the shepherds wolves in sheep's clothing, Since both flock and shepherds are men, the absence of such would be marvel-

But when I note the vital religion of lay nien belonging to all classes, and especially the self-denial, the self-devotion, the earnestness of the clerical body as a whole, and am forced to admit the absence of worldly motives, greater popularity as preachers, a rich and fashionable congregation in some city, means to indulge in great luxury, opportunities to provide for a growing family, and so on, I cannot doubt the heartfelt sincerity of these mon, the honesty of their belief, and the fact that they find their reward in well doing, or look for it hereafter. Nor can I refrain from paying them -- the true shepherds, not the wolve -a tribute of profound and reverential respect.

Such are the impressions which a somewhat reful and prole

MISS CLEVELAND'S POKE BON-NET.

3

SUPERINTENDING THE ANNUAL SPRING OLEANING IN PERSON AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, June 25 .- No one who witnessed a scene which took place on the grounds of the White Honse & day or two since can gainsay the statement that Miss Cleveland is a courageous woman. With the instinct of the practical housewife-although strictly speaking, she is the President's maiden sister-Miss Cleveland made up her mind that the White House ought to undergo a thorough spring cleaning. When Mr. Arthur was President he merely gave the orders, and a corps of men and women were put at work and for a day or two the Mansion was completely turned upside down. Not so with Miss Oleveland. The orders were given as usual, but it was not a great while before the servants discovered that the annual spring cleaning meant something more than is customary. Beginning with the carpets, Miss Cleveland saw that they were taken up properly and spread upon the lawn. Then she went out in a poke bon net, and the "first lady in the land" stood quietly by and had them thoroughly beaten while she "bossed the job." Visitors at the White House were thunderstruck ; the lady clerks in the Treasury Department looked with all their eyes, for they never expected to see the sight again, but Miss Cleveland calmly stond her ground until the last carpet had been renovated, and then she marched back to the White House to see that the servants there were cleaning the paint properly. Neveral unmarried gentlemen who witnessed the scene have set inquiries afloat as to whether or no Miss Cleveland is "in the market," and the married men are provdly pointing to the It is good example at the White House. feared, however, that the pastime of the President's sister will never become fashionable.

ADAMS-COLERIDGE

LONDON, June 23 .- Chales W. Adams and Mildred Coleridge, daughter of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, were married to day. The marriage was private. Lord Coleridge was asked by his daughter to attend, but he refused, and in consequence of this no other member of the family was invited. Invitations were, however, issued to all the mem-bers of the family of Lady Coleridge, and all were present. After the coremony there was a communion service and grand choral celebration.

A CANADIAN COMMERCIAL SECTION.

LONDON, June 24.--A meeting was held to day at the London Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of forming a Canadian trade section of those mombers interested in the commerce and interest of Canada. Sir Charles Tupper, who presided, delivered a lengthy speech, which was much applauded. He dwelt upon the fact that the tide of emigration was directed to Canada rather than to the United States. He defended the system of modified protection which, he said, was absolutely necessary in view of the fiscal policy of the United States. He concluded by urging a special fiscal agreement between England and the colonies and the devotion of £100,000 to state aided emigration to British colonies. The meeting usapimously resolved to form a committee to arrange the Canadian

> A HUMAN BAROMETER.

section.

The man with rheumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his aching joints. Dazyard's Vellow or pres rheumatism, aches, pains and injuries.

·····

THE FISHERIES AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 25. - The President has issued an executive notice announcing a diplomatic agreement between the United States

communion.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

people," I always recommend it with confidence, Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

bottles I am sending lifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker To A. J. White, Esq. Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882

1882.

plaint, with its many and varied concomitant

1 .

"You mean to disarm our youthful and slender Mars?"

"I hope Georgie will give up soldiering after this campaign, and ultimately settle down to a quist life."

"Get into Parliament and that sort of

thing ?" "I don't know about that; hat I hope he i a mere idler; will do something, and not be a mere idler ; I couldn't have any respect for a man who was a more idler."

Later on Mrs. Pollen suddenly said :-

"We are going to have a row on the river, Camiola ; yeu and I. My Albanien Joseph will row us. You have not seen my Albanian yet?

"No; I am very anxious to see him; I never saw an Albanian ; I am not quite sure that I know exactly what an Albanian is—a sort of Greek, is he not?" "Well, yes; a sort of Greek. We are to

drive a few miles. The river here is not stream-like enough for my taste ; too many buildings and builges. Joseph is to meet us with the boat a few miles further up."

"That will be so delightful."

They had a pleasant drive through leafy roads, the cummer still hardly waning. At length the carriage turned down a quiet green lunc, a land that had English landscape in every tuft and blade and flower, and they came on the river and saw a small boat rocking on the sunny water, and Joseph wore a full beard and moustache of jet black, and had heavy black eyebrows and a skin nearly as sallow-brown as that of an African. He was dressed much like an English sailor. Mrs. Pollen gave him a few directions in Itilian-a sort of Levantine Italian-in acceptance of which he merely bowed. He helped the ladics into the little boat with the grave dignity of a Red Indian. When they were scated in the stern he shoved off into midstream.

"I cannot tell how or why it is," Camiola said in a low tone, "but I feel strangely when I look at your Albanian. There is something about him which affects me in a way I can't explain. He scems as if he is part of some past chapter of my life. I wonder can I have lived in his country and have been an Albanian during some pro-existence, and seen and known him? What is the matter with me, deer Mrs. Pollen? I wish I could see Al-

"You must travel. You have not travelled much yet ?"

coar mother long ago: and I wish would staud no nonsense on that marriage question. You would have to go to bed without supper if I heard any more of that." "I am very fond of Lady Letitia too,"

Camiola said with simplicity, as if she felt bound to make some acknowledgment to the absent Ludy Letitia.

"Yes, of course, you are. But just at present it is a sort of relief to you to be away from her now and then. In your secret you

think she might have stood by you a little more; and you resent it." "Oh, no, Mrs. Pollen; I do not indeed." "Yes you do," Mrs. Pollen said, decisively, "you don't admit it to yourself, or you will not admit it but this fooling is thore all the not admit it, but the feeling is there all the same ; I can read that much of your heart." Camiola tried to disclaim any such feeling, but the more she tried the harder it became. The more she admitted question of the matter at all the more it grew upon her that in her secret heart there was a feeling of disap-pointment and pain with regard to Lady Letitia. Mis. Pollen had read her heart, indeed.

"Are you a witch ?" she asked, with a half melapcholy smile, "are there no secrets from

you ?" " "None that you could keep, my dear Yours is a very transparent soul, and I have an interest in studying it." Mrs. Pollen made a sign and they pushed out into the streum again.

Your Albanian rows very much like an Englishman," Camiola said; "I did not suppose that Greeks of any kind rowed like

that." "My good English girl, pray do not fancy that there are no sailors in the world but those of Wapping Old Stairs and Portsmouth Harbor. The Greeks of the islands are born seamon. This man is not a Greek, however, he has been a great deal with Englishmen.

'How silent and statue-like he is ! He reminds me of the man of metal in the 'Arabian Nights' who rode one of the Calendars, the sons of kings, and suddenly sank when the name of God was revereatly spoken. Do you think your mysterious man would sink if were to breathe that name ?"

"No, Camiola ; he is a Christian like ourselves : and he is not made of metal : though I don't say that he may not be $\epsilon \mathbf{n}$ chanted.

"Indeed? How delightful ! But how?" "Oh, I don't know," Mrs. Pollen an-swered carelessly. "He looked at you I fan-cied as if he were enchanted, but I don't suppose he could well help doing that, seeing that he has eyes."

"I think he is handsome," Camiola said, not heeding Mrs. Pollen's words ; " and yet I don't know ; he perplexes me with some distracting dim idea of having seen him before. Do you know, Mrs. Polleu, I think I am in a sort of silly humor to day ? I feel somehow like a released school girl ; 1 don't know why."

"Don't you ! I do."

"Oh no. Why, then ?" "Because you are a released school girl-or released girl at all events."

Another touch at the wounded place. Camiola threw a beseeching look at Mrs. Pollen,

"How can I go on teasing you in this way, you were going to ask ? Only for your good, my dear. I want to make you familiar with your real self and your real feelings."

(To be continued.)

determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accorcomplaint, and their testimony is quite in accor dance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts mo to furnish you with this unsolicited

testimonial.

testimonial. I am, dear Sir, · Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry, A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882 Mr. A. J. White. — Dear Sir, — I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Machan Science Surgues trial which I did. I time afflicted with piles, and vas advised to give Mother Suigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I an how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respect-fully, (Signed) John II. Lightfoot. A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (L'd.), 67 St. James street. City.

Poles are being terribly persecuted again, about 30,000 having been recently expelled from their home and country by the Prussian Government.

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes : "I wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. A cough of six monthe' standing had reduced me to such an extent that I was unable to work. I tried many remedies without effect ; at last I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used I am glad to say I was restored to perfect health.

During the recent visit of the Irish Bishops to Rome nearly half a million of lire was poured into the papal coffere as Peter's pence. Bishop Nulty, of Meath, presented \$5,500.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Hollo-way's Corn Cure."

The Pope will create six new cardinals at the consistory to be held shortly. His Holiness will also announce the name of the new archbishop of Dublin.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different scasous of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob-structs the perspiration as sudden transitions from hest to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

The women of New England bits their finger nails, while those of the West chew slippery elm.

ngec Catholicism in Rome has produced on me.--Jonn C. HEYWOOD (in N. Y. Sun).

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU? Are you troubled with billousness, dy spa naia, liver or kidney complaints, or had blood? If so you will and a certain cure in Burdock Blood Ritters.

TORONTO.

SUPPOSED CASE OF OUTRAGE AND MURDER - BUILDERS' STREE - A DOCTOR'S TROUBLES.

TORONTO, June 23 .- It is believed by the police that a woman named Mrs. Oxley was outraged and murdered at York station, four miles from Toronto, last night, but mystery. At midnight a Grand Trunk railway employ: named Howarth heard screams for help in a woman's voice near the dumping house, and upon running to the scene found a half-naked woman struggling in the grasp of two men, one of whom heid a Parishioners are held to their religious revolver at her breast. Un his approach the Oxley, H. C.," which was stained with blood. He reported the case to the city detectives,

who are investigating. It is believed that 4,000 men are idle through the strike of the builders' laborers. The action of the carpenters and pasterers last night has given a new spirit to the strike, but a great deal depends upon the official action of the bricklayers' union to-morrow Grace Church. I have been often affected night. To-day the masters sunt a statement almost to tears seeing similar sights in Rome to the papers charging that by an agreement to the papers charging that by an agreement they held exists the nien were bound to give them three months' notice of a demand for an increase of wages, which they had not tianity, as admitted by all Christians, and done. They also charge that a statement many traditions, are facts, facts as real as the of the strikers that twenty-four masters had agreed to increase the rate was untrue. The Titus. Have they not before their eyes the strikers reply to this in a late edition of tangible image of Christ on the cross, of His the Evening News and publish an agreement mother, broken hearted, holding His dead body in her arme, and representations of His resurrection and ascension? May they not thing about any notice. Regarding the second occasionally see portions of the very cross on which He died, particularly at Santa Croce in Gerusalemme, with the nails and almost all of the inscrip-submitted to the city editor a list of thirty written acceptances of the eighteen cents per hour rate. The Masters' Association are holding a conference this evening, but it is not likely anything will be done till the bricklayers decide what they will do. The strikers will have a torchlight procession and mass meeting in the Queen's Park on Thursday night.

Dr. Spartan, of Brockville, who was sentenced some years ago to be hanged for mur-der and afterwards pardoned, has been convicted for practising medicine without a license. At Osgoode hall to day motion was made to quash the conviction on legal grounds

but judgment was reserved. A fire caused by some of the children pushings rags through a knot hole in the door and then playfully setting fire to them, in the constitution, and her functions disarranged, House of Providence, this evening, created a to go to an early grave. If she had been good deal of excitement, there being some wisely counseled and given the benefit of Dr. five hundred inmates in the building. The Pierce's "Favorite Preseription" her bodily

and Great Britain continuing the privileges granted in the fisheries treaty throughout the season of 1885, and will, as a part of this agreement, bring the whole question of the fisheries before Congress in December and recommend the appointment of a j-int commis-sion by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain to consider the questions in the interest of maintaining friendly intercourse between the two countries, affording a prospect of negotiation for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America. This agreement proceeds from the

instual good will of the two governments, and has been reached solely to avoid all mis-understanding and difficulties which might otherwise arise from the abrupt termination of the fishing of 1885 in the midst of the season. The immunity which is accorded by this agreement to the versels belonging to citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British-American waters will likewise be extended to British vessels and subjects engaged in fishing in the waters of the United States. The present temporary agreement in no way affects the question of statutory enactment or exemption from customs daties as to which the abrogation of the fishing articles remain complete.

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N.S., was so seriously afflicted with a discuse of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despired of . Two bottles of fluedock Etood littlers cured him after physicians had

The bicycle is to be officially introduced into the Bavarian army. A number of the soldiers of the garrison of Munich are at pre-sent doing orderly service for the purpose of trying the practicability of the " wheel.'

Holloway's Ointment and Fills.-Few persons are so favored by circumstances, or so fortified by nature, as to enable them to pass unscathed the sore trials of un inclement season. With catarrhs, coughs, and influenzas overywhere abounding, it should be universally known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the chest, checks the worst assaults of these maladies, and securely wards off more grave and dangerous diseases of the throat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living witnesses, who have personally derived the utmost possible benefits from this treatment when their present sufferings were appalling, and their future prospects most dishearten ing. Both remedies act admirably together.

The first publisher to whom " Galled Back" -Hugh Conway's successful novel-was presented went to sleep over it. The next day he found beauties in it and at once took it, at the same time arranging for its dramatization.

COMING HOME TO DIE.

At a period of life when budding womanhood requires all her strength to meet the demands nature makes upon it, many a young woman returns home from the severe mental strain of school with a broken down

JULT 1, 1885 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. angener and inter a deriver

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WEDNESDAYJULY	1,	1885

The announcement that the Rev. Dr. Walsh, the President of Maynooth College, has at last been appointed Archbishop of Dublin, will be received with boundless joy and gratification by the Irish people.

MISS MCLEAN, a young lady of 1S, and one of the McLean family that has shared Big Bear's enforced hospitality during the rebellion, has brought with her no bitter memories of her captivity among the Indians. She has told the war correspondent of an evening contemporary that she rather enjoyed the trip as a whole and looks upon her experience as a joke. That is more than Ottawa young ladies can say of their promenades and experience along the highways of the capital.

MB. Mow it's Government in Ontario received quite an endersation by the election of three supporters in the constituencies of Lennox, East Sincoc and West Algoma. The successful candidates were Mr. Commel, in West Algoma, with over a hundred majority ; Mr. Hanley, in Lennox, with fifteen majority, and Mr. Drury in East Simcoe with one hundred and forty majority. The election to fill the vacant seat in Algoma comes off to day, and will probably be another addition to Hon. Mr. Mowat's victories.

It is stated that it is the intention of th Dominion Parliament to sit on Dominion Day. We hope the rumor is not true. Our national representative body should pay more respect

as a precaution against any rough handling of the evicted Lord Lieutenant.

THE Opposition at Ottawa may have any thing but admiration for the Premier's politics, and may set but little value on his presence in the House, but one would imagine that nobody would seriously charge the members of the loyal Opposition with an attempt at ertinguishing Sir John's flame of life by Parliamentary obstruction. Still there are such people who are foolish enough to believe and to say that the object and intention of Mr. Blake and his followers in opposing and obstructing certain Government bills are to bring about the premature death of the veteran Conservative leader, who is not as young and as strong as he used to be. If such were the motives of the Opposition in waging their parliamentary and agreeable, as they are "insulted and diswarfare against the Government, the word "brutal" would not be strong enough to characterize them and their conduct; but if they are actuated by any other nobler or

more honorable sentiment, then it is worse than brutal on the part of any organ or pers in to bring such a charge against a respectable body of popular representatives.

An evening contemporary of a religious turn of mind is in love with Earl Spencer, and considers him a veritable hero. It says he governed Ireland well. A more barefaced lie was never told out of "sheel." The Red Earl also finds favor in its eyes for having insisted upon the renewal of the infamous Coercion act. We would ask our contemporary to meditate upon what the Freeman's Journal says of its idol : - " Earl Spencer will quit Ireland forever, leaving behind him the memory of an Administration pre-eminently distinguished for cold-blooded brutality and deliberate and calculating in justice. He will carry with him the knowledge that of all the Viceroys who ever ruled in Dublin Castle he has been the most unpopular. He may receive the reward of a Dukedom for which he has labored, but he has his true reward in the knowledge that every man in England will feel to-day that his has been the hand which has destroyed the greatest Government of the century, and which has blighted the political end of the greatest statesman of this generation."

THE London Canadian Gazette remarks that Canadian matters have of late been frequently discussed in the English House of Commons. Our contemporary makes a special reference to the action of Mr. Sexton, member of the Irish party, in bringing forward the case of Mr. Boyle O'Reilly, the editor of the Boston Pilot, who was not permitted to enter Canada on account of a olitical effence committed years ago in the old country. Mr. Sexton wished to know whether or not the Home Office had taken upon itself to interfere with the Canadian Government in the use of its discretion as to the ingress of persons into the country. Sir William Harcourt, in reply, said " that whilst, as no notice had been given, he had been anable to examine the papers on the subject, he felt convinced that he had never

dollars. Among the delicacias that were demolished by him and his staff during their Afghan frontier campaign was such items as afflict a community in its business relations 300 dozen of champagne, 150 dozen of claret, and in its commercial and industrial develop-100 dozen of mixed wines, 100 dozen of extra nne champague, 75 dozen of Irish whisky, 75 dozen of Scotch whisky, 200 dozen of pale sle, 200 dozen of lager, 15,000 manilla cigars, 12,000 beehive cigars. Then there were York hams, Stilton cheeses, sardiaes, salmon, and innumerable other items in the grocery line. In fact the amunition was nowhere next to the variety, choice and abundance of provisions. That is why we say a carving knife and corkscrew would become General Lumsden better than a sword.

AMERICAN tourists are complaining that their visits to England are not made pleasant oriminated against" in the great hotels, especially of London, "for no other reason than that they are Americans." There is no denying, as the N. Y. Sun says, that Eoglishmen generally dislike the average American, and have anything but a friendly feeling for the Union. Its prosperity does not make them happy. "They do not enjoy," remarks our contemporary, " the thought that the United States are bound to stand at the head of English civilization, and to distance the old country in the race for commercial supremacy. Still, after all, Englishmen love us as much as we love them, and as much as they are loved by other peoples generally. The deep American affection and cordial American sympathy for England of which Mr. Phelps gushes at Lordon dinners has, in fact, no ex istence here outside of a very small circle. venrs." It is true that the animosity squinst the old country, which was so bitter for many years after the Revolution, has passed away in large part, and that the sensitiveness to English criticism and ridicule which was so tender fifty years ago has been succeeded by the indifference of self-sufficiency. Yet Americane pretty generally are convinced that if we were in a very tight place, the great mass of Englishmen, or the upper classes especially, would chuckle over our misfortunes and try to play the same game they did during our civil war. Therefore, when Russia was bullying England the other day, people here were not disposed to shed

The following is Saturday's quota of mali cious misrepresentation and dense ignorance from the columns of the "only religious daily" :--

tears.'

It seems that the two benevolent hishops who were recently interred in the unfinished cathedral, are expected to be more attentive to the prayers of some people than the Virgin Mary or any of the numerous mediators who are themselves supposed to be more b nevolent than their Sariour. The Etendary tells us that pious pilgrims will come to the church on Dominion Square to pray to them. We do not know whether the departed are supposed to hear better there or whether it is only that they will be more willing to hear those who go there to pray to them. It seems very hard to get within hearing of a heavenly ear. - Daily Witness.

The bad faith and misrepresentation, of which our esteemed contemporary is here guilty of, are contained in the first sentence, interfered in this matter with the Canadian where it says that Catholics look upon the bitant prices to be paid by the public, fabu-Government. He had no recollection what. | Virgin Mary or any of the numerous mediators as more benevolent than the Saviour. Either the Witness writer, who penned that, knows it to be false or he believes it. If he knows it to be false, he is guilty of a contemptible falsehood ; if he believes it, he is an ignorant fool. It is not a very elegant choice, but it is the best he has left for himself. Our esteemed contemporary winds up its silly paragraph by saying " We do not know whether," etc. Well, if it does not know, why does it say so?

WHISKEY TWO YEARS OLD. Monopoly is the greatest curse that can ment. It is the outgrowth of greed and selfishness, and strikes at the root of the common prosperity and comfort. It is the cause

of incalculable misery and is a disturbing element in the relations 'between capital and labor. Monopoly that is established on ite own resources is a hard thing to bear with, but a monopoly that would be secured by legislation would be an outrage upon the public and should never be tolerat. ed. Instead of encouraging monopoly in any direction, in any branch of trade or industry, our legislatures should on the contrary strive to block and even to root out the evil. This duty is based on the principle of all government, that no law should be passed which would favor the few at the expense of the many. Our Dominion Parliament has been nearly trapped into a violation of this fundamental principle of government by a small ring of Ontario dis tillers. They got the Minister of Inland Revenue to father a bill, very innocent on its face, but treacherously huriful in its aim and results. Its title was simple, and read, "An Act to amend the Consolidated Inland Revenue Act. 1883." Its main and essential clause provides that "after the 1st of July, 1887, no spirits subject to excise shall be

entered for consumption which have not been manufactured for at least twelve months, and after the let of July, 1890, no such spiri's shall be entered for consumption which have not been manufactured for at least two Not one member in fifty of the House saw sything wrong in that provision; it was

unanimously swallowed as a capital idea. When a minister, who had evidently been imposed upon by the ring of distillers, declared that the provision was designed in the interests of the public, as it was well known that whiskey was rendered better and less injurious to the health by age, the House bowed assent and took the Speaker at his word. The House must have been either very heedless or it must be lamentably lacking in curiosity and foresight as to the consequences of its legislative acts. A moment's thoughtful consideration would have shown it that the effect of the new act would be to establish and perpetuate a gigantic monopoly. Under such an Act it would henceforth become altogether impossible to start new distilleries in any part of the

Dominion. What new and young establishment could afford to manufacture for two years without being able to create a revenue by a sale of its products ? Such a condition would prove an insuperable barrier to any young industry- a Larrier which no Legislature has the right to place before legitimate offorts of business enterprise. We have no doubt but such a law would be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional and ultra vires, ivolating as it would the very spirit and essence of free institutions. Such an Act would not only prevent new establishments from being started, but it would give the few that exist supreme and lasting control over au entire industry. The result would be exor-

Church is called Catholic when one-half of than has been already accorded to Ireland the cardinals will be Italians.

How are we a part of the British Empire, although we have no representative in the British Cabinet? Why is Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet a national or a federal government, although only a few of the have representatives therein ? States Will our esteemed contemporary answer? The writer of the Witness must be an ass. and must imagine his readers to be the same, if he thinks that the Church's title of 'Catholic" is to be based on, and to be determined by, the composition of the sacred College of Cardinals. The Church was Catholic long before Cardinals were thought of or created. The Cardinals were called into existence simply to aid the Pope in the administration of the affairs of the Church. They form what in parliamentary language is known as the Executive Council or Committee. They are mainly chosen a nong the Italian dignitaries of the Church, b cause they are near the Holy See. If the Pope lived in the United States the change of locality would necessitate a stange in the composition of the Sacred Col-1 ge. The Cardina's would then be mainly chosen trom among the American dignitaries of the Church. Of course there are other considerations which may influence the Pope in s lecting his Cardinals. Custom, circumstances and the reeds of the Church have to be consulted, and, to suit these, the Pope se ks where he pleases for the person whom he may decide to honor.

can understand that, and, as a consequence, there is not much to be wondered at that the Daily Witness should endorse an alleged and mpty assertion of Riel, that the Church "is that has not had an hour's trial, whose too much an Italian Church." We would members, taken from the Commons, have not ask, if the Catholic Church is not the church of the Italian, what church is?

The "only religious daily" is too silly for anything. It makes us tired.

MR. W. H. VANDERBILT ON IRISH LANDLORDISM.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the well known New York millionaire and railroad king, recently made a pleasure tour through a large portion of Ireland. Before leaving Queenstown for home he gave Cork reporter in an interesting and instruction only religious daily. tive interview. Mr. Vunderbilt acknowledged that what he had seen with his own eyes had convinced him that the condition of the Irish people was one of suffering and of oppression. He considered that the Irish peasantry were crushed by the accursed sy:tem of landlordism, and that there would be no amelioration until a radical change was effected in the relations between landlord and tenant.

Speaking of his visit to Killarney, Mr. Vanderbilt said it was his first, but he honed it would not be his last visit to that beautiful spot. What struck him most as peculiar to the scenery of Killarney, and that rouders it so beautiful, was the wonderful succession of vegetable beauty, varying in its color from the rich glossy green to russet brown. Not only on the islands in the lake, but from the water's edge slong the banks, rises mass after mass of foliage so

dense as scarcely to allow the fissures and

reaks of the mountains to appear. Ile is not

at all surprised that the fame of these natural

beauties should attract tourists not only from

America, but also from every part of Europe.

the refusal of it looks as though the Conservatives were anxions to afford the Irish good warrant for their savage methods."

したの影響を訪りまた。

Is there no means of driving a little honesty and common sense into our piety and temper. ance loving confrere, and of making him con. form to the ways of justice and truth. Why daily quote for its readers texts of scripture ; Why take from their lips the cup that inebri. ates, if it persists in poisoning their minda with lies most foul, and in embittering their hearts against fellow creatures by feeding them on abominable calumnies and prejudices. Truly, the role played by the Witness is a pitiful and a miserable one. We are not alone in forming this opinion of our contemporary. All fuir minded and in. telligent people are disgusted with its cloven foot antics. No later than this morning the Herald applies the lash of correction. To give our readers an idea of how the Daily Witness is viewed and esteemed by its con. freres we shall quote the strictures of the Herald on its conduct :---

"The attitude of the Montreal Witness towards the Salisbury Government is emi-nently characteristic. Lord Salisbury's Cabinet is barely gazetted, but it has already been denounced in all the moods and tenses by the Witness. Our contemporary asks the prayers of the clergy and the people of Canada and then proceeds to curse the new Cabi. net. It speaks with a "thus saith the Lord," and immediately falls to backhiting, induiging in wicked insinuations and, indeed, open slander. Claiming to be a religious journal of the most thorough piety, it Of course it is not every ignoramus that anticipates the action of the Government as unfair, unprincipled and un British. The Witness claims to be fair, independent, religious, but no one can read its screaming denunciation of a Government even sat in Parliament since their acceptance f office, and whose faults or virtues have yet to be made known, without feeling that the Witness knows nothing of fair play, is a stranger to just sentiments and utterly destitute af a sense of honor. That it is an intense partisan it has clearly demonstrated : that it does not possess any of the better qualities which it has claimed for itself is now patent to the public. We only refer to its treatment of the new Government, which has not had time to commit one sin, because it is in keepiog with the Witness' general treatment of men and things in Canada. After all, it seems to require more than a large stock of cant and assurance to enable a public jourthe results of his experience to a ual to appear successfully in the role of "an

> The Gazette has pronounced the Witness to be "incorrigible;" we are afraid that if it does not soon show some signs of reformation it will have to be declared impenitent and irrevocably lost to even common deceney, We shall pray for its conversion in the meantime."

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

During the debate on the immigration esti mates the Hon. Minister of Agriculture ex-plained that there would be zo assisted passages for any but agricultural laborers. Mr. Curran, M. P., speaking on the subject, referred to the matter as follows :---

I am very glad to hear from the Hon. Minister that there will be no assisted passages to any but agricultural informers. I think that will be good news to the mechanical class in our large cities. I merely wish to draw the Minister's attention to a statement that was made in a document which was sent me a few days ago, and which i transmitted to him

and honor to the national anniversary. If the session were to last a whole year, that day at least should be observed by a Canadian Parliament. No excuse for its violation should be accepted. Time may be precious, but not so precious as to warrant a non-observance of the day set down for public rejoicing n commemoration of our national birth.

MR. PARNELL has given notice that he will call the attention of Parliament to the ady ministration of the Crimes Act in Ireland by Mr. Gladstone's late government. The Irish national party accept the appointment of Sir Wm. Hart Dyke as an indication that the Conservatives will not touch coercion : but to test the new Government's policy more directly Mr. Parnell has notified the Ministry that he will ask for an enquiry into the conduct of officials in the celebrated Maamtrasna and Barbevilla cases. The Tories will evidently not get the support of the Parnellites without paying for it well in advance.

WHAT is Canada coming to? Are we so hard up for immigrants that we are compelled to seek for material in foreign poorhouses and deaf and dumb institutions. A correspondent writes to us that the latest addition to our population are poor unfortunates who can noither speak nor hear. The first batch arrived this week, and are to be sent to Manitoba, where they will be givenfree grants of land. The lady who had them in charge is already preparing to return to England to bring out another party. People that are so radically affiicted are far from constituting a desirable class of immigrants for the Dominion. Canada has surely enough of ills of its own, without resuming and paying for those of foreign countries.

SPHNCER has gone, and we hope the indecency, bad odor and tyranny of Dublin Castle with him. For three years he has been a stench in the people's nostrils and an object of popular malediction. No viceroy ever made himself so repulsive and offensive to the of the law was characterized by oppression and injustice. His protection and encouragement to unspeakable criminals proved him an enemy to the decency and morality of society. Foul was his presence in Ireland, and cursed will be his memory out of it. The cable Castle to the railway station were lined with soldiers, while a large force of police and

ever of doing so, and it was exceedingly improbable that he should have adopted such a course." It has been stated that the Imperial authorities have since then formally decided not to interfere in any way with the right of the Dominion Government to say who shall or shall not enter Canada, and that such decision has been communicated to Otlawa, We have, however, seen no confirmation of the state

ment.

A rather curious story of interference with religious belief and practice in the ranks of the volunteers comes from Edmonton in the North-West. The Bulletin of that village is the authority for the story. According to that Gladstone's government out of power ? Many paper it is alleged that No. 2 Company of the | were the predictions of what the Tories would Goth Battalion was ordered to take part in the services of Procession Sunday. As there were a number of Protestants in the company the But the sweets and emoluments of office have order to fall in for church parade was not an exceedingly soothing effect upon the obeyed by them. The captain, after committing the first one, who refused to obey, to the guard room, sent for the colonel. The colonel renewed the order to fallin. The men protested and, on still refusing to go, four of them were sent to the guard room. This is a scrious

has not been published without just cause and good grounds. It would not be fair to pass judgment upon the officers of the 65th until this statement is fully confirmed and than Mr. Chamberlain "to see Irdand goe until its truth is either denied or admitted erned by equal laws with England, and to see by them. We will say, however, that if the facts are as stated by the Edmonton Bulletin, the men were perfeetly justified in refusing to obey orders which did not respect their religious helief, and the officers were wrong in punishing them therefor. If, on the other hand, the story is onesided or false, then the blame and condemnstion will naturally have to pass on to the iniquity forever. As a first step for the other shoulders.

THERE is some talk in England of presenting General Lumsdon with a magnificent sword. We should say that the presentation of a carving knife and corkserew would be more in order, as they would be a more plank of Home Rule in their political platpeople he was commissioned to govern as fitting reminder of the services the gallant Earl Spencer. His career has been stained | general has rendered to his country. The by abominable crimes. His administration Russian general, who was highly honored by the scheme of Home Rule are being largely the Czar, carned and deserved the sword presented to him, as he punished the Afghans and swallowed the scientific irontier. The English general, on the other hand, did nothing to win and wear the emblem of valor, for he punished nothing but a recherche despatch tolls us that the streets from the bill of fare, and swallowed an immense amount of victuals, both liquid and solid. General Lumsden's wine and hash bill has detectives mingied with the crowds that had cost the British treasury the nico little sum of gathered to hiss their detestation i his teeth, one million pounds sterling, or five million in squelching Gladstone's coercion regime. | surprised at and cannot understand why the

THE TORIES NOT SO BAD AS PRE-DICTED.

Who said that Mr. Parnell and the Irish party had acted very unwisely in turning Mr. do in the direction of coercion and in refusing to enact remedial laws in favor of Ireland. distillation may be made as pure and wholesome as if they had gone through the two Tories, and make them surprisingly generous years' warehousing."

in their measures of reform. On the present If this be the case, the bill has not a leg to occasion the Conservative party intends to stand on, and it should be thrown out witheclipse both itself and the record of the out any further ceremony. Even if it were Liberals. Mr. Balfour, a prominent member not the case, and whisky was not as pure of the new Cabinet, and son in-law of the after distillation as after a two years' sojourn matter, and it is to be hoped that the story | Marquis of Salisbury, has delivered an in a warehouse, it would still be unwise and address to his constituents in which unjust to pass a law in favor of monopoly. he made the striking and unqualified Past generations have got along admirably declaration that he desired not less without a guarantee that their whisky was at least two years old, and we have no doubt that the present genall exceptional legislation against the Irish eration and those to come will ge people forcer abelished." There are just along just as well without the two-year-old three things to be noticed in this minspirits of the Ontario monopoly ring. If peoisterial statement. First, the admission ple want whicky consecrated by age, they can get it without Parliament interfering; that Ireland is not equitably governed; secondly, the protest against exceptional and if they want fresh whisky Parliament (coercion) legislation for the Irish people ; has no right to say they should not get it. and thirdly, the aim and resolution to abolish

Tory party towards fair, honest and impartial

legislation this is neither slow nor short. But they have not halted there, nor have remained satisfied with this semi-official utterance of Mr. Balfour on the question. They have, or at least are preparing to, put the Listen to it :form for the general elections. Tory brochures and pamphlets explaining and advocating eirculated throughout the United Kingdom. Of course their scheme may not be the most acceptable or the best adapted to meet the requirements of the political situation, but the fact that the party is ready to accept the principle of Home Rule, to recognize its merits and stand by the question even in a cardinal ? The solicitude of the "only re. vague form, is sufficient to prove that the ligious daily " in this matter, is on a par ousting of the Whigs was no mistake, and with its usual hyprccisy. The dull and that the Irish party acted wisely and well

loas profits to be enjoyed by the limited sing of distillers and fortunes to be piled up by Act of Parliament. The reason given for the Act---that the public health would be better protected by ensuring age to spirits-is as insincere as it is misleading. A memorial on the question to the members of Parliament explains that the Oatario ring "hope to influence public opinion with the idea that spirits cannot be fit for consumption except two years after they have been manufactured; according to the old system of distillation, this view might be accepted, but the framers of the bill must have known that with the new ways of working which have been indicated by science and experience, there may be easily and safely found a substitute to the purification by effect of time; by certain processes which, by the way, are everywhere in use, the products of

Speaking of the peasantry of the surrounding peculiarly struck him, and that was the wretchedness of their housing. It is certainallow such a state of things to continue. Yet Mr. Vanderbilt says these poor people are healthy-looking and appear even happy with such miserable surroundings. Speaking of the small farmers in Ireland in general. he said they should follow the example of the small farmers of America residing near towns, end that is the cultivation and growing of luxuries which would find a ready market. They should bear in mind that there is in Ireland and in Eugland an unbounded capacity for consuming luxuries, and the ordinary cot tager has his poultry and vegetables that are ordinarily grown in gardens; these are all more or less in the nature of luxuries, and whenever the circumstances of the farmer enable him advantageously to devote any portion of this land to purposes of this kind, in Mr. Vanderbilt's opinion it is no irrational thing to say that he should examine carefully and ascertain whether he can licrive ad vantage from it or not. In speaking of the land system in Ireland, Mr. Vanderbilt said that his short experience in the Westconvinced him more than all the talk of the land agitators that the relation between landlord and tenant should, no doubt, be very strained, for it was a radically bad one. Independent self-support is the bone and muscle of a country's greatness ; but as long as the peasantry of Ireland are so crushed by the cxrary, the Montreal Daily Witness, can con. | orbitant rents griping landlords place upon them they can never hope to get beyond that miserable and serf-like condition so apparent to an American visitor, who is accustomed to

OUR INCORRIGIBLE CONTEMPORARY.

Our esteemed and religious contemporary, the Montreal Daily Wilness, is quite complimentary to the Irish people by calling them "savages." While bemoaning the fate of the Scotch Crofter's Bill, which has gone under with the incoming of the Tory party to power, the "only religious daily" winds up its truculent quill trouncing with this exquisite sample of spit-venom :---

"As this bill is a less sweeping measure | factory

regarding a certain class of unn.igrants who are said to be coming to this country at present. and who. I think, are not very desirable. We all know that there is plenty of room for female domestic servants in all the cities ; that it is as difficult to day as districts, he said that though poor in Ireland they are probably the same in almost every coming from the old county, why wish to country; but there was one feature that | coter into the service of families, will find plenty of work without displacing anybody But I was informed in the document which I transmitted to the Minister that a certain ly a disgrace to civilization to have 10 or 12 number of persons from poorhouses were human beings housed in a room not more than 12 feet square. It is against morality to line that having been made, I deemed it my duty to bring the matter thus prominently to the attention of the Minister, and I trust he will have it investigated, so that persons of that class, who are generally helpless, to a certain extent demoralised, and who certainly cannot, in any way, be considered a desirable acquisition to our population, may not be brought into the country. The hon. Minister asks whether they are children or not. I have not been informed of that; it was rather grown up persons who were mentioned as being likely to be thrown on the charities of our public institutions. I trust there is no foundation for the report. The statement was that some one hundred od | persons of that class had disembarked from the steamship Parisian on her last trip to Montreal, and it is for that reason that I bring the matter to the hon. Minister's atten tion.

DEAF AND DUMB IMMIGRANTS

A QUEER CLASS OF PEOPLE FOR CANADA-THEY WILL BE UNABLE TO RAISE THEIR VOICES AGAINST GRIEVANCES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Amongst the passengers brought out from England by the steamship Lake Huron, which arrived in port Friday atternoon, was a party of some twenty deaf and damb people, whose destination is Manitoba, where they intend to settle on the government land. Each of the males receive 160 acres of land, free. The party was under the charge of Mrs. Groom, who will accompany them to their destination and see them properly located and provided with the necessary outit preparatory to entering upon the (to them) new life which they have selected, or which has been selected for them. It is the intention of Mrs. Groom, after the completion of her task in regard to this party, to return to England and prepare another batch of a like number, say twenty or twenty-five, to immi-grate either this fall or next spring for the same

destination, and so to form a small colony of this class of peeple in Manitoba. Question—Is this a desirable class of inmi-grants for the Dominion ? Have we not quite enough of such people hero already? If we are to receive the surplus population from the British Isles, we have no objection, but let wants of this country

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore be returned if unt found at e

It is really unaccountable how much rubbish and ignorance our esteemed contempodense into six and seven line paragraphs.

"Six new Cardinals to be created, and yet, if the usual programme be fulfilled, not one for Canada. One half of them, at least, will, if the usual practice be followed, be Italians, and yet it is called a Catholic Church. It is really, as Riel says, too much an Italian church, though not too much the church of the Italians, who fight shy of it.'

The author of that must be a rather juve nile ignoramus. Why should he lament and find fault that Canada is not honored with a hebetudinous writer of the Daily Witness is

THE WITNESS AND THE CARDINALS.

meet with so many independent laborers in his own country

...Juty-1; 1885.

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HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

37.

The closing exercises of the scholastic year took place on the 22nd inst. Out of respect for the memory of His Lordship Bishop for the memory of 113 Lordship Bishop Bourget, the deeply regretted founder of the institution, there was a total of the institution, there was a total absence of music or display. One feature of the programme, however, calls for more than a passing notice. A magnifi instand medal presented in the name for mole unset a presented in the name of ent gold medal, presented in the name of His Holiners Leo XIII., by the late Chaplain, Rev. Father J. C. Caisse, was awarded to the young lady who had attained the highto the young taily who had availed the high est excellence in conduct. The happy re est extended in Contract. The happy re-cipient was Miss Valérie Desjardins of this cipient was inters received on the same day announced that the Sovereign Pontiff had deigned to enrich the medal with an especial benediction, and that furthermore he would bestow on the fortunate competitor a superb eameo of his own selection. This gracious act proves how deep is the interest our Holy Father bears in the sacred cause of education. Graduating honors were conferred upon Graduating honors were conferred upon Misses Amelie Sicotte, from Montreal; Katle Gibney, Brooklyn; Valerie Desjardins, Montreal; L'zzie Crummey, Albany, N.Y.; Annie Kearns, Montreal; Louise Stilson, Meridan, Conn.; Carrie Minshal, Philadelphia, Penn. Miss Alice de La Bruére, from St. Hyacinthe, won a gold medal for domestic economy. The entertainment closed with the distribution of medallions and ribbons of honor. The reputation for simplicity and grace in deportment, which the pupils of Hochelaga convent have so long enjoyed, was fully sus-tained on this occasion. Every thing we saw convinced us that the system of education pursued at this cetablishment is the one best adupted to form the true, accomplished woman.

MOUNT ST. MARY CONVENT.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, the distributing of prizes was commenced at the Mount St. May, Convent, Guy street. In regret of the death of the late Archbishop Bourget, everything passed off in a solemn manner. The distribution was hold under the presidencey of the Rev. Father Colin, Superior of the Montreal Seminary; there were also present the Rev. Father Febre, Superior of the Oblats, the Rev. Canon Leblanc, Father Primeau, of Boucherville, Father Bourdos, Father Tranchemontagne and several others. There were about 300 pupils dressed in nest black costumes. The Rev. Sisters did not think it advisable to issue programmes, but among themselves a special programme was carried out. The singing and playing of some of the young ladies on the plano was most beautiful. The music furnished was seven planos and a harp. The pieces saug were all appropriate for the occasion. Four graduates have came forth this year, namely : Misses Rosa Bell, Agnes and year, namely i bused area, and Rosa Stahl, Annie Bowes, of Montreal, and Rosa Stahl, of Trenton, daughter of Mr Stahl, editor of the Trenton Herald. These young ladies graduated with the highest honors. Gold medals were received by Miss Annie Boult for fancy work, plain sewing and embroidery; by Miss Hearn, of Cornwall, for proficiency of music, together with a silver medal. There were three gold medals given fu Miss Bellance Armpainting, to Miss Bellance Arm-strong, of North Adams, Marie Louise Pelletier, of Montreal, and Miss Lafortune, of Belouil. Silver med de were given for plain sewing and needle work, to Miss Eliza Bros sean, of Laprairie. Miss Marie Louise Pepin of Arthabaska. Med als of Excellence of Department were given Miss Julia Marion, of Meridan, Conn., Miss C. Giroux, daughter or Captain Giroux, of the 65th, at present in the North-West, and Miss Hildegard Neven. A gold medal was also given Miss Georgie Bureau for excellence of deportment. After the distribution of prizes, more appropriate songs and revitations were rendered by the pupils, after which the Rev. Father Colin

made a short address, in which he gave instructions to those not to return as to what their future lives should and ought to be. As for those whose intentions are of returning next September, there was very little to say, but in his usual humorous manner he said and told many interesting incidents which will be remembered by them in the future.

The principal among these were a gold medal, awarded to Miss Annie J. Menzies, and silver medals to Misses Minnie O'Brien, M. O'Donnell, K. Kannon, H. Hickey, J. O'Neil, M. En-right, F. Stafford and K. Braham. All of these medals were donated by Mr. P. S. Murphy. A volume of Longfellow's poems handsomely

Service and the system of a set and

A volume of Longiellow's poems handsomely bound in ivory cover, was award to Miss Annie J. Menzies, and a rich marble statue to Miss Minnie O'Brien. Both of these prizes were donated by Mr. Edward Murphy. The first prize for French. a handsome book entitled: "Violets and Lilies," was won by Miss A. Dohorty, and the second volume of

Miss A. Doherty, and the second volume of Mrs. Heman's poems, by Miss Podelly These These two prizes were the gift of a friend of the Academy. After he various prizes, over one hun-fied in all, had been awarded, choice bouquets were presented to each of the clergymen present.

Rev. J. Callahan then delivered a brief address on the prosperous condition of the school, and was followed in a similar strain by Mr. Edward Murphy and Rev. Father McCarthy, after which the proceedings terminated,

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, COTE DES NEIGES.

The distribution of prizes took place Thurs day last at the College of Cote des Neiger. Notwithstanding the early hour, Sa.m., at which the exercises commenced some five or six hundred persons were in attendance. The weather being so favorable many besides the parents were induced to avail themselves of the drive to be present at the distribution, which is proverbially so interesting. The opening addresses in English and French were appropriate and well delivered. The programme consisted of a drama in English and a comedy in Freach, "Th Sharpers," was very interesting. Master Th Neyle as "Andy" took his part well, although hadly suped by Masters Knox, Poisonneault and Fogarty, who sustained their parts very well. The French comedy, " Lo Cordennier nevaur Riche," created much laughter. Master Wilfred Taibeault succeeded very well as the cobbler who, to his surprise, one line morning found himself flowing in wealth Master Starnes, who acted as tutor to the shoemaker, desiring to become, in his own words, a sarant, showed much patience in transferring to literature and the fine arts tastes attached so adhesively to his "last" The intervals were made very inter esting by the vocal and instrumenta nusic rendered by the children. The dialogue of Master Wiseman elicited rounds of applause. He has a splendid voice, well cuttivated, together with much self-possession and a manly bearing. After the entertain ment, which, though lasting nearly two hours, scemed short, the distribution of the prizes took place. There were four gold medals awarded as follows : The gold medal of honor was awarded a second time to Master J. B. Clement, St. Scholastique ; the one for good conduct to Justine Chagnon, of St Johns, Q ; that for the English course, including book keeping, to Chas. Nagle, of Brooklyn, NY ; the one for the French course to W. Wiseman, Montreal. A silver medal for application and progress was awarded to Frederick

THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

Verret, Montreal.

ANNUAL DISTEIBUTION OF PREMIUMS. A concert was given on Friday afternoon in the Catholie Commercial Anademy, on St. Catherine street, by the pupils on the eve of summer vacation. All the members of the Catholic Board as well as many citizens of both sexes, were present. The members of the Board, occupied seats close to the platform and seemed to enjoy the delightful sing ing of the young people. The programme was a lengthy one and included songs, solos, ducts and recitations, which were given in a most creditable manner by the pupils. following are some of the prizes, the principal of which was given by Mr. Ed. Murphy, a THE NUPTIAL CODCH A TOMB. member of the Board, which was \$50 and a silver, medal and which was carried off by J. Gagnon. HONOR PRIZES - S'x silver medals donated by Mr. P. S. Murphy and awarded to Eugene Girard, Edmond Hague and Ernest Courte tor French pronunciation, to Joseph Giroux, Frank Rateigh and Wilfred McKenzie for nolitenesa.

ernor-General, was awarded to Miss M. L. Dagenais, Montreal. Two medals for religious instruction, presented by Rev. H. Brissette, were awarded to Misses Susie Tracey, of Waltham, Mass., and Zelie Plourde, of Maine; a gold medal for lady-like deportment pre-sented by Mr. N. M. Lecavalier, ex.M.P., was awarded to Miss Losenbie & Huden of Monte warded to Miss Josephi.e Hudon, of Mont-real. Silver medals for good conduct were awarded to Miss Zelie Plourde, of Maine, and to Miss Josephine Dagenais, of Montreal; a gold medal for vocal music presented by the community, was given to Miss Elodie Gauthier, community, was given to An's Elodie Gauthier, of Montreal; a gold medal for piano, present-ed by P. S. Murphy, Esq., of Montreal, was obtained by Miss M. Coogan, of P. int St. Charles, and a gold medal for domes-tic economy, presented by H. Bri-sette, was awarded to Miss Sarah Copping, of Ottawa. Other prizes were awarded to Misses M. L. Degenes, Josephine Hudon Swie Tree F. Dagenais, Josephine Hudon, Susie Tracy, E. Gauthier, E. Dineen, J. Charon, M. Coogan, A. Daganis, A. Roy, J. Morrin, S. Copping, A. Copping, D. Vinet, M. Hopson, J. Legard, B. Lechevalier, M. L. Delahaye, A. Dufresne, C. Desjardins.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Congregation of Notre Dame, St. Jean Bap-tiste street, to k place by Rev. Father Baile, there being also present Key. Fathers Martineau,

inger, Ducket, Tranchemontagne. The silver medals were awarded to the following young ladies : Misses M. A. Brullet, Maud Fuller, C. Lamarche and R. G Itman Mi-s. F. Lambert took the gold medal for plain and fancy work. Miss L. Hetu took the silver medal, and Miss R. Lesage the crown of excellent and general deportments.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

A CARELESS COMMISSION-ROCH'S BACIL LUS FOUND - INCREASING DEATH RATE

NEW YORK, Jugo 25 .-- A special from Valeacia says scientific men outside of Spain. who altech little vants to the conclusions of the medical commission, confirm the Astatic nature of the epidemia now ranging in Spain and recommend a further trial of Ferrans' moculation system. The investigations of the commission were conducted in such a careless, unscientific way that they prove othing. Before forming an opinion regard ing Ferraus' claim it would be advisable to await the result of the fresh series of en quiries now being made by Dr. Gibbier, re-presenting France, Dr. Van Ecmenger, representing Belgium, and Dr. Mendor, ex-memer of Royal Commission. Doctors Gibbier and Van Ermenger, after a careful micro-scopic examination of dejections taken from the sick bed of a patient, for the first time liscovered the bacilius of Dr. Koch, and convinced themselves of the presence of real Asiatic cholera at Valencia, where the disease is most virulent. They have not vet made up their minds as to the merits of Ferrin's vaccinations, nor do they admit that the statistics published at first have any scientific importance. The cholera statistics are de liberately falsified ; the number of deaths and cases is larger than stated. At Valencia proper the average is still comparatively low, but in the neighboring villages the mortality is terrible. The doctors are convinced that flies greatly help in spreading cholera.

MADRID, June 25, -The official reports of cholera in Spain on Wednesday show new cases on Tarsday 915 and deaths 403, compared with 935 new cases and 331 deaths on Monday. Yesterday there were 952 new cases and 504 deaths. Twelvo cases of cholera and one death have occurred at the Milltyry Academy at Toledo. Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council, and Romero y Robhelo, Minister of the Interior, were received at Murcia by immense crowds at people, who manifested the greatest entrust asmi over the arrival of the officials. The camp established for the reception of cholera patients, and the quarters of the city inhabited by the poorer classes were visited and carefully inspected.

THE NORTH-WEST.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WINNIPEG, June 23.

يهرد الإيدار والمعادي متعادي العوادين

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Regina, as each case would require a separate

Qu'Appelle daily from Prince Albert and

Indians in the troubled districts, they will

form into brigades and pillage settlements.

eral Middleton has offered \$3,000 for Big Bear,

lead or alive, \$1,000 each for three other

chiefs and \$100 each for a number of council

lors. This is doubted here. The news comes

Col. Amyot and officers at this post cele

brated the anniversary of St. Jean Baptiste.

He has gone to Fort McLeod to pay a de-

achment of the 9th Battallion stationed

Denchments of the 65th, with a number

of the Winnipeg Light Infantry, under Col. Onimet, will arrive at Calgary from Edmon-

ton next week. WINNIPEG, Man., June 27.--Soventy teams

are employed in bringing the 65th Battalion

and other troops under tien. Strange from

Beaver River to Fort Pitt. The steamers at

Pitt are loading up with wood preparing for

wan to Grand Rapids, where they will be met

by Captain Robinson with two steamers and

three barges from Winnipeg. The troops at Vitt are having three days' sports to while away the time until the hour for departure

arrives. The steamer Alberta is taking the

whence they proceed to Winnipeg to live

The proops are weary at the delay in starting

Chief Factor McLean believes that Wander

ing Spirit murdered Quinn, Delaney and

(illehrist, that Perkasoos murdered the priests, and Maneitoos Gowanlock. The pecting here is that too much sympathy is

being exhibited for the rebels. They created

he troubles and now reap the consequences.

string tribunal for the insurrectionists,

THE CONSORS CASE.

The Connors appeal case from Moose Jaw,

where the appellant was sentenced to be

nonged, was up before the Provincial Supreme

oming trial of Riel at Regina. Mr. J. S.

court this afternoon and drew a large crowd

McLean and Mann families to Battleford

the transfort of troops down the Saskatche-

upon the withdrawal of the troops.

via Edmonton.

there.

home.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 26 -- B. B. Osler, O. C. Burbidge, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Leslie, his secretary, arrived from Ottawa this morning en route to Regins, Louis Riel's wife and two children, accompanied by Riel's brother, Jeseph, arrived in the city last night from Batoche and put up to act as prosecutors of Riel in the at a hotel in St. Boniface, Joseph found approaching trial. The Deputy Minie-ter of Justice will be the guest of J. M. A. Aikens, Q.C., during his stay in this city. They say Colonel Richardson, them in the house of a half-breed named Cabbart Fayan, about a mile below the village of Batoche. He found the scene of the recent troubles terribly desolate. The people stipendiary magistrate, will probably try Riel, and have another justice of the peace have had little to eat since the commissariat, ordered by Gen. Middleton, stopped issuing rations. He said the troops burned and associated with him. This court has power to sentence to death in the event of a verdict destroyed over twenty five houses during the of guilty of a capital offence. They will fight, and a great number of families are in watch with interest the Moose Jaw murder consequence left in a very unfortunate concase, which comes up for trial on appeal from dition, all their clothes and furniture having Regina, as it will establish a precedent in the coming trials. Mr. Burbidge says it will been lost. He does not know how the people are to get along. be necessary to have two dozen jurors at

THE BELEASED PRISONEES. Mr. McLean, the H. R. Co. agent, who is now at Fort Pitt, says that while he and his family suffered much hardship, it might have been worse. While the Indians had plenty of provisions they were comparatively com-Batoche endeavoring to get employment for their teams. The prospects are very bad, as fortable, but afterwards they suffered from hunger. The Wood Crees split off from Big Bear and forced the latter to give up the prisoners, who were allowed to start for Fort Pitt. At the time of the fight at French man's Butte the prisoners were sent to the next camp, only some 300 braves being left in the position. None of the prisoners are taken to relieve the starving halt breeds and much the worse for the trip except in their clothing, which is very much tattered. The names of the prisoners, who were twentyone in number, are as follows: William Mc Lean, Hudson's Bay Company factor at Fort Fitt; Mrs. McLoan, Miss McLean, aged 18; Elizi, aged 10; Willian, aged 12; Katherine, aged 14; Angus, aged 10; Dancan John, aged 5; Euphemia, aged 4, and an infant in arms ; also George Manu, farm instructor at Frog Lake, Mrs. Mann and three children, Malcolin McDonald, Hudson's Bay Company clerk at Frey Lake; John Fitzpatrick, farm instructor at Onion Lake; Stanley Simpson Hudson's Bay Company clerk at Fort Pitt; Robert Hodgson, cook to Mr. McLean; John Simpson, Hudson's Bay factor at Frog Lake, and Joseph Perrin.

THE TROOPS,

The troops have received no orders to move yet. Gen. Middleton is understood to be waiting till all concentrate at Fort Pitt. The company of the 65th Battalion at Edmonton are coming down and the Midland arrived yesterday. It is believed that it is the intention to leave A and B Batteries and C School in garrison at Fort Pitt and Battleford The Quebee Cavalry troop will also remain, making a total strength of 360 men, about 80 of whom are mounted, with four guns. These, with the five hundred man added to the nounted police, will, it is thought, be auflicient to preserve order after the capture of Big Bear, who is now said to have no morthan fifty braves with bim in a deplorable condition, their supply of food integ ex hausted when the Wood Crees left them wit the McLeans. They are also out of ammuni tion.

Louis Goullette has been arrested at Battle ford on the charge of treason felony. He is

ne of Big Bear's conneilllors. WINNERS, June 24.--A despatch from the West amongous another dely in the de-parture of the troops from Fort Pitt. Two reasons are assigned ; one that Gen. Middle-Unless a speedy example is made of the ringleaders it is believed there will be agreater rebellion before many weeks. Every day addton is awaiting the result of the despatch of two Wood Crees to the Chippewayan Indua-to ask for the surrender of Wandering Spirit, to the belief that a courtmanual is the only Little Bear and other murderers guilty of th Frog Lake massacre, the other reason that he is awai ing the cano intration of troops from outlying points and the arrival of steamer nec ssary to effect the transport. Drumm ad Among those present were Mr. Osler and other legal gentlemen interested in the forth-Bios. reteived a letter from Gen. Middletor vester lay asking when they could get their boats in readiness to convey the troops bone. They replied that they could have two steamers and three barges at Grand Rapids in eight days Ewart, Q.C., as counsel for the defendant, served the following : "Take notice that this waiting for the arrival of this troops at that place The escaped prisoners at Fort Pit are cause has been set down to be heard by way place aboard the steamer Marquis in comfortable

postponement of the case can be had. He Listen to Your Wife. purposes assisting at the argument of juris-diction which will be raised in Riel's case.

and the second second

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June Sta, 1983, sage At one of the "Windows"

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Looking on the woodland ways i With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blosssoms !!! "There was an interesting

group. It included one who had been a "Cottom spinner," but was now so

Paralyzed !!! That he could only bear to lie in a reolining position,

I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomoter Ataxy"

(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to get about.

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. "Two years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in jury. The prisoner can challenge six and the Crown four jurors. Numerous half-breeds are arriving at May, 1882. 1 am no "Advocate"; "For anything in the

shape of pa'ent" Medicines? And made many objections to my doar wife's

constant urg ng to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her-

to pacify her-Consented !! I had not quite finished the first bottle where I felt a change come over me. This was Satur-day, November 3.1. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I there is very little freighting to be done for these places. All denounce Riel in the bitterest terms for his cowardice in surrendering to General Middleton. Fears are entertained at Prince Albert that unless some steps are was sure I could

'Walk! So started across the floor and back.

I hardly know how to covide myeck.
I hardly know how to covide myech. I was all ever the house. I and gaining strength each day, and each wark quite safe without any "Steet"
Or Support.
I and now at my own house, and hops soon fo be able to carm my dwn living again. I have brou a member of the Manchester "Royal Kuchange".

They were more incensed now than before the rebellion, and are sure to give trouble A report is current in the West that Gen-

¹⁰ Royal Kxchauge¹⁰ For nearly thirty years, and was most hearfilly con-gratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. Very gratefully yours, Joux Reackause. MaxenessTau (Eng.), tee, 24, 1883. Two years later an perfectly well.

(3" None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white label. Shun all the vile, polynous staff with 'Hop " or " Hops" in their name.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

THE "TIMES," AFRAID OF AN INVESTIGA-TION, URGES RESISTANCE TO PARNELL-

KNIGHTHOODS AND PRESENTATIONS.

London, June 25. - The Times says : The Government ought to stoutly resist Parnell's motion to enquire into the Maamtraspa and Barbavilla cases, as if they favor the motion it will weaken and defeat their own executive and enormously increase the difficulty of governing Ireland. Without a coercion policy they are already, it declares, incurring great responsibility.

The Earl of Dunraven has been appointed Under Secretary for the Colonies, the Earl of Kintore and Earl of Hepctown, Lords-in Waiting.

The Queen has conferred Knighthoods of the Garter upon the Marquis of Northampton and the Earl of Setton, baronies upon Viscount Powerscourt, Lord Henley, Sir Robert Collier and Sir Arthur Hobbouse, and bironetcies on John Millas, R.A., George F. Watts, R.A., Charles Tennoust, M.P., and Thomas Thornhill, M.P.

Shaw-Lefebvre, ex-Postmaster General, bas been granted a yearly pension of £1,203.

The Jewiah Okronicle says the elevation of Sir Nathaniel D. Rothschild to the poerage sheds instre upon the entire Jewish community. The creation of the first Jewis's peer is one of the most significant acts of Mr.

Gladstone. Numerous foreign corsuls and other influ-ential gentlemen of Manchester presented to Col. Shaw, the U. S. Consul, a costly casket and allom inscribed with the autograph of friends. The Mayor in making the presentation speech said it would be a matter for great rejoicing to England if America found she was able to remove the imposts on Engof append under the North-West Territories act lish imports.

> meetin at the cab

VILLA MARIA GRADUATES.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES --- THE WINNER'S OF THE GOVERNOR'S MEDALS.

OF THE GOVERNOR'S MEDALS. The ann a' distribution of prizes took place Wednesday test at the Convent of Villa Maria. The f alwin : • ong ladies in the graduating conse received the 'Cross of Honor,' given only at Villa Maria, the first educa-tional establishment of the Congregation de Notre Dame: --The Misses M. Haylon, Canden, Ont. : M. Garvan, Hardord, Conn. : B. Gelinas, Montre d; J. Heenan, Pembroke, Ont. : N. Parent, Trenton, Ont. : M. Sullivan, Nashna, N. H. ; M. McElhone, Washington, M. O'Mears, Penbroke, Ont. : B. Seers, Beau-hamois, P. Q ; M. S. Skelly, Montreal : M. Ellison, New York : M. Joyce, Lewiston, Maine : M. Bedard, Montreal : A. Crook, New York : E. Hawkins, New York: M. S. Ryan, Waterbury, Conn. ; A. Ellison, New York. A gold medal for religious instruction, pre-sented by Rev. J. N. Maréchal, P.P., Notre Dame de Gráces, was awarded to Miss Seers. A gold medal for excellence in deportment, pre-sented by Rev. S. Colin, S.S., was awarded to Miss Bodezed. A cold medal for aniable

sented by Key. S. Colin, S S.S., was awarded to Miss Bedard A gold medal for aniable deportment, presented by the Rev. Mo.her Superior General, was awarded to Miss Joye. . A microscope, prize annually given by Mr. E. Murder, Gan Science I Microwy was awarded Superior General, was awarded to Miss Jøye . A microscope, prize annually piven by Mr. E. Murphy, for Natural History, was awarded to Miss O'Meara. A gold medal for universal history, given by Mr. Wm. Kennedy, was awarded to Miss Parent. Medals presented by His Excellency Lord i ans downe were awarded to Miss Haydon and to Miss Garvan Gold medals for d mestic economy, presented by the Rev. Mother Supe-rior-General and by Mrs. Edward Murphy, were awarded to Miss Gelmas and to Miss A. Ellison. A superb volume, prize for culmary art, presented by Gev. P. Dowd, P.P. St. Pat-tick's Church, was awarded to Miss Heenan. Gold medal for literature, presented by Mr. J. Haydon, was awarded to Miss Heenan. Gold medals for mathematics, presented by Mr. P. Garvan and Mr. A. Parent, were awarded to Miss Suffixan and to Miss Skelly. A gold medal for elocation, presented by Mr. A. Moa-genais, was awarded to Miss Skelly. A gold medal for elocation, presented by Mr. A. Moa-genais, was awarded to Miss Skelly. A gold medal for elocation, presented by Mr. B. Wm. Kennedy, was awarded to Miss Gelinas. The Counters de Benujeu's gold medal for French conversation was awarded to Miss Mc-Elhone.

MRS. T. CORNWELL'S ACADEMY.

THE CLOSING EXERCISES AND DISTRIBU-

TION OF PRIZES. The closing exercises of the pupils of Mrs. T. The closing exercises of the pupils of Mrs. T. Conwell's Academy took place Wednesday las', and were largely attended by the friends and parents of the pupils. Among those pre-sent were:-Rev. Fathers J. Callahan, F. McCarthy and M. Callahan, Mr. Edward Murphy, C.S.O., Mrs. Ed. Murphy, Dr. Duckett, Mr. P. S. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Mi, and Mrs. A. Menzies, Mr. Bonin, advocate, Mrs. Bonin, Dr. and Mrs. Leduc, and many others. The ruoms were tastefully decorated with flowers, evergreens and mottos in French and English. Conspicuous among these was a and English. Conspicuous among these was a

beautiful harp, composed of natural flowers. The opening address was read by Miss T. Lino opening address was read by miss 1. Stafford, and the remainder of the programme consisting of piavo solos, songs, duetts, recita-tions and dialogues was most admirably ren-lered by the other pupils of the school. The properties of the school pince.

The presentation of prizes then took place. يدي التراب

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Three volumes offered by the same gentleman for penmanship and awarded to James Hurman, Altred Gregoire and Oscar Archamult.

Prize for general excellence, presented by Mr. F. D. Monk and won by Arthur Delisle. Two brenze medals and fifteen dollars, of fered by Mr. P. S. Murphy for excellence in arithmetic and round-hand writing, and won by Frs. C. Liberge and Ulderic Desroches. Two bronze medals and fifteen dollars, donated by Mr. Edward Murphy for excellence in the English and French languages, awarded to Lyon Cohen and Sifroi Fortin.

A golden cross, donated by Hon. G. Ouimet, superintendent of public instruction, awarded to Areade Piche.

Comte prize of \$50, awarded to Joseph Albert Morin.

Silver medal, presented by His Excellency the Governor-General, awarded to Silroi Fortin.

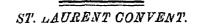
The following pupils received diplomas :-Jos. Alf. Gagnon, A. Morin, G. A. Archam-bault, James McMahon, Henry Moore, Jos. Z Gagner, Adelard Lavio and Stanislas Perrault.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

Preparatory course : A. Gravelle, Natcisse Laforce. First year : Onesime Simard, Avila Thomas, Alf. Luforet. Second year; Aquilas Tremblay, Julien Charbonnean, Auguste Houdet, Nap. Fontaine, Edgar Lefebvre. Third year : F. X. Lefebvre, F. X. Malo, Godefroi Viger, Arthur St. Laurent, Ernest Belanger. Garneau prize : Aquilas Tremblay. Peter S. Murphy prize : F. X. Lefebvre.

The following pupils received diplomas of civil engineering :-F. X. Lefebvre, Godefroi Viger and F. X. Malo, of Montreal; Ernest Belanger, Quebec; Nap. Lozeau, St. Jean Baptiste ; Arthur St. Laurent, Rimouski : J. Hector Dupont, Vaudreuil.

The valcdictory in English was read by Lyon Cohen, in French by Sifroi Fortin, and that of the Polytechnic School by Ernest Belanger. Brief addresses were dolivered by some of the gentlemen present, and the proceedings we, o brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.



THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND MEDALS.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Laurent C nvent took place on Thursday afternoon, when the Governor-General's and other medals were presented. The young ladies, who are under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, entered on their holidays on the 20th of June. According to a special ordinance of the Bishop the presenta-tion of prizes was of a private nature. Among those present were Rev. H. Brissette, Chaplain; those present were Rev. R. Brissette, Chaplain; Rev. L. Geoffrion, Superior of St. Laurent College: Fathers Carriere, Robert, C.S.C., Rev. P. Clarke, Rev. P. Gallagher, Rev. M. Cherrier, Rev. P. Beaudet, P.P. of St. Laurent, Rev. B Hould, Rev. M. Daignault, Rev. M. Clairmont. The distribution of prizes and medals then took place. The medal for general pro-ficiency, presented by His Excellency the Gov-

STRANGE POSTPONEMENTS OF A MARRIAGE TERMINATED BY DEATH.

WASHINGTON, June 27.- It has been known for some time post among the German resident of this city that Dr. Emil Bessels, the scientist of this city that Dr. Emil Desce's, the Scientist, who was on the Polaris Arctic expedition, and Mme. Ravenna, the singer, were contemplating marriage. Saturday last was the date fixed upot, but when the carriage containing a friend of the Doctor or ived at the Smithsonian In-stitution to take the prospective bridegroom to the wedding it was found that instead of being arrayed in bis wedding garments, Dr. Be-sels was confined to his bed by a suiden at-tack of sickness. The wedding carenony was tack of sickness. The wedding ceremony was then postponed until las: Monday, but when on that day the bridal couple reached the residence of the minister, Rev. Mr, Schnieder, they met with another disuppointment is the absence of the minister in Baltimore. Key, Mr, Schnieder was not aware that they had charged the time of the wedding.

of the wedding. Yesterda, all the arrangements were made for the wedding. The minist r was informed and the friends notified. The expectant bride-groom drove to the house of his bride to take her to the minister's, but was shocked to learn the to the minister's patheness and existence that she had been taken anddenly and seriously ill. The progress of the disease was so rapid that by evening Mme. Ravenna was dead. She was to have been married at twelve o'clock.

A HOME REMEDY.

The way to get the better of the bilious system without blue pills or quinine is to take the juice of one, two or three lemous, as appetite craves, in as much water as makes it pleasant to drink, without sugar, before going to bei In the morning, on rising, at least half an hour before breakfast, take the inice of one lemon in a goldet of water This will clear the system of humor and bile with efficiency, without any of the weak ening effects of calomel. People should not irritate the stomach by cuting lemons clear : the powerful act of the juice, which is always most correstve, invariably produces inflammation after a while, but properly diluted. so that it does not burn or draw the throut, is does its medicinal work without harm, and, when the stom ich is clear of food, has abundant opportunity to work over the system thoroughly.

Out of 500 members of the House of Lords no less than 440 are landlords in the fullest sonse of the term ; that is, they dorive the whole or the greater part of their revenues from land Fifteen million acres of land, with an aggregate rent roll of £15,000,000, represent their property and income, while another \$750,000 in the shape of pensions, annuities and salaries also falls annually to the lot of this privileged class.

Rev. Fathers Lory, Drummond, Lussier and French, priests of the Jesuit order here, are to leave for St. Boniface in a few days. They will be accompanied by four scholastic brothers and four friars. Their mission in St. Boniface is to take charge of the college there, which has been successively occupied by Oblats and secular priests, but who were all sent on missions by Archbishop Tache.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonua Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents., the tie.

It is probable that the troops will rest a couple of days in Winnipeg and the entire folce be re-viewed by General Middleton before separa ing and going east. The general will be the guest at the Government riouse, and will be thus enabled to meet as one body the force which he has commanded throughout the troubles. The etizens are preparing to have a gala day in honor of the volunteers, and the mayor and corporation will present an address to General Muddeton.

uarters.

A despatch from Calgary at nonnees that in conformity with instructions received from Ot-tawe, Major Dowling, of the North-West mounted policy has discontinued the Edmonon courier service, Latest news from Col. Ottor announces his ommand at Honey loke on Sunday, the 21st inst., where they had church parade. His scouts report Liz Pear at Pelico, lake.

WHAT MEGHT HAVE BEEN.

Mrs. Delaney thinks that if Gen. Strange ad maintaired the fight at Frenchmon's Butte a short time longer the Indians would have sur-rende ed, as they were in mortal terror of the smells, and the Wood Cross declined to fight longer. An Indian who had been with Pound maker, and now with Big Bear, said that it the attack at Cut Knife had been pushed any furher the position would have been taken by Col Otter.

A despatch from Regina announces Ganners Evans, Kyan and Hayton, Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Bat-teries Montreal Garrison Artillery , are on routh

to Montreal Garrison Arthery are in rour to Montreal on account of illness. Ur. Codd, surgeon of the Winnipeg Field Bat-tery, has returned from Prince Albert. He says the battery will probably return home by the steatner Northeste on her next down trip down to Grand Rapids.

It is reported that the Halifax Battalion, 7th Fusiliers, and 9th Voltigeurs and 91st Datadion have received orders to return at once to Wm

liper to be tolloved from science. WINNERS, Jane 25 - A despatch from the West indicates the the troops of the front will embark for home on Sunaday. The following wounded near from Saskatoon hospi tal en conte to Winnipeg are expressed to reach Qa'Appelle from Clarke's Crossing on Siturday : Lieut, Helliwell, Sirgt, Christie, Corp. Helliwell, Corp. Wrightion, Private Downer, all of the Midland Batallion.

J. B. McArthur, Q.C., who is to defend Jackson, Riel's private secretary, has received a long letter from the young man's father at Prince Albert, in which he states that "Willie received such cruch treatment at the hands of Riel that his mind is quite unbinged addressed to a half-breed at Lac La Biche, and he is sinking into idiocy.

A despatch from Battleford announces that horse thieves have begun operations under the very nose of the police and military. Fifty horses had been run off within three miles of the town. They crossed the Battle River and have gone south to the States.

BIEL'S QUEEEC FRIENDS. QUEEEC, June 25.—A number of French Canadian citizens held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the St. Louis hotel, for the pur pose of taking into consideration the position of the half-breeds implicated in the North-West trouble, and to subscribe towards defraying their expenses in the coming trials. Judge L. J. Loranger wass elected Hon, president of the committee, and Mr. O. Martineau was elected vice president. Mr. Jules Tessier and L. P. Pelletier, advocates, were joint secretarics, and A. Malovin, treasurer. After a few remarks from Judge Loranger, the meeting was adjourned till Friday. Mr.

1880, and further take notice that the grounds arged against the conviction now in court amongst others are : first, prisoner having ismurred to the indictment on the charge upon which he was tried, and the crown not havingfound in the demurrer, judgment of the cent should have been for prisoner ; second, the indictment of charge upon which the prisoner was tried was not therefore brought before or assented to by a grand jury, and is not in inquisition, and the court exceeded its jurisdiction : third, there was no evidence of inquisition, and the evidence of prisoner taken before the alleged coroner's inquest was inadmissable as evidence against a prisoner upon trial." Mr. J. S. Ewart, Q. C., spoke first on behalf of the

prisoner Connors. He would ask for a new triel, on the ground that the stipendiary magistrate in the Northwest Territory hal uo right to try a man for murder and centence him to death without summoning a grand jury. He did not think sufficient provision was made in the Northwest Territorics for the liberty of the subject. He went on to deal with the old statute, and pointed out that in the eighteenth century English statutes were made to obtain in this country for the benefit of the Hudson Bay company ; power was afterwards given to magistrates to try criminals. That power was afterwards taken away by act of Parliament, and Mr. Ewart now contends that, inasmuch as the case had been such, old English laws should obtain here again. The case is not yet concluded and may result in changing the proposed plan of trial for Ricl and the North-West

WOUNDED INDIANS.

rebels.

Advices from the Elimouton country says that the half-breed scouts sent toward Lac La Biehe under Captain Desgeorge, by Colonel Onimet, came upon wounded men in almost every topes. Thus we have learned of one other killed and another wounded at the skirmish of Frenchman's flutte. The total loss of the enemy there was three killed and five wounded.

Andrew Nault and Abram Minture, charged with inciting Indians to acts of violence and murder, were brought before Col. Herchmer at Fort Pitt. The depositions of Father Legoff, Canon McKay, Captain Steele and B. Cameron were taken before General which had been intercepted by Canon McKay. The letter spoke of having gained a victory ut Frog Lake, asked the half breeds and In-dians to join Big Bear, and sent Big Bear's and the writer's compliments to the people of Lac La Biche. Father Legoff's deposition was that the Chippewayans would not have joined Big Bear had not Minture urged them to do so. Both were committed for trial.

A dinner is to be given on Tuesday at Quebec to Wilson, Woodman and Moisan, the three artillerymen who have returned disabled from wounds received at the Fish Creek fight. Woodman and Moisan wil not be permanently disabled, but as Wilson has lost an arm, the Chronicle strongly urges the Governcent to provide for such as him by some kind of employment in the civil service in addition to the proposed pension. CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., June 28.

Delorme, a half-breed, wounded at Batoche, who has been at Saskatoon hospital, has now Fitzpatrick, counsel for Riel, is in telegraphic recovered, and, to prevent his escape, was communication with counsel at Winnipeg. brought here to night, and is now closely and will leave immediately for that place if a I guarded, awaiting orders from headquarters.

Paz-y memorial at Oxford it was announced that the donations have aggregated the sum of \$30,000, including a large amount from America.

London, June 2',-The Marquis of Salishury has telegraphed Gen. Lord Wolseley in Egypt that he is in full sympathy with his views regarding the withdrawal of the British troops from the Soundan. The Marquis adds, however, that the Government is unable, for various reasons, to continue the expedition.

LOOKING AFTER HIS MONEY.

AN OLD MAN'S FAMILY WANT TO BRING HIM OUT INSANF.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 27.-An inquest in the interests of lunacy is now pending in Carrel County, which promises to become a celebrate 1 case. Jos. Sellman is a well known. farmer, who lives near Westminster; he has a mucher of large faims and for twenty years has been the largest stock raiser in the neighborhood. He is reputed to be worth nearly \$100,000; in 1571 his wife died and the old gentleman appeared to be inconsolable. About a year ago, although he was then 84 years of age, he married a woman of 20, The marriage caused great indignation among his children, eight in number, the eldest of whom has reached the age of 56. Mr. Sellman, shortly after his second marriage, sold some of his real estate and pur-chased a house in Westminster and has been living there since that time.

Last year he made a deed to his wife of the town residence, and in January, being desir-ous of selling a farm of 500 acres, he conveyed it to Charles Reifenider in trust to be sold. Reifsnider was to pay Mrs. Sellman \$30,000 of the proceeds in lieu of her dower interest therein. Reifsnider advertised the property, but before the day of sale some of the children of Mrs. Sellman fyled a

bill in equity enjoining the trustee from selling the property, and praying the Court to set aside the deed of the town property to his wife and the deed of trust to keifsnider. To this bill the defendant de-murred and the demurrer was sustained by the court. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals and the judgment of the court be-low was affirmed. Yesterday Jno. Sellman, a son, and Isaac Backingham and wife, son-inlaw and daughter of Joshua Sellman, filed their petition asking an inquest to have their aged father declared a lunatic, and a com-mittee appointed to take charge of his personal property. The effort to establish the old gentleman's montal failings is not apt to be successful, as he is hale and hearty. He says he thinks he has as much right to a wife

as any one. He is first cousin of the Carrolls of Carrollton.

THE CUBAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

MADRID, June 27.-The Government organ Estendarte says it is believed that the Cuban treaty, negotiated by Minister Foster, has proved completely unacceptable. The new American government has from the first shown an improper spirit in the matter and it will be annulled. The paper is probably in-spired by the State Department and shows the irritation felt there, but the inference that there will be no treaty is unwarranted, as it is understood negotistions still continue

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NETED INRUE WHINESS AND CALLOTIC CHRONICLE. JULY 1, 1885 ้ว่าแห่งเรียวของ...ง · · · · · · · · · · · · LONG DESCENT.

THE CRISIS PASSED.,

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CON SERVATIVES AND LIBERALS さち ちょう こう _____

THE LISE OF MINISTERS COMPLETED SYMPTOMS OF RADICAL OBSTRUCTION TO HARASS THE CONSERVATIVES - THE RE-DISTRIBUTION BILL PASSED.

 $\mathbf{\hat{n}}$ LONDON, June 23 .- The crisis in political . Hairs is believed to have been passed and e most probably to day all differences between Conservatives and Liberals will be arranged. It is said some technical points only yet remain to be settled. In principle it is claimed that Mr. Gladstone has not departed from the lines originally adopted by him, but he has made fuller concessions to the Conservatives than were hoped for. He reserves bowever, full liberty of action in regard to any new measures or motions that may be a introduced into Parliament, at the same time undertaking to assist the new Government in conpleting the ordinary business of the session.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the meeting of the House of Commons this afternoon the members took the seats they had previously occupied. The attenulance was larger than on any previous day of the session.

Lord Grauville announced in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone made a similar annonncement in the House of Commons, that the Marquis of Salisbury had accepted office, and that he had gone to Windsor Castle to inform the Queen.

The House of Lords adopted all the amendments to the Redistribution of Seats bill passed in the House of Commons, and then adjourned until Thursday. The House of Commons has adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Gladstone has asked Lord Salisbury to permit lim to make a statement in the House of Commons to-morrow regarding the nature of the arrangement between the Liberal and Conservative leaders.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The names of the new ministers have not been announced officially. It is known, how-ever, to be constituted as announced last night with the following additions : Postmaster-General, Lord Join Manners; Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Holmes ; Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Monro; Chancellor of the Ducay of Lancaster, Henry Chaplin ; First Commissioner of Works, Right Hon. David R. Piunkett; Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasuay, Rowland Winn ; Parliamenmry Secretary to the India Office, Lord Barris ; Secretary to the Admiralty, Charles T. Richie; Civil Lord of the Admiraity, Ellis Ashmend Bartlett. The members of the Cabinet proper are Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Sir Hardinge Gifford, Viscount Cranbrock, Lord Harrowby, Sir Richard Assheton Oross, Ool. Frederick Stanley, Right Hon. Wm. H. Smith, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord George Hamilton, Lord John Manners, the Dake of Richmond and Gordon, Hon. Edward Stanhope, the Barl of Carnarvon and Right Hon, Edward Gibson. The Irish Secretary portfolio was offered to five others and declined before Sir Win. Hart Dyke accented it. Right Hon. Edward Gibson, besides being Lord Chancellor of Ireland, will have a sost on the Cabinet, an unusual honor. Both the old and the new ministries will go to Windsor to morrow, the former to surren-der and the latter to receive the seals of Salisbury's Cabinet.

BADICAL ORSTRUCTION.

There are symptoms already that the Radicals will do their utmost to harrass the Conservatives. At an informal meeting to day they decided to fight the budget unless it is fully satisfactory and to oppose the issue of exchequer bonds to meet the deficit. Fur-ther, they will insist upon the passage of a

entanzions and critical moment it is every ent anxions and content interest in a second body's duty, to place heartily and respect-fally his services at the disposal of this sove-reign, and to the best of his ability to defend the true interests of the empire, to uphold law and order and good government. Mr. Gladstone has no intention of giving

his presence to the House of Commons as he has invariably done; but will lead the Oppo-sition without constant attendance and will attend all important debates, and not leave his party without his personal influence in any crisis that may arise.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

The health of the Emperor William of Germany is one of the most important matters that concern the Salisbury ministry. It is in such a precarious condition that it is con-fessed his present illness may at any moment result fatally. This, to put it bluntly, would be a benefit to the Tories. In the event of the Emperor's death there would be the greatest likelihood of an Anglo-German alliance following the natural and expected dissolution of the continental triple alliance which now exists. With Mr. Gladstone as premier, Bismarck could never come to harmonious terms, and the aged Em-peror's strong family feeling prevents any direct movement on the great Chancellor's part towards a rupture of the friendly relations with Russia. The Emperor's death would remove the obstacle to autagonizing Russia, and the Salisbury Government would partly reap the bear-fit of this change in the political attitude of Europe, by being placed in a position to accept Bismarck's probable overtures for an alliance. This would be in the spirit of the negotiations with Earl Beaconsfield, whose legitimate policy successor the Mar-quis of Salisbury is. This is a prominent subject of gossip at present in London, and such an event would, it is acknowledged, vastly strengthen the Conservative Cabinet. and so enhance its popularity with a large "Not a tithe. Wonderful as are those we proportion of the people as to make the fall do publish, we have thousands like them William and its consequences were the main topic of conversation and surmise on the Paris hourse yesterday, and most stocks were flat. Notwithstanding these rumors, all the telegrams from Berlin and Ems state that the

Emperor is well. LONDON, June 25. - When the Marquis of Salisbury entered the House of Lords to day he was received with cheers. In the course of a short address the Marquis said it was not necessary for him to repeat the statements made by Mr. Gladstone last evening in the House of Commons. He explained that | cure is used." the Queen had informed him that it was her opinion that he might reasonably accept office upon the assurances given by Mr. Gladstone, Her Majesty at the same time pointing out the serious injury to the public service if a settlement was longer delayed or new com plications should arise. The Murquis said that he then, with the unauimous consent of do this. Hence, best to becomplish our mis his colleagues, thought it was his duty to ussume office, and he hoped the next four or dye realing active style. People won't read plain weeks would show that he had adopted the proper course. The Marquis, in concluding until the 6th of July.

DILKE AND CHAMBERLAIN WARNED,

DUBLIN, June 25. - United Ireland warns Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain to keep outside of Iroland. It denounces their tour as an "electoral manuavre," and says that it only adds insult to, injury. The speeches of Chamberlain are characterized as office, the Queen having confirmed Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. 'only a Tory Government can pass an offective Home Rule scheme."

DON'T YOU DO IT.

Don't suffer any longer with the pains and aches of Rhenmatism, which make life a burden to you. Relief, speedy and permanent, can be propured at the mearest drug store, in the form "I will explain by an illustration : The lit

Ash with Does a Similar Danger Threaten Everyone Sector Contract Sector

HOW PUBLIC ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PERSONAL PERILS.

Rochester (N. Y.) Correspondence Indianapolis Sentinel.

"Judge," said a young lawyer to a very successful senior, "tell me the secret of your uniform success at the har."

you pay all my bills during this session of court."

"Agreed, sir," said the junior.

"Evidence, indisputable evidence." At the end of the month the judge reminded he young man of his promise. "I recall no such promise."

- "Ah, but you made it." "Your evidence, please ?"

And the judge, not having any witnesses, ost a case for once !

The man who can produce indisputable evidence wins public favor. I had an interview yesterday with the most successful of American advertisers, whose advertising is most successful because always backed by evidence.

"What styles of advertising do you use?" asked H. H. Warner, Eeq.

"Display, reading matter and paragraphs of testimonials."

"Have you many testimonials ?"

In answer he showed me a large cabinet chock full. "We nave enough to fill Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia morning papers.

" Do you publish many of them ?"

elections very close, with a possibility of tri-umph for the Tories and a continuance of Salisbury in power. The expected death of been the most successful medicine for female been the most successful medicine for female disorders ever discovered. We have testin monials from ladies of the highest rank, but it would be indelicate to publish them. Likewise many statesmen, lawyers, clergymen, doctors of workl-wide fame have been cured, but we can only refer to such persons in the most guarded terms, as we do in our reading articles."

" Are these reading articles successful !" "When read they make such an impression that when the 'evil days' of ill health draw high they are remembered, and Warner's safe

first, to do men constant and extensive advertising. A meritarious medicine sela it-self after its merits are known. We present just evidence enough to disarm skeptics and to impress the merits of the remedies upon new consumme. We feel it to be our duty to testimonials.

not learned or Warner's safe cure through still topoverishing chemselves in tees to musuccessful ' practitioners.' It would do unir soul good to read the letters of chanksgiving we get from mothers for the perfect success which attends Warnet's safe oure who used for children, and the surprised grathes tion with which men and we men of older years and impaired vigor, tertify to the youthful feelings restored to them by the some

"Are these good effects permanent?"

" Of all the cases of k doey, liver, urinary and female diseases we have cured, not two per cont, of them report a courn of their dis orders. Who else can snow such a record ? " What is the secret of Warner's safe cure

PLAGUE STRICKEN PLYMOUTH / DOMINION PARLIAMENT. THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 23. Mr. Mitchell asked what was the position our fishermen would occupy on the expiry of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty on the 1st July. He was informed on reliable authority that a notice had been issued by the U. S. Treasury department to the effect that after that date the dutics on fresh fish will beresumed. Any arrangement made with a view of accomplishing reciprocal ralations "Ah, young man, that secret is a life study, but I will give it to you on condition that to the people of all parts of the Dominion. It was part of the arrangement that the Americans were to have the right to enter our fish-eries, while our fish were to be excluded from their markets except on paying duty. He thought it only right that the Canadians should insist on a provision for a refund of the duty to our fishermen if reciprocity is subsequently established. It was desirable that those engaged in the fishing industry should not be kept till the last moment in ignorance of the changes that are to take

> Sir John Macdonald said there would be no reimposition of duty. Under the Washington treaty the daty on fish from British North America entering American ports was aware, to deprive Canadian lish from having free access to their makets. On the termination of the chauses in the treaty the old relations would be resumed, and it Maritime Provinces. He regretted that he was not able to lay the papers on the table owing to the fact, as he had previously explained, that the permission of the Imperial authorities had not yet heen obtained to produce that portion of the correspondence which

had taken place with them. Mr. Bowell moved that the House go into committee on the resolutious as to Manitoba terms. Under the original arrangement with the province in 1870, the subsidy reached \$24,736; in 1876 there was a rearrangement and an increase, and in 1852, owing to the increasing expenses and population of the province the subsidies and interest reached \$215,000. Last year a the further application was made for the vast growing wants of Manitoba and the Dominion Government, in order to give the province what aid it could, come down with the resolutions before the house. It was proposed to transfer the swamp lands on condition they be drained, to set aside in addition to the school lands 150,000 acres for the university of Manitoba, and, instead of giving the province all the innis, the Government should increase the subsidy from \$45,000 to \$100 000 per annum. It was also proposed to allow a per capita allowance of 80 cents per head on a population of 125,000, subject to any increase a quinquennial consus

auy may distate, usual the population should reach 400,000, It was also proposed to deduct from the capital sum on which the Province was cuticled to receive interest the amounts spent by the Dominton in local purposes, and a further sum of \$15,000 for the construction of a luvavie asyluar. This was to he a final arrangement.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Ross objected to finality.

Mr. Blake soid that the finality clause should not cover the claim of Manitum to the right to charger its own railways to the United States border. At present there was much distress in consequence of the disallow-

anco of local charters, Sir John Macdonald denied that there was the distress monthaned by the hun, member. Wheat is abund ont and selling at SI a bushel The disallowance of local charters was no grievance, as in any case the lines would not have been built. The policy of not allowing

commissioners and inspectors under the Liquor-License, act, of 1883, indistricts, where the ex-penditure, exceeded the revenue; and \$3,000 to pay confingencies in connection with the same, making in all \$60,000. To meet the expenses of elections under the Canada Temperance set of elections under the Canada Lemperance sol \$25,000 is included. To take measures for ex-tirpating the disease of sheep scab in the prov-ince of Quebec, \$10,000. The Chinese com-mission expenses, \$11,500, and the half-breed commission, \$6,000, are among the items. An additional appropriation is made for sessional messengers, pages, servants, etc., of \$7,655.

OTTAWA, June 25.

Mr. Caron introduced a bill to amend the Consolidated Militia Act. He explained that the bill was for the purpose of giving the Gov-ernment authority to increase the permanent corps from 750 to 1,000. The increase was is wanting to devour them. for the purpose of providing for the establish-ment of a school of infantry at London, and of one infantry corps, half mounted and half ordinary infantry, at Winnipeg. It had been considered necessary from recent events which had taken place to supplement our permanent corps to the extent indicated. The bill was read a first time. A number of questions having been replied

to,

Mr. Caron moved the second reading of a bill to grant a sum of \$1,700,000 to defray the expenses of the North West rebellion. He said that up to the 23rd inst. there had been expended on account of the North-West troubles the following sums : Pay and subsis-tence, \$549,491; clothing, stores, necessaries, remitted. When the notice was given two itence, \$549,491; clothing, stores, necessaries, ears ago by the Americans for the pur. 1 \$612,144; arms and ammunition, \$30,4333; pose of putting arr end to the fisheries tolograph construction, \$23,094; paid flud-clauses it was done, as everybody was son's Bay company for supplies and trans-262. These amounts included payment for supplies required for the troops, bread, meat, flour, bacon, blankets, tents, horses, saddlery, would be no surprise to the fishermen of the arms and ammunition, transports, &c. Vouch ers had been furnished for all the accounts. and had been examined by Col. Jackson, the militia supply officer, as well as by Mr. O'Meara, auditor of the department. The amount for arms and ammunition included payment for the two Gatlings. The stem telegraph construction referred to

the construction of the military telegraph lines for the purpose of keeping the different columns in communication with headquarters. The payments to the Hudson's Bay Company were for supplies and for transport between Qu'Appelle and Clarke's Crossing, Swift Current and Battleford, Mouse Jaw and the Elhow of the Saskatchewan.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said the carriage of mails and other transport service done for the Government by the C. P. R. would be placed to the credit of the company. There had been a large sum of moncy expended by the company in furnishing transport and subsistence to the troops. This, of course, was an unexpected war expense, which the company was in no way obliged to incur, but they undertook the work willingly, and it would not be right to bring this exceptional service under the arrangement, which only contem plated regular transport service.

After some discussion, Mr. Caron saul it was impossible to approximate the total cost of the expedition until all the vonchers had been received. None had yet been received from Gen. Strange. It was the intention of General Middleton to reduce the force to the lowest possible level at once.

The bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

Mr. Pope moved that the House concur in the C. P. R. loan resolutions.

Mr. Cameron (Euron) moved an amendment to provide that the leased lines of the company shall form part of the security, the Government lien, however, to he subject to any sums the company might borrow for the

improvement of the leased lines. Sir John Macdonald said he had an amend ment which he thought would cover the case better. It was that the resolution be referred back to committee to consider the expediency of amending the first resolution by adding after the words "real and personal property" the following words : "including the interest of the company in any railway lines leased, the company having the right to exercise from time to time any power granted to the leased lines by their charter, and vested in the company, which may be specifically sanc-tioned by the Governor-in-Council." Under Under this a mendment the Government would have a lien on the several interests of the company according to their terms. This was carried, the other amendment being withdrawn, and one moved by Mr. Chariton having been lost.

LONDON, June 25.—1. Ins. rat. Mail Gazelle prints a hitherto unpublished proclamation of the Ameer of Afghanistan to his subjects, issued in 1882. It reviews the history of the feaned in 1882. It reviews the history of the Afghane, claiming that they are descended from the lost Ten Tribes, traces their descent from Adam through Jacob, their subjection in Egypt, their deliverance therefrom by Moses, their wanderings in the desert and their settlement in Syria under the ameership of Saulind Soloman, to their Babylonian cap. or Sammu Sources, to their Sacytonian cap. tivity, their release, their wanderings on the hills of Ghoria and their final settlement in Afghanistan. It concludes by exhorting the Afghanistan. It concludes by exhorting the Afghans to trust God, who will preserve them from their terrible enemy, Russia, who

LONDON, June 23 .- The Pall Mall Gazelle

THE SULLIVAN FUND.

Duman, June 24.-The subscriptions to fund for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan have been closed. Ins total amount subscribed in England was £1,570, and in Ireland £7,430.

THE OLD EMPEROR GOING.

LONDON, June 24.-Private advices from Berlin state that the Emperor William is worse. He cannot talk nor do the least work without fits of somuclency, which are most frequent during the day, while at night he is restless.

BUDDENSICK PUNISHED

NEW YORK, June 23 -Chas. A. Budden sick, the "skin builder," was to day sen-tenced to ten years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.



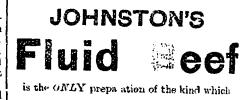
tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Deelling H.uses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

ATTERMS EASY. THE Particulars at 249 COMMISSIONERS STREET



FREEMAN FORM POWDERS

are pleasant is take. Contain their own Furgative. Is a safe, cure, and effectasi Strater of worsts in Ohipmon or Adalty



CONTAINS ALL THE

utritious Properties of Beef. 29-tž



"No, sir, it is not necessary now, as at

" Yes, sir, thousands admit that had they his address, made an appeal for the support not learned or Warner's safe cure through of all reasonable men. The house adjourned this elever style they would still be alling and

DICEBS.

bill removing the franchise disqualification from persons receiving pauper medical relief. During the proceedings of the House of Com-mons to day a spirit of revolt was manifested in the speeches of Messrs. Collings and La-on my feet, it has now entirely curred the and 1 bouchere. Conservatives expect some important diplomatic changes. It is reported that Sir Austin Laird will return to Constantinople and that Sir Edward Thornton will remain at St. Petersburg.

THE PARNELLITES

have been asked to cross the House with the Conservatives, but they refuse. A rush for seats is expected.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE.

It is reported that Baron do Stael, the Russian ann assador, has been instructed by his Government to maintain an attilude of reserve towards the Government of the Marquis of Salisbury. De Stael is also instructed, according to the same report, to insist that the Zuläkar Pass ought to belong to Russia, in order to check any advance Afghanistan may propose to make into Russian territory-

LONDON, June 24 .- When the House of Commons mut to day the Conservatives took their seats on the treasury benches. Notice was given that the house would adjourn for a week on Friday to permit of the necessary elections being held. The correspondence which Mr. Gladstone read comprised a series of letters dated from June 17 to June 21. Lord Salisbury demanded pledges of Liberal support to enable the Conservatives to finish absolutely necessary business of the session by giving the new Governmers precedence on those days fixed for the supply or appropriation bill, and, if no other way of meeting the deficiency were i wible, to let the income tax remain at S: for the remainder of the year, leaving the deficit to be met by an issue of the excheque a londs or a temporary loan. Lord Salisbury explained that it would be useless to take office without the support of the Liberal leaders, because an appeal to the country under the Seats bill would be impossible before November. Mr. Gladstone in reply gave assurance that he had no wish to embarass the new government. After consulting his colleagues he informed the Queen that he conceived it would be contrary to public duty to compromise the liberty of the House of Commons by giving specific pledges not to oppose the remaining business of the session before possessing all the facts bearing upon such business. He concluded by assuring the Queen that facilities for expediting supply might reasonably be provided, and there would be no attempt to withhold the ways and means required for the public service, but he could give no specific pludges in regard to undefined questions.

Mr. Pernell gave notice that he would call the attention of the house to the administra-tion of the Crimes act in Ireland by the late Government. Mr. Parnell also said he would move for an enquiry into the conduct of officials in the Maamtrasna and Barbevilla OBSER.

THE ELECTIONS.

Several new, writs for elections have been ordered to be issued. The Duke of Marlborough is organizing opposition to the reelection of his brother, Lord Randolph Churchill, for Woodstock. Sir John Barnett

of Kidney-Wort, Etbridge Malcolus of Bath, Maine, says: " I was completely pros-trated with Rheumatism and Kidney troubles have had no trouble since.

Tca culture in Ceylon is making headway. The crop this year is estimated at 3,500,000 pounds.

Thomas Robinson, Farnham Centre, P.Q., writes : " I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a

bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instaut relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to ell."

The earth at Yaktush, Siberia, is said to be frozen from the depth of 50 fect to 1,000 which primarily or secondarily make up the teet during all sessons of the year. Like all great

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, for Pulmonary Troubles. J. T. MCFALL, M.D., Anderson, S.C., says : "1 consider Scott's Emulsion one of the best preparations in the market for Pulmonary Troubles."

A expert accountant has arrived at St. Louis from England to examine the accounts of the Wabash Railway.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES, such as Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Tetter, &c., yield readily to a persistent use of Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, which by purifying the blood remove these unsightly evidences of inward disorder. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine.

Incendiary fires are almost of nightly occurrence at Pottsville, Pa. Intense excitement prevails.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free triad of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Colobrated Voltale Deit with Electric Suspen-sory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Kervons Debility, loss of Viaility and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guar-anteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphiot, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

The town council of Wrightsville, Ga., has placed a tax of \$5,000 a year on Jamaice ginger.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.

At all seasons, when the system is foal and the diges-tive powers feelic, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Bardock Blood Blitzme are required.

Dressed beef now comes to the Atlantic seaboard in the best condition from Omaha. 2.000 miles away.

PROMPT MEASURES. Frompt means should be used to break up sudden colds, and cure coughs in their early stages. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does this most speedily and effectu-ally.

Broaklyn has only one church to every 2,624 inhabitants-less than any other city in the United States.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

Churchill, for Woodstock. Sir John Barnett is mentioned as the Liberal candidate. Sir Stafford Northrote, in a farewell ad-dress to his constituents, says: At the pres-

tie town of Phymouth, Po , may hern plagues stricken for several monois because its water supply was calelessly place on. The kidneys and invertice the sources of provided woll-being. If polluted by disease, all the blood becomes poisoned and every organ is affected and this great danger threatens' every one, who neglects to treat himself promptly. I was nearly dead myself of extreme kalacy disease, but what is now Warner's sale cure cured me, and I know it is the only remedy in the world that can cure such disorders, for I tried everything else in vain. Cured by it myself, i bought i

and, from a sense of duty, presented it to the world. Only by restoring the kulucys and liver can disease leave the blood and the sys tem.'

A celebrated sanitarian physician once said to me. "The secret of the wonderful success of Warner's safe cure is that it is sovereign over all kidney, liver and urmary diseases,

discoveries it is remarkably simple."

The house of H. H. Warner & Co. stands deservedly high in Rochester, and it is certainly matter of congratulation that merit has been recognized all over the world, and that this success has been unqualifiedly deserved. PEN POINT. provide the

The membership of the Grand Army of the Republic is 200,000.

Every bottle of Arnica and Oii Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give sufisfaction or money will be refunded.

Survival of the fitest. Downs' Elixir has outlived every other cough, remedy simply because it is the best,

More people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will care costiveness and prevent the diseases which result from it.

The deepest coal mine in the world is the Rose Bridge Colliery at Wigan, Lancashire,

which is 80S yards deep, or almost a half mile. There is plenty of coal further down, but the heat in the solid strata is 934 degrees F.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, hav ng had placed in his hands by an East Indi. missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarch, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering follows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

110-19 eow "The Bareness' Young Man" proposes to represent in the next Parliament, in the Tory interest, the historic constituency of Westminster, for which her father, Sir Francis Burdett, was the famous Radical member.

Chronic nasal estarrh-guaranteed cure-Dr. Sage's Remedy.

competition with the Conadian Pacific Rail road until 11 was constructed and had an onpartunity to receive the trail of the North vest, was a policy of which Parliament had approved, and which the late Government had wisely followed. He held that the scheme was equitable and just.

After some obstructive discussion the house resumed and adjourned.

OTTAWA June 24. On motion of Sir John Macdonald, the bill to

authorize the augmentati n of the mounted police force was read a third time and passed, The bill from the Senate to provide that the mounted police when operating with the militia should be under the military law, was also read

third time and passed. The bill to amend the act for the better preservation of the peace in the vicinity of public works by prohibiting the sale of liquors in the neighborhood of such works, was read a second me and passed through committee.

Mr. Caron moved that the bill to make better provision respecting justices of the peace be read a second time. It provised that informali-ties in warrants of justices of the peace should not necessarily render them invalid, and to pro-tect justices or inst vexatious actions. The ter provision respecting justices of the peace be tect justices against vexatious actions. The motion was carried and the bill passed through

committee. The house went into committee of supply. On the item \$38,625, for immigration expenses, Mr. Prowasked if the Ontario Government paid any portion of the immigration expense.

in Ontario Hon. Mr. Pope said that they did not. They used to pay part of the expenses, but two or three years ago they refused to do this and now

it did not even pay for the feed of any immigrants. Mr. Patterson (Brant) complained of the language used by the immigration agent at St.

John, N.B., in the blue book of the Depart-ment of Agriculture. He gave a description of the climate of the province and statements that at the agricultural fair ladies made an excellent exhibi

gentlemen opposite him talked truth of a simi-lar character inst ad of deprecisting the coun-

the amount of immigration into the North-West

owing to the troubles many people who had left Europe to settle in the North-West had been induced by the United States land com-panes' agents, who made the most of the troubles, to take up land in the ficture states. The consequence was a falling off in immigration.

In answer to Mr, Eain Mr. Chapleau said that French Canadians had been coming from the Eastern States in large numbers, and he had hopes that the repatriation would continue. There were still some Canadians leaving for the Eastern States, but beyond these who singly went out during the having senson there were few,

The item after some discussion was passed, the House resumed and adjourned at 2 a. m.

as follows: — They provide for an expenditure charrenble to capital of \$1,328,269, and to re-venue \$1,564,667; unprovided items from pre-vious year, \$676,529, making a total of \$3,569, 465. Under the head of public works there are 405. Under the head of public works there are appropriated for the the Montreal armories, \$13,000, and Montreal Examining Warehouse, \$7,000. Grosso Islo quarantine building takes \$3,300, and Chicoutimi Marine Hos-pital \$1,350. The Deputy Speaker's salary, fixed at \$2,000, is included. The sum of \$52,000 is appropriated to pay remuneration to

Hon. Mr. Vail then moved an amendment that in case a mortgage was placed on the Algoma branch the branch should remain charged with the public advances.

Sir John Macdonald said he would accede to that proposal. The amendment was thereupon carried and incorporated in the resolution.

Some amendments having been proposed and lost the resolutions were concurred in and Mr. Pope introduced a bill founded on the resolution, entitled "Au act to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway act," which was rand a first time.

Mr. Bowell moved that the House go into

committee of supply. Sir R. Cartweight reviewed the financial position at some length, and moved an amendment to the motion expressing the belief that stringent measures should be taken to reduce expenditure and lighton the burdens of the people.

Mr. McLelan replied, and the amendment was lost .-- Yeas 42, mays 79. The House then went into committee and passed an item, resumed and adjourned at 4,10.

THE GRENVILLE ELECTION.

PRESCOTT, June 25 .- Mr. George Whiteworth, returning officer for the approaching election, arrived in town last night with the writ issued on the 22nd inst. The procla-mations are printed and will be all posted in the county to night. The nomination is fixed for the 4th July and polling, if any, on the 11th July. Mr. Shanly will be in the county at once to prosecute his canvass. As yet no local oppesition is manifested, but the Hon. R. W. Scott was in town yesterday and his presence here is attributed to a desire at Ottawa among the Opposition leaders not to let South Grenville go by default. A more charitable view, however, and one better for all parties, is that he is on a visit to his many friends here. Heretofore, however, these visits have been, like angels, few and far between, and should the Honorable Richard wish to keep the blessing promised to the percemaker, he should have choson some other occasion.

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general toilet pur-poses use Low's Sulphur Soap.

One of the greatest curiosities in Japan is the wonderful and almost indescribable variety of coins that are used daily, it requiring in some instances 1,000 pieces to make a dollar.

All Well Pleased.—The children like Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and parents rejoice over its virtues.

D) WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS. D'ZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA DROPSY, FLUTTERING INDIGESTICK. IAUNDICE, OF THE HEART. AC'DITY OF ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM. THE STOMACH MEASTBURN, DRYNESS OF THF SKIN, HEADACHE, And every species of diseases arising from of support LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWERS OR BLOOD. MARTINE CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE -เร วัมห-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the DEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for s

ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on ackage





When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean r radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EFILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my itemedy to cure the worst cases. Be-cause others have failed is no reason for not now ro-ceiving a cure. Sond at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infailible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It cosis you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-BRN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont.; comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-outer and the second orable reception and patronage and warm welcone." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper; 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted. . ..

. 3

Second Second Second

The supplementary estimates for 1884-5 are as follows :- They provide for an expenditure

try. In answer to Mr. Blake, who asked what was

Mr. Blake said trash should not be allowed in a blue book. Mr. Chaplean said it would be better if

this year, Mr. Pope said this was an exceptional year

المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المحاج مع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المر والمراجع المراجع July 21, 11880 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PARNELL'S VICTORY.

HONE RULE FOR TRECAND THE ONLY OUTCOME OF THE POLITICAL SITUA-

TION. - Promo & Star Dir Ing and WASHINGTON, June 24. - The English poitical eitnation is much discussed here, where foreign politics are intelligently and closely foreign by diplomatists and others. It is studied by diplomatists and others. It is thought that, whether the Tories undertake the government, or whether Mr. Gladstone the government of Mr. Parnell will be found to results pained the only advantage, and that a

have gained the only advantage, and that a have gained the only advantage, and that a "ery great one for Ireland. "The English Tories seem to me a dull set "of politicians," said a diplomatist who is of politicians," said a diplomatist who is is for all this orisis a higher idea of Mr. got out of all this orisis a higher idea of Mr. Parnell's political skill than I had before. Parnell's political skill than I had before. He has very adroitly played the Tories against the Libergls, and it assems to me is servin to win, whatever results. Lord Salis-tere has shown himself unequal to his opporbury has shown himself unequal to his opporbury has shown in would be fairer to his oppor-tunity; perhaps it would be fairer to him to sy that he has not been able to con rol the ther Tory leaders to what he must have seen was the true policy of his party."

"What do you take to have been the true

policy ?" was asked. "Well, what do you suppose Lord Beacons field would have done? He would have taken field would nave done : he would have taken office and forced his party to agree, not only to stop coercion, but to pledge themselves to a measure of home rule in Ireland. That would have been one of those strokes in which Disraeli delighted, another step in advance for the tory democracy which he had the generalship to found and the genius to force his unwilling followers to agree to when he broadened the sulfrage in 1866. See what such a stroke would have done. It would have torn apart the Liberals, for the Rudical wing of Mr. Gladstone's followers have rebelled at longer esercion and have openly spoken of late the dread words Home Rule. Coercion is dead already, all the reports concur in that. If Mr. Gladstone resumes power, it is plain that he must abandon Earl Spencer's schemes and throw coercicu overboard. To day's reports here even pretend that if Mr. Gladstone shall take hold again he will make Mr. Chamber lain, an openly declared Home Ruler, Chief Secretary for Ireland. That certainly will be a great triumph for Parnell. It will show, also, that while Gladstone is an undoubted bungler in foreign affairs, a wretched politician whenever he has had to cast his eyes outside of England, he is still capable of seeing the next step at home, which is more than the tories seem to see—always excepting Lord Kandolph Churchill."

"Have you a high opinion of him ?"

"Yes, I hoped Lord Salisbary would send him to Ireland. He has, I believe, a large fature. He has pretty much sown his political wild outs, and he has what the rest of them lack-initiation and courage. He would have seen, what I shall think Gladstone begins to see if he really sends Champerlain to Ireland - that to stop coercion is absolutely necessary ; but that this is only the first step, and when taken must be followed by another."

"You mean home rule ?"

"Of course. There is no possible middle course with Ireland between the extremist Forester kind of coercion and home rule. Coercion has failed ; any same man must have forescen that it would. You can't make people contented by sticking them into juil on suspicion that they are discontented. Well, put an end to coercion, and where are you ' Just where you were before Forster began-not a bit further, and even not so far on toward good feeling. There is nothing for Ireland except home rule. I see that Mr. Lowell says it is not to be expected of Eng-land that she will allow Ireland to second and become an independent nation. Mr. Lowell is a joker of jokes, and he was laughing at the man to whom he said that. There is no question of Irish independence. The question is of what is here called local self-

is or what is here cannot local self-government — what Mr. Chamberlain, I think it was, the other day in a speech, called "Irish rule in things of Irish concern." That is the only remedy for others stationed on the opposite bank of the river in anticipation of an attack from that point.



lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to bo of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran | John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a nothing that I do not know to be good. I severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a was saved from the grave, I am sure, by skilful physician to be very dangerous. the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and and liable to terminate in Pneumonia. have recommended it to others with the After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occa-Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never sional use of it since that time has. I think. found, in thirty-five years of continuous extended my life ten years at least." Mrs. study and practice in medicine, any propa-ration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry "Last spring my daughter was attacked Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the by membraneous croup, or diphtheria. throat and lungs; and I constantly recom- | The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pecmend it to my patients. It not only breaks toral, which cured her of the diphtheria. up colds and cures severe coughs, but is Being still very weak and sick, she began effective in relieving the most serious taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored bronchial and pulmonary affections." her to vigorous health."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists,

RIEL INTERVIEWED.

IN SELF-DEFENCE. In an interview with Mr. H. Trounce, an English farmer at Saskatoon, who furnished means of transport for Riel, the latter is report nals. ad to have given some interesting information regarding the intentions of the half-breeds at the outset of the rebellion. Riel left the impres-sion that the agitation of the half-breeds was never anticipated to have taken such a course, and that Gabriel Dumont had gone further than and that Gabriel Dumont had gone further than was intended. At Duck Lake, according to Riel's assertion it was never intended to have shed a drop of blood. The half-breeds, Riel maintained, had struggled unsuccessfully for years for the attainment of their rights, and as a last resort determined to capture Major Crozier and the Monated Police of Prince Al-bart hefers addressing themsalves to the author. Crozier and the Monated Police of Prince Al-bert before addiessing themselves to the author-ities at Ottawa. In conformity with this plan the half-breeds assembled at Duck Lake never anticipated firing a shot, but were confident that the hancful of police would gladly lay down their arms. Unfortunately, how-ever, Crozier forced the fighting, and without a word of warning powed a murderone volley into the conceased foe. Smarting under the loss of a companion the enraged half-breeds returned the compliment and enraged half-breeds returned the compliment and defeated the volunteers and police in short space. Riel, who admitted that he had partici-pated in the engagement, added that Crozier needlessly left the dead upon the field. He subsequently sent a messenger to Prince Albert assuring the authorities that the bodies could be removed without molestation on has part. The result of the first fight "was that fighting was pushed upon the half-breads, who had no other alternative than

TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

To DEFEND THEASENVES. Throughout the campaign the principle of self-defence was advocated, and the half-breeds un-anim usly arreed to act only in preservation of their families. When the near approach of Middle on was learned, Gabriel Dumon, was sent out to reconneitre with positive instruc-tions not to give battle. The impetuous half-breed, however, disobeyed, and with o dy sixty followers held several hundred volunteers and

THE NEXT CARDINALS. KOME. June 24 .-- At the next consistory HE DECLARES THE REBELS ONLY FOUGHT | the Pope will confer a cardiani's hat on Arch bishop Moran. The Archbishops of Cologne, Capua and Bologna and Monsignors Scraffona and Cristoferia are also to be created cardi-

THE NEW AROHBISHOP.

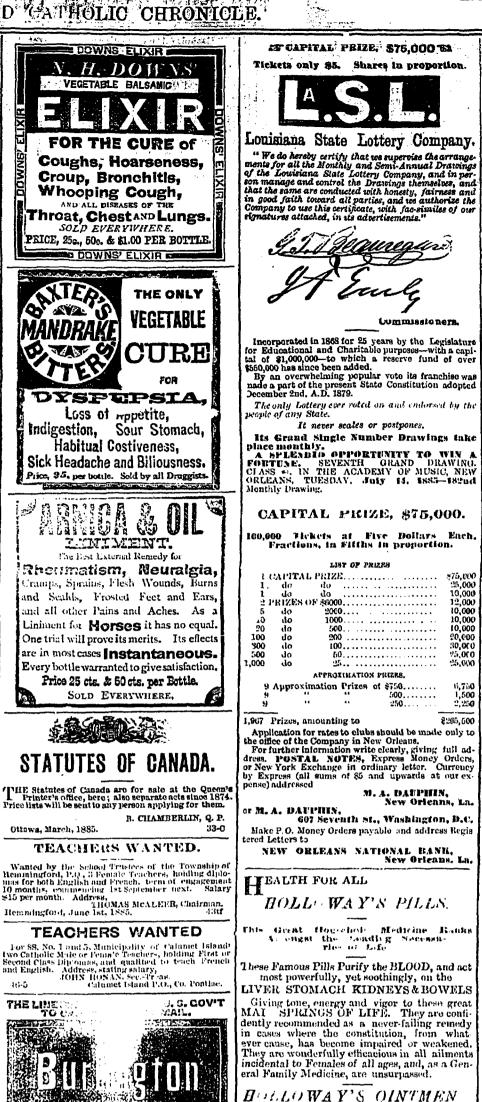
There are great rejoicings here and in Newry over the appointment of Dr. Walsh as Archbishop of Dublin.

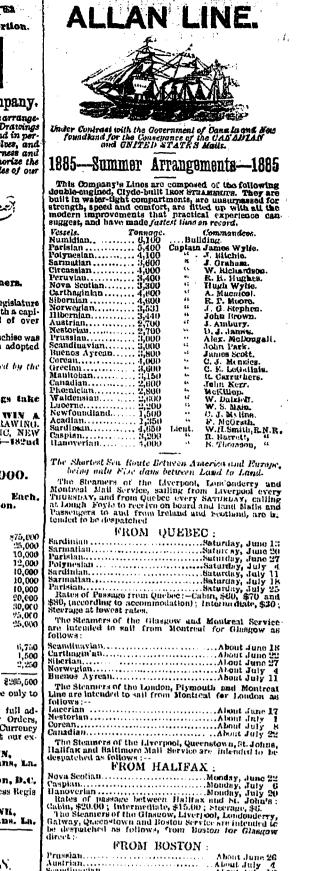
MURDER WILL OUT.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.-Peter Grins, colored man, has been arrested in Henry County for the murder of George Ponuill twenty years ago. The dead body of Pon nill, who was among the most prominent citizens of the ccunty, was found in his office; by his side was a pistol, and the circumstances pointed to suicide. This theory was accepted and never contradicted until yesterday, when a daughter of Grins came to Martinsville and admitted that her father killed Ponnill and that both her and her mother were cognizant of the crime. The father sent the daughter away from home and had his son sent to the penitentiary for horse stealing. The return of the daughter after an exile of twenty years and the startling confession she makes has caused a sensation. Grins will be tried.

THE LOSS OF THE ITALIA.

MADRID, June 24 .-- The steamer Italia, the sinking of which was briefly announced yes-terday, struck on Sheep Point near Lomas on Friday and sapk in fifteen minutes in deep water. Out of 134 passengers and crew sixtyfive were drowned. On Sunday the Cachapool picked up a hoat containing thirteen survivors thirty miles south of Pisco. The same evening she scarched the coast and found fifty-four more survivors in Salinas Bay, two others having started from there on foot for Lomas. Boats were sent to bring off the party, but the captain of the Italia declined assistance. Among the saved are the five children were drowned.





	Scandinavian About July 18
	Prussion And T
	Ribernian. About Aug. 15 The Stammers of the Glassow Londond
	delphia tine are intended to sall from Philadelphia for
	Glasgow, as follows:
	Manitokan About June 17
st i	Waldensian
	Manitokan Aleest June 17 Waldensian Aleest July 1 Hibernian Aleest July 15 Manitohen
\mathbf{S}	Austrian

lrish grievances ; and les me tell you I have studied the Irish situation on the spot ; and they have very scrious grievances over there. Ireland is governed in almost every pettiest detail from London, and of course it is mis-governed. If an attompt were made in this country to rule a State in all those details from Washington the people would not only be discontented-they would mutiny."

"You believe, then, home rule would quiet Ireland ?"

"I do. The Irish people might not be satisfied at once; they might, perhaps, kick up their hecks at the beginning, for, in spite of their sufferings, they are a frisky people, as everybody knows. But with home rule they would have the possibility of content. ment. What I was saying, however, was this :- That out of all this political chaos Parcell appears to have got for Ireland the only advantage guined by anybody; and if it could be shown that it is no accident, but that the crisis which he and the Irish party brought on was created by them because their leader foresaw the result, then I should say that both Gladstone and Salisbury had to do with a man abler than both of them for the ends he has in view, and which he has so pertinacicusly pushed for now a good many years. At any rate it looks now as though he could count on the co operation of Dilke and Chamberlain and their followers, and if the Irish party have prudence enough to keep this growing radical force on their side, the next Parliamentary election, with a constituency largely recruited from the workingmen, may show some curious results."

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes : "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was catirely cured by using one bottle. I

Statistics show the arrival at San Franisco during the past four months of 2,558 Chinese, while only 1,478 departed, leaving an average monthly increase of about 270.

FIRST RELIEF ULTIMATELY A CURE. These are the successive effects of one of the most deservedly popular remedies in the Dominion. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irre-gular condition of the bowels and liver, invigorates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a slugish and a torpid into a pure, rapid and fertilizing stream. fertilizing stream.

President Cleveland is said to have an exquisite tenor voice.

remedial agents which unite to expel the him ticket No. 5,289. He awaited the draw-

THE FROG LAKE VICTIMS.

A MONUMENT TO THEIR MEMORY BY THE 65гн.

the cross, and was cut in the wood by a knife, then blackened with a pencil. The cross was a tribute of memory to Fathers Fatard and Pepin. Father Prevost, chaptain of the regi-ment, performed the ccremony of blessing the cross

THE "TIMES" GROWING SILLY. LONDON, June 23.--The *Times* says it thinks Salisbury's failure to obtain the desired pledges from the Liberals weakens his position. It adds, however, that the Liberals will probably not attempt to defeat the Government. The Times says Champerlain and Mr. Chas. Dilke may discover that there are institutions in Ireland such as the poor law guardians and municipal councils administering public money largely that are only prevented from abusing their powers by the supervision of the permanent officials whom it is proposed to sweep summarily away. The Conservatives must be prepared with an alternative policy to demolish Mr. Chamberlain's scheme.

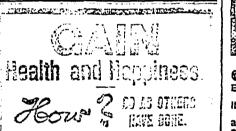
TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS. DEMING, N. M., June 23 .- Two squaws carrying despatches from Geronino to the Mescalero tribes have geen arrested and taken to San Carlos reservation. Another messenger brings the report that a party of Indians met Joe Dougherty, a brother of Capt. Dougherty now stationed at Fort. Lewis, and killed him. have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight." but the Indians and their agent accuse the but the inclans and their agent accuse the cowboys of carrying out their threat to kill all Indians found off their reservation. Troops are arriving and the Indians will probably scatter and return to the reservation.

SHIPWRECK.

MALLENDO, June 23 .- The steamer Cachaapol, which arrived to-day, reports that the Italian steamer Italia has been totally wrecked. Sixty-five lives were lost.

HOW A 15 YEAR OLD STRUCK IT RICH.

While wandering around New Orleans, Freddy Scheuermann, a lad of fifteen years, of Mobile, saw Louisiana State Lottery tickets in show windows. He said to himself, No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Agree Cure in the treatment of malarial diseases. It contains, besides a specific and unfailing autidote for miasmatic polaon, other the dealer complied with the request, giving the dealer complied with the request, giving poisonous humors, purify the system, and ing, and he was aware that he was worth leave it in a healthy and reinvigorated condi-tion. Vue Legrocer, Ma



Are your Kidneys disordered? Are your relatives for my group arti-Kidney Wort brought no from my group, arti-vere, after that here given up to taket defined a actroit." IL W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Loca

Are your herves weak? "Ridacy Wort energian nervots weathers e. after i was not expected to from Nervots weathers co. after i was not expected to from Nervots Mark M. M. S. S. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monifor, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease? "Eldney Wort cured in when my water was like chaik and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Kidney-Wort is the most size stel remedy i have i ever used. Gives almost immediate relet.", Vi. 2 Dr. Philip C. Balton, Monkton, Vi. 2

Have you Liver Complaint? "Eldney-Wort cured int of chronic Liver Diseases after 1 prayed to die." Henry Ward, late C.A. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y. 9

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort, (1 hottle) cured mo when I wasso it iams I had to foll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Miwaukee, Wia

Have you Kidney Disease?"

Are you Constiputed? "Kidney-Wort caused easy evanations and cured k no after 16 years use of other medicine." Nelson fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria? "Ridney-Wort has done better they any other remody I have ever used in my practice of the second state of th

Are you Billous? dasy. Wort has done us norro good than any remedy I have over them? I have over them?, Elk Flat, Oregon. Cidney Votion roma

Are you tormented with Piles? "Kidnor.Wart permanently curve use of blanding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended if the not Good Li Horry, Creshier M. Mant, Algentown, N.

Are you Rheumatism racked? "Eidney Wort curst med after i was given up to die by physicians and i had softered thirry roors." Eilbridge Malcolm, West Barb, Maire.

Ladies, are you suffering? "Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of seroes years standing, Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamorsaux, Isle La Hor" Vt.

If you would Banish Disease 1 and gain Health, Take WINDS FOR SHOULD

KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

\$500 REWARD!

SOUU NETVAND: : : WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsin, Sick Headacho, Indigestion, Con-stipation or Costiveness we cannot our with Wests Vegetable, Liver Fills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and noves fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated, Large boxes, Beware of counterfeits and initations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 85 King Street(East), Toronito, Ont. Street (East), Toronito, Ont. Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Street (East), Toronto, Ont. CORPULENCY ally and rapidly cure observe of counterfeits and initations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 85 King Street(East), Toronito, Ont. The street (East), Toronto, Ont. CORPULENCY ally and rapidly cure starvation, distary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not morely to roduce the amount of manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 85 King Street(East), Toronito, Ont. The street (East), Toronto, Ont. Street (East), Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Street (East), Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Street (East), Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Street (East), Street (E



it is the only line was its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER,

Either by way of Omaha, fra fe since, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansar City. It connects in Union Darch a State Count trains from NEW YORK, PIELAS, BOSTON and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to

and an Eastern points. It is the principal induct SAM FRANGISCO, POBTLAND & GITY OF MEXICO It traverses all of the six great Status of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, HENRASIKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cilles and

towns. From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, It runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between

Chicago and Donver, Chicago and Donver, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Topeka, Chicago and Topeka, Chicago and Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Sloux City, Peorla and Council Bluffs, Peorla and Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha,

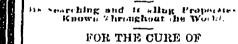
St. Louis and Comaha, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Denvor, Kansas City and St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Paul, For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest. For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest. His equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points Interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-for taxt sately. For Tickets, Raiss, General Information, clc., regarding the Eurimeten Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER TOME, Asst. Gen. Men., Chicago, HENRY B. STONE, Asst. Gen. Men., Chicago, PERCEVAL 1997, L. Gen. Pass. Acr., Chicago, PERCEVAL 1997, L. Gen. Pass. Acr., Chicago,



108. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a generative based of the state of the state of the state of the state result of the state count of the state of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, M and Depression. Softening of the Brain resulting in instance and leading to misery, decay and death, Fre-mature of d Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each hox contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. DR. E. C. WEST'S NURVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, I

WE GUARANTER SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received hy us for its hoxes, accompanied with \$5.7 we will send the purchase our written guarantee to stund the money if the treatmont does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., \$1 and \$3 King Sirect (East), Toronto, Ont.



Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers I

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub-bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn - n to fail. Both r m and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 15d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi-cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.--Advice gratir, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter

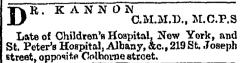
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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST,

BREAKFAST, "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and outri-tion, and by a cureful application of the due proper-ties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided out breakfast tables with a delicately flavored bec-rage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dirt that a constitution may begradually built up entit strong enough to resist every fendency to disease. If an-dreds of subtle maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may careine many a fait shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourlished frame."-Cicil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or mikk. Sold only in packets by Groers, labelled thus: I A MUES EDDES & CO

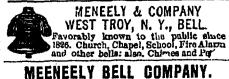
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homepathic Chemists, London, England.

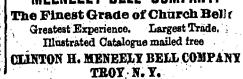




Raitimore, Md., U.S.A:







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H. & A. ALLAN, 30 State Street, Boston, and 26 Com-mon Street, Montreat. June 4, 1885.

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YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE & FOR CENT, IMPERIAL AUSTRIAN 100-FL. GEVERNMENT BOND.

ISSUE OF 1860.

These bonds are shares in an Austrian Goyerume a loan, and are guaranteed by the Imperial Government and redena d in draw. inger all covernment and reaching in draw-inger witce ANNUALLY, until each bond is redeemed with at least 20 per cont, over its face value. A part of the interest on the whole loan is distributed in premiums ranging from 120 florins to 60,000 florins an org the holders of bonds redeemed in each driwig. The bonds also bear interest at the raig of 5 per cost. per annum payable semi-annually. Every bond is entitled to

TWO DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there

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Premiu	118	Floring.		Florin s .
. 2	œ	60,000	_	120,000
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GO		200		12,000
4,800	••	120		570,000
Togethen 000 W	- 4,900 lorins.	premiums, The next 1	amoun Redenu	ting to 776,-

place on the

FIRST OF AUGUST.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the let of August is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereou on that date.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 1, 1885

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The second states and the second s

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.]

The new leader in Irish politics was one of r the strangest and most remarkable figures the had ever moved across its stormy scene. Lulike most of the later leaders of Irish na-Cional movements, Daniel O'Connell was a Catholic. The men of '98, Fizgerald, O'Connor, Wolfe Tone and Emmet, had all been members of the Protestant faith. Daniel O'Connell came of an old Catholic Kerry family. As Catholics the O'Connells experienced the pressure of the Penal laws. Morris O Connell, the eldest son of the Liberator's grandfather, held an estate that was not "discoverable"-that is to say, was not liable to be seized by any Protestant that chose to claim it, because it was held by lesses conveyed prior to the enautment of the Penal laws. Morgan O'Connell, Daniel O'Connell's father, though he was a rather large landowner, held his land at his own risk, and through the fornearance of his Protestant neighbors. He held his lands through a trustee, who was, of course, a Protestant, and mere fidelity of the trustee in itself a safeguard. Any other Protestant who chose to file a Bill of Discovery could compel the trust to be disclosed, and could seize the estate without making any payment or compensation whatever to its Catholic proprietor.

The O'Connell family was, in many ways, remarkable one. Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator's namesake and uncle, had himself a story which reads like some of the most brilliant pages from the romance of adventure. The two-and-twentieth child, he entered the French service at an age when most boys are at school, and raised himself to high rank by his own merit. He served with signal dis tinction in many parts of the work. He was in command of 10,000 foreign troops in Paris in 1789, and used often to declare in his later years, that, if Louis XVI. had allowed him to act, the revolution might have been crushed almost at its inception. After a long his of battle and adventure he died as colouel in the British army in 1834, in his ninety first year.

The more famous Daniel O'Connell appears to have inherited the courageous spirit and magnificent constitution of his warlike uncle, as well as his name. All his early years be-longed to a time of great European excite-ment. While he was still but a child his youthful cars were filled with the fame and the terror of Paul Jones' name, and with the despera e doings of the "Bonhomme Richard." Later on he was at school in France at the very time when the Reign of Terror began, and it was only with considerable danger that he and his brother were able to make their way back from France to Ireland. The packet boat that conveyed them from Calais conveyed to England the tidings of the death of Louis XVI., and it also carried among its passengers two men whose names are fa nons in Irish history, two men who were destined to play a prominent part in the insurrectionary movement of '98, the brothers John and Henry Sheares.

It is said that John Sheares declared to those on b ard that he and his brother had been actual'y present at the execution of Louis XVI, baying bribed two soldiers of the National Gound to let them wear their uni-forms and take their places. That was surely a strange and even fateful vessel which left France with such strange tidings and such a end in empire, after the Rovolution, like Ssturu, had consumed its own children. The desperate rebellion against the nion, and who were doomed to die for the at tempt, and included, too, the lad just fresh from college who was fated to accomplish one portion . f the freedom of his country, and to be himself the cause of another unsuccess ful revolution. Daniel O'Connell's young manhood was passed chiefly in Dublin, at first studying for, and afterwards gradually working his way to eminence at, the bar. It is possible that his eager and active patriotism might have included him, too, in the struggle and ruin of '98 hui for an accident in a street sculle, injuries received therein keeping him in confidement during some of the most critical days in the history of the Rebellion, and that during his confinement he received sure and warning of the Government's intltrusty mate knowledge with every detail of the conspiracy. Whatever sympathy O'Connell might have felt for the United Irishmen then, he certainly felt none in his later days, He could not, we are told, forgive them for helping Pitt to pass the Union ; and in his eyes and in his words the heroes of the Irish people-Fitzgerald. Emmet, Tone-were only a gaug of scoondrels." When 1803 arrived O'Connell had nothing to do with the revolutionary movement of Emmet. He was a prominent member of the Lawyers' Corps, and seems to have played an honorable part in attempting to defend the lives of unoffloading citizens against the panic stricken excesses of the citizen soldiery. One of the chief characteristics of O'Connell's early life was courage. It needed no small courage for a young man, and a Catholic, to lift up his voice loudy and eloquently against the Union at a meeting well may overawed by the presence of an armed sublin y, under the command of the detested Major Sirr. At a time when the insurrection of Emmet was. but an event of yesterday, and when the savago repression of abaaxions political opinions was the creed and the principle of the Irish Executive, the unknown young lawyer, who had at one time, according to his own words, "been almost a Tory," dared to express nimself as an eloquent and indignant opponent of the Union. It needed no small courage, too, fer such a man to take upon bimself, as he did a little later, the part of the champion of the Catholics of Ireland At the time when O'Connell was rapidly making his way into the front rank of his profession, the Irish Catholics were reduced by oppression, by privation' and the Penal laws, to a condition of almost despairing apathy. They had no ambitions which they could hope to gratify ; they had no privileges as citizens; they had almost no rights as haman beings. Their attitude in most cases was not unnaturally that of the oppressed toward the oppressor, of the subjected to the conqueror, of the slave to the master. To be a Protestant meant, then, to belong to a dominant, privileged and powerful minority; to be a Catholic meant to belong to a degraded and outroged and an insulted majority. The liberties, the possessions, the very life of the Irish Catholic could hardly called his own; and he had fallen in many cases into that listless torpur which is one of the most fatal symbols of vascalage It was for this class, which had for so long been silent, that a young man of their own twin national demand for Catholic Emancipa-faith now dared to come forward, not tion and for the Repeal of the Union. The

74. C apology which had been so familiar in the mouths of some advocates of the Catholio cause was never adopted by O'Connell. From the first he held his head high, and cared for no man. From the first he adopted an atti-tude of defiance, and a tone. of even aggressive scorn toward his opponents. He fought the Catholic cause in all places and in all sea-sone, on the public platform and in the crowded court room, with an elequence which was rather less remarkable for its power than for its bitterness, for its admirable arguments in favor of its cause, than for the mercileas attacks upon his powerful adversaries. It was a new thing for the Irish Catholics

in the second second

to see a man of their own creed rising up from their midst to assail the Ascendency with all the weapons of wit and scorn, and satire and invective, of which O'Connell was then and always so complete a master. Fearless and serene, he assailed the dominant classes after a fashion to which they were indeed unaccustomed ; and the surprise of the Catholics on discovering such a defender can scarcely ba o been greater than that of the Ascendency in finding that the despised Ca-tholics had found at last a tongue that was more terrible to them than the sword. A spartan gentleman of some twenty centuries who would have been perfectly within his legal rights in violating his trust and seizing Morgan O'Connell's property. Nor was the to militate against them, and to hold them up since, or a Vi.ginian gentleman of one cento contempt and derision, than the Castle clique must have been when they gradually woke to the growing influence of O'Connell.

Sometimes when we are disposed, and not unnaturally, to deal somewhat hardly with various passages in O'Connell's life, when we think of his more than servile homage to roy. alty, when we remember how he waded into the water of Kingstown Harbor to greet with servile welcome the basest of the Georges, when we reflect upon his unjust denuncia tion of the United Irishmen and his unbridled and unhappy animosity to Young Ireland, when we think of him as the patron of place men and the ally of English Ministers, we should do well to season our indignation by dwelling upon the great things he did accom-plish for Ircland. The strength of a chain may lie in its weakest part; but the career of a great man must be tested not where it has failed, but where it has succeeded.

We should not, in the words of the dying Antony, lament nor sorrow too much over some pages in O'Connell's life, but please our thoughts by feeding them with those of his former fortunes, wherein he lived the greatest of Irishmen, the noblest. He dared the hatred of Eugland. He courted poverty, he abradoned all the highways of personal success for the sake of the cause he honored and the country from which he sprang. He could not have foreseen that the cause would carry him to greatness and given him an immortal memory. It was a favorite taunt of his English opponents in later years to call him "the hig beggarman" and to point the fager of scorn at him because he accepted a tribute from the nation he redeemed. If such a taunt review any answer at all, it was answered by O'Con nell himself in the pathetic words in which he speaks of his early toils and hardships, of his faborious youth and its incressant studies, and of the promising and has dive coreer from v hich he always found time, when time was as precious as gold, to labor for the Catholic cause, and wath in the end he gave up altegether, in order to devote kinself with greater singleness of purpose to the service of his country.

The criticisms of enemies, however, sheall nover be of the slightesymoment to on Irish Nationalist. The Irishian of roday who studies the English press willfind in its pages France with such strange thongs and such a studies the English press with our respace strange company. The tidings "that France," O'Connell exated at the expense of Mr. Par-in the words of Danton, "had answerd" nell. He will read elequent tributes to the Europe's challenge by the king's head," was genus, the integrity and the honor but the bloody preface to a long series of of the great orator. He will read terrible events which were destined at last to melancholy regrets for the loader of the read with the flore the fl past who contrasts so worthliv with the leader of the present. He will be assured company was one of the strangest that chance | that if only Ireland had such a man as O Conhad ever brought together on shipboard, for it nell at her head, her deta ords would be more included two men who were yet to stir up readily listened to by her appreciative rulers desperate rebellion against the foreign domi. Vet if that Icidman task the trauble to Yet, if that Irishman took the trouble to refer back to the dusty lifes of the new papers of O'Concil's time, he would not find there any evidence of this latter day English admiration. Then no epithet was strong enough, no adjective sufficiently ofiensive to fling at O'Connell's name. The whole British press raved itself into sheet hysterics of hatred against him. Writers who would have been same and sensible enough in treating of the political life of old Rome or modern Paris, lost their heads completely when they came to treat of O Connell. and could do nothing better than to bellow at him in blind fury of abuse. The coarsest and savagest vituperation was daily upon O'Con-nell by the generation whose children to day point to him in admiration and appeal to his memory as to a holy spell, with which to conjure hence the modern spirit of Irish patriotism. Upon O'Connell, as upon the later Irish leaders, this whirlwind of objurgations had little or no effect. Those who assailed him he could assail again ; those who abused him he could abuse yet more roundly. He could meet the lerocity of his opponents with a ferocity of his own, far more acrid and far more galling. His marvellous elequence made him more than a match for the ablest of his opponents. It is not easy for us of to-day to judge of the effects of that elo-quence. O Connell's speeches are not such delightful reading as the speeches of Grattan, or of Sheil, or of Meagher. We, as we read, can hear no echo of that marvellous voice which all who ever heard it agree in pronouncing as well nigh unsurpassable in its beauty. Other speakers, far greater than its beauty. Other speakers, far greater than O'Connell in their mastery of words, in the fulness of their thoughts, in the splenders of their literary form, seemed to dwindle into insignificance as orators beside him, when their teeble voices, harsh delivery and unconth gestures were contrasted with the magnificence of his voice and the majesty of his presence. Men of the most varied types, and of the most differing political opinions, agreed in a common admiration of O Connell's oratorical powers. Lord Jeffrey, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Beaconstield, Lord Lytton and Charles Dickens have all borne impressive testimony to the spell of O'Connell's cloquence. Charles Dickens tells how when he was once reporting a speech of O'Council's in the House of Commons on one of the tithe riots, he was so touched and moved by exquisite pathos that he was compelled to hold his hand, to lay down his peacel and to listen motionless. The late Lord Lytten, in his poem "St. Stephen's," has given a very poetic description of the impression produced on him by hearing O'Connell speak at a great public meeting in Ireland. "Then," says public meeting in Ireland. "Then," says Lord Lytion, "did I know what spells of infinite choice, to rouse or hull the sweet human voice.

was to Catholic Emancipation that he devot-ed himself actively in the earlier period of his career, and it was over Catholic Emancipation that he achieved his greatest triumph and rendered the greatest service to his coun try. He was not unnaturally hated-and feared as well as hated by the Ascendancy. They suddenly saw their rule, which had been preserved so successfully from the dangers of more than one revolution, now threat ened by a danger more deadly to their privileges than revolution itself-the power of eloquence, which has upset thrones and exiled princes.

In all the cities and empires of the world. that eloquence that appeals to, and animates and unites a vast body of the people in one common purpose, was now levelled against them. O'Connell's was no mere eloquence of the Senate or of the school, but it was as much at home on the hillside as in the council chamber, upon the hustings as in the hall. It did not need for its audience a chosen group of cultivated, educated men. It stirred the blood and fired the mind of the hum blest peasant with the same national pulsa tions and asrirations that it gave to the statesman and to the scholar.

His opponents had no eloquence of their own to pit against that of this people's tribune; but there still existed a tradition of another means of silencing a too eloquent opponent. The duel was still one of the cher ished institutions of political life in the early part of the present century. A duel was fonced upon O'Connell. His opponent, Mr. D'Esterre, appears to have been an unconscious tool of party faction. O'Connell and he met and exchanged shots, and O'Connell wounded his adversary so severely that he died a few days after. That practically ended any idea of silencing O'Connell by wager of battle.

It left, however, a profoundly lasting, melancholy impression upon the mind of O'Connell himself. He bitterly regretted the death of his adversary; and that life-long regret must be taken very largely into account in considering the strong and unchanged opposition always offered by O'Connell for any struggle for freedom which could possibly in-volve the shedding of buman blood or the loss of human life.

Dangerous Fils are often caused by worms. Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms.

THE CLASS ROOM AND THE ALTAR.

TWO YOUTHFUL GRADUATES ABANDON STUDY FOR MATRIMONY.

READING, Pa., June 24, 1885 .-- Some two housan 1 pers us in the Academy of Music to-day were in a high state of expectancy when it was whispered that a lady member of the graduating class of the girls' high school and a gentleman of the graduating class of the boys' high school were to be mar-ried at the close of the commencement exercises. The exercises of both schools were jointly held and the stage presinted a perfect if rel bower. When the diplomas were de-livered and the exercises closed the audience ingered, but finally dispersed disappointed at acts witnessing a wedding cer mony. Later is act witnessing a codding cer mony. Later is the day it leaks I can that the young couple had been privately an much. The parties are Charles 17. Hoffman, on of a dergyman of this city, who was the class er dor to day, and Miss Sae Bick-ley. The bride is no option and worth in her own right \$125,000. She is a pretty bloads, 17 years of age, and since she was seven years o'd has resided with her aunt. The groon is 18 years of age, of considerable tatent. It appears of sign of considerable thent. It appears that he youthou livers had deter-mined u on a quies wolding, and they therefor prevaled upon the groun's father to per-form the ceremony as early as last April. The wedding was kept secret, even the brid's anat knowing cothin; of it. This morn-ing the youthful bride took up her residence at her imsband's home, and this aftermon the extite graduating class ware surprised at the Hoffman manion, the youthful couple doing the honors right royally. The high school faculty were also present. They were considerably surprised to pretty by the aid of embroidery in silk. For cases of disease, such as rhuematism or ague, it has long been recommended for the patient to discard the use of cotton or linen sheets, and sleep between the blankets, a tacit ac knowledgement of the principles regarding the relative value of animal and vegetable fibres.

Just as it is desirable in the interest of health that wool should be used exclusively for clothing during the day, so it is that the surroundings of the body during the night should be of wool, and the bed or mattress, being, as it is generally supposed to be, stuffed with hair, wool or feathers, should be cased in woollen material.

Many people when, travelling, they are obliged to sleep in strange beds, are actuated by the fear of damp sheets and wisely elect to sleep between the blankets, and although this would not be considered comfort-able by the fastidious, such beautifully soft and smooth materials are now made of wool that there is no reason why woollen sheets should not be substituted for linen or cotton ones. Expense may, perhaps, be an obstacle, for neither pure woollen materials nor unadulterated bedding can be sold for a low price, but, atter all, it is only the initial ex pense that has to be considered, and that is outweighed by the personal advantage to be obtained.

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

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets,

has had very little change. Expectations are that wholesale trade will be quiet for a month or more. Boots and Shoes-Orders are com ing in more freely, and travellets are actively pushing. Leading houses say collections are air. Leather-It has been quiet so far, but

a livelier demand is looked for in July. DATET PRODUCE — In butter only a local jobbing trude is reported. A few small jobs of old stock changed hands at 7c to Sc. Sales are reported within the razgo of 18: to 19c for creamery ; 16: to 1S: for Townships ; 15c to 17c for Morrisburg and Brockville ;

and 12e to 14c for Western Cherse-The market has exhibited little life or activity nce our last DRY GOODS. - Remittances are still the cause of a good deal of grumbling. The city

retail trade has continued to be of satisfactory volume. Manufacturers state that higher prices for Canadian staples will have to be obained to keep the mills running. FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The export trade is

still restricted, but there was a little more demand this week from the Lower Ports. The market is steady, and the impression is gaining ground that prices are about at hottom. Grain has ruled steady here all wosh, GREEN FRUITS, ETC. -O anges have con-tinued scarce, and firm, at \$10 50 to \$12 for Valencias in cases and \$4 to \$4 50 in boxes. L-mons wore in good demard and firm. We quote Messinus at \$4.50 to \$6 per box and Patermos at \$4 to \$5. Pineapples \$2.75 to \$3

per dezen. Strawberties were more pienti inl, and for a few extra choice American as high as 195 was taked. We quote American at 13e to 15e and Canadian at 11e to 13e. Bonanus have acen searce, but a car of over 400 bunches is expected; probable price \$1.50 to \$2.50. First arrivals of Canadian cherries are seiting at IS: per Ib; California plams, \$4

GROCERNES -There has been no large

HAVE YO Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Oramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart?

leart? Albumen and tube casts in the water?

Fittul rhoumatic pains and neu-

Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?

Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, waketulness at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

HAVE BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disaprear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-polsoned blood breaks down the nervous sys-tem, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions cusue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare ono-it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other com-plaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Curve has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will curve you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal The above symptoms are not developed in any order



Potatoes in better demand and firmer, at 25c per bag in car lots,

HARDWARE. - A moderate trade doing ; prices rule steady at former quotations. GROCERIES -Business fair ; prices steady. The movement in sugars good and prices

firm. Payments fair. WOOL -Receipts of fleece fair; prices steady. Sales at 17 to 18c. Fair demand from factorics from factories for low-priced foreign worls. Supers are quoted at 21c, and extras at 25 to

HIDES AND SRINS .- Fairly active, and prices unchanged. Green hides are quoted at 840 for No. 1 steers, 730 for No. 1 cows, and 64 for No. 2 cows. Sales of cured are reported at 639. Caliskins are quiet and steady at 11c to 13c for green, and 14c to 15c for cured. Pelts are offering more freely and unchanged at 20.4. Lumbskins in good demand and firm at 30c. Tallow dull and unchanged ; rough is quoted at 340 and rendered at 64c to 64c.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKET.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was a small attendance at the Viger Market this morning. The firmers who bring in a few head of cattle were absent, in account no doubt of the h liday, and very f w choice ani-mals were to be had sheep, although plentiful, had little or no demand, and the high prices asked added to the duliness. Calves were few but those on the market were choice and brought but shoke on the market were choice and brought reasonable prices. Cattle were not in such great supply as usual, but there were a good mony striplings sold, and there appeared to be no great demand for choice animals. There was no scarcity of young pigs and hogs on the market. The receipts were about 200 head of cattle, 150 sheep and lambs about 200 head of cattle, 150 sheep and iamos, 100 calves, 20 y ong p gs, and the same number of lean hogs. Prices ranging for cattle on the hoof 3_1^{\pm} to 4_2^{\pm} for butchers and 5_2^{\pm} for ship-ping. Calves sold from $$1.25 \pm 7 each for medium and \$8 to \$10 for choice. Sheep 3_2^{\pm} to 3_2^{\pm} to bje per lb.

Carsley's Advertisement.

HOUSE DRAPERY.

One loi new style Cretonnes, S120.

One lot Heavy Twill Wide Cretonnes, marked down lo 9c.

One lot Stont Crepe Cloth Cretonnes, our usual pri t c, marked down to only 15c.

CARPETS.

Useful Tayestry Carpois from 29e.

Wide Flaid Carpets, 1212e.

Good Stair Olicloth, 122ga

Lace Curtains from 45c per pair.

LADIES' HOSIERY.

One large lot of Ladies' Cotton Hgse, good quality, to be sold at 13c

Ladies' Summer Undervests, new, good quality, 24c. One large lot of Children's Hese, last season's goods, to be sold much below value. Put up in three po bundles.

LACES.

Good Cream Laces, from 2c. Good White Laces, from 1c.

SMALLWARE. RIBBONS.

Cheap lots of Dress Buttons. . The balance of our vide hundsome Plaid Sash Ribbons to be cleared at 24c, sold classwhere at 45c.

GLOVES.

Ladies' new stylish Thread Taffeta Gloves only 9d Price claewhere 16c.

Really good quality Kid Gloves, Housquetaire shape ten button lengths, marked down to only 50c. Price lisewhere \$1.00.

Real Josephine Kid Gloves, three buttons, regular price \$1.25, to be sold at only 95c.

Useful Kid Gloves, hast scason's goods, marke fown to only 19c.

PRINTS.

Good Wide Printe, usual price from 10c to 18c arked down to Size.

Common Wide Prints, sold cleewhore at from Selie ICe, marked down to only 54c, wide goods.

S. CARSLEY.

Notre Dame School,

HOTTREEL, CANADE.

المراجعة والمراجعة والمراجع والم BIRTH.

LUKEMAN-At No 3 5 Horminos cast, on Saturday, the 20th, the wite of Richard Luke-man, of a son. 150-2 150.2

141.1

LARKIN-In this city on June 25, 1885, at No. 186 Ottawa street, the wife of Frank Larkin Fsq., of a daughter. 151-1 CALLAGHAN-On the 14th inst., the wife of J. Callaghan, jr., of a son.

MARRIED.

TWOMEY-SHEEHAN-At St. Patrick's Chu ch. by the Rev. P. Dovid, Mr. John J. Twomey, of the G.T.R., to Miss Catherine 148-2

MURPHY-POWER-At St. Patrick's MURTHY-FOWER-At St. Patrick's church, on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., John Murphy, to Mary Elizabeth, wonngest daughter of the late Edward Power, Esq., both of this city. 151-1

O'DONNELL-HENNESSEY.-At St. Ga-briel's, Jame 23, by the Rev. Father Fahey, Michael James, eldest non of John O'Donneil, to Anastosia, only daughter of the late Martin Hennessey, II of this city. [Buffalo and Philadelphia papers please copy.] 14

per box. Conadian pears \$3 per busho. Coccanuts \$4.50 to \$4.75 p.r 100. HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market for city groan hides has been quiet at the late advance, and tallow is uncharged here. Toront, Hamilton and Chicago ouff No. 1 are respec-tively quoted at \$9 to \$9 25. Heavy Western teers No. 1 \$9 50 to \$10 50 ; Western calf skies 131. to 14 ; dry flints, 102. actions, and the j dbbing trade was quiet. Tea -The market here was steady, with mode-rate demand at quotations. Sugar -The market is firm, and refiners are struggling hard to force an advance. Small quantities of granulated have been sold at 74c and 7ge, but for large lots there is a stern demand for 74c. Yellows are quoted at 512 to 640 Fruit-Prime Valencias are scarce and worth 7ge to Se; common damaged 4e to 5c. In spices, rise, etc., there is no change. HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The weather

The course of trade during the past week

Then did I learn to seize the sudden clue To the grand troublons life ant que-to view Under the rock-st and of D-mo-thenes,

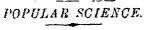
instable Athens hears her noisy seas

Such was the man who had now come forward to take the lead in Irish politics, and to press noon the English Government the

hear that their late pup is had been man and wite for several months.

The groom will parsue his education at the college, and prepare for the ministry. The vent is the absorbing topic in a large circle of acquaintances, who when the mavingo becamknown, sent ia a variety of handsome presents.

Arouse the Liver when torpid with National Fils, a good anti-bilious cathartio, sugar-coated.



GIRLS AND CORSETS.

The age for the completion of growth in women cannot be definitely fixed under twenty three years, but by the time when girls "come out" at about eighteen, they areasa rule sufficiently well developed to he able to conform to the requirements of fashion and the wearing of corsets will do them little if any harm, provided they are well made and not tightly laced. Ill made stays have been known to produce cancer by pressure on and friction against delicate organs, and they not unfrequently hinder development. When stays are worn the petticoats should be fastened on to buttons attach ed to them, and the underclothing can then he very simply and easily arranged as follows :

woollen combinations worn next the skin, stays to which the petticoat or petticoats are to be attached, and, if the weather is cold, s wollen bodice may be added ; but this is rare ly required. If any objection is raised against combinations, on the score that it is dangerous to change them at night and unpleasant to sleep in drawers, woollen vests may be worn and drawers of the same material fastened to the stays The vests can then be re-tained for night wear and the drawers taken off with the other clothes.

Many people, however, think it advisable to change the underclothing at night, and we have heard this especially recomended for consumptives. If this is done, great care is needed to prevent chill. It must be borne in mind that on retiring to rest and throughout

the night the human body is at its minimum power. Worn out with the day's exertions, the nervous system is exhausted, and more liable to be injuriously affected than at any other time, and we must not forget that cold acts through the nervous system.

During sleep, moreover, when the vital forces are being renewed, the functions of the body go on more slowly than while we are awake, the heart beats less quickly and less heat is evolved, as may easily be seen by taking the temperature of a sleeper with a clinical thermometer. The temperature of the atmosphere also falls at night, and sometimes very suddenly and considerably, so that even greater care is required as to night clothing than as to that worn during the day,

We would lay down as a hard and fast rule that unless the temperature of the bedroom reaches or exceeds 60 degrees Fahrenheit the garment worn next the skin should not be changed at night, except, of course, in the case of those very strong persons whom nothing seems to hurt. If the woollen ves: s changed its place must be supplied by one of equal thickness and warmth.

It is also desirable that nightdresses should merely as their defender, but as their vindi- Repeal of the Union had been one of the carli. be made of wool instead of the orthodox estor and justifier. The tone of plainties est themes of O'Connell's eloquence; but it conton or linen; they can be made extremely

being unfavorable, receipts of loose hay were mederate and the demand light. Sales were reported at \$10 to \$12 per 100 bundles as to quality. Straw sold at \$5 to \$6 per 100 undles. There was a good demand for pressed hay at \$16 to \$17 per ton; straw in ales \$8 to \$9 per ton. Shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton : bran weaker at \$14 to \$15.

IRON AND HARDWARE .-- The market for pigtron, heavy metals and general hardware has been quite. Fig-tin keeps firm. Canada plates are being quoted very low. We quote Penn and $\epsilon qual at $2.65 to $2.75, th ugh$ some sellers, we believe, cut below these figures. Tiu plates are steady at the late ad ance on account of the position of ingot tin. English trade is in the same stagnant condi tion as before.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There is no important change to note in movement or prices. Hardware and groceries are moderately active for the season.

BUTTER - The market is still very quiet; everal lots of old tub sold at Ge to Se per lb. Fresh rolls, 10c to 13c. Eggs are unchanged, the demand steady and offerings liberal ; case lots sell at 12e to 124c per dozen. Cheese is dull and weak; sales of small lots at 730 to S.,

COAL On.-The demand is moderate and prices unchanged.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour dull, and prices are too high for export; local trade well supplied. There were sales of superior extra a few days ago at \$4.05, and on Tuesday extras sold at \$3 \$74. No change can be made in these prices at the close. Patents rale at \$4 25 to \$4 75. Wheat has been quiet, and prices, us a rule, steady, holders not in-clined to sell. Sales of No. 2 fall have been made at S9: to 90c. No. 2 spring at 89c, and No. 3 spring at 87c. No 2 red winter is quoted at 855 to 893. Burley is dull, and rices purely nominal. Outs are quiet and steady; sales at 34c on track almost daily. Peas in moderate demand and steady. Ryc purely nominal. Canadian Corn nominal as

55c to 57c. Oatmeal is dull; car lots are quoted at \$4 20, and small lots sell at \$4 50. Bran quiet and steady; cars sold at equal to \$10.75 a few days ago. PROVISIONS, ETG -- Very little doing and prices unchanged. A few sales of long

clear bacon were made at 7% to 85 for small lots, and 74 is the quo-tation for round lots. Cumberland Cut 7_{12} to 7_{12} . Hams are firm at 11_{2} to

inue dull, with quotations at 10c to 12c. \$1.05 for small quantities of hand-picaed. | no narm if eaton alive.



Grass farming in Miesouri is steadily extending, having recently increased from eleven per cent. of the farming laude to twenty per cent.

Few farmers now plant pumpkin seeds with their corn, as the vines interfere too much with proper cultivation, But the pumpkin crop is its way is as important as any on the farm, and a small piece should be planted by itself for pies and for the cows.

Where ice froze to the ground last winter the weat is now dead, not emothered as as generally supposed, but frozen down so that the connection between stem and root is broken. Where a little water lay under the ice the wheat is not injured.

As soon as pastures fail, some provision should be made for extra feed, as the milk yield once decreased is not brought quite up to the old standard, even with the best of feeding. Whatever diminishes the yield even for a day becomes thus an injury during the entire season.

It is reckoned by many good potato grow-ers that the application of Paris green with land plaster to the potato crop practically costs nothing. The advantage to the potato from the gypsum on its leaves defrays the entire expense, even whon two or more appli-cations are made in a season.

It is quite likely that London purple, an other arsenical preparation, will take the place of Paris green as insect poison. It is cheaper and is less likely to burn the leaves by excessive doses. The objection to it is that it works more slowly than Paris green, comotimes two or three days elapsing Lefore much effect is seen.

If a farmer wants to apply a lasting manure let him use coarsely crushed bones. It will not, however, be nearly so effective on the first crop, and as the finer division by dissolving in oil of vitroil helps the land for two or three years, it will be generally preserred. The nimble sixpence is as much better than the slow shilling in manures as in anything.

Ag a general rule it is not best to get any sheep very fat unless preparing it for the butcher. For keeping over one year this high condition is an injury. It cannot be maintained without more care and skill than most farmers can give. If a ewe loses a lamb particular care should be taken not to overfeed her unless she is to be fattened and sold at once.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debinty, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should soud three letter samps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing cure. Address World's D.spensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A ham, Western cured, has been submitted to a New York dootor to determine the na-12c for smoked, and at 101 for pickled; Lord is selling in therees at 9c, and in pails at 95c to 10c, according to quantity. Mess Pork is unchanged at \$15 to \$15.50. Hops con-to the ordinary plant louse, and closely resembling it in all but color. The doctor gives Beans dull at 75c to 90c a bushel in lote, an 1 i as his opinion that they probably would do

MURPHY-MCPHEE.-Oa the 23rd inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Mich el Murphy, of this city, to Mary Catherine, third daughter of the is e Durcan McPhee, of Alexandria, Ont. 148-1

QUINN-SLATTERY.-On the 16th inst., in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Father Strubbe, S.S.R., Patrick Quinn to Margaret Slattery. Mic igan, Boston and Albany papers please copy. 143-1

MUDGE-BEASLEY .- On the 22nd inst., MUDGE-BEASLEY. On the 23nd inst., it St. Paul's Cherroh. Ivy, Alb ruarle County, Virginia, by the Re. Dabney C. T. Davis, assisted by the Rev Alhan Greaves, R.A., Edward W. Muige, of Montreal, to Greta Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. J. Bessley, of "Newstead," Torquay, Devonshire, England. England. 149-1

CARMICHAEL-MURRAY-At Louisiana, CARMIGHAEL-MURRAY-At Louisiana, Mo., on June 17th, at high noon, by the Rev. S. A. Holt, of the Christian Church, Mr. J. C. Cavmichael, bro her-in-law of Mr. Daniel Dris-c II, of Quebec, C. E., to Miss da Luce Mur-ray, daughter of Mrs. Marian B Murray and the late Honorable Eiward C. Murray, of Pike County Mo. County, Mo.

KELLY - PRENDERGAST - At St. Gabriel's Church, Monday, the 22nd June, by the R.v. Father Fahey, Martin, second youngest son of John Kellv, Eq. to Miss "ridget, only daught:r of James Prendergast, Esq, a'l of this city. 147.1 CARTIER — McWENAMIN — At St. Cabriels June 22nd by the Rev. D. B.

Gabriel's, June 22nd, by the Rev. D. P. Mc. Menamin, P.P., H di ax, brother of the bride, Joseph Alfred Cartier to Miss Ellen McMena-min, elde t daughter of James McMenamin, of the Canada -ugar Refinery, all of this city.

MOSHANE-CONRICK .- At St. Mary's Church, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. S. P. Lorergan, James McShane, son of Thomas McShane, to Miss Julia Conrick, daughter of the late Michael Courick, of Quebec. 142.1

HOGAN-GRAHAM .- On the 16th inst , t St Patrick's church, Jushec, by the Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S. R., John riogan to Rose Ann G: aham, both of this city.

DIED.

MONEIL-At Quebec, Peter McNeil, er., aged 63 years.

BROWN-At Qrebec, on the 25th inst., Rebecca Cecilia Brown, aged 21 years and months.

DOHERTY-At Cornwall, on June 22nd, Jane McPhail, beloved wife of John Doharty aged 26 years.

KENEHAN.--In this city, on the 24th inst., James, aged 2 years and 2 monthe, youngest and beloved son of Patrick Kenehan, wire maker.

CARROLL-In this city, on the 25th inst., Mary Carroll, relict of the late John Logan, and daughter of Mr. James Carroll of this city.

MOLLOY. -In this city on the 27th instant, Catherine, aged 6 years and 9 months, eldest and only daughter of Michael Molley,

FINN-Ia this city, on the 25th inst., Patrick, aged 1 year and 3 months, only son of Mr. Thomas Finn.

CURRAN.-In this city, Wednesday, June 24, at the age of 1 year, 3 months 14 days, Mary, daughter of Martin Curran.

HANDRIHAN .- In this city, on the 23rd inst, Margaret Magna, agad G. y ars, a native of Cork, Ireland, beloved wife of D nis Handrihan.

CONNOLLY-At Lonnoxv lle, on 22nd inst., Ann Walsh, azed 85 years, w. dow of Anthony Connolly, and mother of M. L. Connolly, Bridge Inspector, G. T. R. 148-2