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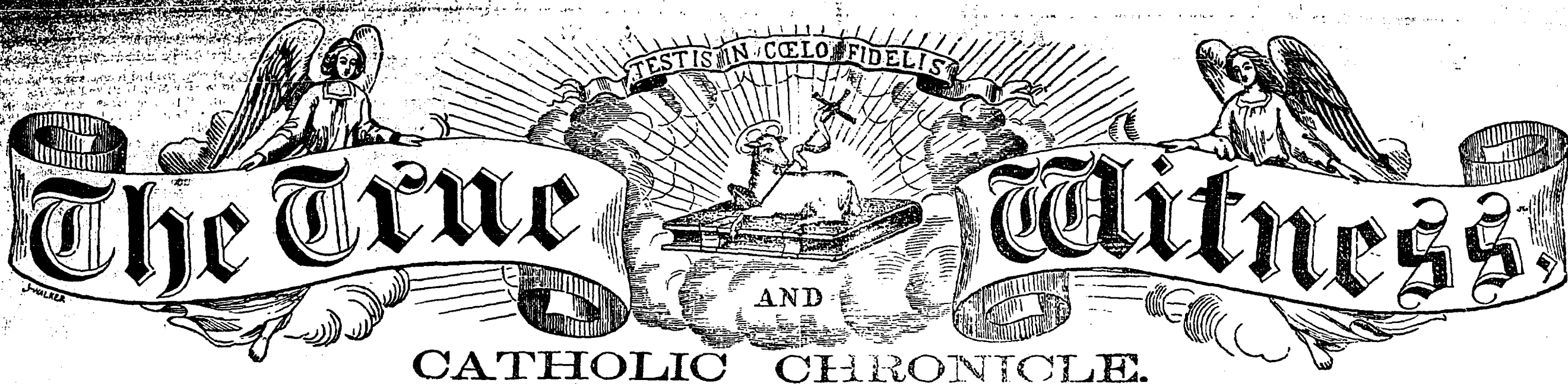
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PROMISES TO IRELAND.

SHE WILL BE GOVERNED BY EQUAL LAWS WITH ENGLAND.

CHURCHILL'S POLICY TO PREVAIL—ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES SATISFIED WITH THE ELECTION PROSPECTS—WHIG FAMILIES JOINING THE TORIES—EGYPT DECLARED TO BE IN A STATE OF PRACTICAL ANARCHY.

LONDON, June 29.—The new government is skillfully feeling its way along; even Lord Randolph Churchill has become prudent. Since his party has had the responsibility of government thrust on it, that fiery orator has exhibited surprising repressibility and has judiciously held both his pen and his tongue. The only minister of the new government who has up to date publicly addressed his constituents is Mr. Balfour, who is but 37 years of age, and a son-in-law of the Marquis of Salisbury. The most striking utterance in Balfour's address was the unqualified declaration that he desires not less than Mr. Chamberlain to see Ireland governed 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 brochure on the Irish question. In this the new chief secretary strongly supports home rule for Ireland, but contends that this shall extend only to local interests only. His argument for this limit is a favorite one of the Tories, viz., that it is as necessary for the general welfare of Ireland itself as for the strategic national affairs of the present interdependence of all Britain that in all such matters shall be maintained, and that all concessions shall be based upon the absolute maintenance of England's Imperial control. Another idea is elaborated 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 maintained. It must be admitted that these statements indicate a remarkable change of attitude in the Conservative feeling towards Ireland. Not only that, but there is an astonishing broad of Tory circulars of the same character; in fact, all reports from Conservative 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 viceregal government at Dublin Castle by the formation of an elective central board to sit in Dublin and possess the power of dealing with all questions of national government.

WHIGS 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 influence. These agents also report that large sums of money are being readily subscribed to defray Conservative expenses in the coming campaign 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 feeling against a weak foreign policy, and an active desire to assist the Tories in any attempt they may make to restore England's prestige among foreign powers. The Conservative union is undoubtedly compact, and it is gaining adherents from Liberal ranks in town and country. The Tory chances are further 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 inter-change of views with a foreign power on diplomatic questions; that was with Mr. Waddington, the French ambassador, on the subject of the Egyptian question. The interview was forced on the new premier by 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 adviser." He is said to be the private owner of the *Booyah-Egyptien*, which was recently suppressed. Borelli Bey publicly holds frequent levees with all Europeans hostile 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 Mr. Waddington expresses great satisfaction at the results of this first interview. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Russian ambassador will resume negotiations on the frontier 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 reconstruction of the Egyptian army of mixed Egyptian and Turkish mercenaries. He also suggested a change in the administration, from the Khedive downward. Lord Salisbury limited his reply to the statement that Egyptian affairs were under consideration.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

The chairman of the Cobden Club has issued an announcement concerning the British policy of free trade, with reference to the possibility of its disturbance by the Conservatives. He declares that, as the Club has been warned that the principles of Cobden are threatened, it has taken measures to firmly

resist any and all attacks upon them by the fair traders and protectionists. Continuing, the chairman says:—"We are not surprised at the attempts of the landed interests to re-tax food. The whole feudal land system of England is tumbling to pieces. A great number of the Salisbury ministry have already advocated interference with the present fiscal system of England. The whole world is certain to eventually adopt Cobden's principles, which are now scoffed at by many. The tariffs of protectionist countries benefit the few to the detriment of the many, and by God's providence they will not be generally adopted."

A LIBERAL WARNING.

BIRMINGHAM, June 27.—The National Liberal Federation has issued a manifesto warning the Liberal party to exercise extreme watchfulness to prevent the Government from carrying out 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 official 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 speakers, and fully 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.

EARL SPENCER'S FAREWELL.

DUBLIN, June 27.—There was a much larger crowd of people at the farewell reception 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 Keay 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 courtyard 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 Earl's departure was witnessed by great crowds of people. The demeanor of the people was very respectful. The men raised their hats and the women waved their handkerchiefs as the carriage passed. Cheering was frequent; occasionally, however, groans were heard.

A STORY FROM PARIS.

PARIS, June 27.—The *Gazette* affirms that Bismarck directly influenced Salisbury's acceptance of office. Through the German Princess Imperial, a daughter of the Queen, he advised the Queen of the imminent possibility of a change of reign in Germany, and said that a renewal of the alliance with England was desirable. The Queen then renewed her insistence that Lord Salisbury should accept office, and he complied.

IRISH SATISFACTION.

FIRST STEP OF THE TORIES TOWARD CONSULCIATING THE NATIONALISTS.

DUBLIN, June 27.—Much satisfaction was felt here this evening at the information that the first act of the new Home Secretary 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 have left for Ireland on Tuesday next and the remainder on the following Monday.

HONORS FOR AN IRISH PATRIOT.

DUBLIN, June 25.—The Nationalists are making preparations to give a warm reception to Dr. Kevin Edmond O'Doherty, who sailed from Sydney May 28th, for Ireland, his native land, which he left the last time twenty-five years ago. Dr. O'Doherty was a prominent participant 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 singing 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 Nationalist cause. The candidate is a relative of Mr. George Waters, Q.C., and of Waters & Sons, the celebrated distillers of Co. K. Mr. Waters, who has been in exile for many years, spending most of his time in Italy, has quite recovered his health. He is about forty-five years of age, and is one of the most eloquent speakers in Ireland.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

REV. DR. O'RIELLY DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

A Prophecy that Ireland's Plea Will Triumph.

DUBLIN, June 9.—It is impossible at the present moment to be in Dublin and not feel that, 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 minds 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 candidate 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. Walsh is the result of Government interference and intrigue, and that the Holy Father has gone so far as to give the British Government a right of veto on the appointment of Irish Bishops. This—if it were a fact—would be indeed a bitter 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 counselors by this misrepresenting fact.

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 from two different lists. Much weight may 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 required for the proper discharge of the episcopal office.

In the present instance it is notorious that the choice of the Bishops or a majority of them did not fall on the person selected by the inferior clergy. So, even had the Holy Father been of the same mind as the majority of the Bishops, he was simply doing what he had a right to do, and what is commonly done in such cases. Nor was there any 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 summoned 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 had 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 endeavoring to intrigue against Dr. Walsh's appointment, was to be expected. That Mr. Errington should have filled the English and many of the Italian journals with rumors 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 discussion.

As to the action of the Irish Bishops in Rome, it may be said here—and this should satisfy Irishmen everywhere, and remove from the Holy Father the unjust and injurious suspicion of having ever been influenced 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 nomination 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. Errington, 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 College of Cardinals.

At the very last moment, and against all present seeming, Dr. Walsh is appointed, the choice of the Holy See will have been determined by the practical unanimity of the Irish prelates. 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 importance to the dearest interests of Ireland.

As to the Holy See, it would be wrong, unjust, 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 Clogher, whose gentle manners and accomplishments are so well remembered in the United States. He is Dr. Walsh's own choice, and would be acceptable to the National party. And, speaking of the illustrious scholar whose name has been so prominent before the

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 desirous of filling the metropolitan chair. It is a position, 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 Church and clergy. There, his learning, his extraordinary business capacity, and his tact would prove a safeguard against such intrigues as those attributed to Errington and that ilk.

The question of higher education in Ireland is 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 be 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 obscure 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 national 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 regards 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 confidence both of the American episcopacy and the Papal authorities.

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 statesman everywhere than Leo XIII.

I cannot bring myself to believe that such a man, with his knowledge of European countries and of the decline of religion among Continental people, could or would do anything to alienate the affections of a race who have suffered everything, sacrificed everything, rather than be untrue to their baptismal faith and unfaithful to the Roman Pontiff. Let us be patient a little longer, and we may yet see that we have been alarmed at dangers that only existed in the newspapers, and indignant at wrongs never contemplated.

REV. BERNARD O'RIELLY, D.D.

THE TORIES AND THE SPOILS.

RELISHING THE SWEETS OF OFFICE—THE PRINCE BETWEEN GLADSTONE AND CHURCHILL—THE FISHMONGERS' GIFT TO ALBERT.

LONDON, June 25.—Sir Henry McMahon has been appointed secretary to the treasury. Right Hon. Robt. Bourke under foreign secretary, and Chas. Lubbock under secretary of the treasury. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Lord Collingwood have been appointed first, second and third sea lords respectively. Earl Beauchamp has been made paymaster-general. The Earl of Mount Edgemoor has been appointed lord steward. The Earl of Bradford, master of the horse. The Marquis of Londesborough, master of the hounds. Mr. St. John Herbert, Lord and Walston, in members of parliament, junior lords of the treasury, and Rowland Wynn, patronage secretary. The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Earl of Kimberley and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath upon Viscounts Eversley and Sherbrooke. Her Majesty has named Sir Hamilton, Gladstone's private secretary, a Companion of the Order of the Bath; Sir Reginald Welby, assistant financial secretary, will succeed R. K. W. Langdale as permanent Secretary of the Treasury; the latter having been raised in the peerage; Sir Harry Vermy and Sir Arthur Outway, members of Parliament, have been appointed members of the Privy Council; Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir Evelyn Baring and John Morley will be raised to the peerage.

The *Times*, referring to the correspondence between Gladstone and Salisbury, says:—"It wonders why so much diplomacy should be necessary to accomplish the end in view. It says Salisbury was wrong when he began by protesting he would never think of doing. The *Times* commends Salisbury, however, for finally setting on broad grounds of practical wisdom."

While the old and new ministers were awaiting the train to take them to Windsor Castle the Prince of Wales, on the 22nd inst. and station and took a seat between Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill. He engaged 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 occasion of the presentation to Prince Albert of the freedom of the Fishmongers Company. Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Cambridge, Minister Phelps and numerous other distinguished persons were among the guests. Mr. Phelps, replying to the toast to visitors, said the Fishmongers' Company were in his father's footsteps. His speech was heartily cheered.

VICE IN HIGH LIFE.

JUDGES AND LEGISLATORS THAT ARE UNCLEAN IN THEIR LIVELY.

LONDON, June 27.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has produced a profound sensation 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 the most patrid days, could scarce exceed London for vice. To our infinite disgust and horror, the names of the greatest in the land are openly mentioned in connection with the filthiest debauchery and the most hideous evil that drags in the wake of vice. These things are alleged to be

the chosen luxury of certain hereditary legislators and rulers in England. Woe unto thee, England! When the great ones love the harlots' house-top! 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! No, that courts of justice lend themselves to covering up and hushing up the iniquities of the great! Shall not God be grieved by such a nation as this? What is coming over us? What clouds are darkening our sky?"

LAND LAWS IN ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, June 25.—Recent correspondence from Roumania shows that the country is in a deplorable condition. Owing to the exactions they are subjected to, foreign merchants no longer come and buy corn, the only commerce of the country. Gold has disappeared, paper money is daily declining, and the national coin is at 25 per cent. Notwithstanding the security of money the Government is rapacious, and the palms of every official, from Ministers of the Crown down to the lowest official, are constantly itching for bribes. The Government constantly takes advantage of the law of 1879, which was enacted under European pressure, to enrich the coffers of its favorites, and a recent case is creating considerable indignation. Under this law the distinction between Christian and non-Christian is abolished, "but," in the words of M. Z-nici, Public Prosecutor at Bucharest, "the right of acquiring land is made a political right confined to Roumanians and naturalized foreigners. When, therefore, a succession is opened, if there be rural lands in it, a foreign heir is not admitted to the inheritance. It involves an capable heir, off in default, the succession is declared vacant. As a result of this law parents cannot leave their property to their children, but the government will find 'orphans,' 'widows,' 'cousins,' etc.—with whom it can easily come to an understanding, exacting a large percentage of the property before allowing them to inherit. The following is a case in point: A Roumanian girl, Filiceanu, married an Austrian count. She died, leaving five children. The Government took proceedings against the children and declared them incapable to inherit, and confiscated the property. These confiscations are divided amongst hungry officials. The King at present has twelve state domains, the enormous revenues of which he annually invests abroad. The feelings of those threatened by such confiscations can be easily imagined. All Roumanian women married to foreigners see their families menaced with ruin. In the words of the Chief Justice, M. Antoine Canavesco, "while denouncing the vexatious practices against foreigners, I am surprised that while other nations are abolishing them, the Roumanians are legislating more and more stringently against foreigners."

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, June 27.—In his allocution after the conferring of degrees and Diplomas at Laval University yesterday afternoon, Principal Hainel spoke very encouragingly of the future of the institution, upon which, he said, the Quebec 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 position 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. Charrier.

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 them against the increasing scepticism, secret societies and the influence of the anti-religious press, which are undermining 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 circles.

SERIOUS MINING EXPLOSION.

BERLIN, June 27.—A despatch from Saarbruck states that an explosion of fire damp had occurred in a mine at Dudweiler, near Saarbruck, and that 13 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. The 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 needless loss by negotiations which will follow Canadian claims, and the opinion is expressed the United States interest in shore would have been safer under the hostile sentiment of Canada, even with a few seizures and broken voyages.

A FRENCHMAN'S GRAVE.

PARIS, June 25.—Accounts received from Tanguay 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 among the troops are from fifteen to twenty daily. Ordination services will be held on July 5th at St. Mary's church. His Lordship Bishop Fabre will be at the ceremony.

SO MUCH FOR BUCKINGHAM.

The Red Earl Departed.

"UNITED IRELAND'S" PARTING SHOT.

Earl Spencer has gone the way of Mr. Forster and Mr. Trevelyan. His three years' deplored 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 Caesar'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 Greek tragedy. He came in and goes out with the Crimes' Act. He stalked his all upon cowering Irish spirit and straggling Irish organization with that bloody instrument. With all the stubborn force of a cruel, arrow, dogged nature, he struck murderous blow after blow at the people under his rod. He stopped at nothing; not at secret torture; not at subsidizing red-handed murderers; not at knightly jury-packers; not at abetting black official villainy with a coat of darkness; not at police-quarters, blood-taxes, the judicious of peaceful meetings, the clapping handcuffs and convicts' jackets on members of Parliament, mayors and editors; not at wholesale battues of hangings and transportation by hook or crook; not at burying the proofs of his victims' innocence in their graves. And what has it all profited him? The three years which were to have sufficed to extinguish the National League are just expiring; the National League holds Ireland from the centre to the sea under its lifted phalanx; and it is by the votes of the party, and amidst the cheers of Irish Nationalists, that Earl Spencer tumbles from his throne. He overthrew the whole Ministry in the crash. "The dog it was that died." The strange Englishman, armed with the most terrific coercion code, and backed through this and that by the most respectable Ministry of this century, engaged in a three years' bloody duel with an unarmed organization already stunted, when the duel began, with the terrible blow inflicted in the Phoenix Park and sustained after two years of no less a deadly struggle with the no less stubborn opponent who preceded him. The issue of the three years' agony is that Earl Spencer leaves Ireland a ruined man, and the destroyer of a united Ministry; and it is the power of victorious Ireland that pulls him into the sea and lights bonfires of triumph behind him. His three years' tyranny has solidified and disciplined the Irish nation to a pitch never realized before. He has left behind him 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 nineteenth century can be as savage and unbearable as in the days 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 will, torture, and crush the toughest English statesman who undertakes to play the tyrant over them. The mind of the Irish people grows slowly but it grows small. Then, every county, high law, Viceregal, land-agent, Castle official, or hangman, has a way of finding himself a worsted and ruined man when all is said and done. Mr. Forster is gored for life. Mr. Trevelyan is a white-haired, stooped, old man. The vote which expels Earl Spencer from Ireland huris Mr. Speaker Peel from the chair.

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

Where Earl Spencer, with his selfish obstinacy, his omnipotent Crimes' Act, and his ruthless terrorism, has gone down with a groan, who shall stand against the patient tint of Irish opinion? The Irish people have won by sheer force of patient intrepidity. The mind of the Irish people grows slowly but it grows small. Then, every county, high law, Viceregal, land-agent, Castle official, or hangman, has a way of finding himself a worsted and ruined man when all is said and done. Mr. Forster is gored for life. Mr. Trevelyan is a white-haired, stooped, old man. The vote which expels Earl Spencer from Ireland huris Mr. Speaker Peel from the chair. We counted them at break of day, And when the sun sets, where are they? Where Earl Spencer, with his selfish obstinacy, his omnipotent Crimes' Act, and his ruthless terrorism, has gone down with a groan, who shall stand against the patient tint of Irish opinion? The Irish people have won by sheer force of patient intrepidity. The mind of the Irish people grows slowly but it grows small. Then, every county, high law, Viceregal, land-agent, Castle official, or hangman, has a way of finding himself a worsted and ruined man when all is said and done. Mr. Forster is gored for life. Mr. Trevelyan is a white-haired, stooped, old man. The vote which expels Earl Spencer from Ireland huris Mr. Speaker Peel from the chair. We counted them at break of day, And when the sun sets, where are they?

GORDON'S DIARY.

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

THE HERO OF KHARTOUM BLAMES THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND COLVIN, MALLETT AND DIKKE ESPECIALLY—HE SUGGESTS THAT SOUDAN SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE TURKS—HIS HATED 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 subject from page to page. One page will be an abstract statistical document 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 explain in foot lines. Then suddenly will come a bit of reminiscence of life in England or elsewhere, or a story about some Arabic chief. Then he turns aside to discuss his own feelings and habits, and ends, perhaps, with a funny 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 decision of the Government. They did not dare abandon the garrison, so they prevented me leaving for the quarter with the determination not to relieve me, 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 defects 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 me. It has come to save our national honor in extricating the garrisons here from a position in which our Government has placed these garrisons. As for myself, I could make good my retreat at any moment if I wished. I came up to extricate the garrisons and failed. Earle comes up to extricate the garrison and, I hope, succeeds. Earle does not come to extricate me. The extrication of the garrisons was supposed to affect our "national honor." If Earle succeeds the national honor 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 question of years would have another madd. Therefore our choice lies between Senaar and the Turks. Therefore give the country to the Turks. Let 6,000 Turks land at Suakin 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 since 1880 and general upset of all government, one cannot feel feeling vicious against Sir Auckland Colvin, Sir Edward Mallet and Sir Charles Dilke, for it is on account of these 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 crooked and not officially honest. I declare solemnly 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 are ten times better, but because they are weak there is so much more reason to try and help them.

HAILED 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 these snakes. India to us is not an advantage; it is the centre of all party intrigue, while if our 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 HIS ENEMIES.

There is nothing like a civil war to show what skunks men are. One of my greatest worries are the shaggy men who are continually feathering towards me or towards the Madhi. 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 townspeople, but will be a time of joy and delight to me. For it has been a work utterly repugnant to me. Like free will, I hate a forced subscription. 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 counselors 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., etc. You would do better than we do, is what they say, and I, poor devil, do not know where to turn. Oh! our Government, 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 Madhi I would give it up, so much do I respect free will.

DIPLOMATS AND DINNERS.

I must say I hate our diplomats. 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 abusing one another. I would sooner live like a dervish with the Madhi than go to dinner every night in London. I hope if any English general comes to Khartoum he will not ask me to dinner. Why men cannot be friends 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 80,000; and it is not yet over. For my

part, I hope they will all run away. We have in a most efficient way raised the slave trade and slave hunting, for Her Majesty's Government cannot keep the Soudan and never will Egypt be able to govern it. The only thing to be done is to give it to the Sultan. What an end to the diplomacy of Her Majesty's Government, and it was so, say when I left in January, 1880, to have settled it with decency and quiet. I want to get out of the affair, but with decency. I could write volumes of pent-up wrath on this subject if I did not believe things are ordained and all work for the best. I have done what I can, and one man can do no more than trust for me in that there is not one person on whom I can rely. I may truly say I am weary of my life. Day 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 on the matter ended. I am taken up in my mind whether, if this place is taken up by the palace and all in it 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."

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. J. G. Gordon, contends that it is illegal to publish Her Majesty's Government, because he was appointed by the Egyptian Government and sanctioned by the British Government. The latter could have no control unless he openly declared for the annexation of Egypt and the Soudan. The Khedive delegated his own power to Gen. Gordon; therefore, to exceed his instructions was an impossibility. Gen. Gordon was constantly thwarted and never supported. Mr. Hake says, and gives specific instances of the refusal of Gordon's most pressing requests. At last Gordon telegraphed that he would do his best, but he felt convinced he would be caught at Khartoum. Gordon's position at Khartoum is described by his brother, Sir Henry W. Gordon. The latter expresses the belief 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 "Nossecrets 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 VETERAN COLLECTOR.

Mr. Patrick Deady has returned again to Canada in the interests of the Trappists of Mount Melleray in Ireland, who are building a new church and monastery for their order. Mr. Deady is a veteran collector of subscriptions to charitable works and has generally met with success. He has in his possession the most satisfactory credentials, besides numerous letters from eminent laymen 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 referring 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 educate young Dominican Friars at Pinghas, near Dublin, under the authority of Dr. Russell and the Fathers of the Denmark Street Priory; the Esker Priory, County Galway, under the authority of Dr. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Madden, 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, Drogheda, under the authority of 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. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne. 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."

PROMINENT BUTTER MAKERS. There is no dissent from the decision of candid and capable dairymen, that the Improved Butter Color, of Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such is the opinion of A. W. Oliver, of Massachusetts, E. D. Mason, Vermont, Francis A. Hoffman, Wisconsin, use it, and recommend it as superior to all other.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE. ULEAH, N. Y., June 24.—The fire which destroyed 23 business houses and dwellings in Portville, Friday night, is believed to have been kindled by incendiaries as a means of revenge for the prosecution of Sam Ferris, who has been running a saloon in the village. A number of the frequenters of his place openly declared that the public should suffer because Ferris had been prosecuted.

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CAMIOLA

A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of Athens," etc.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"Do tell me," he said perplexedly, "what you mean; what you think I ought to do; what I could do. I am dull; I am stupid; I can't think of anything; I can't even guess what you have in your mind. Pray have pity on my stupidity and tell me."

"Will you put yourself in my hands?" "I will," he answered doggedly, and thrusting his hands deep into his pockets. "Absolutely and unconditionally." "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 greatly helps one in thinking a thing out, at least that it gives inspiration sometimes? I do."

"Yes, I remember your telling me something about him." "His real name is not Joseph; only the Albanian equivalent for it; I turned it into English, because I don't speak Albanian. He is coming to England."

"Oh, indeed?" Romont did not find himself deeply interested in the movements of Joseph, but he assumed that Mrs. Pollen was merely talking about anything to give herself time to think."

"Yes, I want to get him a place with some one who is travelling, as I don't propose just now to travel myself. He would rather stay with me; but I think he would only stay at London. I have a great regard for him; and I want him to do well. I suppose you don't particularly want an Albanian servant?"

"Well, no, Mrs. Pollen. You see my man has been with me a long time, and we get on very well together, and he knows all my ways; and—"

"Yes, yes, quite I understand; I never, of course, meant to suggest that you should send him away, but I thought that if you were inclined to have another servant—"

"I am afraid I am not rich enough for such a luxury."

"Well, perhaps you could help me find a place for Joseph. The worst of it is he can't speak one word of English or understand half a word. He speaks only some dreadful bad Italian and some almost unintelligible French, or Lingo that he calls French. I can do with him because I am used to his jargon. Anyhow he is coming to London—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 devoted to him. That reminds me that I must send some one to meet him, for he has never been in London before, and he never could find his way or make a cabman understand him. Would you kindly ring the bell, Mr. Romont?"

He listened with interest and sometimes with surprise, occasionally looking curiously into her face, as if not quite certain whether she was altogether in earnest.

"That is enough," she said at last, "for you to know for the present. Further instructions will come hereafter, according as 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; I 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 don't tell me, 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 get kirtled to the knee?"

"Oh no, he dresses like a sailor; like the 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."

"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."

"Mind you throw your whole soul into this," she said.

"As if I wouldn't throw my whole soul into anything which gave me the remotest chance of a glimpse of light in that direction."

"Come, that's right."

A servant announced a visitor.

"And you leave town to-morrow?" Mrs. Pollen said in a loud voice.

"Yes; I leave town to-morrow. Good evening."

CHAPTER XV.—"MY DAUGHTER—OH! MY DAUGHTER!"

The stern political economist would hardly, we fear, have approved of all that Mrs. Pollen was doing. 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 Lammam 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 unconventional ality, and her humor, Mrs. Pollen was a very womanly woman.

She communicated her purpose concerning Vinnie Lammam to Mr. Pilgrim, and watched him keenly the while. He cordially approved her project, but would have approved of anything Mrs. Pollen suggested; and he was delighted on Vinnie's account. But the sort of emotion Mrs. Pollen expected was not in him. He was not in love with Vinnie Lammam clearly, not as yet. Was there someone else? Very likely. Mrs. Pollen was not blind to the half-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—"

grim what she had found out or believed herself to have found out, and how she had got at it. "I have given him something to think of," she said in her own mind, "something else."

Always dealing with Merridew and talking 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 convinced that he was, indeed, sound and shrewd enough on every point but the strange 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 by some admirer who promised that 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 iron worker, her maiden name was Eccles; she had left him—had run away from him, leaving him one little daughter behind. For this one little daughter Merridew lived, worked, pinched, starved. He would never bring her into Fitzurseham, whether 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.

Whether a 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; and 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 become confidential with Mrs. Pollen 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 she 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. Pollen, was the point at which his mind became sane. She took his daughter's promise as something like the word of a prophet. Life had nothing in which he believed with so profound a conviction 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 easily able to verify much of the story. An application to the school started part of it; poor Merridew brought her his daughter's letter and gave it to her to read. None but he had 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 now 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 convinced that the best she had on her mind, 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.

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 accepted with sparkling eyes the invitation of Mrs. Pollen to come over to Fitzurse House, and spend a whole day there looking at 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 was not for this that a young lady with a devoted lover usually makes a bargain. She does not as a rule suggest a stipulation which implies that the lover is not to be allowed to come near her for a whole day. But Mrs. Pollen 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 factory now. There were times when Camiola dreaded even the kindly eyes of Letitia. They looked doubtfully, suspiciously at her some times, those kindly eyes. Lady Letitia evidently had an uneasy doubt even still about Camiola's willingness to marry George. She dreaded the girl should be making a more sacrifice to friendship which she would not do, and so forth. This troubled Lady Letitia all the more because she could not get at the bottom of her because she could not get at her own conduct. Camiola had made up her mind 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 full 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 Janette 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 George, and strength of will is a very different thing from strength of intellect.

Merridew's Camiola had made a welcome reception at Fitzurse House. She had made use of her key, and let herself into the music-room without ring or bell or summons of

any one. She found out something that concerned herself, too. I begin to be pretty sure that I have a relative living; relative by marriage, that is to say, as well as by blood. I know nothing of a few months ago. Hope he is likely to give me some credit, but I am not by any means quite certain on that point."

Then Mrs. Pollen explained fully to Pil-

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1885

This 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 18, 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.

Mr. Mowat's Government in Ontario received quite an endorsement by the election of three supporters in the constituencies of Lennox, East Simcoe and West Algoma.

It is stated that it is the intention of the Dominion Parliament to sit on Dominion Day. We hope the rumor is not true.

Mr. PARNELL has given notice that he will call the attention of Parliament to the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland by Mr. Gladstone's late government.

WHAT is Canada coming to? Are we so hard up for immigrants that we are compelled to seek for material in foreign porches and deaf and dumb institutions.

SPENCER has gone, and we hope the indignity, 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.

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 extinguishing Sir John's flame of life by Parliamentary obstruction.

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 "school."

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 political offence committed years ago in the old country.

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.

THERE is some talk in England of presenting General Lumsden with a magnificent sword. We should say that the presentation of a carving knife and corkscrew would be more in order, as they would be a more fitting reminder of the services the gallant general has rendered to his country.

Among the delicacies that were demolished by him and his staff during their Afghan frontier campaign were such items as 300 dozen of champagne, 150 dozen of claret, 100 dozen of mixed wines, 100 dozen of extra fine champagne, 75 dozen of Irish whisky, 75 dozen of Scotch whisky, 200 dozen of pale ale, 200 dozen of lager, 15,000 manilla cigars, 12,000 beehive cigars. Then there were York hams, Stilton cheeses, sardines, salmon, and innumerable other items in the grocery line.

AMERICAN tourists are complaining that their visits to England are not made pleasant and agreeable, as they are "insulted and discriminated against" in the great hotels, especially of London, "for no other reason than that they are Americans."

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

It seems that the two benevolent bishops, 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 benevolent than their Saviour.

THE TORIES NOT SO BAD AS PRE-DICTED.

Who said that Mr. Parnell and the Irish party had acted very unwisely in turning Mr. Gladstone's government out of power? Many were the predictions of what the Tories would do in the direction of coercion and in refusing to enact remedial laws in favor of Ireland.

WHISKEY TWO YEARS OLD.

Monopoly is the greatest curse that can afflict a community in its business relations and in its commercial and industrial development. It is the outgrowth of greed and selfishness, and strikes at the root of the common prosperity and comfort.

Not one member in fifty of the House saw anything 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.

Speaking of his visit to Killarney, Mr. Vanderbilt said it was his first, but he hoped it would not be his last visit to that beautiful spot. What struck him most as peculiar to the scenery of Killarney, and that renders it so beautiful, was the wonderful succession of vegetable beauty, varying in its color from the rich glossy green to russet brown.

THE WITNESS AND THE CARDINALS.

It is really unaccountable how much rubbish and ignorance our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, can condense into six and seven line paragraphs. Listen to it:

"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."

Church is called Catholic when one-half of the cardinals will be Italians.

How are we 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 States have representatives therein?

Of course it is not every ignoramus that can understand that, and, as a consequence, there is not much to be wondered at that the Daily Witness should endorse an alleged and empty assertion of Riel, that the Church "is too much an Italian Church."

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 the results of his experience to a Cork reporter in an interesting and instructive interview.

Speaking of the peasantry of the surrounding districts, he said that though poor in Ireland they are probably the same in almost every country; but there was one feature that peculiarly struck him, and that was the wretchedness of their housing. It is certainly a disgrace to civilization to have 10 or 12 human beings housed in a room not more than 12 feet square.

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 afternoon, was a party of some twenty deaf and dumb people, whose destination is Manitoba, where they intend to settle on the government land.

OUR INCORRIGIBLE CONTEMPORARY.

Our esteemed and religious contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, 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:

"than has been already accorded to Ireland" "the refusal of it looks as though the Conservatives were anxious to afford the Irish a good warrant for their savage methods."

Is there no means of driving a little honesty and common sense into our pious and temperance loving conferees, and of making him conform to the ways of justice and truth. Why daily quote for its readers texts of scripture? Why take from their lips the cup that is imbricated, if it persists in poisoning their minds with lies most foul, and in embittering their hearts against fellow creatures by feeding them on abominable calumnies and prejudices.

"The attitude of the Montreal Witness towards the Salisbury Government is eminently 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 Cabinet. It speaks with a "thunder" with the Lord, and immediately falls to lambasting, indulging in wicked insinuations and, indeed, open slander. Claiming to be a religious journal of the most thorough piety, it 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 that has not had an hour's trial, whose members, taken from the Commons, have not even sat in Parliament since their acceptance of 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 of a sense of honor.

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 impotent and irrevocably lost to every common decency. We shall pray for its conversion in the meantime."

PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

During the debate on the immigration estimates the Hon. Minister of Agriculture explained that there would be no 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 laborers. 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, regarding a certain class of immigrants 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 it has been at any time to procure servants, and that any good girls coming from the old country, who wish to enter 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 number of persons from poorhouses were being sent out here. I can hardly credit that myself; but the statement having been made, I deemed it my duty to bring the matter to the Minister's attention, and I trust he will see the propriety of that course, and that persons of that class, who are generally helpless, to a certain extent demoralized, 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 odd 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 attention."

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRVEY'S SOUTHERN KIDNEY PILLS. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore be returned if not found to be a factory

HOHELAGA CONVENT.

The closing exercises of the scholastic year took place on the 22d inst. Out of respect for the memory of His Lordship Bishop Bourget, the deeply regretted founder of the institution, there was a total absence of music or display.

MOUNT ST. MARY CONVENT.

On Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, the distributing of prizes was commenced at the Mount St. Mary Convent, Guy Street. In regret of the death of the late Archbishop Langford, everything passed off in a solemn manner.

VILLA MARIA GRADUATES.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES—THE WINNER OF THE GOVERNOR'S MEDALS. The annual distribution of prizes took place Wednesday at the Convent of Villa Maria.

The principal among these was a gold medal, awarded to Miss Annie J. Moniz and silver medals to Misses Minnie O'Brien, M. O'Donnell, K. Cannon, H. Hickey, J. O'Neil, M. Enright, F. Stafford and K. Brahan.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, COTE DES NEIGES.

The distribution of prizes took place Thursday last at the College of Cote des Neiges. Notwithstanding the early hour, 8 a.m., at which the exercises commenced some five or six hundred persons were in attendance.

THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS. A concert was given on Friday afternoon in the Catholic Commercial Academy, on St. Catherine street, by the pupils on the eve of summer vacation.

ST. LAURENT CONVENT.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AND MEDALS. The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of St. Laurent Convent took place on Thursday afternoon, when the Governor-General's and other medals were presented.

error-General, was awarded to Miss M. J. Dagenais, Montreal. Two medals for religious instruction, presented by Rev. H. Brissette, were awarded to Misses Genevieve Trahey, of Waltham, Mass., and Zelia Plourde, of Maine.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

A CARELESS COMMISSION—RICO'S BACILLUS FEROX—INCREASING DEATH RATE. NEW YORK, June 25.—A special from Valencia says that men outside of Spain who attach little value to the conclusions of the medical commission, confirm the Asiatic nature of the epidemic now raging in Spain.

THE NUPTIAL COUCH A TOM.

STRANGE POSTPONEMENTS OF A MARRIAGE TERMINATED BY DEATH. WASHINGTON, June 27.—It has been known for some time past among the German residents of this city that Dr. Emil Reiss, the dentist, who was on the Polar Arctic expedition, and Mme. Ravenna, the singer, were contemplating marriage.

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 lemons, as appetite craves, in as much water as makes it pleasant to drink, without sugar, before going to bed.

Out of 500 members of the House of Lords no less than 410 are landlords in the fullest sense of the greater part of their revenues the whole or a part of them.

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.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Veed and Belladonna Painache Plaisters.

THE NORTH-WEST.

WINNIPEG, June 23.

Louis Riel's wife and two children, accompanied by Riel's brother, Joseph, arrived in the city last night from Batoche and put up at a hotel in St. Boniface.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.

Mr. McLellan, 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 comfortable, but afterwards they suffered from hunger.

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.

THE CONNORS CASE.

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WOUNDED INDIANS.

Advices from the Edmonton country say that the half-breed scouts sent toward Lac La Biche under Captain Dungee, by Colonel Quimett, came upon wounded men in almost every step.

THE TROOPS.

It is reported that the Regina Battalion, 7th Fusiliers, and the Wood Cree and 91st Battalion have received orders to return at once to Winnipeg to be relieved from service.

postponement of the case can be had. He purposes assisting at the argument of jurisdiction which will be raised in Riel's case. WINNIPEG, June 26.—B. E. Oler, O. C. Burbridge, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Lealie, his secretary, arrived from Ottawa this morning en route to Regina.

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 24, 1885, says "One of the 'Windows' Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!!"

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 31. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, 'I was sure I could'.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times says: The Government ought to stoutly resist Parnell's motion to inquire into the Maistrans and Dechaville cases, as if they favor the motion it will weaken and defeat their own executive and enormously increase the difficulty of governing Ireland.

LOOKING AFTER HIS MONEY.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Poy memorial at Oxford it was announced that the donations have aggregated the sum of \$30,000, including a large amount from America.

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THE CUBAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

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THE CRISIS PASSED.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS ARE ARRANGED.

THE LIST OF MINISTERS COMPLETED. SYMPTOMS OF RADICAL OBSTRUCTION TO HARRASS THE CONSERVATIVES—THE RE-DISTRIBUTION BILL PASSED.

LONDON, June 23.—The crisis in political affairs is believed to have been passed and 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.

At the meeting of the House of Commons this afternoon the members took the seats they had previously occupied.

Lord Grenville announced in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone made a similar announcement 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 NEW MINISTRY. The names of the new ministers have not been announced officially.

DUBLIN, June 25.—United Ireland warns Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain to keep outside of Ireland.

There are symptoms already that the Radicals will do their utmost to harass the Conservatives.

DON'T YOU DO IT. Don't suffer any longer with the pains and aches of Rheumatism, which make life a burden to you.

TEA CULTURE IN CEYLON IS MAKING HEADWAY. The crop this year is estimated at 2,500,000 pounds.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE. It is reported that Baron de Stael, the Russian ambassador, has been instructed by his Government to maintain an attitude of reserve towards the Government of the Marquis of Salisbury.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES, for Pulmonary Troubles.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES, such as Pimples, Boils, Itchings, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Tetter, &c.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dys's Compound Valerian Balm.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND. At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble.

PROMPT MEASURES. Dressed beef now comes to the Atlantic seaboard in the best condition from Omaha, 2,000 miles away.

THE ELECTIONS. Several new writs for elections have been ordered to be issued.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. For all purposes of a family medicine, Hazard's Yellow Oil is head of the list.

PLAGUE STRICKEN PLYMOUTH

Does a Similiar Danger Threaten Everyone of Us?

HOW PUBLIC ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PERSONAL PERILS.

Rochester (N. Y.) Correspondence Indiana-opolis Sentinel.

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

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

At the end of the month the judge reminded the young man of his promise.

Are these reading articles successful? "When read they make such an impression that when the evil days of ill health draw nigh they are remembered, and Warner's safe cure is used."

Are these good effects permanent? "Of all the cases of Hoop, Liver, urinary and female diseases we have cured, say two per cent. of them recur."

What is the secret of Warner's safe cure permanently reaching so many serious disorders? "The little town of Plymouth, Pa., has been plague-stricken for several years because its water supply was exceedingly pure."

Every bottle of Anicura and Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded.

Survival of the fittest. Dawns' Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best.

More people, adults and children, are troubled with constipation than with any other ailment.

Consumption cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections.

"The Barmess' Young Man" proposes to represent in the next Parliament, in the Tory interest, the historic constituency of Westminister, for which his father, Sir Francis Barmess, was the famous Radical member.

Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Remedy.

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.

Mr. Bowell moved that the House go into committee on the resolutions as to Manitoba terms. Under the original arrangements with the province in 1870, the subsidy reached \$24,736; in 1876 there was a rearrangement and an increase, and in 1882, owing to the increasing expenses and population of the province the subsidies and interest reached \$215,000.

Mr. Blake said that the quality clause should not cover the claim of Manitoba to the right to charter its own railways to the United States border.

On motion of Sir John Macdonald, the bill to authorize the augmentation of the mounted police force was read a 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 time and passed through committee.

Mr. Caron moved that the bill to make better provision respecting justices of the peace be read a second time.

The House went into committee of supply. On the item \$38,025, for immigration expenses, Mr. Crowther if the Ontario Government paid any portion of the immigration expenses in Ontario.

Mr. Patterson (Brant) complained of the language used by the immigration agent at St. John, N.B., in the blue book of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Blake said that it would be better if gentlemen instead of him talked truth of a similar character in respect of depreciating the country.

In answer to Mr. Blake, who asked what was the amount of immigration into the North-West this year.

Mr. Pope said this was an exceptional year. Owing to the troubles many people who had left Europe to settle in the North-West had been induced by the United States land company's agents, who made the most of the troubles, to take up land in the Western States.

In answer to Mr. Bain, Mr. Chapeau said that French Canadians had been coming from the Eastern States in large numbers, and he had hoped that the repatriation would continue.

The supplementary estimates for 1884-5 are as follows: They provide for an expenditure chargeable to capital of \$1,324,289, and to revenue \$1,504,067.

One of the greatest curiosities in Japan is the wonderful and almost indescribable variety of coins that are used daily.

LONG DESCENT.

LONDON, June 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a hitherto unpublished proclamation of the Amir of Afghanistan in his subject, issued in 1882.

THE SULLIVAN FUND. DUBLIN, June 24.—The subscriptions to fund for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan have been closed.

THE OLD EMPEROR GOING. LONDON, June 24.—Private advices from Berlin state that the Emperor, Wilhelm is worse. He cannot talk nor write the least work without fits of somnolency, which are most frequent during the day.

BUDDENSICK PUNISHED. NEW YORK, June 23.—Chas. A. Buddensick, the "skin builder," was to-day sentenced to ten years imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Bains, Dealing H.uses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

HAYWARDS YELLOW OIL

THE BEST RHEUMATIC. FREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS. Pleasant to take. Controls their own functions. Is a safe, pure, and effective remover of matter from the system.

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef

is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

BLOOD-BLINDERS BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST EXPENSE.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on package

LEUCO-BALSAM

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgrave, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidence of Christianity on complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll.

PARNELL'S VICTORY

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND THE ONLY OUTCOME OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION. WASHINGTON, June 24.—The English political situation is much discussed here, where foreign politics are intelligently and closely studied...

"What do you take to have been the true policy of his party?" "Well, what do you suppose Lord Beaconsfield would have 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."

"You mean home rule?" "Of course. There is no possible middle course with Ireland between the extremist foreigner kind of coercion and home rule. Coercion has failed; any sane man must have foreseen that it would."

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use.

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good. I was saved from the grave, I am sure, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and have recommended it to others with the happiest results."

John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a skillful physician to be very dangerous and liable to terminate in Pneumonia. After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occasional use of it since that time has, I think, extended my life ten years at least."

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

RIEL INTERVIEWED. HE DECLARES THE REBELS ONLY FOUGHT IN SELF-DEFENCE.

In an interview with Mr. H. Tronson, an English farmer at Saskatoon, who furnished means of transport for Kiel, the latter is reported to have given some interesting information regarding the intentions of the half-breeds at the outset of the rebellion. Kiel felt the impression that the attitude of the half-breeds was never anticipated to have taken such a course, and that Gabriel Dumont had gone further than was intended at Duck Lake, according to Kiel's assertion it was never intended to have shed a drop of blood.

TO DEFEND THEMSELVES. Throughout the campaign the principle of self-defence was advocated, and the half-breeds uniformly agreed to act only in preservation of their families. When the near approach of Middle on was learned, Gabriel Dumont was sent out to reconnoitre with positive instructions not to give battle. The impetuous half-breed, however, disobeyed, and with only sixty followers held several hundred volunteers and artillery men at bay.

THE FROG LAKE VICTIMS.

A detachment of the 65th regiment put up a magnificent cross in memory of the dead at Frog Lake. The cross is thirty-three feet in height and the following inscription was engraved on it: "In token of the memory of the Victims of Frog Lake, by the 65th Regt. Royal Rifles, Pentecost, 24th May, 1885." The inscription was engraved about four feet from the bottom of the cross, and was cut in the wood by a knife, then blackened with a pencil. The cross was a tribute of memory to Father Peppin, captain of the regiment, performed the ceremony 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 Chamberlain and Mr. Ches. Dillie may discover that there are institutions in Ireland such as the poor law guardians and municipal councils administering public money largely at the discretion of the Liberal party.

TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

DEMING, N. M., June 23.—Two squaws carrying despatches from Geronimo to the Mesquero reservation have been arrested and taken to San Carlos reservation. Another messenger bringing the report that a party of Indians met Joe Dougherty, a brother of Capt. Dougherty now stationed at Fort Lewis, and killed him, and carried his wife into captivity. There are many conflicting stories as to who commenced the trouble. The cowboys claim the Indians, but the Indians 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.

MALDEN, June 23.—The steamer Cachaupo, 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 Schuermann, a lad of fifteen years, of Mobile, saw Louisiana State Lottery tickets in show windows. He said to himself, "I have no use for this dollar in my pocket," and asked if he could buy a ticket in the window, and would have no other, whereupon the dealer complied with the request, giving him ticket No. 5,289. He awaited the drawing, and he was aware that he was worth \$1,200. His father collected it.—Mobile Register, May 22.

THE NEXT CARDINALS.

Rome, June 24.—At the next consistory the Pope will confer a cardinal's hat on Archbishop Moran. The Archbishops of Cologne, Capua and Bologna and Monsignore Serafini and Cristofera are also to be created cardinals.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP.

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

MURDER WILL OUT.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—Peter Grins, a colored man, has been arrested in Henry County for the murder of George Ponnill, twenty years ago. The dead body of Ponnill, who was among the most prominent citizens of the county, 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 yesterday, struck on Sheep Point near Lomas on Friday and sank in fifteen minutes in deep water. Out of 184 passengers and crew sixty-five were drowned. On Sunday the Cachaupo picked up a boat containing thirteen survivors thirty miles south of Pisco. The same evening she searched 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 twenty-five children were drowned.

CHICAGO TO DENVER.

It is the only line to its own track from Chicago to Denver. Either by way of Omaha, Ft. Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.

How? AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered? Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease? Suffering from Diabetes? Have you Liver Complaint? Is your Back lame and aching? Have you Kidney Disease? Are you Constipated? Have you Malaria? Are you Bilious? Are you tormented with Piles? Are you Rheumatism racked? Ladies, are you suffering? If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take KIDNEY-WORT.

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Stomach Indigestion, Constipation or Colic cured by our Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated, large boxes containing 25 Pills, 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

DOWN'S ELIXIR. N.H. DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE Throat, Chest and Lungs. SOLD EVERYWHERE. PRICE, 25c, 50c, & \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

BAKERS' MANDRAKE BITTERS. THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

ARNDT & OIL. THE BEST LAXATIVE REMEDY FOR Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

STATUTES OF CANADA. THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, here, and elsewhere since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them. Ottawa, March, 1885. B. CHAMBERLIN, G. P. O.

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted by the School Trustees of the Township of Remington, P. Q. 3 Female Teachers, holding diplomas for both English and French, terms of education not less than 12 months, and qualified to teach French and English. Address, St. Joseph, P. Q.

TEACHERS WANTED. For St. No. 1 and 2, Municipality of Calmet Island two Catholic School or Female Teachers, holding First or Second Class Diplomas, and qualified to teach French and English. Address, St. Joseph, P. Q.

THE LINE TO CALIFORNIA. J. S. GOV'T MAIL. Burlington Route C.B. & O.R.R. It is the only line to its own track from Chicago to Denver. Either by way of Omaha, Ft. Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.

CHICAGO TO DENVER. It is the only line to its own track from Chicago to Denver. Either by way of Omaha, Ft. Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.

How? AS OTHERS HAVE DONE. Are your Kidneys disordered? Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease? Suffering from Diabetes? Have you Liver Complaint? Is your Back lame and aching? Have you Kidney Disease? Are you Constipated? Have you Malaria? Are you Bilious? Are you tormented with Piles? Are you Rheumatism racked? Ladies, are you suffering? If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take KIDNEY-WORT.

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Stomach Indigestion, Constipation or Colic cured by our Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated, large boxes containing 25 Pills, 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000, into which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

LIST OF PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 1 do do 25,000. 1 do do 10,000. 2 PRIZES OF \$5,000. 5 do do 1,000. 100 do do 500. 100 do do 200. 300 do do 100. 500 do do 50. 1,000 do do 25. APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750. 250. 9 " " " 250. 2,250.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great English Medicine Purifies the Blood, and acts most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAJOR SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. For the Cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to moist, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Pustules, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both the Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 523 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s., 1/6d., 2s., 6d., 1s. 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s., each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

CONSUMPTION.

I have a powerful remedy for the cure of Consumption, which I will give to any person who will send me a box of my medicine. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of Consumption, which I will give to any person who will send me a box of my medicine.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the principles of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided this breakfast food, which is so beneficial to the human system, and which is so easily assimilated. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Healthy children are bred by feeding them on this. It is a powerful remedy for the cure of Consumption, which I will give to any person who will send me a box of my medicine."

Prepared and Bottled by JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, LONDON, England.

DR. KANNON. C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colburne street.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture the celebrated CHURCHES, FIRE ALARMS, TOWN CLOCKS, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

HONEY McSHANE & CO.

Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Bells, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free.

MENEELY & COMPANY.

WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL. Favorably known to the public since 1856. Church Bells, School Bells, Fire Alarms and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Finest Grade of Church Bell. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

CLINTON H. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY, N. Y.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Nova Scotia and the Government of the Province of New Brunswick for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN MAIL.

1885—Summer Arrangements—1885

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended, Clyde-built iron steamers. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made faster time on record.

Table with columns: Vessel, Tonnage, Commanders, Agents. Includes ships like Acadia, Acadia, Acadia, Acadia, Acadia.

FROM QUEBEC.

Sardinian... Saturday, June 27. Acadia... Saturday, June 27. Acadia... Saturday, June 27.

FROM BOSTON.

Acadia... About July 4. Acadia... About July 11. Acadia... About July 18.

FROM HALIFAX.

Acadia... Monday, June 22. Acadia... Monday, July 20. Acadia... Monday, July 27.

FROM HALIFAX.

Acadia... Monday, June 22. Acadia... Monday, July 20. Acadia... Monday, July 27.

FROM BOSTON.

Acadia... About July 4. Acadia... About July 11. Acadia... About July 18.

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DANIEL O'CONNELL

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.]

The new leader in Irish politics was one of the strangest and most remarkable figures...

apology which had been so familiar in the mouths of some advocates of the Catholic cause...

was to Catholic Emancipation that he devoted himself actively in the earlier period of his career...

In all the cities and empires of the world, that eloquence that appeals to, and animates...

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache...

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets. The course of trade during the past week has had very little change...

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THE CLASS ROOM AND THE ALTAR. TWO YOUTHFUL GRADUATES ABANDON STUDY FOR MATRIMONY. READING, Pa., June 24, 1885...

POPULAR SCIENCE. GIRLS AND CORSETS. The age for the completion of growth in women cannot be definitely fixed...

AROUSE THE LIVER WHEN TORPID WITH NATIONAL BILLS, a good anti-bilious cathartic, sugar-coated.

IRON AND HARDWARE. TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There is no important change to note in movement or prices...

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HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensation? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Neuralgic rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually reaches a firm grasp on the constitution...

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Potatoes in better demand and firmer, at 25c per bag in car lots. HARDWARE.—A moderate trade doing; prices rule steady at former quotations.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKET.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was a small attendance at the Vicer Market this morning. The farmers who bring in a few head of cattle were absent...

THE FARM.

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

DIED.

McNEIL—At Quebec, Peter McNeil, 67 years, aged 63 years. BROWN—At Quebec, on the 25th inst., Rebecca Cecilia Brown, aged 21 years and 6 months.

Carsley's Advertisement.

HOUSE DRAPERY. One lot new Heavy Tulle Crotonnes, 8 1/2c. One lot Heavy Twill Wide Crotonnes, marked down to 9c.

CARPETS. Useful Tapestry Carpets from 25c. Wide Plain Carpets, 12 1/2c. Good Stair Oilcloths, 12 1/2c. Lace Curtains from 45c per pair.

LADIES' HOSIERY. One large lot of Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, good quality, to be sold at 13c. Ladies' Summer Underwear, new, good quality, 24c.

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

SMALLWARE. RIBBONS. Cheap lots of Dress Buttons. The balance of our wide handsome Plain Satin Ribbons to be cleared at 24c, sold elsewhere at 45c.

GLOVES. Ladies' new stylish Thread Taffeta Gloves only 9c each elsewhere 10c. Really good quality Kid Gloves, Montmartre shape ten button length, marked down to only 50c. Price elsewhere \$1.00.

PRINTS. Good Wide Prints, usual price from 10c to 16c marked down to 8 1/2c. Common Wide Prints, sold elsewhere at from 9 1/2c to 10c, marked down to only 6 1/2c, wide goods.

S. CARSLY, Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, CANADA.

BIRTH.

LUKEMAN—At No 3 1/2 Hormones street, on Saturday, the 26th, the wife of Richard Lukeman, of a son. 150-2. LARKIN—In this city on June 25, 1885, at No. 188 Ottawa street, the wife of Frank Larkin Esq., of a daughter. 151-1. GALLAGHAN—On the 14th inst., the wife of J. Callaghan, Jr., of a son. 141-1.

MARRIED.

TWOMEY-SHEEHAN—At St. Patrick's Church, on the 14th inst., by Rev. P. Dowd, Mr. John J. Twomey, of the G.T.R., to Miss Catherine Sheehy. 148-2. MURPHY-POWER—At St. Patrick's Church, on Wednesday, June 24, by Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., John Murphy, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Edward Power, Esq., both of this city. 151-1. O'DONNELL-BENNESSEY—At St. Gabriel's, June 25, by the Rev. Father Foley, Michael James, eldest son of John O'Donnell, to Ann, only daughter of the late Martin Bennessy, of this city. [Buffalo and Philadelphia papers please copy.] 150-1. MURPHY-McPHEE—On the 23rd inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Michael Murphy, of this city, to Mary Catherine, third daughter of the late Duncan McPhee, of Alexandria, Ont. 148-1. QUINN-SLATTERY—On the 16th inst., in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Father Strubbe, J.S.S.R., Patrick Quinn to Margaret Slattery, Miss Quinn, Boston and Albany papers please copy. 143-1. MUDGE-BEASLEY—On the 22nd inst., at St. Paul's Church, Ivy St., Quebec City, by the Rev. A. Dubuc, C.T. Davis, assisted by the Rev. Alban Greaves, B.A., Edward W. Mirick, of Montreal, to Gretta May, eldest daughter of the late W.J. Beasley, of "Newstead," Torquay, Devonshire, England. 149-1. GARMICHAEL-MURRAY—At Louisiana, Mo., on June 17th, at high noon, by the Rev. C.A. Holt, of the Christian Church, Mr. J. G. Carmichael, old her-in-law of Mr. Daniel Driscoll, of Quebec, C.E., to Miss E. Murray, daughter of Mrs. Maria E. Murray and the late Honorable Edward C. Murray, of Pike County, Mo. 142-1. KELLY-Prendergast—At St. Gabriel's Church, Monday, the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Father Foley, Martin, second youngest son of John Kelly, Esq., to Miss "Ridge," only daughter of James Prendergast, Esq., all of this city. 147-1. CARTIER-McWENAMIN—At St. Gabriel's, June 22nd, by the Rev. D.P. McWenamin, P.P., H. J. J. J., brother of the bride, Joseph Alfred Cartier to Miss Ellen McWenamin, eldest daughter of James McWenamin, of the Canada Sugar Refinery, all of this city. McSHANE-CORNIACK—At St. Mary's Church, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. S.P. McShane, to Miss Julia Cornick, daughter of the late Michael Cornick, of Quebec. 142-1. HOGAN-GRAHAM—On the 16th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.R., John Hogan to Rose Ann Graham, both of this city.

DIED.

McNEIL—At Quebec, Peter McNeil, 67 years, aged 63 years. BROWN—At Quebec, on the 25th inst., Rebecca Cecilia Brown, aged 21 years and 6 months. DOBERRY—At Cornwall, on June 22nd, Jane McNeil, beloved wife of John Doberry, aged 26 years. KENSHAN—In this city, on the 24th inst., James, aged 2 years and 2 months, youngest and beloved son of Patrick Keneshan, wife maker. CABRELL—In this city, on the 25th inst., Mary Carroll, widow of the late John Logan, and daughter of Mr. James Carroll of this city. MOLLOY—In this city on the 27th inst., Catherine, aged 9 years and 9 months, eldest and only daughter of Michael Molloy. FINN—In this city, on the 25th inst., Patrick, aged 1 year and 8 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, aged 60 years, a native of Cork, Ireland, beloved wife of Denis Handrihan. CONNOLLY—At L'Annoy-le-Vieux, on 22nd inst., Ann Walsh, aged 85 years, widow of Anthony Connolly, and mother of M. L. Connolly, Bridge Inspector, G.T.R. 148-2.