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NO REVOLUTION.

BISHOP SPALDING DOES NOT FEAR THE ANARCHIST SCARECROW.

Revolutionary Doctrines Will Never Take Root in this Country-Praiseworthy Obicets of the Luboring Men-Religious Education the Panacea.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, has a very in teresting orricle in this month's number of The Forum on the question "Are we in Danger of Revolution?" The revolution which he refers to is the upturning of society through the sprend of Nihilism or anarchy in this country, and he proceeds to answer his question in the negative. He makes a wide to fatter mammonhood. The interests of the distinction, usually overlooked by superficial workingman are primary; the interests of thinkers, between the labor movement and capital are secondary. If the trades unions the Anarchist plans. The Bishop is evidents shall succeed in forcing politicians to recognize the Anarchist plans. The Bishop is evidently a firm believer in the organization of labor and in combinations of trades, for he says the ends which they have in view are praiseworthy, "and there is no power which can put them down." The article closes with a strong appeal for Christian and Catholic

In the beginning the author delineates the progress of the world from barbarism. Bloody warfare has ceased to have its charms, but the civilized man finds himself in the midst of keener and intenser conflicts. As civilization advances the individual grows; he helps to mold public opinion. In this way civilization brings on the reign of the people. Here in America freedom of conscience has here in America freedom of conscience has been won. Hereditary privilege has vanished and social questions are now uppermost in men's minds. "Every man has a right to vote, and still the golden age has not come. Man holds the forces of nature in his hands; by their aid he has increased his wealth to an incredible degree; he has brought the ends of the earth together and still there are millions who are poor and wretched. The Christian nations have created a philosophy of despair, all faiths seem tottering to the verge of shifting opinion, and many would not think it a loss if the earth itself were shattered. What is it, anyhow, but an ant

hill lost in space !" Such notions as these find sporadic utterance here, but they do not represent the thought or sentiment of any considerable body of Americans. We are not theorists and dreamers, but workers. The money line, which is really the culy line with us that separates class from class, is not a fixed boundary dividing hostile armies. The great capitalists are few, and in America pauperism is accidental. In truth we occupy the foremost pos'tion among the free nations of the world, and whenever political development blacking place, it is in the direction in which we are leading. There is no other Governition laws of wages, of supply and demand. ment which rests so completely upon the but let us not lose our faith in free will; for assent and approval of the governed, and so long as we believe that there is an element this is the strongest foundation. What this is the strongest foundation. What of freedom in the individual, we shall feel peculiar forms of functions may develop in that social evolution is not wholly fatal; and individual cases no one can foresee, but anarchical doctrines must die out here from lack of a suitable environment. They have not sprung from our soil, but have been imported from social conditions wholly dissimilar to ours, and the masses of our laborers have as little sympathy with them as the wealthy classes have. 'The preaching of such doctrines is undcubtedly criminal, and ought to be punished by law; but our society must undergo radical changes before this functions Can become a menace to our institutions, and whenever anarchiets attempt to put their doctrines in practice they will be dealt with as new communitions in the far West deal with horse thieves. Our political tif: lies in the supremacy of the law, and any party which attempts to defy its sovereign majesty will be mercilessly crushed : for the supremacy of the law means internal peace, the protection of life and property, and the freedom of the individual, and it is precisely to secure these objects that our Government exists. A fanaticism such as that of the anarchists can only grow and extend itself under an arbitrary and tyrannical power. Only the sense of the most terrible wrongs can create so unnatural and extreme a temper. The destructive tenets of the Nihiliata and German Socialista are the cor-

gious here because the food needed for the propagation of the germ is not supplied." The learned writer having answered his question in the negative, goes on to dis-cuss other social problems which are pressing on public attention, and refers first to the labor movement. He says: "Our labor troubles are of an altogether different and more serious nature then this scarecrow of anarchy. That the race should live for a few men is not tolorable from our point of view, and our destiny compels us to strive and bring about a social condition in which all men shall live for every man. Now the lot of the laborer is not here or anywhere what we know and feel it might be and ought to be. The laborers, who in proportion as their minds have been awakened, have become conscious of the hardships and limitations to which they are subject, feel this more keenly than any other class, and hence they have formed innumerable organizations to protect their rights and promote their interests. It is utterly futile to make an outery against these trades unions and combinations of unions They exist, and the ends for which they exist, in spite of incidental abuses connected with their working, are praiseworthy, and there is no power which

relatives of Siberian dungeons and military

despotism; but they cannot become conta-

can put them down." Such radical views as these are rare among natory? ecclesiastics. The extent to which many of them sympathize with the labor movement is to grudgingly admit that workingmen do have some rights, and that the good capitalists in the kindness of their hearts should pity their employes and grant them these rights. But Bishop Spalding, on the other hand, boldly champions the cause of labor, and declares: "To attempt to resist or thwart the the Belgians revolted against their lawful terday flags were hoisted and a salute of

a serious menace to the prosperity of the country."
He recognizes the "inevitable conflict,"

and shows that the radical defect is in the worship of money. "High and vital prin-ciples must be kept in view," he says, "and above all the question must be examined without anger or partizan bias. If the (n: good was money with what it will buy, then feeds and hatreds must be perpetual.
So long as our national life struggle continues to be carried on around this single point of finance, what hope is there of avoiding fatal conflicts? It is essential that we should know that the real sad final test of government as of a religion is the kind of man and not the amount of money it produces. We must return to the ideas of our forefathers who preferred freedom, intelligence and strength to wealth, and who dedicated this land to higher manhood and not

nize that financial interests are not the

only or principal human interests, they will

have conferred a benefit upon the nation."

Then Bishop Spalding takes up the question of education, as being the direction is which a remedy is to be sought. He says: There is in innumerable minds unconscious leaning towards socialism, which is seen in the tendency to enlarge the powers of the State. The State has taken control of education and thereby weakens one of the most essential and vital social forces-the sense of responsibility in parents. It has in consequence been led to exclude religious instruction from the process of education. Had the State confined itself to encouraging and assisting the religious denominations to found and maintain schools and to giving aid to private educational enterprises, it would have acted in harmony with our theory of government, and we should be today a worthier, more relgious and

not less enlightened people. The moral tendency of our institutions is to in-The crease the worth and influence of the individual, and to narrow the sphere and action of government If we lose confidence in ourselves, and in every emergency look to the government for help, how shall we escape the slavish mind and coward heart? The greatest peril to be feared from labor organizations is that the workingman will be led to put overmuch trust in these mechanical contrivances, and will cease to look to the vital sources of strength. When they have learned to confide their dear-est interests to a trades union it will not be difficult to persuade them to surrender themselves, body and soul, to a socialistic state. Good government may secure freedom and opportunity, but the effort, so-briety and intelligence of the individual can if much depends upon inexorable laws, much also depends upon the taith, hope, love, knowledge, pity and courage of man. Sym-pathy, the spirit of humanity, the Godward mind, have wrought the miracles which political economy cannot even explain. Having done much, not for ourselves alone but for all nations, let us keep a brave heart, and believe that where all men think and act, the commen sense of meet will prevail, and wisdom virtue and nobler manhood is the result. It is a religious duty to work for the good of this country, and it is not easy to imagine that any one can love God or man and hate America."

HOME RULE BEFORE THE AMERICAN JURY.

A LETTER FROM EX-MINISTER A. M KEILEY To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR,-The letter of the Duke of Argyl', of which you publish an epitome this morning, is, as might have been expected from the position and ability of this distinguished, if somewhat erratic, Whig, a very different utterance from that to which we have been accustomed during the last year from the Tory opponents of Home Rule. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to read between the lines even of this temperate letter some resentment at what he plainly considers the impertinence of the American people in forming an opinion on this subject at all. This he quite amicably attributes to our ignorance of the English constitution (whatever that may be)-a reprouch whose sting is indeed somewhat mitigated by His Grace's candid confession that even he is, or at some remote period was, similarly unacquained with our own!

May we not be pardened for suggesting that it is rather late in the day for an Englishman to enter protests against such mild and peaceful intervention of a foreign public in Imperial controversies? Would the interference be more acceptable if, after the English fashion, it was enforced by the caraage or the threat of war?

Is not this the England whose Regent in 1815 gave all the official countenance he found possible to that flagrant menace to the liberties of all Europe—the infamous "Holy Alliance," that scandalous birth of despetism and Phariseeism?

Is not this the England which only the other day forced Greece at the canon's mouth to surrender or postpone her claim to a boundary line to which her people with absolute unanimity believe themselves entitled, and one guaranteed to them substantially by a Convention to which England was a sig-

Is not this the England which in 1827 took the other side in the same controversy, and by threat of armed intervention prevented the Sultan from putting down his Grecian rebels,

Is not this the England which in 1830, when legitimate claims of workingmen is to pro-sovereign, the King of the Netherlands, took of Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal ablegate.

tween Hol and and Belgium by an arrange-ment made in London and effected by threat

Is not this the England which in 1834 intervened against the rebels who sought to throw off the yoke of Spain, passing an order in council allowing recruiting in England for the Spanish Queen's army, in open contempt of the Act of Parliament of 1849 prohibiting English culistment in foreign military ser-

In fact there has scarcely been a coping versy in Europe, Asia or Africa during the century in which England has not forcibly intervened when even her remote interests were concerned. Is it not, therefore, rather out of place to resent with such vehemones the course of the American people touching Irish Home Rule? In point of fact the anti-Home Rulers have formally invited that julgment. In the fall of 1872 the especial champion of coercion in Izeland, the apostle Cromwellism, the man who says Ireliad is no more fit for self-govern-ment than a public school, the prince of the coercionist Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. James

Anthony Froude, came to the United States with the avowed purpose of submitting Eng land's course toward lectand to the judgment of the American people; and while, thanks to the accidental presence of another subject of Her Majesty among us, Father Burke, the historiographer of Toryism fled in disgrace from the Court, is it not rather late in the day to plead to the jurisdiction ?

A. M. KEILEY. New York, July 13, 1886.

THE BEARER OF THE BARETTA.

MGR. O'BRIEN, THE PAPAL ABLEGATE, ARRIVES AT QUEBEC.

QUEDEC, July 18.-The SS. Polynesian. Quenec, July 18.—The SS. Polynesian, from Liverpool, which arrived early this morning, landed her passengers at Point Levi at 730 a.m., among them being the distinguished prelate, Monsignor O'Brien, the papal ablegate from Rome, and bearer of the barette to Cardinal Taschereau. He was met by Grand Vicar Legare, and proceeded immediately to the parish church of Notre Dame de Levis, where His Grace celebrated Mass. After dining he proceeded to the Levis ferry and came across to Quebec, landing opposite the Champlain market, where about 10,000 persons were assembled to welcome him to old Stadacona. The majority of those assembled were Irish Roman Catholic citizens, who cametom at their distingulahed countryman. On landing Mgr. O'Brien was introduced by the Grand Vicar to the mayor, alderm n and councillors, Mr. r. Carbray, M.P.P resident of the Irish National association, the representatives of other religious and national societies, and other distinguished citizens. The ablegate was then escorted to the Cardinal's carriage, drawn by four black steeds. Those who occupied seats with the ablegate in the carriage were the Vicar-General, Mayor Langelier and Mr. F. Carbray. A procession of double carriages conveying aldermen and councillors followed, As the procession formed, the members of the Irish National Association, accompanied by bands of music, preceded the carriage of the ablegate to the cardinal's residence. All along the route the streets were black with people, and it was with great difficulty the thoroughfares could be kept clear to allow the procession to proceed. On arrival at the palace, the mayor proposed three cheers for His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., for the cardinal and the ablegate, which were vociferously given. As the ablegate alighted from the carriage the hand struck up "St. Patrick's Day," which made the ablegate's face beam with pleasure. "Vive la Canadienne" was afterwards rendered. On entering the palace the ablegate was met hy a large number of the clergy of the diocese, who escorted the ablegate and the company present to the reception room, where the Cardinal was awaiting their arrival. Mgr. O'Brien then advanced to the steps of the throne, where he was met by the Cardinal. He then presented his credentials, and after an exchange of complimentary addresses the ablegate retired. The Cardinal then addressed the gentlemen present in a few words, referring to the great honor con-ferred upon him, which he so little merited. The demonstration all through was most enthusiastic. The streets were most beautifully decorated and a profusion of bunting and flags were displayed. The ablegate, although a prelate, were the purple robe. He is a man about six fect two inches in height, and of fine physique. It is said Mgr. O'Brien's present mission will also include the conferring of Papal decorations on Mayor Langelier of Quebec, Judge Routhier and the Chief Magistrate of Montreal, Mayor Beaugrand. THE COMING FESTIVITIES.

The city is crowded with Americans. who have remained over, and telegrams are being received hourly from different parts of the United States for accommodation for those who intend to be present at the festivities attending the installation of Cardinal Taschereau on Wednesday next. All preparations have been completed, and at almost every corner an arch or other construction is to be seen, laden with palm, mottoes, flags and other decorations. The pyramid constructed on Place d'Armes square is 105 feet high This will be illuminated by electric light, and will represent a baretta in cardinal color. The Academy of Music, where the banquet will be given; is almost transformed into a The banquet promises to be the palace. grandest ever given in the Ancient Capital. About thirty-five priests from the United States and the Lower Provinces have already notified their intention of being present at the festival. The musical festival to be given in the Roller rink on Tuesday night will, it is believed, be the most successful ever held to whose allegiance his title was surely as here. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau unquestionable as that of the Queen to the allegiance of Ireland? will arrive at 8 p.m. and will be announced by a cannonade. While the steamship Polynesian was passing Father Point inward yes-

DR. O'REILLY'S ROMAN LETTER.

Rome, June 28.-Leu XIII, feels an extraordinery interest in all that relates to the United States. This was shown his careful elaboration of the schema ar programme of matters to be discussed and settled in the Plenary Council of Baltimore in November, 1884. Every item had been carefully weighed by him at Rome, in consultation with the American Archbishops, in the preceding autumn. He gave them a full length portrait of himself to be placed in the hall where they were to deliberate, so that he might, in a manner, preside in person over their every proceeding. Indeed, the Council, with its acts and decrees, were to the vener able Pontiffa subject of especial delight and personal care. This was in a very particular manner the case with the creation of the new Catholic university at Washington, whose progress he watches with a keen interest, which extends itself to every detail.

of scarcely less interest to him is the American College here, which President Arthur's timely interference saved from the rapacious maw of the Italian Government. If Leo XIII. were still in possession of his temporal domain, there is no doubt but he would generously second the zeelous labors of the present rector, Dr. O'Connell, to make the American College in Rome the worthy coun-Washington. As it is, he can only see to it carefully that this seminary of the American priesthood is in every way a nursery of priestly virtue and solid learning.

Saturday last, June 19, being the Eve of Pentecost, was the great day for ordinations in the Cathedral of Rome, St. John Lateran. Cardinal Parocchi, the Pope's Vicar-General, officiated. He never devolves on another the most laborious duty of conferring orders on the hundreds of candidates sent up for or-dination by the religious orders and all the great ecclesiastical schools of Rome.

The ordinations began at an early hour, and lasted all the forenoon and a good way into the afternoon. It was a most imposing sight in the new sanctuary of St. John Lateran, of which I wrote in my last, to see the Cardinal—an apostolic manine ore; scuse of the word—surrounded by that crowd of aspirants to the holy ministry, young men from every clime. The Englishspeaking world was well represented. Here were pupils of the two Irish colleges of St. Isidore and Sant Agata, from the Scotch and English colleges, from the American College, est complexion. In Rome, in the Catholic Church, color and race are no causes of social exclusion. The aversion, the repulsion, which a dark face inspires in cosmopolitan New York and Puritan Boston, are never felt here by the native born Romans. The African priests ordained yearly are, everybody knows, apostles whom Rome sends forth to spread the seeds of Gospel truth and Christian civilization in the very heart of Africa. So the Romans regard with a peculiar affection these dusky youths who are soon to be on their way to various parts of the Dark Continent.

By the way, the College of the Propaganda sent up for ordination last Saturday the first colored priest from America, a student of Bishop Baltes of Detroit. He was an object of very special interest to the crowd of English speaking people who witnessed the ordination ceremonies in St. John Lateran. He celebrated his first Mass in St. Peter's on Sunday morning. It is fervently to be hoped that within the next decade other scions of the African race throughout the United States will be sent to the Propaganda to receive the generous cul-ture given there, to be warmed into apostol:c devotedness by the sweet charities which distinguish the students of that great institu-

On Sunday night I was privileged to be one of a select number of persons invited to the American College to give a farewell to six of the young priests who had been ordained on the day before. I say "six of them," because some of their companions of ordination remain for a year or two more in Rome to complate a careful education in canon law and other branches of superior ecclesiastical knowledge.

To me the evening will be memorable. The seventy odd students present represent almost every State in the Union, and to, judge of their performances that evening they are no nowershy representatives of the intellige ce and manhood of our country. There tween all parties, every former unpleasantwere feel ng farewell addresses in English and Latin, in prose and verse; there was vocal and instrumental music, which gave earnest of what these future apostles of our Western world will one day accomplish for the splendor of divine worship and the extension of those Christian arts which are born in the sanctuary and love there to pour forth all their treasures.

It is to be hoped that this noble institution, which is still in its infancy almost, and has still to struggle with poverty, shall be pro-moted and descloped by the picty and gene-rosity of our American Catholics.

Of the admirable priestly spirit which Dr. O'Conneil continues to foster among these young men destined to be the clits of our priesthood, I could not speak in terms of sufficient praise. I have seen a good deal of them during the last seven months. The very sight of their bands as 1 meet them in the streets on their way to and from the Propa

ganda does my heart good.
Leo XIII., accomplished scholar that he is. and zealous for the progress of the very highest intellectual and moral culture, has

our generosity in America must help Dr. O'Connell to do more. The American College only received camenical institution two years ago. Its library is still exceedingly incomplete, and there is other needfal furniture sadly lacking. Above all, these young men should have here in the American College what the present Pope has so generously provided for the young seminarians belonging to the diocese of Rome—the highest training in the literature and language

of their own country. There ought to be, there must be, chairs of English literature and sacred eloquence founded in the American College in Rome, for the purpose of making these young priests, selected from all parts of our great country, expert, thoroughly expert, in the use of the language and literature of their own laud.
It is an incalculable benefit to the young

priest sent out on the mission among a people so appreciative of intellectual culture and literary excellence as ours is, to be graceful writers and accomplished apeakers. Hence the necessity of coming to the assistance of this young establishment.
Already Dr. O'Connell has done much, very

auch, to stimulate the arder of his students in this regard as in others.

I shall not venture to make a direct appeal to our Americans. This only must I say: to our Americans. This only must I say:
We have succeeded in saving the American College from the officials of the College from the officials of the Irish Home Rule Club, of which James P. Italian Treasury. Let us now try to make it in every way worthy of our country. The day is past when kings and emperors could found stately institutions of learning in Rome and endow them richly. We have now to depend on the more than royal generosity of our American Catholics, who give even of their very poverty.

By the way, there had been a rumor here is Rome that the Pope this year intended to send the Golden Rose to Miss Mary Gwendolene Caldwell of New York in acknowledgment of caldwell of New York in acknowledgment of that I mid you are inspired by the noblest her princely munificence to the Catholic University. We Americans, of course, should have been proud of this distinction conferred on an American lady. But the Golden Rose has never been sent save to ladies of royal rank and distinguished for uncommon virtue.

This year it goes to the Queen of Spain, a large transpired by the noblest sentiments and guided by the soundest and wiscet judgment. I express the feeling that lies deepest in my heart, and to which I can hardly give an adequate expression, namely, the sense of what has been done by the Irish Americans for the old country and for the cause of justice there. This year it goes to the Queen of Spain, a distinction well deserved, and one which will help to bind still more the Spanish nation to Leo XIII, and their ancestral faith.

BERNARD O'RIELLY.

CLOTHIDLE PARISH.

SOLEMN CEREMONY OF THE BLESSING OF A BELL. On July the 14th the Rev. Curé of St.

Joseph's, Montreal, delegated by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, blessed a bell at the St. Clothilde parish church, which weighand the Propaganda. The Propaganda students are always an object of interest to Catholic and non-Catholic visitors to Rome.

Among them fyou can mark Orientals of every shade and race, and Africans, was celebrated by the Rev. Father Magloire too, of the purest blood and the dark. Auclair, curé of St. Jean Baptiste, Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Father L. Gervais, curate of St. Michael, of Napierreville, as deacon, and the Rev. Father H. Bedard, of St. Sulpice Seminary, as sub-deacon. The sermon was preached in French and English by the Rev. Father E. Demers, curé of Ste. Malachie, Ormstown. The three churchwardens were Messrs. F. Pinsouneault. M. Bouthiller and Thomas Dooner. The sponsors were the three wardens just mentioned, with their wives, Mr. Denis Dwise, first warden of the parish, and wife, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, M.P.P., and wife, J. McGowan, merchant of St. Martine, and wife, William Dominique and wife, Christophe Legault, Mayor, and wife, Julien Heliert, a large proprietor of St. Martine, with Miss Sontoirs of St. Jean

> chant, of St. Clothilde, and wife.
>
> Mr. Christophe Denis Legault having dcnated a piece of land to the parish, it was raffled off, and with the proceeds the bell was purchased. The bell was blessed under the name of Joseph Anne Clothilde. Mr. Joseph Vanchestain was awarded the contract to erect it in the steeple, which he did with satisfaction. The ceremony was very largely attended by the parishioners and others, and was grand and imposing. This parish, which has only been in existence for a few years, has grown rapidly, and the parishioners have shown a willing-ness to aid the rev. curé as much as possible, as evidenced by the splendid church which now stands in the parish and by the purchasing of the new bell. Since the appointment of the Rev. Father Auclair as paster of the parish, harmony and union exists beness having disappeared completely.

and wife, Sergius Soutoise, of St. Jean Chry

sostome, and wife, Charles South, merchant,

of St. Clothilde, and wife, Elie Giroux, mer-

THE PORT PERRY CHURCH.

Rev. Father Allaire desires that those who ave received books of tickets for the bazaar in aid of the funds of this church, which is to be held in September, will kindly make their returns as soon as possible. If, in any case, more than one book has been sent to one person, it was sent by mistake, but of course there is no bjection to anyone's disposing of the tickets in

The Catholics of Port Perry have strong claims on the sympathy and kindeess of Cath-olics throughout the Province. The debt on their church, purchased from the Methodists, is \$3,700. Few in number, and not wealthy, they are unable to pay this large sum without the assistance of those who are more fortunately situated. The price of a ticket is small, but, if a fair number were sold, material assistance would be afforded to this (struggling congregagation, and the pastor, who has undertaken so great a responsibility and who has so many difficulties to encounter, would be greatly relieved.

Neighborly people in a Maine town not only helped to put out a fire at a neighbor's house, but stayed and reshingled the roof. as for those of all nations, gratuitous instruction in the highest literature and the
highest science, secular and sacred. But

STRONG PLEAS FOR IRELAND.

Bishop O'Farrell on Home Rule-Intro duced by Charles A. Dana-A Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

New York, July 17.—When Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, stepped on the platform of Chickering Hall last evening in the purple gown and baretta which distinguish a Catholic bishop the world over from clergymen of other denominations, when they appear in an official capacity in public, those who were present greeted him with round after round of applause. That any one had the courage to come to Chickeving Hall at all was a wonder, for those who did sit down patiently during two or three hours were aweltering and could scarcely catch the breath. But it was in favor of literty. Ireland that Bishop O'Farrell was about speak and that was enough. This

the second time the prelata has come to the aid of the people of that ill-treated country within the short period of three months. It was in aid of the starving people on the west and northwest coasts of Ireland on the first occasion; it was

Lawrence J. Callanan called the meeting to order and introduced the chairman of the evening, Mr. Dana, editor of the New York Sun. Mr. Dana received a warm reception, and when he could be heard, he said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -- Permit me for one moment to divert you from the immediat matter which brought you here and to say that I find you are inspired by the noblest (Applause.) I have never in all the record of human devotion seen anything of a political nature, or of a patriotic nature or of a demo-cratio mature, to equal this devotion of Irishmen in exile to their native land. (Applause.)
It has been my privilege to be one of the agents through whom a vast amount of money
has been collected for Ireland and I know how the money has come and where it has come from, not merely from the rich and powerful—and I am proud to say that there are such in our ranks -but it has come from the toiling and the lahorious who saved a pittance, out of the little they had, to give it to the cause of Ircland. Further, if anything deserves the blessing of Heaven it is such devotion as this. which I regard with a feeling of pride a admiration that I can scarcely give expression to. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell. (Applause.)

Bishop O'Farrell in the course of his address, which was chiefly a history of Ireland from the Treaty of Limerick to the present time, quoted largely from Gladstone's recent speeches throughout England and Scotland. He said at one point :

There has been more advance made during the last two years than during the last two hundred. The breaking of the treaty of Limerick helped to embitter the feeling between England and Ireland, and every act of tyranny perpetrated since by the more powerful country made the chasm wider and more impassable. Doesn't it sound strange that the English should never Chrysostome, L. J. Herard of Montreel have given any attention to a study of the and wife, P. Rooney of St. Clothilde Irish question until the great Gladstone and wife, Michael Leary and wife, spoke? He told them that the legislative Dominique Monnette of St Michel union was a National wrong brought about by vile means, but they would not believe us. Gladstone says the Union was "the darkest and foulest transaction ever perpetrated in

the history of man."

There was great enthusiasm when the Bishop spoke like this, but the applause which greeted him was still more remarkable when, alluding to the rebellion of '97, which, according to Gladstone, Pitt and Castlereagh femented, he quoted the wellknown lines of the Protestant Professor Ingraham, of Trinity College, Deblin, in refer-

ence to the pairiots of that day : They rose in dark and evil days
To right their native land;
They kindled here a living blaze
That nothing shall withstand,
Alas! that might can vanguish right
They fell and passed away;
Buttrue men, like you men,
Are plenty here to-day.

When the outburst of enthusiasm which this evoked was over, Bishop O'Farrell closed with a hope that although Home Rule was now defeated, it would win in the end. After the lecture the Bishop was treated to a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick by the mem-

bers of the Home Rule Club.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 17 .- Wm. O'Brien (Parnellite), who sat for North Tipperary in the last house, has been returned for North Monaghan y a vote of 3,962, against 2,591 for Sir John Leslie (Conservative). At the last election T. M. Healy was returned by 4,055 to 2,685 for Leslie. Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, Conservative, has been elected for West Down. He polled 6,589 votes. His Parnellite opponent, MacHugh, polling 1,199. At the last election Hill was returned unopposed. In today's elections neither party made much gain. Tories have now elected 317 candidates and the Liberals 187.

DUBLIN, July 18 .-- There was a Nationalist demonstration at Monaghan yesterday after the result of the poli had been declared. Judge Quinn, of New York, in a speech said that before he left America several Puritan descendants assured him of their sympathy with the Irish cause, and asked him to bear a message promising America's assistance. WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES

The disease commences with a slight derange ment of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time nvolves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and in fact, the entire andular system; and the afflicted drags out miserable existence until death gives re-ef from suffering. The disease is often mis-aken for other complaints; but if the reader

aken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy felling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there as fullness about the right, side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is a fullness about the right, ands as it in a liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the recretiens from the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after standing accompanied by flatulence or beiching of gas from the stomach? Is there if request palpitation of the heart? These

requent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one ime, but they torment the sufferer in turn as he dreadful disease progresses. If the case be ne of long standing, there will be a dry, backing cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin a ssumes a dirty brownish appearance, and he hands and feet are covered by cold sticky persuiration. As the liver cold sticky perspiration. As the liver nd kidneys become more and more iscased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the

treatment proves entirely unavailing against the atter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyscopsis, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the corvect remode about he represented in until every even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organ. restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very ioundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel Curative Syrup.

The people of Canada speak confirming the

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanaes and after reading it concluded to try your remedy. I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Every body here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WARD

Richmond Corners, N.B.

RIN FIRLD, N.B , Oct. 15, 1835:

A J. Whire, Limited,

Gents—Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction whereever used. One case in particular (where the cure
of Dyspepsia scemed almost a miracle) was greatly
benefited by your medicine.

Your respectfully,

JEO. G. MORRISCE.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884.

A. J. Willer,
I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in m
family a short time since. I was then afflicted with sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often atto-ded with a cough, but I am now fast gaining my husheb; my andgobors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

dicine. Yours, etc., Manasseh E. Bram.

FREDWRICTON, N.B. A. J. WHITE, Limited, Gentlemen-Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly PATRICE McLUSET.

TROUT LABE, ONT., May 12, 1885.

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen.—Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in London the doctors there eaid I was a "gone man," and dvised me to travel. I did so, and came across Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that semetimes the best of skill is

Opposition to her wishes only made her more Selgel's Syrup,
use, which proved that some
not always the only hope.
Yours truly,
W. J. Robertson, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 10, 1886.

J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen -1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truly

WM. BURKE.

South Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir.—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pil's. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried soveral good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

I tried several references of the several references of the several references. I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving

relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged, and it was withlittle faith that I commenced to take your Scige!'s Syrup and pills I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now up health is creatly improved.

my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from I can give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALBANA South Bay, Ontario.

South Bay, Ontario.

Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far nugdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 57 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

THINGS A HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD

KNOW.

That salt should be eaten with nuts to aid digestion. That milk which stands too long makes bitter butter. That rusty flat-irons should be rubbed over with beeswax and lard. That it rests you in sewing to change your position frequently. That a hot, strong lemonade taken at bedtime will break up a bad cold. That tough beef is lope in her hand. made tender by lying a few minutes in vinegar water. That a little soda will relieve a cup of strong coffee will remove the odor of onious from the breath. That a cup of hot water drank before meals will prevent nausea and dyspepsis. That well ventilated bedrooms will prevent morning headaches and lassitude. That one in a faint should be laid on the firt of his back; then loosen his clothes and let him alone. That consumptive night awests may be arrested by sponging a dozen telegrams would not have had the the body nights in salt water. That a fever | power to disturb her equanimity. patient can be made cool and comfortable by frequent sponging off with soda water. That to best eggs emickly add a pinch of salt.
Salt cools, and cold eggs froth rapidly.
That the bair may be kept from falling out after illums by a frequent application to the scale of sage tea. That you can take out mes from weak goods by rubbing them with the yelk of eggs before washing. That white spoks upon variabled furniture will disappear if you hold a hot plate over them.—Family

Doctor. A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Cole brated Voltale Beurs and Electric Appliances
c thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Norvous
Debilli y, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphle in scaled envelope with full particul mailed fre : Write them at once.

LADY ETHEL

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT. [MRS. ROSS CHURCH,] Author of " Love's Conflict," " Veronique, etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXXI.

But she was not a woman to sit down quietly and cry over misfortune. Temporarily worsted in the engagement with her stepmother she acknowledged herself to be; for physical weakness and an unavoidable contretemps had for a while placed her at a disadvantage, but so long as she had power to rise again and renew the encounter, the calamity was not irremediable.

THE TELEGRAM

When she arrived at this conclusion, Lady Ethel became all anxiety to leave her room and return to the arena she had quitted; and, notwithstanding her husband's entreaties and Dr. Chalmers' prohibition to the contrary, she was down stairs again on the day but one after the accident had occurred.

The first thing that met her eye on entering the drawing-room were the cards of those friends who had called to inquire after her health, conspicuous amongst which naturally appeared the names of the Counters of Clevedon and the Marquis de Lacarras. Lady Ethel tossed them contemptuously to one side, thankful only that their owners had not reserved the expression of their deep interest in her welfare until that afternoon, by which she ran the chance of gaining a little strength before meeting them again. But it was with different feelings that she opened and perused the contents of an envelope in the hand-writing of her stepmother, which set forth, on highlyscented paper, that the Counters of Clevedon would be "At Home" upon the following Thursday. Lady Ethel knew by experi-ence what these "At Homes" meant, and that the familiar invitations, scribbled in apparently so off-hand a manner, usually resuited in some of the most brilliant gatherings of the season, comprising all the beauty and fashion and wit of Lady Clevedon's, wide-spread circle of acquaintance.

It had been amidst the clamour and confusion of such a gathering that her father had treathed out his soul-in such a scene that he, the Marquis, had dared to outrage her by a false profession of his love.

At this remembrance Lady Ethel drew herself up, and resolved, at all hazards, that she would be present at the forthcoming assembly. They might say that she had been overcome at the first sight of her lover; but they should not have it in their power to cap the falsehood by the assertion that she was afraid to trust herself in his presence. It was there he had insulted her, and there was the most fitting place for him to hear that she defied his inconstancy to interfore either with her happiness or peace of mind.

She would go: with her husband by her side, and brilliant as it was possible for art to make her, she would challenge the world to detect the traces of tears upon her cheek, or a false ring in the lightness of her laugh. Her heart's language, unlike that of jealous Guinevere, "Tell her she shizes me down," was rather a determination to shine down not only her rival, but every woman she should meet that night, feering him who had rejected her to acknowledge that she was the

fairest of them all. The idea excited and lent her a new strength; it was a fresh trumpet-call to battle, and Lady Ethel was eager for ine fray.

But when Colonel Bainbridge became aware of her intention he was very much annoyed. It wanted but two days to Thursday, and

determined to follow them; and her husband, seeing that his attempts at persuasion were worse than truitless, consoled himself with the idea that he should be by her side, and ready to warn her if she went too far.

Her bridal robes, which she had never used since her wedding-day, were prepared for the occasion; a professional coiffeur was engaged to dress her hair, and as upon the night in question Louise put the finishing touches to her mistress's toilet, the mirror certainly never flashed back on anyone s loveliar reflection of womankind

The soft white satin and rich lace, without power to extract from the fairness of her skin, drooped in easy folds over her slight figure brilliants flashed upon her bosom, and mid the flowers in her hair, contrasting strangely with the innocent and natural-looking lovelocks which lay upon her forehead; whilst a heightened color on her cheeks and brilliancy in her eyes, though both false and fleeting, added in no small degree to the marvellous effect of her general appearance.

She was looking at herself with interest, not conseitedly, for she cared nothing for the weapons apart from the use she was about to order to assure my readers that not withmake of them, when a tap sounded on her

She thought it was her husband, who, after dinner, had sauntered over to his club, promising to be back in time to dress and go with her; and gave the command to enter with alacrity. She was eager to have his opinion added to her own, to receive the burst of applause with which he was certain to greet her appearance, and hear him say that she had never looked so handsome. Not because she loved his commendation for thought she loved it), but that it would be satisfactory to know another thought her armour fitted well.

But the comer was not Colonel Bainbridge : it was only a servant with a large, long enve-

"A telegram, if you please, your ladyship, for my master; and he's not home yet," she sick headache caused by indigestion. That said, in a half-frightened manner, for telegrams ally, he copied, but would never have preare alarming, even when we have no reason to anticipate misfortune—they come so suddenly and unexpectedly, and it is such a time before our trembling fingers can open the fastclosed end of the official envelope: with most people, that is to say; but Lady Ethel at that particular juncture was so perfectly easy with regard to the fate of all the world, that

> "Is It paid?" she demanded, supinely, of the servant. Oh, yes, my lady! I believe so!"

" Very well, then. Leave it on the table !" and the woman, having deposited the paper

as she was desired, disappeared.
At first, Lady Ethel seemed supremely indifferent as to what the envelope might or might not contain; but, after a while, having turned from one side to the other to afford Louise readier access to the upper portions of her dress, she moved her hand slowly towards the table, and taking up the paper which was directed to her husband, deliberately opened it and read the message it contained. It was as follows :--

From Mrs. Bainbridge, Cranshaws, To Colonel Bainbridge, Curzon Street.

as soon as possible The estringe shall meet ing his attention, in a derisively compassion companion, turning away her head.

the mail train at Borthwick to-morrow morn-

The mail train ! and if her husband went by that, he must quit home as soon as he had entered it; must start at once, leaving her to go to Lady Clevedon's alone, or to give up the triumph which she contemplated; neither of which prospects suited Lady Ethel's inclination

As she took in the full consequences of the message sent, all her indifference vanished. She started, flushed deeply, knit her brows, and finally crushed the telegram between her

"It is impossible," she said to herself; "he cannot start off in this manner at a moment's notice. It is unreasonable to ask him."

She thought of the ill-natured comments which would be made on her appearing without her husband at the first large ovening party she had attended since her marriage; and of the malicious exuitation which her step-mother would experience if she stayed away altogether; of how she would deplore her weakness and its cause in the cars of her dear Marquis, and call him a "dangerous fellow," and a "sad naughty man," for having broken the heart and ruined the happiness of her "poor pretty stepdaughter; her dear Clevedon's legacy," &c.

Lady Ethel ground her teeth over the probability of such an ignominious mention of her name, and then she glanced at her reflection in the mirror, and considered if it were possible that she could waste all the trouble she had taken, or consent to throw " way the

opportunity for which she thirsted.

And that it should be her father-in law who shus threatened to interfere with her plans, was an aggravation of the evil in her mind, for she had never forgiven the old man for his speaking to her. She had not mentioned the fact to her husband, or any one else; but it was quite sufficient for Colonel Bainbridge to allude to Cranshaws or his own family to stop all conversation on his wife's part, and consequently the subject was seldom mooted

hetween them. Yet she telt sure that if he received the telegram in time, no entreaties from her lips (even if she stooped to entreaty,) would prevent his obeying the summons of his mother. And Lady Ethel, with a heaving breast, and a heart not entirely at ease, told hersel that he was her property, not Mrs. Bain bridge's, and that his first duty lay towards his wife; and crushed the unwelcome messenger more and more between her fingers as

she did so. she did so.

She was still uncomfortable, still undecided, still flushed and palpitating with uncertainty, when a second tap upon the door was followed by the intrusion of her husband's head.

Lots of time, durling !" he said, cheerfully, in anticipation of a reprimand for being in anticipation of a reprime dressing,"
1 sha'n't be ten minutes dressing,"
1 sha'n't be ten minutes dressing," and then, struck by the appearance of wife, he came turther into the room. "By Jove, Ethel !" he exclaimed, as, with eyes glowing with admiration, he surveyed her from head to foot, " you are a success! I never saw you look so well in your life-you are a perfect picture. I pity the poor wretches you dance with to night," with a happy chuckle over his own good luck; "you will take the room by storm!" and then he stooped down, like a foolish lover, and kissed the white arm which bung by her side, in the hand of which was crushed the telegram entreating him to fly to the bedside of his poor

"You will be late," she answered, " if you do not go at once !"
""
"" If you only know how hard it is to

old father.

one's self away from you, you lit:le witch i" he said, laughing, as he left the room. His fervent praise, which had given her

proud heart more pleasure than it would acknowledge, desided the fate of the telegram from Cranshaws. No, she could not give up the prospect of the evening before her—it was impossible. If there were any real danger, which with a fat, red-faced old real danger, which with a fat, red-faced old man like Mr. Bainbridge was most improbable (so Lady Ethei argued), they would be silent did he become, until, as after the th rd much attraction for her, one would think, sure to send again, and then it would be quite or fourth round, they stopped to breathe to night. What does Chalmers say about her time around for her husband to go to them; themselves, and scanning the crowd, she fainting?" meanwhile, what should she do with the obnoxious paper ?

There was a fire burning in the grate, for the evenings were still chilly, and, without further thought, she threw the telegram upon it. Her conscience did just give her an uneasy twings as she watched the ready flame seize, scorch, and shrivel it to nothing, but she had been too much used to have her own way in everything to feel much alarm; at the thought of the probable consequences of what

she had done ! At all events, it was gone-there was an end of it; she could not recall her act, and it was no use crying over spilt milk. And in another quarter of an hour she was seated in the carriage by her husband's side, and driving rapidly towards the residence of the Countess of Clevedon.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LADY CLEVEDON AT HOME.

Perhaps it is scarcely necessary that I should halt at this portion of my narrative in for me, in days and nights of pain." standing their apparent intimacy, the Marquis de Lacarras had no intention of marrying the Countess of Clevedon. It is true that he spent much of his time in her society, called her by her Christian name, and treated her generally in a very nonchalant and familiar manuer; but undue the contrary, it oftener means that nothing further is wished for or intended.

It meant so with the Marquis de incarras, although Lady Clevedon was hard to be ecuvinced, and hoped against all hope. The intercourse between them had always

been more upon her side than on his, for it was she who invited him, to the house: breaking, without scruple, all engagements that interfered with meeting him, and set him the example of an address, which, natursumed to originate.

Without doubt he liked the attentions of the Countess; it was pleasant to have the habitual entrée of a good establishment, with a pretty woman at the head of it: pleasant, too, when he had no higher game in prospect, to be carressed and flattered by such rosy lips as Lady Clevedon's; and, what the Marquis perhaps valued more, there was a pleasant prestige for him amongst his fellowmen, in being known as the recipient of so much favour, to which, at the best, he was but tolerant.

Yet still Lady Clevedon believed that success would eventually be hers; it seemed so improbable that a man who made her the confidante of all his pecuniary and amatory difficulties, and was to be seen day after day hanging about her opera-box and drawing - room, should learn to live without the sympathy with which she never failed to greet him. But the net for his feet was spread in vain; for Victor de Lacarras was not a marrying man, and if he had ever entertained the idea of throwing himself away, it had been before Lady Ethel Carr had committed a similar error-though her step-mother continued so "Your father is seriously ill; come to us blind to the truth that she persisted in draw-

ate manner, to the supposition of the girl's

hopeless attachment for himself. Yet, though men can be very hard against the obstinate faith of women for whom they never carried, or have lost their fancy, the anywhere, and she upon the point of crying case assumes a different aspect where their out, "No! No! I might have known it was own hearts are concerned, or rather where false! O Victor! we are lost to one their vanity is flattered.

(which is saying a good deal for him), -and the notion that a woman, who promised to be turning fiercely round upon the Marquis, with the notion that a woman, was dying of lave for the bills of the season, was dying of lave for bills of the season, was dying of lave for bills. firmly—him, was very soothing to his feelings; it bills, firmly—lid not I see you sitting "Of course I can: Did not I see you sitting "Of course I can: Did not I see you sitting to firmly—at Temple Grange? he was ready to return her love.
So, conceited and fastidicus with his

hostess to a degree, he was awaiting Lady Ethel's advent that evening with en unusual amount of eagerness; and when, in all Lady Eikel."
the pride of her youthful benaty, she entered She colored, and was silent; then felt that the pride of her youthful benaty, she entered the room leaning on the arm of her husband, she was losing ground, and resumed the atand he heard every stranger asking who she tack vigorouslywas, and all those who knew her remarking how beautiful she looked, he started-forward to demand her hand for the dance, as though, that you were engaged; and considering above all others, he had a right to claim her the circumstances, I was not surprised to preference. Lidy Clevedon advanced to meet her step-

daughter with an affectation of welcome and to blame for them, I wonder ! It is a delcongratulations on the restoration of her icate matter to handle; but has a man the health, which ill disguised her envy. Her option to refuse attentions which are lavished quick eye, taking in at a plance every detail on him gratuitously?" of the bride's costume, noted how admirably it suited her, and how much han isomer it was than the grey moire antique and black lace character of your hostess-and your bethat she wore herself; and she became trothed." jealous scoordingly, and with her jealousy s little more tarter than was quite politic.

Victor de Lacarras noticed the change in the Countess's manner, and smiling innocently to himself, resumed his attentions to the new-comer, whilst Lady Ethel, opposed to both her antagonists at once, felt as though every joint and buckel of her armour had been tightened. She had studied well her part before venturing to appear before them, end the result did credit Ar

to her powers of acting.
"How blooming you lock, my dear!" cried Ludy Clevedon, as she saw the bright smile with which Lady Ethel greeted her. "I am sure no one would suspect you of mysteriously fainting away at inopportune mo

"So stupid of me, wasn't it? ' replied the girl, as she placed one hand cordially in the Marquis's assertion. that of her step-mother, and extended the have you both waiting on me, too, when I ing forward to the event as a certainty."

had no idea that you were even in the house,

"You are the last person in the world Monsicur! I embrace the opportunity of thanking you for the trouble which my husband tells me you took on my behalf, though I trust it may be for the first and last time. A wait: " glanding at the programme which he tendered for her acceptance. "Yes, certain-ly, with the greatest pleasure. Is it commencing now? Here, dearest! turning to her husband, who started and colored at the unusual appellation; "just hold my flowers for me, will you?" and in another moment Lady hardly knew what to think of her ready con-

terms in which she had addressed her husband. From the representations of the Countess he had expected to meet a depressed and love-sick girl, covered with confusion by his presence, and trembling at the sound of his voice: but here she was, the woman supposed to have contracted an unhappy marriage from despair at his neglect of her, bright and smiling, and waltzing as though she had not

a care in the world. The circumstances piqued him; he felt unaccountably injured by the liveliness with which Lady Ethel carried on a conversation over his shoulder on all that she had seen and done since quitting Temple Grange. It

said, with assumed anxiety—
"Where is my husband? Con you see him anywhere, monsieur ?"

The only answer toat he made her was-"That seems a strange question for you to put to me, Lady Ethel; at least, there was a time when I should have said so."

At these words Lady Ethel's heart gave a great thump, -a thump of excitement and agitation, rather than of love, although she may have mistaken it for the latter feeling. It was so familiar to her to hear the measured tones of his voice, and meet being for the first time brought again beneath | ment said to him, 'Look, Victor !' their influence, she may be pardoned for havspirit of the present. Yet she res rained her-

"Times change, Monsieur le Marquis, and indeed it is almost longer than one cares to count since you and I last danced together "Too long for you, perhaps," he whisper ed. "hut as to myself, it has been counted

But here remembering what she had witnessed between him and her stepmother, Lady Ethel frowned, and elightly draw herself up. The man must be cautioned not to go too far.

"Shall we proceed, monsieur? I am quite rested." And as he passed his arm round her waist again, she thought she heard something licence between man and woman is not like the word "crucile." "Whilst we are on always the token of impending marriage; on the subject of marriage," she said, with an attempt at a laugh, as they continued their dance, "will you allow me, as an experienced person, to recommend it to your notice, monsieur? I hear that for some time past you have been shivering on the brink, but you do not appear able to make as an eld friend, let me advise you not to waste any more time. It is like the measles,

> "I shivered on the brink too long, Lady Ethel, and the bank gave way beneath me. 1 shall never take the plunge you speak of

> Was it possible she had heard him right, or d d he dare a second time to dupe her? Lady mithel believed it was the latter case, and made a desperate attempt at an indifferent

reply. "What nonsense? You cannot deceive me, for I know all about it, excepting the cellent fellow, and a great friend of our day fixed. And did I question Lady Cleve- family, is apt to be rather careless about such don on the subject, I dure say she could tell that too." There was no balcony to retire to that even-

ing, for the season was not sufficiently advanced to leave the windows open; but as permit me I will go and fetch her clady Ethel made this bold assertion, her And he left the room for that purpose. partner stopped dancing, and, placing her upon a sofa, sat down beside her and looked hor in the face. "What do you mean by that?" he demended.

in a low voice, and speaking his own language, which he always used with intimate "Just what I said, monsieur; it has been

made no secret." "That I am about to marry the Countries, your stepmother ?" "That you are engaged to her," replied his

"And you can believe that, Lady Ethel?" | feelings. he responded, earnestly.

Her heart was throbbing violently, her

head con used, her thoughts flying at a tangent, another ! when the remembrance of the And Victor de Licarras was exceedingly, night on which she had seem those two to-vain, more so than the generality of his sur-which is saying a good deal for him),—and mother flashed again upon her mind, and

was more taken to respect the his former re-little uncertainty respecting his former re-gard for her, it almost made him think that How easily you must think I am to badeceived."

"At Temple Grange!" he repeated; mus-ingly. "Yes, I remember it—tut too well. It was about a month before your marriage

"It was, but that maiters nothing. I un-

derstood from Lady Clevedon at the time hear it. " Ah! the circumstances! Rut who was

" Monsieur, pray think of what you are saying. You are calling in question the

"Of my hortess—yes; and, as such, humbly ask her pardon. Of my betrothed no. And if this rumor has become public, Lady Ethel, I must beg of you to contradict it. The subject of marriage has never been canvassed between Lady Clevedon and myself.

Lady Ethel was thun lerstruck; she did not know how to proceed with the conversa-

A month before she would have been overwhelmed at the thought that by her unnecessary rashness she had for eversevered all poesibility of union with the man who sat baside her; but now, though she felt flattered to hear that he had not torsaken her for her step-mether, the news did not seem to waken any great emotion in her mind, and she was as amazed with her own tranquility as with

that of her step-mother, and extended the "You surprise me, monsicur! she said, other to the Marquis de Lacarras, "and to after a moment's pause; "I have been loo

who should be surprised, Lady Ethel," he replied; "I do not possess the control over my memory for which you seem to give me credit.'

The dance was ended by that time, and other partners were already claiming her attention. The Marquis de Lacarras, with a long, linger ing gaze, relinquished her to their care, and re'using to yield to the Countess's solicita-tions, that he should join in the galop just commencing, took up his station in a corner Ethel Bainbridge was spinning round the whence he could observe Lady Ethel's moveroom in the embrace of Victor de Lacarras.

The Marquis was astonished; in fact, he after her every time that she approached after her every time that she approached

sent and cheerful volubility; above all, the Meanwhile, Colonel Bainbridge, lesning over his amiable hostess, was being instructed in the secret of true happiness—suspicion! How wonderfully well our dear Ethel is looking," she exclaimed, as together they watched the graceful figure and lovely flushed

face of the girl gyrating round the room;
"she seems to have perfectly recovered her little attack of the other night. "Well, I am afraid a great deal of it is excitement," replied Colonel Bainbridge. gravely; "for she was so weak this after-

noon I was quite alarmed at the idea of her coming here."
"Dear me! She would have been much better in bed, I dare say,"

"So Dr. Chalmers thought, but she was

"He considers it entirely due to the lowness of her nervous system. He says she is weaker than she ought to be, and must keep quiet, but he does not appear at all anxious about her,' "And she wouldn't stay at home to-night?

How foolish of her! It was curious her fainting just at the time she did.' Just as we had entered the theatre?' he said, interrogatively.
"Nell, just as I had pointed her out to

the notice of my friend there, Monsieur de Laccaras. He is an old flame of Ethel's, as the meaning glances of his dark eyes, that on perhaps you know, and I had but that mo-But Colonel Bainbridge did not appear to

ing mistaken the ghost of the past for the | be listening to her words—he was craning his neck to obtain a view of what was passing at the other side of the room. "She is going to dance again," he said, in reply to Lady Cleve don's looks of inquiry, "I wish she would sit down this time; I am Afriid she will be so tired !"

"Why not tell her to do so, my dear Colonel?" suggested the Countess, as though, in her ideas of a wife's duty, to be told was to obey,

"It is too late," he said, laughing, "she is off again !', and as he spoke, Lady Ethel passed them in the mazurka. She was dencing for the second time with the Marquis de

Lacarras. Lady Clevedon watched them with a

frown.
"I really must speak to Victor," she exclaimed; "he knows how delicate she is; it is unreasonable in him-and" (after a slight pause) "not the best thing in the world for her. By the way, my deer Colonel, whilst I think of it, don't let that dear gill make herself at all conspicuous this scason; for she is up your mind to take the final plunge. But, very thoughtless, you know; and a young woman gets so soon talked about, and "Well, I hardly know, my dear lady, how one takes it so which more favorably whilst I am to prevent her being either 'conspicuous' or 'taked about,' he raplied, with a glowing smile, "whilst she continues to be the prettiest woman wherever I take her—

present company excepted, of course,"
"You foolish fellow!" said the Countess, playfully. "I do really believe you are in love with your own wife. But, jesting apart, I mean what I say. Ethel is a dear creature, as we all know; frank and high-spirited, and generous; but she is not over fond of being controlled, and the Marquis, though an ex-

things. "He will let her overheat herselfthat's just what I am most afraid of," replied Colonel Bainbridge, innocently; "if you will permit me I will go and fetch her cloak."

"The man's a fool," thought Lady Cleve-don, as she watched his retreating figure, "and there's that girl flirting under his nose as though she had never been married at all It's perfectly disgraceful-I will not have such things going on in my house, and ahall take good care to let Victor know my mind on the subject."

But Lady Ethel was not flirting, or at all events in the manner her step-mother ascribed to her; she was only keeping up an appearance of great hilarity in order to mislead the Marquis as to the real state of hr Lecame conscious of a gentle tapping on the

For the news he had told her affected her more than she dared to let him see, and she was curious to hear the climax of his story, to learn how far she had been deceived, and if he never cared for any but herself (there was triumph in that thought for Lady Ethel), why he had hung back from offering her his hand! Her cheek was flushed. and her eye sparkling with the excitement of the discovery she had made, and yet it never struck her that she did not feel so miserable at its futility as she ought to have done. That revelstion was reserved for a later and more momentons occasion.

Unly one other opportunity had the Marquis of speaking to her privately that even.
ing, and he made good use of it. It was in
the supper room that they found themselves slone together. I don't think that Lady Ethel Bainbridge

half credits what I told her," he said, soltily, as she was engaged in taking the refreshment he had brought her.

"It is difficult to do so," she replied, as she turged her burning face away, "Where is the difficulty, Lady Ethel! To balieve that no woman can ever again engage a tithe of my attention; or to comprehend how a man could commit so fatal an error as to fear to speak his mind? Fatal, because defeat could not have placed him in a worse position than he stands at present; and suc-cess—success, Lady Ethal," in a low voice, and looking quickly away from her, "would have turned this life into a paradise for him." She could not profess to misunderstand his

meaning. "You must not speak to me like that." she commenced in an agitated voice, and her husband entering the room at that moment in search of her, she ran up to his side with great relief.

"Yes, yes," she said, hurdedly, in answer to his inquiry if she were ready to go home; 'I have had quite enough. I am tired out: let us return at cnce," and with a nervon bow in the direction of the Marquis, she safe fered Colonel Bainbridge to lead her to the

CHAPTER XXXIII,

THE SECOND TELEGRAM.

Lady Ethal Bainbridge reached her own home in a very fervid condition. All the old doubts and difficulties which she had trampled under foot (as she thought) months before, had commenced again to surge within her breast and sway her mind; and though (ur! perceived by her) the passionate regret which used to mingle with them had disappeared, they were sufficiently interesting to disturb her whole being by their unexpected recurrence. Was it possible, she asked herself, as released from the attentions of Louise, she reclined in an arm-chair before the fire in her dressing-room-possible that, after all, she had been mistaken; had judged him too harshly, too hastily; and that Victor de Lucarras, as in innated by himself, had permitted her to slip through his fingers from sheer want of boldness to declare his wishes! Was it her step-mother who had been their enemy; and by her forward intervention, prevented their reading each other's hearts more clearly ? or was it the fault of her own pride which had made her shrink from anything that looked like affording him the opportunity for which he had been sighing?

Lady Ethel could not say; perhaps sh

did not care too closely to inquire. She

seemed to have forgotten the long months during which the Marquis de Licarras lit her in suspense and uncertainty as to his ittentions regarding her, and the weeks they had passed together in which he had made no sign. The sight of his eyes, looking as trey had done of old, before the blight of disbelief in him had fallen on her heart and the accents of his voice, lowered for her ear alone, had revived so much of her former feelings, that her soul was fast becoming absorbed in a sentimental pity, not for her own loss, but for that of the man whose illfortune had been revealed to her. In lancy she pictured the long life which lay before him: unlighted by the possession of her love. or of herself; a miserable, lonely existence, which could never be freed from the sting of regret; and then to think that he had missed his happiness by a mere chance, a atroke of ill-luck, which could never be remedied-a last opportunity, which could never be recalled. Poor Victor ! poor Marquis de Lacarras, with the reproachfully sai eyes! Was it possible she was the cause of all this misery? that she alone was to blame for his unhappy life? He seemed to think so, and that she might have saved him from it. And yet all the while her heart had been full of the most bitter reproaches. Should she, could she ever forgive herself?

Profoundly wrapt in some such reverie, with her pretty face supported by her hand, and her eyes mournfully fixed upon the fire, Colonel Bainbridge found Lady Ethel still sitting up, when, having finished his last cigar, an hour and more after their retuin to Curzon Street, he sought his hed-chamber. "My dear Ethel," he exclaimed, "not yet

n hed? Why, do you know what time it is, darling? past six o'clock! What would Dr. Chalmers say ?" 'Oh ! don's tonse me so," she answered,

fretfully. She had just arrived at that pitch of mertal fervor, when, having discovered that both her happiness and that of the Marquis had been ruined for evermore, she decided that thenceforth they should pass through life with sunken cheeks and sad eyes, taking part in the hollow amusements of the world, it is true, but testifying to each other by their appearance and demeaned that they were devoured by regret for their irravocable loss. And it is annoying, say the least of it, to have a romantic reveri like this broken in upon by the common place remenstrance of a great, strong, nouscu lar, every day husband, as to why she did

not go to bed and to sleep, like anybody else, whose heart was not broken. Colonel Bainbridge recoiled at the tone is which his wife addr. ssed him. He had been so elated by the one term of affection she had unexpectedly used to him at Lady (levedon's soirée, that he had been calculating on its effects ever since. But though her answer threw cold water on his joy, it had not the power to make him retaliate. His was to

generous a nature to return evil for evil. "I did not mean to tense you, dearest," he said, gently; "but this fire is nearly out, and you will take cold. Shall I make it up again. or-would it not be better if you came to bed? You must be very tired.

She was very tired, and her musing had been interrupted, so Lady Ethel reselved for once to follow the advice given her, though long after her husband had fallen asleep, sh continued too excited to close her eyes, but lay awake, believing herself to be the most unfortunate and miserable woman in the world, as with false sympathy she pondered on the revelations which had been made to

When at last she foll asleep, it was to glumber profoundly for a few hours—so profoundly that on being roused again she sat straight up in bed, having forgotten every thing that had occurred the night before. It was broad daylight then; the sunshine was atreaming through the closed blinds when windows; and as she rubbed her eyes she

droom door, which had been the cause of rawaring.
"Colonel Bainbridge," she said, quickly,
there is some one knocking at the door."
Her husband did not answer, and she med to where, florbed and warm, with one in breath his head, Le by beside her, apt in a deep sleep. How handsome he appeared better than

ndsome—how mealy, how powerful, how brow by day; his face was trasquil and

What a Goliath? thought Lady Ethel, "Oh! you don't frighten me, I assure you. This considers and yet a proud feeling the consession ran through her, as she laid her in than upon his broad shoulder. It is No one could have believed more radely to the consession ran through her, as she laid her in than your father did."

Itsted but a moment—that feeling—though is

i 'Is there, my darling?" he replied, as with sudden movement he jumped out of bed, rew on his dressing-gown, and turned the dy in the lock.

What do you want?' he demanded of the reant who was waiting there. -A telegram, if you please, sirt I thought bat to bring it up to you, in case it should

it bed, all the circumstances of the previous curing: the telegram which she had detoyed; the buzz of admiration which had greeted her entrance to Lady Clevedon's covery one of his strong timbs was shaking.

drawing-room; and then the Marquis, with this sad reproachful eyes, and his assurance a lie?" he demanded, hearsely. that he had not, and never had had, the least.

deep-drawn sigh. She had just remembercarras were both broken, and that there nained no happiness in this world for either them again. The reception of his telegram seemed great-

atthing him, she would have seen his hand There must be some mistake here !" were

first words he uttered, as he violently ulled the bell.
"What is it about?" said Lady Ethel,
ith affected languor, though naturally she

nessed the news it must contain.

My poor father is ill—dangerously ill. I oubt if I shall ever see him again alive," he wasted; I had lost everything lice see for in splied, in a broken voice; and then, as the this world; or rather I thought that I had broat's knock resounded on the door, he lost it."

nt the question—
"When did this telegram arrive?" "Now, sir ! not ten minutes ago; brought it up directly."

" But it is the second that has been sent me; at least it says so. Have you seen any-shing of another?"
"Not since last night, sir."
"What do you mean by "last night?"

"The telegram that came for you, sir ! just efore you started. You were not at home, o I took it up to her ladysbip's room.'
"Ethel! did you receive it?' he asked.

uickly appealing to his wife, but she had urned away her face from observation.
"Oh, yes, sir," interposed the woman, who eared to incur blame from the transaction. I gave it into her ladyship's own hands

"You did no such thing," replied Lady Ethel, tartly, "you put it on the table,"
"That will do," said Colonel Bainbridge,
who saw there was something wrong. "Tell

Tames to take the Bradshaw into my dressy-room at once, and look out my things for cavelling. I shall start for the north as soon as it is possible to do so ;" and then he shut he door again, and came round to the other ude of the bed. "Ethel! where is that telegram? and why

did you not give it to me?" His voice was firm and decided; it had lost all the wining sweetness with which he usually coaxed her to do a thing; it was a voice not to be trifled with; and his wife chose to resent the tone he had assumed.

"I'm sure I can't tell you where it is: in the dust-hole I conclude, as I put it on the fire; and I didn't give it to you, because if I had done so it would have prevented our going to Lady Clevedon's." Her nonchalant manner roused his ire. "But do you know what it contained?" he

said, indignantly.
"Of course I do: I read it!" Colonel Baintridge took a step backward.

"You read it !- read that my father was dangerously ill-that my immediate presence was required at Crapshaws - and burned the message? ' Ethel! how dared you?" His voice was more than firm now; it was

stern, and she shrunk before it; but she was true to her feminine nature-that unworthy little nature that, knowing its impotency is its safeguard in the hands of a generous man, will claw, and spit, and hiss like a cat when beyond reach, sooner than say one word that shall asknowledge it is in the wrong.

And, with the falsehoods of Victor de Lacarras ringing in her ears, Lady Ethel had worked herself up to that pitch of self-commiseration which makes every rebuke, how-ever well deserved, assume the appearance of niustice.

Dare !" she exclaimed, springing up in bed, "I dare everything; I would burn it over again to-morrow if I thought fit to do so. It is you who dare ton much in speaking in

this way to me." "Come! come! I am not going to have any nonsense of this sort," replied Colonel Bainbridge. "If you were aware of the contents of the telegram, you did a very cruel act in destroying it, and one which may never be repaired. My father will most like-

ly be dead before I reach Cranshaws." She was a little shocked at the idea of what she had done then, but she carried it off with a high hand.
"It's not my fault!" she murmured. "If

they had made themselves a little more agreeable to me whilst I was under their roof, I might have felt better disposed to give up my amusement to satisfy their whims.

"Whims I you call it a whim in a dying man to wish to see his only child again?" " How could I tell he was dying?"

"You knew that he was seriously ill -and that he wanted to see me : and you were un-willing to relinquish a few hours' pleasure for the sake of permitting a father and son to meet for the last time upon earth. You are heartless—cruel—unwomanly! Ethel! I thought better of you!" and sitting down upon the nearest chair, Colonel Bainbridge covered his face with his hands.

The action, instead of softening, seemed to irritate her. "Who told you to think better?" she demaided, sharply; "and what have you ever seen in my behavior to lead you to suppose

" Nothing-God knows," by maswered, bitterly; "your conduct whilst at Cranshaws was a source of the greatest pain to me; but since you are my wife, and my father has be-come yours, a sense of duty might"----But his speech was interrupted by her

ahrill laugh. " Duty! Is it not sufficient that I should

little hand upon his broad aboulder. It "No one could have taken your rudeness listed but a moment—that feeling—though it endured to all sternity!

"Colonel Bainbridge!" ahe repeated, with the is your opinion, perhaps. It say it did you enough honor by accepting the offer scoomplish, "there is some one at the door!"

"I is there, my darling?" he replied, as with the if I had known—if I had known—if I had known—if I had known."

growing suspiciously hysterical.

"M you had known what?" he saked, sternly.

"Do you mean to insinuate, little, sternly. Do you mean to insinuate, littlet, that you were unaware, before our merriage, that my family was not on an equality with your own !"
"Gh, you! I knew that too well."

What then? Have I been feel enough to marry a woman who does not care for me !!" What then? Have I been feel enough to marry a woman who does not care for me !!" I should think you might have answered that question for yourself. You have necessively and tore open the efficial envelope.

As he did so, there rushed back upon the ind of Ludy Ethel, who was still slitting up

" And what if I did ?"

He did not answer her; but he advanced to the bedside, and Lady Ethel same that

She was frightened at his manner; she knew that she had gone too far; and yet, intention of marrying her step-mother—of knew that she had gone too far; and yet, marrying anyone except herself, whom, by with a bravado with which the weakest of her sex is at mose raminar, and taken the sex is at mose raminar.

accuse me of anything else? What motivethat her heart and the heart of Victor co on earth do you suppose should have induced me-me, the daughter of earls, and connected on every side with the purest blood, in England-to lower myself by marrying into the family, of a tradeeman -yes! you needs t to disturb Colonel Bainbrige, for he read look at me in that way, for you know permove than once, and had his wife been feetly well that your father was nothing but feetly well that your father was nothing but a tradesman—unless there had been, some reason—some deep and miserable reason. with a sob, "that I should try to forget whe was, or that I had ever been ; and Lady Eshel buried her face in her hands.

"And the 'deep and miserable reason madam; I am waiting for that," he said. "My heart was broken," continued his wife in a burst of tears; "my life was

"And the fragments were good enough for a tradesman's son," replied by husband. "I am vastly in lebted to you fee your condescen-sion, Lady Ethel. One work more and I have done. What is the name of the man in the face of whose loss, real or supposed, you were

pleased to throw yourself away upon me?"
"I shall not tell you," she said, quickly,
She already regretted, though she little forehad been betrayed.
"But I intend to hes ? it," was the decisive

reply; and as he spake Colonel Bainbridge took her two hands prisoner in his, and icroed her to look him in the face.

She might as well have tried to struggle against a pair of handouffs.

"I shall not detain you long !" he said, solemnly. "You have but to speak the word, and you are free. What is his name?"

The influence of his glance subdued her even more than the powerful grasp of his hands.

"I shall not detain you long !" he said, solemnly. "You have but to speak the word, and you are free. What is his name?"

The influence of his glance subdued her even more than the powerful grasp of his hands.

"I shall not detain you long !" he said, so subduel her severation of sweeping ontaking people. Were the people he hopes to entrap in this way so widently believes he would not be far astray in the expectation of sweeping ontaking.

"I shall not detain you long !" he said, so sweeping on the providing party. hands.

"You know it,' she answered sullenly. " Victor de Lacar And you care for him ?"

She made no reply, but her eyes flashed up at him indignantly, and were cast down

"Yes!" with a desperate effort to get most egregious'y. We know for a remarkable free; "if you will have the truth and nothing fact how despotic is his power over the putative

but the truth, there it is fer you." He let her go as she spoke; and she twisted away from him, and buried her head in her pillow.

But once more his hands—those kind. strong hands that had never handled her before but with the tenderest, gentlest touchcame about her face, and turned it to confront

Turned it to meet two hungering, despairing eyes, the gaze of which haunted her for many a lonely day and night succeeding and sad drawn mouth which seemed to ask what he had done to be requited by such treachery. He looked at her, perhaps for a full minute. which appeared to her guilty conscience like an hour; and then he dropped his hands, turned suddenly away, and left the room.

The iron had entered into his very soul. As he gained his dressing-room, he was greeted by the intelligence that there was no train by which he could travel north, before

eight o'clock in the evening.
"Very good!" he replied, with easy indifference; "then there is no hurry. Pack my portmanteau, and meet me with it at the King's Cross Station at a quarter to eight." And having dismissed his valet, Colonel Bainbridge dressed himself, and left the house before Lady Ethel had appeared down-

(To be continued.)

If sick headsche is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small sad

AN INVISIBLE FOE.

The poisonous germs of disease are lurking in the air we breathe and in the water we drink. The system should be kept carefully purified and all the organs toned to proper action. This can best be done by the regulating, purifying and tonic powers of Burdock

The area sown in wheat in Manitoba this year is 450,000 acres, which, it is estimated. will produce 11,250,000 bushels of grain.

A RADICAL CHANGE.

The best eradicator of foul humors of the Blood is Burdock Blood Bitters, A few bottles produce a radical change for the better in health and beauty. It removes the blood taint of Scrofula, that terrible disease so common in this couptry.

United States maintain more secret and benevolent societies than any other people on the fues of the saret.

Let them not permit him to enjoy the satisfacthe fice of the earth.

UNKNOWN.

seen in my behavior to lead you to suppose that I was so particularly interested in your of Summer Complaint afflicting children or Another afternoon an immense concourse father's feelings, or your own?

OUR GITAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Offawa, July 12th, .- Hibernapholasta, like ahrill laugh.

"Duty! Is it not sufficient that I should have consented to marry you, without being called upon to show filled duty towards a man who"—

Colonel Balabridge rese from his seat with a lowering brow.

"Have a care, Ethel! You had better be constions what you say to use just now!"

All Darky! Stity 12th.—Hiternapholasts, like the writers 'no the Mediand the Guert's, bring to their work a very incomplete intellectual equipment, or also they are defective in the prime requisites of a journalist, reading and observation. Were I writing on their side of the question I fancy, without special of the question I fancy, without special feel ashard of wasting my opportantities if I did not. Anybody can see that they ties if I did not. Anybody can see that they have been given a cue to their writing, but it is equally plain that they can only follow the broad outline. Hunderconstomed to the scoops shovel and pick-ave style of political writing can hardly be expected to handle with akid more delicate instruments. The faultimay lie in the cations they make a mistake, for I have discovered among newspaper readers, especially of Conservative sapers, an intelligence that rapidly, and generally correctly, discountathe editorial utterances. They point out how much more cagently sachject might be handled, something as an interested on-looker at a game can see further and tietest every quicker than the player. Thus it appears to me that Sir can see further and lietest eswers quicker than the player. Thus it appears to me that Sir John Macdonald's defiant attitude towards

THE PRENCH CANADIAND AND THE IRISH is directed by a subtle undesstanding of party forces which his addocat a in the preus do not possess. At first sight it would appear a very unwise proceeding on the part of a political liader to insult the prejudices and challenge the stader to insult the projudies and challenge the enmity of two such powerful factors in politics as the French and the Irish. Yet he must have done so advisedly after, weighing the consequences, for the Miss and the Uncate, which are only too ready to obey his slightest thought, have constanted their anti-French and anti-Irish policy unchecked. It is natural too credit, the Branciar with a desire to to credit the Bremier with a desire to le used date his party and perpetuate his power.
How then can the line of conduct he has adouted, which appears to introduce the elements of party disruption, be reconciled to his leading career where he dopted a coarse of action simply because it was right, as in Giadatone's we could give him credit 5 m

PURITY OF MOTIVE But all experience of his eard his methods forbids such an assumption. The answer, as P apprehend, is to do. found in another direction. He relies upon abnormal conditions in the body poli ic which he has himself created and whole he alone can accutately measure. He does not underrate the strength of national feeling, nor the resentment which masses of men entertain when their projetices are moulted. He knows well that the French in a body and the Irish in a body are deeply offended with him, and that, under the undivided away of resentment, thus engendered, b-would inevitably be defeated in a general election. Has be calculated that is the French and the Irish, as they now stand factors in the game of politics, the national sentiment is remote as a moving power compared to thuse influences which he is prepared to bring to bear on the individuals composing the masses.

PARTY DISCIPLISH AND PERSONAL BRIGGERY are his mean and potent agencies. Even if we are his mean and potent agencies. Evan it we credit him, with the statesmanlike papiest of breaking down out ting national barriers and welding the people of the Dominion; into one homogeopus whole, we do him no violence in thus diagnosing his methods. In this, as in tome ether things, it may be held by him that the end justifies the means. But those is a reflex result of his policy on which, it appears to me, he also calculates. He relies upon, that strong religious him against Catholica—French and pleased to throw yourself away upon me?"

"I shall not tell you," she said, quickly,
She already regretted, though she little foresaw the effects of the polly into which she
had been betrayed. mens of Whiggery which goes by the name of Toryism in Canada. Thus he reckous that his defiance of the French and his insults to the Irish will consolidate what we may designate, for want of a better term, the Loyalist

tario on the Riel issue as he will lose in Quebec. It would be the part of wisdom for the Opposition leaders to closely scrutinize this matter, for if Sir John's again.

"And married me because you could not marry him?" continued Colonel Bainbridge.

Blake has played, and is playing, into his hands leaders of sections and factions in the Cabinet, in Parliament and in the Tory party outside, even in the provincial assemblies, where he has made them perform the most grotesque, humiti ating somersaults. As he has done in t assumes, not unjustly, he may do in the future, and by the old methods. As the head of the Government and dispenser of all good in mat-ters of honor and emplument, he acts with implacable persistency on the impious assumption of

THE DIVINE ATTRIBUTE.

applied to the Here and Now,-He who believes in me shall be saved, who believes not shall be damned" With infinite faith in himself and boundless contempt for the people he sets whole classes at definite in the mass, and, in cynical coolness, proceeds to bribe them in detail. He panders to a low prejudice where it is strongly individualized, unreasonable, cisily excited; he defies a highe prejudice when it is less strongly individualised, nobly reasonable, but open to counteraction.

While Mr. Blake is appealing to the popular sense of justice and right on the highest grounds of public morality, Sir John Macdonald appeals to the pocket. The odious system of who esale corruption by railway and other subsidies is elequently exposed by the Opposition leader, the Premier replies by inviting all who want subsidies to apply to him. Of course he has no intention of giving everybody or anybody except his paticular friends a subsidy, but he counts on the cupidity of individuals and the self-interest of communities. He knows that lofty considerations of abstract justice will not stand a moment before the practical influence of promoting a railway in a region that wants one. It may be shown that such enterprises are delayed instead of being advanced by politicians seeking

"BOODLE FOR THE BOY." as in the cases of the North-West Central Railway and the Gatineau Valley Railway, but the main point is to get the grant. The effect is to corrupt and pauperize whole communities, while paralyzig private enterprise. It gives the Government enormous and dancerous power and anothines plunder under paternal auspices. Ultimately it is an injury instead of a benefit to the sections concerned, and places a master over them when there should be a servant under them. With prosperity and an overflowing treasury this extravagant policy might possibly be maintained for a time as it has been, but anyone can now see that with an empty treasury, a huge deficit, hard times and business depression, Sr John's policy is a delusion and a snare. People ought to know by this time the hollowness of his promises and refuse to condone evil in the hope of securing advantages for themselves. mon in this country.

A policy so utterly bad is certain to result in disaster. But if it should be pursued, it will be the duty of both the French united States maintain more secret and the Irish to let Sir John have his tion of saying afterwards a he surely would with that cynical candor peculiar to him at certain There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract and the longer they are delayed the further they of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera must go and the heavier the penalty

recording to the first of the first field of the place of the place of the place of the first of

brether of Rev. J. J. Collins, E.P., of Mount St. Patrick.

Ottawa, July 13.—Sir Jehn Macdonald started on his trip to livitish Golambia over the Canadian Pacific Railway last Saturday. Papers supporting the Ministry are rejoicing over the event, and point to the sampletion of the road as a press of the wonlarful energy and statemenship of the Bovernment. Admitting that is an extrapolar transph in railroading we must not some, all the money and land they required, or chose to seemand, and all the rights and privileges that could be conceded to secure them from loss or competition. The road is in reality created wholly out of the crude and asquired capital of the country. The company, it must be admitted, has displayed remarkable ability, energy and management. markable ability, energy and management, and so far deserves all success, but we should take care that it does not become

EXPOLITICAL ENGINE:

and undertake to run the Government. retrospect of the last forty years shows that Sir John Macdenald ras ancounively and auccessfully used the Grand Trunk, the Intercolorial and the Canadian Recific railways as means for keeping himself in power. The projection construction and access the construction of th tion, construction and management of each of these wast undertakings were marked with floods of political corruption, which have left indelible corrugations on the history of the country. When the first railway projected in Chada—the Mantreal and Kingston-was developed into the Grand Trunk, the late Hen, Isaac Buckanan declared that "railways would be the politics of Canada hereafter." Time has proved the with of the remark. Not only the great lines mentioned, but innumerable others have been manipulated for political purposes and made to subserve the needs of the lory leader who made the most unsernpulous use of them to corrupt his opponents and rewards his supporters. The Grand Trunk created new lines of cleavage in old. Canada and first seduced public men from devotion to prisciple and poverty to the worship of expediency and profit. The Intercolonial utterly annihilated, political honesty in the Maritime Provinces. The discaption of eld party ties produced by Confederation left everybody free object seems rather to avoid than to court criticism, and trust toother means when dissolution guab without seproach. As Mr. Howe said they "accepted the situation," and sauce que peut was the word. Everybody expected and strove to make their pile out of the railway, and if many failed it was because the hig fish gobbled up the little ones. In honesty in the Maritime Provinces. The into the sea. To suit Sir George Cartier and the dominant politicians of the Maritime Provinces it was made into

A GRAND CIRCUMBENDIBUS

that has never paid and will never pay running expenses, and which will be rendered worth less when the short line from Montreal across a portion of the State of Maine to St. John will be completed. Its general effect was to decrease the healthy competition of parties, and landlords. with the aid, of course, of the gerrymander and the Franchise Acts. But are they so amenable! I think not; though I hear it sometimes said that Sir John will carry as many seats in Onwill growth and willing to dispense fortunes among those who has passed willing to dispense fortunes among those who returned the compliment by expending money to help him to carry elections. Again the Pacific railway, the most gigantic of the series of magnificent undertakings, was projected and carried out on the same principle. Perhaps the most curious thing about it was that the Syndicate was composed of Grits, some of whom had but a short time before been made to endure the wrath and suffer the virulence and abuse of the very men who endowed them with the charter. Mr. George Stephen, chairman of the Montreal Harbor Commission. was the first man dismissed when Sir John Macdonald returned to power in 1878. Mr. D. A. Smith was howled at as "traitor" and "coward" by Tupper at the close of the famous session the same year, at the same time Sir John threatened to "slap his chops." Another year he gave them the Pacific Railway charter, and now they are Knights paladins at his round table. They have

A GLORIOUS REVENCE. and he is Premier still. What if the country has been plunged \$300,000,000 in debt, the taxation screw turned down to the last thread. the people fleeced by monopolies, have we not railways, millionaires, monopolists and boodlemen to show for it all? Out of our lands and forests, out of our blood and brains we have coined the millions that have made these people great and kept the Tories in power. Have we not our reward? How unreasonable it would be for us to grumble. In spite, however, of all this the government is unpopular, and under fair conditions would be badly beaten at the polls; but there is a reasonable fear, grounded on past experience, that the great railway will be called upon to throw its weight on the Tory side in the coming contest. Not openly, nor as a company, but if so importuned, as Sir Hugh Allan was on a famous occasion, is it probable its directors could or would refuse? This is only part of the danger, for there are many institutions equally beholding to the Government who are pretty sure to be called upon one way or another to contribute to the Tory election fund. A system which takes money from men who have made it by Government assistance to bribe the electorate is simply diabolical. Its effect is ruinous morally and politically. It places a premium on dishonesty and makes corruption a permanent charge on the commonwealth. But the worst effect of this degrading system falls upon THE LABORING AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

These hear the vast portion of the taxation Out of their labor comes the money to build the railways and endow the millionaires. By no possible means can even a small part of apologists talk about their policy of supplying work. It is not work that people want, but the pay for work. To give men work and tax them so as to rob them of a large part of the proceeds thereof is simply to create a system of modified slavery, same with agriculturists. A paltry duty imposed on grain, which has really no effect on prices, which are regulated by the Liverpool market, and impose from 30 to 50 per cent. duty on all that they must buy, is such an obvious fraud and humbug that it is aston-

santation of an address to Mgr. Duhamel on the occasion of his alcostive to the archivelescopal dignity. The address was read in English by Hon. R. W. Soutt, and in French by Dr. St. Jean. system may be content with things as they are, we cannot help assing in the efforts of labor organizations the beginnings of a revolt against the injustice of government interference with economical conditions. The artificial stimulant applied on one hand to productions is counteracted on the other by the imposition of artificial burdens. The effect is to concentrate capital in the hands of the few and lower the rewards of the many. They are interfaced in the rewards of the many.

not to catablish a score they may find some difficulty in settling when the change comes, as it must come in the ordinary, inevitable course of events. Having made those few remarks on the Pacific Railway and railways in general and their bearing on politics-remarks intended rather to suggest reflection than to impose opinions—I will conclude by expressing the hope that the Premier may have a safe and pleasant journey and return much improved in health. It will doubtless be a pleasing thought to him, as he speeds across the continent, that he is not looking down from a higher sphere on the Vancouve train, as he once said he would, nor looking up at it from a lower region, as Mr. Mac kenzie rusfully suggested, but whichever way it might have been is now a matter of in

difference. In either case Sir John could console himself, exclaiming:—Flectere ni nequio superos, 4 cherouta morebo. OTTA NA, July 14th.—A feature in politics present is the activity of the Liberals and the apparent apathy of the Conservatives. The latter are making no noise while the former seem to have great hope, and are stumping the country in every hope, and are stumping the country in every direction. A Reform demonstration is adser-tised to take place at Pontic shortly, at which some of the Ontario leaders are announced to speak. Mr. Blake is also billed for the meeting at Rembroke. These meetings in the Ottawa valley constituencies give much satisfaction, for a well-grounded complaint has often been heard that this part of the country has been neglected by the Reform leaders. It is not the Tory practice when in power to hold meetings. Their pobject seems rather to avoid than to court criti-

the big fish gobbled up the little ones. In faction and resentment resulting from their mis-its construction. Hon. William Macdongall takes of last session and the damaging exposures said, eight millions of dollars were thrown made of the corruptions in parliamentmade of the corruptions in parliament-ary and ministerial circles. At pre-sent there is a perceptible full in politics, but this is always the case in the dog days. All the city folk who can are off making holidays and farmers are too busy as a general thing to give much attention to public matters. Nevertheless the pipe of hard times.

has passed off without disturbance, though the demonstrations at various points were unusually large. From careful observation among the brothren in this region, I am more than ever convinced that Orangeism is to all intents and purposes a Tory organization. The old founda-tions of ignorance and bigotry remain, but the superstructure is wholly devoted to political purposes and controlled from Uttawa as a regular branch of party machinery. The leaders in different sections are in constant communication with the resident "Sovereign," and recruit-ing for the Order is being pushed with great energy and activity, especially in the rural districts. Among the ignorant rank and file the dea has been secretly but seduously cultivated that there is danger of civil war in Ireland, to which they may, in all probability, be called upon to contribute. And it is likewise mysteriously binted that there may be work to do here in Canada to keep the Irish in order and suppress rebellion among the French. The "men and means" resolution adopted by the Orange Grand Lodge at its last meeting, and the atrocious conduct of the Tory press generally have given color to the first, while the Mail's threat to reconquer the while the Mail's threat to reconquer the Province of Quebec substantiates the second. A more dangerous game could hardly be played, but the Tories are not accustomed to count the consequences in this respect. In view of these

UNDERHAND PROCEEDINGS it is the duty of papers like The Post to keep public attention fixed on the facts. Mr. Bowell's presence and endorsation of the action of the Orange Grand Lodge, referred to above, has not been shown but the arter it should be In for referred to above, has not been shown up to the extent it should be. In a former letter I cited the somewhat similar case of the late Mr. Huntington. For months after h Argenteuil speech the Tory press teemed with articles and letters, making political capital out of his utterances—utterances that were innocence itself compared to the blood-thirsty resolution of the Orange Grand Lodge resolution. His expulsion from the Cabi-net was demanded and every means adopted to enrage the Catholics against him. Then the ministry was made responsible for what he had said and the matter brought up in parliament. Eventually Mgr. Conroy, Papal Ablegate, absolved him of blame and the matter dropped, not, however, before it had served a distinct party purpose in the hands of his Tory enemies. But if Mr. Huntington's words were thus capable of a const uction imincal to Catholics, how much more so is the conduct of Mr. Bowell? The former protested against clerical interference in elections the latter openly engages in a movement threat ening

CIVIL WAR. It is very difficult to understand how any Irish Catholic or any honest Home Ruler of any faith could remain in the same ministry wit lum or continue to support a government of which he is a member, after his ac-tion. But, since there are such, it only remains for those who abhor and con-demn such conduct to take measures what is taken from them be returned. Tory for the punishment of the traitors. An explanation should be demanded, insisted upon. nation should be demanded, insisted upon. It refused, or unsatisfactory, let them take the consequences. Certainly the Irish own it to their own honor and self-respect to teach the leaders of Orangeism, in and out of the Cabinet, as well as those who condone their black offence by continuing in relation with them, that such threats and insults cannot be indulged in with impunity.

ORANGEISM IS A DEGRADING FACT in Canadian politics. Fed and pampered by the Tory leaders for their own purposes, it may yet prove a Frankenstien monster to them, and ishing how any man in his senses assert its mastership even more offensively than overweed outlined by it. But though it did in the case of the unfortunate Riel. But sulty." the first seek and the mark when which was first feet also the control of

St. Jean.

The Archishop-elect seplied, dwelling upon the necessity of union among Catholica. Union the necessity of union and union the union the first the necessity of union and universal, and the necessity of union and coreamony tools product as a union and universal, and the necessity of union and universal, and universal the union of the two party in Canada cannot do batter to among the diverse and hards at a later date.

It is a culti- possible that the necessity of union and universal product as a later date.

It is of the necessity of union and universal product as a later date.

It is of the necessity of union and universal product and universal pro Irish, and their more recent secret efforts to fan the flames of Orange bigotry against their French and Irish fellow-citizens in Canada... RIDEAU

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IN THE DERRY OF CANADA.

· Home Rule Buried" at an Orange Pichle -Attack on Blake and Archbishop Lynch-A Yow to enpourt Sir John Macdonald.

Kingston, July 13th. After the Orangemen failshed their musching yesterday afterneon, they proceeded to the park to be at the addresses to be delivered by the distinguished brethren who occupied the band stand. Rev. Mr. Gallaher, county master, acted as chairman, and on his mounting a bench he was received with cheers. He said that as his hearers' feet were tender and swelled, he would not detain them long; but he wished to anyounce that the grand demon-stration was in response to the potent voice of a prelate (Bishop Cleary) who had taken great interest in the Orange order of late. They had an opportunity to let him see that the Derry of Canada still lived, and was still true to her colors (cheers), and that her motto was "No surrender. the then read a telegram he recoved from Carp, which stated that all the lodges sent greeting. He also read a telegram which he had despatched to W. Johnson, G.M., of Bally-

kilbeg, Ireland.

Monster celebration, over fifty lodges in line; the Derry of Canada is true to her traditions; home rule is dead and the funeral is a

big one," (Cheers.)

A FLUTTER.

Here Dr. Mackenzis mounted the rostrum and immediately pitched into the government, stating, excitedly, that an order had come from Ottawa preventing the Orangemen employés in the penitentiary from turning out with their brettern. He would like to know if his hearers approved of that order, (cries of "no") "Very well, now," remarked the doctor, and then he proceeded to move a resolution, seconded by D. Wood, Co. M. of North Frontsseconded by D. Wood, Co. M. of North Fronte-nac, in effect that the Orangemen assembled leard of the order with indignation; therefore, be it resolved that they pledge themselves to oppose the government at the next dominion election, if the order be not rescinded; and further, that the county master of south Fronte-nac write to Ottawa and prapound those two questions: 1. Do the members of the government approve of the order? 2. Will it be can-

A GALLANT CAPTAIN TO THE RESCUE. Captain Gaskin was received with cheers. He said he was greatly surprised to hear Dr. Mackenzie movesuch a motion. He, the speaker had interviewed the warden of the penitentiary regarding the matter in question and learned that the order received from O'tawa prethat the order received from O'tawa prevented the employés from turning out to any demonstration, Orange or Catholic. The Order treated both sides alike. (Cheers.) The warden further said that if convicts learned that keepers were society men of any kind dangerous influences might be brought to bear. He, the speaker, would like to know if his hear is condemned the present Government would they support the present Government, would they support Blake (cries of no) or Archbishop Lynch? Would they support a man that went howling would they condemn Sir John Macdonald on the first 12th of July after the death of Riel? If the order sent to the peni-tentiary was one sided he would denounce the government also, but it was not. Looking at Dr. Mackenzie the speaker said it appeared to him as if there was something behind this thing. As far as he was concerned he did not care three buttons for either of the political leaders but he was sure he would not condemn the one who hanged a rebel and support the other who howled against the hanging. He neked Dr. Mackenzie to withdraw the resolution, which the latter said he would not. The chairman put the resolution to would not. The chairman put the resolution to the meeting anid excitement and cries of "withdraw." Mr. McIntyre charged Dr. Mackenzie with being responsible for the friction being raised and the latter said he would accept it, and that he would not withdraw the motion. "Very well, then," said the former, "we'll discuss this matter; I'm prepared to answer you and leave it to those present to decide." A few seconds later Dr. Mackenzie announced that he had changed his mind, that he would withdraw his resolution, and that he would be satisfied if the government and that he would be satisfied if the government answered the two questions in his resolution He saked the crowd if they were satisfied, ;

He asked the crowd if they were satisfied, a voice said "yes."

MOTIONS PASSED.

It was moved by John Gaskin, seconded Dr. Mackenzie and resolved, that the Draug men of Kingston, and the visiting brethrenn assembled, desire to place on record our sincer sympathy with our brethren in the province of Ulater who have so nobly straggled for their Sympathy with during the struggled for their liberties in the past, and who have still to maintain the fight against the machinations of frenians, moonlighters, dynamiters, boy-cotters and midnight assassins, We hope the day may soon dawn when all evil-doers in Ireland will got their just reward, and every Ireland will get their just reward, and every Irishman, of whatever class and creed he may be, will realize that law must be respected, and when every traitor to the British crown will have to hide his head in confusion, and we trust that the Protestants of Ulster may never be brought under the yoke of Rome, which would certainly be the case if Gladstone's home rule measure had been granted to Ireland."

certainly be the case if Gladstone's home rule measure had been granted to Ireland."

Moved by John Gaskin, seconded by Dr. Mackenzie, and resolved: "That from late indications, as reported by telegrams coming daily across the Atlantic, we are happy to think that the British hoart, I ke the British oak, is still sound in the core, and although, as we believe, many are intimidated by the sundry cowardly methods adopted by the Parnellite faction, yet we trust that Gladstone's ministry will be defeated and that a party of the majority may a grise as a compact body which will givefur a grise as a compact body which will givefur the arise as a compact body which will givefort no uncertain sound to ring around the glo that Britons now, as heretofore, never shall

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

In Debility from Overwork. Dr. G. W. Collins, Tipton, Ind., says "I used it in nervous debility brought on by overwork in warm weather, with good re-

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 21, 1886

THE growth of the Catholic church on the North American continent is one of the most remarkable events in its history. One hundred years ago there was but one bishop in all British North America, and one bishop in all the United States of America. There are now in Canada alone six archbishops and twenty-two bishops, a number that the necessities of the Church will soon increase; and in the United States twelve archbishops and ixty-two episcopal sees.

GRASS VALLEY, California, has a fearless and patriotic Irishman for Bishop in the person of the Rt. Rev. Manogue. His Lordship, in an urgent appeal to his priests and people to contribute as generously as possible to the Irish Home Rule Fund, gives expression to the following sentiments:-

"Opulence, class, aristocracy and bigotry; royal hereditary titles and attachments and landlordism are erecting their strongholds and barricades against freedom's paths and aspirations. Let us now in freedom's name, and unthe name of suppressed and suffering humanity, cheerfully give our mite to offset this unfair, ungenerous and unjust opposition. A final strugzle is now approaching, the aspirations of liberty-loving people resound in our ears, the future weal or wee of Ireland may be in our hands, and decided by our magnanimity. . . Make one more effort, dear priests and people, for these noble children struggling for their homes and firesides, for their liberty and the naliciable rights of man."

MR. GLADSTONE has resolved to go into opposition, and will positively decline to retain the reins of power. He will leave the Tories to the tender mercies of the new Parliament in which they are an absolute minority, Some of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues were in favor of meeting the House and challenging a vote, but the Premier convinced them that there were more advantages to be derived from an immediate resignation than from clinging to power on the good will of the Liberal Unionists. Gladstone's position will be all the stronger from the fact that Lord Hartington and the other leaders of the Unionists bave refused to have anything to do with Lord Salisbury and the Tory party. They will not join a coalition cabinet. In taking this position they leave Gladstone master of the field.

Ir is generally admitted in English political circles that the Orange riots in Belfast and lsewhere were not without a purpose, and that the disturbances were utilized to further the political designs of the Conservatives. It is noticed as somewhat significant that the sheriffs in the northern counties, who belong to the ascendancy class, carefully arranged that elections in constituencies considered doubtful should take place during the July enniversaries, when the Orange blood is up. Thus do responsible officials fulfil their functions in accordance with the programme of the Tory chieftains who pull the wires that move the Orange mob to violence. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, commenting on the riotous conduct of the infuriated Orange mob. says :- " Apart from their grave aspect, these riots forcibly teach the lesson that the Orangemen by their conduct have given fresh proof of their inferiority to the people of the rest of ireland. Nationalists bear their victories as they bear their defeats, with equanimity. Urangemen can endure neither one nor the other like rational creatures."

THE OLD MAN'S WARNING.

MR. GLADSTONE has taken to telling the classes of England some very ugly truths in very plain language. In his rejoinder to the Dake of Westminster over his desertion of declares that in his eyes the gravity of the present issue of Home Rule involves the honor of the Empire, and adds : "The civilized world has stamped England's

which you shut your eyes, and meet the FRE. ent and future demands, thinking England's | 000 was paid in superannuation allowances, honor should be cleared. I lament that this while the payments into the funds were \$52, should be prevented."

And again, in a letter to a friend, Mr. Gladstone expresses amazement "at the deadness of wulgar (common) opinion to the however, only shows that extravagance has blackguardism and baseness which befoul the history of the union. It is an open question in my mind whether if this folly asts the thing may not contribute to a repeal of the union."

Is this a prophetic warning ? Qui ciera

A NEW AMERICAN SAINT.

A commission has been appointed by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, to enquire into the life, character and works of the late Archbishop Wood in the administration of that important Sec. The object of this to Rome, with a view of having Bishop Neumann canonized and his name placed on the Calendar of Saints. The desire to confer this benor on Bishop Neumann originated with the Redemptorists, to which Order the holy prelate belonged. Of all the men and women who have labored in America ter the triumph of the Christian religion and for the good of the Church, and who devoted all their lives to its service, but one has received the signal honors of canonization, St. Rose of Lima, in South America.

An American contemporary says it was the belief of all who came in contect with Bishop Neumann during his life that he possessed in an eminent degree the virtues and attributes of a szint, This belief has been strengthened since his death, by the many miraculous cures which are said to have taken place at the tomb where his remains lie in St. Peter's Church, Fifth and Girard Avenues. In life Bishop. Neumann worked arduously, frequently abstaining from food for days, and strictly adhering to his vow of perpetual poverty. His life was a series of self-denials and sacrifices. It is recorded in his life that he had the gift of prophecy. He foretold his own death, and lisr." almost named the day. Upon the thirtieth day after his death his body was found perfectly incorrupt.

STILL GOING.

If there is anything that proves the neces sity of self-government for Ireland it is the unceasing depletion of her population under British rule. The Registrar-General has issued the quarterly return of marriages, births and deaths registered in Ireland for the first quarter of this year. Its pages continue to tell the awful tale of Ireland's selfextinction. Gradually but surely is the Irish nation being reduced to a skeleton.

From the returns we learn that there were 29,705 births and 27,016 deaths registered during the three months ending Masch 31st, and that 7,114 persons emigrated, so that the pepulation during that period decreased by 4,425. The population estimated to the middle of this year, 1886, is 4,887,439, showing a decrease of some 4,000,000 since 1847 or a decrease of 325,890 in the population as it

It is worthy of remark in this connection that in the same space of time the population of England has increased from 8,892,536 to 27,162,449. In Scotland the population increased from 1,608,420 in 1801 to 3,866,521 in 1884. So that while England has trabled her population and Scotland more than doubled hers, the population of Ireland has considerably declined. Since last year there has been a decrease in the number of workhouse inmates in Ireland; but there has been a remarkable increase in the average number of persons on outdoor relief, there being 5,633 more than during the corresponding quarter of last year. Compared with the averages of the first quarter of the ten years 1875-85, the number of persons on outdoor relief shows a large increase. This is unmistakable evidence of the intensity of the distress at present prevailing.

TO DEATH AND GLORY.

THE Orangemen are rushing on to glory and to death in beautiful style. They are making it quite interesting for the population of Belfast, Dublin and Waterford.

in Dublin the prime objects of attraction for them are the saloons and taverns, which they take a special delight in wrecking and emptying of their contents.

In Belfast the state of affairs is somewhat peculiar. The cable despatches tell us that the most of the fighting is done between the police and Orangemen, "because the officers of the peace prevented the 'lamba' from attacking the Catholics." The wreckage is ahead of what was accomplished in Dublin, for the cable says " it resembles the result of a tornado." We were always ready to admit that Orange bluster and wind were strong, but we never dreamt that they could assume the proportions and produce the effects of a tornado. But it appears it is so far men, women and children were struck down bruised and bleeding, still uttering cries of defiance and threats of revenge, singing "Rule Britannia," and cursing the Pope, Parnell and Sexton.

And these are the kind of beings that Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, has pledged himself to aid with " men and means" from Canada!

CIVIL SERVICE EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Canadian Civil Service has been turnthe Liberal cause, the Grand Old Man ed into a huge agency to relieve the national treasury of immense sums of money. The cost of the Civil Service is not only increased beyond measure by paying useless hands that are sup posed to be in actual employments

of "superannuation." Last year ever \$203, 000, so that \$151,000 was paid out of the by the Irish people. taxes, as against \$65,000 so paid in 1878. This increase is rather startling ; its enormity, no terrors for the great Tory-Boodle administration, and, as a consequence, goes on unchecked and unlimited. Here is an ordinary instance of the results of the system in vogue. In the House of Commons there are two clerks at the table. The salary of the clerk is \$3,400, and that of his assistant \$2,400, making a total of \$5,800. But this is not all that is paid. There is besides a superannuated clerk who gets \$2,379 a year, a superannuated assistant who gets \$1,543 a year, and still another superannuated assistsaintly Bishop Neumann, who preceded the ant who gets \$400 a year-a small sum hardly worth the mentioning. So the total amount for the retired clerks is \$5,322, which enquiry is to gather testimony and send it added to the salaries of the acting clerks, makes a total of \$11,122, or nearly twice the value of the work done. And there are hundreds of such examples

on the Civil service list, of men who are superannuated and are drawing from the public treasury while at'll capable of continuing the performance of their duties, and even of men who draw their allowance while engaged in other business.

IS IT A FEE OR BOODLE!

THE Daily Witness has got its esteemed contemporary, the Gazette, in a very tight box over the \$4,000 McLachlan customs fraud and council fee affair. The controversy has been a heated one, and very dirty ink has been made to fly. So far the Witness has undoubtedly the best of the fight, for it has never been forced to change its position to cover up weak points by the use of violent and abusive language, or to swallow to-day what it advanced yesterday.

The Gazette, on the contrary, was completely routed from its first position; it had to brand its own statements as false, and finally it met the challenge to prove its latter statements by calling out "slanderer and

What the Witness wanted was to get the case of the payment of the four thousand dollars by the McLachlan firm into the courts to prove out of the Gazette's own mouth that the \$4,000 were not paid so much for counsel's fee as "to influence," that is to say, to bribe ocatain Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament to effect an amicable settlement of the fraud on the Customs.

Naturally the Gazette was opposed to any such procedure. It did not reliah the idea of going into the Courts to have its own hypocrisy and misrepresentation exposed as well as the Conservative and Ministerial methods of ex. tracting boodle from unfortunate victims. It was afraid of statements on cath and was of the firm opinion that assertions based on "political exigencies" ought to satisfy the public in such a delicate and personal matter of feeing a lawyer to settle a huge onstoms swindle.

Of course we do not pretend to say that the Witness is right or that the Gazette is wrong, but we do say that gain de cause t he given to the Witness as long as Conservative organ shows any repugnance to umns, because the truth of what it says there is liable to be discounted to the extent of 99 per cent. That is the penalty attached. to the "political exigency" mode of writing.

CANADIAN AID FOR IRELAND.

The appeal to the Irish citizens of Montreal to give practical proof of their sympathy with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland has not been made in vain. It required but a little stirring up to make them feel that they had a duty to perform and it is exceedingly gratifying to note that in the performance of it they brought both generosity and good will. Within a few days the handsome sum of three thousand dollars was collected and handed over to the General Treasurer, Mr. Edward Murphy, who has for a long lifetime been ever foremost in the work of assisting Ireland to reach that goal which is well within her reach to-day.

Mr. Murphy will cable Mr. Pernell to-day the authority to draw on him for the above amount.

If the Irishmen of Montreal have responded generously to the appeal for assistance, so also have our Irish fellow countrymen who Land League, the Famine, the Irish National League, the Parnell testimonial and the A. M. Sullivan funds that have been subscribed have not been behind in contributing to the swelling of the Home Rule Election Fund.

As we write we receive a cheque for \$235 through Mr. D. McManamy, of Sherbrooke, as the contribution of the Ivish residents of | spiration! Major Saunderson or the Rev. Richmond and Sherbrooke to the Home Rule Election Fund. This is a magnificent showing, and proves that the Irish spirit is more from Ulster. alive than ever. Then there is the large subscription of \$175.75 from the Irishmen of priest, Rev. A. Chain. Mr. Laurence Slattery, of Sheen, Ont., Mr. J. G. McGuire, of Allumette Island, P.Q., and Mr. D. B. Gallagher, of Andover, Victoria Co., N.B., have also sent in handsome subscriptions on behalf of their Irish neighbors and friends.

Much more would have to be acknowledged from the country, but Montreal and Quebec are no longer allowed to monopolize the honor of holding finanicial relations with Ireland. The Irishmen of Kingston, Ottawa, Cornwall, London, Toronto, Hamilton, etc., have made Belfast rowdy than of a Christian minister,

more fruitful the results for the advancement of Irish freedom and its ultimate enjoyment

JUSTIN MCUARTHY ON GOSCHEN AND DILKE.

JUSTIN McCARTHY, even in the thickest of the fight, finds time to write his admirable cable letters to the New York Herald. In his last letter Mr. McCarthy rejoices and weeps. He rejoices over Goschen's fall and weeps over that of Sir Charles Dilke. He exults over Goschen's defeat because he considered him a worse enemy of the Irish cause by far than Joe Chamberlain. Chamberlain is known to be an ambitious and reckless politician, and is consequently relatively weak as an opponent; but Goechen went in for rugged independence, and professed not to care a rap for honors or office. This was the reputation which he tried to create for himself, and which the English masses largely accorded him, so that when Goschen spoke up against his old chief, Gladstone and Home Rule, it was declared by many that he voiced English public opinion and was England's fearless and prophetic guide. Mr. McCarthy could not therefore help rejoicing that the Edinburgh constituency which elected Goschen a few months ago by a large majority has rejected him now by a majority still larger. The issue was distinctly home rule or no home rule. Goschen pronounced against home rule; his constituency have pronounced against him. But a man whose defeat Justin McCarthy

and the Irish party are sorry for is Sir Charles Dilke. He is a home ruler in principle and has been so for many years. Writing of Sir Charles' relations with Chamberlain, Mr. McCarthy says it must have cost him a keen pang to separate from Chamberlain on this question of home rule. They were two strong, close friends when the Gladstone Governmeet was formed in 1980. Dilke, then a man of far greater mark than Chamberlain, refused to join the administration unless Chamberlain was offered a place in the Cabinet. Gladstone at first demurred. He afterward agreed to Dilke's terms for the sake of securing Dilke, so Chamberlain became a member of the Cabinet, while Dilke was content to hold a position in the administration outside the charmed circle of the Cabinet. Dilke rese to a Cabinet office in good time, but it is to his credit that he preferred his friend before himself and lifted Chamberlain by ene push to a place it would otherwise have cost Chamberlain years and years to

Now they separate. Dilke goes one way, Chamberlain another-Dilke out of Parliament, Chamberlain in; Dilke, the victim of an unproved accusation, the scapegoat of the British public, in one of what Macaulay called its "periodical fits of morality." That was the reason why the public and the publicans of Chelsea would not elect Dilke; it was not because he was a Home Ruler.

BISHOP USSHER AS A HIGHFLIER.

We have received for some time past quite a number of marked papers drawing our attention to a lecture delivered by the Rev. 1 B. Ussher in several of the towns and cities declare under oath what it avers in its col- of Ontario. The rev. gentleman calls himself the Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Montreal, and he entitles his lecture "England's Enemies."

> We had heard of Bishop Useher before, especially in connection with the inauguration and blessing of the smallpox hospitals last summer, when he kicked up a terrible row because the authorities had not invited him as well as their Lordships Bishops Fabre and Bond to take part in the religious cercmonies. Apart from this incident there has been nothing made public of Bishop Ussher which would lead our citizens to believe that he was any more dangerous than a cooing dove.

> But a perusal of his Western lecture, the echoes of which have come down to us, rereals the Bishop in another light. If he be a "dove" in Montreal he is certainly not one out West, for there he becomes a roaring lion and a hissing serpent, seeking to devour

We are told that this unworthy Bishop de livered his lecture in a style quite consonsut with "composition, which was both bold and fiery." The prevailing sentiments of the tirade were of fierce and uncompromising anhave settled and are thriving in the villages | tagonism to the Church of Rome as well as and towns and rural districts of the country. I to the High Church of England. From the In fact it is there that Irish patrict'sm is lips of the wrat'ry lecturer, as from purer and Irish love of motherland is warmer. | the crater of a New Zealand volcano, flowed These were the Irishmen that built up the a lava of wordy fire and brimstone upon the heads of the poor Papists, especially the Irish Papists. The most dangerous enemy England had to fear was not French intrigue, during the past five or six years, and they Russian aggression or German power, but "the Irish offert to achieve Home Rule." This was a much more serious danger, for according to the volcanic Ussher "Home Rule would mean Rome Rule." What a heavenly in-Roaring Kane, of Belfast, or Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, must have telephoned the idea

But listen to this ignoble outburst a le Burchard, who elected Cleveland and de-Amprior, through their patriotic parish feated Blaine by his cry of "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion":-"The causes of the ' present deplorable condition of Ireland are the three Ps-Popery, Pot-houses, and " Party Politics. Home rule is the proposi-"tion of enemies of Ireland, and supported by mistaken Protestant friends. The "Roman Catholic Irish are descendants of the ancient Thonicians, who, it was pre-'dicted, would be 'a thorn in Isreel's side,"

Such language smacks more of the vulgar

language he adds the sentiments of an ill-bred narrow-minded bigot, when he "to such a race, but there is honor in be-"longing to the Protestant Irish people." Bishop Usaher and Hon. Mackensie Bowell are evidently of the same mind. This being so we would advise the bishop to imitate the Cabinet Minister by pledging himself to send

men and means to wipe out the Irish papists. Then follows an onelaught in proper form on the "Scarlet Woman." Listen to the " curse of godlessness is found not only in " the aggressive, open atheism of Bradlaugh, " but in the insidious idelatrous Baslism of Roman Catholicism. There is danger of England falling back in the lap of Rome. The Irish Church was disestablished to please the Scarlet Woman. England is now represented at the Vatican, and the Pope is endeavoring to influence English opinion through his Irish priests. Yes, the Roman Church is endeavoring to rule England, and if she does so she will

rule the world." He winds up this Gavazzi tirade with a Goldwin Smith and Anthony Froude dictum, that "Poverty, ignorance and national de cadence go hand in hand with Popery." Ot course that settles it, and nobody has any business to say may. If the Rt. Rev. Bishop Usaher will allow us to tell him candidly what we think of him, we would say that he is a high-flier of the sesinine type. This may not be complimentary, but it is true. We could give him other conclusions t) which his lecture has brought us, but we refrain, to make room for the oninion formed of him and the advice given him by a Liberal organ, the Times, of Hamilton, where he delivered his lecture.

"There are," savs the Times, "Catholics and Protestants, Celts and Saxons in this community, and we are trying to live in peace one with another, each maintaining his own rights and respecting the rights of his neighbors. A man who comes among us to stir up strife and hatred-to teach a Protestant that his Catholic neighbor in whom he has every confidence is a dangerous conspirator and a man to be shunned and suspected—is no friend to Hamilton, and in the interest of good fellowship we hope his visits will be rare in the matter, and their refusal to bring the and short. From such an intolerant tirade as that of Bishop Useher, teeming with only an additional proof of the utter subhatred, malice and perverted history, it is a relief to turn to the words of another laftuence of Orangeism. wisitor from Montreal to Hamilton, Professor John Campbell, who said in the Presbyterian Assembly on Monday last that though there were errors in the Church of Rome, salvation was to be found within its pale, and there were thousands of redeemed the Roman Catholic faith."

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

legitimate demand of millions of workmen in will have been accomplished in the made the following reply:entire syst m of the relationship between labor and capital as well as in the class as a rule are overtaxed to too great an extent. Their hours of daily toil are too many. There is no profit or advantage in years when his strength and labor could be just as well and far more profitably and happilive extended over a larger number of vears.

Over until the new hars can be used. There is an addition to the lists equal to 20 per cent of the whole electors, I understand. In August the lists will be perfected and it appears that a gentle. Bankers, clerks, brokers, government employés, school teachers, etc., work only six or eight hours a day, and nobody complains that the brevity of their labor brings a loss either to their business or to society. Why then should other men be compelled to labor double this number of hours? Fortunately the sentiment of the day is all in favor of a reduction and equalization of labor. Already in many trades and calling the hours of toil have been reduced from 16 to 12, and from 12 to 10 and and sting everything and everybody that are holiday, which is a step in the right direction, and which is tast becoming a fact all over the country. Also the movement for the early closing of stres

is becoming general. All this is a fair indication of the strength of the feeling in favor of reducing the hours of toil. The workingmen need provement of their minds. A large proportion of them have been working themselves literally to death, and on this very account of overwork nearly a tenth of the wage-sarners of the land have been kept in enforced idleness. The shortening of the hours of labor will surely result in giving employment to not a small number of that vast army of over 1,000,000 toilers who are out of work. Would it not be a blessing to convert these ilde men. who are but consumers, into the producers as well, and lessen their temptations to commit crime ? Shorter hours, besides making life more

enjoyable, means a wider distribution of as the new lists would contain a big Indian labor and the employment of a larger number of hands, giving every man a chance to earn an honest livelihood. The agitation for County of Chambly he brings on the shorter hours should in consequence be kept up, and no effort should be spared to place the whole wage and work system on a sounder and more equitable basis.

THE BRETHREN AND THE MINISTER OF CUSTOMS.

There is one thing the Hon, Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs Frauds and Boodle Fees, must get credit for, and that is his unflagging and consistant opposition to ters patronize Canadian industries. The pub-Home Rule. There is not "let up" in the lic money granted to the International com-Irish policy with discredit and disgrace. The but by paying men for alleged past services. these places centres for Irish action, and we and no one will dispute the benefit and credit ex-Grand Sovereign of the Universe. Whether turers. Did Mr. Pope's company pay duff Government sought to cancel the past, on the plate upon the imported wire?

effort and concerted action there are, the it. To the ruffianly character of the form of an Orange Convention or on the hand atend at a Twelfth of July picule, Mr. Bowel 1 is ready to denounce the attempts of the says that "there is no honor in belonging Irish papiets to secure self-government, and to offer to send men and means to shoot them down. The intinence of the Orange Minister's example is not lost upon the brethern.

For instance, at a gathering of the lambs in Kingston they resolved, "to place on re-" cord their sympathy with their brethren in " Ulster, who have nobly struggled for their " liberties in the past, and have still to main tain the fight against the machinations of "coolng dove" when it is out West: "The | "Fonians, moonlighters, dynamitors, boy-"cotters, and midnight assassins. They " hoped the day would toon dawn when evil " doers would get their reward; when law " and order will have to be respected; when " every traitor will have to hide his head in " confusion; and they trusted the Protestants " of Ulater would never be brought under the " toke of Rome, which would be the case " if Mr. Gladatone's Home Rule measure is " carried." The resolution added that although many

> are intimidated by the Parnellite faction, they hoped Gladstone's Government would yet be defeated, that a party of the majority would arise, give forth no uncertain sound and prove that Britons never will be slaves. And this is the kind of a crew that Hop. Mackenzie Bowell represents in a Canadian Cabinet, and it is on their behalf that a responsible Manister of the Crown pledges himself to send men and arms to Ireland to fight against the liberties of the Irish people !

And that Minister is still retained in the councils of the nation! Suppose Hon. Mr. Costigan had attended a meeting of dynamiters and pledged himself to send men and means to England to compe the British Government to yield the Irish demands, how long, we ask, would be be allowed to remain in the Cabinet? What a

howl of indignation and damnation would go up from the four quarters of the land? The end of the storm would come only with the utter annihilation of John Costigan.

And yet Mackenzie Bowell's action was just as bad, and those who would howl at Coatigan either preserve a significant silence or boldly appland the seditious and treasonable projects of our Minister of Customs.

The want of action on the part of our accalled representatives and of the Government audacious inciter of civil war to justice, is jection of thepowers that be to the occult

BAD FOR HALDIMAND, BUT GOOD FOR CHAMBLY.

SIE JOHN MACDONALD and his Government cannot be honest or fair even in the small matter of a by-election. Two months aco living noble and holy lives, and still holding the Premier was all indignation when he was requested in the House to press the election in the County of Haldimand, which seat was rendered vacant during the last scasion by the death of Mr. Thompson, Liberal. The writ Shorter hours of labor is the sober and had been issued by the Speaker, but the government obstructed its execution, and when Canada and the United States. When the Sir John was questioned by Dr. Landerkin on demand will have been generally acceded to the 10th of May last, why the Haldimand it will be found that a most desirable change | election was not proceeded with, the Premier

The government have not selected a return labor and capital as well as in the ing officer. They do not think there is any market price of nearly all our productions.

There is no room for doubt that the working new franchise and the electors lists are now being prepared, and there will be a very large addition to the electorate. There is no possibility of the member who is elected taking his reat du ing this session—not the slightest, taking all out of a workingman in a few short and, therefore, the election may as well stand over until the new lists can be used. There is would be rather absurd that a gentle-man should be elected to represent in parliament an electorate which is an effete electorate based upon a voters' list which was abandoned a year ago. It would be well to postpone the election even if there were no new franchise, but when there is a new franchise and the electorate is largely increased, it would be something like an insult to those put on the list to find they were excluded from the election in their county of a member who is to represent their interest after they have established the right to vote. That is the reason of the delay. If this matter is pressed I will ask the House for a resolution to suspend the issue of the

Now, if the Prime Minister of Canada was sincers in this declaration and only consulted the interests of the electors in making it, how are we to explain his action as regards the County of Chambly. If there was no need of haste in the case of Haldimand, there was certainly much less in that of Chambly. If it was judged desirable to postpone the electien five or six months in Haldimand so as more time for rest, recuperation and the im- to enable the newly enfranchised classes to participate in it, it was surely none the less desirable to postpone the issuing of the Chambly writ till the 1st of August, when the new electoral lists come in force.

Truly this manipulation of the constituercies is unworthy of any government that would seek to respect itself or have the country respect it. Such ministerial juggling with popular representation is most reprehensible. The real motives of Sir John and his Government in making fish of one and flesh of another are to be found in the fact that the old electoral lists in Haldimand gave a Liberal majority, and vote that would go Fory, Sir John concluded to postpone the election, while in the election without delay because the old electoral lists gave a Tory majority and the new lists threaten to turn the scales. This is the secret of the government's shameful doubledealing and dishonesty which underlie its whole exercise of power.

Hon. Mr. Pope's International Railway company have imported from Boston 180 tons of metalic wire for railway fences, although it is pointed cut that there are three establishments in Canada where such material is manufactured. This is how the Tory minis-

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

(ITAWA, July 14.—The question of representation of this city in the Ontario Assembly has been raised here of late. As the provincial elections take place next year, it is none too soon to discuss the matter. Since confederation Ottawaibas, always bean represented at Toronto by an Irish Catholic, but since the transfer of Hou. R. W. Scott to the Senate it cannot be said that the representation since the transfer of Hon. R. W. Scott to the Senate it cannot be said that the representation has been stisfactory in all respons, or such as the intelligence, influence and wealth of the the intelligence, influence and wealth of the Liberal leaders have not in the past given that attention to Central Canada which its importance deserves. In this section the Irish and the Frich Canadisms area growing power. In some counties one nationality, in more counties the other actually holds the balance of power between Reformers and Conservatives. I don't know why these leaders have skipped Carleton County. Although the chisement when it was not mischieved. The three seats for the city, two in the Commons and one in the Local, have been given by tasit and one in the Local, have been given by tacit arrangement to the three sections into which our citizens are divided,—the Pricetants, the French and the Irish. As part of the ame understanding each of those representatives of these sections is supposed to look after the interests of his people. Everybody knows with what assiduity the Protestants and the French are taken cure of in the matter of untropage but

what assiduty the Protestants and the French are taken cure of in the matter of patronage, but there is nobody to look after

THE FOOR IRISH.

Mr. Backerville, our present local incumbent, is supposed to perform that duty, but I have yet to learn of an instance where he has done yet. He is an estimable man. I believe in principle. yet to learn of an instance where he has done yet to learn of an instance where he has done to. He is an estimable man, I believe, in prison. He is an estimable man, I believe, in prison that life, but totally unfit for the position of a public representative, much less as an Irish Catholic representative. His Toryism is of that blind, unreasoning sort which of that blind, unreasoning sort which knows no impulse to action save that which arises from slavish devotion to the leaders of his party. But the which is a virtue in a soldier is a crime in one charged with looking after the interests of a minority. A more in a soldier is a crime in one charged with looking after the interests of a minority. A more capable man, even though placed in hopeless opposition, could retain his party allegiance and yet save himself from sinking into a nonentity or degenerating into a nuisance. As a rule, when the Irish select a man to represent them they the Irish select a man to represent them they hit upon one whose mother wit, sagacity or elequence commands respect. Unfortunately the I ishmen of Ostawa did not select their man; the Tories did that for them, and, I suppose, we must be thankful that they did no worse. Added to his other virtues, Mr. Baskerworse. Added to his other virtues, Mr. Basker-ville is a presentable specimen of the Tipperary-man so long as he keeps his mouth shut. The moment he opens that interesting ori-fice no gods nor men can keep from laughing. He is awfully grave, severely rententious, earnestly impressive, but his words kneck each other down and tramble over each other in such joyous defiance of all role and sequence, that the hearer is happy who escapes convulsions in the effort to reconwho escapes convulsions in the effort to recon the Swedes and the Prooshins."

"Aged ears play truant at his tales, And younger hearings are quite ravished; So sweet and valuable is his discourse."

Far be it from me to cast discredit upon those whose misfortune it is not to be endowed with sufficient command of language toexpress themselves properly from the platform. There are many man whose natural ability makes up for the deficiencies of education. There are plenty such among Irishmen. We have several in Ottawa, but Mr. Baskerville is not one of them. This is why, with the reason already assigned—bis ironclad, hidebound Toryism—that anxiety is expressed to induce him to retire and make way for somebody who will not make the position of an Irish representative ridiculous and who will be

OF USE TO HIS COUNTEYMEN

of USE TO HIS COUNTRIMEN
some time or another in parliament. Among the older generation of Irishmen at Ottawa there are some who have by their industry and business ability achieved positions of wealthy independence, but who, unlike Mr. Baskervile, thrink from exposing their deficiencies in public. Trown upon their own resources early in life they have not had the time nor the opportunity of cultivating those arts and grazes which they rightly consider ought to distinguish a man who aspires to the representation of an educate documentity. But we also have men whose talents and education OF USE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN we also have men whose talents and education eminently qualify them for places in parliament, and as the arrangement above described allows the Irish Catholics one seat, there is no reason why the best man should not be chosen. Unfortunately, the best man has never yet been chosen because the carcus in both parties selected, as usual in such cases, candidates with negative qualifications—men who were lest caucus is that it represses strong individuals and glorines the mugwumpe. There are in every community men whose genius, education and oratorical powers mark them out as pre-eminently fitted for representative requirements. tive positions, but because they are independent thinkers who have not been planed down to the dull level of the caucus standard of eligibility, they are passed over and some indifferent cypher is chosen. This is the

ASTUIENESS OF MUGWUMPERY, which degrades the representation of democracy to its lowest denomination. What 0 could ever give value to a row of 0000000, though they be extended to infinity? It should be the object extended to mainty: It would be the offer of every community to put its best men to the front. By the present system we too often get parsons like the proverbial chip in porridge, no good, no ill; or like the man who got murried all for the worse and no better. But there is usually a revolt here against the party nominations for the local assembly. It is a revolt, towever, which cannot be encouraged, and which happily has so far been unsuccessful. A hardshell Protestant candidate has been started with the design of running him in between the two Catholics. This "No Popery" third party can poll about 500 votes made up from the irreconciables of both parties. Still, I venture to affirm that, if an Iris man of Liberal antecedents (in the true sense) and first class attainof every community to put its best men to the dents (in the true sense) and first class attainments were put forward he would be elected. Those answering this description are not so numerous. I am sorry to say, at the capital as to make the selection a matter of difficulties.

SIR JOHN'S OATHS. I notice that La Mineres makes the stupid assertion that Sir John Macdonald is not an Orangeman. He is an Orangeman "in good standing," and a Freemason to boot, holding the position of representative of the Grand Lodge of England, near the Grand Lodge of England, near the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the rank of Past Grand Senior Warden. How he reconciled his obligation as Freemason with his oath as an Orangeman is hard to understand. Perhaps as Orangeman is hard to understand. Perhaps as a member of the craft once excused himself for another sort of violation of his obligation, he did it in the second degree! Or he may have applied the philosophy of Touchstone—"If you swear by that that is not you are not foresworn: no more was the knight, swearing by his honor, for he never had any."

But Sin John, like a wather more feared Sin John, like a wather more feared. Sin John, like a wather more feared. But Sir John, like another more famous Sir John, has a knack of telling a lie and swearing

which, to quote its own elegant phraseology, the cunning hand of the demagogue-long or not, who goes about with a hand like that should be compelled to wash himself. The article is a defence of Mr. Costigan; it reproves THE POST for quoting La Justice, and claims that the Irish are not to be misled by "the Grits." The organ ignores the fact that of the five Irish journals published in Canada not one approves Mr. Costigan's conduct in relation to Riel or the Blaze Home Rule resolution.

fenders of the representative Lishman in the

OTTAWA, July 16 .- Announcement is made that Hon. Mr. Blake and Hon. Mr. Mowat will address public meetings at the following places in Eastern Octario on the days named : Pembroke, August 27th; Octawa city, August 30th ; Russell county (at Methalfe) August 31st; Dundas county, September 1st; Picton, Prince Edward county, September 2nd. Large gatherings will no doubt take place at each of these meetings, particularly as the skipped Carleton County. Although that ctostituency is regarded as Orange-Tory it is not hopelessly so, and since it has never had the concentration of the concentration. the opportunity of judging the Reform leaders by actual presence, it would be

A NEW SENSATION for the worthy yeomen of the metropolitan county. At any rate it would give them a chance to compare Mr. Blake with Sir John Macdonald, and that could not but have a good effect. Although Carleton is represented by Sir John, he was not elected by a majority of the votes cast. There were three candidates who stood as follows: Sir John Macdonald 1,185; Mr. Bronson, Liberal, 617; Mr. May, Independent, 629. These figures indicate anything but a close Tory stronghold. Had the Liberals kept out of the contest, Sir John would have been badly beaten. On the next occasion the Premier is pretty sure to have strong opposition. He has not given satisfaction as a representative. The electors thought when they got the head of the government for their member that they would have all they wanted, but they have been

HADLY DISAPPOINTED,

and never cease complaining that they might as well have nobody. He is generally inaccessible to those among them who want to talk with him, as they have been accustomed to talk with their member. They find they can only approach him through a third party. His ignorance of their identity, as leading men in their localities, wounds their pride. He deals with them in the lump, as Tennyson ssys of nature—

"So careful of the type he seems, So careiess of the single life.'

But apart from the Orangemen on whom he relies for re-election, there is a strong Liberal vote, which, if it were backed by the Irish who escapes convenients in the entert to recon-1 vote, which, if it were closed by the Irish cile the solemnity of the speaker with the Catholic vote, which is not less strong, is rhetorical inconsequence of the speech. His sentences come telescoping "five or six in concession and no excessity for it, like the laws of I may mention that when Mr. Chas. Christian. an Irish Catholic, ran for the county he polled over 700 votes. Of course that was some time ago, but it may be tairly presumed that the elements which made up that number have not decreased or changed in the general

ailure and cannot be re-elected. The French

AN AMUSING ANECDOTE is told of the election of Hop. John O'Connor. The Orangemen had lit raily to be bought consequence, there is a great deal of underhand up and driven to the polls. One stalwart son of William who gave a great deal of trouble before he could be brought to voice, by the combined influence of money and persuasion, vented his overcharged feelings when he left the polling room by shouting "To h-1 with the Pope, and hurrah for C'Conner!" By proper organization and keeping the true issues well before the people, Russell is pretty sure to send a representative to parliament who will be something better than a Tory automaton. Take them altogether the counties in Cen'ral Canada are ripe for a change. The Irish and French are masters of the situation. It lies with them to say whether the murderers of Riel, the oppressors of the Metis, and the enemies of Home Rule, shall continue to reign at Ottawa. Mr. Blake is sure to receive a rousing welcome in Russell, where his fearless advocacy of the cause of the oppressed in Canada and the old country has won the love and respect of the people. It is impossible not to notice in mixing among the farmers a prevailing feeling of distrust in the reigning party. The reports of job-bery, corruption and plundering constantly going forth from Ottawa have created a strong opinion in favor of a change.

THE PINCH OF HARD TIMES added to the contraction of markets has aroused suspicion, while the direct, overwhelming proofs produced of the extravagance with which the public debt is being increased are educating the people to a true sense of the issues involved in the the political struggle. The Torics see and fear this and are endeavoring to overcome it by a conspiracy to stuff the voter's lists in counties considered close. Not only has the ministry been convicted of wrong doing on every point of public policy, but they now appear as enemies of popular liberty. To keep themselves in power they will stop at nothing, so that the next general election will really be resolved into a fight for liberty. One branch of the Dominion Legislature has long been converted into an engine defiantly subversive of and antagonistic to the nonular will, and the other has become so utterly rotten that there is no political infamy it is not prepared to perpetrate in order to retain the arch Boodleman in a position where he can continue and perfect his system of wholesale corruption.

OTTAWA, July 17 .- Recent revelations having Rut Sir John, like another more famous Sir John, has a knack of telling a lie and swearing drawn attention to the working of the Customs concerning Riel, "I wish to God I could catch him," while he was giving money to get rid of him. He thinks no doubt with Cloten, "when a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any standers by to curtail his oaths."

The Citizen has an editorial this morning in it he from the inherent evil of the system, the The Citizen has an editorial this morning in it be from the inherent evil of the system, the roguery of subordinates, the stupidity of the Minister, or all three combined, the exact reverse filthy and resking with the very essence of treacherous trickery—is too apparent." Horible! Any fellow, whether he be a demagogue or not, who goes about with a hand like that should be compelled to wash himself. The ties for boodle the system of settlements under the rose opens to legal gentlemen having influence with Ministers. In the case of

THE \$4,000 FEE

to Mr. Macmaster, is it not right to ask how and when he was to render service? What court and before whom was he to plead? What were the great legal expenses he should incur? What Mr. Costigan is welcome to the championship of the Orange Tory organs, I can only regret was the amount involved? Out of the score administration of justice that

whose pocket would it come in case le succeeded? The public have a right to get unequi-vecal answers to these questions. But instead of replies that would clear up the transaction, we are treated to a lot of popycock about the standing of lawyers. One answer, given by Mr. McMaster's personal organ in Glengarry, is remarkable. It says in effect that so long as the firm that paid the \$\frac{1}{2}\$,000 was satisfied it was their own affair with their legal adviser and not bed a leak business. Nothing of the kind. Mr. body else's business. Nothing of the kind. Mr. McMaster is a member of parliament, sworn to protect the public interests and defend the treasury from plunder. How then can be reconcile his manifest duty with the acceptance of a fee from parties charged with defrauding the

A MAN OF HONOR would shrink from the imputation which the bare offer of a fee for such service would imply. But, if it was all right, as he cont-nds, what is the use of members of parli ment? Are they not watchmen of public trusts? And if they may be employed to circumvent the law, who shall watch the watchmen? If this was a matter which came before the courts in the ordinary way there might be some excuse. But the court was the office of a Minister of the C. own The lawyer employed to plead the cause of the

to become a party to

A PAAUD ON THE REVENUE. the very thing that he is sworn as a member of Parliament not to do. But I suppose it would be wrong to put it in that naked shape. Euphemisms are not lacking in the courts of Boodledom, for characterizing transactions that in unsophisticated regions and among honest men would be regarded as crimes and punished acco dingly. How wretcher, how worse than villainous, is the system which brings us to regard men, whom we would gladly recognize standards of honor in public life, as little better than blackmailers. Frauds on the Customs are of almost daily body knows how, but we can form an idea from what has been disclosed. Mr. Bowell can pledge himself to find "men and means" to murder Catholics in Ireland, but cannot prevent the revenue from being robbed under his ness. If the business of his department is conducted on the plain letter of the law, and all persons found guilty of evas on or infraction thereof dealt with as the law directs, what necessity would there be for giving a lawyer large sums of

money to TALK THE MINISTER OVER?

Conside ing the facts, is it not palpable that both micister and member of parliament become participators in the fraud by permitting a settlement which is not only a loss to the treasury but a statutory crime? But this is only a specimen case in the system of rascalities which has been developed under ministerial auspices. Not only do these men consider themselves suprame in government but also in law and morals. We see the result. Scandals of peculation, plundering. perjury, jobbery in every department, raids on the revenue, sanctioned by acts of parliament, and the whole tone of public morals so debased that men lunghateach fresh exposure of ministerial and parliamentary turpitude. But I am not astonished at the cagerness of the Tories to grab what they can while they have the chance, nor their recklessness of pretexts for filling their pockets. They know that the end is coming, and the certainty of their expulsion from power without hope of restoration makes them userly indifferent to public opinion so long as they can lay up the boodle.

CARLETON COUNTY REGISTRARSHIP.

This situation, which is in the gift of the Ontario Government, his been vacant for about six months, and still there is no sign of its being filled. There are said to be any number of applicants and qui'e probably, inasmuch as it is one of the best offices in this part of the country. It is understood that it must be given to an Irish Catholic. The delay no doubt arises from the difficulty of recognizing so many conflicting claims. There are certainly many Irish Catholic reformers quite eligible, but no one of them appears to have paramount claims which the others will recognize. As a work going on. bickering, jealousy and in-triguing. All this is very discreditable. Some of the applicants have too great an estimate of of the applicants have too great an estimate of their importance, especially when they declare that "If I don't get it I'll smash the Mowat Government." The rush for office by men who are well off without it, and by young men who have done little to deserve a reward which should be given to one with long and valuable service, should not be represented. However, a good deal not be encouraged. However, a good deal depends on this appointment. Should it be bestowed in such a way as to secure the approval of the great body of Reformers of the city and county it may mean a seat or two in the legis-lature. If not, it may make a beak that will not be easily filled.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Draft of a New Agreement Sent to the Senate -History of the Negotlations-Secretary Frelinghuysen's Opinion When in Office.

extradition treaty, which, it has been reported, has already been negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, the following are probably the facts: The British Government, in continuance of negotiations which have been pending at intervals for some years, his submitted a project or draft of amendment to the existing treaty to which it is willing to agree; that draft, signed or unsigned, has been received by our State department and sent to the Senate. The amendments which have been suggested are not designed to apply especially to dyna miters and absconding defaulters and embezzlers. But the amendments, as a whole, are proposed because the extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain is very imperfect in many particulars, and because justice to both countries requires additions to the old treaty of 1842.

The amendments now proposed are the result of a continuation of the correspondence which, in recent years, was begun by the Arthur administration. The President of the United States, in a message to Congress on December 23, 1876, announced that the suspended extradition under the treaty of 1842 had been resumed. From that date there has been no contention between the two governments respecting the interpretation or effect of the tenth article of the treaty of 1842. At that time the point in dispute—as to whether surrender should be conditional on a guarantee of the Government receiving the surrendered person that he should not be tried for any other than the offence for which he was surrendered —was waived, and has not been revived. The status of the negotiations between the two gove: uments on this subject, prior to the pending regotiations, is set forth in a communication from Mr. Frelinghuysen when Secretary of State to the President, which was transmitted by President Arthur to the House of Representatives on May 12, 1884 In this Mr. Frelinghuysen said :- The undersigned may observe that on past occasions

the want of a more comprehensive schedule of extraditable crimes is detrimental to the interests of this country, but such domestic correspondence is not understood to be requested. A similar representation has been made by the Executive of the Dominion of Canada, through the British Legation in this capital, and as this representation may be deemed to come within the scope of the resolution, a copy of the British minister's note is herewith transmitted to the President, to the end that, if he deem it proper to do so, it may be communicated to the House of Representatives for the information of that body. By the tenth article of the treaty of 1842, the following crimes only are enumerated: Murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, the atterance of forged paper. The bulk of the representa-tions made to this department in favor of an enlargement of the list have urged that fraudulent bankruptcy and embezzlement should be especially named. If an opportunity for revision and enlargement of the British list be found, this department would favor the addition of manalaughter, The lawyer employed to pleaf the cause of the offenders was a distinguished supporter of the government in parliament. The law was plain, the facts simple. If the lawyer was not retained for his political instituence what on earth was he retained for? And why had he been paid a fee roadmittedly excessive? Were we permitted to describe the transaction in plain language we should say that Mr. McMaster accepted \$4,000 there powers. It will be observed that the to become a party to countericiting, embezzlement of public existing engagement with Great Britain is silent as to the nationality of the accusedthat is, it makes no exception as to citizens of the surrendering country, and under it an American citizen is equally liable with any alien to be surrendered. A common provision in modern extradition treaties is to the effect that " neither of the contracting parties shall bs bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulation of the convention." I do not think such a reservation, being reciprocal in its effect, desirable in a treaty with Great Britain. A recent case with Mexico has shown that this reservation may work an obvious miscarriage of justice if it be hell that under no circumstances muy the executive surrender a citizent pa foreigngovernment, except when bound thereto (see Senate Doc. 98, Forty-eighth Congress, first session.) There are fourtzen treaties with the United States containing the provision referred to.
This subject should be legislated upon by Congress so that the executive may have the option of surrender when such a treaty provision exist. Whether the executive should not also have the option of surrender cfaliens, in the absence of treaty, on conclusive showing of the commission of crime abroad, is a

question worthy of consideration.' The treaty specifically exempts from extra-dition persons who have been convicted of merely political offences. Upon this point the treaty is explicit. Its provisions are clear and are believed to admit of no possible misint-pretation. It is also specially provided for that in no manner shall the treaty be considered retroactive in its scope, or be so construed as to include nuder its operations past offencer. This will be glad tidings no doubt to the bank presidents, cashiers and aldermen who have made Canada their home for the last few years. The treaty is to go into effect ten days after ratification and is to be termimated at the pleasure of either contracting party.

CHAMBLY TO OPEN THE BALL

ir John's Administration Arraigued-The Electors Hold a Mass Meeting and Select a National Standard Beerer for the Coming Election.

A meeting of the electors of the County of hambly was held on Friday afternoon, the object of the meeting being to choose a cand date to oppose Mr. Jodoin, the Conservative candidate for the Commons. Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather, there was a very large and enthus actic attendance.

Mr. Bruno Normandin acted as chairman of

the as embly, being unanimously elected. HON, MR. MERCIER

was the first speaker, and was enthusiastically received. He said that he was glad to see the harmony which reigned in the County of Chambly seeing they had appointed an old Conservative who was now a Nationa ist, as chairman of the meeting. The object of the meeting was to choose a candidate to replace Mr. Benois, who had lately accepted a situation as superintendent of the Chambly canal He could already see that the spirit of the people of the County of Chambly was the same as he had noticed everywhere. This was the first federal election since where. This was the first federal election since the 16th of November, 1880. The federal goveroment had put the question frankly, he could say loyally, to them. Mr. Beneit had voted with the Government on the execution of R'el; he had been well p id for is tresson, and now the Government had put the question plainly as to whether they approved or not of its action. He New York, July 17.—A Washington would also ask them as plainly as the Government whether they approved the hanging of Riel? (Cries of no. no.) There had never be n a more important election in that county. The honor and the welfare of the county were con-ceraed, and the whole province of Quebec would applied or hoot them on the 30th of July. The bargain between the Government and Mr. Benoit had been a plain one; he had voted with the Governthe 30th ment on the Riel question in consideration of the position he now held as superintendent of the caral. He had abundened everything, his honor and the respect of all who knew him, for the position. Meetings had been held everywhere, all very enthusiastic and patriotic. "We understand," said the Government, "you cannot be re-elected, but we will give you a pos-Fortunately, although Mr. Benoit could basely sell himself he could not sell his con-stituents, unless the electors of the County of Chambly approved his conduct National hone was an indispensible quality for a people, and if the French-Canadians had lost their sense of honor en'irely, these elections were useless, and it was better to abol ah those legislatures, and abandon those rights of the people which their fathers had fought for. He felt sometimes discouraged, but now he felt more strength and vigor when those old, life-long Conservatives fell into the ranks with him to support the same cause. He said that within a very few weeks he had travelled 1,200 miles across the country, and everywhere he had seen that same feeling against the Government, which was reassuring. In concluding, the speaker prayed them to be at their post on the day of the election, and by their votes do their duty to their county and country, and thereby punish those who had been traitors to their country. (Ap-The next speaker was

MR. GEORGE DUHAMEL,

who said he thought no one of them was surprised to see him speak immediately after the leader of the Opposition. Since the 16th of November last he had not changed from a of Notember list he had not changed from a Conservative to a Liberal, but he had joined the National party, to follow the impulse of his conscience. He would not speak to them of the North-West affairs; enough or too much had ready been said about them. No, he would go to actual facts, and speak of their later representative. Mr. Repuit Every on

donald, would the the ionald, saying the Quebec Govern would not take the responsibility of execution of Riel. And three or four Quebec Government responsibility of the days after Mr. Benoit had been called to Ottawa and there and then agreeing to vote with th Government, he was rewarded, as he now is, with the position which he holds. The speaker now exposed to them the plans of Sir John A. Macdo a'd for the fortbooming election. In Macdo a'd for the forthcoming election. In the Riel question he had been obliged to sacrifice the French-Canadians to the Orangemen of Ontario. He thought he could manage the French-Canadians, saying that their patriotic cires were only burning straw, and that at the general elections the results would be the same as in past years. But for once Sir John would be sadly disappointed. It was true that Canadians would stand a great deal, but once their honor was attacked and at stake, he would find out that Canadians knew how to yindicate their rights. Both the Federal and vindicate their rights. Both the Federal and Provincial Governments were equally guilty, in one were the haugmen and the other those who applauded them. This election would show the Government what they could expect at the general elections, that is to say, if the electors of that county know how to do their duty on the 30th of July next. He hoped that this county would show an example to the whole Province, and do themselves honor by simply doing their duty.

doing their duty.

MR. L. Q. DAVID next spoke. He said he had heard Mr. Duhamel when he was a staunch Conservative, but who he heard him now, a Nationalist, he thought him far more elequent, and it was most natural. He then spoke of Mr. Mercier and his devotion to the cause he had undertaken to bring to suc-cess. Mr. Mercier had done something which no other politician had ever done, something which showed all his personal disinterest-cluess when the welfare and honor of his coun-Chambly. He spoke to the cld men who were present; did they not fight for those liberties which we n w enjoyed, and what had been the use of spilling so much blood, if now they should not benefit by these liberties they had conquerof the desired of these nearth they had conquer-ed? There is now no party nor no divisions as in '37 and '38 there had been none. He said, let the your g men present make an ccasional pil-grimage to the Catholic cemetery of Montrea', and there visit the monument which had been erected to the pariots of 1837 and '38, and on those tablets, where so many glorious facts and names have been engraved, you will find no rouge or bleues mentioned—there are none other but patriots. He reminded them that the whole Province of Quebez were looking at them, and their verdict on polling day wou'd do them great nonor or eternal shame,

MR. S. T. WILLET,

the large manufactures and mill-owner a Chambly, followed, and addressed the meeting in French. He was warmly received and said that as an English Protestant he was proud of endorsing Mr. Blake's general policy, and particularly he seand on the Northwest and Riel questions. He said the electors of Chambly had known him long; they knew his religious as well as his political connections; they were the same as ever. He had to employ 150 or 200 men, nine-tenths of whom were French Canadian Catholics (Cheers). He had always respected their convictions, and always gave respected their convictions, and always gave the full resonance of the manufacture of them. This may the full resonance of them. This may the full resonance of them. them the full enjoyment of them. This was the reason he had always been respected by them. He thought that the French Canadians were bound to overthrow the present Government, which had done so much their nationality. (Applause). He thought the execution of Riel had taken place to satisfy the Orangenen of Ontario, and he would say that anyone who would not vote against the Government was a Canadian without honor. The result of the election would surely show that the patriotish of the people of the met Irishmen everywhere. He regarded the County of Chamb'y was not to be trifled with, dispersion of the Irish as a work of Proviand would be a great defeat for the Corservatives. (Cheers).

MR. H. J. CLORAN

was next called and was accorded a warm greetunjust and dishonest administration of the pub ic affairs of the country. (Cheers). Sir John's mal-administration of the North-West, which drove a peaceful people into revell-French, Irish or English, Catholicor Protestant, should crush out that fanatic and intolerant spirit of Orangeism, which brought division and disaster in its wake wherever it appeared, as was amply manifested in Newfoundland, in the strats of Belfast, Dullin, and in this country. Men such as McKe zie Bowe I, who cou'd leave their sea's in Par iam at to attend Orange

leave their sea's in Par ian at to attend Orange meetings in Toronto, there to pledge themselves to send men and same to fight sgainst our fellow-countrymen in Ireland in the ic struggle for justice and liberty, were not men to be trusted with the government of a free and liberal people. (Loud cheers.) And Cabinet Ministers who would associate with him without entering a pretest or d-minding his dismissal shared in his disgrare and guilt, and did not desired public. and guilt, and did not deserve public confidence. (Appleuse.) Mr. Cloran concluded after urging the electors to give a signal proof of their pair otism and honesty in sending a man to represent them at Ottawa who would not make common cause with a government which had such a record of injustice, plunder and oppression as that of Sir John Macdonald. (Cheers,)

MR. PREFONTAINE

then appeared before the meeting, which to ceived him enthusiastically. He said that he came to announce that a convention would imn dately be held tossless a condidate.
The meeting then broke up, after thanks had The meeting then broke up, after thanks had been tendered to the president and accretary of the numering. Through as were also given to the leader of the Oppedice, Hen, Mr. Mr. Mercier. The delegates appointed from the different presents to the opped Mr. The delegates appointed from the different Jodoin them relief to the prior of Mr. Beaulry's hotel, and muscimously named Mr. Pref mame as candidate. The candidate was proposed by Messrs. Bruing Normandin, ex-Mayor, of Longuenit, J. B. Kowilland, of L'Impartial, E. C. La londe, Counsellor of Languenit, Michel, de., Ch. Viger, de., Ch. Poiner, do., Ed. Normandin, dip, do., Frs. Petrier, do., Israel Payette do. Frs. Pririer, do., Israel Payette do. Chs. Brosseau, Mayor of Chambly; S. T. Willett, Mayor of Chambly Canton; seconded by C. G. Shaeffer, N.P., Antoine Rochelen, J.P. of St. Hubert, Adolpha Lamarre, Navisse Vincent, and Elphoge Bernard. Immediately after the decision of the convention, the crowd, which had not dispersed, received the cand date

with hearty applause, MR. PREFONTAINE

said he consented to accept the candidature, seeing that Liberals an I Conservatives had in seeing that Liberals an I Conservatives had in-vited in choosing him, and that his success was certain. Mr. Jodoin had been for thirteen years, and was still, a Government employé. As to himse f he would unlettake to protect the interests of the county, regardless of the party or religion of the individuals. Ho would favor the Canal scheme to connect the Chambly Canal with Lorence in the county of the co with Longueuil. He thought that if he was re-turned the electors of Chambly would not regret their choice.

The latest reported fasting girl is Julia Harris, the twenty-year old daughter of a Methodist minister near l'owles Station, Texas. She is said not to have eaten any thing in forty six days. She was unusually

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE Receives an Address of Welcome From the Irish Citizens of Queber, and is Shown the Alghts.

(From our own Correspondent.)

QUEBEC, July 19.—The members of the Irish National Association called upon Mgr. O'Bryen in a body to-day. The number present, although the time was somewhat inconvenient, was large, among those present being F. Carbray, Eq., M.P.P., President, Father Burke, rector of St. Patrick's, Father Hayden, Judge O'Brien, Messrs, O'Farrel, A. Behan, L. Stafford, Sr., L. Stafford, Jr., R. H. McGreevey, John Power, W. Foran, R. Swindell, M. A. Heero, J. Griffiths, G. Madden, E. Burns, J. Taeffe, and others. Mr. F. Carbray, M.P. P., prosident, read to His Excellency the following address: The Right Rev. Myr. Henry O'Bryen, Ablelegate of the Holy See :-We are sure it does not surprise you to

find here, at the threshold of the new world, numbers of your race, who are to be found scattered over the entire civilized world, and we might say uncivil zed world as well, for where are Irishmen not to be met with? Either ourselves or our fa-thers have been driven to seek homes and a means of livelihood in the land of the stranger, far away from the isle of our forefathers, but to which our hearts forever turn with sad though undying love and devotion, as did the Jewish people of old to their loved land of Israel. Here, thank God, however, we found ourselves not in the land of these when the welfare and honor of his countrymen were concerned. That was the proposal he had made to Hov. Mr. Chapleau a couple of days before the hanging of Riel; that was that he would join him, and accept him as his chief if he saved Riel from the scaffold. Mr. chief if he saved Riel from the scaffold. Mr. would take too long Mercier's enemies had been base enough to reproach him with that action. He said if there was a county that ought to be patriotic it was Chambly. He spoke to the cld men who were present; did they not fight for those liberties. of the stranger. We were received and welulation of this happy and prospering country of Canada. We are here to day, Monsignor, not in our hundreds of thousands, as the city would not held us, but in our tens of theusands, Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, to give an Irith welcome (caed mille failthe) to the eminent member of our race, who comes in our midst the representative of the great, the immertal Leo XIII., our holy and beloved Pope, vicar of Christ on earth, to do honor to our pious, zealous and holy Archbishop, by conferring on His Grace the signal and exalted honor of making him a cardinal, a prince of the Holy Roman Church. Monsignour, though living very far away from Rome, the city of your abode, we are not, how-ever, ignorant of your high and eminent character, and of your devotion and loyalty to Ireland, nor of the noble zeal you have always shown in her interest. Ten thousand welcomes, Monsignour, to you. May your sojourn in our midst be pleasent and happy, and when you return to Rome tell our Holy

FELIX CARBRAY, (Signed), President Irish National Association. The Ablegate said he would not make any speech but return his heartfelt thanks both or the present address and the magnificent demonstration of the day before. To an Irishman there was nothing more pleasant than to receive the welcome of a fellow countrymen in foreign lands. For his own part he had travelled over the globe and he had met irishmen everywhere. He regarded the dence and that God used the race as apostles and sent them to sow the seeds of the faith and to keep its lamp burning. This was the best solution of the question why they were rip. He also spoke in French and said that the so scattered. It was noticed in the United electors of Chembly were called upon to fire the States that while other communicants kept to first shot in the great campaign that would end themselves the Itish, directly there were in the rowing of a government and a party that two or three together, would ask for a pricet stopped at nothing in the way of an and a parish would grow with its school and in time this would swell to a diocese. His observations had satisfied him of the great future of the Catholic Church in the West, which drove a peaceful people into recention and which sent their leader to the Reginal scafford, was ablot upon the page of our history and it remained with the excetorate to say whether such a man was worthy of their respect whether such a man was worthy of their respect confidence and of ruling this young Domincenterred on the Cardinal. He said that before leaving Rome, in an interview with the Holy Father, it had been arranged that he should before returning visit let no and make known to the Pope that the fire Island and specially received the This showed how deeply in the right Pontiff was in the continuous of the island which they represented. The delegation was then presented to the abligate, who speke a few words to them in succession, after waich they withdrew.

THE CELEBRATION. The preparations for the celebration are being hurried on and the triumphal . refice are approaching completion. The coorse tions of the Basilica are nearly finished and are very rich, the drapery being a Cardinal purple and white lace with painted shields and banners. The choir have carefully rehearsed the Mass (that of Charles XIII.) by Cherubini and the music will be very finely

executed. The marshale of the procession, Col. Evanturel and Mujor Crawford Lindsay, have to-day published the official programme, a document of some length, arranging the route and order of procession. It is skilfully done and it is not expected any confusion will

arise. The statement that forty bishops would be present is incorrect. The secretary of the Cardinal, Father Marois, to-day told me that the number would not exceed fitteen or twenty, namely, those of the Dominion. Carsinal Gibbons and Archbishop Carigan were formally invited, but it was never thrught they would come.

There will be four Dominion Ministers here-Sir Hector Langevin, Sir A. Carin, Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Costigen Sir Adelpho Ceron sails for Europe directly after the cere-

monv. Mr. Owen Murphy visited Montmorenci fells this morning in company with Mgr. O'Bryen, Archbishop Lynch and the secretary of Carlinal Manning, now in town. Judge T. he an will entertain the Cardinal and visiting archbishops and bishops at his resi-

dence to linner on Thursday. L'Electeur expressess surprise and regret that the Press has not been invited to take a place in the procession of Wednesday, in company with the other learned professions. The press representatives have been invited in the usual way to the Basilica, and also to-

the banquet. Mr. Justice Taschereau has issued cards for a dinner to his brother the Cardinal, the judges and the prelates attending the fête on Wednesday evening.

The secretary of Cardinal Manning is to be in attendance at the collation. The old and present scholars of Laval and he Seminary present an address of congratu-lation to His Eminence to morrow.

The influx of visitors is expected to be vily great to morrow, when the excursion takets take effect. Thus far the travel has

THE ELECTION CONTEST

LONDON, July 15.- The Dake of Argyle and Mr. Goschen have given their adherence to Lord Selisbury's programme and are willing to enter his Cabinet provided the moderate Liberals secure a tair share of the offices.

LONDON, July 16. —Lord Salisbury has offered to give the Liberal Unionists four seats in the to give the Liberal-Unionists four seats in the Cabinet and an equal ratio of lesser offices. He will permit Lord Hartington to be leader in the House of Commons, and to select what offices he chooses excepting that of premier. Lord Salisbury proposes to again unite the premier ship with the office of foreign secretary. The Conservative newspapers predict that the first fight will arise over obstructive tactics by the Gladstonians and Parnellites. Ministerial ordies deny the charge and affirm that Mr. Gladstone is desirous of extending the Speaker's powers of cloture. Mr. Parnell is disposed to follow the lead of Mr. Gladstone, but if Lord Salisbury propages cognism again will be account. proposes coercion every means will be resorted

proposes coercion every means will be resorted to to protract opposition. Mr. Gladstone has postponed the meeting of the Cabinet until Tuesday to enable the ministry all to be present. The Daily Telegraph, c mmenting on the political situation, says there can be no ccalition between the Conservatives and Unionists and that Lord Sal sbury must form a Ministry from his green ranks.

from his own ranks.

The Daily News says: "The Liberals hold the position coveted by the Parnellites. They are the arbiters of the fats of Governments. Lord Harrington will keep an independent attitude.

Up to midnight the Conservatives had elected \$12, the Unionists 75, the Gladstonites 182, and the Parnellites 81, making the parties now stand as follows:—

Total number of seats. 570
Rumber of elections held. 550
To be held. 20
Conser atives elected. 312
Liberal Unionists. 75
Gladstonians 189 Gladstonians Parnellites | Unionist and Conservative majority...... 124

LONDON, July 15.—The net cam made by the so far amounts to 45 seats over and above their ho dings in the last house. The total vote thus far is: Conservatives and Unionists, 1,455,968; Gladston ans and Parnellites, 1,382,118.

The Gladstonians have gained the Otley division of Yorkshire, defeating Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Unionist, who last year had a majority of 1,400 even his Company. the Cockermouth division of Cumberland, where S.r Wilfrid Lawson, the former member for the division, and who was only beaten by ten votes last year, has defeated C. J. Valentine, the Conservative former member. The Con-ervatives have won the Richmond division of Yorkshire, defeating Sir F. A. Millbank, who was returned last year by a majority of 549; and the Macclesfield division of Cheshire, W. Bromley Davenport defeating Wm C.

W. Bromley Davemport defeating Wm C. Brocklehurst, Gladstonian, who was returned last year by 463 majority.

Col. Waring, Conservative, has been reselected for North Down by an increased majority. Mr. Richard Lalor, Nationalist, hear reselected for the Lair division of Oceans. been re-elected for the Leix division of Queen's county by a majority of 3,002 over his Corservative opponent, who received 506 votes. At the ast election Lalor received 3,740 and the Con-

Mr. Gladstone has written a rejoinder to the Duke of Westminster's reply to the Premier's charge that His Grace struck a blow at the aristocracy by deserting Liberalism and adding the election of the Tory candidate in his district of Chester by use of money and carriages. Mr. Gladstone twits the Duke with "working for the Tories harder than he ever worked for the Liberals," and says:—"To disunite the classes, and so impair this strength of the Empire are the says. the strength of the Empire, are acts so grave as to strike a blow at the aristocracy, which you did, when, in 1886, you took a chief part in destroying the Reform bill and ousting the Government of the stroying the stroying the Reform bill and ousting the Government of the stroying the stro ernment. Is it not possible that what you then did you may be doing now? * * * In my

eyes the gravity of the present issue involves the honor of the Empire. The civilized world has stamped England's Irish policy with dis-credit and disgrace. The Government sught to cancel the past, on which you shut your eyes, and meet the present and future demands, thinking England's honor should be cleared. I lament that this should be prevented."

DUBLIN, July 15.—United Ireland, commenting on the British political situation, says:—
"The tricksters, soreheads and mountebanks who are about to assume office in the present tremendous crisis in English history, have in common but one dominating impulse, to grab at the emoluments of power. This is, indeed, a grotesque sacrifice. It is as if a rascal clothed himself in the vestments of a priest for the pur pose of robbing the altar." In another paragraph the paper says: "Mr. Gladstone's opponents deliberatelyconcocted the Belfast tragedies for political purposes. Murder, particular or ALLEGED CURE OF A QUEBEC nents denorately concocted the Belfast tragedies for political purposes. Murder, particular or wholes ile, will not stop them any more than it did Ireland's enemies heretofore. The Marquis of Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain, and Lord Randolph Churchill are as unscrupulous as Pitt, Clare, and Castlereagh, but they are as puny as the standers of the Times. Lord Harting-ton's carries are as informatic as these of Lord ton's c arges are as infamous as those of Lord Cornwalls or General Ross. The Belfast Orangemen have been selected to good the Irish people into violence in order to sceure a pretext for coercion with a view to stifle Ireland's de-mand until Mr. Gladstone shall be dead."

New York, July 15 .- The Tribune's London special says:—A feature of the situation is the c.nfignee and courage of the defeated Home Rule party. The victors find them-selves face to face with perplexities, while the vanquished accept the defeat as temporary and lock forward with undiminished hope to future triumph. There are two views of the situation. Gladstonians have no difficulty in finding plausible reasons for defeat. The most loyal of them say the Grand Old Man was in too great a hurry, trusted too much in his own personal popularity, and was misled by Mr. Schnadhorst, who was himself misled by the Liberal associations. He gave his party too little time for education. What Bright said was true: "There was a want of frankness in Gladstone's declarations. The country was mystified, and could not understand what Gladstone really meant; what provisions of the late bill he meant to retain and what to reject, nor whether land purchase was alive or dead. They saw nearly every eminent Liberal against him; they hesitated to give him the absolute discretion which he asked. Scores and thousands abstained from voting trom mere bewilderment, others, having to choose between Gladatone on one side, and Lord Hartington, Bright, Chamberlain, Goschen and Trevelyan on the other side, went with the majority of the Liberal leaders. They accepted Bright's theories that Gladatone had surrendered to Pyroell and that Parrell way the hand of to Parnell, and that Parnell was the head of a conspiracy against the empire. Gladstone: relied on his appeals to the English sense of justice and on enthusiasm. He failed to convince the minority of his party that justice was on the side of Home Rule. The Conservatives believe or profess to believe that the experiment can never again be made under equally favorable conditions. They insist that their victory is decisive; they deny that England wishes Home Rule; they attribute the support of the Liberals to what they call Gladstonality and exult in having shattered that idol; they insist that they have developed a feeling for union which will be permanent; they declare they have broken the force of the pleas for self-govern-ment by demonstrating that there are two Irelands, a minority two-fifths being passionately attached to the union. Gladstone's last word is a very practical one: "We have Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Yorkshire and I hope the north, and we have with us the civil-

ized world.'

ARCHBISHOP-FABRE'S-VISIT TO ST ANDRE.

address of pelicitation by the Irish Catho-LICS OF THE PARISH.

The visit of His Lordship Mgr. Fabre to the parish of St. Andre was hailed with pleasure. A large number of the faithful were present to receive his benediction.

The Rev. Father Archambault and the good Sisters of the convent had the church and surroundings decorated to perfection. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. Father Campeau, our former and much respected parish pricet, also Father Donnelly, whose elegant sermons in English and French were very much appreciated and listened to with wrant attention.

A very large number of children received Confirmation, Mr. John Killy arting as aponsor for the boys and Mrs. Dion for the girls. At the conclusion a large amount was handed to His Lordship in aid of the new Cathedral, with the following address :-

To the Right Rev. Edward Charles Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE, -We, your devoted Irish Catholic children of the parish of St. Andre, in happy conjunction with our Franch-Canadian fellow-Catholics, have assembled here to-day to express to you in person the deep sentiments of reverence, esteem and affection which we entertain for your grace as our chief pastor and guide in the way of truth and virtue.

Since your elevation to the sacred and rasponsible office of Bishop, you have endeared yourself to us, no less by your singular devo-tion to the cause of our holy religion than by your uniform kindness as a father to us all. No trouble, no labor, has ever prevented Your Grace from at all times extraising the Dury is one of the most interesting cities greatest solicitude for the spiritual and the in Ireland, girt with walls solid and it in as temporal welfare of your very numerous

ficek. Ungrateful then would we be did we allow you to honor us with this pastoral visit without giving some tangills proof that your labors and your zeal have met with the warm appreciation and filial gratitude of your children of the parish of St. Andre.

We cannot on this happy and apspicious occasion forego the pleasure of referring, with a legitimate sense of pride and satisfaction, to the additional high honor which the great and illustrious Pope Leo

XIII. has conferred upon the diocese of Montreal and upon its beloved and respected Bishop. We assure you that our hearts are gladdened, and that we rejoice with all your flock at the clevation of your Grace to the Archbishopric of Montresl. The confeiring of this new dignity cannot be in-terpreted otherwise than as a token of the profound esteem in which Your Grace is held by the Holy Father and of the importance attached by the Holy See to the progressive and Catholic diocese of Montreal, which, as a centre of Christianity, of Catholic faith and charity, has no superior to day in the old or Court House, where the votes are counted new worlds.

We cannot conclude without calling down upon Your Grace God's choicest llesings, praying that in His infinite goodness end wisdom He may bless you in all your endeavors in the discharge of your holy and onerous labors, and that he may long spare you to enjoy your well carned honors, and to be the father and guide of your people. Signed on behalf of the Iriah Catholice of the

parish of St. Andre, JOHN KELLY, M. DWYER, D. MURPHY, T. P. KELLY, JOHN BROPHY, JAMES CURTIN, WM. LENNEN, JOHN FITZGERALD, SR.,

John Fitzgerald, Jr. Carillon, 19th June, 1886.

After the reading of the address His Grace

made a suitable reply.

HE ACTED WISELY.

ALLEGED CURE OF A QUEBEC WOMAN AT LA BONNE STE. ANNE.

QUEBEC, July 16.—A great sensation was created throughout the city last night by the announcement that a very striking intracle had occurred at La Bonne Ste. Anne in the presence of the 700 pilgrims from St. John's suburbs, who went down to the shrine yesterday under the direction of their curé, Rev. Mr. Plamordon. A Miss Labrie, one of the pilgrims, who, for twenty years, had lost the use of her legs from paralysis, and who, on going down, had to be carried from the boat to the church in a chair carried from the boat to the church in a chair rose up, it is said, in the sight of all after Mass, at which she had taken Communion, ven-erated the relics of the saint, and walked back to the boat without assistance. This fact was announced to Rev. Mr. Plamondon by Miss Labric herself, who ascended to the harricane Laure nerself, who ascended to the harricane deck for the purpose, and after satisfying himself that the cure was really a certainty, the reverend gentleman requested the pilgrims to join in singing the "Magnificat." He also announced that on the return of the boat to town a Te Deum would be chanted at St. John's bloom and lest evening the search of church, and last evening the sacred edifice was densely crowded while the hymn of praise and thanksgiving was sung and bells of the church proclaimed the event to the community.

A BAD BREAKDOWN.

It is a common thing nowadays to hear one complain of feeling all broken down with a faint, weary, restless languor, with strength and appetite nearly gone, and no well defined cause. This is general debility, which Burdock Blood Bitters promptly relieves, and most invariably cures.

A VIRGINIA HORROR.

NORFOLK, Va., July 16.—Particulars of an accident to a party of excursionists on Albemarle Sound, on Wednesday last, reached here this evening. Between twenty and thirty residents of Manteo, N C., had been to Nag's Head on a picnic. While returning by schooner, and when about two nules from the shore, the vessel was causized by a squall, and a number of persons were thrown into the water, a number of whom wore rescued by the Revenue Marine Service sloop Alert. The bodies of two young ladies and a child have been recovered. An inquest will be held, when further particulars will be obtained.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepepsic, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pflls immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

The blood orange is produced by grafting an orange soion into a pomegranate, and at the end of two years again grafting a soion from this growth back into an orange tree.

| Most read. Several policemen were injured in the encounter. Commoner Tanner is charged with assaulting a Loyalist.

| Dublin, July 14.—During the rioting at Palisat Let with between Catholics and

tives go to Luxor for the pure air.

THE FIGHTING IN ULSTER

JUSTIN MCCARTHY REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

The Contests in Derry and West Belfast-Bitter Feeling of Orangemen Against Catholics and Nationalists-Cycling Incidents of the Campaign.

LONDON, July 3 .- Mr. Justin McCarthy writes as follows: - I am here in the county Fermansch, on the shore of Lough Erne. I have come from Derry city, where I have been fighting a hard battle, to find myself returned here unopposed. I have not been elected for Derry—at least I are officially declared not elected—and my am officially declared not elected—and my opponent is declared the winner by a majority of three votes. At the centest in November I was twenty-nine behind. The city of Derry is one of the great prizes for which the Irish Nationalists most eagerly strive. Only of late years was it possible for the Nationalists to seriously attack any

GREAT ORANGE STRUNGHOLD IN ULSTEB. In the last elections we decided to attack Derry and the western division of Belfast. We put up in West Beliast our champion orator, Sexton My colleagues asked me to contest Derry, which I did, with the result already told. Sexton was also defeated then by a small major ty. We were well content, for we had found that the Orange attentional had only to be attacked once again in order to be captured.

Darry is one of the most interesting cities those of Jeruselem, picturesque as the walls of Chester, The city has grown outside the wells, where there is a greater population than inside. The latter is almost exclusively Protestant en l'Orange, but outside there has grown up a great Catholic population, inoroughly national. Recent legislationthe Reform Bill year before last especiallyhas given votes to the working classes everywhere, and thus enabled the Nationality of Derry to

STAND DOLDLY UP TO ENCOUNTER THEIR

ORANGE OPPONENTS.

Nothing exceeds the bitterness of the Orange feeling against the Catholics and Nationaligts. Happily, under most conditions, Orangemen and Nationalists do not meet. The Orangemen keep to their own quarter; the Nationalists have their own League rooms in the heart of the national quarter, so there is no excuse whatever for Orangemen to come in

The Nationalists, to do them justice, never try to interera with the goings on of Orangemen, but in election times the rival crowds are brought into dangerous proximity. The and the result declared, is in the principal street in the Orange quarter, from which an Or. nge mob two years ago fired revelvers at the then Lord Mayor of Dublin, because, being a Nationalist member of Parliament, he had dared to come and deliver a literary lecture in Derry.

Curiously enough the hotel where Nationalist visit irs stay is in the same street with the Orange hotel, a few doors up on the other aide, therefore

THE TWO CROWDS ARE BROUGHT DANGEROUSLY NEAR.

Orangemen come down from one end to cheer the Orange candidate at the Orange hotel. Nationalists stream up from the other to cheer their candidate at the Nationalist hotel number of smaller prizes were dis-both crowds eager to get near the Court tributed among the other pupils, after House to hear the declaration of the polls. which they were all dismissed to -both crowds eager to get near the Court House to hear the declaration of the polls.

The space between the two crowds is kept by a double barrier of soldiers with fixed bayonets. The whole savors of the strange, the exciting, the picturesque—a very painful scene. As I saw it last autumn, so I saw it vesterday.

We knew on the day of voting that "I am so weak I can hardly move, all run contest must be a close question of a few votes merely, and the

EXCITEMENT KEPT UP TO A PEARFUL STRAIN. We knew a vessel, the Hervester, was at sea on the way to Derry, and had on board six sturdy Nationalist sailors, electors of Derry, longing to give their votas for the Nationalist candidates. The Harvester was expected early on the morning of the slections. The morning passed and she was not sighted. Noon came—no Harvester. Think how in our mind's eye we watched the horizon for the ship to bring our friends up from the mader world! Our friends whose coraing we knew would give the battle to our

Hours passed. At last the Harvester was

wind and wave gave the victory to the Orange candidate.

JUSTICS McCARTHY.

THE BEST YEX.

There is no preparation before the people to-day that commands their confidence more or meets with a better sale than does Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for all forms of Summer Complaints.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

THE ORANGEMEN AGAIN BLAMED-THE WOUND ED AND THE PRISONERS.

BELFAST, July 14.-The city is quiet to-day. Investigation shows that most of the fighting was done between police and Orangemen. The latter assailed the officers because they prevented Orangemen from attacking Catholics. Two ed Grangemen from attacking Cathones. Iwo civilians named Macwaters and McElroy were I shot dead. Fifteen persons are still lying in the hospitals suffering from dangerous injuries. Policeman Gardener is dead. The police and garrison have been largely increased. The wreckings caused be the victim authorized resembles the result of by the rioting yesterday resembles the result of a tornade. Men, women and children were struck down, bruised and bleeding, still utter-ing cries of revenge. The Protestants were beaten by sheer numbers, and many of their houses were afterwerds wrecked. The tweetythree prisoners, while on their way to the police stations, fang "Rule Britannia," and cursed the Pope, Parnell and Sexton. A proclamation has been assued forbidding people to assemble in the

streets. THE PRISONERS ON TRIAL. Much excitement still prevails in Belfast.
There has been no further rioting. Several of
the rioters have been remanded, while others
have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.
Two men named Walker, father and son, who
are charged with murder, have been examined

ANOTHER RIOT. DUBLIN, July 14.-A Nationalist meeting at Stewartstown this evening was attacked by a mob. Serious fighting ensued, and the Riot act

the end of two years again grafting a soion from this growth back into an orange tree.

The rush of American travellers to Egypt s unprecedented. Thousands of consumpand and at last succeeded in clearing the main and at last succeeded in clearing the main many red curtains.

The rush of American travellers to Egypt and at last succeeded in clearing the main many red curtains.

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streets. In the byways, however, dangerous knots of men are lurking, and fears of a re-newal of disturbance are entertained. Among those wounded last night was a sergeant. It is thought he cannot recover. A constable and many civilians received severe wounds. This morning the Head Constable of Waterford forced a private soldier to attempt to arrest two Orangemen, father and son; the latter shot and killed both the constable and soldier. The situation at Waterford is serious. The streets are patrolled by police and cavalry.

BELFAST, July 15.—With the exception of the occasional occurrence of isolated rows the city is practically quiet. United Ireland auggests clapping every Ulster magistrate into jail and let the soldiers deal with the riotous Orangemen unfettered. A telegram from Mr. Sexton. addressed to the Nationalists of Belfast has been placarded throughout the city. In it Mr. Sexton says the Nationalists have hitherto earned the gratitude of the country by their admirable self-control despite repeated and deliberate processions, and he implores them to continue on the wine country as not the self-control despite repeated and deliberate processions, and he implores them to continue on the wine country and to remain as much as not

this wise course and to remain so much as pos-sible within doors, especially at nightfall, w Brights, July 16.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Policeman Gardener, who was shot in the recent riot, has been discharged, being unable to agree. A fresh jury will be empan-nelled to-morrow. The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed a special communion to enquire into the riot.

A YOUNG JOURNALIST HAS A BIG SCOOP.

Among these who were fortunate enough to win a prize in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery was W. E. Seymour, the son of the well known journalist, W. J. Seymour, of the New Orleans States. He purchased one-tenth of ticket No. 23,408, which drew the second capital prize of \$50, 000. The Bank of Commerce of Memphie, Tenn., also held for collection one-fitth of said ticket. Our-tenth of same ticket was held and collected by the People's Bank of this city. - New Orleans Times-Democrat, June 19th, 1886.

SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., NOTES.

The examination of St. Mary's Academy, which had been continued for a few days, closed on Wednesday, 30th ult., when a graud musical review and the distribution took place. Among those present during the examination, busides a number of ladies and the parents of some of the children, were Rev. Patrick Doyle, pastor, Rev. E. Boyd and Mr. A. P. McLellan, of St. Dunstan's Cellege, Dr. A. A. McIn yre, and Messrs. John P. Wright. All present expressed themselves well pleased rate and satisfactory way in which they answered all questions put to them that they had a thorough knowledge of all the ele mentury branches, as well as French, algebra and trigenometry. The specimens of writing and map-drawing executed by some of the pupils were excellent. After the class examinations an address was read by Miss Mary McInnis, thanking the Rev. Fathers, ladies and gentlemen present for the deep interest they have always taken in the school, to which the Rev.
Fathers replied, highly complimenting
both teachers and pupils. The musical
review was a rare treat, the performance of some of the little ones on the planes being wonderful. At the distribution of prizes Miss Mary McInnis was awarded a beautifully bound volume of Arms Proctor's poems. Misses Jessie Hunt, Ella Stavert and Rodessa Poole also received handsome prizes. A which they were all dismissed to onjoy their well-carned holidays. The examination on the whole must have been gra tifying to the good Sisters, who are indetatigable in their efforts to give those entrusted to their care a good sound education, which they always do. His Lordship Bishop Mc-Intyre administered confirmation to about 50 persons in St. Paul's Church here on the 7th inst. He was accompanied from Charlotte-

town by Rev. Father Burke. The Excelsior Amateur Dramatic Club, an institution recently organized by some of the young men of this town, gave their first performance in a variety entertainment, in Mar-ket Hall, on Friday evening, July 2nd. All the performers in the different acts played their parts well, notably Watson Clarke, who, in a negro or Dutch character, is hard to beat. James Hickey and Jerry Noonan, who impersonated Irish char-acters, did well. The trombone solo, by W. S. Bowness, recitation by John P. Wright, and song, "Always Do Your Duty, Boy," by A. A. McLellan, were well received. James Kenny, who is ever ready with a good sighted; yet a little and her seamen were ashore. But, alas! our bout Nationalist mariners came just too late.

The legal hour for polling had passed, and The club played in Kensington on Friday last.

The club played in Kensington on Friday last. to a full house.

THE WONDERS OF YOSEMITE.

A trip to California may be excellent as a means of recreation and sight-seeing; but in point of fact it can't compare in its effects upon an invalid's system, to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," universally acknowledged to be the greatest liver invigorator, blood purifier, consumption cure, and general revitalizer and tonic, in the world, by its use, thousands whom physicians could not help have been restored to health and happy living. All druggists.

IS SIR JOHN AN ORANGEMAN? La Minerre, edited by Mr. Tasse, M.P., denies that Sir John Macdonald is an Orangeman, and asserts that the pramier stated at the Carleton Place pionic that he never at the Carleton Place picnic that he never set his foot in an Orange lodge in his life. Sir John made no such statement at Carleton Place, so that Mr. Tassó has simply been drawing upon his imagination. Mr. Tassé's Orange supporters will not feel flattered at his attempts to make it appear that it is a disgrace to belong to their order, and those grand masters and ex-grand masters who have arread in the lodges with Sir John will be. have served in the lodges with Sir John will be rather startled to hear that after all he is not an Orangeman. We shall next have Mr. Tassé asserting that Mr. Bowell naver set his foot aside of an Orange lodge. Odawa Free Press

Holloway's Pills, -- Invalids distracted by indigestion and discouraged in their search for its remedy should make trial of this never failing medicine. A lady, long a martys to dyapapale tertures, arrites that Holloway's fills made her teel as if a burden had been taken off her. Her spirits, formerly low, were greatly improved; her capricious appetite has given place to healthy hunger; her dall, sick headache has departed, and gradually so marvellous a change has been effected, that she is altogether a new creature, and again fit for her duties. These Pills may be administered with safety to the most delicate. They never act harshly, nor do they ever induce weakness; they rightly direct deranged, and

(Written for The Post and True Witness. A STUDENT'S FAREWELL

ADDRESSED TO A PRIEST.

Why do I weep to leave thee Father?
You have been my guiding star
From the earliest hour of the day Until midnight veils our bower Thoughts of days in the happy past Like shadows o'er me sweep; Sadly I think of days gone forever, Oh, therefore, let me weep.

leave thee, Father, we have roamed Through many a cheerful hour,
Through many a cheerful hour,
When the slanting rays of the king of day
Hung dim o'er our little bower.
Yes, you and I stood on the shore
When the waves were softly weeping,
And joined in songs we'll sing no more;
Ea, kind Father, let me weep.

Dear Father, I leave thee sad to day, Leave those smiles I love to see; The kind words by your fond lips spoken, Dear to me as words may be, And in the chapel have I not heard Your voice with tones sublime and deep, Thrilling through the hearts of many; Now I leave thee, let me weep.

Fare thes-fare thee well, alss! Homeward I'm bound, far o'er the sea,
To friends who in memory live,
But my heart still bends to thee.
When I me t thy friends I'll smile,
I'll sigh when I hear thy name;
The fearning was far well to thee.
Which is lead for well to the he foaming waves will mote.

With this last farewell to thee.

M. L. Shea.

LABOUCHERE'S OPINIONS.

A PLAN OF SELF-DEFENCE FOR THE RADICALS AND IRISH MEMBERS.

LONDON, July 15.-Last week I cabled Mr Labouchere's plan of self defensive Irish obstruction in the Commons, supported by the Radicals. He returns more specifically to the plan to day, saving:

A COMPLETE CHECK.

"Were I an Irishman not one vote would 1 Were I an Irishman not one vote would I give in favor of justice being done to Englishmen until the knglishmen were prepared to do justice to Irishmen. The only thing necessary will be that each of the eighty-six Irish members take a very moderate amount of interest in the affairs of the nation. We must do our best to render it impossible for any government to govern so long as Ireland's wrongs be not remedied. Whenever coercion, the government power, is adopted, let every vote be challenged and preceded by an exhaustive discussion. Pro-vided that the Radicals act cordially with the with the manner in which the pupils I rish I defy any presedure rules framed by the acquitted themselves in the different mind of man to render it possible for the Tarbranches. The acholars showed by the acculiamentary machine to work until justice be done. Mr. Labouchere states that Lord Granville is so broken in hea'th that he will forth-with retire from public life in order to live quietly at Walmer. Lord Spencer, whe is a Carlshad, is also much out of health, and in tends to decline active participation in public affairs. Lord Roseberry will succeed Lord Granville as the Literal leader in the Lords.

BIRTH.

McEntry.—At River Beaudette, on the 29th June, the wife of J. McEniry, of a daughter. SCULLION.—In this city, at No. 58 Desrivierres Avenue, on the 4th instant, the wife of Wm. J. Scullion of a son.

MARRIED.

RICHARDSON-BURNS. - On Monday, the 5th instant, at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. T. Harel, John J. Richardson to Katie Burns, daughter of Mr. Michael Burns, of the Water Works Department, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

SAUNDERS. At the Montreal General Hospital, of consumption, Harry Saunders, carter, aged 39 years. DALEY-In this city, on the 14th instant,

Bridget, aged 19 years, daughter of Edward FLYNN.—On the 8th inst, Onha O'Rourke, oeloved wife of Jno. Flynn, and mother of Conductor Flynn, G.T.R

DEWITT.—In this city, on the 7th instant, Mary Ellen, aged 2 months and 5 days, infant daughter of Henry DeWitt.

GALLIGAN.-Accidentally killed at the wharf, on the 8th instant, Michael Galligan, aged 27 years.

LYNCH.—In this city, July 6, Patrick Lynch, aged 58 years and 6 months, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland.

DESJARDINS—At Terrebonne, 10th inst. Edouard Desjardins, Esq., at the age of 77 years, 6 months and 11 days. years, 6 months and 11 cays.

BRADY—In this city, July 6, Mary Ann
McKenna, widow of John Brady, aged 72 years.
Buried in Cite des Neiges Cemetery July 8. May she rest in peace.

KELEHER—At Lachine, on the 9th inst., Catherine Sullivar, aged 68 years, relict of the late John Keleher, a native of the County Cork, Ireland.

QUINN.—In this city, on the 7th instant, Eliza Nixon, aged 64 years, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, relict of the late Charles Quana, and mother of Joseph Quinn, ice dealer, of this city.

of this city.

MACEVILLA—At his father's residence, Roxton Falls, July 4th, David Cornelius Bowers, aged 24 years and 11 months. Only son of Wm. MacEvilla, and grandson of the late David MacEvilla, of Upton, Que.

MCKERNAN—At Point Levis, Que., at the age of 41 years, on the morning of the 12th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Henry James McKernan, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and Professor of Levis College.

From the Cardinal's Palace, Quebec

TO THE ST. LEON WATER COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have suffered from Dyspepsia and all the inconvenience arising therefrom for nearly twenty years. After having tried the prescriptions of two eminent doctors and my intimate friends without perceptible effect, one of the two advised me to make constant uso of St. Leon Mineral Water by taking nearly a pint of it every morning, an bour before breakfast. For nearly ten years I have faithfully followed the prescription and my health is now as good es could be wished.

Yours very truly,
J. E. BOLDUC, Priest.
Proctor of the Cardinal's Palace.

The celebrated St. Lcon Mineral Water is for sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers at 25 cents per gallon, and Wholesale and Retail by

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris-Mills.

ATTERMS EASY. TO Particulas at 949 COMMES SIGNERS STREET

CURE FITS!

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Teronto

TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY HOLD.

ing a diploma for a Model School, French and English, from the R. C. Board, Montreal, wishes an engagement. She has taught two years, is capable of taking charge of the organ and directing the choir of the church, both in French and English. Address "Teacher' office of The True Witness, Montreal.

Reference: The Sisters of St. Anne, Lachine, P. Office.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. SRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both serves and of all age. Debilitated Persons should ask for its d take no other.

FITS BY A new system of treatment. Two Trial Bottles sent free. Send for Treatment giving full particulars. EFFLEPTIC REMEDY 4.0., 47 Bread St., N. Y Sole Agent for Cavada. FITS
T. PEARSON, BOX 1380, MONTRAL. 43-13

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JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritious constituents of the Beef. -ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be pained off on you.

CONSUMPTION

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

Branch Office, 37 Youge St., Toronto

OF COLONIZATION.

Softeniened under the Provincial Act, Queenc, 32 Vict. Cap. 38. **VALUE OF LOTS** First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00

HIGHEST LOT -- - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWING ---07---

Second Series - - \$10,000.00

PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place Wednesday, 14th August,

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING Sand 5 cent stamps for mailing and regis-tering the tickets asked for (8 cents United States.

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by let by (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. B. LEFERVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Monireal

Allustrative Sample Free



HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds: of dollars for adver-Rised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nanseous slops that

poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled: SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid

sealed in plain wrapper.
ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or out this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKEE. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE. MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

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Chleago.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Lame Susanna Kulpht Mundon, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Stowart Munn, of the seme place, trader, and duly authorised a seter or justice, District, An action for separation as to properly has this day been instituted against the said Defondant.

Montreal, 30th Aupo, 1889.

KERR, CARTER & GOLDSTEIN.

48-5 Attorneys for Figuria.

Control of the second of the s

UNFINISHED.

I beard it first where the skies were blue And the crange trees waved in their sunny

Where southern vines in freedom grew,
An I spicy wind with the fire-fly roves.
I hears it, my heart kept faithful time—
The piping birds o'er the blooming wold.
Hingled their the in passion's where Mingled their n tes in passion's rhyma But gave no hint of a silence cold.

I heard it last when the fruitful land I heard it last when the fruitful land
Held all that nature could after,
It seemed to join the celestial band
When whispering 'and the ripeang corn;
I heard it lat when I thought its thrill
Would cheer in days of cloud and rain,
It crased, and left me listening still
To catch that dear unfinished strain.

Some imes at eve when the sun sinks low I follow in fancy the rays of gold.

And s'and at the shining gates that know
No hand but the restful ones of old.

With ear bent eager to drink each sound I listen to hear that voice again, And long for the missing chords that bound My heart to aloved unfinished strain. GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

THE BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM AND THE PRIMEOSE LEAGUE.

Speech of Arthur O'Conner, M.P.

A crowded meeting of Irish and other electors was held at the Albert hall, Nottingham, in support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The Rev. Canon Monahan presided. Amongst those present were Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P. in the late Parliament for East Donegal, the Right Rev. Bishop Bagahawe, the Very Rev. Canon Douglas, Fathers Mc-Carthy, OpBrock, Baigent, Brown, Gernon, McSweeney, O'Hara; Messrs, W. Paton, F. S. Williams, J. Nelson, J. H. Hollowell; Alderman Gripper, J.P., Alderman Cropper, Alderman Turner, Alderman Renals; Conniller W. Gregery, Dr. O'Muliane and Dr. AcConnell.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who was received with loud applause, said they were teld that it was necessary to protect the Protestant province of Ulater ("bosh"). He went on to say that he himselt had been returned for a division of the County of Donegal, which was not by any means purely Celtic or Catholic, but which was known as the Presbyterian division of Donegal. Many of without reserve, for Mr. Gladstone's canditie Presbyterians of that division were as dates, first because the great and noble mea sound Nationalists as himself, and not only came upon his platforms, but signed his nomnation papers. To allege that there was a province of Ulater quits different from the rest of Ireland was to throw dust in their eyes, although he believed there was a nomi nal Protestant majorty in Ulster. As to the religious part of the question,

MUCH

to wish them in the position of State pricets and as a Catholic he noped his religion in his country would never be degraded to the position of a mere handmaid to civil government. This was a general election which in certain and bringing ruin, starvation and despair, respects had never had its counterpart upon her respect Now for the first time, when the Irish question was placed before the electorate of Great Britain, that electorate did really represent the whole of the people. Nothing by week before their eyes. It was, again, an was twenty four years with the Franciscans, would diminish the grattude of the Irish people for what Mr. Gladstone had done. The people for what Mr. Gladstone had done. The people for what Mr. Gladstone had done. Nothing would make them forget the sympathy and the zeal manifested in their cause by all manner of insidious rules and restriction of the zeal manifested in their cause by all manner of insidious rules and restriction of the zeal manifested in their cause by all manner of insidious rules and restriction of the zeal manifested in their cause by all manner of insidious rules and restriction of the zeal manifested in their causes. Poles. pathy and the zeal manuscred in their cause of justice by so many hundreds of crowded meetings in England.

Mr. Sharkey moved, "That we, the Irishmen of Nottingham, in public meeting astment of the English people towards doing justice in Ire-Mr. Gladstone-(cheers)-for his noble effort to unite in the bends of mutual confidence and affection the people of Great Britain and the people of Ireland—(cheers)—by granting to Ireland a Parliament for purely domestic legislation, and that we pledge ourselves to support by every means in our power the Home Rule candidates for the borough of Nottingham." (Cheers.)
Mr. T. Moore seconded in a vigorous

speech.

others had declared it to be guilty of nearly penal laws which forbade Catholic education every crime under the sun; but his own altogether. They did not taink that the Comjudgment of themselves, their principles, and their associations acquitted them of these charges, and minds him glad and proud to have co-operated in their establishment in atmost freedom of political action in all classes of the community, so long as it was not opposed to the law of God, and, that being the case, how could be disapprove of their leaguing together to procure freedom and just government for their well-beloved native country, Ireland: (hear, hear). If he interfered, as he did interfere, with the free action of Catholics in his dioceco in joining the Primrose League, it was solely because he judged that judgment of themselves, their principles, and mons of England would now wish frague, it was solely because he judged that their doing so was dangerous to and incon-sistent with their religious principles as Catholics, and especially because it commit ted them, as he thought, to the maintenance of a religion not their own, and to indifferentism in matters of religious belief. The Holy See had reserved to itself the decision of this question, and he would heartily accept that decision when given, whatever it might be; but until the Holy See should otherwise de defined by the British democracy (louis

PRIMROSE LEAGUE WAS DARGEROUS to, and inconsistent with, the religious principles of Catholics; and he would believe it Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. O'Conto, and inconsistent with, the religious prin-

HE WOULD CONTINUE TO HOLD THAT THE

to be gravely unlawful for a Catholic to de-clare publicly that he supported the established Church of England, and wished to see her jealously maintained in the enjoyment of possessions given by the piety of their ancestors to the F.oman Catholic hurch. They had unfortunately lately heard such a declaration. He thanked them for inviting him to be present at the meeting, and to speak in support of the resolution. He did so with the greatest pleasure, and most heartily advised and en-couraged them and their fell w-Catholics, especially those who lived in his diocese, to support by their votes and influence those candidates who accepted Mr. Gladatone's pro-gramme, and who were resolved to entrust an Trish statutory Parliament with the full and final arrangement of the internal affairs of Ireland (applause). With an over-flowing heart he congratulated them on having such an invitation made to them by these gentlemen. He congratulated them

doing justice to Ireland, no longer giving with one hand and taking away with the other, no longer hedging gifts round with conditions and limitations, making them un-gracious and useless, but giving a great, noble and complete gift, with the confidence that it would not be abused. (Cheers.)

HE CONGRATULATED HIS INISH FRIENDS on the wonderful outburst of generous enthualasm with which the Prime Minister a proposal had been accepted and welcomed almost the whole of one of the great parties in the State, and, as he fully believed, by the wast bulk of the democracy in England. The working classes of England had not been, and would not be, parties to the crasl oppression of their brethren, the agricultural population of Ireland. They had themselves had testes hard to bear, and yet comparatively slight ones, of the miseries which wealth and power too often inflicted upon the poor, und they would now strive might sud main to deliver their afflicted Irish brothren from their oppressors. He congratulated them also on the kind feeling with which their cooperation was now sought in the political world, and on the absence of that religious rancor which had charterized fermer times. There were those who had lately taken on themselves the rightful responsibility of endeavoring to revive it, but, thank God, their attempt was abortive, and had only made them ridiculous (hear, hear.) He would not, he hoped, be presuming too much on the kindness of many non-Catholics present if he briefly stated the reasons for his own attitude on the question, as he believed that

THE IMMERSK MAJORITY OF CATROLICS IN ENGLAND SHARED HIS VIEWS

and sentiments. He himself then and the Catholics of whom he spake, could join with either of the great parties in the State so long as any radical differences of principle disunited them, and so long as they had to atrive for the removal of their remaining religious disabilities, and especially for the amendment of the unjust and coul system which now closed many of their Catholic schools, and handicapped and overweighted the rest of them by unequal laws for the distribution of rates and taxes. Fill these points were gained they would always be found, he hoped, in independent opposition to all Governments which might refuse to give them that which they so just'y claimed. They would use every opportunity of putting pres-sure upon all of them till their just claims were satisfied. In voting, then, on this occasion for Mr. Gladstone's candidates, they were not promising that they would vote always for Liberals and never for Tories, as his friend Father McSweeny said the other night, cal authorities and make arrangements for somewhat incantiously, was his intention. For his own part, it would depend upon what Liberals and Tories did in the way of

JUSTICE TO THE NATION, AND TO CATHOLICS IN PARTICULAR;

but they voted on this occasion, and voted sure which he promised was such as to outweigh every other consideration. To pass that measure was an act of justice to a nation, and therefore it should be done at all coats and at all risks, Ireland was robbed of self-government, and it was now proposed to restore it to her. How could any just man oppose the restoration? It was an act neces-AS CATHOLICS THEY LOVED THEIR PRIESTS TOO | sary to save a nation from ruin. English government, that was the government of English nobles and landowners, had meant for Ireland centuries of oppression, destroy-ing her commerce, turning her land into an uncultivated wilderness, depleting her population, now one of the sparest in Europe, upon her people.

THE AWFUL HORRORS OF EVICTIONS and confiscations were still going on week lan i, they did not think their own educa-tional interests would suffer in the long run of St. John Lateran, and he said thereby. Neither party had done justice to his first Mass on the temporal altar in thereby. Neither party had done justice to his first Mass on the temporal altar in them hitherto; but might they not hope that St. Peter's, Rome, over the tomb of St. the great Liberal party now rising up in its Peter, strength to free Ireland from the shackles and Fat scourges which a wealthy monopoly, and laws and has a well proportioned figure. His man-made to favor that monopoly, had inflicted ner is pleasing in conversation, and before on her, would also be moved to consider how great cruelty and injustice might be, and was being, inflicted on their Catholic fellow-BISHOP BAGSHAWE'S SPEECH.

His Lordship said that he was well aware that the National League had been accused by an ex-Prime Minister of having abridged and altered the decalogue, and that many others had declared it to be guilty of marries. Was ucing, minister of number of subjects by a monopoly of School Board Hoboken, and to-morrow he will start for Quincy, Ill., to take charge of St. Joseph's education of their children, which was as dear to them as their very lives? Catholics in Quincy amid a population of the declared it to be guilty of marries. light will come. Clouds may intervene, and an occusional shower may treak over us, but the light will come; and when it comes it will reveal, not the gagged and manacled prostrate and bleeding Erin of old, but an Erin standing erect and beautiful in her dignified womanhood, upon whose face there will be found no trace of tears, and whose first act of

> The Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell and the Rev. Father O'Hara having followed, the resolution was carried unanimously amidst choer

nor and the chairman.

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THE LEAGUE CONVENTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 13 .- President Egan has received a cable message from Timothy Harrington, stating that the report that the parliamentary deputation is not going to the National League convention is a melicious on the wisdom and courage of the great falsehood. Some members of the delegation, statesman who had seized the opportunity to Mr. Hartington says, are stready named and 4 Victoria Square, Montreal.

WELCOMING THE CARDINAL.

MEETING OF CITIZENS IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE YESTERDAY-OJNMITTEEN APPOINTED TO ARRANGE FOR THE RECEPTION OF CARLINAL TASCHEREAU.

In response to the proclamation of His Worship Mayor Beaugrand, a representative meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's office, City Hall, at 4 o'clock Tuesday after

His Worship presided and among those present were noticed Hon. Justices Jette and Loranger, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Edward Murphy, Esq., Aldermen Jacques Grenier and Jeanuotte, Jeremie Perrault and Mr. Henry Sarn s, Jr.

On the meeting coming to order, Mr. Starnes was appointed accretory, and His Worship explained that it had been called for the purpose of arranging to give a fitting welcome on behalf of the citizens of Montreal to His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop Taschcreau on the occasion of his visit to the city on the 27th inst. He said that the event was unparalleled in the history of the city, as it would be the first time a prince of the Church had ever visited the first city in Canada. Consequently it became the duty of all classes of our citiz us to make the reception a grand one and worthy of themselves and their city.

Brief addresses were then made to the same

purpose, when the following resolutions were moved and adopted:—
Moved by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Hon. Judge Jetté and Edward Murphy, Esq., seconded by the Hon, Judge Loranger, Mesers. H. Stirmes, jr., and Perrault:— "Whereas the citizens of Montreal have

learned with great pleasure of the anticipated visit of His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop Taschereau to Montreal on the 27th of July instant, for the purpose of conferring the

Pallium on His Grace Archbishop Fatre. Therefore resolved that the following be named a general committee to receive His Eminence, and to present to him an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Montreal:—His Worship the Mayor and members of the City Council, the hon. Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Appeals; their Honors the Police Magistrates, His Honor the Recorder, and the Hon. Mesers. Chauveau, Mercier, Taillon, and the movers and seconders of the resolution, with power to add to their numbers.

It was then moved and resolved that an executive committee composed of Mesers. Jacques Grenier (chairman), J. Loranger, Jeremie Percault, Riward Murphy, James McShane, M. P.P., Aldermen Jeannotte, Gray and Poo-fontaine, Mesers. R. Bellemane and H. Starnes, jr., secretary, be formed to wait on the clerithe reception and presentation of the citizena' address.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE REV. FATHER TOLKON.

THE NEWLY ORDAINED COLORED PRIEST AT THE CHURCH OF ST. BENEDICT, THE MOOR.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The Rev. Augustus Tolkon, the colored Catholic priest, officlated at High Mass yesterday at the Church of St. Banedict, the Moor, for colored people, on invitation of Father John E. Burke. Father Tolkon's first Mass after his arrival from Rome was in St. Mary's Church, on Willow avenue, Hoboken, or Saturday last. He returned to New York on Tuesday last, after six years' study in the College of the Propaganda in Rome. He was born of Catholic parent; in Raules county, Mo., in 1854. His father and mother were slaves, and'be was born a slave.

While yet a boy he showed decided talents and industry, and was sent to be educated by the Franciscan Brotherhood in Quincy, Ill At an early age he was appointed to teach catechism in a Catholic Sunday school. He

Father Tolken is above the medium height the alter he is impressive in bearing. His voice is round and full. He will say Mass to day at Father Corrigan's church in Hoboken, and to morrow he will start for Quincy, Il'., to take charge of St. Joseph's

THE VATICAN AND BAVARIA.

The first city in Europe where electricity has been entirely substituted for gas for street lighting is the town of Hornosand, in Sweden. The motive power is water, which is very plantiful there, rendering the light cheaper than gar.

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The incressing popularity of this WATER with the public, not excepting the Medical Faculty (a sure sign of its excellence), clearly shows that "kind Nature's healing balm" is as much, or even more, to be trusted than the long prescriptions culled from the Books of Galen. Amongst the many Complaints it has been found a

certain and lasting cure for, we could mention Cholera, Dyspepsia, Heart-Barn, Constipution, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fovor, Mumps, Bronchitis, Mensics, Gravel, Smallpox and Gout. In cases of Rheum-tism it is invaluable, many cases of such having yielded to ST. LEON WATER. The Received a fresh supply of above WATER at Depot.

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A CARDINAL'S FUNERAL

PARIS, July 16.—The funeral services in Notre Dame church to-day over the remains of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Pavis, were very impressive. An immense procession, composed of deputations from the various Catbolic associations and institutes, marched to the enthedral, where the clergy in a body awaited them.



CURES ALL HUMORS.

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrolulu. Salt-rheum, "Feoresores," Scall or Kough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by had blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Groat Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its bonign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Hose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Soro Eyes, Scrotulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tencents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrotulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleaned it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the less stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celchrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pience ibought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleaning, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizzinces, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with bot flashes, low spirits and coated tougue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Piorce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

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ierce's LITTLE ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a vial.

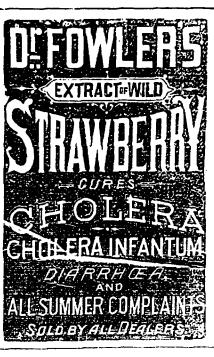


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LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remed; in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gental Family Medicine are unwarrance. eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

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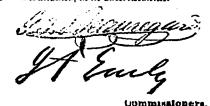
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Ache they would be almost priceless to those was suffer from this distressing complaint; but for innately their goodness does not each here, and those who once try them wil, find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing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

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*Thursday, July 15

*Polymerian Thursday, July 29

*Parisian Thursday, Aug. 5

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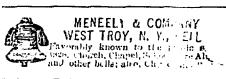
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Calling the Boll—The Killed, Wounded and Missing of the Political Fight.

LONDON, July 16.—It is about time to cry the roll call and thad out who are killed, who wounded and who missing.

Our great electoral campaign of last week told the story of the disaster to Goshen and Dilke, and how the brave Joseph Cowan, worn out by much war, had fallen out of the manks. I had hardly sent off the letter when there came the news of the late of Sir George Trevelyan. This was to Trevelyan's friends a surprising calamity. He had been returned without opposition for the same constituency only a few months ago at the time of his taking office under Gladstone. Now he has appealed to his constituents as the opponent of Galstone and has been defeated by a very respectable but altogether obscure local

Trevelyan's is a curious fall. It is perhaps a more striking testimony to Gledatone s influence in Scotland than even the defeat of Goschen. Personally I feel sorry for Trevelyan, although in a political sense I cannot but be gratified by his defeat. I wish he had kept to literature mainly. If he had continued to write books as good as his "Early Years of Fox" he might have made a memorable name in lengtish letters. Now what is his record? Thus far that of a political failure.

CAUSE OF HIS OVERTHROW.

There is no use attempting to evade the tect, as his friends do, and trying to make out that he proved himself a sound statesman in Ireland. Success in at tesmanship as in war means accomplishing the work one is sent to do. Trevelyan simply failed to gov ern Ireland, and there is an end of the matter. He became early conscious of failure and sickened of the task and grew sour against the Irish people, as if it were a crime in them not to like coercion, or at least sit down uncomplaining nuder it One could see the evident growth of this sense of failure in I'revelyan and the too manifest signs of hittainess of spirit is engendered in him. The struggle turned his hair and board white and bowed his shoulders as with the weight of age, and Trevelyen is some years short of fifty yet. May his fate be a warning to others not to attempt an impossible task. A liberal statesman bannot govern Ireland by the agency of coercion.

HEALY ONLY WOUNDED.

I only reckon Healy-Tim Healy-as one of the wounded in this fight. Defeated as he was in South Londonderry, he polled a thousand votes more than he had at the last election, when he was put at the head of the

But this time the "No Popery" dodge and "Dismemberment of the Empire" "Dismemberment of the Empire" cry proved too much for some weak kneed Presbyterians in Derry county, and they either kept away from the polls altogether or voted against the author of the famous "Healy clause" in the Land bill. Healy will probably have a seat in Sligo, to be made vacant by Sexton's certain decision to sit for

Some one said the other day that four of the most remarkable men in the late Parlia ment ought to dine together and console each other on their absence from the new Parlia-

ment—Goschen, Dilke, Trevelyan and Healy.
We may now add a fifth very remarkable
man, although not with any of the sound, statesmanlike gitts of the men I have already gamed. I allude to Sir Robert Peel, who became a sudden and complete convert to home rule, stood as the Gladstonian candidate for a Scottish constuency, and was defeated.

SORBY FOR PEEL.

I am sorry personally and politically for race, and among them that of Ireland of late years and rendered us splendid service in our effort to accomplich the release of one of the men wrongfully convicted of murder under Lord Spencer's reign It was, indeed, the powerful appeal of Sir Robert to Cledetone himself that invariant Cledetone himself tha indeed, the powerful appeal of Sir Robert to Gladatone himself that inspired Gladatone to throw over Sir William Harcourt and promise an inquiry, which inquiry led to the instant release of the convicted man. Peel was a very unpopular trish Secretary many years ago.

It was he who at one time got into a famous quarrel with The O'Donoghue. He called O'Donoghus a "mannikin traitor," to which

quarrel with The O'Donoghue. He called O'Donoghue a "mannikin traitor," to which O'Donoghue replied by a challenge to fight a duel. Lord Palmerston interfered, and, in the words ol Mr. Foker's servant in "Pendannia" "the fight didn't some of"

dennis," " the fight didn't come off."

Peel, however, has shown the capacity of learning a lesson from facts, which graver Senaturs have not always proved themselves to possess. He is, or was, a man of great abinty and elequence. Twenty years ago he used to thrill the House of Commons by the vigor of his passionate cratory on questions

of foreign policy.
People do not take him seriously of late.
He has changed, perhaps, rather too often and too rapidly, and he does not himself take

Many years ago Punch had a poem describing him as the "mountebank member," and Peel never took any pains to prove that he did not deserve the epithet.

Every Irishman rejoices in the defeat of the pert, purse proud, ill-tempered, vulgar Mitchell Henry. No other man, even among those who deserted the Irish cause on the field of battle, was disliked quite so much as Mitchell Henry. Otherwise he is not worth talking about, and so let him pass away, once for all into that observative which he is confor all, into that obscurity which he is cer-

tainly not qualified to adorn.

A marked triumph of Gladstone is the dafeat of the clever, andacious, buoyant Albert Grey, grandson of the great Earl Grey, who, as Charles Grey, sat at the feet of Fox, and as Lord Grey had Lord John Russell sitting

Albert Grey was one of the most active spirits in opposing Gladet me on Home Rule. Now he is defeated on his own chosen ground. We are glad, too, that Brand, son of the late Speaker, has been thrust out of Parliament. Braul's father, Lord Hampden, is now convinced of home rule, and he is a very able man. His son is not an able man by any means, and therefore gets it into his head that he is wiser than his father on the question of home rule. Parnell personally went down to oppose him in the interest of the Gladstonian candidate. Now Rrand is not "enatched from the burning," but, on the centrary, is consigned thereto.

Apropos of the expulsion of the French princes a lover of statistics has drawn up a or ignominous end. According to this authority the world has had 2,550 kings or emperors, who have reigned over 74 peoples. Of these 300 were overthrown, 64 were ferced to abdicate, 28 committed saioide, 23 became mad or imbecile, 100 were killed in battle, 123 were captured by the enemy, 25 were tortured to death, 151 were assassinated, and 108 were executed. Uneasy lies the head, indeed.

WITNESS:

Dean Sir, —You will please find enclosed a bank draft for \$235, with a list of sub

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.

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Previously acknowledged	492	42
Cas MaChine North Hospy		w.
R. Gibbons.		w
J. Wall	10	00
Thos. Gaynor	5	00
Paddy from Cork	2	00 l
From a Lady Friend	5	001
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RULE ELECTION FUND, CO	N-	Ì

TINUED.

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Acknowledged on the 14th inst.......\$2,472 75

I have now \$2,966.75 in Each to the credit of the Home Rule Election Fund.
EDWARD MURPHT, General Treasurer.

Montreal, 15th July, 1886. Nor.—The following names to be added to the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society's list, the amount of which was included in the return published on the 10th inst.:—John McNaly 85, John Comoy 85, M. Dinecu 82, James Kelly 82, John Donnelly 81.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-

DRAR SIR, - I herewith enclose fifty-one dillers as a contribution from the Irishmen of Sheen, County Poncies. Quebec, to did our fellow-countrymen in their present just and determined effort for Home Rule. There is no disguishing the fact that the pulse of the nation abread throbs in unison with the heart of our in ther and, in her desperate struggle for her rights—her lattle is cur battle; her cause is our cause; her wrings are our wrongs; her foes are our foes—the ines at home, and even here, are just now pretty well define i—even in this free land we lately saw the hideens presence of the cloven-foot of the off-shot of the and ence or the dioven-toot of the on-shot of the traditional and hereditary enemy of our race and of civil diberty everywhere; but by way of comfort we would like to remind our opponents—the opponents of Irish Home Rule, and the would-be emasculators thereof that we are a nation abroad as well as to home; that on this continent our numbers are millions; that our cause is holy, and that our caurge is tried; that the Irishmen of to-day are not the Irishmen of hity, or even twenty, years age, as witness that splendid array; that bold and solid phalanx of able and patriotic Nationalis's in the last foreign parliament, and you will fail to discover the voice of a coward or slave. We are no longersuppliants begging for a moiety of justice but a nation erect and determined—demanding the restoration of our native partiament, a parliament of which we were deprived by the basest of all means—force, fraud and bribery. Here in Canada, this land of civil and religious liberty, we are, irrespective of race or creed, Home Rulers; we know and appreciate its worth, and wish to see our native land enjoy the like priviwish to see our native land enjoy the like privi-lege. We notice with joy and gratitude the aid and sympathy extended to our kindred at home by good and just men here of other nationalities, but keenly and bit'erly do we feel, and long will we remember, the cruel and unjust acts of the foes of our country, in the trying and supreme hour of her need. I will conclude by wishing long life and a green old age to that truly Grand old Man, Mr. Glad-stone, and to cur noble countryman, Mr. Par-nell. This is the prayer of thousands of our race, and among them that of

Sheen, 12th July, 1886.

James Merchant., 1.00 Michael Waters., 1.00 Captain Dunbar., 1.00 Arthur Dovine... 1.00 Denis Darcy, Sr... 50 Michael Fox.... John Donnelly... Owen Jennings... M. O'Connor.... George Morris.... 1.00 Laurence Slattery 1.00 Parnell O'Connor. Wm. McDonald., Michae Hayes... 1.00 John Tapp....

B. E. McIvor... 1.00 Writiam Darcy...

John McParlan... 1.00
Timothy Sullivan... 1.00

ALLUMETTE ISLAND, Que., July 12, 1886. To the Elitor of The Post and True Witness:-DEAR Sin,—Please acknowledge receipt of \$17.75, as subscription to the frish Parliamentary Fund, for which you will insert in the columns of the True Witness the following

J. Ryan, jonr 8	1.00	J. E. McGuire. \$1.00
C. Toner	1.00	A Friend 1.00
P. Tackney		M. Cleary 1.00
F. Warren.		M. Gaffcey 1.00
W. Sarsfield		M. Cahill 0.25
G. Hicks		A. Ryan 25
T. Smith		T. Fuffy 1.00
W. Bardin	1.00	M. Kennedy 1.00
P. Lynch		W. Kelly 25
F. McGuire		l'. Frawley 1.00
T. McMalion	50	J. J. McCluiro . 1.00
I. MICHINIA	,,,	J. E. McGuire.

To the Editor of The Post and True Witness:

DEAR SIR,-Please find enclosed a bank draft for the sum of thirty three dollars towards the Home Rule election fund, being the result of a collection taken up in the Township of Shefford, including the village

of Waterloo —

COLLECTED BY JOHN CLEARY.

Rev. M. (fill. S1; Dr. Phelan, S1; Patrick Kelpyn, S1; John Dunn, S1; John Tining, S1; A. F. Savaria, S1; Charles Mitchell, S1; John Mitchell, 1; I. Fregue, M. D., S1; Hon. G. G. Stevens, S1; George Allen, S1; Bernard Hagan, S1; Patrick McGuirk, S1; Patrick Kilmertin, 50c; Thos. McMahom, 50c; Louis Bouchaud, 50c; A. Female Friend, 50c; V. McLaughlin, 50; J. H. Lefebvre, 50c; A. Friend, 25c; C. E. Coderre, 25c; A. Sympathizer, 25c; John Cleary, S1; Patrick S. Cleary, S1; Picter Dunn, S1; Michael McGuirk, S1; Michael Mahery, S1; James Maguire, S1; Nicholas Carey, S1; John S. Dunn, S1; Patrick Maguire, S1; Thos. McGowau, S1; J. P. Noyes, S1; Patrick Corcoran, S1; Thos. O'Pay, 50c; Michael Baile, 50c; E. A. Taylor, 50c; L. Jodoin, N.P., 50c; Jeter Daign ault, 25c; Navier Gibault, 25c; A. Friend, 26c; another friend, 50c; A. W. Snow, 25c, Total, S3.

Total, \$33. SHERBROOKE, 13th July, 1886. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE

WITNESS:

being convinced of the justice of Ireland's de-mand for local government, and that her reace-ful agitation to attain that end is not regarded by intelligent people as endangering the unity

North Unalew 1 00	of the Empire.
P TINING ON THE CO.	Very truly yours.
100	D. MCMAKANT.
	1) McManamy 850 00 M L Connolly 810 00
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EDWARD MURPHY,	RICHMOND, QUE.
General Treasurer.	Jos Bedard 2 00 P. G. McKenzie. 2 00
5th July, 1886.	Thos. Barry. 2 00 M Donegan . 1 00
following names to be added to	IT T ION . I : MONDO
T. A. & B. Society's list, the	L. Leaiban 1 00 J. C. Bedud 2 00 A Friend 2 00 J. W. Kennedy 1 00
which was included in the re-	Wm. Hayes 1 00 R. Sul'ivan 1 00
d on the 10th inst. :- John Mc-	G. T. Hall 100 T. E. Flaberty 100
ohn Comoy 85, M. Dineca \$2,	John Murphy. 5 00 A. J. Huden. 1 (9)
2, John Donnelly \$1.	John Murphy 5 00 A. J. Hudon 1 (9) Jas. Murphy 5 00 L. Jourtres 1 (9)
	I. F. Sinuett 100 M. Hayes 100
	I I P. Minnell I UU M. Ilayee

FREEDOM AND JUSTICE.

MR. EDITOR .- I humbly request space in your truly valuable columns for the publica-tion of the accompanying contributions to the Home Rule Election Fund, while, in brhalf of my country, I return my sincers and heartfelt thanks to each and every individual who responded to my call, especially those triumphs are our triumphs; her defeat is who do not belong to my nationality. I return our defeat; her friends are our friends, and her them tenfold thanks for their liberal gener-

of the human body affects the whole frame, and as nations, like in lividuals, have their ages of youth, vigor and decay, and consequently are oft in threatened with internal as well as external calamities, it becomes evi dent that any discentent, misrule or malady affecting any portion of a nation or an empire is a source of danger and weakness to the state. And as it is universally admitted, even by our bitterest opponents, that Ireland has been mirgoverned, and should have centrel of her local affairs; and whereas she is legitimately and lawfully. through the voice of her representatives, en deavoring to procure justice without revolu-lution or bloodshed, supported by almost one-half the British freeholders, and led by the greatest of living British statesmen, who for half a century has devoted his boundless tilent and mighty energy in behalf of his country, it seems as though every loyal British subject who prides in belonging to that glorious empire should raise his pen and voice in behalf of any legitimate course or act, based upon union and justice, that would

in their legitimate exertions in forwarding aid to that noble nursery of their famed ancestors, as history fails to relate of another nation who without revolution or human sacrifice has in the same period procured so

me as a living evidence to testily to the first dawn of Irclant's freedom when I first beheld The O'Gorman Mahon (The Achilles of his The O'Gorman Mahon (The Achilles of his country) canvassing the electors of Clars in behalf of the immortal O'Connell, who through no cause but that of his Christian creed and the dark penal code of Britain was excluded from their legislative assembly until the clarion voice of the "Mighty Tribune" gained the emancipation of his country.

Mythology teaches us that the mighty goddess, Minerva, was produced from the brains or torchead of Jupiter, so it would appear that every word the immortal O'Connell spoke was transformed into an

O'Connell spoke was transformed into an Irish patrict, who flocked to his standard of liberty, until at this enlightened era they form an invulnerable phalanx, and have captured the mighty Saxon legislative citadel with one of the greatest political generals of this age in the van calling on his colleagues to restore justice to Ireland, while he is sustained in his noble cause by the voice of an overwholming majority of the Christian

Hoping these few sentiments will have the desired effect of procuring the sympathy of all classes of the community in favor of just ice to a struggling people, I have the honor,

sir, to remain
Your humble and obedient servant,

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-

Wholesale trade has assumed a midsummer character. There is a fair movement, however, while the prospects for a more healthy

FLOUR. -- There is no improvement in prices, the principal demand coming from local sources. Patents, Huagarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.69; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$1.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban)

about former prices :- Oatmonl in bbla \$4 10

Mulifero There have been some large sales of Montreal bran during the week at \$11 country PRODUCE.
on track, sales of smaller perceis taking place at \$12 to \$12.50. One or two carloads of Western have been offering at \$10.50. Shorts stocks the market bas developed fresh

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES. What are called Checked Dress Silks Sile sold elsewhere at from 25c to 30c. These goods are not Silk, but are sold as such by some firms.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES. Colored Satina 25c; sold e'sewhere at

from 35c to 45c. 8. CARSLEY'S PRICES. Colored Dress Silks (all Silk) S8c, much lower than Montreal regular rates. MATTER

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P. Haley 1 00 IRELAND'S EFFORT TO OBTAIN

F. Sinuett ... 1 00 M. Hayes 1 (0

As it is evident that any braiss or fracture

help to restore harmony. I hope my countrymen will still persevere

meny reforms. vine Providence seems to have preserved

trade are good. Remittances are considered fair. Failures are few and unimportant.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

\$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.40 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3.90; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superior, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Spring Extra, \$3.30 to \$3.35; Superior, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong b.i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (spring extra), \$4.50 to \$1.55 do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; Olty bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

OATMEAL.—A fair demand for cabineal at about former prices:—Oatmoal in bbls \$4.10

to \$4.25 for ordinary, and \$1.35 to \$4.50 granu-lated. In sacks \$2.00 to \$2.10. Moulie \$22.00 to \$23.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split pear \$3.75 per bbl. Corn-meal \$1.50 to \$1.75.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES.

Colored Silk Plush only \$1.10 per yard; sold elsowhere at from \$1.20 to \$1.25.

S. CARSLEY'S PRICES. Black [Velveteens 36c, sold elsewhere at from 40c to 41c.

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Value Value Value Montreal. Montreal. Montreal. Value Value Montreal Montreal. Montreal. Montreal CARSLEY, CARSLEY, S. CARSLEY, S. CARSLEY, S. CARSLEY, S. CARSLEY,

WANTED-A FEMALE TEACHER FOR an Elementary School. A Catholic preferred. For terms, salary, etc., apply to JAMES McCaffret, Secretary-Treasurer, Vinosta Post Office, County of Ottawa. 50-2

DIED.

GALLIGAN.—At Amprior, July 12, 18 6, Elizabeth Gordon, beloved wife of Michael Galligan, native of County Longford, Parish of

received to the upward movement in th West. We quote prices as follows: Canada red winter and white wheat 83c to 85c, and apr ag at 84c to 85c. The shipments for week ending July 13th were 8,400 bushels to Lon don, 5,980 bushels to Liverpool and 37,426 bushels to Glasgow.

CORN, .- There is nothing reported in this market outside of the through shipping busi-ness, which has been done on the basis of about 45c laid down here duty paid. OATS -The market is dull with prices in favor of sellers. Sales have been made at

equal to 30c afloat. PEAN. - There appears to be a better feeling in peas with business reported at 693 per 66 bs. Minat. and we onote 69s to 70c. Ryg. -There is no movement in this cereal

and Trices are purely nominal, 58c being the highest price obtainable.

BARLEY.—The only business reported is the sale of two cors of feed barley at 45c per

MALT.—Montreal malt has been sold at 85c to 90c, and Ontario is queted at 70 to 80c as to quality, duty paid.

BUCKWHEAT.—The market remains quiet, with prices the same as quoted last week, namely 480 to 500 per 48 lbs.

SEEDS.—There is a steadier feeling in sympathy with Western markets. Red clover \$6 to \$7 per bushel; Alsike \$7 to \$7 50, and timothy \$2 25 to \$2.70.

Ashes—The market is casier at \$3 90 to \$4 for first note and there is comparatively little.

for first pots, and there is comparatively little doing; in seconds the last sale was at \$3.50 Shipments are small, and receipts light.

Wood .- Prices are not altered though the tendency is to firmness; the demand continues very fair We quote:—Cape, 12½c to 13½c; Australian, 142 to 17c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 38c; B super, 22c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—A lot of about 150 packages creamery was sold in the country at 181c for export. As regards Eeastern Townships there is very little doing in round lots. In Western there is not much demand at the mo-ment. One lot of fine goods was sold at 13c and 13to asked for another lot. We quote:— Creamery 18c to 19c; Townships, finest, 14ho to 15c; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Mor isburg, finest, 14½c; Merrisburg, fair to good, 13: to 14c; Brockville, finest, 14½c; Brockville, fair to good, 11c to 12; Western, finest, 13c to 13½c; Western, fuir to good,

10c to 12c; low grades, So to 9c.

CHEESE—The "boom" in the cheese manket engresses the attention of the trade, and various are the comments as to the final result. We quote:--Finest, white, She to She; inest, colored, She to She; medium to fine, 70 to Se; lower grades, 5he to She.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There has been a material decline in the Western pork market, which has caused on easier feeling here. A mederate business on country as well as city account has been done. Sales of lard have transpired at 9 to 9 to 9 to per the for Western in paile. Smoked meats have moved off rather slowly, but prices are unelsered. We quote as follows: - Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Chicago short out clear per bri, \$14 00 to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per bri, \$13 25 to 13 50; India mess beef, per ce, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beof, per brl, \$00 00 to 90 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12½c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, 800 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 8½c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10½c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 0 00 to 0 00; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 4½c to 5½c.

S12.50 to \$13.50.

WHEAT.—The local market is very quiet and somewhat unsettled, the views of holders having been saking like.

having been somewhat modified by the cheek.

Assume that and an advance of figure having been established, sales having taken place at 132 to 1340. And some holders are saking 14c.

Hors.—The market here is quiet and un-

ask more than brewers feel inclined to give.

At the moment prices are purely neminal.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP—The market keepe very quiet under a limited demand. Prices range from 65c to 80c in caus as to quality. Maple augar is quiet at' 7 je to 10c as to quality.

Brans—There is still an absence of any

movement, sales of a few small quantities are being reported at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel. Car lote at 75c to \$1.00.

HAY AND STRAW — Seles of pressed hay have been made at \$12 50 per ton in oar lots. In loose hay there is a fair demand at about former quotations. Straw is quiet at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ten.

HONEY-Some very fine strained honey has been received here, but we have heard of no business yet. Prices are quoted at 82 to 10c.

FRUN.

APPLES.—Sales of new apples have been at \$4 to \$5 per bhl for good stock, inferior having brought less money. In crates, New York Astracane have been placed at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per crate as to quality.

EVAPORATED APPLES, &c. - New evaporated apples are steady with sales at 8 to 8 per lb, and o d meets with slow enquiry at 7c.

ORANGES.—The market is quiet, under a limited demand, but as supplies are in small undersal unde compass, prices are firm at \$10 to \$12 per case for Valencias, as to quality.

LEMONS.—The demand on country and city

GRAIN.—Prices of both fall and apring

account is good, and sales during the week wheat show an advance of several cents since have been made at from \$7.50 to \$8.50 per last week. We quote No. 1 fall, 81 to \$20: box. Stocks are generally light, but the late No. 2, 79 to 80c; No. 3, 76 to 77c. The high prices curtails consumption.

during the past few days and have sold well steady demand for peas for export. Comis at \$1.25 to \$1.75 for reds and \$1.50 to \$3 for dearer, say 47 to 480; the demand is purely yellows as to size and quentity of bunches. STRAWBERRIES -- The few berries now arriving are small and business has been done equal to that usually done at this season d during the past week at from 6 to 8he as to quality for Western berries.

California Fruit.—Apricots \$2 50 to \$6 per box, do plums \$2.50 to \$3 per box. Bartlett Pears \$5 to \$6 per box as to quality. COCOANUTS. - \$5 25 to \$5.50 per 100. PINEAPPLES. -- Scarce and prices nominal at 20 to 25, each.

LIVE STOCK.

MECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended July 17:-Cattle, 1,197; sheep, 4,374; calves,

305; hogs, 328. Exports of cattle have fallen behind last year by about 1,400 head, but are still considerably in excess of any previous year. Sheep, however, show an increase of 6,900 head. At PointSt. Charles cattle yards, business was fairly active, there being a good supply of cattle offered for which there was a fair demand from shippers at easier prices, and sales were made at from 41c to 5c per lb., live weight, for export stock. Grass cattle have been coming in freely during the past week | previously listed, and there is a fair jobbing and shows a better quality now. In butchers' | demand for other articles. cattle there was very little doing, and good beeves brought 40, while inferior stock was to lower, with sales at 30 per lb. For sheep there was an active demand, but the market was weak, and prices fell off to special to say of pulled wools, the market for lo per lb. owing to large offerings, and sales which has ruled rather quiet. Combing is

settled, offerings are rather light, and holders | prices were easier at 410 to 50 per lb | Calve were in good supply, and sales were in dies tram \$2 to \$10 cach, as to quality.

> BRITISH LIVE STOCK TRADE. The condition of the British cattle trade The conducts of the first cattle trade while showing up better than a week ago when soute depression prevailed, has us improved much, but what change has have improved much. taken place has been in the right direction, Receipts from all quarter have continued heavy. At Liverpool there were large offerings and a weak demand, by: values raied higher. Prime Canadian atem went on the basis of 12 je per lb. Fair te choice grades were at 12c, poer to medium at 11c, and inferior and bulls at 8ic to 10c. lic, and inferior and sum avoge to 10; There was a large supply of sheep offered, but values were not quotably changed. The meat markets have made some improvement

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There is no change in the market since lar

FLOUR AND MEAL. -After some variations In flour during the week, the condition of the market has almost relapsed into its for

GRAIN.-Prices of both fall and spring same figures apply in the case of spring, Bananas. Several cars have been received Octs are scarce and wanted. There is a

local. GROCERIES -General business is quite the year. The demand for sugars continues, an I the tone the market appears to lequito as firm ... week ago. In sugar, for Canadian refined the price is 51 to 5. Bright is hard to get, the refiners carnet

supply it. Teas are moving to a moderate HARDWARE. - No special feature con noted in the metals trade since our last to view. The price of horse nails is becoming

more atoudy. Payments are fair.

HIDES AND SKINS.—An active demand for bides has caused a further stiffening in price, we now quote steers Sic, and the same for green cows, dealers paying 830 and selling at 93c. Caliskins continue quiet. Lambs and pelts are unchanged. Rough and rendered tallow are still low and very dull of sale.

PROVISIONS -About the same condition of affairs exists this week as last. Rutter is unchanged in price and recipts are equal to all demands. The cheese market has been fairly steady and 80 to 810 is still the quotation. Lard is tairly active at 93 to 94c, and eggs are in moderate request at 12c per dozen, There is a brink anquiry for hams at 12c to 124c. Dried and evaporated apples are u

Wook.-Fleece has been pretty well picked up through the country, and quotations are firm at 185 to 205 for ordinary combing, and 22c to 23c for Southdown. We have nothing of round lots were made at 30 to 40 per lb. worth from 180 to 1200; super would bring There was a good demand for hogs, and all perhaps 220 to 240, and for extra the price is the offerings were bought up quickly, but 126: to 27c.

Lime Baking Powders Must Go.

Official Expressions-"Royal" found to be the only absolutely pure baking powder.

Governor Hill, of New York (says a reporter of the N. Y. Tribunc), says: "I have been astonished lately at the extent of the adulteration of food. It would seem that every thing we cat is adulterated. * * This adulteration of groceries is becoming a national evil-one that we shall have to adopt severe means to check."

The machinery of the law cannot be put at work too speedily or too vigorously against this wholesale adulteration of the things we cat. Both the health and the pockets of the people demand protection.

e There is no article of food in general use more wickedly adulterated than baking powder. The New York State Board of Health has analyzed 84 different brands purchased in the State, and found most of them to contain alum or lime, many to such an extent as to

render them seriously objectionable for use in food. The sale of adulterated baking powders has been prohibited by statute in several States. It will be in the interests of the public health when their sale is made a misdemeanor everywhere, and the

penalties of the law are rigidly enforced. The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes, which totally remove from it the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of fartar is much greater than any other. The high grade of the Royal Daking Powder has been fully

established by official chemists. Prof. Love, who made the analyses of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government,

certifies to the parity and wholesomeness of the "Royal." Prof. II. A. Morr, late Government chemist, says: "It is a

scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure." Dr. E. H. BARTLEY, chemist of the Brooklyn Department of Health, says (April 24, 1885): "I have recently analyzed samples of the Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the stores of this city, and find it free from lime in any form." -

Prof. McMurtree, chief chemist U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., says: "The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance."

²Bread, cake, biscuits, etc., prepared with Royal Baking Powder will be lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than if made with any other baking powder or leavening agent.