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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JULY 19, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE VOICE OF EGYPT.

- Hark! a sound of awiul import
 Breaks the silence of the Nile,
 Wakes it from the sleep of ages,
 Echces from each storied pile;
 Sweeps across the breathless desert
 With a note of wild alaum,
 Thunders through the quiet valleys,
 Summons Egypt's sons to arms.
- Arm, and hasten to her rescue
 In this hour of sorest need;
 Arm to fight, and die it may be,
 For a country and a creed.
 Let all Egypt be united.
 Let the world feel with a thrill
 That the dead were not the bravest;
 Heroes'ive in Egypt still.
- "Egypt for Egyptians only,"
 Is the watchword of to-day.
 Let Egyptians prove that in them
 Lives the will to do away
 With the evils that ensiave them,
 Prove that they a3s really men;
 Then will they obtain their freedom,
 And deserve it. Not till then.
- Egypt is not dead, but sleeping; Egypt is not dead, but steeping;
 Fgypt lives for Fgypt's sons,
 Is the answer to the challenge
 Thundered forth from foreign guns,
 'Tis the answer to the riddle
 Graven deep on Spninx's face.
 Once more let the oldest nation
 Lift her head and take her place.
 KIRK MUNROE.

Latest Irish Mail News.

(Cork Herald, July 1st)

The regrar held in London in aid of Irish ladies brought to distress by non-payment of rent produced a profit of £3,000.

At the meeting of the Tipperary Board of Guardians on Wednesday the Landlords' League was denounced, and a counter movement among the tenants was inau-

The Limerick Board of Guardians on Wednesday passed a resolution noting that the organization of the landlords has been established with the avowed object of exterminating the Irish people, and renewing again the plantations of Elizabeth, Cromwell and James. The Government was therefore called upon to suppress the society.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury says it is believed that if the Land-lord Corporation attempted to carry on evictions on a great scale, it would produce a great social convulsion in Ireland, and it is to be hoped that by a rapid passage of the Arrears Bill the great mass of the Irish tenants may be placed under the shelter of the Land Act.

We learn from Dublin that there is a statement in circulation that Lord Spencer had some fifteen or twenty resident magistrates at Port Glasgow. It seemed from the evisummoned to an audience at the Castle last | dence that the men were engaged in London week with a view of oliciting from these by the owners of the "Casi' and sent round to officers their views and wishes as to retiring | Greenock by rail, their fares being paid, and from active into private life, and of intionating to them that the Irish Executive were rived at Greenock on Thursday last, and prepared to dispense with their services. It signed articles. They went on board the is said that, willing or unwilling, the Gov. "Casi," and after they had eaten their dinner is said that, willing or unwilling, the Government will dispense with the assistance of they were asked to turn to, but they refused, the majority.

The Daily News says the police have discovered that the weapons left behind by the sea unless they got a month's wages in admurderers of Mr. Bourks and the Trooper Wallace bear the same mark as those recently discovered in Clerkenwell. The prisoner Waish was brought up, Tuesday, at Bow street instead of at Clerkenwell. Great precautions were taken to prevent an attack. Evidence was given of his having had arms storehouses in different parts of London, and he was remanded to Monday. The Treasury solicitor promised to produce evidence to show that he had made various consignments of arms to Ireland.

In a letter addressed to the Freeman's Journal, Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, one of the originators of the new combination of Irish landlords, denies that the scheme is a declaration of war against Irish tenants, or is designed for their complete annihilation. It is true that it is a declaration of war against the Land League so far. Mr. Kavanagh takes occasion to add, as its policy is dishonest and destructive. The promoters believe that its immediate effect will be the stoppage of evictions. The Corporation is purely defensive, not an aggressive association, and is formed for promoting material interests of agricultural classes, the landlords, tenants and land-Owners.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From the Glasgow Herald of July 1st.)

David Ferguson, a detective officer in the Edinburgh police force, committed suicide on Saturday night by cutting his throat. The deceased was some days ago temporarily suspended from his effice.

An octopus of large dimensions was captured in the trawl net of the steam trawler "Ranger," while fishing in the Firth of Forth. It was conveyed alive to the Edinburgh Aquarium, and sold for 63.

General Sir Daniel Lyons has issued orders to Colonel Mcore, V.C., commanding the sccond battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to hold a detachment of that regiment now at Aldershott in readiness for embarkation for the Cape.

At a Court held at Leith on Monday, before Bailie Wilson, Alexander Sandstrom, en-gineer on board the "Patriot," pleaded guilty to smuggling 21 lb. of cigars, and was fined £1 178, including expenses, with the of fourteen days' imprisonment.

From a Parliamentary paper issued on Monday, it appears that in the year ending Whitsunday, 1881, the income raised under the Boads and Bridges Act in the nine Scotch counties which have adopted the Act was £243,269, and the expenditure £253,542.

Mr J J E Brown, of Rosebank, Kelso, has just placed in the hands of trustees the sum of £1,000, the income of which is to be paid and applied by them for the use and benefit of the poor of the parish of Kelso in such way

as the trustees may from time to time direct. The Fife Free Press states that within the last few weeks a good many mechanics,

laborers, and domestic servants have left Fife for Manitoba and other parts of Canada chiefly on the assisted passage system. A number of miners have also left the district lately for various parts of America.

Some of the landlords of Forfarshire are attempting to force forehand rents upon their tenants. Any alteration of the system will be strictly resisted by the Scottish farmers, and if the Forfarshire landlords persist in their attempt to force a change some combination against it is probable—that is unless the Scottish Farmers' Alliance takes the matter up .- Mark Lane Express.

Ex-Bailie Harris has handed over to the town of Dundee the £30,000 he promised to give for the benefit of higher education. This sum is divided into two portions—£20,-000 being gifted to the High School to raise the standard of education it provides, and to make it more suitable to the youth of the town; and £10,000 to be applied to the erection of a school, which it has been resolved by the School Board to name the Harris Institute, for the higher education of children connected with the public schools.

The sale of the second portion of the Hamilton Palace collection was commenced on Saturday, when over 100 lots were disposed of, the total sum realized being close upon £27,-000. The paintings were all by Italian masters, and some of them fetched a high price, nine bringing more than £1,000 each. Nive of the best went to the National Gallery—two Botticellis, a Mantegna, a Leonardi da Vinci, and a Giorgiene—at a cost of over £10,000, one of the Botticellis alone running up to £4,777 10s. The sale of this portion was brought to a close on Tuesday. The lots included fine specimens of Oriental porcelain, Chinese enamels, and a variety of costly and decorative objects. The enormous sum of £12,075 was given for a couple of Louis Quatorze Armoires by Buhl, from the design of Le Brun. £2,782 10s was given for a pair of Louis XVI. ormolu candelaura, and a similar pair went for £2,362 10s. A silver gilt standing cup and cover fetched £3,244 10s. The day's sales realized £31,532. The grand total for the six days of the auction amounts to £180,671.

At a special J.P. Court on Monday afternoon, at Greenock-before Messrs. Walter Grieve and John Thomson-six foreign seamen named Mahomed Issa, Francis Malcolm, Julius Cresar, Mossa Hassan, Yakan Ali, and Joseph Queen, all firemen on board the steamer "Casi," of London, were charged with continued disobedience to the lawful commands of the captain of the vessel. The "Casi" was lying in Cualifie & Dunlop's dock without giving any reason. On Friday they still refused duty, and said they would not go vance The master gave them allotment notes for the balance of their wages, and they came into Greenock and tried to cash them, but without success. They went back to their vessel on Saturday morning, and the captain then offered to pay them himself, but they still refused to go in the ship. The man named Julius Casar had threatened to cut Mr. Duplop's throat. The Justices asked the men if they would be willing to go back if they got the amount of the allotment notes. They said they were willing, but the captain refused to take them, saying that they would probably refuse duty after getting out to see it he took them. The accused were then sentenced each to suffer thirty days' imprisonment.

PARNELL'S POLICY. NEW YORK, July 15 .- The Herald's London special says :- Parnell last night announced his intention to go to the continent for some menths and stay among the Swiss Mountains after the passing of the Arrears bill for the benefit of his health. On Thursday he was release, owing to quarrels and disunion among the minor leaders. He has felt keenly the attacks made both in Ireland and America. Before going away he will complete an arrangement to establish an anti-eviction committee in Dublin to protect tenants from the operations of landlords and the corporation which aims to carry out the wholesale evictions under the new Coarcion Act. Parnell's policy will be to keep Ireland quiet as far as possible and deprive the Government of all next general election.

THE PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS.

Dublin, July 14 .- The Gazette proclaims the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Longford, Westmeath, Sligo, Roscommon, Mayo, Tip- of the holy sacrifice of the Mass is usually acperary, Kilkenny, Waterford, Limerick, Cork, companied by instructions upon doctrins and Clare, Kerry, Louth, Dublin, and the cities of Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Klikenny, Dublin, Londonderry, Galway, Drogheds and two baronies in Monaghan and two in Armagh under the Repression Act.

A FIERY FELLAH!

Surgeron-Major Bourke, who succeeds his brother, shot in Galway, commanded the sick transport corps in the Afgban war, and, the papers significantly says, "is not unaccustomed to the use of firearms." He claims \$50,000 from the barony, in compensation for his brother's loss, and says he will provide for and had seen what they did not see. This, the murdered escort's relatives if the Govern- he said, is what Protestants in Trenton have ment does not.

recompense of outrage to this Catholic congregation in return for their religious hospi-Harriet Martineau writes : "1 well remember the passion with which W. E. Forster, the tallty and kindly courtesy in vacating their ex-Secretary for Ireland, once said to me: 'I pews for the accommodation of their Protesthad rather be damned than annihilated.' If aut neighbors. The Bishop concluded this he once felt five minutes damnation, he would subject by asking why should Trenton be the arranging for their return to their old holdscandal of Protestantism in Canada, He bebe thankful for extinction in preference,"

CATHOLIC NEWS.

BISHOP CLEARY AT TRENTON.

HE SPEAKS HIGHLY OF THE PROTESTANTS OF KINGSTON, BUT REFLECTS ON SOME OF THOSE OF TRENTON-THE RECENT DIFFICULTY.

(Kingston News) On Sunday morning, 9th inst., the town of Trenton was astir. Evidently the day was to bring us comething altogether unusual. About nine o'clock large numbers from the neighboring districts—from Belleville, Frankford, Brighton, etc., thronged our streets. The cooling breezes from the bay tempored the warmth of a July suu. Bunticg was displayed on the shipping in our harbor. Towards ten o'clock your correspondent wended his way to the Catholic Caureb, where the unusual event-the ordination of four young men to the priesthood-was to take place. For some time rumors have been afloat in the press and elsewhere, that because of a difficulty between Bishop Cleary and Father Bretargh the Catholics of Trenton were discillected; in fact it seems to have been hoped by some, we were to have a full-fledged schism, but the arrival of Bishop Cleary in our town gave our Catholics a welcome opportunity to prove such rumors as unfounded as malicious. During the preceding week the members of St. Peters congregation vied in preparing the presbytery, the beautiful grounds and magni-

ficent church for his Lordship's reception. Appropriate mottoes were erected at every entrance and innumerable miniature flags floated along the line of procession. Inside the church the decorations were most profuse and tasteful. At the appointed hour, His Lordship, bearing mitro and crezier, and attended by his Secretary, Rev. Father Kelly, left the presbytery for the church, proceeded in solemn procession by the altar boys, the four young descoas, Rev. Fathers O'Donohue, Believille; O'Brien, Trenton; Spratt, Wolfe Island; Lynch, Peterboro; and Right Bev. Monsignor Farrelly. On either sides of the avenue, deep lines of the faithful knelt,, in reverend posture, to receive his Lordship's blessing, thereby, in the open day, professing their faith and designedly blasting the above mentioned rumors of disaffection. Any spectator might well say to himself: This kneeling multitude, these Catholics of Tranton, are saying from the Apostles Creed, "We believe in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, in thus receiving our Bishop we prestrate ourselves before the representative of God's authority.

His Lordship, having entered the sunctuary and taken his seat on a throne, was robed in his pontificals and immediately commenced the Holy Mass of Ordination. The ceremony being concluded, and the newly ordained pricets having made the usual profession of everence and obedience to their Bishop and his successors, His Lordship graciously assented to receive an address, rend by D. Murphy, Esq., Barrister, and signed by almost all the leading and prominent gentlemen of the parish.

The address assured the Bishop of their great devotion, love, obedience and respect, and invoked God's choicest blessings on him, and hoped that He would grant him many years of usefulness in the church.

THE REPLY. The Bishop did not reply to the address till the evening at vespers. He first preached an able sermon from words found in the last chapter of St. John; "Obey your prelates and be subject to them, etc., after which he congratulated his hearers on the truly Catholic spirit shown in the reception, and on their feelings expressed towards him in their address. He bore towards them none other icolings than those of an affectionate father. The grand old Catholic Church is a kingdom of God, and the authority of the Bishop is represented by the staff held in his hand. The speaker then referred to the number of Protestants in the diocese that attended the Catholic Churches, always carefully avoiding giving oftence, and then referred to the honor shown him by Protestante, during his pastoral

visits to different towns, by participating in the welcomes accorded to him. In Kingston taken sick in the house and obliged to retire many Protestant families paid him marked in the middle of the discussion. He has suf- honor. Among those who thus showed him fered considerable mental anxiety since his particular attention, he mentioned the Venerable Dean of Ontario. He asked, why should Trenton be an exception to all Protestant society in this part of the Dominion? Why should the various petty communities of the village of Trenton deem it their worthy task to outrage Catholic feeling by not only withholding as they have a right to withhold every exhibition of respect to the Catholic Bishop of this great diocese, but by interposing between him, as chief pastor, and his Catholic flock, and striving by every means, fair and foul, to sow dissension among the Cathoexcuse for using the despotic powers con-excuse for using the despotic powers con-lic congregation of Trenton? He laid down ferred by the crime preventing Act until this rule of religious and social honor, that if he, as the Bishop of this Dlocese, gave permission to his clergy to admit Protestants of every denomination to the public service of all his churches, in which the divine worship of the holy sacrifice of the Mass is usually acmorals and the manifold discipline of Catholic lite, this is a privilege akin to the admission of strangers into a family home, where they are permitted to hear and see the inner lile of friendly hosts; and it would be a violation of honor and decency to convert this privilege into a system of explonage on behalf of a hestile faction, and go forth from the Catholic house of worship to misrepresent and vilify Catholic teaching and Catholic discipline, and drag it through the gutter of the

streets in travesty and falsehood, pretending

that they had heard what they did not hear

done to insult the Catholic faith and offer the

lieved in Protestant honor and had proofs of it among the Protestants of Kingston Diocese, and therefore he declared and repeated his declaration that since there must be a goodly number of respectable Protestants in this village whose sense of houor revolts from the indecency of certain of their co-religionists, he did expect, and is not yet without hope, that they will ofter just atonement in the form of apology for the grievous offence perpetrated upon the portion of his flock which constitutthe Catholic congregation of Trenton. He declared that if any one of his subjects throughout his extensive diocese, from Durham to the Province line of Quebec, were guilty of this unseemly conduct towards any congregation of Methodists, or Presbyterlans or Baptiste, or Anglicans, or any other religious community, he would compel the offender to make the reparation of a public apology, or he himself would feel bound to make it in the name of the Catholic people of the Diocese

of Kingston. Such is the barest outline of his Lordship's discourse, and to give your readers anything like an adequate idea thereof, the elequence in delivery and expression of Seeling, a full report would be necessary. If the happiness of the congregation is to be measured by the general reception given his Lordship, the words of praise heard on all sides, their ex pressions of gratitude for his having selected their church for the ordination of the young clergymen, then, indeed, must your correspondent truly say they were really happy.

MASS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF IRE. LAND.

CONDITION OF WRETCHEDNESS DUE TO LAND-LORD TYRANNY.

James Redpath gives the following interesting amount of the celebration of Mass in one of the mountain parishes of Ireland :

"There were two or three hundred men, Fomen and children congregated in the cabin when we arrived there. They were in their best dresses. Few of the women had any shoes, nine women out of every ten in the rural districts of the West of Ireland go barefooted all the year round. When they do own a pair of shoes they are so 'saving' of them that, as I have seen hundreds of times, they will carry their shoes in their hands until they come within a quarter of a mile of the town, if they are going to a fair, or within quarter of a mile of the chapel, if they are going to Mass, and then climb over a ditch and put them on, and take them off again at the same place on their return.

"A 'ditch' in Ireland is not a drain, but a mud wall. One reason given by the English enemy for the poverty of the western Irish is their 'extravagance.' Tois habit is doubt-less one sign of it. It is the most 'extravagant' habit I ever saw there.

"These people at the cabin were all tenanta, or rather had been tenants, of Lord Leitrim. Colonel Clemens, his heir, is the present proprietor of their farms.

was very popular, Father Conway constructed, on a small table in the cottage, a little rude altar, and put on his clerical vestments and said Mass. As soon as I could leave the cable without interrupting the services, I titled to his own opinion. went outside to see the people. Only about a dozen persons, all women, except the priest and the altar-boy and myself, were all inside of the cabin at the time. There was a slight rain falling, but the people did not seek shelter. They followed the service devoutly-praying and saying their beads, and kneeling whenever the services required genufication. Most of them had little stones to kneel on, so as to keep out of the mud, and the women had either stones that they had brought, or handkerchiefs of the commonest texture, that they used for the same purpose. This was the only place where Catholic services could be held for seven miles around. Two hundred families worshipped here in the case, stated shortly, are these. Egypt has this rude and primitive fashion. Why? this rude and primitive fashion. Why?

Again-landlord tyranny. "After talking for half an hour after Mass about Lord Leitrim with the people, the curate and I walked back to the boat. I had been profoundly touched by the simple and sincere piety of these people, and knowing that of the usurers who stand behind him. the history of Catholicity in Ireland, under Of course Arabi is a mere nominee of the the persecuting Church of England, I suppose that, if there is any truth in hereditary or transmitted hatreds, the blood of my own Scotch ancestors, who were persecuted by the same English Church-the Covenanters of the Scotch border-asserts itself in the flush of shame and indignation that I felt as I saw these humble believers in a falth so different from my own, obliged to pray under the wet skies and to kneel on the muddy roadeldo, just as my own forefathers had done two centuries since in the Scottish

Right Rev. Dr. Gilmour, Bishop of Cleveland, sails for Romethis week.

MR. PATRICK EGAN INTERVIEWED. MR. DAVITT'S SCHEME-HOW THE LANDLORD'S LEAGUE IS TO BE FOUGHT.

The Paris correspondent of the New York

Herald writes:We have heard a great deal about nationalization and the Land Corporation lately, and have been made tolerably familiar with the views held on at least one of these points by Messrs. Davitt, Parnell and other gentlemen connected with the Land League; but hitherto the ideas of one rather important person, the Treasurer of the Land League, had not been clearly given to the world. I therefore interviewed Mr. Egan the other night, with what results will be seen from the appended conversation:-

CORRESPONDENT-Will you oblige me with your views regarding the real objects and prospects of the Land Corporation?

Mr. Egan-I believe that its real objects are to work the farms which have been cleared for non-payment of impossible rents, and to prevent their former tenants from ings, as they have always been in hopes of with safety.

doing. To effect this English and Scotch farmers will be brought over by the corporation to occupy the vacant farms. These newcomers, will, of course, be boycotted, but the corporation doubtless expects by means of its im-mense capital to be able to hold its ground till the complete collapse of the Land League. I believe its hopes are entirely fallacious. The new struggle will call out all the bitterness and obstinacy of the Irish character. It will unite all parties in Ireland and heaf all internal differences, while it will increase outrages a hundred fold. Persons already evicted had, I repeat, all hoped for some rearrangement. When they find that the corporation means, as I believe it does, to encourage a system of wholesale eviction, and see they have no chance of returning to their farms, they will get redress for their griev-ances as best they can, and have the entire sympathy of the country in so doing.

CORRESPONDENT-How do you proposo to ounteract the influence of the corporation? Mr. Egan—We shall continue the fight on the old lines. I may mention, however, that Mossrs. Parnell, Dillon and others of our friends are now considering the advisability of making a special appeal to the farmers in Iroland, asking them to form an association which could not, like the Land League, be interfered with by the law, and to contribute to a national fund intended to meet present emergency. The present funds of the League, which, we hope, will be largely supplemented by American subscriptions, will go to aid the

attainment of this object.

Correspondent—I should like to hear what
you think of Mr. Davitt's nationalization scheme. Do you approve of it?

Mr. Edan-I believe that the nationalization scheme propounded by Mr. Davitt is the only scientific settlement of the land question, but I think Mr. Davitt was promature in bringing it forward at this particular moment Nationalization of the land in Ireland must be preceded by the obtaining of an Irish Parliament. It was not, I think, good policy to bring forward the two questions of self-government and nationalization together. I may here remark that to my mind no material difference exists between the leaders of the League on the the question of Nationalization versus Pensant Proprietary, as each party in the discussion, Mr. Parnell on the one hand, Mr. Davitt on the other, has declared his willingness to abide by whichever scheme may be more acceptable to the people at home. The policy of the Land League has been very clearly settled by the conventions which have so fully considered the question. No change of importance should be made without the indorsement of a convention similar to those held already.

CORRESPONDENT-Do you not sympathize with Mr. Davitt in his dream of universal

brotherhood and good will? Mr. Egas-I am an Izish think that my first and only allegiance is due to Ireland. Fraternization with the English "After greating his people, with whom he I regard as impossible. The English hate us as a race and we reciprocate the feeling heartily. Hatred of England has been the strength and foundation of the Land League. My friend Mr. Davitt, however, is fairly en-

EGYPTIAN NATIONALITY ORUSHED

BY BRITISH IRONCLADS. As we anticipated, the Egyptian soldiers and the fortifications of Alexandria have vielded an easy victory to the costly war machines brought against them. It is a victory for England, but scurcely, we think, a very glorious one. Sir Charles Dilke, as the mouhpiece of the Gladstone Government, has declared in the British House of Commons that the bombardment of Alexandria was just and unavoidable. Everyone who has studied the history of the Egyptian question knows that the reverse of this is the truth. The facts of series of despotic rulers have borrowed large sums the enormous interest of which had to be paid by oppressive taxation. The Egyptian Khedive has been an Irish landlord, and the people have risen against his rule and Of course Arabi is a mere nominee of the soldiers. Still, as he bimself said the other day, "Egypt has no other way of expressing national opinion but through the army." And, no doubt, a longing for nationality, a hatred of foreign rule, as well as sheer desperation on the part of the overtaxed seri, are at the bottom of this movement. And so, on the spot where Augustus conquered his illustrious rival, where Cleopatra fled to clasp round her arm the serpent-bracelet; where Nelson triumphed over Napoleon's fleet, the modern British hero, secure behind the eleven-inches-thick armour of his ironclad, potted these unhappy nationalists of Egypt and knocked their forts about their ears; a feat probably accompanied by equally glorious and saie success against the women and children of the town over which, by the last telegram, "a thick smoke was observed to hang." The Egyptians will be fortunate if the angel of death this time is content to take only the first born .- Toronto World.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

One of our most enterprising citizens, not content with bearing interests in our commer-A few weeks ago, whilst on a prospecting torr, accompanied by that veteran hunter and pioneer John Morrison, they are supported by the property of the far north.

Egyptian policy. He had for forty years held and taught a dectrine that he still believed, and pioneer John Morrison, they are supported by the property of the far north. a denizen of the forest in the shape of a large black bear. When first perceived bruin was was sitting on a log and the hunter, who was only armed with a shot gun, was indiscreet enough to commence hostilities. Fortunate. ly, or we might have a tragic episode to relate, bruin (unlike Arabi Bey), thought prudence the better part of valor and beat a hasty retreat. During hostilities the enterprising citizen divested himself of all superfluous clothing and carefully selected a tree from the top of which he viewed the struggle saying that he agreed with his principles, but h safety.

The safety of the s

JOHN BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, July 15 .- Jno. Bright stated that the cause of his retirement from the Ministry was the Egyptian policy of the Government culminating in what Bright considered an unjustifiable use of force in Alexandria. He was opposed to sanding a fleet to Egypt originally for any political purpose. He considered that Eugland had no business to interfere with the internal uffairs of Egypt, having no serious interest there except in the Suez Canal, and the canal was never menaced by Arabi or anybody else. He believes the massacre of the 11th of Jone was largely provoked by the presence of the English fle-t He regards the continued presence of the fleet, with the constantly increasing number of foreign men-of-war, in a friendly harbor as

A MENACE AND UNFRIENDLY ACT.

The motive of sending them, namely, the protection of English subjects, was a good motive, but matters were so managed that the fleet became a source of danger rather than protection. The sure course would have been to carry away such English subjects as wished to depart and then leave the Khedive and Arabi to battle their own disputes. The Sultan, as sovereign, might properly have interfered. Mr. Bright admits that the restoration of Turkish authority in Egypt would have been a misfortune, but England would not have been responsible, and England would have required adequate guarantees for the departure of the Turks when order was restored. He also admits that English intervention would have been beneficial to Egypt, but he repeats that

ENGLAND HAS NO BUSINESS THERE. When asked to fix a point where his mind

parted company with the minds of his colleagues, he replied that though unable to approve the general course pursued with reference to Egypt, he always hoped they would stop short of the employment of force. He ridiculed the notion that the fleet was seriously menaced by the forts, and dwelt strongly on the statement of the Standard correspondent and one other, that before the bombardment began, but after the expiration of the time fixed by Admiral Seymour, the Egyptian authorities offered to dismantle the torts. He was not aware that the statement was officially confirmed, but should it prove true, he thought the beginning of hostilities after such an offer was

DESERVING OF THE STRONGEST CENSURE. Whether this report is true or not be was pnable to continue as a member of the Government sauctioning bombardment. When neked what the fleet should have done after Seymour had delivered the ultimatum and Arabi promised to discontinue acmaments and then broke his promise he answered that we have yet only heard one side of the story, and he seemed to discredit the evidence that the electric light showed that the troops were continuing the works. He insisted, however, that these details were comparatively unimportant. The real cause of his resignation was the use

grounds. MORALITY AND POLITICS.

of force, which was not defensible on moral

"For forty years," said Bright, "I have told my countrymen that morals were the true basis of politics. I have denounced war and I should have been false to my principles had I become a party to a war which was begun without necessity." He proceeded to express his profound regret at parting from his colleagues and chief, and at taking a step which must seriously harm the Ministry, and rerhaps will divide the Liberal party. He deplored it, but to abandon his principles he could not from any regard to party or any affection for persons. Mr. Bright's extreme reluciance to sever himself from the Government was even more strongly shown by his

delay in TAKING THE FINAL STEP.

He was present at the Cabinet Council so late as Thursday, three days after hostilities begun. His formal resignation was offered only on Friday. How wide the divergence between Bright and the rest of the world is may be judged from his declaration that the only war which was justifiable since the time of William was the repression of rebellion in the States. Sir Wilfred Lawson's partisans in the House of Commons do not exceed ten members, including the Parnellites, who exult over every embarrassment of the Ministers. The Times says that whatever conclusion Mr. Bright may form in regard to his duty in this great crisis, he will be treated with respect, but we hope no divergence of opinion will definitely sunder him from the men with whom he has so long been associat-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE ARBEARS BILL - JOHN BRIGHT'S RESIGNATION.

London, July 17.—The Arrears bill passed through committee of the House of Commons

to-night.
Mr. Bright, referring to his resignation. stated that he had nothing to explain or defend. The sole reason of his retirement was the moral law applied to nations as well as to individuals, and that the proceedings he disapproved of were in violation thereof and of international law. If he had not sooner retired it was because of his high regard for Mr. Gladstone and his other colleagues. In a disagreement so fundamental he would have either had to submit to measures he entirely condemned or been in constant conflict with

his colleagues.

Mr. Gladstone highly sulogized Mr. Bright. not with the application of them,

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.

"BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Lore Throat, Eheumatism, oothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-"Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. |G26

RECIPES.

LEMON CAKE .- Dake the yolks off five lemons. Beat dem undil day vas plack and plue. Grade in one quart of nutmegs. Wash off one bind off milk, und pud id in. Add von bar of soap. Pud in von fried oranges. Let it remain in de oven undil you remove

ONION SALAD, - Get von good strong, healthy onlon, and kill id. Get a bammer and a noil and drive the smell oud off id. Soak id in kerosene oil two reconds. Boil de onion in de oven. Pour de salad over de onion undil it resolves. Put a little powder indo id und fire it cfl.

SAUERKRAUP. - Got a small kraut und pud ld in a pail. Buy von pint off good, large cabbages. Remove de peel. Get von quard off good, sweet vineger. Chop de vineger up indo small slices. Pour de cabbage over de vinegar. Let id remain undil id begins to ferment. Den ead id ven you have got a cold in your head.

SHORTCARE. - Get a small boy to pick you two quarts of berries at I cent a quart. Roll de berries out mid a rolling-pin. Add de juice of seven lemons. Dake one cup of catmeal und a pocketful mid rye flour. Stir id mid a lead pencil No 2. Cook it undil id gets to a scal-skin brown. If you expect your moder-in-law to subber, burn de bottom off de cake a little.

ICE CREAM.—In de first blace, you got ten bounds off goot, sweet, clear ice. Be sure dot de ice vas not sour or mouldy or second-hand. Dake a hot flat-iron und iron it out smooth. Wrap id around a dable-spoon full mit cream. mit milk, und ead id slowly.

BEAN Sour .- Boil four quards off vader mit a gimlet and pud in von cub of salt. Den pur in von bean; stir de bean around mit a proom-handle undil de bean resolves. Grade in some horse-radishes. If you keep a boarding-houses, put in some more vader. Cut it up in din slices mit a hot knife.

Figu-First, you was go fishing. Dake along a hook und line and a half a dollar, und catch a fish. Ged your vife to dress it for you. Cook id Friday for dey frey, dey sey, bedder on dat day. Hold an umprella over it ven id vas cooking, so de flavor vill not get avay. Got someone to pick de bones oud for you. Ead it mid some pineapple doughnuts.

LIMBURGER CHEESE .- You get some skinmilk. Skin it in de morning. Pour id indo a tub. Put in two flies. Led id stand undil id gets tired. Then led id sit down. Pour de cheese into pails to mould it. (Dot's where mouldy cheese comes from.) Set id out in de yard till id becomes of age. Build a fence around id, so dot id vill not get away. Ven de cheese begins to walk around id vas ready to ead.

SPONGECAKE .- Dake four bounds off damulated sugar. One spoon full mit flour. Bake two eggs, und dake de yolks cff de eggs. Pour in four or dree large, medium-sized small have dined without you. Dr. Gilson, you and rest for the first sponges. Add von salt. Add von quart off molasses uf you can borrow id. Bake de cake quickly pefore de children gets home from school. Pud id away in a dry blace undil you was alone, und den eadid. Sdir cook id.

BEEFSTEAK .- Got vone pound off round tenderloin porter-house rack-steak. Pound convent?" the steak mit a hammer undil it looks like liver. Then run id drough de clotheswringer. Then you led de children play baseball mid id undil id vas dender. Pud id off de pan. Change id on ids both sides pefore id vas done. Wipe id off dry mit a wet dowel undil it vas moist. Add de dowel. Cook id undil you was tired. Serve id do some of your enemies.

MINCEPIE. - Get a piece off rubber und cut oud de under crust. Scollop de edges mit de shears. Buy four bounds off cows' neck at one cent a pound. Chop it up undil it was chopped. Chop up vone peck off apples, basket und all. Add vone yard of red flannel und a peck of sawdust. Give id two coats off varnish. Cook it vone hour und sixteen inches.

J. F. PARSONS. New Haven, Ct.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. _ By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected oo eer E zers has provided our breakfast delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (1 lb. and lb.) labelled... JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists London, England." Also makers of EPPS's CHOCOLATE Essence for afternoon use.

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterieit or imitation Hop B; F ERB, especially Bitters or preparations :. the word Hor or Hors in their name nnected therewith, that is intended mislead and to night a letter lies from his mother, urging, cheat the public, or for any preparation put entreasing, commanding him to speak before in any form, pretending to be the same as he leaves Brightbrook. Business calls him Hop BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of be crossed between then and now. He is Do not lough at me, for God's sake !" with al-GREEN Hors (notice this) printed on the not a nervous young man as a rule; but white label, and are the purest and best medi-truth to tell, the thought makes his heart beat white label, and are the purest and post medi-cine on earth, especially for Kldney, Liver discredit that he is a trifle afraid of this regal and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, lolgs. He is not the first man who has feared and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of this chill, white goddess. This is Thursday Hop Bittens published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

HOP BITTERS Mrg. Co., Ronhaster, N. Y.

By the Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife,"
"A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad
Marriage," "Redmond
O'Donnell," etc.

PART III. CHAPTER II.

AFTER THE CONCERT

The lamps are lit in the pretty drawingroom of the villa. Dinner is over, and the one guest, the Rev. Ignatius Lamb, sits near Mrs. Veninor's sofa, talking earnestly. The ex-rector of St. Walburger is the incumbent of a beautiful little church in the village now, not so rich or so rare a gem certainly as St. Walbruger in the days of Mrs. Abbott—still the lady says. "She travels with her guaran extremely pretty structure. Gothic as to dian and his wife—German, I believe—and style, mediaval as to painted saints on gold-

tic as to doctrine. Mrs. Ventuor, pallid, languld, graceful, reclining on her couch, listens with weary interest. She has a pew at St. Chad's, and is amazing. It is very good of her to proffer especially anxious about the success of Mr. her services in this way; but then she is Lamb's latest project—that of founding a convent and an orphan asylum, on a grant of land recently presented to the church by Colouel Ventuor. The order is quite a new one, the Sisters of the Suffering-Mr. Lamb himself the founder, and to establish the mother House in Brightbrook, with an asylum and a day-school, is a project very near to the reverend gentleman's heart.

"I saw the Reverend Mother last week," he is saying to Mrs. Ventror, "and it was she who proposed this concert. For obvious recsons, it is more convenient at present than either a picnic or fair. Mother Bonaventure knows this singer-this Miss Jenny Wildknew her before she entered religion, you understand, and speaks of her in the very Wild's, of course—is perfectly unexceptionable. And she is more than willing to assist a masterly manner by Herr Eriscon, and then us by giving a concert and donating the proceeds. She is said to excel in charities indeed, and is especially interested in orphan children. In addition to her concert she promises two hundred dollars. All this, with surprise. And looking once, she looks again, the noble donation of your excellent husband. The singer, a tall, finely-formed young the noble donation of your excellent husband, my dear madam, will enable us to start woman, dressed simply enough, in dark silk, work at once, without incurring pecuniary li-Led id stand undil id cools off varm. Add abilities. Everything is arranged, and the second glance. It is hardly a handsome face hot carryaway seed do suit de taste. Stuff id | concert takes place on Monday evening. Miss Wild is at present in New York, but will reach Brightbrook on that day. undil it vas brown. Bore a hole in de vader May I hope, my dear Mrs Ventnor, that you will endeavor to be present?"

"I go nowhere of late," Mrs. Ventnor, responds, languidly, "as you are aware. Мy wretched health, you know-but assuredly, if possible, I will be present at the concert."

"And Miss Olga-we may, I presume, count upon her without fail ?"

The door opens as he speaks, and the Rev. Ignatius pauses, and is conscious of a shock not an unpleasant one. He holds distinct views upon the celibacy of the clergy, and has always advecated them, but at this moment he feels that under certain influence, a man and an Anglican priest may be untrue to the convictions of his lite, and yet be excusable.

She comes in, tall, slender, white-robed, her lovely hair falling like a bath of sunshine over her shoulders, her gold and snowy drapery trailing about her, a faint flush on her cheeks, a starry light in her blue, blue eyes. Behind her comes her faithful shadow, Frank, and the Reverend Ignatius frowns slightly, and realizes that handsome distant cousins are a most dangerous and objectionable class of men.

" My dear, how late you are," mamma murknow, is most peremptory on the point of my | party. They fall on Frank Livingston, and always dining at the same hour."

"Pray make no excuse, mamma-it does not matter in the least," Olga says, gaily, Frank and I will dine tete-a-tete. We have recommence over cur soup. Anything new, in Brightbrook, Mr. Lamb? What of the new

"Olga thinks of renouncing this wicked world, and going in for Mother Abbess. The role would suit her, I think. She bas rather the look at this moment of a vestal virgin-a Norms-a Priestess of the Eun. That sort of people never cared for anybody but themselves, and were made of ice-water more or less, I believe."

"My dear Frank, how often have I told almost sure I would like it. The habit of quits the stage. the Sisters of the Suffering is in admirable taste-a trained black robe, a white coif, and long black veil are always picturesque and becoming. What of our fair, Mr. Lamb-or is it to be a picnic?"

Mr. Lambexplains. It is to be neither. Miss Jenny Wild as prima-donna, and Mon-

day next is the appointed night. know the name. Who is she? do you know

her, Frank ?" "Never heard her-beard of her though. seldom comes to New York. It is not to be supposed you would know her, Miss Ventnor vou have been for the past five years. Come once in the most marked manner.' to dinner. I do not know how it may be with you, but I am consumedly hangry.'

They go. Frank may be in love with the exquisite face across the table, but that fact does not impair his appetite to any serious | what you will say to me to-night!" extent, If it exists, it is perhaps a love of the eyes, not of the heart, for he is distinctly conscious of being much more comfortable away from his adored one than with her.

Her presence, her triumphant beauty, have upon him the effect of a fever. He seeks to woo and win her, and he feels that if he succeeds he will be in a state of unrest and discomfort all the rest of his life. She exacts too much; her ideal is too high; he can never reach it; it is always uncomfortable to cff to laugh. dwell on the heights. Still the family expect it of him, and to show the white feather in love or in war is not the nature of a Livingston. In an off-hand sort of way he has been making love to his pretty cousin ever since he can remember, but to distinct proposal he has never yet come. In his pocket. away on Tuesday next, and the Rubicon must | in the world? Oh, you know what I mean evening. He has still one, two, three, four days and nights to screw his courage to the sticking-place, and put his fate to the touch,

win or lose it all." "I will speak to-morrow," he thinks, looking at her across the cut flowers and crystal.

Elenc it all 1 why should I he afraid. "Fraise as you may, when the tale is done She is but a maid to be woodd and won.

But to-morrow comes and he does not speak. He does not feel sentimental as it chances, and no fellow can propose in cold blood. And Saturday, and Sunday, and Monday: come, and still golden silence reigns, and his fate hangs in the balance. And Monday evening is the evening of the concert, and there is no longer chance or time.

The whole Ventnor family go. Olga in Indian muslin, with touches of crimson here and there in her pale, crisp draperies and laces, is, as ever, bewildering. A fairly fashionable assembly fills the hall, and Miss Ventnor finds an acquaintance who seems to know all about the musical star of the night.

"A very charming songtress, I assure you," has a very sweet and powerful contralto, with en backgrounds, aristocratic as to congregation, and all that there is of the most ritualistic are captivated by who hear her sing. I have seen her give nearly a whole evening's entertalument herselt, singing cong after song, in character, with a rapidity and power quite good; if is quite like her. She is the most generous and large-hearted creature in the world-and beyond reproach, I assure you; in all quarters Miss Wild is most highly spoken of."

"Yes?" Olga says, indifferently. She is not much interested, naturally, in Miss Wild or her character. Her glass sweeps the hall, and she is busy acknowledging bows. It is something of a bore to be here at all, after seasons of Patti and Nilsson abroad. Still, it is for Mr. Lamb, and she is Olga Ventner

-and noblesse oblige. The curtain rises; the stage is handsomely decorated. A slim, dark young man, with great Italian eyes and accent, appears, and sings "Let Me Like A Soldler Fall," in a very bighest terms. Her moral character-Miss | fine baritone voice. Then there is a piano solo-Lisz's 'Runpsodie No.2," performed in Miss Jenny Wild is before them, and "Love My Love," is ringing through the concertroom, in a voice that makes even Olga Ventnor, difficult as she is, look up in pleased is a person to command from most people a but it is a striking one; the features are good, the eyes dark and brilliant, and with an intensity of expression not often seen. There is vivid dramatic power in her rendering of the song-the voice has that sweet, touching, minor tone Olga has heard of. But something beyond all this strikes and holds Miss Miss Jenny Wild refuses to be placed. She concludes her song, and disappears in the midst of a tumult of applause.

"She is really a very fine singer," Olga says to the lady by her side, " but it is the oddest thing. I seem to have seen and heard her somewhere before."
"You have attended some of her concerts

uerhaps?" the lady suggests. "No, it cannot be that—this is the first concert I have attended since my return to America. Frank!" imperiously, "are you asleep? What are you thinking of, sitting

there, with that dazed look?" "Of Miss Jenny Wild. Somewhere-in some other planet, perhaps—I must have met that young lady before. Ah! she is good-natured, she responds to the encore.

Here she is again." Miss Wild reappears, bowing graciously to break the child Joanna struggled through! the hearty call she had received. Her fine In that adjoining chamber her mercitess murs, as Olga stoops and kisses her; "we dark eyes calmly survey the house, and lift task-master had met his fate, and passed to night. Her voice has the ringing of moun-

meet his puzzled glance full. smile dawns about the lips, then her graceful there were lights and music, and laughter then. figure is drawn up, and she is singing "With- and dancing, and youth, and at one of them de cake well pefore you begin to comence to been quarrelling all the afternoon, and can in a Mile of Edinboro" Town." The old she had first seen Frank Livington's gay, ever welcome favorite is listened to with delight, and a great basket of flowers is presented to the singer. Olga hands Frank her boundet.

"Throw it," she says; "she deserves it. She sang that delightfully. Miss Jenny Wild is worth coming to hear. But, oh! where have I seen and heard her be-

Frank throws the cluster of white roses with unerring aim-it light sat the feet of the songstress. She stoops and picks it you that sarcasm is not your strong point? up, and again that slight glance and flush and You mean to be cynical, but in reality I am smile rest on Livingstone, as she bows and The Italian sings again, Herr Ericson per-

forms a ringing rondo, and Miss Wild sings the grand aria " Nabuco" from Verdi, quite magnificently, and again is raptuorously encored. Once more she responds with another Scotch song, "Sleeping Maggir," and once It is to be a concert—a ballad concert, with more her eyes look and linger with evident amusement on the protoundly puzzled face of Frank Livingstone. Then the concert is "Miss Jenny Wild? Jenny Wild? I do not over, and they are out in the sweet darkness of the June night.

"Who is Miss Jenny Wild?" cries Olga, impatiently; "I hate to be puzzled, and Sings in character-ballads chiefly, and is she puzzles me. Frank, I command you! very popular. Good contraite they say, but find out all about her, and tell me why her face and voice are so ridiculously familiar. And she has evidently seen you before—she scampering over the face of the earth as did you the honor to look at you more than

"I go to-morrow," is Frank's answer, " and whether I shall ever return to discover Miss Jenny Wild's antecedents, or for any other reason, depends entirely upon you, Olga, and

The hour has come—the two are slone, lingering for a moment before saying goodnight and going in. They stand on the piazza; the June stars shine above them; the silence of midnight is around them. She glances at him in surprise, she is

humming "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town." "For I cannot, cannot-wunnot wunnotwunnot buckle to!" she sings, and then breaks

"What a tragical face! What a desperate tone! What a dramatic speech! You go tomorrow, and whether you will ever return depends on what I will say to-night! Really Frank, the concert and the impassioned singing of Miss Wild have been too much for you. Must you really go to morrow? I am sorry.

Hurry back." " Are you sorry, Olga? Shall you miss me? Do you care for me, I wonder, the very least most angry impatience. "You have laughed at me long enough. I love you,Olga l-I

want you to be my wife!" The words, thought of so long, came abruptly enough—roughly, indeed. He sees in her face the familiar, mocking look he knows full well-a look nothing seems to have power to soften or change. But at the is spinning along, a cigar between his lips, irritated passion of his voice and face, it dies the morning paper in his hand, far from the out, and she looks at him with smiling, gentle, half-amused eves.

it, do you? We have been playing at firta- looking, alert. Broken-hearted at his rejection all our lives, and, by mistake, you have tion he has a right to be, and may be, but a fancied the play earnest to-night. You are broken heart is becoming to some people, not in love with me—you do not want me to be your wife. You would be miserable if I In his secret soul there is rather a sensation

am not going to say yes.' "Say it and try? I will risk the misery. All my life will be devoted to you-every thought of my heart, if you will marry me,

'Marry you!' she repeats; marry you, Frank! There is that in her tone makes Livingston redden angrily and throw back his head. She laughs a little in spite of herself. 'I never thought of such a thing in my life, she says with cruel coolness.

Do you mean to tell me, the young man demands, in no very tender tone, that you do not know it was a compact made and agreed to years and years ago?"

'Never!' she answers, with energy, 'never! In such compact I had no share -of such compact I never heard. Oh, yes!' contemptnously, in reply to his indignant glances; I have heard hints, inuendoes, seen smiles and wise glances; but do you think I heeded them? They are the impertinences relatives seem to think they have a right to. There is but one person on earth who has a right to speak to me of such a thing-my dear father-and he has been silent. And I do not care for you, Frank-in that way. I am very fond of you-there never was time when I was not, I think,' she says, and holds out her hands with the sweet, Aluring smile that makes men her slaves, there never will come a time when I shall not be. But not like that. There is not a friend I have in this world I would not sooner, lose than you; so shake hands, and forget and forgive all this. Let us say good-night and good-by, and when you return-say in three or four weeks-you will have forgotten the fancy of to-night. Do not look cross, Frank, it does not become you-and come in."

She slips her band through his arm, and half laughing at his moody face, draws him into the house. The gas burns low in the drawing-room, the piano stands open; she strikes the keys as she stands, smiling over her shoulder, and sings:

The fairest rose blooms but a day-Good-by! The fairest spring must end with May, And you and I can only say: Good-by, good-by, good-by!

CHAPTER III.

AFTER LONG YEARS. The morning that follows this night of the concert is bleak and raw for June. A drab sky frowns on a sunless world; the wind is as much like November as the month Ventnor. "As in a glass darkly" she seems of roses, and the weather-wise predict quite so young as she used to be. 'Ah! we to recognize that face, that voice. She knits rain. But in this threatening state of the hear more than you think, we stay at homes. her brows, and tries to recall. In vain— weather Miss Jenny Wild hires a pony We expected Olga would have captured a carriage, and starts all by herself for a drive. Not for any aimless drive—she seems to know very well where she wants to go. She is very plainly dressed in black, a straight dark figure sitting upright in the little carriage, a black straw bat, with a blue veil twisted round it, on her head. She pulls this veil over her fece as she drives through the village, and glancing hardly to the right or left, taking the woodland road, and pulls up at the Red Farm, erstwhile Sleaford's.

Here she sits and gazes for a long, long time, with darkly thoughtful face and prooding eyes, at the dreary and deserted house. There her most miserable childhood was spent; working in that kitchen her most miserable girlhood wore on; in that atticroom how many supremely wretched nights | night.' of cold, and pain, and isolation, and heart-break the child Joanna struggled through! ith is shatter. is doath. ed panes, how many a jolly revel that been handsome face-the same face, older, manlier-she had looked upon again last night. Out of yonder broken gate she had watched him come one never-to-be-forgotton morning, with his fair little cousin in his arms. Last night he had sat by that fair young cousin's side, and listened to her singing. Always than her stage singing." these two are associated in her mind, and always with a sense of dull mortid pain. In that gloomy kitchen she first saw Geoffry Lamar, the true, noble-hearted friend who had done all in his power to lift her out of her misery, and out of herself. Here wild world, with George Blake! And to-day she familiar look about her that so perplexes him might have been George Blake's wife, if now. chance-or Providence-had not thrown in her way Frank Livingston, and so in a mo-

ment changed her whole life. and decay had lain their ruinous finger. The it with a shudder, and drives away. Great cares almost as little for a wetting now as in the old days. She drives to Abbott Woodthe old gate-keeper lives still in the vinewreathed gothic lodge, but he can give her no news of his missing mistress.

A lawyer from the city does everything that is to be done in these latter days. Of interested and impatient as he is, and as he Mrs. Abbott or Mr. Geoffry no one seems to has never been to meet any artist of the kind know anything. The rain falls heavily as before. she drives through the lovely, leafy avenues, up to the grand, silent, sombre house. The as it were mourning for those it had lost. She does not go in, though she is invited to do so by Mrs. Hill. She feels she cannot look at those fair, empty apartments, filled by the haunting faces of half a dozen years ago. Her own is among them, the restless, that gentle, earnest face, those great, gem-like unhappy, aimless Joanna of seventeen. She eyes—they are in some mysterious way as is neither aimless nor restless now. She has suit her well. But happy? Well, she is bardly that, and yet a very different, a much always surrounded. The charm of ret manwiser, gentler, noble Joanna than the dark, ner evidently carries all before it, as well as discontented protegee of Geoffey Lamar. the charm of her voice. Softened and good, she has grown, through years of kindness and affection given to her despair, he hears her singing, and makes his lavishly and loyally by the Herr Professor | way to the piano. The words she sings he and Madame Ericson. All that is best in has never heard before—the air is tender and her has its day at last. Of friends she has very sweet: many; of lovers she has had her share; of admirers more than she cares to remember. And love has redeemed her, and 'Miss Jenny Wild' is all that they say of her, and more giving of her abundance to all who ask and need.

That afternoon Professor Ecloson acd his family, as he calls them, leave Brightbrook. By the morning train Mr. Frank Livingston has gone up to New York, and while Miss Wild is recalling the days of her youth, he scene of his despair. Truth to tell, he looks anything but desparing this morning, in a ROTTY VOI HAVE Said this. You do not mean roughest grey tweed, fresh vigorous, good. | Ah, me! for a word that could move you,

saidyes, and you know it. But fear not. I of reliof, that as the train bowls along it on not going to say yes."

of reliof, that as the train bowls along it bears him in its throbbing bosom a free man! He has done what destiny and his Maker and the united houses of Ventner and Livingston expected of him, and she said no, and there is no appeal. And when Mr. Livingston dies, and worms eat him, whatever the immediate cause may be, he is comfortably convinced it will not be love. So, in a fairly cheerful mood, he surveys his fellow-passengers, unfolds his Brightbrook paper, and reads what the musical critic of that sheet has to say about last night's concert. Miss Wild is lauded, and Livingston is disposed to laud also. She sang remarkably well, and looked very imposing. That grand aria from 'Nabuco' is still ringing in his cars, and it occurs to him once more to wonder why her face should be so oddly familiar. Not a pretty face, he decides, but a good one, a striking one, and once seen not easily forgotten. And then he turns to another column

and subject, and forgets all about it He spends three or four days in New York. among old triends and old haunts. His principal object in coming to town is to tell his mother the result of his proposal, and so make an end of that business once and for ever, but his mother has gone on a visit. He proposes to follow her, for he knows it is a subject on which she is more than anxious. but it is nows that will keep, and he does not hurry himself. On the evening of the third day he sees by the bills that Miss Jonny Wild is to give one of her character concerts, and makes up his mind to go.

"Perhaps I shall be able to place ber this time," he thinks, "and so get rid of ber altogether. I believe I was dreaming of her half the night last night."

So, a little after the commencement of the concert, Mr. Livingston saunters in, and finds a large and fashionable gathering. Many of the faces present are familiar; one lady in a private box bows, and smiles and bockons, and in a few moments he is shaking hands with Mrs. Van Rensselaer and her daughters.

" So glad to meet you once more, my dear boy," that great and gracious lany exclaims, and looking so extremely sunburned and well. We heard you had returned with the Ventnors, and were staying with them at that charming villa. And how is dear Mrs. Ventnor, and the lovely Olge, after their prolonged European tour?"

Mrs. Ventnor is much as usual, and Olga is rather lovelier than usual," says Frank. 'And when are we to congratulate you, Mr. Livingston?' says the elder Miss Van Rensselner, a dashing and daring brunette, but not duke at least, so many rich American girls are making brilliant matches this year. And yet there she is, la belle des bettes, back again, and-as we understand-unattached!

you can open the mysteries, no doubt?" 'I only know Oiga refused half the peerage!' says Livingston, with calm mendacity. As for your very finitering hints, Miss Van Rensselser, you do me too much bonor in inferring I have anything to do with it. I might as well love some bright, particular star, and so on, as my beautiful cousin Olga. Such daughters of the gods are not for impecunious artists like myself. Abl here is Miss Wild, and as Marguerite, singing the famous "Jewel Song." How well she is looking, and in what capital voice she is to-

You have seen her before?' Miss Brenda

Van Rensselaer inquires. Once before, at a concert last Monday list and what nathon and dramatic force she has! She would make a fine acheld, in which her part was only additional tress. It strikes me Miss Wild grows on A slight flush rises to her face, a slight drudgery. And yet she had liked them too, me. I like her better now than I did even

"Ob! she is lovely,' cries Miss Brenda, gushingly. "We are the greatest friends. She is received by the very best people. She is perfectly charming in private life, and, unlike most artists, always so willing to sing. She comes to us to-night after the concert; mamma has a reception. I think her drawing-room songs are even more beautiful

"Come and make her acquaintance." says Mrs. Van Rensselaer graciously.

"Thanks-I will," Livingston responds He is exceedingly taken by Miss Wild; he loves music almost more than he does art: and her voice, her look, are so sympa-Joanna suffered and slaved, was beaten and thetic that they draw him irresistibly. Begirded at; from here she fled out into the sides, Le wants to discover what is that

"Who is Miss Wild?" he seks, as, in the midst of hearty applause, she quits the stage. 'Ah! who, indeed?' returns the elder Miss She turns from the eerie spot at last, and Van Ren selzer. Find somebody to answer goes on to Black's Dam. Here, too, time that, if you can! No one knows; she arose first a little pale star out West, and went on old mill, her shelter and solace so often, has shining and enlarging until she is the star of fallen to utter decay; the pond is almost dry first magnitude. You see her now. Hark -silent desolation reigns. She turns from to the clapping-she will return in a moment they always encore her songs. Flattering, drops of rain are beginning to patter, but she | but rather a bore, I should think. Here she is; what will she give us now, I wonder?"

An hour later he stands in the Van Rensselaer drawing-rooms, and awaits his introduction to the cantatrice. He cannot tell why he is so vividly interested in her, unless it is caused by that puzzling familiarity. But

"Mr. Livingston, Miss Wild," says simply his hostess, and he looks down into two dark, blinds are down, the shutters closed, it looks | jewel-like eyes, into a smiling face. He is conscious of bowing and murmuring his pleasure—another moment and some one else

has claimed her, and she turns-is gone. He looks after her with knitted brows and ever deepening perplexities. That tall figure. well known to him as his own face in the found her niche and work in life, and they glass. He tries to approach her more than

Presently, when he is about to give up in

My darling! my darling! my darling! Do you know how I want you to night? The wind passes, moaning and snarling, Like some evil ghost on its flight:

On the wet street your lamp's gleam shines redly;
You are sitting alone—did you start
As I spoke? Did you guess at this deadly
Chili pain in my heart?

Out here where the dull rain is falling, Just once—just a moment—I wait;
Did you here the sad voice that was calling
Your name, as I paused by the gate?
It was just a mere breath, ah, I know, dear,
Not even Love's ears could have heard;
But, oh, I was hungering so, dear,
For one little word.

I love you! I love you! I love you! There is no other word in my heart—

She looks up; her eyes meet his. Has she been conscious of his presence there all along? Her hands strike the wrong chords; there is a jar and discord; a flush rises over her face; she laughs, and suddenly breaks off. 'Oh, go on!' half a dozen voices cry; 'that is lovely.'

"I sing it from memory,' Miss Wild says. It is a little poem I lit upon the other day in a magazine, and it seemed to fit some music I had. I will sing you something hetter instead.

She sings 'Kathleen Mayourneen,' and looks no more at Frank Livingston. He stands wondering, and of his wonder finding no end. He turns over absently some sheets of music bearing her name, and as he does so, from one of them a written page falls. It is the song she has broken off. Instantly he commits petty larceny, and puts it in his pocket.

"It will serve as an excuse to call upon her and restore her property," thinks this artial dodger." "Find out who she is I must, or I shall perish miserably of curiosity. "Kathleen Mayourneen" is finished, and she makes a motion to rise; but her listeners seem insatiable.

"Only one more-one little, little one, dear Miss Wild, " a young lady says.

She pauses, glances at Livingston's absorbed face, smiles, and begins " My Ain Ingleside." And then, in one second, like a flash, a shock, the truth bursts upon him. He has heard that song before! In the drawing-room of Abbott Wood he has heard the same voice sing it! He stands petrified, spell-bound, breathless, his eyes on her face. Sleaford's Joanna! Yes, yes, yes! the reddish, unkempt hair, shining, dark, becomingly dressed, the sweet voice perfected, womanly, sweet, but still—Sleaford's Joanna!

How it comes about he does not know, but five minutes later he is standing with her alone, both her hands clasped close in his.

"It is!" he exclaims; "I cannot be mistaken. It is Joanna!" "Sleaford's Joanna," she answers, and tours

slowly fill her eyes, though her lips are smiling. "I saw you knew me, puzzled as you looked, and thought the old song would put an end to your evident misery. Yes, Mr. Livingston, after all these years, it is Joanna." "And I am the first to find you," he says,

triumphantly; "that's a good omen. Tell me where you live. I must come to see you and talk over the old days. You shall not make a stranger of so old a triend, Joanna." "So old a friend!" she draws away her hands and laughs. "Were you and I ever friends? Ab, yes, come and see me. It does me good to look at a Brightbrook face. And I am glad-yes, glad, that yours is the first."

"And that is Sleaford's Josons," Livingston thinks, going home through the city stroets, feeling dazed and in a dream, " fair, stately, famous! What will Olga say when I tell her this?"

CHAPTER IV. "CARRIED BY STORM."

When Frank Livingston carries his blighted affections away with him from Erightbrook and his fair, cold cousin Olga, it is, as has been said, with the intention of seeing his mother and making an end of that, and then starting off for a summer sketching tour through Canada and British Columbia. That was his intention. The last week of

June is here, and so is Mr. Livingston. Canada and British Columbia-places misty, afar off, unseen and undesired. Three weeks have come and gone, warm, dusty weeks, and every day of these twenty-one days has seen him by the side of Mise Jenny Wild, and for more hours a day than he cares to count.

Miss Wild is still singing-not every night, favorite with the musical papile, and her concerts are always well strended. On the nights she sings a slender and exceedingly handsome young man may be observed in one of the front seats, drinking in with entranced ooks every note of that sweet, bell-like voice. Miss Wild on the stage, in trailing silks and stage adjuncts, is a very imposing and graceful person -

She has a face that lights up well, dark,

pale, and clear; great star-like eyes, and the most beautiful smile and teeth-the young gentleman in the frort seat thinks-in all the world. She is hardly handsome, at times she is positively plain, but yet there are others when, flushed and sparkling with excitement and applause, her dark eyes shining, she is brilliantly attractive. She postesses in an eminent degree that magnetic unknown face, quite apart from her beauty, and called fascination. Her smile enchants; her eyes hold you; her voice haunts you; her tricks and graces of manner captivate before you know it. Where the charm exactly lies uo one can tell, not her most bewitched admirer, but it is there, subtle and irresistible. The tones of her voice, the words she says and sings, the light of her eyes and her smile linger in the memory o men after lovelier women are forgotten. Perhaps it is a little in her abounding vitality, her joyous life, her lavish largeness of heart, that has room and to spare for all who come. Friends, admirers, lovers, if you will, she has many, and foremost among them Frank Livingston. For Frank Livingston to be in love, or what he calls such, is no new experience. He has loved many women, and been cared for, more or less, a good deal, in turn. Handsome it souciant, inconstant, he is yet a gallant and gracious young fellow, for whose faults fair flirts are quite as much to blame as his own intrinsic infidelity. Throe weeks ago young lady refused him-at present he is the ardent admirer of another. In any case he would have taken his rejection with philosophy, and consoled himself promptly-possibly with some good-looking roung squaw if he had gone to British Columbia. not gone to that chilly land, and Miss Jenny Wild, the songstrese, has found favour in my lord's sight. She bewitches him-her force of character, her great popularity, the number of his rivals, the evident preference she shows him, turn his head. He ignores past and future, he lives in the presentthe sunlight of those dark, entrancing eyes He spends every afternoon by her side, in the park, in the streets, in her parlour. He sketches her in half a hundred attitudeshe is painting her portrait—he is perfectly happy!

For Miss Wild-well, Livingston cannot quite make her out. Her eyes and smile welcome him always; she takes his bouquet she sings him the songs he likes. Her doors are open to him when closed to all the rest of the world. And something in all this puzzles him. If it were any one else k would be most encouraging preference, this is Joanna, and Joanna is different. He does not understand her. He is by no means sure of what her answer would be, if he were inclined to speak to-morrow. She likes him --yes, of that there can be no doubt; but he were to say, "Joanne, will you be m wife?" he has very strong doubts of what her answer would be. But he has no intention

(Continued on Third Page.)

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of asking any such thing. The present is delightful; it is charming to be with her—that suffices. To-day is good—why lift the veil that hides to morrow? To be epris is one thing, to ask the lacy to marry one is

And so to-night is your last appearance for the summer? he says, and you will go to your Newport cottage to morrow? Well, New York is no longer habitable, of course but what an elysium I have found it for the past month! I, too, shall go to Newport, ĵoanna ?'

And that sketching and hunting tour in British Columbia? And that visit to your auxious mamms? What of them? she asks

They sit alone in the cool, green-shaded parlour, Joanna doing lace work, Frank on an ottoman more or less at her feet, with the Browning he has been reading aloud tellingly.

on his kne . "I must see my mother," he answers. frowning impatiently, "but it will be a flying visit. As for British Columbia—well, British Columbia will always be there, and other summers will come. But the chance of going to Newport-in this way-may not oc-

cur again." "I think it had better not occur now. Start on that visit to Mrs. Livingston tomorrow, and take train from there to Montreal. It will be best, believe me. You have had a surfeit of Newport and surf bathing, I should think, before now."

Neither Newport nor surf bathing will be novelties, certainly. But I do not go for them, you know that. Do you forbid me to follow, Joanna?"

over rest on him a moment. "I like you to be with me. No, do not say anything complimentary, please-I was not angling for that; I mean what I say. It brings back the old times, and the faces I seem to have lost out of my life. That past is a dark memory enough, and yet it holds good things-Mrs. Abbott, Geoffrey, and dear little Leo. 1 can never regret its pains when I think of

"And does it hold no one clee?" he asks isalously.

"Ah you were no friend of mine in those days. Do not deny it—I have an excellent memory for the few who cared for me in that desolate time. And you were not among them. Why should you have been? I was only an ugly uncouth creature, rude in manner, and look, and speech. I was not of your world then. I am not now. No, the gap is not bridged over yet. Do you think I do not know it?—do you think I do not know it? never can be? I am a singer, I am popular, I make money if that is all-fashionable pcoele like Mrs. Rensselaer ask me to their parties because I sing and amuse their guests. But I am nameless, homeless, a vegabond and ed to me or not."

"A little more than kin, a little less than kind," Livingstone quotes. "What does it absolutely stuns him. All the fever of his you may be better without knowing?"

Her work has dropped, her hands clasp ber knees as she leans forward, in the old ashion he remembers; her great eyes look reamy, and wistful, and far off.

I would give half my life to know. I will never rest until I know. The Sleafords I cases have lost sight of: even Lors had left, and yes. gone west before I had reached Brightbrook. For the boys it is doubtful him into the grave. I would give all I possess to know. You cannot understand thisyou who have always had name, and and relations, and love-this ceaseless hearthunger for some one to whom we belong. Ah, well! it is folly to sigh over the mevitable. But all the same, it leaves me to-day what I was six years ago, and you-you had much better be wise, and go to Canada, and

by to-morrow, and do not come to Newport. "I shall never be wise if that is wisdom." he says, coolly. "I am always happiest when with you. Let me be happy in my own way. I shall make that filial visit, of course—that cannot be postponed—but I shall return and ambitious, fistidious mother? What will the Ventners say? What will Olga?—Olga, spend my summer at Newport."

She smiles and says no more. She resumes her work, and he his Browning. If trusted Joanna-Olga, who has pride of birth can she understand herself. All her life he the wonder, the incredulty, the scorn of the has been in her eyes something different blue chill eyes. from other men. In her ignorant youth he But it is too late for all such thoughts; was the 'Prince Charming' of her fairy word from him could stab her as no other had power to stab. She does not understand why this should be-she only knows it is so. There is no reason why she should care for him. There are a hundred good and remains-she does care for him; she will care for him possibly to her life's end.

thronged with ner admirers and friends That night she is brilliant as she has never been brilliant before, as she will never be again, for it is the very last time she will ever face an audience! But, though she does not know it, some thrilled, excited feeling sends a streaming light into her dark eyes, a deep flush into her too pale cheeks, a ringing sweetness and power into her voice.

She sings as she has never sung before. She bears her andience away—she is recalled sgain and again, flowers are flung at her, the theatro rings with excited applause. Foremost-wholly carried away-is Frank Livingston. Always excitable, the success of to right turns his head. She is bewitching —she is a very queen of cong—she is radiant in her triumph—she is irresistible! Head and heart are in a tumult-this is love, and he will win her-this bewildering woman,

who turns the brains of all men! It is all over-it has been an ovation-and they are in her rooms-Herr Ericson and madame his wife, the Italian baritone, and Frank. In her trailing silk and laces, with sapphire ornaments, she looks absolutely handsome—she looks like a goddess in Livingston's dazzled eyes. They are alone in one of the softly lit rooms-her plano stands open, but it is he who strikes the silvery chorde, looking up with eyes that flash in her smiling face. It is he who sings, in an excited, exultant voice, the little song he purloined, the song he first heard her sing at

Mrs. Van Bensselaer's party: "Do you think I am ever without you?
Ever lose for an instant your face,
Or the spell that breathes always about you,
Of the spell that breathes always about you,
Of the spell that breathes always about you,
Of the spell the instant break,
Why, e en the eight put away, dear,
Yrom the light of your eyes though I stand,
I feel as I linger and pray, dear,
The touch of your hand.

"Ah, me! for a word that could move you Like a whisper of magical art! Llove you! I love you! I love you!

There is no o'her word in my heart.

Will your eyes that are loving, still love me
Will your heart, once so tender, forgive?

Ah! darling, stoop down from above me
And tell me to live."

I love you! I love you! I love you!' he cries, and rising, takes both her hands in his feverish clasp. "Joanns, I love you! I always have from the first, I think, but tonight you have carried my heart by storm!' She does not speak. His flushed face,

glowing eyes, and ringing voice hardly lowered as he speaks the passionate words, tell her of the wild excitement within. 'My darling, stoop down from above me;

tell me to live! he repeats; 'do you hear, Joanna?"—I love you! I tell you, you have carried my heart, as you do your audience, by storm !' She stands silent. But the hands he clasps

are not withdrawn: the sweet, dark, tender eyes do not droop-they are fixed on his

"Silence is consent!" he gaily cries. He draws a ring off his little finger, and slips it on one of hers. "I bind you with this," he says, "for to-night. To morrow I will bring you a better." He tries to clasp her, but she draws sud-

denly back. "Oh, do not!" she exclaims, almost in a

voice of pain. They are the first words she has spoken, and there is a tone akin to terror in them. But she smiles a moment after, and looks

down at the ring. 'You are all my own,' he says; 'I love and I claim you. Wear that until to-morrow. My darling, you sang and looked like an

angel to-night! 'Supper ish waiting,' says the stolid German voice of stout Madame Ericson; 'you had better come.'

They go, and Livingston quenches his fever and excitement in iced champagne. Somewhere in the small hours the little party breaks up, and he goes home through the summer moonlight full of triumph and

exultation, still humming softly to himself the haunting words of the song. But long after he is asleep, long after she is forgotten, even in his dreams, Joanna sits in her room, and watches the slender yellow July morn lift itself over the black, silent

streets, full of troubled pain and unrest. "Carried by storm," she repeats to herself; carried his heart by storm! Ah! Frank Livingstone, is it your heart, your fancy, your excitable imagination-what? But whatever it is, my love-my love, I love

> CHAPTER V. "LITTLE LEO."

"Night brings counsel," says the adage. and "colours seen by candle-light do not look the same by day,' says the poet. Both are a wanderer. And to know who lam is the exceedingly true. Livingston rises the one unsatisfied desire, the one ceaseless next morning, and his first thought, as he longing of my heart. Surely I must have a recalls all that passed last night, is one of name-surely in some veins the same blood simple, utter, intense constarnation. Carried must flow. There were the Sicafords-I do away by the excitement of the moment, by not know to this day whether they were relat- the charm of her eyes, her voice, the appearance of the crowd, he has naked Slealord's Joanna to be his wife. The memory matter Jospha? You have hosts of friends | throbbing pulses is allayed now, and he knows who love you for yourself. You have made a he no more is in love with her than he was name the world honours. Why regret what with his cousin Olga. Once again, as often before, his heated, hot-headed recklessness has played him false, his fickle fancy led him astroy. He has asked the last woman in the world he should have asked to be his wife, and she has not said no. She has said nothing, he remembers that now; but in these cases saying nothing is equivalent to saying

Well, his fate is fixed-he must be true to her he has asked; she must never know of if they could tell me anything oven if I this revulsion of feeling-Sieaford's Joanna found them. The secret of my life Giles must be his wife. It is thus she forces her-Sleaford alone held, and he carried it with self on his imagination—no longer as Jenuy Wild, the singer, fair and stately, but wild, ragged, devil-may-care, she rises persistently fore him. He does all he can to banish the memory-in vain. The image of the little barefoot tatterdemalion, the drudge of the Sleafords, is the only image rebellious recorrection will bring up. And last night he told her that he loved her.

it is with a very gloomy face, a very imshoot moose! The past weeks have been paired appetite, Mr. Livingston sits down to pleasant-yes-but they are over. Say good- his breakfast. He is not much of hero, this fickle Frank-less of a hero than usual, even at this crisis of his life. But unhappily-or the reverse—the world is not made up of heroes, and Livingston goes with the majority. What will his mother say, his fretful, who has always especially disliked and dis-Livingston cannot understand her, neither | -enough for a royal princess. He can see

what is done cannot be undone; he has tales. In her dreary girlhood a slight, a chosen and must abide by his choice. He that he regrets. He will inform his mother -the sooner the better; he will accept her wrath and her reproaches; he will marry sound ones why she should not. The fact Joanna out of hand, and hurry her away with him to Italy. That will look like flight, and flight will look like cowardice, but he has not much trust in his own moral coufor the season, and that night the bouse is -he certainly has nothing very brilliant to offer his bride-he will cast off the idleness of a lifetime, and go to work with a will. Of course, Joanna must go ou the stage no more : poor he may be, but not so poor as to compei

his wife to work for her living. "In Rome I can keep her on black bread and melon rinds!" he says with a rather grim laugh, 'until fame and fortune find me out. She is the sort of a woman, I think, to whom love will sweeten even black bread and melous. Though why she should care for me Heaven knows! She is worth a million such weak-minded, vaciliating fools as I am!"

He takes his hat, and tries to clear the cloud from his brow, and to look like his natural self, as he hurrles through the sunlit. hot streets, to Joanna's cool, greenshaded uptown bower. He is not very successful, perhaps, or her eyes are not easily baffled, for in one long, grave, steadfast glance, she reads all his trouble in his tell-tale face, then turns slowly away. The rooms are littered with trunks, bags, boxes, and all the paraphernalia

of a flitting.
'You find me in the midst of my exodus,' she says, dropping his hand, and going on with her work. 'I always oversee my packing myself. So many things are sure to be eft behind. Find a seat if you can, although it is hardly worth while to ask you. In ten minutes we start.'

She is putting on her hat, and twisting a gray tissue veil around it, before the glass, as she speaks. Except that first carnest, searching look, she has not turned to him once, although there is not the slightest change in her pleasant, friendly manner.

"Juanna! he begins, impetuously, a touch of remorse stinging him, you must still wear the ring I gave you last night. I protest I forgot until this moment all about the

imply. It is early hours for a lover to forget. entirely relieved of the pain."

She says nothing - her white slender hands are unlifted, arranging the hat. He glances at them, and sees no ring. 'What!' he says, 'you have taken it off a'-

eady? 'Your ring?' she says, quietly. 'Oh, yes, it was too large. Take it back, 'wear it again—pray do; it is of no use to me. I may lose it, carrying it about, and indeed I cannot wear it. It is greatly loo large for anything

but my thumb.' She laughs and holds it out to him. He can do nothing but take it.

'Very well; as you say, it must be too lerge; I will send you a more suitable one before the week is out. I, too, am off this mor ing, Joanna, to hunt up my missing mother, and tell her all !'

She turns a little pale, but her eyes are fixed on the glove she is buttoning.

'Pray do not,' she says, earnestly. 'Oh, pray do not-just yet. Give me time, give yourself time. You are not sure of yourself —wait, wait! There is no Lurry. Truly, truly Frank, I would much rather you did not. Promise me you will not speak to your 'Carriage is waiting, Jenny, my dear,' says

Professor Ericson, popping in his hald head, and not a second to lose. Good-morning, Mr. Livingston. Time and trains, you know, wait not for any man.' 'Promise,' she exclaims, looking at him

with those dark, intense, serious eyes. But he only smiles and clasps her gloved

'I will write to you,' he says, 'and send you that ring. You will wear it, will you not? I promise you it shall be pretty, and not too large. And do not let your countless admirers nor the dissipations of Newport make you forget me during my suforced absence. I shall not be a day longer than I can help, and I shall have much to say to you of my -of our future plans when mext we meet.'

Nothing more is said. He places her in the carriage beside Madame Ericson, and leans fornotices that Joanna is very pale as she leans | was due to the action of France, and as the out with a smile to wave her hand in adieu. action of France was taken in the interest of Then they were out of sight, and he is the holders of Egyptian bonds, it seemed throughtfully stalking along to the depot to the molders of Egyptum bonds, it seemed to throughtfully stalking along to the depot to them tainted in its source. What take the train to his penitential destination. It is a long, hot, dusty, disagreeable ride. Livingston sits in the smoking-car, and plays sakes, involve ourselves in responsibilities euchie, and gets through unlimited clears and newspapers and the grimy hours as best solves parties to a system which squeezes he may.

Twilight is falling, misty and blue, as he reaches his journey's end, and glad to stretch which is almost sure to end in a quarrel? his legs a bit, he starts off briskly to walk to Far better to have annexed Egypt at once. a hotel. The streets are crowded; the lamps | which Lord Beaconsfield might have done in are lit, and twinkle through the summery 1875, when France was in no condition to gloaming. Suddenly there is a commotion, resist. We should then have become masters crowd. A pair of horses have taken fright at so as to make it pay its way and yet improve something, and started at a furious pace the condition of the possentry; might have along the streets. There is a rushing and had the Suez Canal all to ourselves instead of shricking of women—the runaways dash ac- being merely the holders of some shares in ross the sidewalk, upsetting everything and it. It is indeed a little odd that everybody, and lashing out at all obstacles. Lord Beaconsfield, who was found of bold Stop them! stop them! shout a score of schemes, did not try this one; but probably hoarse voices. They flash past Livingston he feared the vehement opposition which like a block whirlwind, and he leaps aside would have proceeded from Air. Gladstone, barely in time. A young girl beside him is andwas held back by Lord Derby and other less fortunate. The carriage-pole strikes timid or cautious members of his own Cabiher, and she is flung heavily to the ground. net. Anyhow, he was content, conceiving it directly at his feet. The excited crowd dash by, heedless of the prestrate figure, and Livingston, stooping down, lifts her in his arms, and finds her insensible, and bleeding freely from a cut in the head.

(To be Continued.)

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediatelysepend upon it; there is no mistake about it used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents bottle.

writes: -

"This informs you that we have sold all those Baxten's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. We sold the last three bottles to day. Two of our customers disputed about which should have the last bottle, and we decided the matter by promising to send for more at once. The BITTERS give universal satisfacto all who have tried them, We want you to send us twelve dozen forthwith."

BAXTER'S MANDRAKE EITTERS never fail to cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Most great singers are accused of taking some slight stimulant, but few know how much it takes to prima donna.

Teacher to a small boy-" What does the proverb say about those who live in glass houses?' Small boy-"Pull down the blinds!"

"Young man," said the master, "I always eat the cheese rind." And the new apprentice replied-"Just so; I am leaving it for

It is rather remarkable that while several thousand feet are required to make one rood. a single foot, properly applied, is often sufficient to make one civil.

Dio Lewis says that raw turning will sustain human life and strength far beyond corn or potatoes; but if you are a spring chicken don't be afraid of going out of fashion, for all

he says. " I declare, mother," eaid a pretty little girl in a pretty little way, "'tis too bad! You always send me to bed when I am not sleepy; and you always make me get up when I am "l vgeela The editor of a newspaper that has adopted

phonetic spelling, in a measure, received a postal from an old subscriber in the country, which read as follows: I have tak your paper for leven years, but if you kant spell enov beiter than you have been doing for the last two munth you may jest stop it. A man went out to kill fish with ex-

plosives at Metamora, Ind. He made ready to float an ignited cartridge in the trout stream, but held it too long, and it blew off his hand. The Fibermon's Club of Indianapolis have resolved that the accident was "a severe yet not undeserved punishment.

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q. writes: Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil commands a large and increasing cale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful: I use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as at the hospital battery dispersed after our frac ures and dislocation. I made use of it myself to calm the pains of a broken leg with He does not think of all that his words dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was

The Advisor of Andrew Street of the end water a

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

WEO IS TO BLAME FOR THE CRISIS?

The present position is the creation of the Government of Lord Beaconsfield. From the time of Mehemet Ali Pacha onward, the guuboat is stationed near to protect her from suzerainty of the Soltan over Egypt had be-come a very vague and shadowy matter, carry-telegram to her for despatch and on my reing with it wo effective control. However, turn this morning I noticed two of the 18-ton the Turkish Government had by no means lost the hope of recovering its rights, and Sultan Abdul-Aziz intended to do so, but was kept in good humor by Ismail Pacha, who spent a good part of the enormous loans which he raised in Europe in bribing the Sultan and his Court. When the deposition of Ismail was resolved on by the Western Powers the authority of the Sultan was invoked to effect it and this at once brought back Turkish claims to the realm of practical politics. Even the Conservative English Government which was then in power did not much like such a recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty, but they thought it a less evil than the direct interference of an English and French army, and therefore accepted it. The Saltan saw how much he had gained, and watched eagerly for the next opportunity of reasserting his rights. He had also become possessed with the idea that he might recover that vast and undefined half-spiritual. half-temporal authority which the office of Khaliss carries with it over the Mohammedan world, and fancied that through the use of his Khalifal pretensions he might recover in

the more anxious to tighten his grasp on other Mohammedan lands. ENGLISH AND FRENCH PROTECTORATE

a new direction more than all the prestige

which his defeat by Russia had taken from

him. The conquest, for so one may call it,

of Tunis by France has lately embittered him

against the Western Powers, and made him

Meanwhile the financial protectorate of England and France, acting jointly, was ward to talk until it starts. It has not been going on. Many Englishmen, especially a very lover-like meeting or parting, and he Liberals, regretted its establishment. As it in a Mohammedan country, make ourtaxes by craelty out of a wretched peasantry, and enter into a partnership with France a shouting, a scattering and screaming of the | of the situation; might have governed Egypt absolutely necessary not to let France get alone the mastery of Egypt, to act in company with her, and thus he left matters when he resigned office in 1880.

> THE GOVERNMENT OF MS. GLADSTONE accepted and maintained the status quo. They could not retire from Egypt, because to do so would be to leave Franceable to work her own will, and would seem to throw the Canal, our route to India, through which a vast trade now passes, at France's mercy. Therefore they keep things going, and hoped for the best, endeavouring to maintain a frendly concert with the various French Governments, which unfortunately change steady and consistent diplomacy.

tember the revolt of the Colonels seemed for operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to a time to threaten a complete breakup of the system, and ever since it has been clear that our position was extremely precarious. Those who know Egypt have been warning us to prepare for a catastrophe; but unluckily they have not had many useful suggestions to give as to the course we must pursue, and J. Werts & Son, Freedomville, Ohio, even now, when the storm has broken, it is wonderful how little prepared public opinion is to arrive at definite practical conclusions.

> A Fing of Truce-Arabi Bey's Device to Gain Time for Ecpairs-Abortive Negotiatious-Resamption of the Rombardment by the British Fleet-No Reply from the Forts-Roughness of the Sea and Uncertainty of the Firing.

> > ON BOARD H. M. S. "INVINCIBLE," ALEXANDRIA, July 12-11 A.M.

Last night when we retired to rest it was anticipated that the events of to-day would be as momentous and exciting as those of yesterday. The Marabout fort and batteries near it had to be silenced. The Moncrieff battery at Ras-el-Tin was still capable of giving trouble, and when these were silenced there remained the serious work of dealing with the inner forts. Our calculations have, however, been entirely upset, in the first place by the weather, in the second by the hoisting of a flag of truce by the Egyptians, and it is probable that the day will be alto-gether wasted. After daybreak the wind rose and a long, heavy swell got up, causing the iron-clads to roll considerably at their archorage.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.

At eight o'clock the Admiral summoned the captains of the fleet to a consultation on board the "Invincible," and the result was that it was decided that the sea was too heavy for serious operation. The rolling of the from clads would unsettle their service, and the town lying behind the fort might suffer severely from the shot and shell figing too high. Admiral Saymour therefore deferred the intended attack upon the Marabout forts, but directed the "Temeraire" and "Inflexible" to watch the Res-el-Tin and Ada forts. At half-past ten the "Temeraire" signalled that parties of soldiers were at work at the hospital battery, near fort Ado, which was armed with guns on the Monorieff principle. The "Temeralrie" asked : - "Shall we fire upon them to prevent repairs?" The Admiral signalled his consent and the two ironclads opened fire. Only six rounds of abot and thrapnel were fired. All took effect, the practice being excellent. The troops engaged upon the work at once abandoned it and the firing ceased.

A WHITE FLAG.

A white flag was now hoisted at the light-house and the "Bittera" gunboat was sont inside to inquire as to the intentions of the government. We are now waiting anxiously the answer. After she had steamed off the "Temeraire" made the following signal: last sharpnel shell was fired and took refuge hundred and sixty men armed with rifles correspondent adds that it is at least three of a great future than in this uttermost northrunning towards the lighthouse fort. They weeks since England proposed to France to western corner of the republic.

ed by his staff."...

FORNES OF THE NIGHT.

The telegraph steamer "Chiltern" is moored seven tailes away from our position. · A guns of the "Alexandra" disabled, shots baving passed through her portholes. Throughout the fleet the performance of the Egyptian gunners is considered creditable. During the night the fire at the Harem palace continued and the flames ross high. Another great conflagration is also raging in

AN EGYPTIAN BUJE.

At three o'clock the "Bittern" was seen steaming out of the harbor. As she came ont she signalled:—"Negotiations have failed. Have accordingly informed authorities on shore that you will engage batteries by halfpast three." From this it seemed as if the fficers and staff observed in the hospital battery, finding themselves in a daugerous position and unable to escape, had hoisted the flag of truce in order to get out of the fire. There was great indignation that five hours should have been wasted in such abortive negotiations, and meantime the swell had increased so much that our fire, if we resumed hostilities, would be ineffective. LIEUTENANT LAMBTON'S REPORT.

At half-past three the "Bittern" arrived alongside. Lieutenant Lambton on coming on board reported that the evident object of the helsting of the flag of truce was to gain time. When the "Bittern" went in large bodies of troops were evacuating the barracks behind the forts, going out in fall marching order. The Ministers had no proposals of any kind to make. Lieutenant Lambton informed them that he had not come to offer conditions, but to receive propossis. He also informed them that we did not consider ourselves at war with Egypt, but that the Meks fort must be occupied by our troops and the Marabout fort destroyed. They replied that Fort Merabout was already evacuated, but they could give no definite answer to the Meks fort. Finding that no agreement was likely to be arrived at, and unwilling to waste further time, Lieutenant Lambton departed.

ADMIRAL ERYMOUR'S TERMS. Louiti Pacim, the Military Governor, conducted the negotiation. He was in command during the action yesterday, and admitted that the troops suffered heavy losses. Lieut. Lambton, on the part of Amiral Seymour, informed Loufti Pacha that should be agree to the terms the troops would be allowed to evacuate the forts with their rifles and the honors of war, but that unless the terms were complied with no negotiations whatever could be entered upon. As the "Bittern" steamed out the Egyptians hauled down the flag of truce. Orders have been given to the "Temeraire" and the "Superb" to fire two rounds each at Fort Pharos. We shall do the same at the Mcks fort. If there is no reply we shall anchor for the night and resume operations to-morrow. There will probably be fighting to resist any attempt on our part to occupy the Meks fort. At present the place looks deserted, but the enemy are now aware of our intention.

ARABI'S INTENTIONS.

what his course would be were he driven to act with England. from the forts, Arabi is preparing to evacuate Alexandria and to resist in the interior. It is a pity we have not two or three thousand troops at our disposal, for it would be easy ing conflagrations, the mob are preparing for. taken in hand to-morrow morning.

MEKS DESTROYED.

The "Invincible" has just fired a nine-inch shell at Meks. The atmosphere was clear, and we had the exact range, therefore, although the ship was rolling heavily the shell struck on the exact point almed at and in a short time flames broke from the building. There was no reply, nor was there any sign of life is the fort. It is strange that the enemy should so stubbornly refuse to allow us to occupy the abandoned fort. As for the sailors, notwithstanding the warm nature of yesterday's fire and our fortunate escape from serious casualties, all are eager to be at work again and longing for another bout before the soldiers arrive. However, it is very for unate that all the conical shot missed the vessels yesterday, for had we been struck on the water line by them, instead of by many well almed round shot, the ship would certainly have been obliged to go out of actior, and, not improbatly, would have been sunk, for her armor would hardly resist the ten-inch rifle shot so for. Lieutenaut Lambton judges that while he was in the barbor Alexandria appeared quiet. In the Khedive's polace there is a large usp caused by a shell. The Harem palace is completely gutted. The bombard-ment had evidently produced a great moral effect upon the military and officers with whom he conversed.

THE BURNING CITY.

9 p. m.—The conflagration in town is still extending. The flames are rising in various quarters. The spectacle is grand, but anxiety is felt on the fleet lest there should be a general destruction of the town. The weather is moderating, the wind has abated and the sea is going down. 'The "Chiltern' is endeavoring to obtain replies to the Queen's mercage about the wounded by signaling with the electric light the various vessels of the fleet. The signals are read with perfect case, and could be so were the "Ohiltern" lying several times her present distance away. The Tursish yacht is still lying near the Khedive's palace, at Ramleh, close in shore. It is supposed that her object is to save the Khedive and his family in case of need. The Sultan, Superb, Temeraire, Inflexible and Achilles are lying off the New Port in readiness for action to-morrow. The Meseageries' steamer Said came this aftern on, and after communicating with the Chiltern and obtaining an account of the situation; sailed again in the direction of Port Said. The Admiral, being anxious as to the state of things pravailing along the onnal of which he has no news, is sending the gunboat "Dacoy" to Port Said to-night.

IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER. LONDON, July 12, 1882,-The Times' Paris correspondent reports that M. Goblet, Minister of the Interior, replying to M. Gambetta in regard to Experiu affice, said France had time in Portland, and leave money there. not co-operated in the bombardment because England's conduct did not seem to her justi- and Washington Territory, it is not strange fied and because France did not desire to that there should be no part of the company in the casement near by. We saw about one emerge from the European concert. The in which the inhabitants are more confident

The second of th

carried bags. We saw also an Egyptien join in the occupation of the Sucz Canal, but general, apparently Arabi himsel', succe ucd- as France raised objections England gave up the idea of French co-operation in the refired for and turned her sciention to 'A '-x adria. Since then she constantly urged F. ce to keep her company, and until the last or ment she had not given up hope.

EXASPERATED FRANCE.

PARIS, July 12 - Paris papers this morning are very reserved for the most part in their comments on the bombardment. The feelings uppermost in the French mind are cortainly surprise and irritation. The situation, howover is too critical for indigence in much windy talk, and for the present the people are only watching and sullenly waiting. So long as the English Admiral confines his attention to Alexandria there is little likelihood of a rupture between the two Western Powers; but should any attempt be made to take forcible possession of the canal there is no knowing what might be the consequence. French pride has been wounded and stung by the withdrawal of the fleet from the point of danger. Little has been written on the subject, of course, but it is talked of, sotto voce, with deep exasperation. "This is the one grave point," a paper cays this morning. War may be good policy and peace may be good policy, but what can be said of a policy that makes war manifestations and makes off at the hour of combat?" A despatch from Constantinople to the Figure says that a secret understanding exists between Turkey and England. The French naval preparations continue.

"WOMEN NEVER THINK."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their tamilies well, and would note their asgacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and falso. - l'icquine.

FOREIGN OPINION ON THE EGYP-TIAN QUESTION.

In the light of recout news, the latest foreign opinion on Egyptian affairs received by

mail is of peculiar interest: The National of Paris save: " Wo are by no means sure that the English press means its tall talk seriously. John Bull often gets angry without striking. Let England fire the first cannon shot, and we believe she will repent sooner of her energy than we of our indifference." The Telegraphe is convinced that M. de Freycinet will not put a single soldier in motion without the formal consent of the Chambers. It describes the English military preparations as a melodramatic sham. The Courrier du Soir, commenting on the isolated English action, wishes it bad luck, doubts if England has troops enough, and suggests that the campaign may provoke a general rising of Islam, a closer union of the Latin races, and an accord between France, Germany and the Porte. The Liberte pronounces against any co-operation with England. The Union suspects that if France follows England to Egypt it will be to expend French money and French blood in her favor, and only to be a succtator of her friumnh. The Republique Française alone of the Paris According to his statement to myself as to | papers holds that it is the interest of France

The Noue Freie Presse, of Vienna, commenting on England's policy in Egypt, remarks that when in former times the British lion shook his mano the world trembled from enough then to occupy the town and save it one end to the other. When it raises its from destruction, which, judging by the increase voice now there is not a child that pays attention to it. Mr. Gladstone is neither a If the sea goes down Fort Marabout will be | politician nor a statesman. He is upright, completely destroyed this evening, and a honorable, and, above all, eloquent; but strong party will be landed at Fort Meke to when did that suffice to govern England? burst the numerous guns lying there and in Things have come to that point that even the neighboring batteries, which the small the degenerate fellah on the Nile is not party who landed yesterday had not time to afraid of British ships. That is the result of complete. If the son continues too high for two years of Mr. Gladstone's administration. carrying this into effect the work will be The Tagblatt is of opiulon that if the English Government had listened to M. Gambotta's proposals Anglo-French policy would have been spared a heavy deteat, and England would not now be compelled to resort to ambiguous measures in view of protecting her interests. The Presse, on the other hand attacks M. Gambetta, and expresses the opinion that by his policy in the Egyptian question he has finally closed his political career. The Allgemeine Zeitung agrees with the Tagblatt, and considers that he took a right view of the questilon, which Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville and M. de Freveinet misanprehended, and Prince Bismarck feigned to mis-

> understand. The St. Petersburg Goles maintains that if England land troops in Egypt it will be necessary for the other Powers to protect their own interests by also sending a force for landing, it being understood that the Powers forming the so-called European concert possees qual nights. The idea of propitiating

> the Porte should be abandoned without delay. The Opinione of Rome thinks that the establishment of tranquility in Egypt is impossible save by a European concert. Europe knows well that the security of the canal is vital for England, but will permit no occupation without a preliminary accord. The Journal at Rome says the accord between England and France threatens to be changed into animosity. Nobody doubts that the conduct of the English Ministry throughout has been vaciliating and irresolute to the last degree; but from that to duplicity is a long WAY.

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

> Portland, Oregon, has made astonishing progress in the past ten years, and real estate has now attained a speculative value there that is regarded by prophets of evil as sure to resuit fooner or later, in a disastrous crash. The city is full of life and bustle. 'Important rajicoad lines terminate there, and twice a week steamers arrive from Ban Francisco heavily loaded with passengers and freight. Many passengers go on to Washington Tereltory, where they settle, but they stop in a Considering the great stride; made in Oregon

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WEDNESDAY JULY 19, 1882.

CATHOLIO CALENDAR.

JULY.

THURSDAY, 20 .- St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor. Cons. Bp. Grace, St. Paul, 1859. FRIDAY, 21 .- St. Praxedes, Virgin and Mar-SATURDAY, 22.—St. Mary Magdalen. Bishop

Egan, Philadelphia, died, 1814. Bishop Chanche, Natchez, died, 1852. SUNDAY, 23.—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Apolinaris, Bishop and Martyr. Epist

Last Gosp. Luke xvi. 1-9. Monday, 24.—Vigil of St. James. St. Christine, Virgin and Martyr.

1 Pet. v. 1-11; Gosp. Luke xxii. 24-30;

TUESDAY, 25 .- St. James the Greater, Apos-Cons. Abp. Bianchet, Oregon, 1845; Bp. McMullen, Chicago, 1881. WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Anne, Mother of the B. V. M.

THE greatest feat of lacrosse throwing on record was accomplished on Saturday last by Mr. Lally, of the Shamrocks, in the game between that Club and the Cornwall Island Indians. He threw the ball from one goal to another, thus making over a hundred and forty-seven yards at a swing. It is no worder the Shamrocks are boycotted.

GOLDWIN SMITH has returned to Canada once more. He is not appreciated in England, where he is known as a mild sort of "crank," possessing a good literary style. He cannot even make mischief there as nobody seems to pay attention to what he says or does any more than if he were John instead of Goldwin Smith. But he is a great man in Canada, although the St. George's Society did refuse to admit him to membership.

THE Shamrock Lacrosse team, if not actually boycotted, is in the position that no other team in Canada has courage to face it. We would suggest that the four best clubs in Canada send each three of its best men to throw off three men, and thus reduced challenge either the Montrealers or Torontos. Under present circumstances any single club may be excused for not caring to court defeat.

No one can complain that we do not obtain minute information from Alexandria. A mailor christened Arabi "Horrible Pacha," we are informed. This shows British sailors can indulge in bon mots and jeux d'esprit under a heavy fire, and though we are ashamed to confess we for the life of us cannot see the point we must loyally suppose it has convulsed the world with laughter. We are also told that "it is said" a lighted shell having fallen on the deck of the "Alexandra" a sailor picked it up and taking out the fuse put it in a bucket of water. Others say the Egyptians have no shells. Nevertheless these little incidents, whether they are true or not, go to show that wit and bravery are still in the navy.

THE American newspapers are making much ado about their " fleet " in Alexandria. They tell us with considerable spirit, that the American Admiral steamed round the British fleet, and that his sailors cheered each ship in turn, and how the American; did this, and would have done that, if they occupied the place of the British. All this is very absurd, but its absurdity does not seem to strike the Admiral of the "American Fleet" in Levantine waters, what business have the American intermeddling with things British or things eye it will be run down and sunk one of these fine mornings by that everlasting yacht of the Khedive, about which we hear so much that is contradictory.

THE Right Honorable John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has withdrawn from the English Ministry, giving as his reason that he does not like the war against Egypt. And thus is the Gladstone Government falling to pieces, a Government which two years ago had a hundred of a majority at its back, but was the other day defeated by thirteen majority in a House of over four hundred. The Whigs with Tory leanings bolted first, Argyle, Grey and others, and now the radical element is leaving the sinking ship. Were it not for the Egyytian troubles it is probable England would now be ruled by a Tory Government or in the throes of a general election. John Bright stood Irish coercion well enough, but his heart melted towards the poor Egyptians. have, politically speaking, seen the last of what was once a great man. We shall perhaps soon see Mr. Gladstone following his example. It is just as well, they are too old to take part in the fierce struggle between the Tories and Radicals which they see com-State of the state of

The ascendancy in Ireland is crumbling a Catholic to the Dublin Council, or even a patriotic Protestant, would have been laughed to scorn; a fortnight ago, a Nationalist, a follower of Parnell, in the person of Mr. Dawson, was re-elected Lord Mayor by 33 against 16. For a number of years past a sort of "tacit agreement" was admitted, whereby a Tory and a Nationalist, a Catholic and Protestant were to be elected turn about but the Tory Mayor of 1880-Mr. Moyerhaving, instigated by the Castle, thrown in his casting vote against granting the freedom of Dublin to Mr. Parnell, though he promised he would not, the Liberals declared the agreement a fraud and the generosity of the majority thrown away upon such gentry, and as a punishment re-elected the Parnellite candidate. It is a healthy sign of the times, and it is significant when it is known that the franchise of Dublin is so limited that none but comparatively wealthy men have a

The question of paying the Irish Parliamentary representatives is rapidly taking a practical shape. Dublin has been almost the first to move definitely in the matter. On the 23 June a large and influential preliminary meeting was held in James's-street. Mr. Thomas Mayne, T.C., occupying the chair. Several prominent citizens, amongst them being Dr. Kenny and Mr. Alfred Webb, wrote letters of apology for non-attendance, expressing at the same time their hearty approval of the proposal to pay the members. A resolution was passed unanimously stating that it was highly desirable to give effect as soon as possible to the popular wish that the Irish representatives should be remunerated for their services, and before the meeting separated a provisional committee was formed to perfect an organisation in Dublin and draught a scheme which might be submitted to the Irish people. This provisional committee met on Tuesday evening, when some important business was transacted. In Tipperary there is a movement on foot to hold a county meeting for the purpose of inaugurating a fund; and the Wexford Home Rule Club is working industriously in the same direction. The question is assming a practical shape among the Irish of England also.

traction of the father of the beautiful child, to Heaven for the recovery of the stolen child by tens of thousands all over the land tral domestic idea. Let this atrocious class parents and bring uneasiness to the family circle, for whose child will be considered safe? Gold and jewels and money may be locked away in vaults and safes, but the most precious of jewels must be continually exposed to dauger from criminals who prey upon the human affections for lucre. We understand that all the detective agencies are at work in the present case, but this is not enough; Papacy, and so did the Witness, and allies in every citizen in Montreal should take a keen and personal interest in the capture of the child stealers, and when discovered,—as we hope they will be,—the severest punishment the law can inflict should be dealt out to

grand central figures in the Egyptian embroglio are Arabi Pacha, and the Khedive. On the contrary the two men who have most to do with it, the two men on whom all the events turn as on a pivot, are Lord Charles here. But the Witness does not Beresford and the New York Herald corres- love all revolutionists or men aspirpondent. It is thrilling to read of the adventures, of Lord Charles, surpassed only by those of the correspondent who is om piscient and omnipresent. Egyptian? If the fleet does not mind its It is true the American fleet falls in for a portion of the glory. If this fleet was let | Ireland's opportunity-so that it might have loose upon Egypt something fearful would happen, the pyramids would fall-John Smith's name and all, and the poor, wretched mummies would "walk abroad in their Christian spirit for which it is so justly celeshrivelled majesty." The Nile would cerfainly overflow before its time with red sanguinary gore. But a sordid republic refuses this fleet permission to rush, and consequently it is leftsto the correspondent to shed lustre on the American name and fame as well as a be so we shall see an ample apology this single individual can do. That he has done evening, an apology we wait for with init we have his own words as an undoubted | tense anxiety. proof. Has he not been everywhere? Has he not seen the splinters fly and heard Admiral Seymour sigh? But, above all, has he not chronicled the achievements of Lord Charles Beresford, and, perhaps, dined with him. Scobeleff had his McGahan, why not Beresford have his Snooks?

> THE situation in Egypt is not improving. The British have got on their hands a very large and very white elephant with which they know not what to do. If it were merely a question of fighting any army that Arabl Pacha can bring together it would be as easy of solution as the bombardment of Alexandria | more counties are now to be added to these

the shock of British marines and sailors away slowly and almost imperceptibly, but they never could and they never will. But, surely. Sixty years ago the idea of electing unfortunately, Arabi Pacha is only the known quantity in the problem to be solved. It is notorious that the Conference is so divided that no two ambassadors hold the same opinions, and it is also notorious that not one of them-except the suave Lord Dufferincountenances the bombardment of Alexandria. The British Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs stated in the House of Commons that Germany and Austria were in union with England on the Egyptian crisis, but he was in error and has had to make explanations in the House, showing what led him to indulge in the delusion. The plain truth is England is isolated. to re-establish the control. If the French land an army it will be to protect French interests in the Canal: for the only one thing thing the Conference seems to be in agreement upon is that the status quo shall not be re-established. England is making extensive war preparations but then so are the other Powers who intend having a voice in the settlement of the Egyptian question. Not one of those Powers but 18 jealous of England's preponderating power in the East and in the Mediterranean. Even Spain talks loudly about Gibraltar. Perhaps the division among the other Powers may lead up to English successes; but what is far more likely is that the Conference will end by dividing itself into two parties, which will go to war one with another. If this should be so, it would seem most natural that England, Germany and Austria would be on one side, Russia, France, Italy and Turkey on the other, and perhaps Spain. Time, however, will tell, and time only; we must wait till the farce of the Conference shall have been played out and the tragedy has commenced, though on the stage it is the farce which is kept to the last.

results have taught the world that the Egyptians can fight like heroes, and that they are bent on a desperate resistance. Arabi Bey has, by consumate strategy, taken his army intact out of danger to a place whence it can either march upon Cairo, where the British cannot follow him until they muster an army, or where he can rest and wait until he is joined by numerous hordes of the Arabs of the desert; that is to THE abduction of the child of Mr. Melvin say, of the descendants of the men who kept Smith, 583 Mountain street, is one of those the Crusaders in check for three hundred rare and strocious crimes which thrills a years and ultimately made them rewhole community. Who has not heard of tire from Asia, nay, followed them into the abduction of Charley Ross, and the dis- Europe and retallated. Religious fanaticism inspired them then and made them conquerors how he travelled the continent in search of religious fanaticism may inspire them to-day, him and how he beggared himself without Like causes produce like results. We cannot succeeding in recovering his darling. It believe half the reports which fly around is an epic as heartrending as that in times of war excitement, but we know for of Evangeline and Gabriel as told certain that Alexandria has been given to the by Longfellow, and sure we are that many flames, and that the Suez Canal is in danger tears have been shed in sympathy, and many and also that if the Egyptian army had been a sigh breathed, and many a prayer sent up supplied with shell victory might have perched on their. As the diplomatic curtain is drawn up it is seen that form a team to try if the Shamrocks are ac- | The child of Mr. Smith was taken away from | Bismarck is in favor of England's action, and tually invincible, or else that the champions its home for a like reason—to secure a sum of Austria as well, that country being at present money to the thieves, thieves of the vilest | not much better than a German dependency. description, who are worse than wild Of the sentiments of Russia nothing is known bessts, and should be dealt with as such as yet, but, by all accounts, France is sullen when captured, as they must be, if the com- and angry, and arming as fast as she can. munity are loyal to themselves and the cen- | She is in a state of indecision, which may pass away in a few days, for it is hardly posof crime once become successful and it will sible France will remain inactive while her be so contagious as to terrify the hearts of prestige is passing away. It is fear of Germany that causes her inactivity.

THE bombardment of Alexandria and its

OUR amiable contemporary, the Witness, is nothing if not a Christian newspaper of the most evangelical type, which, however, did not prevent it deliying Garibaldi, one of the most open fors of Christianity to whom this century gave birth. But then its love for Garibaldi is easily explained. He attacked the war have a sneaking regard for one another no matter how their opinions may differ in many respects. Ten to one it Garibaldi was aware of the existence of our contemporary, he would have become one of its subscribers. Garibaldi, besides being Ir is a mistake to suppose that the two an atheist of the most pronounced pattern was also a Revolutionist, a Socialist, a Communist, and held the Nihilists in the highest esteem. And yet the Witness wrote a glowing obituary notice of the old ing to freedom. It makes an exception of the Irish. In its issue of yesterday it suggests that one of the reasons why England went to war with Egypt was to give the Irish a chance to rise—as England's difficulty is an excuse for crushing them out of existence with the hand which was left at liberty, and it evidently approves of the idea in that meek brated. The Gazette thinks the editorial paragraph of so atrocious a nature that it must have escaped the editorial eye. Perhaps so. Perhaps it slipped in through mistake, perhaps it was the printer's devil slided it into the form unknown to the foreman. If that

DUBLIN CASTLE is engaged already in making preparations to administer the Coercion Act as soon as it becomes law. A circular, dated the 22nd inst., and addressed to all the resident magistrates in the country, has just been published. From this it appears that the Lord Lieutenant has come to the conclusion that in the present state of the country it, is necessary to maintain, special resident magistrates in certain portions of the country. Up to the date on which the circular was issued the country was divided into six divisions, comprising fifteen counties. Five

exempted from the control of special resident | of Prisons, and everything is demoralmagistrates. These officially will practically ized on that account. But it aprule just as they like in their districts. All pears to us that when Mr. McKay reports of outrages, of any meetings, or of was in temporary charge there were escapes any important matters relating to the preser- and attempts at escape, as also during the vation of order, are to be transmitted through | reign of Mr. Bedson, who was sound on the the special magistrate to the Government, goose question. It was notorious that in St. Vincent de Paul convict had reached town and these gentlemen are also to have the general supervision of all affairs connected | chaplain-Protestant or Catholic-who realwith patrolling and the establishment of ly ruled the prison, but a convict; one who military and constabulary posts. It is ar- is now at large. But one might excuse ranged, however, as was promised by the Government in the House of Commons, that one cannot get blood from a Swedish turnip. no special resident magistrate shall hear or What is really inexcusable, even according decide cases at quarter or petty sessions, and | to the lowest stratum of journalistic ethics, no resident magistrate shall sit on the bench is the going to an ex-convict and parading If Turkish troops go to Egypt it will not be to try a case in the preliminary investigation his opinions and criticisms on the St. Vincent of which he may have taken a part.

While crime did not exist in Ireland we said so, when it does we acknowledge it. The Dublin Nation of July says sorrowfully :-" The past week has unfortunately witnessed "a number of those deplorable outrages " throughout the country which do so much to stay the progress of the national move-" ment. The most terrible of these occurred " on Tuesday, when a caretaker named Cahill, cliving on a farm from which the previous tenant had been evicted, was shot dead at a place called Ashill, near Trales. It was only last month that the same man was fired upon, but he escaped on that occasion. Meath was the scene of another fearful cutrage on Sunday afternoon. An old pensioner and lodge-keeper named McGahy was seated in his cottage when three men with blackened faces and false whiskers entered and discharged a gun at him. McGahy's shoulder was badly shattered, and "he is not expected to recover. On the same day a party of men visited the house of a bailiff named McCarthy, near Kanturk. He was out at the time, but, finding his sister at home, they seized her, and cut all "the hair off her head, and then set the house on fire. In the same way another party of armed and disguised men attacked the house of a man named Patrick Sullivan, a rent-warner of Ballynoe, near Causeway. "They dragged him out of his bed, and fired several shots at him, which took effect in " various parts of his body. He lies at pre-" sent, it is reported, in a very precarious ".condition."

THE most reliable authorities on Egypt. as being the most impartial, American ex Consul-General Wolf and Lieut. Gorringe of the U. S. Navy, give it as their opinion that there has been no massacre in Alexandria of Europeans, in the proper sense of the word that the reported massacres were riots be tween the Levantines and Arabs, the former comprised of Greeks, Cypriotes, Maltese and the scum of Mediterranean sea ports, and that, therefore, the bombardment by Admiral Seymour was unjust and brutal. Lieut. Gorringe says, among other things, that "the bombsrdment was a step for which there cannot be found a shadow of justification in the circumstances which are supposed to have led to it. It is, to my mind, emphatically the most brutal and uninstifiable act of the numerous brutal and un justifiable acts of which the British Government and people have been guilty. The whole civilized world ought to frown upon it as being wholly unwarranted and cruelly brutal. There is no parallel in history for such a monstrous destruction of life and property. In the worst days of the pirate era such inexcusable cruelty was never committed. If an English fleet can go around the world bombarding cities on as little provocation as Admiral Seymour's fleet nad for firing on Alexandria no city is safe. The agitation of the Irish question in this city is as great a provocation for a bombardment from British guns as Alexandria gave. It is at once a very shameful and serious business. And this is the general opinion as expressed by the New York Press.

INDULGING IN BATHOS. As a general rule much is not expected in the way of logic from a certain esteemed contemporary, but it does sometimes go into bathos in a manner that excites the admiration of those disposed to applaud anything done well. And the bathos of our evening contemporary was yesterday exceedingly well done: it was absolute perfection, it reached the bottom, it was the dead level of bathos. A prisoner escaped from the St. Vincent de was shot dead by one of the wardens, who was performing what to him must have been an exceedingly painful duty. Our contemporary-among other journals-have time and again complained of the number of prisoners who escaped, or attempted to escape from this penitentiary and their clamors it may have been which moved the Government to pass an act last year empowering wardens to shoot prisoners attempting to escape. If this act is barbarous, it is a barbarity shared in common with England the and United States. In Australia, at Cortland, everywhere under the British convict system if a prisoner attempts to escape the duty of the Warden is to shoot him if he can. When John Mitchell was escaping from his open prison in Australia the keeper fired a pistol after him and was censured for his bad aim. But where is the use in arguing against bathos. Possibly if it was the prisoner who managed to kill the warden the murderer would have the fullest sympathy of our contemporary; for, after all, what was the poor man doing but taking a run for liberty. In inture it will be advicable to arm the Wardens with straws, lest they may hurt the poor convicts who try to evade their sentences.

It seems the whole trouble lies in the fact that the Governor is a Catholic and the Catholic chaplain has too much influence ington was a miserable half educated demaby Seymour. Egyptian troops cannot stand so that there will be only twelve counties with him and Mr. Moylan, Inspector gogue.

those latter times we speak of it was not a bathos, seeing the source it comes from; de Paul Penitentiary. As a rule neither convicts nor ex-convicts like prisons of any description, but if there must be penitentaries, they should be so managed as not to wound the tender susceptibilities of the poor prisoners. There should be no chaplains, for igstance, to hint to them occasionally that they have transgressed; it is indelicate, to say the least of it. They object to jails on principle, but if those evidences of a degraded civilization are to be tolerated, the prisoners in esse and posse und fuisse should be consulted as to its management, wardens should not be allowed to roam around with beastly, dangerous carbines. The dietary should be changed now and then to suit the tastes of the boarders, some of whom have feeble constitutions, and a hamper of champagne introduced should be no great hardship, for, as our contemporary logically expresses it :-The object of a penitentiary seems to be misunderstood by the Powers that be; improvement ought not to be regarded as society's revenge for outrages committed against its well-being; but rather as society's cure for a disorder. Society is always justified in protecting itself, and its system of dealing with criminals should aim at this and nothing more. The principal objects to be obtained from the nunishment of criminals are deference and reformation."

If any of our readers can understand this sublime bathos we envy them. We would earnestly advise the editor and the ex-convict to put their wooden heads together, and by that friction by which the Indians produce fire try to evolve something better on the shanty, where he found Bertrand, when they St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary than their both took to flight. Bertrand had gone first ast attempt, which is bathos, always bathos.

ARABI PACIIA. The latest news from Egypt is not of a

sensational nature. Alexandria is still burn-

ing; what was spared by British shell has

been looted and then set fire to by the Arabs

The Khedive is in a beautiful state of inde-

cision, so is the Sultan, so is Admiral Seymour, so is everybody but Arabi Pacha, who alone seems to have a definite object. The British press at first aimed at painting Arabi in colors the most hideous, but they find that it will not work, and are therefore toning down a little. There are too many Americans, French, Italians, Germans, and let us be just - im- penitentiary, deposed-Yesterday, the 12th of Englishmen - acquainted partial Arabi and willing to do him justice. He may be a fanatic, but he is also a patriot. He is doing what a patriotic Canadian would do if placed under like circumstances. Suppose the Egyptians were wealthy and powerful, and had navies galore, and came here to Canada and extended themselves and took possession of the revenues, and of all the principal offices in the country, and were every day tightening their hold on it with a view to entire possession ultimately, and reducing Canadians to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water, what would be the duty of a Canadian patriot? Would he not try to drive them out into the sea or any other convenient place where he and his country would not be liable to be troubled with them any more? What right have the French and English to occupy Egypt? The right given by force; no more,—a right which the Egyptians are still more justified in exercising than they. Blackening the character of Arabi Bey will not answer any useful purpose. It was all very well eighty and saw marks as if he had been on his years ago to tell the chaw-bacons of England that Napoleon was a monster who had two heads and devoured little children for breakfast; it was all very well during the Indian mutiny to say that Nana Sahib and Tanti Paul penitentiary, and while running away Topee were unmitigated ruffians and murderers, none dared contradict the statement, but it is different with Egypt, upon which the eye of civilization is drawn. Tanti Topes and Nana Sahib merely attempted what Alfred the Great accomplished a thousand years before i. c. the expulsion of and I saw a hole in his shirt as if it had been invaders, and what Arabi Pacha is attempting now. If Arabi succeeds he will have a paragraph in the world's history, if he tail he will be only mentioned as a fanatic traitor, if | myself to the Warden. Deceased was dea at all. It is true there have been excesses in Egypt, but revolutions are not made with rose water, and, so for as is known. Arabi did his best to prevent them. Let us relate an oft-told fable as an illustration of Arabi's nesition. A man and a lion once travelled July, A.D. 1882, one Francis Patrick Mcl in company, and indulged in pleasant waine, a duly authorized officer in the St conversation. After awhile they came to a Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in the District shop window, in which was a picture repreof Montreal, did, in the due execution of his senting a prostrate tion with a man in heroic office, justifiably and of inevitable necessi kill one Jean Baptiste Deragon, a convict is attitude, sword drawn, with his foot on the the said St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, at lion's neck. "See there," cried the the time and when the said Jean Baptist man triumphantly, "mark the superi-Deragon was endeavouring to escape and take flight from the said Sr. Vincent de Paul ority of our species." "Ah," said the lion, "true, but it was a man who Penitentiary." made that sketch, if 'twere a lion their positions would be altogether different." And so with the Arabi Bay. The Egyptians would not paint him in the same dark colors as do the British, who once upon a time said Wash-

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL TRAGEDY. VERDICT OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE -GUARD MC. ILWAINE GIVES THE PARTICLARS OF HIS SHOOTING THE CONVICT, DEBAGON-THE JURY COMMEND HIM FOR THE ACT-THE INQUEST.

As soon as the news of the shooting of a Coroner Jones hurried, with his secretary, to the scene of the tragedy. The body of the victim was viewed in the gatekeeper's lodge, and there was general regret that young Deragon should have been shot down dead after being given an occasion to make a dash for liberty. The deceased was but 21 years of age and a native of Laprairie. The inquest was held in the Warden's of-

fice, when the following evidence was adduced: Godfrey Laviolette, Warden of the penitentiary, was the first witness examined. Being sworn, he deposed:—Yesterday, the 12th of July, convicts to the number of 19, with a guard of four officers, were sent to the penitentiary quarries, nearly two miles from the prison. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon I was informed that two of the prisoners, Deragon and Bertrand, were endeavoring to escape, and that one of the officers, keeper Mc. liwaine, pursued them. The other convicts were brought back to the prison in charge of the three guards. Immediately upon receipt of the information I sent officers in pursuit of the fugitives in every direction. Keeper McIlwaine and guards Couvrette and Belanger were armed with carbines and pistols also. Officer McIlweine reported, when he came home at seven o'clock in the evening, that he had pursued the deceased, and about six o'clock in the evening he discovered that he was in the wood a certain distance, when he called out to him to stop several times, firing at the same time his carbine in the air. The convict Deragen took no notice of these calls. but continued to run. Officer McIlwaine, feeling a good deal fatigued and in fear of losing the prisoner, tried to frighten him, but the more he endeavoured to frighten him the more the fugitive ran, and as there were no officers or others to help him he had no other course to adopt but to take extreme measures. In the evening, about ten o'cleck, the body was brought to the penitentiary by the guard and Keeper McIlwaine. I saw the body last night, and I identify the body which I have seen to-day as that of the deceased Deragon, Francois Couvrette, guard, deposed : I was in charge with other guards of the 19 convicts employed at the quarries. Coming out after dinner those who attempted to escape came to the door of the shanty in which they had dinner with the other prisoners. Bertrand and Deragon threw themselves down upon the grass at the door of the shanty. I was standing up at the time. Bertraud stood up, and went to the corner of the building; Deragon got up immediately afterwards and took a drink of water, after which he went towards the corner of the and waited for Deragon, who followed him in the direction indicated above, and then I lost sight of them. As soon as they had disappeared. I armed myself with my carbine and fired in the air to give the alarm. I fired four shots. Immediately I perceived Bertrand flying in the field, and gaining the wood towards the south. Finally I returned to the quarry with Guards Belanger and Lemaire in charge of the other convicts, whom we brought back to the penetentlary. Afterwards I left the penetentiary, and went back again in search of the fugitives. McIlwains was in the wood, where I joined him and gave him my carbine, and he continued searching for the deceased until four o'clock. I went in the direction of St. Martin Junction in search of the fugitives. I did not get home until 1 o'clock.

Francis Patrick McIlwaine, keeper in the July, I, with Francois Couvrette, Magloire Belauger and Oliver Demaire, went out to the penitentiary quarry in charge of 19 convicts Between twelve and one o'clock we dined I was in the dining hall when I heard some alarm shots. I ran out of the dining hal and saw Jean Baptisto Deragon, the deceased, and Alexandre Bertrand running across the field. I ran unstairs where Lemaire the guard, was, and got my revolver, after which I ran downstairs and pursued the fugitives. When I got within 60 yards of Deragon called to him to stop, but he did not stop. ran a long way after that again after these convicts and fired another shot. After I fired the second shot Deragon put up his hand to his ear and walked a few steps. He started and ran again, and I pursued him. I called out to him again to stop. I fired again and the deceased put up his hand to his bead again. did not see him after that until a quarter pas six o'clock in the evening. I went round the wood and got on the other side of it. I was watching the deceased from the east end of wood. Guard Courvette brought me a carbine on the east side of the wood. After 18ceiving the carbine, I stopped there watching until six o'clock. I then started to go home, and went along the north side of the bash when, I came across bara-footed tracks, which were four feet from the wood. I tracked him up along the little gulley for about 200 yards hands and knees. Next I saw Deragon rou along the fence between him and me, and I halloced to him to stop three times, but he only ran faster. ran after him at the same time, but when saw he would not stop I fired. I was running when I fired, Deragon fell down then. fired two more shots in the air to give the slarm. I did not go up to him, because ! feared he might have been shamming and would have got hold of me. Guard Lemair and John Guimond then came up, and I told them to go and see what was the matter with him. We three then went over to the deceased plerced. He was allve. I got a farmer horse and cart, and the body was removed to the penitentiary by Guimond and Lemaire, I walked to the penitentiary and reported before he was put into the cart and left the field. I saw no blood about his person ye terday. I identify the body as that of the deceased Deragon. Dr. Pominville gave his medical testimony. After a short deliberation, the following

THE ESCAPED CONVICT. Alexandre Bertrand, the deceased's com panion in the attempt who is still at larg was aged 21, a native of Lachine, and had a most completed his three years term it highway robbery. He was one of those wheelescaped last April; for which he got an add tional month's impisonment.

"That on the twelftth day of the month

verdict was rendered:--

2601.85 vic 3

BURNED TO DEATH WHILE DRUNK.

A Frightful Accident at a Fire Last Night-A Wife finds her Husband Enveloped in Flames-A Spars from his Pipe sets the Bed Clothes on Fire-Her Attempt to Rescue him - The Firemen on the Scene-The Inquest.

A terribly fatal accident occurred at a fire last night in a house, No. 173 St. Charles Barromme street. Shortly after ten o'clock an alarm brought the firemen to the spot, when it was found that flames were raging within a wooden building, formerly occupied by bad characters, and known as the Blue House. It was thought to be unoccupied, but breaking in the firemen came upon a scene terrible to behold. On the floor lay a woman in a drunken stupor, and in the midst of a canopy of flames was the form of a man who was groaning deeply. The flames were soon extinguished and the two taken out of the building, when it was found that the man was so badly burned that his immediate removal to the hospital was necessary. He was accordingly taken to the General Hospital, when a closer inspection showed that his injuries were of so frightful a nature that he would not be able to live more than a few hours. He was well attended to, both physically and spiritually, but expired in great agony at four o'clock this morning. The deceased's name is said to be Joseph Theberge, aged 34, and a native of Quebec, where he has two children. The woman he was in company with was his wife, who was taken to the Ontario street police station.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of the unfortunate man was neld at the General Hospital this morning at half-past eleven o'clock.

Dr. John Audrew Macdonald was the first called, who testified that in the temporary absence of Dr. Bell, he was acting as House Surgeon. About 10 o'clock last night the deceased was brought to the hospital by some fireman; he was perfactly unconscious, and on examination he found him burnt very badly; he had his clothes on, but they were in a very burnt condition, and were falling from his body. He was put to bed and received the best treatment, and efforts were made to arouse him, but he remained unconscious until the hour of his death, which took place at 4 o'clock this in the power of such ruffians, it is cruel and morning. In his opinion death was caused an outrage." by a shock, from the effects of the barns, and the inhalation of smoke.

Adeline Belanger, aged 45, wife of the decensed, was the next witness. She said her husband's age was 35, and was a wheelwright me with his wife and four children with the by trade. months in Montreal, having come from St. occurred after his departure. Shortly after Raphael, below Quebec, and had been in the eight o'clock the children who number fourhouse where the fatal accident occurred only a little girl aged 6 the eldest, little Melvin 10 days. She has no children, and her husband and herself were the only inmates of the house. Her husband was a very intem- boys and girl were placed in their respective perate man, and had been drinking with a friend all yesterday afternoon. He went to the infant was laid to sleep on Mr. Smith's bed last night at 9 o'clock in a beastly state | bed. After their mother had kissed them of intoxication. He was then smoking his all good night, she came into the plpe. She had also been drinking, but front room where I was sitting. While there, was not drunk. There was no or fire in her husband's room, but the lamp was on a table in the next room, where she was busy washing the dishes, and whilst doing so she noticed smoke and flames coming from her husband's room. She immediately went in and found him lying on his back in the bed surrounded by flames. She tried to pull him off the bed, and in doing so got severely burnt on her hands and arms, and fell to the floor senseless through fright, and only regained consciousness at an early hour this morning.

Charles Faucher, fireman, stated an alarm of fire sounded last night between 9 and 10 o'clock from box 24 and on getting to the fire, he asked the crowd if there were any human beings inside the house, but not getting a satisfactory reply went in. At that time the other fireman who arrived before him had nearly entinguished the fire, he went into the beddone, they found the deceased lying on the floor of the room, as if he had rolled off the bed. There was then six inches of water in the room; there was a dense smoke. Several firemen then bore the deceased to the Salvage waggon, and he was canveyed to the hospital.

Robert Mack, fireman, corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses. The Jury after a few minutes consultation, returned the following verdict :--"That the deceased came to his death, in

an accidental manner, by fire, whilst under the influence of liquor."

THE EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

BY AN EX-OFFCER OF THE EGXPTIAN ARMY.

THEIR GOOD FIGHTING QUALITIES, AS WITNESSED

Dr. B. S. Johnson, of Tennessee, late surgeon in the army of the Khedive, being on a visit to some friends in this city, a Post reporter this morning called upon him with a view of ascertaing a few facts relative to the

fighting qualities of the Egyptains. The doctor, a handsome man of 37, willingly gave our reporter such information as he thought would be interesting to the readers of THE POST. He says: I volunteered my services as surgeon in the Egyptian army in 1873 and was accepted. On my arrival at Cairo I was fortunate enough to meet General C. P. Stone, late of the Confederate army, to whom I had an introduction, and who soon made me feel at ease by introducing me to other American officers then in the Khedive's service. Shortly after my arrival in the country the war between Egypt and Abyssinia broke out, and my services being required, I entered the campaign, as also did several other American surgeons who were then in the Egyptian service. The war was a severe one, and the sufferings of our troops terrible, yet I found them brave to a man, they endured great hardships, and the wounded bore their sufferings manfully, and many undermost painful operations, without as much as uttering a sound. They are, as a rule, devotedly attached to their officers, and if well led, are as good as any soldiers in the world. Dr. Johnson, who was for some months a prisoner of war among the Abyssinians, left the Egyptian service four years ago, at the same time that most of the American officers did. in account of the financial difficulties of the late Khedive, which rendered it difficult for them to get their pay. Dr. Johnson, says General Stone who is now chief of the staff, is a brave officer, and a good soldier, having seen much service during the late civil war in the United States. After thanking the Doctor for his courtesy our reporter withdraw. Dr. Johnson left for New York this afternoon, and from his remarks, our reporter has a lurking idea, that the Doctor is again anxious to offer his service to the Egyptian

Government. THE HILLSDALE OREW SNUBBED AGAIN.

London, July, 17 .- The entry of the Hills. dale crew for the Kingston rowing amateur regatta last Saturday was refused.

LITTLE ARTHUR SMITH.

STOLEN FROM HIS CRADLE. Cool and Cruel Kidnappers.

Fendish Plot of Abduction—Mr. Melvin Smith Loses a Three-year Old Child—An Outrageous Letter—\$10,000 the Ransom—An Alleged Old Grudge—The Anguish of the Parents—The Sympathy of the Citizens—The Story of their Oastardly Deed by Arthur's Grandmother—The Detectives at Work—The Clues.

The community at large was more than startled and horrified to learn this morning at the breakfast table that a foul crime with far-reaching consequences of a most heinous nature had been cooly perpetrated during the quiet hours of last night in the city of Mon-

It was not a horrible murder, but it was werse than a murder in the eyes of a distracted mother robbed of her child. The crime pretence, never moved or gave any alarm. was the dasta-dly abduction of little Arthur Smith son of our well-known citizen Mr. Melvin Smith. To judge from the unmeasured denunciations of the villainous kidnappers, which are heard on all sides, the citizens evidently think with the mother that the taking away of her innocent and sleeping child from its cradle

WAS A DEVILIER DEED.

to which the most condign punishment should be meted out. A reporter of THE Post paid a covery of the diamonds. Mr. Smith after visit this morning to the residence of the reading the letter immediately hastened to father, situated at 283 Mountain street to inform his friends, and to secure the assisascertain the exact particulars. Although it was early in the morning, quite a number of | the city for the child. carriages, public and private, were already arriving with friends and acquaintances to communicate their feelings of sympathy to the sorrowing family. The falling tears and anguish of the mother, the dejected look and suppressed sadness of the father, with the innocent enquiries of the children "where little Arthur had gone to," were more than sufficient to impress upon the spectator the cruel atrocity of the unnatural crime.

"IF THE CHILD WERE DEAD," said the father, "I would not feel it half as much, I would know where the little fellow would have gone to, but to think that he is

The particulars of the occurence, as related by the mother of Mr. Smith, are as follows :-"Last evening after tea my son, Mr. Smith, had occasion to go down town, and he left They had only been three servants in the house. Nothing extraordinary aged 5, and little Arthur aged 3, and an infant were got ready for bed. The two little cots off their parents bedroom, while lamp and about nine o'clock, the door bell rang,

and I went down to see who was there. was a man, respectably dressed, but

BRGGING FOR CHABITY; he asked me for something to est; I thought there was something strange about his demeanour and imagined that he was drunk as he had a very reddish face. I told him to go to one of the homes. He kind of kept his head inclined and in the shade of the gas light, and said he would prefer to get something here. He wanted a quarter, but I did not feel like giving it to him. He pulled up the leg of his pantalcons, saying that he was afilicted with rhenmatism and was unable to wear any sock on that foot. Not being able to persuade me to give him what he asked to persuade me to give him what he door. The Western train telegraphed from Morris- Canada, cannot even command a parliamentor, he left, and I shut the door. bury that among his passengers were an old tary majority for shaping one of his most bury that among his passengers were an old tary majority for shaping one of his most bury that among his passengers were an old important measures, and that a general eleche was playing a part in the execution of the awful crime, but he appeared to me to be a room and heard groans; he then called upon his comrades to bring torches, which being complexion was red, but his hair was dark and rather long, and of an ordinary size. He told me he was a Scotchman, but I did not perceive anything in his speech to indicate that he was such. When he left I returned to Mrs. Smith up stairs and told her what had transpired at the door. We did not feel uneasy at the visit of the stranger, and kept up our conversation for a while longer, when Mrs. Smith rose and went into her bedroom. She discovered the blinds to be open which she had fastened on putting the children to

bed. She came into me and said, " EOMEBODY MUST HAVE BEEN IN MY BEDROOM," for the blinds are open. We then went in together and found everything all right and noboly under the bed or anywhere. Mrs. Smith then went into the children's room; she found the little girl and the eldest boy, Melvin, sleeping, but little Arthur was not in

his cot, whereupon the mother cried out: "HE IS GONE!"

I followed immediately, and we searched everywhere through the room, but there was no trace of Arthur. Mrs. Smith returned to Arthur's cot, and her hand fell on the fol-

LETTER laid on the plilow:

laid on the pillow:

"We have got your child all O.K., and if you ever want to lay your eyes on it again you must hand over \$10,000 in gold. We have got it in close quarters and would remind you that there will be no use of your attempting to find it, for if you had all the detectives on the continent you could not arrange it, and what is more, if there is any attempt made whatever we will put him out of the way, and try some other means on yourself to raise the amount. This is to pay off an old score that your father contracted some years ago, and of course we have to come on you as his heir. We are thoroughly organized, and our plans are perfect, and if the detectives are made aware of this, or any publicity given to it, we will be advised of it, and we will not hesitate to

out of the child, if necessary, and then we will try operations on some other members of the family, and if we do not succeed you had better make your peace with heaven, for you might be called away yourself suddenly. Now, if you are a wise man, you will hand it at once, for if you do not we will take it off you in some way or other; so you might just as well comply with our deman a first as last, or it will be certainly worse for you. If you follow our instructions to the letter, we will leave the city and never molest or trouble you again, and if you choose to fight with us you must stand the consequence. Now this amount must be forthcoming within a day or two, or it might prove dangerous to the MAKE MINCEMEAT

Now this amount must be forthcoming within a day or two, or it might prove dangerous to the child, as the place where it is confined is not a very healthy place for it; but every care will be taken of it for a day or two. When you have raised the amount in sold and have it in your hands you can insert the following personal in the Evening star, and we will send you word what disposition to make of it:

"X. Y. Z.—Everything is ready; will follow instructions; await further instructions."

Now we will draw your attention to the fact that, if you put us to any unnecessary trouble or try any trick with us, we will make you pay for it with interest, but comply with our defined that we will not bother you again. You need that we will not bother you again. You need not try to draw us out with any correspondence, for we have nothing further to say, and will not take a cent less."

THE MOTHER'S GRIEF.

we were but very little able to solve under the circumstances. I wanted to sound the alarm for the police, but Mrs. Smith said, "see what the letter says, if we make the ab-duction public they will chop my child into mince meat." It was fearful, and our dread was horrible. I wanted to call in Mr. Issacson our neighbor, but I finally concluded to go over to the Windsor and see if Mr. Smith was there. I found that he was not and I left word there that if he did come to tell him that one of the children was sick. I had returned to the house but a short time, when Mr. Smith came in and was made acquainted with the circumstances of the out-

".egai What is really astonishing about it, is that a men could have entered Mrs. Smith's room, and pass into the children's without being observed, as the door of both rooms were more than half open, and we were sitting almost opposite in another room. We did not hear the slightest ucise. A little black and tan which sleeps in a small box at the bedroom door, and barks on the smallest

THE DISTRESSED FATHER.

Our reporter now had a chance to assure Mr. Smith that the sympathy of the public was with him. Mr. Smith said that he was perfectly convinced that the parties who stole his child were the same who robbed him of his diamonds a short time ago.

The letter which contained such inhuman threats, is in exactly the same hand-writing as that used in the negotiations for the retance of the police and detectives to scour

THE KIDFAPPERS' TRACKS.

It is evident from the manner in which the abduction was accomplished that the villains were thoroughly posted with the ins and outs of the house, and that their plans were but too well laid and that the whole is the result of a dangerous organization, created for the vilest purposes of blackmall. They entered the house from the resr, in which Mr. Smith's room is situated. A ladder was used to reach the top of the verandab, upon which they sat and cut away the lower slat of the blind, and partially cut the last, so as to pass their hands through and turn the button. The window, which is of the American style, was raised up half way, which facilitated their work. passed the infant lying in Mr. Smith's bed, went into the room in the front of the house and selected from among the three sleeping children the one which would give them the least trouble.

LITTLE ARTHUR EMITH

will be three years old on the 10th of August next. The child's appearance was attractive, and although the little fellow was not very talkative and of a quiet disposition, still be was fully interesting and a general favorite with all the family. His hair was blonde, his eyes a deep blue, the whole giving a pretty expression to his face. A peculiarity of the child was, that he could not speak very plainly, and used but very few words; thus, when he wanted milk, water, tea, or any other drink, he would call for "gruel." Of course everybody has got their own idea of whom the abductors are, but up to this afternoon there were no

POSITIVE CLUES. All the city detectives are on the alert. Mr. Kellert, of the Metropolitan Detective if we thought that he spoke in the name of Agency, has special care of the case the people of the three kingdoms, and that and is working on a special he was there mouth-piece to express their clue which he expects to have disapproval. We would still, however, do sifted by this evening. Telegrams were sent what we consider our duty even though feelall over the railroad lines last evening on which any trains leaving Montreal after the occurrence would pass, asking the conductors to keep their eyes open. The conductor on Mr. Gladstone, who presumes to consure man and a young girl, who had a little boy with them, which might answer the description of the missing child.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

FAREWELL LETTER FROM GEN. DE CHARETTE. The following letter from Gen. le Baron de Charrette has been received by Mr. N. Renaud, President of the Union Ailet.

Niagana, July 2nd, 1882.

M. le President : I do not wish to quit Canada, where I leave the greater part of my heart, without thanking you for the warm welcome that you gave to your Colonel. Be my spokesman to all the Zonaves; tell them that I found them as count upon them as they count upon me. It one to draw on our Zonaves such honor and of their own race, should express such symserried phalnx around the flag, you must al- troubles in Ireland. ways be in the first rank to defend the interbe the best way of proving your patriotism. Offer to all, from the habitant to the seigneur, the expression of my most lively gratitude, and assure them that my heart, of a Catholic and a soldier, will never forget them. A special remembrance to Senator Trudel, who did the honers of his beautiful country with an entirely Canadian kindness. Remember that he was one of the first organizers of the committee which sent the Zonaves to Rome.

I do not wish you adieu, but au revoir. The lieutenant-colonel commanding the re-CHARETTE. giment.

A letter has also been received from the Marquis de Rochefoucald-Bayers. In the expression of thanks the names of Senator Trudel, M. Recorder de Montigny. Chevaliers Vallee and Larocque, and Messrs. Drolet and McGown are particularly mentioned.

OVER-CROWDING ON STEAMERS. THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS LIMITED BY AN

ORDER IN COUNCIL. The following is a list of the steamers which run on our rivers, with the maximum number of passengers which they are allowed

and Three Bivers divisions :-Montreal Division-Manitobs, 294; Beauharnois, 433; Bohemian, 686; St. Francis, 636; Princess, 443; Prince of Wales, 501; Corinthian, 676; Passport, 610; Alliance, 316; Egan, 533; Lizzle, 26; Maude, 336; F. B. Maxwell, 461; Edie May, 28; St. Lambert, 400; Montarville, 815; L'Assomption, 449; Longueuil, 889 ; Filgate, 802 ; Laprairie, 977; Portneuf, 480; Ripple, 32; Cultivateur, 50; Nymph, 88; Thousand Island Rambler, 70; Arthur, 543; Dagmar, 409; Express, 300; C. Anderson, 168; Nil Desperandum, 50; South | the used

Terrebonne, 700; Fire Fly, 300, Sorel, 350; Riviere-du-Loup, 300; Maskinonge, 100; L'Assomption, 100; Cultivateur, 900; John Young, 300; Abenakis, 100; Nepigon, 500; John Pratt, 75; Meteor, 300; Bourgeois, 200; Laval, 100; Mouche-a-feu, 100; Boucherville, 250; Fride of the Valley, 175; Newport, 20; Lady of the Lake, 700; Mountain Maid, 200.

Quebec Division - Arctic, 300; Prince Edouard, 223; South, 492; North, 492; Ex- that has elapsed since the bombardment end- King made out a certificate of burial, it not press, 262; Beaver, 260; Otter, 247; Chicoutimi, 226; Olyde, 416; Etolle, 443; James, 268; Montmagny, 286; Maid of Orleans, 272; Miramichi, 706; St. Lawrence, 704; Saguenay, 767; Union, 773; St. Antoine, 175; St. Croix, 600; St. Louis, 397; Bienvenu, 450.

WALLACE ROSS' BLUSTER COURTING A SECOND DEFEAT.

Sr. John, N.B., July 17 .- Wallace Ross

publishes a letter in to-day's Telegraph in reply to Hanlan's last challenge. He reviews his negotiations with Hanlan, and says the Sporting editor of the Toronto Mail ran away securiones and the state of concludes as follows: "As Hanlau has distinctly named the Monarch, the Bittern and the Decoy to me as one of those he is ready to meet, I am willing to row him five races, on five consecutive days; each race to be for \$1,000 a side; distance from three to five miles; the races to begin on Monday and end on Friday, and no postponement to be permitted on account of the weather. As Mr. Hanlan is the originator of this idea of five races, I hope he will not now attempt to back out, and let him name his date in September, and let the races take place at Winnipeg, whose people went to great expense in anticipation of the race on the 20th of June, only to be disappointed owing to Mr. Han-lan's absence. One thing I wish Mr. Hanlan and the public to understand is that he ran away to England without rowing me last winter, putting up only a

cheque to bind a race which, if he ever in-

tended to row, he did not prepare himself for

and was not fit to row within three weeks of

an Atlantic voyage. He is not now to be

allowed to skip off to Australia, going there

as champion of the world unless he shows

that he is willing to row for that title. When Hanlan puts up \$500 in cash (not a cheque) in the hands of some responsible party I will cover it to bind a race which Mr. Hanlan seems to desire and which a great many

people would be glad to see rowed."

THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS. If a cable telegram from London is to be believed, the Imperial Government has consured the Canadian authorities for their action in regard to the Costigan resoltuions. It appears, by the kye, that the British Cabinet Calro. have been Mr. Blake upon whom their con-

sure would have fallen. We believe that it is the right of any Britfsh subject, or body of subjects—of any in-dividual, society or corporation, to present a respectful petition or remonstration to the Imperial Government, to the British Parlisment, or either House of it, or to the Soverine. We certainly do not think that either the Parliament or the Dominion of Canada is debarred from exercising a privilege that is open to the most insignificant association in the British Empire, and we assuredly shall not desist from using it because Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues object to our advice or our criticisms.

We might feel some reget at having inhe was there mouth-piece to express their ing sorrow that we had in so doing to disagree with the mother country. But as it is we have the consolation of knowing that tion would probably show that he has not the people at his back.

A British premier, who has shown his incapacity to govern one of the three kingdoms, who is incompetent to pass measures regarding it until be has turned its representatives out of the House and who is unable to protect the lives and property of British subjects abroad, but still drifts in the end into war, need not be so very impatient of well meant advice from any quarter.

Nothing could be more natural than the Canadians, having experienced the benefit of their own system of self-government, should think that some modification of it might be suitable for the kingdom, and that in the I had left them twelve years ago, and that I present crisis the experiment might be worth trying. It is no less natural that the people cannot but be that the principle which we of Canada, more than a quarter of whom have the honor to serve, and for which we will must have Irish blood in their veins, should shed all our blood if necessary, is a very great | feel some sympathy for the sufferings of those raise such enthusiasm. Remember that, a pathy and should suggest a remedy for the

Such an expression of opinion as was conests of the Church and her clergy. This will tained in the Costigan resolutions, endorsed as they were by beth Houses of the Canadian Parliament in the name of the people of Canada, was in no sense an impertinence, and that he should have stigmatised them as such is only another proof of the unfitness of Mr. Gladstone for his position .- Peterboro

THE GUITEAU AUTOPSY.

Review.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- The report of Drs. Sowers and Hartigan upon the Guiteau autopsy has been completed. Their report says:
—We were not in accord with Lamb in the order adopted by him in making the autopsy. We did not object at the moment, for the reason that it was agreed he should do the cutting, and after this agreement we did not feel at liberty to interpose objection at the very instant of beginning work with a number of gentlemen present by invitation to witness the operation. We thought then and think now that the brain should have been first opened and examined, instead of which the first incision made by Lamb was in the region of the heart, and when the thoracic cavity was laid open we had no idea it was the intention of the operator to sever the large vessels which must necessarily be cut in to cerry in accordance with the regulation the removal of the heart, before the examina-adopted in council for the Montreal, Quebec, tion of the brain was had. The cutting of these vessels was the work of an instant, and done before objection could be interposed. It was the severing of these vessels which caused the drain of blood from the brain and left it in an anomic condition. The brain Ste. Anne, 93; Empress, 236; Sir John Young, with a portion of the dura mater attached, 373; Resolute, 68; Aylmer, 45; Peerless, weighed 49; ounces, about the average. How 822; Mattawan, 52; Walter B., 103; John much more it would have weighed bad it not much more it would have weighed had it not been drained of blood and had the scales been more delicate we are unable to say, but certainly it; would have been considerably more. Lamb had undertaken to supply everything, and when asked prior to the beginning of the work if everything was at hand replied Spray, 54; Jessie Cassels, 509; Chaudiere, in the affirmative. Afterwards, when the brain was taken out, the scales were not at hand, and those belonging to the jail had to THE ULLG

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

SCENES AND ANECDOTES. ALEXANDRIA, July 15-Those rescued seemed to wonder why it was that Admiral Saymour was so sparing of his assistance, and indulged in not a few strong expressions of censure over the unhappy delay of twenty-four hours ed. The real truth is that he would have sent more if he dared, and was much distressed because he could do so. But till reinforcements arrive from England and Malta he cannot cripple his ships by sending a large force on shore. He would have sent more had it not been that he heard on undoubted authority that 9,000 Egyptian soldiers occu-pied a strong position outside the walls of the ancient city, south of the Mohar rem Bey gate, and between the canal and the Cairo railroad, and that they meditated an attack in force, he was compelled to abstain from exposing his men to certain de-

another battery, close to the railway depot, was completely destroyed. OCCUPANTS OF FORTS.

than tods

struction-a step which might have risked

the safety of the fleet. He therefore ordered

keep up a fire at intervals over the city, and

However, to secure a rendezvous for the party charged with maintaining order in the city, a strong delachment of merlue artillery has occupied Fort Napoleon, the fort which dominates the whole city. He has also cccupied the Gabarah forts and spiked a number of guns, rilled pattern, and by a demonstration on the part of the fleet compelled Fort Marabout to lower the Egyptian colors which had been hoisted as a defiance. He also posted a number of marines in the Ras-el-Tin fort, the six batteries opposite which had still fifteen Armstrong guns of the newest pattern mounted in their casemates. These were all spiked. At the arsenal gates are stationed 150 marines and 190 more at the gate of the Customs with a gatling gun. These last had another brush with the mob, who under the green flag of the Prophot, were about to attack the Custom House. On being repulsed they ran back down to the Arab quarter, yelling and shouting like demons. Their friends, who stayed in the city on their persuasion and on the assurance of the Governor that there is no danger, are now, quitting the walls and betaking themselves to the canal, on whose waters they have embarked in boats and are proceeding towards

TWO CONSULATES GONE.

9:40 .- The fire is still blazing furiously in this quarter and lighting up the neighborhood of the Custom House and the Arsenal itself as it it were day. The flames proceed from the English and French Consulates, which are now beyond hope of help. In the latter He the bodies of seven victims of the mob's ruthless rage.

GENERAL STONE'S TESTIMONY .

General Stone bears testimony to the exceeding coolness of the Khedive during the whole crisis. When the danger was at its height and the supreme moment seemed at hand, his courage and cheerfulness never once deserted him. The General also con-firms the report that Arabi Bey gave orders curred the disapprobation of Mr. Gladstone, for the murder of the Khedive and the sack. ing of the city. This the municipal author-Itles also decinte to be the case.

> STARVING REFUGEES. The office to command of the British force in the city has just come on a number of refugees. Some handre is on the sea line-

> the Marina-are in terrible distress. Their provisions are exhausted, and there are no means of supplying their wants. He has sent a requisition for a quantity of biscuits to be sent on shore. Some of the Egyptian

Police are helping to maintain order. KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

Acting on the theory that even in adversity appearances must be kept up, the diplomatists attached to the Viceroy's Court are ondeavoring to catablish with the Khedive some sort of semblance of a Ministry and which has grown greater and greater with diplomatic entourage. Their well-meant efforts are somewhat provocative of laughter. When a city is burning it is hardly the time to play at royalty. Marines were sent ashore from the British ships at the Khedive's request, and every man who could be spared was sent.

THE AMERICANS.

It has excited no little astonishment, not unmixed with ridicule and indignation, that the Americans, who can only at best muster a haudful of men, and cannot boast a ship of war worthy of the name, have been invited to land a contingent of marines.

ARABI'S ARRANGEMENTS

were most judicious. To get rid of trouble he sent off by train to Calro all the women and children by thousands, keeping back all able-bodied men to serve in the army. As he had no gunners on whom he could rely, he employed skilled French and Italians to lay the guns and direct the fire. In order to carry out his plans he directed the bogus flags of truce to be hung out, and then set the soldiers on to begin the work of plundering. He encouraged the populace to fly, as the Governor is now encouraging them to return to their homes. Yet, with all his cleverness, he could not then, as he cannot now, prevent desertions from his army.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A YOUNG SCOTCHWOMAN PUTS AN END TO HER EXISTENCE --- HER REASON AFFECTED BY HOMESICKNESS.

TORONTO, July 14 .- One of the most distressing occurrences that we have had to may it be for the glory of God and His holy notice for many a month happened last night | Church. on St. Joseph street, and cast a gloom over the whole neighborhood.

The following are the facts in relation to the dreadful tragedy :- It appears that last fall Mr. John Barr, land agent, of No. 5 St. Joseph street, went on a trip to the Old Country, and on his return brought his niece, Elizabeth Bannatyne, aged 29, over with him. Shortly after her arrival here it was noticed that she became melancholy and homesick, and on this account arrangements were being made for her return to Scotland, where her mother lives.

After dinner yesterday she agreed to meet Mrs. Barr at the house of a friend in time for tea. Mrs. Barr left at 3,30, and at four o'clock Miss Bannatyne had all her work done and was dressed for the afternoon. The only person then in the house besider her was n-servant named Brown. She told him that he need not be in a hurry to leave, be-cause she was going away. Nothing further was seen of her till after six o'clock, when two members of the family returned, and not finding her in, instituted a search. To their horror they found

Our grief and dismay on reading this letter, you can easily imagine. What should we do were questions which instantly cut the rope and went for do; what could we do were questions which instantly cut the rope and went for libert should we have the rope and went for libert should be libert shoul cousin, instantly cut the rope and went for case."

Mr. Henry Turner, druggist, on Yonge and St. Joseph streets, and then to Dr. King. Drs. King and Bichardson arrived at the

same time, and on examination became satisfied that death had occurred under the circumstance before related. Life had apparently fled not more than two hours, as the body was quite warm, and a fire the deceased had attended to was still smouldering. Dr. being deemed necessary to hold an inquest.

Everything about the house was in perfect order, and nothing in the way of letters was found to indicate that she had for any length of time contemplated the terrible act. The family of the unfortunate young lady was almost frantic with grief at her terrible fate.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR :- As I mentioned in my last communication, I now resume a few further notes on Irish Catholic settlement about Eganville. On the east side of it, distant about four miles from the village, lies Parand's settlement, called after a French Canskept the ships in such a position as to be dian named Parand, who held a splendid able at any moment to sweep the streets with shell. During this operation plied by the late John Egan. The settlement is principally French Canadian, but there are also some prosperous Irish Cataolic farmers, the most prominent being "The Powers" (formerly La Poers), from Waterford, reland, Thomas and Edward Power being the first settlers, they have a numerous progency of able sons and fair daughters. Thomas Power, though settled here over 30 years is still hale and hearty, and is a fine specimen of manly, physical build of body, being famous for deeds in athletic feats, though otherwise prudent, and has been a member of the Township Cauncil of Grattan for a long term of years.

"The District Line," so-called, partly lies in the Townships of Wilberforce and Bromley, distant about seven miles from Eganville, is a numerously settled and thriving Irish Catholic settlement, the most notable being the Bulgers, the O'Neils, the Gormans, the Dwyers, &c., who were the first settlers, and have also a numerous progeny and extensive family connexions, and are prosperous. In the Township of Bromley, which forms part, as I said, of "The District Line," and close by it, is nearly all settled by Irish Roman Ctholics, owners of fine farms and in good circumstances, among whom may be mentioned the Helfertys, the Salmmons, the Sheedys, the Pattersons, Shiels, and a number of others, too numerous to mention. By years of patient toil and untiring perseverance have these settlers at length succeeded, and in doing so they had to undergo severe trials, but " the Cross in the Wilderness" was always to them an emblem of hope and a signal of salvation; and they have always been true to the teachings of their Church, which they have served with unflinching fidelity, as is shown by the fine churches erected through out the County.

The Townships of Admartin, Bagot and Blythfield, Brougham, Sebastopol, Brudenell, Griffith, &c., are also most exclusively Roman Catholic settlements, and which are flourishingt, the names of the prominent Irish Catholic farmers which I will on some other occasion give.

In the meantime, yours, &c. CLAN-NA-GAEL.

Eganville, July 12th, 1882.

To the Editor of THE POST;

An address and presentation was given by the parishioners of Vankleck Hill to Rev. D. F. Foley on the occasion of his leaving for his new home at Almonte. I enclose you a copy of the address, and by inserting in your valuable paper you will much oblige

RICHARD MCGREEVY. Subscriber.

Reverend and Dear Father :

It is with feelings of sorrow and deep reme your coming departure and removal from . midet. We could not permit you to take leave of us without showing you some mark and giving you some token of our esteem and veneration, without expressing the warm feelings of our hearts towards you, and our love, each day we have known you.

During your sojourn amongst us you have never tired in doing good; we have seen you expend all your efforts, all your energies, all your talents in our behalf, for both our spiri-

tual and temporal welfare. We have found in you a good father, a true one, one in the proper meaning of the word, ever ready to assist us, to rejoice with us in our joys and sympathize with us in our sorrows, one who knew how to heal the wounded heart, to offer cheering words of consolation, one possessing all those good qualities which characterize every good, true, sincere and saintly priest of God's holy Church.

On this occasion we could not neglect saying a word about the work you have done for the parish; its condition on your arrival here was not of a very encouraging nature, although your predecessor had worked hard and done much.

When we reflect on the fruits of your labor and zesl how much have we to be thankful for, dear and reverend father. You have removed from our shoulders a heavy debt, you have beautified our church and parish property, and everything bears the stamp of your untiring industry.

The tie of love and affection which has

bound us together is about to be severed, the priest and the people are about to bid each other farewell, 'tis God's holy will and we bow to the decree. Yet the separation fills us with pain and sorrow. You carry with vou our hearts, our warmest affections, and our best wishes.

Dear Father, may the removal be to your advantage, both spiritually and temporally;

We who know you are sure it will be a gain for your new parishioners, while for us your departure is a loss.

Our warmest prayer for you is that God may bless you and make your path in life pleasing and happy, one of true Christian joy, and full of grod deeds.

We beg of you to accept this purse of \$100 as a slight token of our love and veneration, and ask your blessing."

THE REASON HE WROTE IT.

"I write this," says Mr. Nelson de Pew, of Napiersville, Quebec, Cavada, "to say that, after suffering six years with rheumatismaccompanied with the most intense pain with which any one could be afflicted-I have been completely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. I thus write because I consider it my duty so to do, and because I wish to publish to humanity the wonderful efficacy of the Great German Remedy. When I remember that dur-

ing the six years in which I was bedridden with this awful disease, I tried all kinds of remedies, and expended a very large amount of money with doctors of all schools, and underwent all kinds of treatment, the feeling of gratitude, at my marvellous recovery impresses me to give the widest publicity to my THE IRISH IN EGYPT.

n Interview with a Prominent Irish

Nationalist on the present Crisis-

How Irlibmen have injured English

Prestige in the East-The Exptian

Embrogito to be Ireland's Opportu-

One of our reporters lately came across a

gentleman from the other side of the border,

who has a rather prominent position among

the Irish Nationalists in the United States.

The statements made by that gentleman

seemed at the time so extracrdinary that they

were considered a mere bravado, and in con-

sequence no reference was made to them

through the press. Since then, however, so

many facts have come to light and so many of

his predictions have been verified, that

and gives below the following report: "The Nationalist party," said

the gentleman, "is the advanced portion

no effort or sacrifice. Like Hamiltar they

will swear their sons to an eternal hatred

against England. The party itself is di-

vided into two sections; that of the moder-

van Rossa and aiming at the destruction by

daring but more practical and statesmanlike.

They say that they can war upon Eng-

land more effectually by diminishing her prestige throughout the world, and that

the blow struck on the banks of the Nile or

the Ganges is as fatal and as injurious as if

given at home. The mainstay of English

power to-day is the Mahommedan popula-

tions of her Eastern possersions. To alienate

them from England, to show to them that

English arms are not always victorious, to

raise enemies against her in their midst,

has been one of the principal aims

of this party. In pursuance of this

plan, in Irishman was sent out to

be the principal adviser of Cetewaye. Later

the Books and Basutoes had in their ranks

Irishm a acting on behalf of Iroland and under a Irish Directory. The Arghans owe

their find success to the guidance and stra-

tegy of Lishmen. But it is principally in

India itself, under the very eyes of the law,

that Irish propagandism is now going on.

They aim not as much at creating a civil war, as indoctrinating the people of India with Ideas which will

totally subverse the present order of things

and destroy forever the autocratic Govern-

ment of England. The native press, acting

under these inspirations, have been teaching

for the last few years the doctrine of self-

government for India, and the principles of

the Land League with reference to the owner-

ship of the soil in these countries in which

reporter has looked up his notes

nity.

our

NATURALISTS' PORTFOLIO.

FISHING IN A COBN FIELD. -In Colorado is a ten acre field which is simply a subterranean lake covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of which produces thirty bushels to the acre. If any one will take the trouble to dig a hole to the depth of a spade handle, he will find that it will fill with water, and by using a hook and line fish four or five inches long may be caught. The fish have neither scales nor eyes, and are perchlike in shape. The ground is a black marl in nature, and in all probability was at one time an open body of water, on which accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn, although it has to be cultivated by hand, as it is not strong enough to bear the weight of a horse. While harvesting, the hands catch great strings of fish by making a hole through the earth. A person rising on his heel and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him.

DUPLICITY AND VANITY OF THE ELEPHANT. -There is no creature in the world so cunning as the elephant, and no creature, moreover, so full of duplicity. Its cleverness at simulating attachment to its keepers can only be equalled in the human race by the hypocrisy of a slave toward his master. The elephant in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris never forgave his keeper for having made him ridiculous before the crowd assembled to witness his performance on a penny trumpet, which the poor man had been at the greatest pains to teach him. A note came out in J'ai du bon tabac" with a shill squeak, when it should have been deep contraito. The creature was vain of its artistic skill, as all artists are, and, flinging down the trumpet, made a charge against the iron bars of its cage, which sent the crowd flying right and left in the utmost terror while the keeper fortunately had time to creep through the opening left at the bottom of the cage for the purpose of escape in time of danger ran out of sight immediately. He never dared enter the a defender of Ei Islam against giacur encege again, for he knew by the expression of croachments. The Sultan is consequently the creature's eye that the grudge was owing etill.

PIGMY " PORKERS,"-At the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park are at present to be seen a pigmy bog and three sows from Nepaul which are very important additions to the menagerie. This species is so rare that, since Hodson described these animals, fifty years ago, there has not been a single specimen attainable in Europe, and even the museums have been unable to get more than a single skin. They are very small in size, scarcely bigger than a large wild rabbit; or probably a better idea of their size may be formed by giving their weight as seven or eight pounds They are very active on their legs, running very swiftly, and they are very shy.
Their skins are well covered with short reddish-brown hair or rather bristles; they are very clean feeders, and also cleanly in their habits. Their flesh is esteemed very good for eating; and thus these interesting little porcines are naturally the subjects of other contemplations than their Zoological rarity. If they can be bred in the gardens, the Society will find profitable results repay the price given for them by disposing of the first offspring to other menageries; and the acclimatization of the subsequent progeny would seem to be well worthy of attempt, as they might be kept seemingly without oftensiveness in the yards and gardons of domestic houses, and be fed upon potato-parings, vegetables, and debris of food. They are very fond of rice and will eat small portions of meat; but they will not touch the wash or greesy matters commonly given to ordinary

small for so large a bird (so small that it does not attempt to fly), though it is said that it makes use of its wings to aid in running; and we are told that on a "spurt" it can make sixty miles an Lour, though its average speed, when running, is only about twenty-five miles an hour. The general plumage of the ostrich is black, and some of it is so coarse that it is more like bair than feathers. On each wing are twenty-four, and in the tail are several other pure white and graceful feathers, known especially as "ostrich feathers." They have the plume part unlike most other feathers, equally large on each side of the quill, and the parts of the plume are not locked together, but each is separate and curves in the most graceful manner. It is for these feathers that the birds have long been hunted; they are chased on horseback, and caught with a lamp, or a native clothing himself in an ostrich skin, can get near enough to shoot them. The value of the feathers, which for the finest is about five dollars each, and half that for the poorer ones, has led people in South Africa to tame and keep the birds in confinement, and "Ostrich farming" is now a very profitable business. In the wild state the bird does not, as some accounts state, leave the eggs to be hatched by the sun.

TAKING COLD .- In order to enjoy good health it is not necessary to watch the operations of the system ; in fact, that is one of the worst things one can do. Be nervously anxious about the heart, and watch its beatings, and you will be lucky if you escape at least a functional derangement of that organ; and so with the kidneys and other important parts. But if you supply the stomach with a proper amount of wholesome food, avoid all things that are pernicious, and protect the body from sudden extremes of heat and cold, we can safely leave the mysterious operations that we call life to be wrought out in Nature's laboratory. Of these we know but lit-tle. We know that when food enters the stomach it passes through a process by which most of the nutritive portion is separated and carried into the circulation. After undergoing other changes, the fluid portions are passed out of the body through the kidneys and the skin, glands and mucous membranes. Now, if the equilibrium is not maintained, that is, if the skin and the kidneys cannot, for any reason, conduct these effets and poisonous matters from the system as rapidly as they accumulate, the health suffers just in proportion to the quantity of this poisonous matter that is retained. Were none to escape, death would result in an hour. To suddenly check perspiration is to check elimination of poison from the system. It is almost always caused by cold, which closes up the pores of the skin at the part affected. A cold in the head checks the flow from the nasal passage. A draught of air on the back often checks excretion at that point, and the matter is thrown back to the lungs, producing congestion or inflammation. If you are where you cannot avoid a draught of air, turn the face to it. If you are compelled to sleep on the ground, sleep with the face down. All the vital organs are attached to the inside of the back, and cold easily strikes through from the outside, whereas they are better protected in the front. People seldom take cold who walk or ride in the open air in every kind of weather, if the feet are kept warm and dry, and the body, particularly the back, is proper ly protected with clothing. If a cold is taken under these conditions it seldom amounts to States, and the wheat yield is very promising. on the bosom of the lovely Lake St. John; ที่สังเรียนที่ รับ มหายแบบรมสมัย 2 (มี

anything serious. But a cold taken on coming out of a crowded and poorly ventilated room or railroad car is likely to result in pneumonia or typhoid fever, the reason being that a vitiated atmosphere impairs the powers to reliat disease. There are two remedies to resist this evil. If one finds himself in a crowded and badly ventilated room, the best plan is to leave as promptly as possible. If this is not expedient, he should have, on go ing out, some garment that will completely protect him.

GIAOUR AND MUSSULMAN. THE SITUATION IN THE EAST - THE REVOLT OF

ISLAM. Our Constantinople correspondent sends the following:—Like King Belshazzar, the Sultan Abdul Hamid loves to surround himself with scotheayers and astrologers. Among the satellites of Yildiz Klosk no Daniel has as yet appeared, but the orthodox section of the ulemas have uttered a warn-Abdul Hamid scarcely less than did of Irish agitators in Ireland and America. Their aim is total separation from England. Tekel, Upharsin"-trouble those of the King of the Chaldeans. The learned doctors of the Koranic law, with their white and green turbane, long beards and flowing robes, sit-ting in midnight conclave and discussing a nice points in abstruse theology, have at last ates and extremists, the latter led by O'Donoing a milk and water compromise in Egypt, but means foul or fair of everything English. evolved a decision that had the effect of creatwhich only a few days ago threatened to reak the armed truce of Europe. When the Khedive recently asked for Turkish troops to maintain his authority against Arabi the letter was referred to the ulemas, who declared that although perfectly lawful in certain cases for Moslems to fight Moslems, even when belonging to the same sect or creed, nevertheless for Moslems to oppose other Moslems who were resisting the encroachments of infidels was criminal. Arabi Pachs, by his own energy and perseverance, and thanks also to what has been aptly termed the Micawber-like policy of England and France, now poses as advised by the religious doctors that if a drop of Arab blood be shed in Egypt by Turkish troops, or that if a hair of Arabi's head be harmed while he maintains his present attitude toward Europeans that then the days of the Ottoman Khalifate are numbered. This information produced the greatest consternation at Yildiz Kiosk. The Sultan in common with the lowest eunuch had hitherto believed Arabi to be a sort of professional intriguer who could always be made to act as the conscious or unconscious instrument of the imperial will. They now realize the fact that the party of which Arabi is either the leader or the mouthpiece repudlates not only the temporal power of the Sultan in Egypt, but-what is far more serious-is quite ready to throw off the supremacy of Abdul Hamid as the spiritual head of the faith. The truth is now disclosed that Arabi instead of being the tool of the Sultan, has made the Sultan his own tool to eliminate European influence from the Egyptian problem, and is only awaiting Abdul Hamid's divergence

with an army corps and very likely make

Arabi Governor of the country until some

make "disappear below the political horizon"

ARABI'S PRESTIGE.

As England and France persistently refus-

od to allow Turkey to send troops to Egypt

except under conditions that would have cost

Abdul Hamid his Khaliphate, and as England

and France feared to go themselves lest Egypt should prove their Schleswig-

of the Khedive, and, in fact, of everybody

except Arabi, who has now more than ever

shown himself to be the sole master of the situation. Without Arabi's approval no one

can do anything in Egypt. Should the Sultan touch him, then good-by to the Ottoman

Khalifate, and rather than run such a risk Abdul Hamid would rather lose all his

possessions in Europe and even in Asia

Minor. There is a very influential section of ulemas at Yildiz Klosk, who strongly urge the Sultan to quit the Bosphorus and anticipate the great

impending Arabic reformation of Islam by

making his capital at Bagdad, the seat of the

Abbasside Khalifs during the glorious days of

Al Mansour, Haroun al Rashid and Al Ma-

moon. Abduul Hamid is known to favor

these views, and the world may at any day be

astonished to see the Sultan withdraw from

the contagion of European thought, and at

Bagdad wrap himself up within the folds of

imperetrable Islam. If England interferes

with Arabi, then the forty millions of Indian

Mussulmans will make an effort for " home

rule" in India. If France interferes with

Arabi, then the whole of North Africa will be

in a clazo. Too maxim Divite et impera can

no longer be applied to the various races and

tribes that make up the great family of Islam.

What happens in Egypt or Tunis is edited with consumate literary skill and in the most

spirited manner in the intellectual centre of

Islam, the grand old University of Et Azhar,

in Cairo. Over one hundred newspapers are

printed in Arabic, Turkish and Persian, and

circulate from Central Asia to Morocco, and

in a tew weeks the holy city of Mecca will be in telegraphic communi-

cation with Cairo, Knartoum, Constantino-

ple and Teheran. Moreover, the two great sects

into which the followers of the Prophet are

divided—the Sunnites, who recognize the Sultan as Abalif, and the Shiites, who recog-

nizs the Shah of Persia as their spiritual head

-are ready to forget their differences under

the common pressure of Christian encroach-

ment. Should the European Conference-

the invitation to which was most formally

refused by the Sultan—take place, no solution of the Egyptian question that they may

decide upon will be of the slightest avail,

unless the Conference is prepared to accord

to Arabi all that he demands, or are, on the

other hand, prepared to array against Europe

the united impulses of Islam.

The state of the second of the

to raise his head as a rival.

the natives have even a more precarious title than in Ireland.' "Especially in Egypt," he continued, warm ing up," and among the better educated classes of Egyptians was this propaganda going on. It was continually represented to them, that more than half the taxes of the from the strict precepts of the Koran to resuscountry, which should have remained at itate the Arabian Khalifate, and this would home to enrich themselves and their famibe sounding the death knell of the Ottoman Empire. This explains why the Sultan, at lics, were paid out to foreign bondholders, especially the English bondholders; that the first so eager to send troops to Egypt, subseprofits of the Suez Canal were paid quently categorically refused to do so as the into the English Treasury, that their mandataire of Europe. England and France own Treasury was managed by forinsisted upon the banishment of Arabi and eign comptrollers-general among whom the most influencial was an Englishman; the disbandment of the Egyptian army. Such demands, if made by Abdul Hamiel and supported—as they would have to be—by force, would offer to Arabi and the Arabs of soldiers and hundreds of British ships were passing through the Suez Canal to hold down North Africa and Arabia that very divergence in subjection to kindred races of the East as from the precepts of the Koran that they they would soon subject by the same submiswould make such fatal use of. The Sultan sion the people of Egypt unless the people The Ostrical—What the ostrich has in legs has sent, and is ever ready to send, any numit lacks in wings, which are ridiculously ber of commissioners to Egypt; they can atural leaders ming a young Egypt. talk with everybody and side against uc-

'These ideas' he added, are being universally body, but troops must take a decided adopted by the younger element, and more stand on one side or the other. lithe Sultan strikingly so by the military party. Events will soon happen which will prove to Europe had his own way he would occupy Egypt that Egypt is no longer dying, and from it will arise a struggle in the Mahomedan world Oriental means could be found to remove and for which everything was prepared and which will sound the death knell of Esglish power the man who instead of being a tool had dared in the East. When that time will come, with it will come Ireland's opportunity."

"I DON'T WANT THAT STUFF,"

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia, which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter it was administered Hoistein, the result has been a general to her with such good results, that she conversochnung, which has greatly damaged the prestige of England, of France, of the Sultan, thusiastic in its praise, that she induced the such good results, that she converse in the such good results, that she converse its praise, that she induced the such good results, that she induced the such good results, that she converse in the such good results in the such good results, the such good results in the such good results. twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters .- Standard.

WHERE PEOPLE SHOULD GO FOR

HEALTH: To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST: DEAR SIR,-This time last year I drew attention to the many facilities afforded people in comparatively poor circumstances to en-joy summer holiday recreation without going to the usual watering places, which, though excellent places and much to be commended, even for comparative cheapness, are still beyond the means of many, who can nevertheess afford to spend a few weeks nearer home. At that time I wrote from St. Marks, on the Richelleu river, the surroundings of which are really beautiful. Indeed there are many charming spots within a radius of 100 miles of Montreal, which pleasure and healthseekers are either unacquainted with or ignorant of altogether, among them being Chateauguay, Beauharnois, and several points on the Chatesuguay river. I chose Bauharnois this time. It is true the pretty village of self and replied: Unitenuguay is just as good, or would be only for the mosquitoes. Those little wretches are the most feroclous I have ever seen, or rather heard, for it is in the night they sing their war songs the loudest, and make their fiercest attacks on the stranger. They come on in thousands, and though you may decimate them, they renew the attack with dau atless resoultion, again and again repeated, until, in in order to prevent one's solf swearing, one has to pray. I can say, without fear of con-tradiction, that if Arabi Pacha and his Egyptians advance with half as much valor as these infernal mosquitoes of Chateauguay the English may give up the contest and retire from the valley of the Nile, and I have no doubt that in the famous battle of that name the Americans fied as much through fear of them

as of the sword of De Salaberry.
You can go by the Grand Trunk to Lachine in twenty minutes, and from Lachine to Beauharnois by boat in about two hours, and feast your eyes upon some of the most beautiful scenery in Canada. When the waters of the Chateaugusy are placid-as shey generally are-it is delightful to view the cluse, green foliage on the river's bank above reflected as in a mirror in the depths below.' It refreshes the eye to gaze on such charming places as the Nuns' Point, L'Iste An immense corn crop is expected in the Perrault; it soothes the spirit to glide rapidly

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and better still there are lots of fish below. But of this more anon. Beaubarnois itself is a handsome town of about 1800 inhabitants. half of whom speak English, though three fourths are of French origin. It has eight hotels which charge moderately, chief and most popular among them being Kelly's, from whose back windows you can, if you please,

there is beauty everywhere, above and around,

throw a somersault, head first into the river

It is just at the steamboat landing place, and if you don't like it you can go further and as the famous Father O'Leary said " fare worse Rodier Point—a resort of pic-nic parties is in Beauharnois, and is simply too utterly lovely for anything. The foliage of the trees here is so close that it will save you from the rain for half an hour. It is nice to get up in the morning-say at four o'clock -and go to the point and see the Sun rise and then catch fish if they allow you; and it is still nicer to bathe your limbs in the limbid waters surrounding. Apropos of fishing in the Chateaugusy the most marvellous stories are told. One gentleman assured me most solemnly that he caught 123 bass, pike pickerel and white fish in one day's fishing with the hook and line, and another who was calmly listening told him in turn upon his veracity that he and his wife had taken four hundred and ninety in a few hours last year. I notice that a coolness existed between the two after that. But of good fishing there can be no doubt. It is nothing to see a few curled darlings from Montreal whom, when at home, a ruffled rose leaf under them in their bed would annoy, go in this district with hammock and tishing tackle and camp out, and devour fish and morquitoes, and be devoured by the latter, and never complain, and return as strong and as brown and almost as savage as so many bears of Labrador. The best way, however, is touccept civilization as it is in the hotels, and hire a boat and a man, if you can't row, and go off after breakfast with a luuch and return for tea or supper or whatever you please to call it, and if you have not caught any fish and are, therefore, ashemed of yourself, buy some of a habitant who has, and enter the hotel with all the honors of war, when if anyone is impertinent enough to ask you which is bass and which

are tired and will never go fishing any more. There is one drawback about this Beauharnois trip which it is but fair to mention, and that is the laches and delays of the boat. A number of people leave town on Saturday night, and purchase return tickets to and from Lachine by the Grand Trunk, basing their faith on the fiction that on Monday morning the ticket will be good, as the boat form Beaubarnois connects with the 8.30 train, and hence one can get into Montreal at nine o'clock and appear at his office in good time Alas, for the vanity of human wishes! You come in by the boat, as a general rule, to find the train started and the boat five minutes late, or four or three, but generally late at all events. Then it is that the disappointed go forward and form into knots and groups and forget the scenery and pray for long life to the Captain and grind their poor teeth. Loud and deep and many have been the complaints of this state of things, but there seems to be no remedy. The table has been changed by the Grand Trunk time after

is pike, throw the lot down and pretend you

time to suit the boat, but the boat is a punctual boat and boing so is always five minutes late and would be if the train waited for a year and a day. It is one of those things which no fellow can understand, although your correspondent thinks himselfable to explain. The Captain is a good, easy coul, courteous to a fault, and exact in collecting your 50 cents. It is the pigs who are to blame. In my experience at least there is never blessed morning just as the last whistle is about to blow that a farmer does not come along with two enormous pigs for the Montreal market. They are so large as to excite the admiration even of those passengers who hope the boat will connect with the train. As a general rule, one of the pigs—the bigger—manages to break loose and run, and then there is row. All nature is hushed, the birds put their heads beneath their wings to prevent desiness, and the pig says never a mer. word, but runs for bare life with its tail "N knotted determinedly. There is a rush of habitants after the porcine and then begins one, he said, 'after this nover hesitate in what the excitement. Montrealers on board crowd to the bulwarks and some offer two to one against the capture of the pig. In fact, I re-

gret to say he is almost always captured. different things entirely. It is horrible to tall and others take hold of a leg each. The noise emitted by the pig is unearthly, it is almost as bad what's ground out from a hand-

always takes possession of the pig's tail, the exercise seems to have a fascination for him. At length the boat starts ten minutes late five of which are recovered before it reaches Chateauguay, where there is another pig. But why go on lacerating your feelings? Have I not said the train for Montreal has started inst as our first whistle of arrival is sounding and the teeth of the Montrealers are gnash-

ing.
"Captain," said I, on the morning of last Monday week, "do you think we'll connect?" The captain looked at me feroclously, the same question having been put to him that and nations together. morning before a hundred times, but answered as calmly as he could :

"Well, not this morning, but then you'll have the pleasure of running the rapids." When we got away from Lachine and had passed Caughnawags, I went to the captain once more and said: "Captain, are we near the Rapids?" I really thought he would throw me overboard, but he restrained him-

"Is it possible you did not feel yoursel going over the Rapids?" "Why, no; I telt nothing unusual (which indeed, was the strict truth).

"Where were you standing?" "I was lying down on the lounge taking smooze.

"Oh!' said the captain, and he walked with a smile half sickly and half diabolical dld this skipper of the Beauharnois boat. But, after all, this contretemp is a slight one, and should not prevent any one enjoying the beauties of Beauharnois.

Mile. Dosne has found in Paris a portfolio containing a number of notes in M. Thiers handwriting, forming a history of his time. They include memoranda of conversations ideas that occurred to him, anecdotes, and sketches of celebrated men with whom he was personally acquainted. There are portraits of Louis Philippe, Sir Robert Peal, Jacques Lafitte, Lord Normandy and Louis Napoleon, written after the coup d'état. Mile. Dosne recoils from publishing these notes, but the literary executors of M. Thiers urgo her to bring them out or to deposit them in a scaled packet at the National Library, with directions for them to be printed hereafter.

An abestos factory is to be established in dat's de chiuu." Lagzon, Quo.

WAS SCOBELEFF POISONED? Moscow, July 12 .- The belief that Scobeleff was poisoned by Germans has taken firm hold of the popular mind in Russia, though nothing justifies the report. Nothing suspicious was discovered upon the woman in whose company the General happened to be at the hotel at the time of his death.

THE SCOBELEFF OBSEQUIES.

Moscow, July 11 .- Grand Dukes Alexis and Nicholas, the Minister of War, all the Generals in the city and over one hundred thousand people attended the funeral mass of Scobeleff yesterday. Scobeleff's family was represented by the General's brothers-in-law, Tcheremetiew and Prince Belosselsky. Among the remarkable floral tributes and wreaths was that of the Academie D'Etat Major, being over eighteen feet circumference and decorated with the ribbons of the order of St. George and inscribed "Scobeleff the hero." The body was taken to Biazan. The Emperor sent Scobeleff's sister the following :-"I am terribly overcome and grieved by the sudden death of your brother. It is an irreparable loss to the army. All we soldiers will weep for him. It is sad, sad to lose a man so useful and so devoted to duty."

GENERAL SCOBELEFF. Scobeleff's personal appearance was thus described by Mr. MacGahan in a letter from Bucharest :- "Among the many officers on the Grand Duke's staff there is one who would attract attention anywhere, and whose career has been a curious and brilliant one. A tall, handsome man, with a lithe, slender, active figure; a clear blue eye, and a large, promin ent but straight, well shaped nose-the kind of nose it is said Napoleon used to look for among his officers when he wished to find a general-and a face young enough for a second lieutenant, although he is a general-the youngest in the Russian army. It is the famous General Scobeleff, the conqueror of Ferghans, or Khokand. The last time I saw him we were both standing on the banks of the Oxus, in the khanate of Khiva. He was starting on his way to Tashkent, I on my return to St. Petersburg in a boat which was to float me down to the mouth of the Oxus into the Aral Ses, where I was to find a Russian steamer. We were the last two who had seen the city of Khiva, for we were the lastt o leave it. He was then Colonel Scobeleff and had just returned from a remarkable and daring expedition, for which he afterward received the Cross of St. George. It will be romembered that of the five columns which marched on Khiva only four arrived, and that one, that of Markosoff, was obliged to turn back in the middle of the desert for want of water after having incurred the most imminent danger of destruction from heat and thirst."

Lieutenant F. V. Greene, United States Army, in his "Sketches of Army Life in Russia," tells many characteristic stories of the man. "In return for the care of his troops," he says, "he demanded of them, first of all, unhesitating, unflinching, unquestioning obedience to his orders. If he ordered a man to do anything where immediate death was as certain as the sun in heaven he expected to be instantly obeyed, without so much as even a look of question or surprise. One morning that I was with him on a reconnoissance we came to a small brook, an officer of his staff with whom he had had some cause of dissatisfaction just before rodo forward to try its depth. While he was cautiously feeling the bank another officer-a Cossack-rode toward it and as his horse drew back plied both spurs and the whip with all his torce. The horse sprang forward into the middle of the little stream, and us it was very deep though very parrow both horse and rider disappeared un der the water.

"There," cried Scobeleff to the other, 'that's the way I want my officers to do things. atly nottled spurs to his horse, and though Scoboleff, seeing his purpose yelled at him to stop, in an instant he and his horse disappeared under the water. Both men were then dragged out dripping from their cold bath. Every one laughed and Scobeleff was in the best of hu-

"Now go home and dry your clothes, you're both fine fellows." 'But' turning to the first

you have to do.' "His personal bravery," says Lieutenant Greene, "might almost seem like bravado to those who did not understand his motives. But capturing and bringing him back are two | He always wore a white coat, a white hat and rode a white horse in battle, simply because hear the shricks of the pig as one man other generals usually avoided these target catches him by the snout and another by the | marks. He was perpetually riding at break neck speed over some fence or ditch, leaving half his orderlies sprawling in it. He never lost an opportunity of displaying courage He went into battle in his cleanest uniform organ or a plane fortured by the girl of the and fresh underclothing, covered with perperiod. It is the captain of the boat who | tums and wearing a diamond bilted sword, in order, as he said, that he might die with his best clothes on."

From his mother Scoboless derived his intellectual tastes. She was murdered in Bulgarla by an officer of her son's staff. The General venerated her memory, and spoke of her with faitering voice. Though of practical mind, she was a woman of lofty thoughts and, unknown to herself, a poet. She attendea sedulously to the education of Michael and her three daughters, and imbued them with the idea that good feeling is the basis of good manners and the coment which holds families

EARTHQUAKE IN MONTREAL.

VIOLENT SHOCK FELT ON ST. ULBAIN STREET THIS MORNING. In a small wooden chanty on St. Urbain

street, a little above St. Catherine, lives a respectable old "colored lady," who follows the badly--paid, but respectable trade of "doing gentlemen's washing." Aunt Sukey, for this is the name she goes by, is a typical specimen of the Southern negress, and being known to a reporter of THE Post as an inveterate old talker, he sometimes calls upon Aunt Sukey for a talk about the times in old Virginny before the " wah."

This morning about 8 o'clock our reporter was passing the "old lady's" house when he heard her well known voice. Pausing at the threshold of her door, he saw a group of colored folks' sitting in her kitchen, eyeing intently some fragrant hoe-cakes she was baking for breakfast.

"How does you all test in yer bono.? How does you gashuate?" asked Aunt Sukey.
"Passumly! Passumly!' answered Uncle Goliab, an old negro with a broad face and good-natured grin, "but I'se mity dry, Aunty Sakev."

"Dry, ole man," chuckled the old lady, "ver ain't done got 'ligion like I hev, you tink 'ligion like wattahmellyon, may be." "Yes, brudder, I'de done got 'ligion, and now I'se not aleard of enything; I'se a different woman, I is."

"Dom golden slippers I'se gwine to wear La de dab, la de dah. Dom angel songs l'se gwine to hear,

Lyde dah, la de dah l' "I dleyemembah de words pe zactly, but

There was a chorus of "Tank de Lawd," The matter of the second secon

amid which Aunt Sukey bowed her head-over the hot coals and "flopped", the hoe cakes again, at the same time that she conveyed a live coal into the little squat, black pipe in her mouth, on which she drew vigorously. The company began to gross, and turned

the whites of their eyes toward the hoe . akes. Aunt Sukey then said, "I shan't believe in no warnings till I see de chawriot of lahmael and de nossmen dereof—Oh, de good Lawd hab mercy on us! What's dat?" (It was a wet stone that some wicked boys on the roof had sent bissing down into the fire)

"It's annuder warnin'," said Uncle 'Siah with a deep groan.

"Will Brudder Jones lead us in pra'r?" asked Aunt Sukey; "de hoe cakes can wait, I

reckon."

The little company got down on their knees and Brother Jones began: "Lor'-a'mity, we has ex-pe-rienced lots o' trubbles, and ain't defraid of yearthly power comin' to harm us uns; we kin look de lyoins in de face in de den of Daniel, or shake han's wid de fiery chilluns in de tree furnaces; we haz not been 'fraid to lib and we're not 'fraid to die-" But at that moment a terrific explosion occurred that shook the old shanty to its foundation, followed by such an awful silence that the wicked boys who had dropped gunpowder down the chim-

ney ran off in a burry. After a while, one head, and then another came in sight, and "You dere?" "You's alibe" sounded from among them, and finally Aunt Sukey crawled out, and looking wistfully on the scraps of hoe cake stuccoed on tne walls, said piously : "It's all rite chilluns, tanu de Lawd de ole debil cawn't go any furder dan de length of his chain ?

At this juncture out reporter left.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 12.-When one of Mr. Beatty's sons went into Howard's room with warm water on Monday evening he was found stretched out on the bed shot in the head and back of the right ear. He was conscious, and to enquiries as to how it happened, said: "Oh, 1 did it myself." Whether the shooting was by accident or design is not yet known. It is not believed he can recover. It is ascertained that his mother resides at Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y., and that he was making a tour of this part of the State in his own conveyance. He was intending to visit the Adirondacks. He appeared to be a young man of good habits and strictly temperate. The weapon with which he shot himsely is a seven chambered revolver. He said it was his habit to sleep with it under his pillow.

CARD OF THANKS.

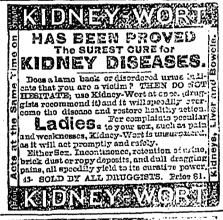
We, the undersigned, for and in behalf of the parishioners of St. Stephen, of Chelsea, bog to tender our sincere thanks to the Rev. Father Hogan and his parish of St. Aun'e, of Montreal, for the very noble and generous manner in which they responded to the appeal of our esteemed pastor, the Rev. Father Brown, in aid of our church. The collection amounted to \$175. We now rejoice to convey to our kind friends the information, doubtless gratifying to them, that we are in a position to begin the plastering of the sacred building, trusting to kind Providence for the small sum still required. That the great giver of all good gifts may bless our generous friends and increase their store tenfold is the sincere wish of

Martin Welch, Church Warden. PATRICK MURTAGU, GEORGE EDMONDS,

The shipments of coal from the port of Picton, N.S., for the week ended July 10th, amounted to 9,363 tone, making a total this season to date of 48,799 tons.

Two steamers have lauded the shore ends of the cable, at Salina Craz, Mexico, from the coast of Central American States, and leave Tohuantepec on Thursday, laying the cable southward to Panama, thus completing telegraphic communication from Valparaiso northward. The cables will be open to the public in August.

The three prisons of Auburn, Olinton, and Sing-Sing earned, during the month of June, \$3,571.16 over their expenditures. In June of last year they carned a surplus of \$1,700 42, thus showing that their gains have been doubled. Now, if Superintendent Baker could only figure out at what cost to honest laborers these gains have been effected, we should have the whole story.



There is no excuse for suffering from & CONSTIPATION and a thousand other diseases that owe their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and inaction of E. the Digestive Organs, when the use of

will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows 🖁 Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order and porfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to SICK MEADACINE who that relief and permanent cure by the use of these Ritters. Being tonic and tailedly purgative ther PURIFY THE BLOOD

by expelling all Morbid Secretions. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. For tale by all dealers in modicine. Send address for pamphict, free, giving full directions.
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ISSUE OF 1860.

These Bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial Government of Austria, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semiannually. They are redeemed in two drawings annually, in which 100 large premiums of

60,000. 10,000, 5,000,

etc., Florius are drawn.
Every Austrian 5 per cent. 100 fl, Bond which does not draw one of the large Premiums must be redeemen with at least

120 Florius,

as there are no Planks, and every Bond must draw something. The next drawing takes place on

1st AUGUST, 1892.

and every Rond bought of us on or before the 1st of August, is entitled to the whole premithat may be drawn thereon on that date. Country orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds, good for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

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RIUHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER,
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Farm Implements and Goods at Whelesale prices. Apply to ces. Apply to RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND, Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota,

Who will torward pamphlets on application.
18 DO

\$66 a week in your own town. 1erm and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. STINGING irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinal complaints, cured by "Buchupalba." \$1.

The Rev Abbe Archambault, son of Hon Louis Archambault, who has lately been or-dained priest, is the 195th priest who has graduated from L'Assomption College during the last balf century.

CATHOLIO NEWS.

There exists between the Irish and French Beman Catholics of Ottawa a great deal of dissatisfaction concerning the proprietorship of the Basilics, which is now one of the fixest churches in the Dominion. The majority of the services have been conducted of late in French, and the English-speaking portion of the congregation are divided among themselves as to whether a new church should be built for them or they hould retain the Basilice, on which they have expended a great deal of money.

It is a happily established fact that Fellow's Companied Syrup of Expophosphites will retard visit consumption, increase involuntary muscular power and thereby barden the organs, promote vitality and facilitate restoration. It consequently possesses the wonderful property of prolonging HUMAN LIFE. 152-2-ws

DECVINOR OF QUEREC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 1877. Dame Mulving Fortin, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, wife of Charles Desjarding, of the same place, hatter and furrier. Plaintiff, vs.
the said Charles Desjardins, Defendant. An
action in separation as to property has been
this day instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 16th June, 1882.

O AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

WANTED-FOR PORTAGE du FORT SCHOOL an Assistant Female Teacher. Koman Catholic preferred, holding a first or second class certificate, to commence lat August next. Salary, \$159 per annum. Apply immediately to

C. J. RUNIR, Sec.-Trens. Por age du Fort. 27th June, 1882. 47 3





Lydia e. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Worknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female complaints, all ovarian troubles. Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of nevelopment. The tendency to can-cerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indi-

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VECETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pample let. Address as above. Elention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKRAM'. LIVER PHLIS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box. RO- Sold by all Druggists. TO



for ever twenty years and is the best preparation

ever invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HATE TO ITS TOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

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Chemist It supplies the natural of Muss. Good and color to the hair glands without staining the leading skin. It will increase and Physithicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching endorse and falling off, and thus AVERT DALDNESS.

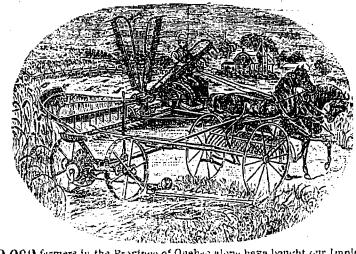
It cares Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the bair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



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Liver Pills.

MALARIA! MALARIA!!

THE CAUSE OF DISEASE IN THE STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND NERVOUS SYSTEM

Below will be found a brief Summary of a Lecture upon the Liver, delivered before the Eclectic College of Medicine, by

DR. J. HAYDOOK.

The Liver has been known as the great blood-maker and blood-purfier of the circulation. From its size and spongy structure, it plays a most important part in the animal economy, as regards assimilation and nutrition. Food taken in the mouth and acted upon by the digestive organs or the stomach is converted into Glucose or Peptone, and in these forms enters the Portal vein. Here, by the action of the Liver, these substances are converted into a form of sugar and pass out of the Liver by a large vein, called the Hepatic vein, into the general circulation. The new material now formed stryes two purposes, viz: the maintenance of heat in the body and assisting in the cell growth of the system

Dr. Murchison says:—"The composition of bile and its secretion is very complex. It is constantly being secreted by the Liver, and, increasing suddenly before eating, gradually decreases as soon as the appetite is ratisfied and feeding cases." New, if this most important organ of the body becomes torpid, or the passage of bile interfered with emaciation and disease this in the eight marked peculiarities that now occur, and which we all know of:

1. The nation complains of a feeting of waight and fullness of the enignatrium.

1. The patient complains of a feeling of weight and fullness of the epigastrium.
2. Distention of the Stomach and now is by wind.

2. fistention of the Stomach and sand and great sleepiness after meals.
3. Heart-burn.
4. A feeling of wearfness, pains in the limbs, and great sleepiness after meals.
5. A bad taste in the month, especially in the morning, and furred tongue.
6. Constipation, with occasional attacks of diarrices.
7. Headache in front of head.
8. Depression of spirits and great melancholy, with lassitude and a disposition to leave everything for to-morrow. All of the above symptoms go to show functional derangement of the Liver; and now comes the great importance of any error made as to the condition of the patient. He should immediately provide himself with a LIVER STIMULANT, the most common form of which is a Pit. Daily experience shows that this, when the Pill is compounted properly, is the readist mode of inciting and promoting the action of the Liver, and can be almost always relied on. I have devoted many years of my life, as many of you now before me know, to compounding a Pill that will act readily and systematically as a Billone Remedy. I do not believe in great purgatives, and therefore have made a Pill, one of which is an active and thorough dose. I have called it

Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pill.

The People Know Thom! The People Use Them! The People Praise Thom WHAT HUNDREDS OF LETTERS SAY FROM PATIENTS ALL OVER THE HABITABLE GLOBE.

Dr. Haydock, your new Liver Pill has rid me of all biliousness.

No more noxious doses for me o' five or ten pills taken at one time. One of your pills cured me.

Thanks Doctor. My headache has lett me. Send me another vial to keep in the house Our doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it, and at last said I was incurable. Your new Liver Pills cured me of terrible neuralgia and pains in the head Send two vials. I want one for a poor family. Send me five vials of your New Liver Pills by return mail.

Dr. Haydock hascured my headache that was chronic.

gone. For all Biseases of the Kidneys. Betention of Urine, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills are a perfect cure. One pill will satisfy the most skeptical.

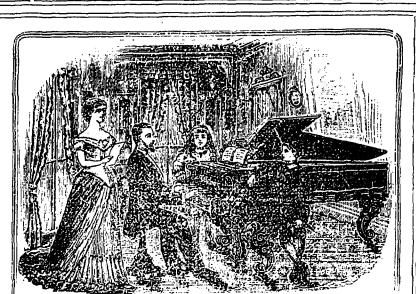
For Female Diseases, Kervous Prostrution, Weakmoss, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and Sick Headache, Dr. Haydock's New Liver Pills will be found an Effectual

They are universal in their effects, and a cure can almost always be guaranteed. Each Vial Contains Twenty Pills—One Pill is a Dose. Price Twenty

five Cents. For sale by all Druggists. TO Every Pill is Sugar-Conted. If your druggist does not keep them, we will mail them free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Five vials for \$1. BUY AT ONCE. DO NOT DELAY.

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Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Pulladelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

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The Casket and Coffin business formerly conducted by G. W. Drew, has been bought out by the undersigned. A large assortment is now on hand and will be sold at moderate prices. Those requiring the like will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere. Burial Robes and Flates always on hand. Hearses always on hand.

DANIEL SHANKS. DANIEL SHANKS.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland Maine.

Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURTS No. 503. Dame Malvina Roy, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Eizear Auge, Joiner, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property J. A. DAVID,

Attorneyfor Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th May, 882.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

Lord Conyngham, who died lately, owned 56 973 acres in Ireland. In the middle of June the snow lay thick at Balmeral, Scotland, and the cold was intense. Snow also fell in Fifeshire and in

Norfolk, England. fioliand, being Protestant, sends nearly all ber fish to Catholic Belgium, and it is at times difficult, even at the Hague, to get a fresh

herring. It is now stated that President Grevy, not wanting to be fleeced in the sum of \$1,600cost of fees-has declined the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Mr. Cornelius Waltord, the London insurance authority, says that there are few towns or large villages in China which have not their insurance office.

Lady Lytton has left to her friends, Louisa

and Rose Dayey, all she had, including her

MS, autobiography, which her son, the Earl, will probably promptly purchase and suppress. In the reign of Victor Emanuel's fither Charles Albert, Garibaldi was sentenced to be shot in the back for inciting a mutiny of

the fealty of officers. During the first five months of this year no ess than 5,000 tons of Italian produce, eggs, butter, vegetables, &c., bave been imported into Great Britain. This trade will undoubtedly be increased by the quicker transit consequent on the oponing of the St. Gothard.

troops and attempting to undermine by bribes

Some Cornish keepers near Camborne resolved in order to catch peachers, to divide into two parties. During the night a gleam of moonshine revealed to the lurking ponchers a fierce conflict, the keepers having mistaken each other's party for the poachers.

Arrangements have been made by which some of the college lectures at Oxford will be thrown open to female students. Among the lectures thus opened will be those by the Muster of University on English history, by Mr. Butcher on Greek literature, and by Mr. Pelham on ancient history.

A quart of cream can be kept perfectly good for months in the highest temperature by an ounce of boro-glyceride. Prof. Barft proposes to save railroad carriage for wilk by condensing it in the country and mixing it with boro-gly ceride, so that it has only to be mixed with water when needed.

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of rheumatism, as well as relieves the pains of fractures and dislocations, external injuries, corns, bunions, piles, and other maladies.

There were 302 cases in England in which flogging formed part of the sentence for offences during the period between the 13th of July, 1863, and the end of the year 1881. The number of cases in which the same offender had been found guilty of similar offences and become liable to be reflogged was five.

". "The same measure will not suit all circomstances." But Kidney-Wort suits all cases of liver, bowels and kidney diseases and their concomitants, piles, constipation, diabetes, ague, etc. Try it and you will say go too.

Sir Curtis Lampson, a Vermonter by birth, who is head of a great fur house, has invented a new method of utilizing electricity in preparing sealshing. The skin is "fed" over a knife-edge bar, above which is stretched a fine platinum wie, which, raised to a white beat by an electro-current, meets the longer hairs which rise above the under for, and mows them down.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop& Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Limo and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggiet, of Westport, says: "I know a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

Bilton Grange, near Rugby, formerly the property of Addison's only child, who died at a very advanced age, having for years before her death been of unsound mind, is now in the market. At her death it passed to her relatives on her mother's side, and thence through various hands until it came to Mr. Washington Hibbert, who employed Pugin to create on the property, at vast expense, a superb medieval residence.

Referring to a St. Louis paper's lament that American boys do not learn trades which are likely to pay so much better than average cleraships, the Indianapolis Journal remarks that this arises less from false rride than from the extreme difficulty of procuring instruction. "Many a parent can attest that it is among the impossibilities for boys to secure situations where they can become skilled in any of the more desirable trades. It is, in fact, a great favor to take a boy."

Circulating libraries of an entirely new description are about to be started at St. Petersburg. A society has been founded for the purpose of supplying the horse cars of that city with daily newspapers and illustrated weeklies. Passengers who avail themselves of these literary stores are to drop into a box a copeck for each paper they read. No watch is to be kept over the box, the payment being left to the honor of the readers. The society trusts that it will be only occasionally defrauded.

The London hospitals are nearly all suffering from the lack of funds. St. George's, at Hyde Park corner in the very centre of the wealthiest residentiary district in the world, has of late had an annual deficit of over \$30,000, and says that, unless money comes in, it must close many of its wards. Depression of agriculture and trade and the muitiplication of calls on the public purse are among the causes assigned. Three of the London hospitals, Gray's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas', are magnificently endowed, but the rest depend on casual subscriptions.

In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given for 10 cts. than in any 15 or 25-cent dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant

The latest census gives the population of Japan as. 36,358,994; males, 18,423,274; females, 17,935,720, sn increase of 2,000,000 since the previous census in 1873.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

Lytton Sothern, son of the late E. Sothern, is playing his father's parts in English towns, with a view of mastering them for an American tours, a date of the colors

Write to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn,

Mass., for names of ladies cured of female weak-

ness by taking her Vegetable Compound.

Medical.



Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Soroness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Soro Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other

Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacors One as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial cutails but the computatively rifting outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claim.

Directions in Eleven Languages. DOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Breat Household Medicine Ranks Amought the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomack, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Mealing Properties are

Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

Ecres and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rul-It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbled on the Neck and Chest, as sait into meat, it Gares SORE THROAT, Bronchitis. Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swollings, Abscesses, Piler, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to rail.

Both Pills and Olutment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxos and Ects, at 1s. 1id. 2s. is, 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicing vendors throughout the civilized world.

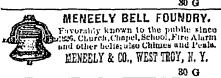
N. .-Advice gratis, at the above address daily, between the hours of H and 4, or by letter. Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but Invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard dismirity. We refer to those using them. Send for a-scriptive circular with testimonials. Address, 2. P. K. PEOK & CO., 853 Breadway, New York.

7-26 lns. STAMMERING

Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us buring the past three years. Testimonials, dc., Over 300 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, &c. free. Address Stammering Institute, London, Ont. Testimonial.—I have stammered for years, four mouths ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Sudent. Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. 24 G





CLINTON H. MENEELY

BELL CO.. SUCCESSOR TO MENEELY & KIMBERLY. Bell Founders, Troy, N. Y. Manufacturers of a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 25 Illustrated Catalogue sent free. 26 Peb. 78-28

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 830. Dame Marle D Poulin, milliner, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of E zear Riendeau, of the same place, butcher, Plaintiff, vs. the said Eizear Riendeau, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 12th June, 1862. O. AUGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Four PER CENT for the current half year upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, on and after THURSDAY, 3rd August next.

By order of the Board,
HENRY BARBEAU, Manager,
Montreal, 4th July, 1882.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL.: Superior Court.
No. 1071. Marie Edwidge Dubois, wife of Narclasse Martin, saddler; both of the Village of
Caprairie in the District of Montreal, Flaintiff,
vs. the said Narcisse Martin, Defendant. An
action en separation de biens has this day been
instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 28th June, 1882.

O. AUGE.

O. AUGE. Attorney for Plaintiff.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, July 18, 1882.

The city market is dull and unchanged at 5½ to 6 per cent. for call loans on stocks, and 6 to 7 for time loans and prime mercantile paper. Sterling Exchange is steady at 9 to 91 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, 91 to 91 prem. counter, and 91 to 98 demand. The stock market this morning was ir-

regular. Bank of Montreal advanced 1; regular. Bank of Montest attacks, at Telegraph, 1; Gas, 1; City Passenger, 1; and St. Paul & Hanitoba, 2. Toronto declined 1, and Richelieu, 1. The bid prices at noon were as follows:—Montreal, 2084; Merchants, 127; Toronto, 182; Ontario, 123; Commerce, 141; Telegraph, 131; Richelieu, 72; Gas, 169; and City Passenger, 147.

Morning Stock Sales—97 Montreal 2083; 25 Telegraph 131; 15 do 1311; 50 St. Paul & Manitoba 139; 3 Montreal Building 64.

We are in receipt of the following, dated to-day :- The stock market was strong to-day, and showed unmistakable signs of recovering from the recent depression. A continuance of this weather, so favorable to the growing crops, would be worth millions to the coun-With everything in their favor the "bears" did not accomplish much, and as the market is heavily oversold, it may prove true once more, that it is always dangerous to sell what you have not got.
Afternoon Sales—25 Montreal 2084; 22 do

2081; 3 Bochelaga 941; 25 City Passenger 1471; 200 St. Paul & Manitoba 1392; 20 Guarantee paid-up stock, 82.

This afternoon stocks were heavy, and transactions trivial.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE PEICES.

As usual at this season of the year many of our city families are out of town and at our wholesale houses business is generally quiet in consequence. Activity continues to reign at the city factories and the prospects for a good fall trade were never better. We continue to note a quiet market for dry goods, travellers out in search of orders for the fall trade not having met with much encouragement as yet. . The "boom" in breadstuffs referred to last week has abated for the present and prices have slightly declined.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Travellers on the Fall trip have been doing well, and the leading manufacturers have their hands full of orders. Prices are stendy, and remittances are satisfactory. Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; men's split boots, \$1 60 to 2.25; men's kip boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, \$3 to 3 75; men's kip brogans, \$1 35 to 1 40; men's split do 90c to \$1.10; men's buff congress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoo packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; \$3 80. infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER.—The market may be called steady for most grades of leather. We hear of con-tinued large shipments of split leather to Europe, but the market for such is still somewhat heavy. Common sole leather is in fair supply, and quiet, but best plump B.A is scarce and in active demand. Slaughter sole is not so firm. Grained upper is in good demand, but common kinds are scarce. We quote: Hemolck Spanish sole, No I, B A, 24c to 27c; ordin-ary, 22c to 242c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 2, ordinary, 22c to 221c. Buffalo sole, No 1, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 27c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough,26c to 28c; eather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

IBON AND HARDWARE.-There has been a moderate movement in pig iron in small lots at our quotations and bariron has sold at \$2 to 2 10 for round lots on spot. Tin plates are inactive, but steady. The English market is quoted at 16s 6d to 17s for cokes, and 18s 6d to 19s for charcoals. of Canada plates are reported at \$3 10 to 3 25. Pig iron per ton :- Siemens, \$22; Summerlee, \$21 50 to 22; Langloan, \$22; Egligton, \$20 50 to \$21; Carnbroe, \$21 50. Bars, per 100 lbs, \$2 00 to \$2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 15; Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 00 to \$5 25; Coke, IC, \$4.50. Tinned Sheets, 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per lb, 121c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, haddock and cod, 6c to 7c; mackerel, 12c \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 114 to 12c4; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin. 24 c to 25c. Ingot Copper, 18 to 19c. 24 c to 25c. Ingot Copper, 184 to 196. Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75; spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain, \$ inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6, per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:—Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months d. Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 8 d and 9 d. Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d. Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d. Hot Cut, do, \$4.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d. Hot Cut, do, \$4.10 per keg; 3 d. Fine, Hot Cut, do, \$4.10 per keg; 3 d. Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 3 d. Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, \$3.10; 3 d. Cold Cut, Canada Pattern, Canada Pattern

Canada Pattern, \$3.60.

Statistical Communication

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Japan, com.non, 15c to 20c; good comrecover health, spirits and flesh, if they are mon to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, but sentible enough to adopt a remedy which but sentible enough to adopt a remedy which the nopular voice, backed by professional 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 40c to 47c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 88c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 380 to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. 380 to 45c; fine to choice, buc to 70c. Sugars are easier in tone. Porto Rico is inquired for at 7½c to 7½. Barbadoes at 7½c to 7½c. Granulated, 9½c to 9½c; grocera' "A" 9½c to 9½c; bright, 8½c to 9½c; medium, 7½c to 8½c; yellow, 7½c to 7½c. Syrups and sillolasses quiet. Antigua is scarce at 59c to 51c. Cleninegos is quiet and stady at 47c to 48c. There is a good and steady at 47c to 48c. There is a good enquiry for Trinidad at 50c to 51c. Sugarhouse, 340 to 35c. Coffees are moving slowly, the trade being fully supplied. Mocha, 29c to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, 19c to 22c; Maracaibo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 10½c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is held at full rates. London layers, \$3 10 to \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3 00; layers, \$2.90 to \$2.95; sultanes, \$10½ to \$11; Valencias, Kennedy at 6c. The latter bought 5 or 6 11c to 11½c: Samos, 9c to 9½c; currents, 6½c car loads for shipment. Mr R Nicholson to 6½c; figs, Eleme, 10c to 12c; ditto, Malaga, 5½cto 6c.

Wood.-We can make no change. There is still a steady market for fine foreigns. Domestic wools dull. Greasy Cape, 191c to 21c; Australian, 23c to 32c; Canadian pulled, A super, 31c to 34c; B super, 27c to 30c, and unassorted, 26c to 28c.

Oils.-Firm. Steam refined Seal is held at 674c to 70c, imperial measure. Newfoundland cod is held at about 57%c to 58c.

PETROLEUM .- About steady. Car lots at 194c here; broken lots, 194c to 20c; single SALT.—Spot quotations are 65c for

elevens, and 70c for tens; factory filled, \$1 20 to S1 50, and enreka, \$2 40. Receipts smaller than last year, and moving freely.

Hors.-There is not much reported, but the local market continues steady to firm at HIDES.-Market firm, with a good demand.

1.75. Rough tallow, 52c. RICE.—Sales are increasing under a steady market, and quotations range from \$3.40 to

Figu.-British Columbia salmon are quoted at \$16 per barrel. Canned fish are held at \$1.15 to 1.30; salmon, \$2 to 2.15

A 2.30 p. m. despatch from Liverpool reported a small business in breadstuffs at lower prices. Spring wheat, 9s to 9s 10d; red, 9s 8d to 10s 4d; white, 9s 9d to 10s 1d; club, 10s to 10s 7d. Weather fair.

The local grain and flour market is much quieter on account of the unsettled condition of cutside markets. In Chicago yesterday July wheat fell 4%c and corn dropped 2%c to 2 c. Wheeler & Wilde, of Chicago, tailed with liabilities of about \$60,000. Capada red winter wheat is quoted here at \$1.38 and Canada white at \$1.30 to 1.32. Oats are at 141c to 45c, pens at \$1 and rye at 71c to 73c. Ocean grain freights to Liverpool and Glasgow are 4s per qr and to London 4s 6d. The receipts of produce in Montreal since our last were as follows :-- Wheat, 23,311 bushels ; peas, 1,103; oats, 5,648; flour, 4,791 brls; ashes, 4; butter, 43 pkgg; cheese, 825 boxes; lard, 62 pkgs, and spirits, 60 casks. The following sales of flour are reported:-50 extra superfine, \$6.25; 100 medium bakers, \$6.25, and 150 spring extra at \$6.021 and years old. \$6.15. The following are our quotations for pebble and buff balmorals, \$1 00 to 150; do flour:—Superior extra, \$6.35; extra supersplit balmorals, 90c to \$110; do prunella fine, \$6.25; fancy, \$6.10 to \$6.15; balmorals, 50c to \$1.50; do interior balpring extra, \$6.00 to \$6.15; superfine, \$5.35 morals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to to \$5 50; Canada strong bakers', \$650 to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; \$6 75; American strong bakers', \$7 50 to 8 00; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to fine, \$4 75 to \$4 85; middlings, \$4 00 to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do \$4 20; pollards, \$3 50 to \$3 75. Ontarlo prunella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. bal bags Medium to strong, \$2 90 to \$3 00; morals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff spring, extra, \$2 80 to \$2 85; superfine, \$2 70 to \$2 75; city bags, (delivered) \$3 70 to

The local provision market is quiet. In Chicago yesterday pork advanced 271c to 30c, and lard 25c to 30c. There is little doing in pork here, which is steady at \$25,50 to \$26 for Western; lard is quoted at 15c to 15dc, hams at 141c to 151c. Dairy produce is quiet. The sale is reported of 1,200 packages of creamery at 23 c to 24c, and dairy butter ranges from 17 c to 21 c. Eggs are firm at 18c to 18 c. Cheese is excited. We quote 101c to 103c, and 11c is said to have been paid for a large lot to arrive. Large purchases have been made in all the leading cheese sections. At Little Falls yesterday 12.000 boxes sold at 101c to 111c, and at Utica 8,750 boxas sold at 10fc to 11fc.

Wheat in Chicago to-day opened at \$1 10 July, \$1 05\(\frac{3}{4}\) August; \$1 04\(\frac{1}{3}\) September. Receipts, 189,000 bushels; exports, 16,000. Corn opened at 75%c August; pork at \$21 10 August; \$21 30 September; and Lard at \$12 521 August; \$12 60 September. At 11 16 a.m. the market had broken badly. Wheat was at \$107\frac{1}{2} July; \$1 C4\frac{1}{2} August; \$1 03\frac{1}{2} September; corn at 751 August; 75% Sept ember; 66 year; pork at \$21 07 August \$21 25 September; lard \$12 52 August; \$12 621 September.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- July 18. The threatening state of the weather caused the attendance at Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets to-day to be rather slim. Prices were without material change from last week, except for some descriptions of coarse garden stuff, which were easier.

Poultry.-Fowle, per 1b, 11c; Spring chickens, 80c to \$1 per pair; turkeys, per lb, 13c; geese, 10c.

Fign. -- Salmon, 40c to 50c per lb; lake trout, 121c; smelts, 12c; pike and lobsters, 12c; white fish, 12c; halibut, 15c to 20c: black bass, per bunch, 40c to 50c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, 121c to

FLOUR, per 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; buckwheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2; moulle, do, \$160 to 180; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1 10.

GRAIN—Oats, per bag, \$1.05 to 1 10; peas, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beans, \$2; buckwheat 80c. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, \$1 40; new, \$3.25 per bushel; carrots, new, \$1 20

3; veal, per lb, 10c to 15c; pork, per lb, 14c GROCERIES.—Business has continued in very to 15c; hams, per 1b, 15c; lard, per 1b, fair volume for the season, with prices generally in buyers' favor. Teas are moving in jobbing lots and now are easier.

15c; sausages, per 15, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$10 to \$10 50 per 100 lbs.

Faurr.—Apples, per barrel, \$5 00 to 6 00; oranges, \$12 00 to \$13 00 per ; case; lemons, \$10 00 to 11 00; Florida tomatoes \$1.25 per box; strawberries, 150 to 200 per quart; bananas, \$3 to \$6 per bunch; pine apples, \$2 05 to 4 50 per doz; gooseberries, 550 to 600 per gallon.

DAIRY PRODUCE.-Poor to choice print butter, per 1b, 250 to 300; tub butter, 200 to 220; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 18c to 19c.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-JULY 17. LARGE BECEIPTS AND EASY PRICES—QUEBRO

BUYERS. The receipts to-day were large, consisting of 350 cattle, 250 sheep and lambs and 30 calves. There was a very fair demand, and prices would, no doubt, have been higher but for the large receipts, due to a number of cattle left over from last week coming on the market again this week. The quality was poor and graded as second and third class. R Cochrane, of Guelph, sold 3 cattle for \$125; A Burrows, of Ottaws, 22 at \$28 each; M Benoit, city, 10 at \$38 each; N Taillfeur, 10 at 3 c, and Jas Eskins 1 load at 3c to 3 c. P Ryan, of Compton, sold 30 head at Point St. Charles at \$48 each and is shipping 120 head on the SS. "Hanoverian." John Drolet and Narcisco Mac were here from Quebec and bought 34 cattle at 41c to 5c per lb. John Ryan & Co, of the Eastern Townships, sold 1 car of export cattle to Mr N bought 5 cattle at 5jc, 14 sheep at \$4 each and 10 lambs at \$3 oach. A Roy had 2 loads of cattle, but had sold none up to a late hour. Three to four car loads of live hogs were reported sold at \$7 per 100 lbs. We quote shipping cattle at 5%c to 6%c; fair to good butchers' stock, 4½c to 5½c; grass cattle, 2½c to 3½c; sheep, \$4 to \$6; lambs, \$2.50 to \$4.25; calves, \$3 to \$10.

OBITUARY.

Lawrence Delap, a well-known shipbuilder of Annapoli; N.S., died on July 16th. .

News was received in Ottaws, on July 12th of the duth of Mr. Herbert Bourinot, barrister, son of Hon. Levi Bourinot, and brother of Mr J. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commens.

Mr. ofungo Ramsay died at his residence on St. Catharine street, Montreal, on Saturday, July 15. Mr. Ramsay was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and came to Montreal We quote green at \$8, \$7 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 61 years ago when he was 20 years of age. and 3. Sheepskins, 14c to 141c; lambs, 30c He was formerly n leading business man in to 40c; clipped, 25c to 30c; sheep, \$1.35 to the city, but retired from trade several years

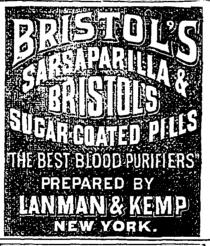
> It is stated that Mrs. Lincoln's estate, not reckoning appared and personal effects, is \$74,000, all in United States bonds. Her wedding ring, found yesterday, will be placed on her finger. It is inscribed "A. L. to Mary, Nov. 4, 1882. Love is eternal." Arrangements for the funeral are very elaborate. Business will probably be suspended during the services.

> The poor Irish girl, Margaret Kenealy whose head was turned through home sickness, died in the Toronto goal Saturday morning.

> DEATH OF A CENTENABIAN. On Saturday last an humble funeral cortege wended its way from No. 167 St. Dominique street to the Cote des Neiges cometery. The remains that were being borne to their last resting place were those of a centenarian who was born in 1779. His name was Augustin Brodenr. He had fought in the war of 1812 and rendered some gallant service to his country during the four campaigns. He remained strong, both of body and mind, up to the day of his death, and took a pardonable pride in relating the adventures of his early life and the bravery of the old veterans

> of 1812. He was one hundred and three

Many of the objects bought at the Hamilton sale were secured, not so much by collectors as by persons having a deep interest in the articles. Thus the Duke of Richmond took the picture of his ancestress, the Duchess of Portsmouth, the French adventuress whom Louis XIV. sent over to wheedle Charles II., with her son standing by her. Lord Moray bought Stuart silver plate at \$400 an ounce from a similar motive and the Duke d'Aumale got Marie Antoinette's table.



WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

137 For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent articleal color for butter; so moritorious that it met with great success everywhore receiving the highest and only prizes at both International

Dairy Fairs.

The But by patient and scientific chemical re-scarch we have improved in several points, and know offer this new color as the best in the world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, And, while prepared in oil, is so compound ea that it is impossible for it to become raneld.

EPBEWARE of all initations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become raneld and spoil the butter.

EFIT you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra you cannot get the "improved where and how to get it without extra WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Barlington, Vt.

KENEYAWORE for the permanent cure of

No other disease it so prevalent in this country as Constitution, and no atmostylate every acqualised the askebated kinnsy-wert as a feature. Winterverfine cause, however obstants a fighte case, this remark will overcome it.

THUS distressing comparation in the complicated with constitution. Ridary-wort as a particular to work the complicated with constitution. Ridary-wort as a strengthess the weakened parts and quickly a course all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.

PRICE SI. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT TO OUR SUBSORIBERS.

should have so often had to call upon our readers to pay up their accounts, but it is really an absolute necessity we should receive Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for many the amounts represented in them. As before years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is explained, there are heavy demands being made upon us, and heavier to come in connection with a great lawsuit. A good David Perrault, who suffered from asthma many subscribers to the TRUE WITSESS are in arrears for several years on account of hard times, and other circumstances over which they had no control. If now, when the times are mending, they are not able to pay all at once, they might at least pay a portion and liquidate their indebtedness by instalments. As for those who owe only for a year or two, we are sure it is through carelessness, and that they have only to be reminded in order to get square on our books. Remember that a few dollars is not much to a subscriber, but \$10,000 is some-

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Bats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks gophers, 15c.

thing to us.

CAPTAIN DE LONG.

This paragraph is going the rounds or the

Vicar-General Quin, of New York, recently mentioned Captain De Long. of the Jeannette Expedition, as one of his proteges at the Sunday school of St. Peter's Church in Barclay street, as long ago as 1856. "He and his mother, who was a charming Irish lady," said the Vicar-General, "lived in Beekman street, I think, and he came to the Sunday school quite regularly. He showed signs of grent brilliancy, so I took an exceptional interest in him. He passed many hours with me, and I used to take great pleasure in answering the questions of the bright, dear boy. Ben Wood, who was then our representative in Congress for the district, told me that he had an appointment for the Naval Academy, and asked me it I did not know some capable boy whom he could justly recommend. I recommended Ds Long, giving him a letter to Mr. Wood, who appointed him, after a very satisfactory examination. While he was at the Naval Academy he would always write to me, and visit me in vacation, and seemed to bear me in kindly remembrance. From one of his travels in the Holy Land he brought me the top of a little round table as a pleasunt souvenir, and indeed always showed me a great affection. I am grieved at his sad

FROM HAMILTON—A gentleman writes I have suffered for over iour years with night losses and general weakness, caused by abuse. I had tried all the advertised medicines, and a number of eminent doctors, and found no relief or benefit. I have used twelve boxes of Mack's Magnetic Medicine and am entirely retored." See advertisement in another column.

The gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Bailway, from January 1st to July 1st, 1882, were \$5,108,280. The gross earnings of the Great Western

Railway, from the 1st January to 1st July, 1882, amounted to \$2,412,610. C. E. Muller, one of the largest iron and steel merchants of Middlesborough England

has failed. Liabilities £150,000. Capt. Lord Charles Beresford, of the war vessel "Condor," is brother to the Marquis of Waterford. He is 36, and a favorite of the

Prince of Wales. His brother William has the Victoria Cross for gallantry. Lord Charles has rescued many men from drowning. When the organs of secretion become inactive by reason of a cold or other cause, the inflammatory material should be removed

and healthy action restored. Ayer's Pills accomplish this quickly, safely and surely. Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by promptly correcting such derangements which often develop into settled Col. Amyot, returning officer in the late

election in Quebec East, is taking action of damages against L'Electeur, for charging that he attempted to settle the expenses incurred for poll houses, &c., at less than the law allowed. FOR CANKER RASH, -Take one tea

spoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in hot water, sweetened with syrup or sugar, three times a day, every other day, and a dose of castor oil on the alternate days. 9-2 ws

WIT AND HUMOR

If the doctor orders bark has not the patient a right to growl?

The man who was not bred to work will eventually be compelled to work for bread. "There's another lode off my mind," as the seller of a worthless mine said, after the spe-

culative purchaser had gone his way. Now that Darwin is gone, we violate no confidence in saying that he always believed Oscar Wilde to be the missing link.

The hides of all the cats in America would be worth 10,000,000 dollars to commerce. And it's a fearful shame to have so much property lying idle.

An extreme tectotaler of our acquaintance has declared his inability to sympathize with Turkey, for fear of being accused of an adherence to the Porte.

A gentleman inquired of a new apprentice in a bookseller's shop for "Goldsmith's Greece," "Sir," replied the lad, "we do not keep it here, but you'll get it at the oilman's four doors off."

An Iowa woman wrote to Queen Victoria asking her if she intended to wear hoops the coming summer, and she has been to the post office over twenty times without receiving a reply.—Detroit Free Press.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Lung Disease by Dr. Sonvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself :-

"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelen, Manager of THE Post and TREE WITNESS, Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, estarrh and bronchitis. Mr. DeBoucherville, of the Indian Department, Ottaws, catarrh of many years; now cured, Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, catarrh and lung diseases oured. Mrs. Smith, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrhis George Magnire, Toronto, 482 Adelaide street, west; daughter oured of asthma

JEF 11 19751 841

George Willis, Exeter, Ont., Catarrh and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yong Ir is disagreeable to us that of late we street, Toronto, catarrh and catarrhal deaf-

ness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. now cured. Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs.

Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung disease.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will cure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal. Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

MARRIED.

DWYER-RYAN. — In Pakenham, by the Revd. D. J. Lavin, on Tuesday, 11th July, Mr. James Dwyer, second son of Thomas Dwyer, Eq. of the Township of Wilberfdree, Co. Rentrew, to Miss Jane Ryan, youngest daughter of Michael C. Ryan, Pakenham.

McSWEENEY.—On the 7th of May, 1882, at the residence of his son-in-law, Robert McGabey, in the Township of Mountain, Co. Dundar, Ont., Peter McSweeney, 89 years of age, a native of Kiltarion, near Gort, County Galway, Ireland.

MOYNIHAN.—At Sault au Recollet, on the 16th instant, Katle Frances, eldest daughter of the late Timothy Fogarty and wife of G. T. Moynihan.

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