Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 50.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

GLADSTONE AND PARNELLITES.

MANIFESTO OF THE IRISH BISHOPS.

DUBLIN, July 17 .- In the polling for a member of Parliament in Wexford borough to-day ine document. Another priest said he had there was considerable animosity shown tothere was considerable animosity shown towards the Liberal caudidate, the O'Connor continue in the same course. Both clergy-Don, who was hooted as he drove through the men were applauded. The Archbishop im. streets. Sexton, M.P., for Sligo, was present in the interest of Redmond, the Parnellite candidate, and implored the people to preserve order. Notwithstanding his interior—speakers above mentioned, ence, the windows of the O'Connor Don's comDublin, July 19.—A sce mittee room were smashed. Many police arrived during the afternoon. The election resulted in favor of Redmond. After the result of the polling was declared the O'Connor Don drove along the main street under escort. The party were pelted by the mob. The police charged with bayonets and several persons were wounded, one being pierced through the lungs. Thirty policemen were injured, two seriously, some being knocked down and trampled on. Healy and Sexton finally undertook to restore order, and the police withdrew.

Dublin, July 20 .- Four farmers have been arrested near Newry for beating nearly to death a man who took a farm from which a previous tenant had been evicted.

At a meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Irish National League held to-day, Parnell presided and Davitt was present. A resolution smalgamating the Evicted Tenants'

Fund was adopted.

London, July 21.—Mr. Parnell goes to Ireland to-morrow to prepare for the definite organization of the National League, which, owing to the extreme pressure of Parliamntary business, and partially to the co-operation of the Coercion laws, has been somewhat neglected. The spirit of the people is excellent; they are certain to respond to reasonable impulsion from the leaders of the National

PRANCE AND ENGLAND.

England are rather alarming. The English with steam upon the Amezon. The Tables mercantile class, puffed up by the victory of gives the following glowing account of the Tel-sl-Kebir, think they can steal DeLesseps's Blahop's suggestion:—"The floating church Suez Canal with impunity. The coarse will be dedicated wholly and exclusively to taunts of the English press has excited the missionary purposes. It will be built deepest indignation in France. A slight ac- by the most skilled artificers of Encident might kindle a war which would have rops and superbly decorated and adornthe most serious results for England. The ed. The rarest and most precious woods with British Government, conscious of the danger, which the Amazonian valley abounds, pine is making the most careful preparations at in grain and varied in color, will wainscot home and abroad.

GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT IN JEOPARDY. Unless the English people cool down the the hands of the Parnellites. Within a month usual ornaments and tapers. This new floatfate of the Gladstone Government will be in Gladstone will probably be defeated on the new Surz Canal question, unless saved by the Irish vote, which is not at all likely.

The advanced Liberals do not take at all the voters of that class that their interests bind them to the ministerial side. The truth is, in a good many English constituencies the Irish vote is a formidable factor, and it is feared that, if the Liberals join the Conservatives in Ireland to defeat the Parnellites, the Irish electors on this side of the channel will return the compliment by voting for Conservative candidates. Should that course be followed at all generally, the seats of several advanced Liberals in England would be in serious jeopardy, and these members naturally hold that a policy of conciliation is far sounder than a policy of provocation.

DUBLIN, July 19. The Roman Catholic bishops have issued a manifesto upon the distress in Ireland and the question of emigration or migration as a remedy. Their expression of opinion was limited to this subject, and was embodied in the following:—First, that owing to the misgovernment of Ireland in the past a chronic state of misery and want has been produced in several districts of the West, Southwest, Northwest and other parts of the country, where the people have been compelled to crowd on the poorest and least productive lands. Secondly, that in every county in which this state of congestion prevails there are large tracts of land once cultivated by the people, but from which they have been driven in recent times, and which are now in grass, and in many cases deteriorating, While there are also in the same countles extensive tracts of land capable of improvement. These glands would maintain in comfort and happiness the surplus population of the congested districts. Third, that with every recurring period of agricultural depression the people of these districts are reduced to a condition bordering on starvation, and therefore must be an abiding source of solicitude and adulety to every one having the welfare of his country at heart. Fourth, that the provisions of recent remedial legislation have not extended in any appreciable degree to the deserving but destitute class. Fifth, that State aided emigration as a means of curing this evil is unwise and impolitic and tends only to

promote disaffection among the Irish race at home and abroad. Sixth, that the evil can be cured in a statesmanlike manner and with the happiest results by promoting the migration of the surplus population of the congested districts to the lands already referred to, and which exist in adequate area in every county in which congestion prevails. Seventh, that believing as we do in the justice and expediency of this measure of social reform, and be-lieving also that its adoption would be a zeal message of peace to Ireland, we earnestly press it on the attention of Her Majesty's

A diocesan conference of the clergymen of County Louth was held at Drogheda on Tuesday, the Archbishop of Armagh presid-The misery of the people due to English mis-government—A protest against emigration; it is unwise and impolitic—migration from congested districts to the fertile acres of the country.

The subject of the papel circular was introduced by the bishop, who said that the directions contained in the circular chould be obeyed. One parish priest declared that be obeyed. One parish priest declared that the publication of the circular in the London Times was an insult to the whole clerical body, which did not regard it as a genu-

Dunlin, July 19 .- A scene, in which Lord Ohief Justice Morris was an actor, took place at the Mullingar Ballway Station on Wednesday last. The Chief Justice having concluded his assize business in this town, left by the three o'clock train. Having arrived at the station he entered a carriage which was already occupied by a gentleman carrying a rifle. The judge asked the gentleman (who afterwards turned out to be Dr. Isodore M. Wm. Burke, brother of Mr. Walter M. Burke, who was shot in the county Galway) to remove the rifle, and upon his refusing, caught a hold of it by the barrel, Dr. Burke held at the stock of the gun, and each did his utmost to get possession of it. A policeman then came up and informed Dr. Burke who his opponent was, during which the station master was sent for. Dr. Burke gave his rifle to the Chief Justice, who gave it to the guard of the train. Both gentlemen journeyed together, and we know not if they debated between themselves whether an Irish landlord who considers himself in danger has a right to carry fire-arms in a railway carri-

A STEAM CATHEDRAL ON THE AMAZON.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

There have often been missionary ships and floating churches, but it has been reserved for the Catholic Bishop of Para and Amazon to propose to combine the two by present relations between France and building a large missionary church to ply the sacred interior. At one end will shine forth the altar, with its gilded reredos and glittering tabernacie, containing the most Blessed Sacrament, and surrounded with the ing cathedral—this Basilica naval—will, of course, possess its pulpit and confessional, its organ and baptismal fout, and all the ornaments of church farniture requisite, not merekindly to the idea of a coalition between the | ly for the decent, but even for the solemn and splendid, exercise of Catholic rites. In tion to the Nationalists. They argue that it the lower portion of the ship a suitable would be far better for the government to reopen the Irleh land question, and, by amending the land act of 1881 in accordance with for the priests attached to the missionary the demands of the tenant farmers, to show ship, as well as the usual accommodation for the necessary sallors and naval officers. The whole structure will be dedicated as soon as completed, to the Blessed Sacrament, and will be called Christopher, (or Christ-bearer.) Propelled by steam, and drawing but little water, it will carry the zealous missionaries along the great natural highway to the most distant parts of the country-as far as Bolivia and Peru, Ecuador and Colombia and Venezuels, and even to the more distant European colonies of Guiana. The dulcet sounds of the swelling organs accompanying the soft, sonorous chant of the priests will spread over the tranquil surface of the river and give notice of the approach of Christ, 'ambulans super squas.' From time to time the good fathers will stop at convenient places, where the people will be collected to receive instruction and exhortation, where the children will be baptized, and where all who desire it will have an opportunity, now scarcely ever afforded, of going to confession and holy communion. Mass will be celebrated with much pomp and circumstance within the ballowed precincts of the anchored church, and all will be invited to attend. After a time regular stations will probably be formed from one extremity of the gigantic river to the other, which will be visited at certain stated intervals."

A PLUCKY BANKRUPT.

The dead Lard King says he could not raise \$560, but he is going to work arain.

CHICAGO, July 23 -McGeoch, the bankrupt lard king, said yesterday that he was cleaned out financially. He could not raise \$500, but meant to go to work again underhand. He will devote himself to his Milwaukee strest Railroad stock, which is held by the beck as collapsed. The bank will permit him to redeem it from the road's earnings. McGeoch before his failure was worth three millions.

The death is announced of the Rev. Mother St. Echolastique, who habe n nun of the Ursuline Convent for the last dity-two years.

IRELAND'S PROSPERITY.

Parnell's Response to the Toast of "Irish Industries."

AN ELOQUENT SPEROH THAT IS UNI-VERSALLY PRAISED DELIVERED AT THE EXHIBITION BANQUET IN CORE.

The banquet given by the Mayor, Corporation and citizens, to celebrate the opening of the Exhibition, proved to be a very brilliant affair. The gathering was, perbaps, the most influential and representative that was ever brought together on any similar occasion. Gentlemen representing the most widely divergent opinions in politics met together, and partook of the civic hospitality with as much zest as if all belonged to one harmonious mass. Guod-fellowship prevailed all round, and not a word was said that could wound the susceptibilities of any sec-

On the Chairman's right sat ... Earl of Bandon, the Becorder, Earl of Donoughmore, Sir George St. John Colthurst, Sir George Penrose, Major General Torrens, Mgr Sheehan, the City High Sheriff, Commendatore Delany, John George McCarthy, K St G M; John Daly, M P; Colonel Colthurst, M P; Mayor of Clonmel, Lord Carbery, Colonel Shuldham, Captain Sarsfield, D L; R U Penrose Fitzgerald, D L; Dr W K Sullivan, L A Beamish, T Rogers, Belfast.

On his left sat-Lord Mayor of Dublin, Earl of Dunraven, Right Hon W H F Cogan, Sir John Arnott, D.L.; Sir Daniel V. O'Suillvan, Colonel Tanner, C.B.; Archdeacon Archdall, the County High Sheriff, Mr. B.J. Alcock, K. St. G. M.; Mr. Parnell, M. P.; Mr. Shaw, M P; Mayor of Waterford, Mayor of Drogheds, Captain Bye, D L; Mr A H Smith Barry, Mr Maurice Murray, D L; the United States Consul Mr E D Gray, M P; Mr T D Sullivan, M P, and Senator Harlbart, United States.

The Mayor, who was received with loud applause, said-My lords, ladles, and gentle-

to time, at meetings such as ours tonight, from different points of view, and I am happy that it devolves to my lot upon the present occasion to speak on the prosperity of my native country in such a way and in such a manner as to enable those of my countrymen, to whatever party they may belong, and whatever political creed they may adhere to, to join me in honoring (applause). I feel convinced, Mr. Mayor, that every Irishman, whatever his political faith, or whatever his religious creed may be, or under whatever system of education he may have been brought up, defires earnestly and hearffully the prosperity of his native land (applause), and though we may from time to time differ as to the means of attaining that prosperity, I believe our differences are—as are the differences of men of other nations-honest differences (hear, hear. The prosperity of Ireland has been hoped for and looked for by many generations, and I feel sure that this vast assemblare wishes with me tonight that the time when we have to expect that Irishmen may feel that their prosperity and the pros-perity of their beloved country is on a par with that of other nations may soon arrive (hear, hear). That is not an un-patriotic wish—it is not a political wish, but it is the wish that is shared by the ladies and gentlemen of this vast and honorable assemblage (hear, hear). We have a country with a soil of great fertility, with a mild and genial and equal climate-we have a people who are by nature quick and facile to learn, who have shown in many other countries that they are industrious and laboricus, and who have not been excelled whether in the pursuits of agriculture under a mid-day sun in the field, or among the vast looms of the factories-who name of our nation in those industrial purhave not been excelled, I say, by any country on the face of this globe (hear, hear). We desire then to see Ireland prosperous—to see manufactures abound, and to see the population of this country able to live and thrive at home. The population of Ireland per square mile is less almost than that of any other European country. We cannot, therefore, claim to be over populous save in certain districts and in certain counties, which I shall refer to by and by. Why is it then that the manufacturing industrial and agricultural condition of this country is not all that we can accomplish. There are some causes which it would not be proper for me to inquire into to night, but there are causes which one can fairly examine, since they dwell upon the history of the past and for which we cannot regard ourselves as other than an earnest desire to promote the progress of our country. I am a native, Mr. Mayor, of the county of Wicklow, and I can recollect hearhave been crushed by laws not made by ourmade by the farmers of the country. In re-

is at the present day, and as the Limerick gloves of former days were (applause). At Bandon we had a manufactory of hand woven linen formerly ficurishing, which is now no longer in existence. Bricks, porcelsins, and other clay industries which, before this, were in a high state of prosperity, and which were flourishing here in former days, are no longer in existence, and of which we hear nothing at the present moment. Now, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, l would ask you, if these things have been done in the past, is there any reason why they should not be done in the future (applause). I have not ventured to detain you by lengthy enumeration of all the arts and industries which once had their abode amongst er in Cork," but at the present day there are, I believe, no cottoners in Cork. The cottoners in question manufactured cotton stockings by means of hand looms; and the Cork stockings were as celebrated as the Limerick lace you. I could have gone on for some time longer enumerating all those valuable industries, but it is not necessary for my purpose to do so. I have stated to you, gentlemen, ex-amples of the different trades and industries which once flourished in this city and this country, and I would ask you, gentlemen, is there any reason why, if you put your shoulders to the wheel—if you all determine, whether in your individual capacity, or in your corporate capacity, or in your capacity as employers of labor, it you will not use any article of the manufacture of any other country except Ireland, where you can get up an Irish manufacture, the result would undoubtedly be a specie of protection to articles of Irish manufacture, which will enable the struggling manufactories of this country to compete with English products and to develop factories and workshops through the length and breadth of this king-dom (applause). I confess I should like to give I reland a fair opportunity of working her home manufactures. I admit that I think if we were able to do that we would succeed in reviving the manufactories of Iroland but that is not possible; but one thing we can do-we can, at all events, clothe ourselves from head to foot with good Blarney tweed (prolonged applause). I bought a suit of that tweed, and all I can say is that I fear I will never be able to wear it out (no, no, and laughter). We can look around and we can see in the gallery opposite—and those who have had an opportunity of walking men, the next toast on my list is Prosperity to Ireland and her Industries (hear, hear).

This toast of Prosperity to Ireland is a practical one, and it will be responded to by a gentleman whose name is known and respectively and throughout the length and breadth of the continuous to it—we can see that the lace is unrivalled for beauty and skillings of design. The ladies of Ireland can wear this lace; they can introduce it to their English and foreign friends, and they respect to the prosperity will bear testimony to it—we can see that the lace is unrivalled for beauty and skillings of design. The ladies of Ireland can wear this lace; they can introduce it to their English and foreign friends, and they respect to Ireland can wear this lace; they can introduce it to their English and foreign friends, and they respect to Ireland can wear this lace; they can introduce it to their English and foreign friends. land (hear, hear).

Mr. Painell, M.P., who on rising to respond was received with loud and prolonged and difficult to obtain at the present moment; perior to the Continental lace that is so hard applause, said—Mr. Mayor, my lords, ladies and they can do much in that direction to and gentlemen, this toast which you, sir, encourage these and larger industries, which is one which has been approached from time of other countries, and which are so little purchased in Ireland. In this way each of us can do a great deal to promote the industrial and manufacturing revival in Ireland.

Now, sir, I do not at the same time wish to

deny that great difficulties stand in our path.

The English, American, French and Belgians

have got the start of us; and it is, of course,

difficult, without the good will of the mem-

hers of the community-good will which I

think this exhibition shows-to bring about a

revival of the manufacturing industries of Ire-

land and to stem the tide of foreign manufac-

tures (applause). But, still, I believe it

is possible in Ireland. I have been a manu-

facturer myself for a number of years.

have produced articles which required con-

siderable skill in producing (hear, hear), sole

ly by the aid of labour which I have trained

myself. I have produced those articles success

fully, and in such a way as to drive English

manufactured articles in this particular branch

out of the market, and I may say I have been

driven out of the market myself by native in

dustry (hear and laughter), and undoubtedly

the business of the trade population, of a hands

market, of facilities for communication, of low

railway fares (hear, hear), and all that system

of commerce and trade which can only grow

with the growtn of a nation does constitute

considerable difficulty. However, we can do

very much. We can create, at all events, a

native market, and I believe we can also create

an American market for Irish manufactures

(applause); and inithat way take advantage of

the abundant and unanimous good will which

throughout the length and breadth of Ireland

has been rendered evident on behalf of the

restoration of Irish industries (applause). I be-

lieve we can do very much to revive the ancient

suits which have done so much to increase

and render glorious those greater nations by

the side of which we live (cheers.) I trust that before many years have gone by we shall

have the honor and the pleasure of meeting

in even a more splendid place than this pre

sent one, and of seeing in the interval that

the quick-witted genius of the Irish race has

profited by the lessons which this beautiful

Exhibition must, undoubtedly, teach, and that much will have been done to make our nation, happy, prosperous and free (loud cheering, amid which Mr. Parnell resumed his seat.) Holloway's Cintment and Pille. - Female Complaints. - On the mothers of England frequently, alse I thoughtlessly sacrificed by culpable bashfulness at a particular period of ing addresses for woollen manufactures which | the female constitution, upon the management of which depends future happiness or the manufacture of flannel to which ninety just about the manufacture of flannel to which ninety just and the perfect and the formance of which health and even life itself pair for the purpose of buying the flannels depend. Mother and daughter may safely use these powerful deobstruent remed at been produced from Oork. It was an ancient weaken the system, and always bring about betrayed the confidence reposed in him and was 25 cents a visi. No cheap boxes to be page.

25 cents a visi. No cheap boxes to be page.

26 cents a visi. No cheap boxes to be page.

27 cents a visi. No cheap boxes to be page.

28 droggi is. saying in Cork : " As sure as there is a cotton- the desired result.

JAMES M'DERMOTT ACCUSED OF POPE LEO XIII. ON THE EDU-BEING A BRITISH SPY.

What Davitt has to say in reply to an Enquiry of "The Post"-The Mysterious Pistol Shot-McDermott Alleged to have Betrayed Irish Fenians into the hands of the Detectives-Three men said to be Assigned to Kill Him-A Startling Note.

New York, July 23, ... The shooting at Jas. McDermott in a saloon in Chambers street on Saturday afternoon, has caused a good deal of excitement in Irish revolutionary circles, both in this city and in Brooklyn. It will be re-membered that the New York Herald intimated several weeks ago that something of the kind would probably happen. A summary of an interview with one of the Irish leaders was published in the Herald some weeks ago, and it was stated in the interview that as soon as the revolutionists obtained proof to werrant them in doing what they contemplated a certain alleged informer recently arrived from Europe would be shot. 'The name of "Jim" McDermott was mentioned to the reporter, but with the request that it should not be

published.
The N. Y. Herald reporter last night asked au active but not prominent "dynamiter" for the facts in the case. "I have not much to say at present," said the person, " but possibly before long the whole thing may be made public. McDermott is one of us, and has made several trips to Europe. One of the journeys was on his own account. Two months ago we received information that he was betraying us to the English Government —in fact, that he had given away Dr. Gallagher and his companions. There was no positive proof of this, but the Council set to work to investigate the affair.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M'DERMOTT.

"So far as I have personally ascertained the ground for the charge was this. In the first place, I must tell you that ever since the 'removal' of Cavendish and Burke the English detective force on this side has been greatly increased, and by men-and women, too ... of more than ordinary smartness and in telligence. McDermott's connection with the Brotherhood was soon found out, especially as he was a well known politician in Brooklyn, and when he crossed the ocean he was shadowed. On the other side several detectives made his acquaintance, and our men frequently saw him

COMDANY and inferred €bat he was doing the 'crooked' business. Whether McDermott knew the detectives and fooled them, or whether he sought them for an evil purpose, I will not say. I only state the facts as I have heard them. It was ascertained, or at least it is said that it was ascertained, that McDermott paid one visit to Scotland Yard, and that after that an inspector of police had visited him at his lodgings. It is also said that McDermott had visited Millbank Prison and had identified some of the 'dynamiters,' including Lynch, before Lynch had informed. It was under these suspicious circumstances that it was decided to make away with McDermott. Three men were assigned to the task." " Was the arrested man, James Gaynor, one

of them?" "I can't say, but I do know that two of the men were in Ryan's saloon when the attempt was made. Gaynor will get off, whether he is or is not the man, for McDermott will not

appear against him." A NOTIFICATION OF DEATH.

Immediately after McDermott left the saloon, when he was shot at, a sorap of paper was found near the spot where he had stood. The following was written on it:

The following was written on it:

This is the body of James McDermott, the English spy, who left New York for Ireland last January in the pay of the British Government, and wormed himself into the confidence of Irish nationalists in Ireland. England and Scotland and betrayed them for £10,000, for which he now dies at the hands of the Irish Avenger, who followed him £000 miles to punish him as a warning to others.

(Signed), Captain DAYLIGHT.

James Gaynor, the prisoner, is a young man of 25 years, and gave his residence as Cherry street. Captain Petty informed Justice Smith that it was reported to him on Saturday afternoon that McDermott was fired on by the priconer and struck by a bullet in the check, which glanced off without doing him any isjury. This phenomenal occur-rence took place, as slieged, in Captain Ryan's saloon, No. 8 Chambers street, in precence of O'Donovan Rossa, "Bocky Mountain" O'Brien and Colonel James Cavanagh of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The weapon, which is now in possession of Captain Petty, is a British buildog revolver, one chamber of which is empty. It is alleged that Gaynor

threw it away after the shoeting.
Various causes have been assigned for the trouble, and persons who were in the saloon at the time seemed disposed to treat the matter lightly, speaking of it as the result of an devolves much and serious responsibility in outburst of temper not uncommon with men securing for their daughters robust health; of certain temperaments when under the influence of liquor. Men interested in Irish national movements take a different view of life, when all important changes take place in the affair, and make allegations which, if well founded, place McDermott in a most unenviable position. It is said that prior to his reselves. In the town of Batharum, situated misery. Holloway's Pills, especially if sided cent visit to Europe he ingratiated himself over a mile from my home, there is a mili for with the Olntment, have the happiest effect into the good fellowship of members of the Fenian Brotherhood and other Irish revolutionary bodies, and obtained letters of introduction from prominent Irish-Americans to the leaders on the other side of the Atlantic. ference to the classes of manufacture, I think without or neulting anyone. Universally It is charged further that on the strength of the skill of Irishmen was never more exadopted as the one grand remedy for female these letters, he obtained admission to secret meetings in Ireland and England and that he

NOTES FROM ROME.

CATION OF GIRLS.

A Valuable Manuscript used to wrap Olly Fish in.

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF AND THE RELIGIOUS PEACE OF EUROPE.

Rows, July 3.—The special correspondent of the Pilot sends the following interesting

Leo XIII. expressed his ideas on woman's place in the social order in a discourse addressed to the young ladies receiving their education at the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Trinita de Monti, Bome. This is what the Pope said:—"Ob, how greatly is it to be de-sired in our days that the benefit of Christian education should be widely extended to girls

-to those of the highest as well as to those of the most modest social condi-tion! Woman, in the designs of Provi-dence, is desired to be the most powerful aid to the well-being of the human race; but in order that she should rise to such s height, it is necessary that a sound and wise education should in the fitting time form her mind and her heart. Informed by the principles of the Catholic religion, which alone has restored to her true rights and replaced her in her position of honor, woman in the family will be the wise mother, the support and security of the bousehold; in society she will be an example, by her speech and by her beneficent and patient charity, the fruitful inspirer of virtuous and saintly deeds. In as far as her education departs from the dictates of the Gospel, woman will be the fatal cause of corruption and of rain in the family, and through the family likewise in society. That is why the sons of darkness desire at all costs that the education of young girls should no longer be inspired or in conformity with the maxims and teachings of the Catholic religion, and be no longer subject to the maternal vigliance of the Church. That is why, with grand and faliacious promises, they study to foment vanity in these souls and to inspire them with a sentiment of indifference for the faith of Jesus Christ, and of aversion for the holy and severe laws of its morality." A very curious discovery has just been

made in a grocer's store in Rome. A greasy page of manuscript used for the wrapping up of oil-preserved tunny-fish in the store of a grocer has been found to form a page of a rare illuminated Codex, which, according to bibliographers, belonged to the Emperor Charles V. The book had passed from Spain to Rome, and fell into the hauds of an old family fact passing into decay and poverty. A learned German was desirous purchasing it for the Berlin Museum, but a Roman antiquarian, since deceased, raised a cry about the document, and its owners beld on to it, refusing the German's price. The possessor of it having died, it passed into the hands of his widow and her daughter, who, in course of time, were reduced to such straits that they had given up their old manuscripts and books to the grocer in payment for the groceries they had had of him. The grocer, not having a knowledge above his business, found that the Imperial manuscript was excellently fitted to wrap oily fish in, and applied it to this use-only one leaf being now left.

The various efforts made by the Sovereign. Pontiff to secure religious peace in the States of Europe were begun by his letters to the Emperors of Russia and of Germany complaining of the war waged against the Oburch in their dominions, Later he wrote to the Emperor of Austria to regulate the conditions of Catholics in Bosnia, which had been united a few years previously to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. He also congratulated the Sulian for the part taken by the Ottoman. Government in the resolving of the Armenian question. All these letters of Leo XIII. were crowned by considerable amelioration in the religious conditions of the people to which they referred. It is to be hoped that the recent letter of the Pontiff to M. Jales Grevy may bring about in France a moment of rest, at least in the persecution of Catholics

MINCHLLANDA. The value which Italians place upon the right of voting was amply demonstrated in the recent election at Cremons, where the registered voters number 11,013, and where

the actual voters were 2960. The widow of the late General Garibaldi. in order to console herself for his loss, has rented a palace on the coast of Ganos, where she, with her children, Manlio and Glolia,

will pass the summer months. The Italian Home Minister publishes the statistics of emigration, from which it appears that the number of italian emigrants landed at New York from January at to April 13, 1883, was 8,699.

The medal coined by order of the Pope this year for the feast of St. Peter is, as usual the work of M. F. Blanchi, and has on one side an admirable portrait of the Holy Father On the other side is a representation of the Slavie pilgrimage, which took place July 5th, 1881, when 1,300 pligrims of all classes of society came to Rome to show their gratitude to the Pope in regiving the henors due to the Apostle of the Blavs, SS. Cyril and Methodius, by his Encyclical Letter appointing the gen-eral observance of their feast, July Site, throughout the whole Catholic world. The Inscription Is:-Publica in Cyrillum et Methodium religione aucta Slavorum obsequia recipit.

Sick and billious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cared by Dr. Plerce's "Pellets" or antibilious grasミザツル つぶ

ODDS AND ENDS.

Chloago eats \$3,000 worth of ice cream dally. Syracuse claims to be the residence of 500

adrummers. *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is daily working wonderful cures in female dis-

The only policeman in a New Hampshire sown was so excited over the arrival of the It is unaccountable that most people prefer circus that he got drunk and had to be car-

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpld Liver and biliousness. One is a dose.

The New Hampshire Legislature costs the taxpayers \$1,000 a day, and the "old farmers" are unanimous in thinking the services renclered "ain't worth it."

A good Baptast clergyman of Bergen, N.Y. a strong temperance man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgia and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would ours him, because he "was afraid of and prejudiced against " Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

The Swiss National Festival and Federal The Swiss National Festival and Federal healthy respiration. The average respiration. Biffis Competition is to be held this year at of man is estimated at 24 cubic inches, and Lugano, and will extend from the 8th to the 19th of July. Competitors will be admitted from all friendly nations.

THROAT, BRONCHIAL, AND LUNG DISEASES

a specialty. Send two stamps for large treatise giving self treatment. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, M T

Boston is said to be one of the three places where the business of counterfeiting postage stamps expressly to delude collectors is most largely carried on. Glasgow and Hamburg are the other members of the trio.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have s bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grout.
To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

The famous mud hole at Hot Springs, Ark. will hereafter, by order of the Government authorities, be free at all hours to pauper bathers, and the proposed erection of a hotel over the spot is prohibited. Heretofore paupers have been excluded at certain hours.

DEOLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsis, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Benewer." \$1.

White of egg, heated to 212 degrees, and kept there awhile, will become dry, shrunken and horny. If the heat is carried a little further, it becomes converted into a sub-Stance which is so hard and tough that a valuable cement is obtained by simply smearing the edges of the article to be cemented with white of egg and then heating it to a little above 212 degrees.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, the United States. It was an Irish blue wine, as I can in the distance. leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. Man's son, Robert Fulton, that gave An occasional dose of McGale's Compound America the credit of inventing steam healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

From an inventory of the effects of the late John Brown, the Queen's "Gillie," it appears that he was possessed of furniture, silver plate, etc., to the value of \$379; jewelry, pictures, books, etc., \$208; salary and pen-Blon due, \$101; cash \$1,185; and deposits in three Scotch banks, \$4,940.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. --- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the indicious 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 at. tack 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 trame."-Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (2 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Erre's Chocolate Es-

LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

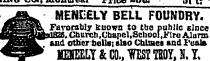
Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous.

Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

ADVERTISING

Contracts made for the paper, which is kept on file at office of I.ORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, 115.

"TILL WARNED, OR BY EXPERIENCE TAUGHT" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxative is a greater purifier and attengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the Medical Specialties Manufacturing Co., Montreal Price 25c. 51 t:



EFFECTS OF THE NIGHT AIR. The Westminster Review quotes from Miss Nightingale some very sensible remarks on the subject of night air. Her accomplishments as a scholar and her experience as a nurse give great weight to her views on this important subject. bhe says the dread of night air is an extraordinary fallacy. air can we breathe at night but night air! Our only choice lies between pure night air from without or foul night air from within. the latter. What would they say if it is proved to be true that one-half of the diseases that we suffer from are occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window during most nights of the year can never hurt any one. In great cities night air is often the purest and best that can be obtsined during the twenty-four hours. Therefore, in town it would be better, if either must be done, to shut the windows during the day than during the night for the sake of the sick. The absence of the smoke and the quiet of the streets make the night the best time for siring the patients. A physician considered as high medical authority on consumption and climate, asserts that the air in London is never so pure as after 10 o'clook at night. An immense amount of fresh air is required for the average number of respirations during a minute is 20. Therefore, 400 cubic feet of air pass through the lungs of an ordinary man in 24 hours. And yet, knowing this fact, we shut up our house and go to sleep without a thought for the supply of the life giving oxygen, as necessary for the well-being of the delicate tissues of the lungs as food is for the renewal of the tissues of the body. If we had to buy pure air as we do precious stones we would soon appreciate its worth. Because il is as "free as air" we are unwilling to take the pains and care to regulate our windows for its judicious supply, and carelessly breathe a tainted atmosphere, which brings disease and a thousand ills that flesh is heir to as a penalty for the transgression of physical laws.

> NOTES ON INGERSOLL. BY REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT.

The latest and most crushing answer to Ingersoli's infidel arguments. It pleases all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the " Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publi Co., St. Stephen's Hall, Buffalo, N. Y. Address, Buffalo Catholic Publication

A liberal discount to the trade. A million copies can be sold. 46 D

OELEBRATED IRISHMEN. It was an Irishman from Maghera, Charles Thompson, who was the guiding spirit of the Congress and Convention that adopted our Declaration of Independence and framed our Constitution. It was an Irishman's son from Wexford, John Nixon, that first read the Declaration of Independence in public to the people of Independence square; it was an Irishman from Tyrone, John Dunlap, that first printed and published the Declaration. It was an Irishman.this same John Dunlap, that published the first daily paper printed in the United States. It was an Irishman from Donegal, General Bichard Monigomery, that first fell while commanding an army fighting for independence. It was an Irishman from Wexford, John Barry, who was first commander of the American Navy. It was an Irishman's con, General Henry Knox, that fought in every battle in which Washington was engaged, and was first Secretary of War. It was an Irishman that wrote the first history of in's grandson. Samuel Finley Breeze Morse, that invented telegraphy. It was the descendant of an Irishman, McCormick, that invented the reaping and mowing machines, and another descendant of an Irish emigrant, horace Greeley, with a smashed-down hat and breeches no better than corduroy, that founded the Tribune." It was Irishmen and their sons, in Philadelphia, merchants and soldiers, heroes and patriots, who in the darkest hours of the Revolution, when the English elements were rejoicing the disasters of Washington and his army that gave their money and their swords to the cause, which, without them might have been lost. They were mostly members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a society then flourishing in Philadelphia, General Stephen Moylan, of Cork, and his three brothers; George Meade, one of whose descendants commanded and conquered at Gettysburg; Matthew Meade, who fought with Paul Jones on the Bonhomme Blohard, and his brothers; Thomas Fitzsimmons, one of the framers of the Constitution. All these, and many more who contributed liberally in money and service to the cause of Washington, were members of the same Irish Society, the Friendly Sons of

THE "DESTROYER'S" ARMAMENT. NEW YORK, July 18 .- The torpedo bost Destroyer," built by the inventor of the monitors, has been lying at the brewery wharf. Tompkinsville, S.I., for a week. She will start for Sandy Hook this morning, where the preparations that have been in progress for some time past will be completed, and the latter part of this week preliminary tests will be made of the boat when operating in deep sea waters. A target set at on eighty-yard range will be used for these tests. It consists of a wide net set on floating reels, and which drops into the sea.

It will show the distance and accuracy with which it is possible to throw the missiles. The torpedoes used weigh 1,500 pounds, and are shot from a gun of peculiar construction that required extensive experiments to reach its present effectiveness, which Mr. Ericason and his employees think perfect. The torpedo is placed in the breech of the gun, and is conical in shape, like a Minnie rifiball. It explodes instantly on touching the

object fired at, without allowing any recoil.

The gun is placed in the bow, and is ten feet under water, so that it is impossible to disable it by shot from the heaviest armament. When the charge is exploded, two valves that form the mouth of the gun are forced apart automatically and let the torpedo pass out Into the water. The gunner gets his aim by means of a small lookout hole in the front of the cabin, the latter being protected by heavy steel plate armor. The range is regulated by a wheal, which the guaner turns at pleasure,

and is like an ordinary steering wheel.

There are nine engines on board the craft-All these are under not less than seven feet of water, and cannot be resched by shot or shell. The Destroyer is 90 feet long, and has cost Mr. Ericsson about \$1,100 per foot, or upward of \$60,000. He says that ten such ressels could destroy the finest mavy extant. and amply protect the Harbor of New York from the heaviest inveding force known to modern warfare.

EDITH YORKE

CHAPTER XXVIII .- (CONTINUED.) GOOD NIGHT AND GOOD-BY.

"Because you told me that your life hung in the balance, and then I was your only hope and aim," she answered. Her voice trembled slightly, and her eyes softened as she remembered how nearly he had spoken the truth. You had been my first and most faithful friend. I considered my obligations stronger to you than any one else. I could not tolerate the thought of your suffering through me. when I was the only person you cared for." While she spoke, his eyes were downcast, and a deep color burned in his face. "Did my dependence on you attract your affec-

tion?" he asked, still looking down. "It attracted my pity and anxiety," she replied, without hesitation. "I should respect more a man who would be able to live without me. I do not believe that these violent feelings are either healthy or lasting; and I would not choose to act the Eastern myth of the tortoise supporting a world."

"Oh! how mean 1 was!" he exclaimed.

How contemptibly selfish! Let me tell you all. I had a strong affection for you, that is true; but I can see now that there were unworthy motives mingled with it. There were pride, ambition, and self-will. I was determined to take you away from Carl Yorke. I knew that he thought of you, and I believed that he would win you, unless I prevented it. Your antecedents of birth. your tastes and social position, your kind of education, all were the same, and made you suited to each other. I said to myself that my being a Catholic gave me the precedence; my heart 1 know that there but in was no reason why he, as well as I, should not receive the gift of faith. I knew, indeed, that his friendship for Alice Mills had predisposed him toward it, and that he read Catholic books. But I was determined to have you. I did not dare to ask if you would be quite content. I would not contemplate any other possibility. When I asked you if you were willing, it was only after you had promised. I confess this with shame and contrition!"

"Dick," Edith asked breathlessly, "have you quite got over caring very much about Are you not disappointed?"

He raised his face and all the shame and distress passed away from it. "The only disappointment I am now capable of feeling, he said, with the emphasis of truth, "would be in case any earthly object should come between me and God. In the last few weeks I have learned to shrink with fear and aversion from all earthly affection. There is nothing but harm in those attachments which are so strong that the loss of their object brings destruction. They are mistaken in their aim. Why, Edith, what I worshipped in you was not simply what you are, a good and amiable girl, but a goddess. You were magnified to my eyes, I put you in a niche. That riche is now empty. Or, no!" be added, raising his brightening eyes, "it is not empty, but the right one stands there. You could never have satisfied the enthusiasm of my expectation. The great and wonderful good which I vaguely looked for with you, I should never

have won. I mistook my object." He looked out thoughtfully, and she sat looking at him. At length he said, with a faint smile, "I wrote you last year of a visit I paid to the island and cave of Capri. That scene is like my past life. That cave was an enchanted place, so so bide, so unreal! All ordinary critical sense deserted me as I gazed. I could easily have believed that the walls and ceiling were of jewels, and the watery floor some magical Everything but that, and a long white ray from it, was blue. I rowed toward that star, I looked at it as my goal, just as I made you my goal. But when I came near, I found that it was no star. It was only the low entrance to the cave. Or, rather, it was for me the passage to sunshine and the beavens. And that you have been to me Edith," he said, turning toward her. "Thank God that your influence with me has always been for good, and that in leaving you, I progress rather than change You inspired me and kept me from what was low when I had no religion to help me. can see it all now. The very excess and enthusiasm of my affection for you was neces-

sary in order to govern me and keep me from harm. Besides, it is my nature to do with my might what my hands find to do. I was not then capable of resolving to do right for the sake of right; but when I was strong enough, then you drew aside, and left me face to face with God!"

His breath came quickly, and his wideopened eyes were fixed on the western sky, and caught its golden light.

"Of couse there was a struggle," he resumed, " for I was sincere. But that is over My unreasonable affection for you is as thoroughly eradicted as if it had never been a part of my life. I am ashamed of having so given myself up to it."

Edith hesitated, then put the test. Dick, I must be satisfied that I am free. If you were sure now really that no other, deeper sympathy stood between me and you, and that I were ready and willing to fulfil my engagement with you, would you still say that God alone held your heart?"

His expression was one of terror and shrinking. "It is not so, Edith!" he exclaimed "God forbid that it should be so! I could no more go back to those hopes and wishes of the past than I could be a little boy

azain After the momentary fear and suspense that had accompanied her question, Edith's first feeling was one of joyful relief and freedom, her second and indignant sense of the wrong that had been done her. She rose from her chair, walked to the other window, and stood there looking out with eyes that saw no object before her. Her mind glanced swiftly back over the last year and a half. She remembered the bright peacefulness of her life, yet half-enshrouded in the mists of childhood, the vision of her womanhood shining large | you feel still and speak lowly. You want to and vague just above the line of her eyelids; for she cared not yet to look at or question that future. She recollected the hopes and sime that had begun to form themselves, of nothing is small, and nothing is great. doing good, of making herself such a Catholic If you see any one suffer, you pity as would be a credit to the faith, of helping and try to help, and, perhaps, you weep and instructing her poor, of trying to bring her uncle's family into the church; and she ramembered a faint rose-tinge of personal happiness, soft and rare, and too dellcare to be seen, but felt by some finer intuition. Then came the sudden call that had put her life in confusion, the future wrenched rudely open, the many clustering interests trampled by one that demanded to be made paramount. And there was no more cause

than this! Indignation swelled to the point of speech She turned about, and faced Dick Rowan, and her eves flashed.

"You may well be ashamed," she said. for you have been unmanly! I do not

speak of what I have suffered in my own mind; but you have exposed my reputation; which, next to my character, I hold sacred. You have deprived me of your mother's friendship; for she will never cease to blame me. You have had me proclaimed as your promised wife, every one supposing that the promise was freely given. Yet, when I went down stairs that day, I was like a victim going to be immolated. Nothing but prayer had strengthened my resolution. I thought that a refusal would be your destruction. You had said as much. You have exposed me to the condemnation of shallow udges, who will be only too glad to find fault. Those people who pronounce without knowing, and think they can include the motives of another's whole life in three words, will all condemn me. I, who have tried with constant watchfulness, to walk to a hair's breadth in the path of womanly propriety, shall be pointed at as the girl who jilted you and proke your heart. And all this, not from the blindness of real affection, which would have excused you in my eyes, but from will, and pride, and a mere fascination. Don't tell me of eradicating a real affection. It may be conquered and made subject to duty; but sympathy is not to be eradicated. That feeling which has died in your heart, was, indeed, a talse blossom."

She turned and stretched her hands out toward the East, where, far away, the steamer that bore Carl Yorke ploughed the twilight wave. "O Carl! you would not have done it," she cried, and burst into tears; the usual womanly peroration to such a discourse.

"O God, accept my humiliation!"

She heard that tremulous prayer through hor sobs, and, starting, looked at Dick. His face was bowed forward in his hands, as though he could never again raise it. She recollected herself. It was God who had cured and enligtened him. He was not a man who had turned from one fickle fancy to another. He was in the hands of God.

She wiped her eyes, and after a little while went and knelt beside his chair, "Forgive me Dick, for reprosching you so," she said. "It is over now. We all make mistakes, and those only do well who acknowledge them, and forgive others. My childhood's dear friend, let us forget that is painful in the past. God all will direct. There is much in life besides marrying and giving in marriage, and I do not wish to think of that again, not for a long. long time, if at all. Set the seal on the events of the last two years. They never happened. I am happy now. You know that, though I was born at the North, I have a Southern temper. See! the little cyclone is past, and I am clear from every cloud. We are two sober friends, who wish each other no end of good. Tell me what you mean to do." He raised his head, and the one

absorbing interest of his new life came back and obliterated the passing trouble. "I do not know, Edith, and I lay no plans. I have no reason to trust my own will or wish. I give myself up entirely to direction, and am certain on but one point: God will not let me go, and I will not let him go. When I lay bruised and helpless before him, he took me in his arms and healed me, and l will never know another love. He has kindled a fire in my heart which my life shall guard. I rejected him once, but will never gain. That night I spent in the church, before my baptism, a voice from the altar asked me, I thought, to give up all for God; and it would have been easy then for me to promise. As I meditated on heaven, the Mother of Christ drew to herself all that is genli? I always wont to say genii." lovely in woman; all that was strong and true and protecting in a guide clustered around the church; all that was adorable, that passed beyond speech, was there before to be a brother in any religious order, or a roof that sheltered the head of Christ, to light | woods, where nature is obedient to its Maker. Mass, all that would be the highest honor and happiness. I think so now, but I ask nothing. I thought then with self-con-tempt how I had tolled to earn money, when the 'inexhaustible riches of God' had lain untouched at my hand; how I had travelled to see the wonders of the earth, when the | said. "But if one does not live in the city, | wonders of God had appealed to me in valu. the city should be near. A man or a woman But when daylight came, I treated the whole as a dream, a mere exaliation of the fancy, and impracticable. I know now that what I took for a dream is the only reality, has in the city! There is music. O the vicand what I thought reality is but a dream. I line!—the soprano witch among instruments! resisted the inspiration, and have been If Pan invented the pipe, the original of the lacerated on the briers of my own obstinacy."

He paused, looking out toward the west, and in the fine golden light that was leit from sunset, with the new moon and the evening star half drowned there his face looked beautiful. Calmness, humility, solmnity, and sweetness mingled in its ex-

pression. Edith whispered a low "Well, Dick?" to make him speak again; for he had, apparently, forgotten her.

"Father John has promised me that I may make a retreat as soon as he thinks me well enough," he said, rousing himself at the sound of her voice. "I do not look beyond that. I do not know anything. I wait." And again there was silence.

After a while, Edith said timidly, for he seemed butted in a reverle, "Do you remember last year, Dick, when we went about the city, like two strange sight-seers? You said then that the poor and the suffering looked at you in an asking way different from the look they gave others. Don't you think it might have been the Lord who asked through their eyes?" "I have no doubt of it," he answered.

"Nothing else is of worth?" he said after a minute, as if speaking to himself-" nothing else is of worth!' And again, "O miserable

wa:te " Presently she spoke again, very softly Sometimes, when one has meditated a long while, everything seems unspeakably good and beautiful, as if it were in God. A warmth and sweetness flow around the soul. If your enemy should come to injure you, you would embrace him. If your friend were taken away from you, you would smile and let him go. For, turning to the Lord, you find all there. Nothing is lost. When you go away, do something for some one; and, wherever you look, you see the Lord, and whatever you do is done for him. He accepts it all, and but the agony of pain you feel at other times at the sight of suffering, you do not feel now. You get a glimpse of the reason why angels can witness so much pain, yet still be happy.

Dick, looking out at the sky, smiled. "Yes !" he said, "yes !" A carriage drove up to the door Hester's carriage, come for Edith.

Twilight had fallen softly around them, and their faces were dim to each other in that curtained chamber. " My dear friend," Edith said carnestly, " is

there peace between us?"
"All is peace, Edith," he answered.

He did as she bade him, laid his hand on her head, and said, "God bless you for ever Good night !" --

Both of them knew that good-night meant good-by, yet they parted with a smile.

CHAPTER XXIX.

EVERYBODY'S CHAPTER. The family had come to Boston and were settled in their old home. The change had not been effected without emotion, and, to the surprise of all, the one most moved was Mr. Yorke. Whether, with that noble self-control in which men so much excel women, he had carefully concealed the real misery of his life in Seaton, or whether the return to their former home reminded him that it had been lost by his act, we will not attempt to say, for he did not. He was silent very pale, and, as he entered and the house, stood on the threshold a moment, with an expression in his face which touched the hearts of all. One might read in his look the consciousness that a great change had passed over him since last he stood there. and that the return did not bring him the happiness he had anticipated.

Perhaps nothing in life is more sad than to have a boon long sought for at length accorded to us, and to find that we have lost the power to take delight in its possession.

The furniture and baggage had been sent in advance, and Hester and Edith had superintended the arrangement of everything, so that all was ready for them. Their last week in Seaton had been spent with Major Cleaveland, at his house there. He had kept it open for that purpose, and remained to assist and accompany them, while his wife and children had preceded him to the city.

Hester went to meet her family at the depot, and Edith stood in the door when they drove up, and ran joyfully out to embrace them. The house was bright, and dinner was ready. To Mrs. Yorke there was but one blot on the occasion, and that was her son's absence. But he had written her with such affection and cheerfulness that she did not grieve too much. Besides, she expected him soon to return. Dinger over, Hester and her husband went

to their own home, and the family sat once more together in their old, familiar sitting room. The situation was one to provoke emotion or thoughtfulness. Clara set herself to cheer the company, and put sentiment into the background.

"The first trouble in changing one's residence," she said, "is to make people remember one's address. Fortunately, our number, 96, is peculiar. It is the only created thing l know, except the planets, which is not changed nor disconcerted by being turned upside down. Turn it as you will, stand on your head and look at it, tear the house down, still the number 96 smiles on you unchanged, and as chargeless as a star. It is a very proper number to have on a house."

They all eat and looked at her, smiling

slightly, glad to be amused. "The next thing is," she pursued, "to prevent our friends going to extremes in making their new estimate of us. They must be made to comprehend that, though we have positively renounced the German, we are not Puritans nor ascetics; and that, though w have written, do write, and mean to write in inture, and put ourselves in print whenever we feel so disposed, we do not set up as geniuses. Papa," she said suddenly interrupting herself, "why is not the plural of genius

"They mean about the same thing," Mr. Yorke remarked; and there was slience again for a while.

The night was calm, the street quiet, but me in the tabernacle. I thought then that there was that unmistakable feeling that a great press of human life is near. It was servent in the church, to sleep under the same | not that presence which one feels in the the candles, to care for His altar, to serve and the soul is lifted by the constantly as- her arrival; and, though the writer had kep influence, electrical and exciting, of contend. ing human wills.

Clara was again the one to break silence. Trees, and toads, and mosses, and no market, are all very charming for a change," she without society is no better than a vegetable. You remember, paps, how Bolingbroke took root among his trees. And what delights one organ, then Molus invented this instrument of airy octaves. Those old painters were right who put violing into the hands of their musical angels. Give a violin time enough and the music of it will gradually eat up the whole body, or etherealize it, till some day the musician, touching carefully his precious film of a Oremona, will find it melt in his hands and disappear in a harmonious sigh. Ladies and gentlemen, I should like to hear this moment a whirlwind of violins, ten thousand say, blowing through a vast hall with clustered pillars, and dusky nooks and reaches, and arches everywhere, and a sultry, fregrant dimness through it all, and an immense crowd holding their breaths to listen, and away up in the roof, like birds perched as they are in Notre Dame at Paris, and trembling with fear and wonder through all their downy feathers. And when it was over, people would look at each other, and some him." would smile and some laugh out with delight; and the birds would venture two or three little silvery peeps, then flutter about as though nothing had happened. Yes, the city is the place to live in.

"And then," said Edith, "one can always go to church." Clara immediately gave her cousin an en-thusiastic embrace. "Oh! you darling little

bigoted Papist!" she exclaimed. Melicent, sitting in the chimney-corner, was engrossed in her own thoughts. She was. perhaps, meditating on that romance of which Clara had written to Edith. A villainously ugly, but tenderly-beloved Scotch terrier lay on the hearth-rug, his eyes fixed on the fire, and seemed to muse. Mrs. Yorke bent toward him, touched him lightly, and quoted Champfleuri, opropos of cats: " A quoi pense in which she described the great work she "animal qui pense?" and added a definition she had heard somewhere : "The brute creation is a syllogism, of which the conclusion is in the mind of God.'"

This brought them to the point to which their thoughts-naturally tended that even. ing. God and the meanings of God, claimed their attention. "We are all tired," Melicent said. "Shall

we have prayers now papa ?" The Bible was brought, Betsy sent for, and they waited in silence for Mr. Yorke to begin the reading. He sat with his hand on the open page, and looked into the fire a moment,

then looked at his wife. "Amy, I would like, for to-night, to have all my family worship together," he said. "After to-night, we can go our different ways. Let Patrick and Mary and Anne be called in, and, since they cannot unite with us, let us

Mrs. Yorke blushed with surprise, but made no objection. Melicent drew herself up, but "Then, before I go," she said, "I want you no one observed her. Mr. Yorke turned

unite with them. Are you willing?"

to put your hand on my head, and say, 'God smilingly to his niece. "Well, Edith, if you Catholics will listen to a chapter from me, I will listen to your prayers, and join in them as far as I can."

She did not say anything as she rose to call the servants, but, in passing her uncle, she laid a loving hand on his shoulder, and looked her gratitude and delight.

Patrick and the girls had too much confidence in Edith to hesitate, though they wondered much at her summons. Beated in the midet of the circle, they listened while Mr. Yorke read a psaim, then they knelt down. There was a moment's pause. The Yorkes were accustomed to sit while their prayers were read. Then Mr. Yorke knelt. and wife and daughters followed his example, Melicent involuntarily, and making a motion to get up again as soon as she was down, but concluding to stay. Episco-palians kneel, she reflected, and she could mentally kneel with them. Edith led the prayers, and her tremulous voice conclliated the good will of the listeners.

It was the first time any of this family had ever assisted at a private Catholic devotion, and they were astonished to perceive how every circumstance and need of man was met by this perfect spiritual science. The devotion was not something apart from life, but an aspiration and petition from every thought and act of life. The invocation to the Holy Spirit, the recommendation to place themselves in the presence of God, the pause for the examination of conscience, the act of contrition following it, the preparation for death-s Catholic knows them all, but to a Protestant their effect is startling.

Never again would their own devolions seem to this family other than dry and unsate isfying; never would one of them again bein trouble or danger, but the impulse would be to utter the voice of Catholic prayer.

In taking up their old life again, the Yorkes were surprised to find that they had grown more earnest and simple during the years they had spent in retirement. Mrs. Yorke had lost much of her love for fashion and luxury, the daughters were astonished at the hivolity of some of their former pleasures, and Mr. Yorke cared less for heathen liters. ture, and felt more interest in the poor and ignorant.

w

Υı

ret

to

ore

доі

hac

trlj

rob

and

aui

Τh

apc set

jou

Ca'

mc

do:

th

inc far chi

COI

noi dri

bro If v

if o

hea I ti

you cal: agi

aH.

rup of 1

mei

giv mu

not T heli lear

hea and any a h

goi: mbi the

glac

OTU

Edith was happy in her religion; but, though she went to Mass every day when she could, had a mind too enlightened and well balanced to find her religion only in going to church. She was not in the least a gushing young lady; hers was a deep and silent enthuslasm which moved to action rather than speech. The persecution of Oatholics was going on in Massachuserts also, and Governor Gardner and his motley legislature were making juries the judges of the law as well as of the facts, and disband. ing Irish regiments (which were allowed to reorganize for 1862), and making a law which would enable them to send a troop of men to search the dermitories and closets and cellars of convent schools. But all this troubled Edith very little. She could laugh at the Transcript's paredy:

Half a league, half :: league out of the city. All to the boarding-school rode the commit

and could see how the enemies of the church were covering themselves with ridicale and disgrace, and securing their own ultimate de-

"They're hanging themselves! They're hanging themselves!" Mr. Yorke would say with giee, at each new extravagance.

When the Yorkes first returned to the city, Melicent's affairs chiefly occupied their minds. There was no engagement, and there had been no private intercourse between her and Mr. Griffeth; but she had not broken with him entirely, and had requested permission to receive friendly letters from him. After Mr. Griffeth had been bound over to commit no act and write no word aggressively sentimental, this permission was unwillingly given. One of these friendly missives had come the week after the letter of his promise, he had so broken the spirit of it that Mrs. Yorke, to whom the letter was dutifully shown, frowned on reading it, and had a mind to answer it herself Melicent, indeed, seemed desirous to alarm her family as much as possible regarding this affair, and carried herself with such a conscious heroine of s-novel air as both amused and annoyed her family.

Among their earliest visitors was the Rev. Doctor Stewart, Mrs. Yorke's former pastor and good friend. The mother confided to him her distress, and besought him to speak to Melicent on the subject.

"She always had a high respect for you and Mrs. Stewart, and would be influenced by what you say," she concluded. The minister made enquiries concerning

the sultor's orthodoxy as a Universalist. "He is orthodox in nothing, doctor!" Mrs. Yorke exclaimed. "He wears his creed as he wears his clothes, changing, when convenient. the one with as little scruple as the other. He is a moral Sybarite, who adjusts his conscience comfortably to his wishes, and looks about with an air of calm rectitude, and an assumption of pitying superiority over people who are so bigoted as to believe the same vesterday and to-day."

"I know the kind of man," the minister said, with an expression of severity and mortification. "They are one of the pests of the time, and a disgrace to the ministry. I will do all I can to separate Melicent irom Doctor Stewart was a stately gentleman,

something over fifty years of age, gray-haired, rather heavy, and slightly old-fashioned. He was amiable in disposition, believed that great respect should be paid to the clergy, wore a white neck-cloth; and was fairly eduented in everything but theology. Since the Yorkes left Boston, he had lost his wife, an excellent lady several years older than himself. He was left with three children, a son of nineteen, who was a student in Harvard College; another son, ten years older, who wasm aking his fortune in the West; and a daughter, the eldest of the family, married to a foreign missionary, and industriously distributing Bibles to the Chinese. Once a month, in the missionary-meeting, the reverend doctor read a letter from this daughter, was doing, and asked for more Bibles and

money. This was the gentleman to whose management Mrs. Yorke entrusted her aldest

daughter's love affair. Nothing of their first interview transpired, except that the minister seemed to be hopeful. Melicent became more inscrutable and consequential than ever.

About this time, Miss Clara Yorke began to grow exceedingly merry in her disposition. She would smile in season and out of season, and burst into laughter without spparent cause. At the mention of Dr. Stewart's name, her eyes always began to dance, and at the sight of him, approaching their house her gravity deserted her immediately. Mrs. Yorke was both astonished and puzzled

by her daughter's levity. "I esteem Dr. Stewart very highly," the lady said. He is a dignified and agreeable person. I am glad he feels like running in here often.

Continued on 3rd page.

The laughter with which Miss Clara was tremblingly full had to be restrained; for at that moment the door opened to give admittance to a smiling elderly gentleman in a white neckcloth. But, glancing at Melicent's demure countenance a minute siter, the young woman's mirth became audible.

Olara, you should, at least, give us the opportunity of sharing your amusement," her mother said, rather chidingly.

Olara stammered out that there was a very witty article in the last Atlantic.

"By the way," the minister said to her pleasantly, "I must compliment you on a very touching story of yours I have read lately. It is 'Silent Rooms,' I confess to you, Miss Olara, that I wept over it."

How exquisite must be the sensibility of that person who weeps over one's pathetic stories! Clara looked at the reverend doctor with a new interest. He certainly had a most besutiful nose, she observed, and his expression was benign. Moreover, he was a gentle. man of good mind.

if am delighted by what you tell me, doctor," she said. "For, while such emotion is the highest compliment I could receive, it does not hurt you. Indeed, I thought that sketch would be affecting. I shed tears myself when I was writing it, and I think that a pretty good ory-tear-ion to judge by. Beg pardon, papa! I didn't mean to. It punned itself."

The minister then asked her to write a play and a hymn for the Christmas festival of his Sunday school.

"I should be delighted to, doctor," she said, but clouded over a little. "I am not much in the way of that fort of composition, but I will try."

"Then you will succeed." A bow and s smile accompanied the assertion. "Do not be too sure of that," Clara exclaimed with vivacity. "I can write easily

enough what is in my own mind, but not what is in other minds; and I haven't an ides on this subject. I am not a facile writer when I have nothing to say. When I have no thoughts, I find it hard to express "Oh! dash off some little thing," said the doctor, with a sweep of the hand, as though

he were sowing plays and poems broadcast. " Dash of some little thing!" repeated the young lady scornfully, when their visitor had leit them. " Dask off !" That is all he knows. I don't believe he cried over my story !" "My daughter!" expostulated

Yorke; but her husband laughed. Melicent cast an indignant glance on her sister, and went out of the room. At that Clara's hilarity returned.

with an announcement of his intention place. The descriptions he gave and the the boy were gathering material for a history of the nineteenth century," his mother said, and was evidently very proud of him.

not said that any one of these flying visits | us in their smooth, grand way, if we are not would be his last, and had never answered plainly her questions as to the time of his return. One day she suspected the truth. She had just received a letter from Carl, dated at Nice, in which he hinted a projected trip to Asia Minor. After reading the letter through, she dropped it into her lap, and sat looking out through the win-

dow and off into distance. No one else but Edith was in the room, and she had been attentively watching her but I cannot help it." aunt's face. Seeing that strange look settle on it, she crossed the room, and seated herloze to Mrs. Yorke's side.

gone a long while."

Edith called up her powers of self control:

for the time of explanation had come. "He has already been away a long while," she said. "It is six months since he went That is six months taken from the whole."

Mrs. Yorke's eyes turned on her niece with a quick searching. "You know all about it! she exclaimed, and began to breathe quickly. "Yes, I know all about it," was the calm reply; "and I was to tell you as soon as it should seem best. Carl is making a long

journey, but six months of it are over. " Mrs. Yorke flung Edith's hand away. "You knew it, and his own mother did not!" Carl deceived his mother, I wish to hear no

more about it." She pressed her hands to her heart, which best with thick, suffocating throbs.

Nothing but firmness would do. . It was it was a warning to both. necessary to recall her to a sense of the injustice she was doing, and shame her into the audience awhile, "did you ever observe done.

broken, you must not be fatigued nor worried. If we shed tears, we conceal them from you; if one of us is ill, we make light of it to you. We wish to do this, and do it with all our a verd-antique? It's a conundrum." hearts, for your life is most precious to us. But calmly and reasonably as you can, and not | might be soon. Edith proposed to give the agitate yourself without cause."

Mrs. Yorke looked at her niece in astonishment. This tone of firm reproof was new to her, and, from its strangeness, effective.
"Oarl did not deceive you," Edith went on.

"He has told you nothing but the truth." "A half-truth is a lie!" Mrs. Yorke interrupted. "I see plainly in this the influence of that permicious Mr. Griffeth. I well remember one of his sayings: 'As the doctors give poisons to a sick body, he said, 'so we must sometimes give lies to a sick mind.' I

have a sick mind, it seems." "It is for you to prove whether you have or not," Edith replied quietly.

The reproof was severe, and Mrs. Yorke's heightened color told that she felt it. She leaned back in her chair, and was silent.

going to throw himself away, and be a mise and was fined 6s.

Table failure, it is time for him to go out into the world, and live his own life. Carl would THE VITAL E without your blessing, and to carry with him, cheapest medicine ever discovered. See ad ohild, and down her gullet. Her immediate as he must, this constant anxlety about you; vertisement in another column. 14 6 recovery was confidently expected.

He must be lonely at home, for Charles is He was doubtful and unhappy, but did what away during the day and studies all the evening. Poor man! The loss of his wife was a
terrible blow to him, but he bears it beautiself what you would have done if Carl had come to you and said that he was going away on a two years journey?"

Mrs. Yorke put her hands over her face and sat breathing heavily, and without uttering a word. Edith trembled. Would she see the pale hand fall nerveless, and her aunt drop dead in her arms? She sent up a silent prayer to ber ever dear Mother of Perpetual Succor, then gently loosened a golden locket

from Mrs. Yorke's belt, and opened it.
"Dear Carl!" she said terderly, kissing the miniature, "how could your mother misunderstand you so, when your true and loving face was so close to her heart? Is it only Edith who never mistakes you?"

The frail hands slipped down to hers, as she leaned on her aunt's lap, and she looked up to meet a faint and tearful вуе.

"You are all so tender, my dear, that I am airaid it makes me selfish," Mrs. Yorke said. "Now tell me the whole story. See! I am reasonable."

"You are an augel to let me talk so and not be angry!" Edith answered joyfully, "Wait till I get you a granule of digitaline; then I will tell you all about Oarl. You will be proud of your son, my lady."

A few days after, Doctor Stewart proposed for Melicent, greatly to her mother's astonishment. "Why, doctor, I am proud to consent, if Melicent does," she said. "But I never dreamed of such a thing!"

"Melicent assures me that, with her parents consent, she is willing to entrust her happiness in my nands," the minister said. " She does not find my age any obstacle. You must be aware, indeed, that your eldest daughter's disposition is grave and dignified. My impression is that the only attraction Mr. Griffeth had for her was through his clerical office. She has confided to me that she wrote him a decided dismissal the very day after my first conversation with her."

Of course, if Melicent was satisfied, no one else could object; and Melicent radiated satisfaction. "I am sure you have chosen wisely, my

daughter," her mother said. "I never really thought I should marry Mr. Griffeth, mamma," the daughter answered, blushing. "And I never said any more

to him than that I would consider his offer.' That very evening the engagement was tacitly announced to the public, by Mrs. Yorke and Melicent appearing at a lecture at Music Hall, escorted by Dr. Siewart, Mr. Yorke, Clara and Edith went early, and took seats in the side balcony, overlooking the platform, where the rest of their party had places reserved.

"It will just suit Mel," Clara said gleefully. "I saw it from the first minute, and have been laughing over it all winter, while you Carl wrote to his mother often, giving her stupid folks never had a suspicion. Mel was an account of his movements. He stayed cut out for just such a fate. She likes to be nowhere long, and every letter concluded lofty and spynx-like, and to sit on platforms with everybody staring at her, and to come to make a flying visit to some other sweeping in at the last minute and take the highest place. The doctor, too, is just to her adventures he related were not those of an ordinary sight seer. "I should think that the boy were gathering material for a history finger nails, and his neckcloth compels respect. Oh! there is no fear but Mel will be happy. The only danger is on our side. But after a while she recollected he had For I tell you, papa, those two will walk over

> down a peg." There was a smile in the corners of Mr Yorke's mouth, but he spoke reprovingly. It doesn't sound well for you to talk in that way of your sister, Clars," he said.

> careful. I must study how to take them

Clara gave a little impatient sigh; "I sometimes wish that I could not see so plainly the difference between solid people and infisted people," she said. "It is a misfortune;

Mr. Yorke said nothing. He had siready learned that there was one point on which he fare of their country. It were plain madness would have to resist encroachment. More for any portion of a people to be led into "Edith," her aunt said, her eyes still gas. | than once he had seen Doctor Stewart turn a ing far away, "I think Carl means to be severe glance on the shelf where stood the numbers of Brownson's Review left by Carl; and only that day Melicent had proposed that the books should be carried up-stairs. "Up-stairs!" Mr. Yorke had repeated.

What for ?" "Why, on account of the doctor," Melicent had answered, disconcerted by the sharpness of her father's actonishment. "He does not like them, and their being here might lead to

unpleasant controversy."
The reply had been decisive:

"If Doctor Stewart does not like what he finds in my house, he is at liberty to remain out of it. And if he should forget so far as to begin any unplessant controversy, I shall she exclaimed. "You need not tell me. If recommend him to increase his stock of theological knowledge by a careful study of the Bame Review."

Mr. Yorke said nothing of this conversation, and Melicent had not mentioned it; but "Papa," Clara said, after looking down on

controlling herself, if no better could be how bald heads light up an assembly like this? They reflect the gas, and have a very "Aunt Amy," Edith said, "it seems to me | chesrful effect. Oh! there is Mel. Atteu that you should question yourself, rather tion! See, the conquering hero comes. My than represent others. Never was a woman poor little mother is nearly invisible. Such more tenderly loved and cared for by her a small duenna! How trightfully confamily than you are. Your husband, your spicuous! See the doctor smile, and show children, your niece, your servants even, are them to the very front chairs, and see the constantly on the watch lest something fillal manner in which he behaves should startle or agitate you. A door must to Mrs. Yorke. Suppose he should not be slammed, the horses must not be take to coloring his hair! There i driven too fast, ill news must be gently they are seated at last, after that display, and I must own that Mel's stage-manners are very good. If only they would not look so conscious! Edith, why is Doctor Stewart like

That night, after Melicent had gone to her I think that our devotion entails one duty on room, the others sat talking over the wedyou, and that is to look on everything as ding. Doctor Stewart had desired that ittrousseau.

"We cannot allow you, my dear," her aunt said. "Your uncle and I have something, and Melicent must take what we can give her. You are too bountiful already!"

(To be continued.)

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus. 9 tts

The division of the House of Lords on the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill gave rise to an extraordinary occurrence at Sheffield. Some years ago, the wife of a "Carl told me," Edith said, "because I am local manufacturer having died, he married, healthy, and cannot be endangered by sorrow; her sister, by wnom he had a family. A year and he knew, too, that 1 would not require ago he refused to maintain her, and told her any man to sacrifice his duty and prospect of she was not his wife. The woman, imagining a high career merely that I might have the that the bill had become law, entered the pleasure of being always with him. When a manufacturer's house by breaking a window, man is twenty-nine years old, if he is not and would not leave. She was apprehended,

THE VITAL FORCES are speedily regladly have told you all his plans, and it was newed by Mack's Magnetic Medicine, the cruel that he should be obliged to go away great prain and nerve tood; It is the best and ran into the open mouth of the sleeping

WHAT MEANS "LEGITIMATE?"

A correspondent, giving his name and address, asks us to answer the following, saying most truly that "there are many whose no tions on this question are very hazy. It is a question that requires a thorough analysis to correct mischievous impressions of well meaning but hasty minds. No fe r but a thorough solution of it will reach far and wide."

The following is the question :-

NEW YORK, June, 1883. EDITOR N. Y. FREEMAN'S JCURNAL: DEAR Siz-In all recent comments on Irleh matters in the Freeman severe stress has been laid on " the use of legitimate means to obtain na. tional self-government."

As one, who accords due deference to the learned and impressive disquisitions in your columns, as a Catholic anxious to harmonize profound deference and eager allegiance in religious duties with ardent national affection and an impatient desire of deliverance tending to vigorous and mayhap extreme measures, I would respectfully request to have explicitly set forth wherein legitimate means consist,where the line of demarcation must be drawn between the "legitimate" and " illegitimate." I am sure it is a subject the elucidation of which will be of deep interest to all who accept the designation of IRISH CATHOLIC.

Besponse.

It must be noted that no means are legitimate except the end they reach towards is good. For one to ask a Catholic to go to Mass with him, is a good act, but becomes vicious in the case of the rooms who seeks it as a means of picking the pocket of his victim while the latter is saying his prayers.

To answer our correspondent in regard to Irish interests, which is the practical matter he has at heart, we would need to know what is that good end that requires means to reach it. Is it the buying out of the decayed and death-stricken Irish estates-relics of a departed feudalism-by the Imperial Government? Is it an Irish Home Parliament-with the present Irish landlords dominating it? Is it a complete severance from the British Orown? Is it a "What is it"? Let us put the "good end," desired by the only people rightly interested—the Irish living, and purposing to stay, on their native soil—as an

unknown quantity. Let us call it "X"!
"X," then, as an unknown quantity, we put for that political good that it is lawful to seek. This cleared up, in this way,—it is easy to answer the doubts proposed. To atattain this "X,"-it is, first, necessary that the general body of the nation, or people, interested, unite on the thing salutary for the whole nation, or people ;—that is "X."

It is legitimate for any fully organized nation, or people,-regard had to the fulfilment of just obligations existing,-when the intereats of the people require it, to change their rulers,—or, if necessary, their form of Government. Such is the common, and almost universal voice of writers on public law; and of the great theologians of all the different schools in the Oatholic Church.

But such action cannot legitimately be undertaken by any private person. It must have the sanction of the community and of its natural and responsible leaders. " Civitatis et procerum." It cannot, without crime, be attempted by men who have not the confidence of the great body of the people, expressed by organic action, in the usual forms of political life. Least of all may it be sanctioned when fostered in secret societies,~ abhorrent to human as to divine laws.

When a people are driven to that extremity by oppression and wrong that they are justified in changing their rulers, or even their form of Government, their action, to be "legitimate," must be headed by men whom they, as an organized Community, have put in places of leadership. Or, by men of great weight in the community,-oivilly and politically ;-or who have great stake in the wel-

their trade of patriotism. In Ireland the people elect their Mayors of cities, and other municipal officers. Also, we think, the Righ Sheriffs of Counties. Also, certainly, their Representatives in the British Parliament. These are their official representatives -their " Civitas."

Now, human society must be preserved. The words of the Holy Ghost in Sacred Scripture, by the Apostle's pen, are: "The powers that he are appointed by God ;"-or, to say it in other words: God, the Author of Order, has appointed that over every people there be sulers.

When, then, these elected Representatives. in overwhelming number, Parliamentary. Municipal, Rives of the Shires, or Sheriffs, and other leading men who have much at stake,-as Charles Carroll of Carrollton had when he signed the American Declaration of Independence,—stand for the rights, for the independence, for the freemen's liberty of their countrymen, invaded, intruded upon, deniea, refused, by the British Government, controll. ed by England and by Englishmen,-then such resistance is legitimate. It is not a rebeilion, for a fully organized people—a nation—can not rebel! It is, per fas, sui juris!

But never, under no circumstances, can murder be counted as a legitimate method in politics, or assassination as other than the act of a coward unfit to live among men.

When a nation or people is so oppressed that resistance with the armed hand is the only resource, and its official and social magnates consider that there is a reasonable prospect of bettering the condition by war, the sword may be drawn. The blood that flows on the sword in a just cause ennobles. The blood that drops from the dagger of the assessin burns ineffsceable infamy on the hand that atsers it.

There are many pages could easily be written in development, but, perhaps, we have sufficiently answered our honest correspond. ent. -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

SHE SWALLOWED A MOUSE.

The most extraordinary and interesting subject brought before a Vienna clinic for many years was that of a little girl living in the city, Kleinmuller by name, and 18 months old. The Vienna Neue Freis Preuse reports the case with such evident fidelity that its truth must be accepted. The girl has shown for several days an utter aversion for food, and her mother finally took her to the general clinic for examination. The professors perceiving that it was no common disorder, and ascertaining from the mother that the child on the night of March 13th had awakened suddenly with a loud scream from sleep, and continued in great pain for fourteen hours thereafter, determined to employ the gastroscope and explore her atomach with the aid of electricity. Not to enter into rather unplessant details, they soon found the cause of disturbance, and extracted a mouse, minus the tail, which was subsequently removed. The only possible conclusion is that the mouse

A STRANGE BURIAL AT MIDNIGHT. CINCINNATI, July 19 .- Professor John A

Werder, the most noted naturalist and hortioulturist in the United States, who died on last Friday at North Bend, Ind., was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, in Cincinnati, at 3 o'clock this morning. Attending the inneral were features of a decidly sensational character. The two sons of the deceased attempted to have made for their father a slat contact with the body directly and cause it to decay immediately. coffin, such as paupers are buried in, was used. The sons wanted the buriel performed at midnight, and they had it as near that unseasonable nour as they could under the circumstances. The coffin was hauled to the sons and the undertaker attended the burial. are exceedingly indignant at not being notified | Ireland, telling us, inter alia: of the burial.

For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigestion, bad breath, fistulence, sick headache, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the certain remedy By land or at sea, out on the prairie or in the crowded city, they are the best pill for purgative pur loses, everywhere alike convenient. efficacions and saf).

DISTURBED BY AN ELOPEMENT. A GENERAL OF THE BOERS WHO BAR AWAY WITH

A BROCKLYN BELLE. NEW YORK, July 18 .- It was announced in social circles yesterday that General Alfred Aylward, the dashing commandant of the Boers, had eloped with Miss Carrie Van Hoesen, whose parents reside at No. 45 Prospect place, Brooklyn. It is stated that the General, who is an Irishman and a brave officer, had been acquainted with his fair enamorata but three short weeks. It was a case of love at first sight on both sides. The flery ardor of General Aylward captured Miss Van Hoesen at a glance, and he was badly shot through the heart by her first smile. The proposal was strongly opposed by the young lady's mother, who insisted on asking her daughter to Saratoga for a change of air. General Aylward realized that none but the brave deserved the fair, and he arrived on the scene the next morning. A few happy days were spent in clandestine walks and drives, and then, it is alleged, the trembling Carrie and the sun-browned Transvasi warrior extended a drive to the Boyleston station, eight miles from the Springs, where they took the express for Boston, in which city they were married the next morning, after which they took up their abode with friends of the soldier-groom at Nantasket Beach, with whom they are now enjoying the honeymoon.

The General declares that as soon as the chilly winds begin to blow it is his intention to take his blushing bride to China, where he has a brother in business at Hong Kong, and after a visit to the Celestials he proposes to sail for Australia, where he hopes to establish a home far from the wrath of his blusblooded mother-in-law.

SCENE IN EDINBURGH THEATRE. BOYAL.

DISTURBANCE BY STUDENTS Daring the performance in the Theatre-Boyal, Edinburgh, of "My Sweetheart," by Miss Minnie Palmer and her company, a serious disturbance arose which more than once threatened to create a panic among the is to be found even in Uister; and, as a furaudience. In one corner of the gallery, ther instance, I believe Belgium can compare which was uncomfortably crowded, a band of favorably with Scotland in all that is loveable about 50 students had secured seats, and from in life, while in material prosperity she is the very first their conduct showed that, to put superior. The same can be said of the Proit in the mildest possible form, they were bent vinces of France. the mask of Secret Societies,—handled by | This they at first manifested by frequent jocular and good humored enough interruptions and mock kiesing in imitation of the kissing in the main, been exceptionally well govof the heroine by Yong, but as these interrup tions evoked signs of disapprobation from the instance, pleased her much; and he knows quieter portion of the audience, the students that when that Province was not so gov-became more demonstrative. As the calls orned, when for instance, the commercial for "order" were disregarded by them, some equally mischievous spirits in the gallery left the theatre, and returned and if by possibility the fact has hitherto soon afterwards, armed with hard peas, escared his attention, Irving's life of Washwhich they began to throw at the students. An egg was also thrown among them, which did some dimage to the hat of one of the university men. This naturally led to increased disorder, and the noise became so great that the curtain was rung down and the performance stopped. Orles were now raised for the ejectment of two of the ringleaders of the students, and on an attempt being made to carry this suggestion into effect a general fight took place, the students using their sticks freely during the melee. Mr. Heslop, the manager, and several of the theatre employees, along with some policemen, now appeared in the gallery. The presence of the constables seemed only to increase the disturbance, and by unanimous consent it was resolved to endeavor to remove the question by referring to many atrocities all the students who were in the gallery. They resisted the police, and a scene of the time, been unjustly dealt with. greatest confusion ensued which threatened to result in a general rush to the door by the. larger portion of the audience. The position was very alarming, but as it was seen that the disturbance was really confined to one corner The people of that division are human,—and the people resumed their seats, and what might have proved a repetition of the recent disaster at Sunderland was happily averted The officers now managed to selze several of the leading rioters, and removed them from the building, and as the students were passed along towards the door they had to run the gauntlet of two rows of en-raged spectators, who cuffed and buffeted them unmercifully, although the police did all that was possible to protect them from this violence. The remainder of the students were then removed and comparative quiet was restored. A brief expression of regret for the disturbance was made from the stage, and after an interruption of nearly half an hour's duration the performance was resumed. Nine

of the students are now in custody. TWO THIRDS OF A BOTTLE OURES. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.: Dean Sir-I have been taking your "Favorite Pre scription" for "Female weakness." Before I had taken it two days I began to feel stronger. I have taken but two-thirds of a bottle and believe I am cured.
Gratefully,

MRS. H. C. LOVETT, Watseks, Ill.

PROVINCIAL OF THE OBLATE

FATHERS. Lowell, Mass., July 17.—The Rev. James McGrath, head paster of the Church of the Immseulate Conception in this city, will soon be proclaimed Provincial of the Oblate Fathers for the United States. Father Mc-Grath is a native of Ireland, and served in Canada and New Mexico before coming here. And unoffending people." Moore's history of He will continue to live here.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

His opinion of the Irish-What ex-Judge Ryan has to say about it.

Siz.-When Lord Lyndhurst denounced the Irish as "aliens in language, aliens in coffin so that the earth would come in religion, aliens in blood," Mr. Shiel retorted that "the words were as insulting as could cause it to decay immediately. be drawn from the opulent vocabulary of the The undertaker rejused to make such distinguished man who uttered them." No a coffin, and then the commonest kind of a doubt some of the readers of the Nineteenth Century of last month must have similarly regarded and greeted many of the words of Professor Goldwin Smith as found in his communication, "Why send more Irish to America." while others must have applied to cometery in a wagon and nobody but the two them the Professor's own forcible description of certain democratic writing, "delirious They rode in the same wagon that conveyed | lying." During a somewhat long life of readthe corpse. No services of any kind were ing I have met nothing more false and offenheld, and the noble gentleman was dumped sive, or more offensively false, than the into the ground as though he had died of general statements and deductions of this smallpox instead of old age. Members of already noted production. At the very outsocieties to which Professor Warder belonged | set the Professor dashes wildly at Catholic

"The Irlsh trouble has its seat in the Celtic Provinces alone. Ulster, Tentonic and Protestant, and thriving, is contented with the union."

It is difficult to read this and not charge the writer with that mean crime, the suppressio veri. Who does not know that the United Irishmen" were of Ulater creation, and chiefly Protestants. Lord Edward Fitz. gerald was a Protestant; Emmet was of Uister, and was a Protestant; so were the Shiers. Bagenal Harvey who commanded at the battle of Ross, and beat the King's troops,

was a Protestant.

To come to a later period, Smith O'Brien, Davis, Mitchel and others, who interfered so mischievously with O'Connell's constitutional movement, were Protestants, the last named the son of a clergyman in Ulster. Mr. Parnell is one of those politicisms whom the professor points at as "subsisting upon the wretchedness of the people, and do their best to obstruct measures of material relief and improvement," and yet Mr. Parnell is a Teuton and a Protestant. It is impossible, also, that the professor can be ignorant of how little the "thriving" condition of Ulster really owes to race and religion. The Rev. Sydney Smith (Church of England) tells the world that " Protestant England three times murdered Catholic Ireland," referring to the three confiscations of land. which embraced upwards of eleven millions of acres. Consequent upon one of those murders came the Scotch Presbyterian plantation of the North of Ireland, under James I. Surely it cannot be contended that in such transactions the religion of the Catholic was much to blame, or that of the Protestant entitled to much credit. In fact the Teuton and Protestant of Ulster took what did not belong to him. Reaped where he had not sown, and should be ashamed to claim that he is indebted either to his race or religion for such a start in life. The Professor, will, however, tell us that subsequent prosperity was much advanced by Protestantism. This I care not to admit or deny. The sincere worship of God must be beneficial, but whether such benefit is youch. safed in the form of extensive worldly wealth is quite another question. In a recent number of the Globe I read as an extract from the forthcoming July number of the Bystander that, "The French Canadians are a moral, kindly and courteous race, happy on little; life among them is very likely pleasanter than it is among people whose political reputation stands much higher." I apprehend that more real happiness is here told of than

But relegating the question of religion to the region to which it belongs, Professor Smith should frankly admit that Uister has, erned by England; the Regium Donum, for erned, when for instance, the commercial policy bore hard upon her, she was neither contented nor loyal; he knowsescated his attention, Irving's life of Washington will inform him—what a valuable contingent exiled and angered North of Ireland Prosbyterianism furnished to the American revolutionary army. And certainly the Professor is well informed as to the happy effects of the long enjoyed tenant right in Ulster, a right cruelly denied to the South of Ireland till so recently. Mr. Hancock, a land agent of Ulster, was asked by the Devon Commission (so-called because of the Earl of Davon being chairman) "how much, in his opinion, tenant right had to do with the social state of the North of Ireland?" "It has so much to do with it," he replied, "that if you attempt to take it from us all the power The Hersford Almanae and Cook of your horse guards would not keep peace in the North;" and be illustrated this view of committed by tenants who had, from time to

Therefore, I should say that all the Professor's talk, and the talk of others, about the sugerhuman superiority, moral and political, of the Province of Uister "covers a fallacy." so were their progenitors. "What was the state of Scotland when you were governing her as you have governed Ireland?" asked Lord Macaulay, in the House of Commons,-"Orime was committed there for which Ireland furnished no parallel; and Scotland was then," he continued, "one of the poorest, rudest, and most turbulent countries in Europe, and so continued to be until you discovered, in her regard, that institutions were made for men and not men for institutions.

"I hold," said Lord Eigip, that "England is as much indebted to Wallace as Scotland, for the reason that he prevented her from imposing such a Union upon Scotland as she imposed upon Ircland. The history of the Irish Union is a history of the bad policy of forcing foreign laws, a foreign language, and a foreign religion upon a sensitive and highspirited people." (Speech on laying the foundation stone of a monument to Wallace)

There is something like a refinement of malice in the allusions of Professor Smith to the early civilization of Ireland. Were what he says true it would show a want of the commonest political sagacity to wound the amour propre of a nation by recalling such a past. But it is not true. If Mr. Smith's own words are of any value we have his statement in a Bystander that Ireland in those very days was "an Island of Saints and of primitive Universities." Doctor Johnson says more in praise of Irish learning and civilization at the same period, "when dark-ness hung over so many other parts of Ireland, a work of much research, onlarges at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown.

on Lingard's statement, and Hallam, with slight qualification, accepts Moore's account. But Professor Smith sneers at "the Irishman's version of a civilization which never existed and was never likely to exist," the latter words meaning, no doubt, thee in the Professor's mind the frish could not und cannot be civilized. This interpretation is borne out by his fierce declaration elsewhere that "his (the Celfs) partial influence threatens with ruln every Anglo-Sixon polity and Anglo-Saxon civilization throughout the world." This estimate of the poor Irishman's character and capacity is distressing to read, but it would be more so had we notwhat? the Professor's own answer. In a Bystander of 1880, he says: "Justice requires us to remember the training which the Irisis as a nation have had, and of which the traces: are still leit upon their character." Again, speaking of the "vices of the Irish peasant." he thus pleads, "but they were the vices of the French peasants under the old regime; and the Irish peasant gradually works out of them when his economical posi-tion is changed. Of the farms in New England abandoned by emigrants to the West, many are taken up by Irishmen, who as farmers soon get rid of all vestiges of Donnybrook Fair." And to show how satisfied the Professor once was that Ireland's wants and troubles were not owing to "incompleteness of character," as Froude has it, but to-England's perverse policy, he elsewhere writes: "Had the connection been formed with France instead of England there is no reason to doubt that Ireland would now be a. prosperous country, enjoying a graceful civilization." Perhaps the most amusing of the contradictions here evolved is that respecting the Irishman's capabilities as a farmer. In the Bystander it is shown how excellently he farms in New England. In the " Ninetcentin Century," article, "The Irish Celt is really not a farmer; he has none of the qualifications of a pioneer."

Seeing how probable it is that Professor Smith will yet contradict his several bad statements in the communication I have been referring to, I may be blamed, especially by you, whose columns are so valuable just now, for this extended notice; but I cannot conclude without a further protest against the present assassin-like disposition of this man towards the character of the Irish. people at home and abroad. Since the days of Cromwell it is the first time we have seen the brutal proposition to send a brave, intelligent and laborious people, en masse, "to a Crown colony to fit them for the exercise of political power." And this is Professor Goldwin Smith's proposition in tho Nineteenth Century Magazine 1883. Aud be is also the June, man who dares to write and print that the Celt is the bane of the community whose fanchise he receives;" and that "his fatal influence threatens with ruln every Anglo-Saxon polity." Can this be said of him in Australia, where such names as Duffy, O'Shaughnessy and O'Laughlin are to be read as belonging to successive governments, doing noble work for the country. Should it be said of him in Canada where he took no part in two rebellions, headed by Scotchmen, Englishmen and Frenchmen; where he refused to sign any annexation manifesto written by Sir Alexander Galt and Sir John Rose, signed. by these worthles, and by all the other leading Tories of Montreal, English, Scotch and Orange. Should it be said of him in the United States, where his labor has builtcities, whence \$130,000,000 of his hard earnings were transmitted to Ireland, in 25 years. to pay rents to absentee landlords, and to prove the truth of Smith's assertion, that "he is the bane of the country" where his name, as that of Chief Justice Taney, has adorned the highest justice seat in the land, abounds at the bar, in the banking houses, and several. departments of literature, in the Army and the Navy; and where by his fidelity and loyalty he rendered great service at a time of great peril, not in "oppressing the negro," as Mr. Smith, by another freak of imagination, mputes, but in securing his lasting freedom.

The great Patriot Prelate, Archbishop Bughes, of New York, did not hesitate to declare how he regarded the Southern revolt, intended to perpetuate slavery, when he ordered that the National flag should surmount the towers of his Cathedral, Honored be his memory! Where were Professor Smith's Teutons in those days? and what was then the Angle Saxon polity? In England the Queen was being advised to mildly designate the Southern rebellion "a war," in her speech. opening Parliament; and her Secretary of State was exultingly writing to every Court in Europe that the American Republic was

tottering to its fall. And in what sort of humor were our Toutonic Tories of Canada about that time? They were in open and undisguised sympathy with the South, many of them rendering active service. This was well known, and is

still remembered at Washington. Your ob't servant. MATURW BYAN. Winnipeg, 2nd July, 1883.

Book mailed free on application to the Rumford

MB. CHARLES RUSSELL, Q.O., M.P.

Chemical Works, Providence, R.1.

LANSDOWNE'S CERSOR. Charles Russell, the member of the English Bar who is about to vielt this country with Lord Coleridge, is an Irishman by birth, in feeling, and by preference. He is a nephew of: the late Rev. Dr. Bussell, president of Maynooth College. He commenced life as a journalist, working on the Dublin Nation and the Dublin Freeman. He also worked on the London press while studying for the English: Bar. He is an advanced Liberal in politica, and represents his native borough, Dundalk, in the English Parliament. He is a warm personal friend of Gladstone, whose policy he has generally supported, though he has steadily roted against coercion for Iteland, and with the Parnellites for the Radical amendments: to the Land Act, which Mr. Gladstone op-posed. Mr. Bussell is married to a Belinst. lady, sister of Rosa Mulholiand, the novelist, whose early writings were highly commended by Charles Dickens. Mr. Russell visited Ireland in 1880, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, and published a series of letters on the condition of the tenantry. He was particularly severe on the management of the Kerry estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, recently appointed Governor General of Canada. Mr. Russell has the best paying practice at the British ber. His income is said to be in. the neighborhood of \$100,000 per annum.

"The Oldest Ordained Priest in America" is the title given by several of our exchanges. to Rev. Peter Havermans, who recently celebrated the filly-fourth anniversary of his ordination in Troy, N.Y. This is an error. The venerable Rev. E. J. Durbin was ordained in 1822-eight years before Father Havermans, and as he is still alive, hale and hearty, Father Havermans is not the "lastsurvivor of the 259 priests in the United States in 1834." Father Durbin is at present

SERVICE CONTRACTOR SERVICES SERVICES SERVICES

IS PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. Subscription, per annum (if in advance)..\$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" for 15c per line (agate), first finertion, 19 per line every subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contract, on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

Tion.
The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Bubscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the saw Post Office. Those who remove the name of the old as well as the saw Post Office. Those who remove the control of the old as well as the saw Post Office. The control of the old as well as the saw Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by enanging the date on the address label stached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any respectable news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 25, 1883.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JULY, 1883.

St. Anne, Mother of the B. THURSDAY, 26-V.M. FRIDAY, 27-St. Pantaleon, Martyr.

SATURDAY, 28-88. Nazarius and others Martyrs. Sumpay, 29—Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost Epist. 1 Cor. xv. 1-10; Gosp. Mark vii

31.37. MORDAY, 30-St. Martha, Virgin (July 29) Sb. Abdon and Sennen, Martyrs. TUESDAY, 31-St. Ignatius Loyols, Confessor.

AUGUST, 1883. WEDERSDAY, 1-St. Peter's Chains. The Ma. chabeer, Martyrs.

THE steady nerves and sure aim of the Exish told again at Wimbledon. In companies are bound by law to give never ously defeated at the polls, but he was the shooting contest for the Eicho Shield they were the victors, with the high score of 1,600 against 1,589 for the Scotch team, and 1,564 for the English.

THE Baltimore telegraphers have taken a pledge that they will not drink any intox!cating liquor while the strike lasts. This is a highly sensible action, and it is worthy of Emitation by the entire Brotherhood. We wise see that the looked-out eigarmakers of New York, to the number of 10,000, have resolved to practise every economy during the country, which is not worth the paper it is police were unable to restore order in for one day's rest in the seven. Without report of this alleged interview was telestrike. Will the telegraph and cigar besses written on, as far as its legal efficacy is con- the wast assemblage of the indignant this much rest the body is sure to predo as much ?

Tax latest decree of the intolerance of the French Republic, which masquerades in the mame of " Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," is a "refusal to allow priests to visit the patients in French hospitals, except during fixed hours." Thus, dying persons who call sion to notify sender that the same can be for the last consolations of religion will have taken only subject to delay, and to mailing to regulate their last breath and hold out un- en route if necessary to complete the transtil the stated hours (as from 4 to 6 p. m.) will mission to point of address. All such mestil the stated hours (as from 4 to 6 p. m.) will sages taken for transmission shall have writhave arrived for the visit of the minister of ten or stamped on the face of the same, over God. Any patient dying outside the State- the signature of the sender, the words: 'Acfixed hours will have to do without the capted, subjected to mailing or other delay. ministrations of a clergyman, even if he wanted one.

East week is the House of Commons, show that, according to the latest information, the number of separate farm holdings was 574,207, being 3,532 less than last year. The holdings which increased in number were: Those not exceeding one acre, 399; above, 30, and not exceeding 50 scres, 180: above 50, and not exceeding 100 acres, 58; mbove 100, and not exceeding 200 acres, 16; above 200, and not exceeding 500 acres, by pudence of the telegraph monopolists. What 6; and those above 500, by 53. The holdings which decreased in number were those office and to neglect the fulfillment above 1 and not exceeding 5 acres, by 1,645; whose above 5 and not exceeding 15 acres, by public? Telegraph companies are on the 2,167; and those above 15, and not exceeding 30 acres, by 422.

Ten Cork Exhibition has been inaugurated under the happlest auspices, and promises to be a decided success, even without the glitter of official patrenage. All political and social differences were sunk for the occasion, and on a. platform designed to develop the industrial resources of Ireland, were to be found such men as the Earl of Bandon, the Conservative Lord Lieutenant; Sir George Celthurst, the Mayor of Belfast; and others of a similar way of thinking on that duty is a public trust, which, having the one side, and Mr. Parnell, Lord Mayor Dawson, T. M. Healy, B. D. Gray, and P. D. Splitzan, the Mayor of Cork, on the other-Such a combination was indeed a pleasant augury for the success of the enterprise and for the permanent consolidation of Irish interests.

Oza Federal Government has been prodigal enough with the immense territories in the Northwest, but its lavishness has not left tt in the predicament of having given away more land than it possessed, as has just happened to the legislature of Florids. This summy State is even more obliging to railroad corporations than our own legislatures; it has given and disposed of 6,900,000 acres more Hend than are to be found within the borders of the State. A railway magnate, General Mordon, came to the capital a law days before the close of the legislature to get a charter for a new rathroad scheme. It was only a short time before his arrival that a committee of the House had reported that charters elmeady granted to railroads had exceeded by about 3,000,000 acres the amount of lands in possession of the State, including the surryeyed and masurveyed. Notwithstanding this immense deficit of land, the legislature granted the General a charter which allowed him 18,840 acres per mile. Six million scres is a big tract of land to look for when it is not around.

A tremendous opposition has been organ ized in England against the agreement that Mr. Gladstone entered into with M. Dalesseps in relation to 'the building of another Suez Canal. The English capitalists, merchants and shipowners want a canal of their own, and, from their commercial point of view, the considerations of internationobligations that have influenced Government are but of a secondthe ary importance. Mr. Gladstone would, in face of this opposition, like to drop all negotiations in regard to the Canal, but the situation will be made warm for him whether he holds on or lets go, as Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader, intends to propose a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, even if the canal agreement is withdrawn. If the vote should carry, Gladstone would have no alternative but to give up the reins of government and order a general election, which will, no doubt, result in an adequate wiping out of the Whig regime.

OBLIGATIONS, OF THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A lready the husiness men and corporations of the United States and Canada are complaining of the heavy losses which they have incurred and will incur through the action of the telegraph companies in neglecting to fulfill their obligations towards the public. These companies seem to forget that they were chartered solely to serve the people and to do their employees, they must do so without corporate or public interests. They derive their valuable franchises from the people and are in existence only by leave of the State, and to continue in the enjoyment of these privileges they must respect the rights of the public at their own risk and not seek to triumph over internal disagreefafling facilities for communication, and they cannot close their offices and stop their instruments for any cause which human diligence and foresight can overcome. A strike of their employees is no excuse in law for not carrying out the provisions of their charters, and the companies can be held liable for any loss resulting from an unreasonable cessation of, or weakness in, their service. The Western General Superintendents throughout the cerned, to take the ground from under the feet of all those who would wish to institute actions of damages against the company for losses resulting from incompetent service; the order reads as follows:--

"Until otherwise instructed all offices will be careful in receiving messages for transmis-Superintendents will cause to be printed and posted in the principal offices of their respective districts a placard bearing the fol-THE Itish agricultural statistics, presented subject to delay and to mailing en route it necessary.

This is trifling with the public with a vengeance. This telegraph company will undertake to send the telegraphic messages of the people by mail!! How generous The company will receive full rates for the message and will use a postal card or a 3-cent stamp to forward it to its destination. There is something decidedly rich about this imright have they to usurp the role of the post of their proper duties towards the same footing as railroad companies, as far as their obligations and duties to the public are concerned, and in this respect we find that the law has been clearly and emphatically declared by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of a railroad strike similar to the present telegraph strike. We cannot bring our minds to entertain a doubt," said the Court, "that a railroad corporation is compellable by mandamus to exercise its duties as a carrier of freight and passengers, and that the power so to compel it rests equally firmly on the ground that been conferred by the State and accepted by the corporation, may be enforced for the public benefit."

As to the strike, the Court held that so long as the workmen committed "no unlawful act, no violence, no riot and no unlawfol interference with other employees' they had a right to strike. "Can railroad porporations," it then asked, "refuse or neglect to perform their public duties upon a controversy with their employes over the cost or expense of doing them? We think this question admits of but one answer. The excuse has in law no validity. The daties imposed must be discharged. at whatever cost. They cannot be laid down or abandoned or suspended without the legally expressed consent of the State. The trusts are active, potential and imperative, and must be executed until lawfully surrendered, otherwise a public highway of great utility is closed or obstructed without any process recognized by law. This is something no public officer charged with the same trusts and duties in regard to other public bighways can do without subjecting himself to mandamus or

The principles and the law laid down in ter and look after their case?

indictment."

this decision are as applicable to a telegraph as to a railroad company, and we have, no doubt, that if a similar case presented itself before our Canadian courts, our judges would arrive at the same conclusion as their American confreres.

THE Rev. Mr. Lucas, who accompanied the Indian Canadian Lacrosse party to England and acted as emigration crater, has just returned home. In an interview with a repor ter the Bev. gentleman said that the English people still hold some very strange ideas concerning Canada. One of those ideas is, that we are a nation of drunkards. The idea " is quite original, and it is all the more surprising as it was given to Mr. Lucas by one of England's Knights-"a baronet and man of position." This titled Englishman asked the Canadian clergyman why he advised Englishmen to go to Canada, as "there was nothing for them to do in the winter but to take to drink."; Mr. Lucas, of course, assured him "that there was plenty for them to do besides taking to drink; that Canadians could not move their lumber in the winter save for the snow and ice; and that they carried on outdoor building works during the winter." We do not know what brought Mr. Lucas home before the rest of the party; but such crass ignorance as displayed by the baronet in question would be sufficient to disgust and discourage the majority of emigration agents.

Last Wednesday the election of a member for Parliament took place in Wexford borough: a public business; if they want to fight with | which was rendered vacant by the resignation of T. M. Healy to contest Monaghan. causing any detriment to individual, The candidates were a renegade Home Ruler, the O'Connor Don, and a Parnellite, Mr. W. Redmond, brother of T. Redmond, M.P., who is at present doing gallant work for the cause in far oft Australia. The people of Wexford took the O'Connor Don's candidature as an insult and they resented it in a most emphatic ments at the expense of the people. The fashion. He was not only ignomonihissed and hooted wherever he appeared. The people energetically impressed upon him that their good will and support are not to be gained by playing fast and loose with the interests and rights of the country, and by turning traitor to the cause. The excitement ran high, and for a while there was a dread that violence would be resorted to and that the renegade would receive a physical and order was instantaneously restored with out the sid of the police, who had withdrawn It was a double victory for the Parnellite party.

IMPRISONING GLASGOW STOW-

AWAYS. Wednesday afternoon, intelligence was we do not see how the employers can offer brought to the Water Police Office that eleven any dissent. Employees are the best judges "stowaways" were on board the steamer. A squad of police was at once despatched to the scene, and the new arrivals were placed under arrest: brought before the Police Migistrate the following day and sentenced to four weeks in the common jail. Now it strikes us that all these proceedings, and especially the sentence were entirely uncalled for. These men,or "stowaways" as they are nautically call ed, committed no crime or offence against Canadian law; and if there was offence at all, it was committed in Giasgow and not in Montreal. The blame is not to be attached so much to the men, who simply took a "free ride," as to the officers of the company who were so inattentive to their duty as to allow eleven men to stow themselves away on board their steamer. If the company wanted to punish these men, it should have brought them back to Glasgow; and it is to be regretted that the Police Magistrate should have seen fit to fill our provincial jail with so many foreigners, for whom the Province is in no way responsible and against whom it was in no manner called upon to protect itself. It will be admitted that we have enough to do to feed, clothe and house our own criminals without extending any hospitality to alleged foreign criminals: Quebec is always too ready to accommodate this class of persons. But as to the particular merits of the present case, we are of opinion that the sentence of imprisonment was altogether a mistake. We are informed that these "stowaways were by no means a bad looking set, having fresh, bright, clean faces and sturdy bodies. All were young, only one man wearing a beard and taking them all in all they looked like a stordy crowd of Scottish country lads who did not know what a gaol was like. Unfortunately their four weeks' visit will teach

If this be a correct description of the men, we fail to appreciate the wisdom of making them gain their first experience of Canadian life in a jall, and among Canadian thioyes drunkards and other disreputable characters. abandoned set of men, but otherwise, we re-

and employees generally, and petitioning for

THE TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE.

the redress of the same. The demands of the telegraphers were reduced to four in sory duty be totally abolished unless comconstitute a regular day's work and seven hours a regular night's work; that both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work; and, finally, that an universal increase be granted on all salaties.

The memorials were unaccompanied by

any threat to strike in case the companies re-

fused to comply with their demands, and

simply requested an answer from the officials

by noon yesterday. The employers unfortu-

nately proved obdurate and manifested every inclination to resist the reasonable demands of a body without whom the commercial, political and newspaper world would have to come to a standstill. At the appointed time no answer had been received from the companies, and at noon sharp, as a mysterious signal flashed along the wires, the finest concerted action the world has ever seen was taken without bluster or show by some 13,000 men and women spread all over the American continent. A general telegraphic strike had taken place. The question now suggests itself, are the telegraphers justified in resorting to this method of enforcing their demands? The answer should be emphati. Nelligan and the editor of the Catholic Record. cally in the affirmative, and, what is more, popular sympathy is with them in this their endeavor to improve their condition, physi- the Marquis, had to admit that the objections cal and financial. Every workingman has a right to demand for his services what he asks, just as every employer has the recipro- clined to give him credit, was not entirely cal right to get labor, skilled or unskilled, on | due to the Land Act which that nobleman his own terms, if he can. Workingmen, had so strenuously opposed in Parliament, moreover, have the right to agree among and to mark his disapprobation of which he themselves to demand more remuneration for had withdrawn from the Cabinet, Father their services, and there is no law in this Nelligan confessed that it was, and added, in country against peaceable and orderly labor allusion to Lansdowne's resignation, "it was strikes. On these principles the operators a shabby thing to do." That the reverend have a clear right to demand what they consider a fair compensation for their services and quit work unless they obtain of Agriculture, pronounce the atwhat they ask. Are their demands unrea- tacks upon the Marquis of Lanecastigation. To escape the anger of the sonable, or are they of such a nature as they downe "unjust and untrue," Union has issued the following order to the people the defeated candidate had to can be justly instated upon? They are en- the Mail, July 3rd), is hard to believe. drive out of fown under escort. The tirely right and reasonable in their demand Strange to say, although a presumably full electors; but what large equals of maturely break down and the mind is inclinconstabulary were unable to do, two mendid ed to give way under an uninterrupted it by simply raising their fingers. Healy strain. Telegraphic occupation, such as it is and Sexton appeared on the tumultuous at the present day, is confining and continuscene, and at their simple request the ous, and is specially calculated to wear alike angry crowds ceased all violent proceedings upon mind and body, and to almost irretrievably impair the elasticity of both. One day's rest in the seven is not too much for human life, and the law of nature as well as of religion urges the laborer to block all in-

roads upon Sunday as a general day of rest. Then, as to the second proposition in the memorial, that eight hours ought to consti-On the arrival of a Glasgow steamer in port | tute a day's work and seven a night's work, of what amount of labor or what duration of labor they are able to go through without unnecessarily damaging their health and their usefulness. There are some forms or branches of labor in which ten or twelve hours occupation would not tell half as hard on the physical or mental system as six hours in others. The telegraphers belong to the latter category. The late Mr. Orton, President of the Western Union, whose knowledge of and attainments in telegraphy cannot be questioned, testified before a Congressional Committee that telegraph operators could not perform daily more than six hours of continuous labor without endangering their health. Besides, their responsibility is almost boundless. Commerce, politics, public and private affairs, are largely dependent upon the attention and intelligence of the operator. To miss a click of his instrument, or misjudge the significance of one, may be not only to vitiate a long despatch, but to cause unlimited trouble or irreparable loss to the greatest interests of the individual or the community. Ballroad travel is governed by telegraph, and hence the very lives of the travelling public are dependent upon the wakeful and intellectual condition of the operator. For these reasons we say it is quite enough to keep an operator bound down to his instrument for eight hours

> in the day. Their third demand is one that affects the modern element in labor, the woman. This may prove a knotty question. Should a woman be paid the same wages as a man? We hold that a woman who satisfactorily performs the same amount of work as a man, should receive an equal amount of compensation. Employers have no right to regulate wages according to sex. Wages are a return made for services, and it is the worth of the labor and not the gender of the laborer that should be taken into consideration when putting a value upon the work accomplished. That both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work, is a sound principle, and no compromise should be accepted on this particular demand.

As to the demand for a general increase of pay, that is a question for the employers and We could understand the law taking precau. the employees to settle among themselves. tions to protect the citizens from the presence Oi course, if the companies are not doing a of these Scotch emigrants if they were an profitable business, they will be justified in of Ireland, se that it is but an additional expeat, it was a mistake to send them to jail for hard to see how companies who can four weeks. Would it not be well that St. | water their stock to an enormous ex- | willing to use the people's gift for the nation's Andrew's Society take an interest in the met_ tent can desently or honestly refuse good. Wealthy Irishmen, not only in America tween Hanlan, Courtney and Teemer, the disto comply with the demand of the operators but Australia, are being asked to contribute | tauce to be four miles with a turn.

for a fair increase. ... A small number of capithe Brotherhood of Telegraphers of the these telegraph concerns, while the poor United States and Canada presented to the operator, who makes the money, has to get hoped that the movement will be eminently executive officers of the several American and his living out of a paltry salary, which, on successful, for the experience of the last two setting forth the grievances of the operators \$37.49 per month. Notwithstanding the shadow of a doubt that the maintenance of an great inconvenience to which the strike will Independent Irish Parliamentary Party is a put the entire North American continent thing well worth paying for, and in fact the rest of the world, the telenumber, viz., that Sunday work as a compul- graphers will meet with the warmest sympathy of the people, who can appreciate a pensated as extra service; that eight hours fair and honest strubgle for legitimate and undeniable rights.

NELLIGAN VS. NELLIGAN.

Under the heading "Explanations Desirable," the London Catholic Record of the 13th inst. referring to Father Nelligan's reported defence of the Marquis of Lansdowne as a

landlord, says editorially :---"The writer had the privilege of conversations with Father Nelligan in Ottawa on the 24th and 25th of June last, wherein the Marquis of Lansdowne was very fully discussed. In these conversations the rev. gentleman not only did not condemn the exposures made of Lord Lansdowne by the Oatholic press in Canada as unjust and untrue, but reprobated the conduct of that nobleman in certain respects in very strong language. The rev. gentleman in our presence read one of the articles of the Record on the subject of Lord Lanedowne's appointment, and substantially admitted the truth of the position therein taken by us. His opinions must surely be misrepresented by the Mail. We will, however, be very happy to open our columns to explanations on the subject."

In the conversations here referred to two other clergymen took part besides Father Father Nelligan was closely interrogated, and although at first evidently disposed to shield to his appointment as Governor-General were well taken. When asked if the improved conthinks they are worth, and he has a periect dition of the Lansdowne tenantry under right to quit work if he does not get what he | the present Marquis, for which he was ingentleman did afterwards, in an interview with an official of the Department (vide graphed to Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, not a word appeared about it in any of the Ottawa papers. Was this omission due to a fear lest those in Ottawa to whom Father Nelligan had, to use a common expression, "given the Marquis away," would rise on the spot to propound sundry questions which it might not be convenient to answer? Explanations are certainly desirable.

> PAYING THE IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

About a year ago the question of paying the Irish members of Parliament was pretty well discussed in the columns of the public to all intelligent, unbiassed minds. The tespress, and it was generally acknowledged timony is cumulative to an overwhelming that good and honest members, springing degree, that infants-foundlings and those from the ranks of the people, could not be secured unless some pecuniary return was given for their services. The question was at the time embodied in the programme of the National Largue, but no immediate effort was made to procure a satisfactory solution. The time, however, has now come guilt. With such a frightful mortality, when for the Irish people to face the difficulty neither pestilence nor plague is pleaded in and surmount it. Many stauch members will have to retire, not being able to do their duty towards their constituents and attend to their private affairs, without some compensation which would enable them to support themselves and their families. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, one of the most brilliant members in the English House of Commons, and one of Parnell's most able and faithful lleutenants, has offered to place his resignation in the hands of his leader in consequence of his inability to live on his limited income humiliation. and support the necessary outlay of parliamentary life. And again, true men who would willingly contest the seats with rich renegades will be deterred from doing so if they are not to be paid for loss of time, health and business; and the consequence will be that-notwithstanding the national spirit of the people, traitors and trimmers will steal their way into the next Parliament. We learn from our special cable despatches that steps are being taken to meet the exigencies of the situation and to place the Irish national party beyond the necessity of earning a livelihood over and above their parliamentary services. A fund will consequently be established for the pay. ment of members of Parliament. We are told that much enthusiasm has been aroused in Ireland by the announcement that Mr. Parnell himself will come to the front and contribute a considerable part of the testimonial fund now being raised for him, to the uses of the party. The Irish leader is not seeking his fortune, or to increase it, in battling for the cause of Ireland. We pointed out from the very beginning that the proceeds of the national testimonial would not be spent on himself or his family. but would be used where they would do the most good for his country. Parnell has already sacrificed, during the past few years, close on one hundred thousand dollars of his patrimony in the interests and in the service refusing to make the concession; but it is pression of the noble generosity and self died on July 23rd. sacrifice of the man to find him ready, and

when the time shall come, and answers which On Monday last the Executive Board of talists annually draw their millions from have been received indicate that the cash responses will be liberal. It is to be sincerely Canadian telegraph companies a memorial the average, does not exceed the sum of or three years has demonstrated beyond the

> WHITEWASHING THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOTTSR The Committee appointed to investigate

the serious charges of indecency, cruelty and barbarism brought by Governor Butler against the infamous Tewksbury Almshouse and its management have concluded their labors and presented their reports to the State Legislature. The reports are two, a majority one, and one from the minority. The Repub. licans, who formed the majority of the Investigating Committee, had, from the outset, determined to defeat the object of the Governor in revealing the horrors of the Almshouse and the atrocities of its Republican management. Accordingly, in their report they haughtily pronounce the main charges of His Excellency groundless and cruei. They give the 3,000 pages of evidence, which had been piled up against this abode of suffering and death, a flat denial, with the utmost effrontery. They found the institution in good condition, and depict its charms, past and present, in the most polished terms of appreciation and admiration. They even confess in their report to have blushed for the Commonwealth and turned away in amazement"; not from the sickening slaughter of infants, or from the inmates feeding on filth and having rats in their cells for companions, but from the indelicate attempt of the Governor to charge the management with such crimes. The majority, in alluding to the fact that human skins had been sold by the. institution to tanners, to be turned into leather, could not see that there was any balbarity in the transaction and made very light of the occurrence. On the whole, their report was nothing but one daub of whitewash for the almshouse and one continual rebuke or censure of Governor Butler for his officious. ness in prying into Republican niceties. The report presented by the minority of the committee offers a most striking contrast to the foregoing, as it is more in harmony with the evidence adduced at the investigation. After claiming that much important testimony, which would have proved very damaging, had been excluded by the Committee the minority hold that the trustess of the almshouse were unfaithful to their trusts: that the retention of Superintendent Marsh in his place during this period of corruption and cruelty was simply a crime, and that the State Board of Health cannot evade responsibility in the matter. The report further says that the grossest abuses were practised, and that the system of superintending the institution is without precedent as deserving of public censure. The officials, the minority declare, have been guilty "of the most wilful neglect, of peculations without parallel, of the most abandoned debanchery and most wanton cruelty, the evidence of which cannot fail to carry conviction born of patients and inmates—were purposely poisoned and wilfully neglected, to linger in a starving condition till death. The death rate of infants at Tewksbury when compared with that at any other like institution is of itself conclusive evidence of the blackest defence, the evidence stands on record unexplained." There is not much whitewash about this report; it forcibly shows the terrible Befuge, its working and its officers, in their true light. It is, however, to be dreaded that the perpetrators of these outrages on weak and suffering humanity will escape the punishment due to their crimes, and that the Republican party, who are still the majority in the Legislature, will condone the offences as the easier way to cover up their shame and

In commenting on Mr. Mathew Ryan's very able letter in reply to Mr. Goldwin Smith's rabid attacks on the Irish people, the Ottawa Free Press says that Mr. Ryan furnishes ample historical evidence of the injustice of Smith's imputation on a section of the Irish race, and remarks that " it is not very wise in any Canadian writer to cast aspersions on any class of the community, and we are sure the great benefit a gentleman of Mr. Goldwin Smith's literary ability can bestow on his adopted country would be largely enhanced were he to refrain from observations that are open to dispute and caloulated to create heartburning and animosity...

ONE OF THE ELECT.

CLEVELAND, Ohio .- The Plain Dealer 18ports that Hon. Martin A. Foran, congress. man elect from the Cleveland, Onic, district, has used St. Jacobs Oil in his family and has always found it safe and reliable, and it aftorded him great relief to a lame knee.

OBITUARY.

Commodore N. Jeffers, U.S. Navy, died at

Washington on July 23rd. A shoemaker named Drouen died suddenly ast night on St. John street, Quebec.

Havans, of yellow fever, on July 22nd. The death is announced of M. G. Mountain, wholesale grocer, an old and respected citizen

General E. O. O. Ord, U. S. army, dled at

Major Bruce, a well known old resident of London, Ont., and formerly an army officer,

A match race has been arranged to take place at Ogdensburg on the 8th August be-

PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND.

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowled	dged\$389	00
John Shelly, Mark	ham 2	00
- 137 Tayén 1.07	MISS	00
Mr. Moliwaine, Mont	tresl 1	00
D. McCaffrey, do	2	00
Delan do	1	00
Jas. Phelan, do		00
SOUTH A CALL		00
John Daley do Francis Dowlan do		00
Francis Downson Co		00
Thos Hewitt do	T 5	
Thos Hackett, Arizona,	U. D	00
Per Bernard Jones, Bri	ckiey, Morth-	
*hamberland Uo., (JAT 37	
Thomas Hackett	5	00
Vienan ():	ነፈላህ . ደ	
Tames Spellman.	" ···· · 1	
Mrs. J. Hanway,	15	50
Mrs. N. Connell,	15	50
Hannah Bell,	"	25
a Friand	4 3	00
Patrick Kehoe, Mont	real 3	00
N. Kehoe do	0 3	00
John O. Conroy de		
D. & J. McCarthy 8	Sorel 15	
D. B. Gallagher And	WAT N S 5	00
D. B. Gallaguer Adul	al	
E. Cloren Montre	91 I	00
Thos. Haffarnan do	2	uu
	•••	

H. J CLOBAN, Esq. Sir,-We enclose you \$15 (fifteen dollars) our subscription to the Parneli Fund. D. & J. McCarthy.

Sorel, 20th July, 1883.

LOCAL NEWS.

rne contract for rooting the drill shed has been awarded to Mr. Hendrie, of Hamil-

_Mr. Balque, builder of the Brockville waterworks, hus just closed the contract for the construction of two steam boilers with Mr. John McDongall, of this city, for the above works.

Mr. Lynch, failing to obtain sufficient stock to organize a company in Ottawa for the manufacture of dairy utensils, intends to come to this city, where his project has been favorably received.

_Mr. Fred. Colson, President of the Montreal Press Athletic Club, has presented a handsome medal to the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, for competition at the society's excursion and picnic which takes place on Saturday, August 18th, at Ste. Bose.

-Arrangements for a Fall exhibition at Caughnawaga ere now being made, which will, no doubt, be quite as successful as the ploughing match. Prizes are offered for the best oats, peas, beans, wheat, horses, cows, pigs, butter, cheese, beadwork, lacrosses, snowshoes and moccasins. Mr. W. McLea Walbank, and Chiefs Williams and Jocks are the promoters of this very desirable under-

... Montrealers will be gratified to learn of Lieut, H. H. Hogan, of the Seaforth Highlanders, Lucknow, at a competitive examination for the Signal Service in India. Mejor Bidout of the 90th Regiment, which is stationed at Cawnpore, writes that Lieut. Hogan passed a very creditable examination, and will be rewarded by a few months' stay at the Simla Signal Station, which, from its high altitude, is considered very healthy.

_The Dominion immigration agent at Port Arthur recently learned that six hundred natives of Iceland sailed from that island to Greenock on the 30th ult., en route for the Northwest. On their arrival at that port they will embark on the Allan steamer for Quebec, thence proceeding to Port Arthur by boat and rail. The party will proceed from its onward me Port Arthur to Winnipeg by sail. They will its surface. probably receive a sufficient land grant to establish a settlement.

...The Montreal members of the Board of Management of the Provincial Land Surveyors Association who have been holding their semi-annual examinations at Quebee have returned to the city. The following members were present at this session :- Charles Baillarge, C E, P L S, Quebeo; H McLea Walban, B A So, P L S, Montreal; D O Morency, P L S, Levis; James Addie, P L S, Sherbrooke; Messrs P Castonguay, Athabasca; F McLachlan, R P Fletcher, Quebec; and P Dutremblay, Three Rivers. Nine candidates presented themselves for examination, two for study and seven for practice. Out of this number only one gained the number of marks required to qualify bim to practise the profession of land surveyor, viz: Mr F H Genest of the Crown Land Department, Quebec. The papers are now in the hands of the printer and will be published in pamphlet form and circulated amongst the members.

TEACHERS WANTED to subscribe for our PUBLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere, should at once send for our circular, enclosing stamp for postage. Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 857 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

26 S eow THE HAYES LADDER.

SATISFACTORY TRIAL OF IT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON The new Hayes ladder was tested yesterday afternoon and proved to be all that its makers claimed for it. At two o'clock it was erected at the west side of the City Hall, and a hose fireman ascended and played the hose around the base of the tower. The time made was even better than on Saturday, the ladder being raised 80 feet in 55 seconds. It was then moved around facing the Court House, the fireman still playing the stream. The second exhibition was then given in St. Paul street, where a large number of business men had assembled. All present declared themtroit patent door-opener was also tested, and being placed under the wheels, the truck, weighing some 67 cwt., was raised a few inches from the ground. Another exhibition was made at Olendinneng's building, Victoria Square, and the ladder being run up to the roof the extra lengths were erected to the first and second story windows, that seven streams could be poured before the other ladders arrived. The ladder was worked by the men of the Skinner under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Bill, the general agent of the manufacturer, and before they finished the men seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with its working. It is now ready for use and will be taken out instead of the Skinner when a fire breaks out, and will be under the charge of Mr. Joseph Gilmour of No. I Station.

THE PILGRIMS' PROGRESS.

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The Shrine of the Illustrious Saint—The Pilgrimage of the Irish Catnolics of Montreal—An eloquent Instruction by the Rev. Father Callaghan—A Grand Success.

The Irish Catholics of Montreal have reason to feel highly gratified at the manner in returned to Quebec, where unfortunately a which their annual pilgrimage to the shrine downpour of rain prevented many from visitof St. Anne de Beaupre was conducted this ing the city and its historic surroundings. year. The attendance was fully as numerous The return trip was commenced at 5:30, the as on former occasions, and the presence of rain in the meantime having cased. During the Rev. Pastor of St. Patrick's on board was the evening an impromptu concert was organ a source of the deepest gratification to the ized, the following ladies and gentlemen pligrims. The Rev. Father Dowd has taken taking part:—Misses Wynne, Perkins, Herpart in but two public pligrimages, the bert, McLean, McGlynn, and Messre. McGuirk, memorable one to Rome, and that on Saturday | Fosbre, Hammill, Neville, McLaughlin, Pur. to St. Anne de Beaupre. He was accompanied cell, McEnroe, McCann, McCaffrey and others. by the Rev. Fathers Hammond, Fahey, Martin After the concert a hymn-" Dearest Jesus, Callaghan, James Callaghan and Bray, who were zealous in their endeavours attending to the spiritual wants of all.

At four o'clock the splendid steamer faithful, but it was then a matter of anxious doubts as to whether the rev pastor would be amongst his flook. It was, therefore, with unfelgned pleasure that his arrival wasgreeted, and shortly siterwards, with nearly seven ment. A vote of thanks was also hundred persons on board, the "Canada" passed to the Redemptorist Fathers of St. steamed out into the channel while

crowds on the wherves waved their adicus Immediately on leaving the Ave Mari Stella was sung by a choir composed of the M Sharkey, W Rawiey, P Reynolds, B Tansey members of the Catholic Young Man's So- M C Mullarky, M P Ryan, P Mullin. St ciety, under the direction of Mr. A. P. Mc. Patrick's Temperance Society: A Brogan, Jas Guirs. Supper was served at 6 J Costigan P O'Donoghue, John Callaghan, o'clock, when an excellent menu was discuss. jr. B Emerson. Catholic Young Men's Soed, Messrs. Tansey and Chambers catering to elety: J Fosbre, J P Hammill, Jos A McCann. the inner man in the most efficient manner.

After supper all assembled in the main saloon, where the Rev. Father Dowd gave a Management, Mr P F McCaffrey, dis-short but effective instruction, dwelling on charged the onerous duties of secretary, the benefits to be derived from a pilgrimage to the shrine of such an illustrious saint, and exhorting sil to avail themselves of this and was ready to attend to the physical golden opportunity. After the recitation of the Rosary, a hymu, "Hail, Heavenly Queen," was sung with good taste and expression by the Catholic Young Men, which was followed by an elequent instruction from the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, which was listened to with great attention. The following is a short resume of his words :-

"Behold, now is the acceptable time.

(2 Cor.) God is most liberal in your behalf. His treasury is open. You may dispose of the inexhaustible riches of His mercy. You are the objects of His predilection. He has selected you among thousands and favored you most singularly. You are repairing as pligrims to the shrine of St. Ann. Soon you will cross the threshold of one of her most illustrious sanctuaries. Soon you will kneel before an altar where none ever pleads in vain and where heaven seems closer to the earth. What a privilege you enjoy! It is nothing less than a most signal honor and a most exceptional blessing. It is an extraordinary grace which you should appreciate and improve to the utmost of your ability. Your

pilgrimage is celebrated in peculiar circumstances. It conveys an impressive and sainfeatures: It is rapid. Swiftly flow its waters, and not even for one instant do they pause in their course. Our life is ebbing fast; nothing can suspend its onward march. We are like bubbles on its surface. We catch at a sunbeam and life is surface. We catch at a sunbeam and life is surface. We catch at a sunbeam and life is surface. We catch at a sunbeam and life is surface. have spent are but a thing of the past. Each step we make is one nearer to the tomb. The lished." St. Lawrence has its dangers. Often it has served the purpose of a grave, and not unfre- name would tation. How many, through accidents or indeed, and of the most serious character. dangers affect the soul, and These proceed from Satan, the world, and the passions of the human heart. are travelling wends its way to the ocean. Are we not rushing towards an ocean? Yes,

the ocean of eternity. This eternity may be happy or unhappy. It is in your power to make the choice. This pligrimage is a golden opportunity. It enables us to realize our most ardent wishes. We may go and lay at the feet of St. Ann the twofold homage to waich she is entitled—the homage of our respect and confidence. She is deserving of being honored. What an exalted being she must have been! Did she not give birth to a child that was the very incarnation of moral and physical beauty? Was she not given incharge the loveliest creature that issued from the hands of God? Was not Mary her daughter? In order that she might become the mother of such a daughter it was necessary that she should be duly qualified. How sublime and singular must have been her endowments. How preeminently grand must she have appeared in the eyes of the Most High. What respect does she not then claim at our hands. How earnest and protound it should be Moreover, God has deemed her worthy of being honored. He has ranked her among the being drawn up by the new arrangement, a princesses of His heavenly court. With what veneration are not her relics surrounded! How numerous the churches which bear her name! How many Ohristians who study her virtues and seek to reproduce them How many miracles does not God constantly work in her henor? We should also give her water was then cut off and half a dozen men our most unbounded confidence. We need sent up to the roof of the City Hall, the ladder showing not the least signs of weakness. A friends are the saints. Let us count St. Ann among our friends. Her only desire is to make use of her intercessory influence for the advancement of our spiritual interests. Let selves highly satisfied with the working of us invoke her in behalf of the Pope, who the ladder, and the various parts were sub-mitted to the closest inspection. The De-us fervently pray for our respective families us fervently pray for our respective families and for ourselves. St. Ann used to lead the Blessed Virgin by the hand. May she direct our steps on our journey to eternity! Let us frequently look into her maternal countenance to ascertain her wishes, and let us generously follow her inspirations. In heaven

> orowned in the kingdom of His glory. During the evening all the fathers were fully occupied in hearing confessions. At mediately rushed towards a creek then situateleven o'clock all had retired with the exception of the officers of the committee who depend on the cold water he sank beneath acted as a night watch. Quebec was reached at about 4.0 clock when already large numbers were astir. A short delay here occurred bers were astir. A short delay here occurred to the sank beneath the sank beneath the cold water he sank beneath the sank beneath the cold water he sank bene

we should centre all our hopes and desires.

On earth we should allow our hearts to beat

only in serving our Lord and God; and we

should, if we would be truly wise, live only

with the ambition of His servants now

while the pilgrims were being transferred to the steamer "Brotners" which conveyed them to St Anne de Beaupre, arriving there about 8 O'clock. Mass was then celebrated in the new church of St. Anne,

the large majority present approaching the Sacrament. After mass breakfast was partaken of, some repairing to the convent to enjoy the hospitality of the good Sisters, while others satisfied their hunger at the numerous hotels. An hour was then spent in visiting the ancient chapel and its holy surroundings, after which all assembled in the church to participate in the veneration of the relics, before which a Redemptorist Father delivered a most pointed and pathetic cration his subject being the patroness of the church. Father Dowd then pronounced a Benediction. At the conclusion of the service the pilgrims Hear Us Now"-was sung, followed by the recitation of the Bosary.

On approaching the city this morning a vote of thanks to the clergy was moved by Canada" was covered with crowds of the Mr. B. Emerson, and in response the Rev. Father Dowd, in a few words, expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the arrangement were carried out and complimented the committee on their excellent manage-Anne. The following gentlemen composed the Committee of Management—representatives of the congregation:—Messra Thos Buchanan, M C Mullarky, M P Ryan, P Mullin. St J R McLaughlin, P F McCaffrey. Mr B Emerson was chairman of the Committee of while Mr. P. O'Donoghue acted as treasurer. Dr. Ambrose was a guest of the committee, wants of the pilgrims, but happily his medical services were not required except in a very few instances. The members of the Committee are to be congratulated upon the efficient and pleasant manner in which they

THE STING WITHIN.

carried out the arrangements of the pilgri-

mage.

It is said there is a rankling thorn in every heart, and yet that none would exchange their own for that of another. Be that as it may, the sting arising from the heart of a corn is real enough, and in this land of tight boots a very common complaint also. Pur-NAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR IS & never failing remedy for this kind of heartache, as you can easily prove if afflicted. Cheap, sure, painless. Try the genuine and use no other.

AN AWFUL FATE.

Sad death of a Montreal informer—An old tragedy disclosed for the first time by an old man.

"It happened twenty-eight years ago, but I remember it as if it was yesterday," began tary lesson. It tells us what life is. Nothing an old resident of Montreal, at present residis more natural than to compare it to the ing on St. Maurice street, as he stream upon which we are salling. At a filled his pipe and prepared to unmomentary glance we discover that the bosom himself to a Post reporter. majestic St. Lawrence has three striking | Yes, it was an awful night, and one that has vanish out of view. Whatever years we time, although occurring twenty-eight years ago, that the story will have been pub.

Our reporter assured him that his not be mentioned, quently has its foam been its only ornamen- and after lighting his pipe and enjoying a few whiffs, the old man comimprudence have been engulfed amid its mencud. "At the time the tragedy took waves! In life there are dangers, not few place—for it is a tragedy I intend telling you of-there was a small grocery store situated on the spot where Dow's brewery now stands. and The place was kept by a man named Bandolph, who frequently sold liquor to his cus-Do not let your souls perish. Beware of tomers in less quantities than three half-pints wrecking them! The injury is irreparable | -in fact, ran a bar on a small scale in the rear and everiasting. The river upon which we part of the shop. There it was customary for several of the neighbors to congregate of an

evening, and over A CUIST GAME OF FORTY-FIVES to quaff a glass of foaming als or perhaps something a little stronger. I often went there myself, for Randolph was a decent, quietly disposed man, who would not tolerate any brawls or drunkenness in his house. Just at this time the city authorities were making a crusade against corner grocery liquor selling, and one man named Jerry' Collins became notorious as a 'whisky intormer.' Jerry was a bad egg, and reminded one by his appearance of 'Harvey Duff.' He had escaped several times falling into the hands of those he had betrayed, but despite all warnings he continued at his nefarious trade. It was a chilly night in the fall when he dropped into Randolph's grocery, and without invitation walked straight into the back room where the proprietor and two other men were talking, smoking and drinking. At Jerry's appearance there was a dead silence, only broken after a few moments by Bandolph, who was a powerful man, asking in a noise of thunder 'what the d--- he wanted.' Jerry announced in a husky voice (for he had been drinking heavily) that he wanted something to drink. At this Ran-dolph became furious, and striding forward, grasped Collins by the collar and shook him as a mastiff would shake a rat, at the same time pouring out a volley of epithets very uncomplimentary to Jerry.

'I'LL TEACH YOU A LESSON,'

shouted Randolph, as he planted the informer in the chair and proceeded to tle him with a clothes line assisted by the other occupants of the room. Collins by this time quite sobered up, begged to be allowed to go, but his entreaties were treated with contempt. 'I'll teach you a lesson,' repeated Randolph as he daubed Jerry over the head and clothes with turpentine, in which operation the other men joined with a will. The informer prayed hard for merov, but altogether unheedful of his orles a match was applied to the turpentine, and in a second he was

ARLAZE FROM HEAD TO FOOT.

The cords were then untied and Collins, shricking with agony, was thrown into the street. In a state of frenzy and pain he imed near Williams' saw mill. Jumping into

stream until he was sufficated. This was a climax that neither Randolph nor his associates looked for, and they immediately prepared to leave Montreal, which they did the following day. Randolph went to California, where he engaged in gold mining, and

AMASSED A FORTUNE nearly reaching a million dollars. Last year heard of his death."

"Was Coilins' body found?" quaried the reporter." "Yes, a few days afterwards, covered with slime and weeds, but the manner by which he came to his death was never known except to myself and the two men who assisted Bandolph. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned."

"There is a genuine tragedy for you," concluded the old man—"a tragedy I have never disclosed before, and which although rather old is yet new to the readers of the news-

A GOOD MOVE. The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF" into the leading saloons of the city. It has become quite a favorite, and has almost entirely displaced whiskey. At ithe Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and expressed himself highly pleased with it. It continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room. - Ottawa Citizen.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT THE WILL LIAMSTOWN, ONT., CONVENT.

FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERT AND PROGRESS OF THE PAST YEAR ... THE LIST OF PRIZES, &c., &c., &c.

The closing exercises of that eminently popular Institution of female learning, the Williamstown, Ont., Convent, came off on the 10th instant. The result of the year, as revealed by the examinations of the pupils, was more satisfactory than ever before, and fully beare out the efficiency, the excellency and untiring industry of the Sisters in charge as teachers. This convent, as at present constructed, accommodates some 65 or 70 boarding pupils, and is always patronized to its full capacity. All branches of modern High School education are taught at the convent, but the real specialty is music, in which department the convent justly stands very high, and for which reason, undoubtedly, it is so well patronized.

In the evening the annual concert was held, during which the distribution of prizes took place. The concert was a grand affair, and was largely attended by people from all parts, including Montreal, Ottawa, Cornwall, Alexaudria, &c. Many of the same people were also present at the examinations during the day. Among the clergymen present we no-ticed Rev. Father Gauthier, Chaplain of the day. Convent; the Rev. Fathers McDonell, Alexandria; Duffus, St. Raphael; Kelley, Gananeque; Corbett, St. Andrews, and Toomey, of Glennevis. The programme of the concert was well rendered by the pupils, and consisted, among other things, first of "The Impressional Boarders;" 2nd, "Honesty the Best of Polloy;" 3rd, "The Music Pupil."

The reverend Sisters are talking of enlarging the convent by building a new addition to it so as to accommodate double the number of pupils it now accommodates. It is probable this addition will be made in the course of the summer, when the convent will be one of the largest and best institutions of female instruction and learning in the whole country. The following is a list of the prizes awarded, together with the names of the donors and of those who merited and re-

celved them :--Premium, presented by His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Kingston, for modest, polite deportment, merited by Miss Theresa

Premium, presented by His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop of Kingston, for progress ass. Miss Clara Why Gold medal of excellence, presented by

Reverend Father Gauthier, Miss Theresa McDonald. Gold medal for religious instruction, presented by Beverend Father Gauthier, Miss

Mary Gleeson. Medal for religious instruction in second clase, Miss Hattle McDonald.

Medal for application and progress in French, Miss Clara Melhern.

Medal for application and success in first class, Miss Netta Gadbois. Medal for domostic economy, awarded to

economy, Miss Maggie McEniry. A crown for politeness and good conduct, Misses Minnie McDonald, Barbara McPherson and Hattle McDonald.

Melhern, Agnes McDonald, Luiu Maley. Vocal Music-lat prize to Miss Agnes Mc-

Donald. First Class-1st Division-1st prize, Miss Clara Melhern, Miss Mary Gleeson. 2nd Division—1st prize, Miss Ola Whyte, Miss

Agnes McDonald. Second Class-1st prixs, Misses Hattie Mc Donald, Lulu Maley, Christina McDonald, Jennie Fraser, Addie Wells, Nelly Brodrick. Third Class-1st prize, Misses Florida Menard, Mathilda Paquette, Rosa Prieur, Eva St. Amand, Ernestine Parent, Clara Blondin.

Fancy Work-1st prize, Misses Barbara McPherson, Teresa McDonald, Mary Glesson, Maggie McEniry, Janet Grant, Cassie Thomp-Plain Sewing-1st prize, Misses Clara Blondin, D. Lalande, Flore Asselin, Agnes

McDonald, Amelia Sauve, Ernestine Parent, Ross Prieur. Knitting-1st prize, Misses Anna Houle, Fiorence McDonald, Mathilda Paquette.
Drawing and painting—1st prize, Misses

Lulu Maley, Teresa McDonald. CATARRH.

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

There is at the present time an enormous group of spots over the centre of the sun's of fumine. Cholera is spreading among the disc, visible through a piece of smoked glass. | guards. They stretch across a space of not less than 50,000 miles. Their cyclonic action is unspeakably violent, and electrical storms and aurora accompany the outbreak. .

THE FINEST PRESENT YOU CAN MAKE YOUR DAUGHTER,

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

Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illustrated catalogue, addressed to

and the fitting of the grade party party and the december

BAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE. CAIRO DESERTED AND ALEXANDRIA BRING RA-PIDLY DEPOPULATED.

ALEXANDRIA, July 18 .- The alarm prevailing here cannot be exaggerated. No one doubts the existence of cholera but the authorities refuse to here. admit the fact, except with regard to the two cases already reported. People who can do so are fleeing from the city by hundreds, and it is not believed that the scourge can be mastered or its progress stopped in Egypt. At least twelve deaths are reported to have occurred to-day, but that fact cannot be verified. The military cordon is set about the whole Turkish quarter, and distasteful as the duty is, 600 troops have been drafted from the English army here for detail on the cordon lines, which were yesterday enlarged and strengthened. The English forces here have also been lessened by other details for cholera cordons as well as for service in the Soudan. Despite the fact that the authorities do not admit the presence of the epidemic they have burned the contents of the two houses in which they say deaths occurred from dysentery and fever, and have scaled the houses up and moved the cordon line out of the same street. In another section of the Turkish quarters

six houses have been hurned. Forty people, who were dwellers in the two houses already named, have been imprisoned in quarantine at Gambara. No person is allowed to pass out from within the line except nurses and physicians who submit to distriction, and no one, except for imperative reasons, enters the line. A Chief Sanitary Commission, consisting of fifty-four members, has been formed, with a smaller Executive Commission and a number of Departmental Boards, who have divided the city off into sections, and who inspect all quarters. They have published official instructions in French, Arabic and Greek, enumerating the precautions to be taken to guard against infection, and describing the treatment in case of seizure. All the wine shops are closed at midnight, and force is used when necessary, and the sale of salt fish or of either green or overripe fruit is strictly forbidden. But the same fruit is thrown into the sun and rots on the shore, is carried back and forth by every tide, and no possible precautions can prevent the filth, which characterizes both the streets and it unless Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's over-houses in the native quarters. The only tures to M. DeLesseps result in more favorprivileges granted to those within the cordon are the purchase of provisions delivered on the line and of conversing with persons across the line, but without coming in contact with will amounce the result on Monday. If, as them. The cordon is practically a "dead is now expected, M. DeLesseps declines conline," for the sentries stand with rifles loaded with ball and with fixed bayonets, and their instructions are to use them under given circumstances.

There is great danger that the progress of the disease will be greatly aided by the progress of the fast of the Ramasau, which began on July 6. The day's fasting is weakening, and it is followed by nights of dissipation and orgies. There will be forty days Arabs and Turks have practically no hospitals, and have an invincible dislike to going to one. They have no medicines in the infected towns of the Delta, except laudanum, and almost no physicians, scarcely averaging one to each town, many of the native doctors having fied on the first appearance of the disease. The Sanitary Inspector of Lower all the assistance he can get, it is too late for him to do anything.

There is no longer any possibility of securing rassage by any of the ordinary steamers, and vessels of all sorts are being fitted out by speculators, who have placarded the town with flaming posters inviting the fugitives to patronize them, and who charge fabulous prices for wretched accommodations. Bich families are chartering private steamers. A panic prevails, and business in the greater part of the city, except of the me sort, is almost at a standstill.

Cairo is in a deplorable condition, and dispatches to-night announce that the epidemic has appeared in every quarter of that city. Ail that could be done in a precautionary way had been done in advance, and as the disease advanced steadily up the Delta aimost every European left the city, most of them reaching Alexandria, and hundreds of them succeeding in leaving the country. Several deaths are known to have occurred yesterday and to-day, but the official report does not

give their number. Expert physicians now Miss Clara Blondin; premium for domestic believe that no considerable town on the peninsula can escape, and that the disease will devastate Egypt and Arabia and pass into Syria. From no reports received from any of the infected points can any estimate be made Instrumental Music-1st prize, Misses Clara of the preportion of the population attacked or the proportion of fatal cases; but at Mansourath nearly every case is said to have been fatal. The latest dispatches say that fifty deaths occurred to day, and that rallway service has been suspended.

> LONDON, July 23 .- Beturns of mortality from cholera in Egypt differ. One despatch gives the number of deaths at Calro yester-day as 472, Ghiza 28, and Chirbin 13. The Government will despatch twelve doctors, experts in the treatment of cholera, to Egypt tomorrow. A doctor, with forty assistants, has been ordered to proceed to Egypt from Simia. The Khedive and Ministers have gone to Cairo from Alexandria to remedy the confusion in the canitary arrangements. Advices from Egypt state that, in addition to cholera at Foleskour, eight miles northwest of Damietia, leprosy has appeared and is rapidly spreading. No doctor or medicines are to be had.

> London, July 24 .- Lord Hartington announced in the Commons last night that there has been one death from cholers among the British troops in Egypt. At Cairo the Sant-tary Court has decided to establish three additional hospitals, and an ambulance corps is being organized. The condition of the hospital is horrible, and a third of the patients die. A large part of Bulak has been burned. Corpses were found in many houses. The 800 inhabitants of Bulak are encamped at Toursh, and are surrounded by a cordon. Nothing is supplied them, and they are dying

> Paris inspectors are visiting all houses in the populous quarters to guard against cholera.

> Washington, July 23.—A rumor has reached here that cholera has appeared at London Dock. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the suggestion of the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, has cabled instruc-tions to the American Consul at Liverpool to immediately appoint sanitary inspectors, who shall inspect all vessels leaving the United Kingdom for the United States, and notify by cable the health authorities of this country of all such vessels having disease aboard, or which are liable to develop disease on the VOYARO.

READ THIS.

THE SUEZ CANAL. MR. GLADSTONE NOT TO PRESS THE DE LESSEPS.

AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 23 .- Mr. Gladstone announced this evening that he would not ask Parliament this session to sanction the sgreement regarding the Suez Canal. This was received with cheers by the Opposition. Mr. Gladstone said the consideration of the agreement was dropped owing to the general objection to the scheme, and because more time had been asked by some members. He declined to express an opinion upon the bold idea that the canal should be placed under the control of an international committee, although he admitted that the canalshould be made to benefit all (cheers). England would not use her temporary exceptional position in Egypt to invade a lawfully acquired right. De Lesseps had informed Mr. Rivers-Wilson that he considered that the Government was not in any way bound to press the agreement on Parliament, but whatever should be done a second canal would be constructed as rapidly as possible. Bir Stafford Northcote said the canal negotlations must be gravely mismanaged to have raised issues causing ill-feeling against France.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville said the agreement would be referred to a epscial: committee.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Saliebury said that when the papers relating to the canal negotiations were presented the Opposition would be able to judge whether it was their duty to take further measures to ascertain the views of Parliament or the Government regarding the canal transaction, which, he asserted, deeply compromised the national interests. He declared that De Lesseps, to cut a second canal, must obtain the consent of Egyps, which was really the confent of England.

It is rumored in the clubs that there are divisions of opinion in the Capinet relative to the expediency of proceeding with the completion of the Sucz Canal agreement.

New York, July 23.—The Tribune's London cable of Saturday says:—The agitation-against the Susz negotiations has considerably waned, but though the fury and resentment have greatly lessened, still it is doubtful whether the Government can carry the project. It is believed they will not attempt able financial conditions. The Government retrain from deciding upon their future action till Sir Charles Rivers Wilson's return. They is now expected, M. DeLesseps declines concessions, the Government will abandon the scheme. In view of DeLesseps' refusal, two projects are already in the air. One is to refer the question to a royal commission, and thereby minimize Ministerial discredit; the other proposal is to internationalize the canal, England "financing" the arrangement. The chief objections to Mr. Gladstone's project rest on the legal construction of the concessions. The Government view of insufficient nourishment and forty nights is supported by the Lord Chancellor, Atol of over-indulgence in wine and liquors. The torney-General, Solicitor-General, legal advisers of the Foreign Office, French lawyers and legal advisers of the Khedive. All these authorities agree in declaring that M. De Lesseps possesses the monopoly to canalize the Isthmus. The contrary opinion is held by Horace Davey Underwood and Bir Har-dinge Gifford. The general feeling is that the Government was too hasty in admitting Egypt is a European—an Italian; but with M. De Lesseps' monopoly, since when the canal was projected a second waterway was never expected, and therefore was unprovided for in the concession. The opposition to the Government's scheme originated among the commercial classes, but the Torles are now taking advantage of it, making the subject a party question. The general feeling of the country is divided, as it was in the case of the Channel tunnel, but with an equal feeling against the project.

FASHION AND FISHERIES

TITLED LADIES ACTING AS BARMAIDS -EXPENSIVE BOUQUETS AND CHINESE FANS-DRINKING

TEA AND RECITING PORMS. Lonnon, July 21.—Over fifteen thousand people assembled last night at the fete of the fisheries to behold the royal and titled ladies selling fancy goods and dispensing American drinks with their fair hands to all comers, thus beguing the gold from the pockets of the public and society generally to aid the Crown Prince of Germany to found an English chapel at Berlin.

BOUTONNIERES AT A GUINEA.

The Princess of Wales sold button hole flowers at a guinea a bunch, the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Christian took charge of the light refreshment buffet, and the Duchess of Albany, the Princess Teck and the Marchioness Tseng, the wife of the famous Chinese Ambusador, presided over a gaily illuminated Chinese tea house.

A CORNER IN TEA.

A CORNER IN TEA.

There was a decided run on the cup that cheers but not inebriates, the royal ladies and the Marchioness selling with their own hands over three thousand cups. Several fans specially made for the occasion by the Marquis Teeng himself were sold at fabulous prices, and tea packets embroidered by the olive fingers of the Marquis Teeng's two young daughters were also in great demand.

A ROYAL FISH POND.

The Counless of Dufferin presided over a fight

A ROYAL FISH POND.

The Counters of Dufferin presided over a fish pond where the Prince of Wales fished and made several lucky catches.

Theatricals were given in two canvas theatres, a pleasing selection being offered by the Royal Criterion Company. Miss Ada Cavendish was enthusiastically applauded by her delivery of the "Charge of the Light Brigade." This, the greatest fete of the London season, did not end-till the Chinete lanterns and electric lights were put to shame by the rays of the rising sur.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ITALIAN RESI-DENCE.

Rome, July 3 -At Villa Palmieri, near Florence,great preparations are making to receive the Queen of England. Lady Orawford Balcarres is the owner of the estate. Shebought it from Maria Antoinetta, widow of Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany. The villa is balt way between Fiesole and Florence. It has been much beautified. It commands a full view of Florence and of the Arno plains. It sits on the slope of a hill. on whose top is Fiesole and at whose feet runs the silvery Mugnone.

Queen Victoria will be surprised when she finds her herotic Majesty completely surrounded by monks and nuns of every kind. Looking from the windows of her flowery residence she will see on one side the convent of the Dominicans where Fra Angelico painted his heavenly frescoss and his divine angels. On the other side she will see the Oalasanzians and Barnabites, with scores of young students. Towering on the very ton of the hill she can observe the old convent of the Hieronymites and the Very Rev Father Peter Beckx, General of the Jesuite, with the whole staff of this powerful order, including some of her most gracious Majesty's faithful aubjects.

It is one of the finest and healthiest residences in Tuscany.

The Michigan Legislature has passed by anearly unanimous vote a bill requiring teachers in that State to pass an examination: The state of the s

Charcoal Sketches of Canada and Canadians.

BY POAQUIN MILLER.

QUEBEO, July 17, 1883 .- I have discovered a land here, less known to Americans than the remotest parts of Europe; and to their shame beit said. Verily, in the language of Solomon, "the eyes of the fool are in the ends of the earth."

A hundred miles down this noblest of all rivers lie the ruins of the first stone and mortar house ever built by white men in America. Here as I write I look down upon modest little Notre Dame, a church that was reared full haif a century before the tamous old South of Boston. How little we know of this truly great land-great in history, comparative antiquity, natural advantages, material progress, culture and, in truth, all that makes a country truly great and desirable to see.

Canada, or "Kanata," an Indian word algoifying a village of huts, is literally a land of water. I find thousands of lakes not laid down on any map, lakes which are long and tortucus, deep and cool and clear, and hiding fish along their woody banks by the basket full. I find lakes like rivers in their length and clearness and purity; rivers that are like sens in their vastness and streugth. In fact, this is a land of room, and it is a land to be filled up in time entirely with people; a land of tremendous possibilities. For reasons I have not space to explain, I count it forty-fold more desirable than Mexico, toward which America has set her face of late.

I have been roaming industriously up and down Canada now for two weeks, and as one of the general results of my observations, I am bound to bear testimony that there is more solid happiness to the square mile in Canada than in the United States.

These sturdy Canadians, it seems to me, have read and well understood that the Creator of this earth took six whole days to complete it and that He rested on the seventh day, well content with His work. And so the honest and industrious Canadian is not particularly ambitious to surpass his Maker in achievements of toil. But I venture to say that if it had been possible to let out creation to the average New Yorker he would have completed not only the earth but the whole planetary system in five days, put up a stock job on his neighbor on the sixth and twisted the very buttons off him, and finally have gone to Long Branch and Coney Island on the seventh day and had a champagne dinner at each place. And just as likely as not he would have even then been dissatisfied with his work, and complained that he was not doing very much.

But while the Canadian is a little slow he is sure. Let us not forget the fable of the tortoise and the hare. And yet, looking away out yonder to the great North-West where they are building a railroad with a speed that far outstrips our swlitest achievement in this tremendous department of progress, I do not quite know which we shall call the tortoise.

ON THE MODEL PARM, ONTABIO.

This Province pays \$30,000 a year to maintain a school for the practical education of farmers. This institution turns out annually from tw to three hundred well disciplined and splend dly equipped men to take charge of the most important, healthy and altogether honorable is ruit on earth. We, in the States, are accuston ed to think if a man is fit for nothing else he can settle down on a farm and get on. We have made the farm the last refuge of the tramp. They here are making the farm the first place for the true gentleman. And this is right. Wring the necks of sweet and simpering clerks and counter-jumpers, whose highest achievement is to tie as you would court and win a proud and a a double bow before a glass. Oh! breathe his noble woman with ample dower in either perfume if you like my lady, but don't make | hand and a fair good name. him a darling in preference to the manly fellow who after his fashion is a creator of fortunes and a bullder of worlds. We must have one of these institutions in every State of cur Union, a dozen if necessary to dignify and make easy and intelligent the office of the farmer. The trade of war is out of date, the lawyer's office is of doubtful calling, for what descrit give to the world in return for his bread? The doctor's place is hardly desirable for a refined nature: but the Uanadians have decided that the farmers hold the world on their shoulders and are standing truly by them. They have altogether in the Dominioa more than eighty associations devoted to the culture and development of stock and grain. This Province of Quebeo has an institution not widely unlike that of Guelph, Ontario, only on a much smaller scale. I did not visit this, but am told that it is conducted entirely by a lady. The Province pays \$5,000 bounty towards its maintenance. As against them we have only little to show except the school in Michigan. Yet it is true that we have many institutions that profess farming. But I fear they do not practice it as at this Model Farm. Of course I cannot enter into detail or attempt to digest the big book making up their annual report on this place. But I may say as a cardinal idea they seek to be solidly practical; severely so; to keep the feet of the students get down firmly on the hard earth. They ignore Greek and all such nonsense and try to teach common sense. Yet no ignoramus is admitted here by a great deal. Each applicant must be at least sixteen years old, must be of sound morals and good health and pass a very severe matriculation examination if not a graduate of the many high schools of the country. So you see, as a rule, only well born and well bred young men can be admitted. The expense to the student is merely nominal now, as the institution, by the sale of line stock and the product of its 500 acres is almost self-sustaining. I shouted with delight at their little farm of dogs. Such a pretty lot of pupples tumbling over each other, barking, leaping with delight to see a stranger, I never saw. This cultivation of dogs must be a scheme of the French part of the Dominion, for their dogs at home are as numerous almost as their children. And that is setting dogs down pretty thick among the French I can tell you. I hear that such a thing as a mad dog is unknown among these people. Is it because they are kind to their

AMONG THE FRENCH. The heart of Canada, geographically if not figuratively speaking, is more like Europe than Europe is. I mean to say rather the French portion of this untraversed land has suffered less changes from old customs and traditions and the like than any portion of Europe: Here you find still the spinning wheel, the loom, the knitting needle. And yet the new mower, the resper, the sewing machine, indeed the great four-storey woollen mill is to be seen here as in Massachusetts, But the French women still hold on lovingly and tenaciously to their old implements of industry. It is the force of habit, perhaps, impelled by their constant disposition to em-

It is here among these industrious, plous and simple hearted people that you find the domestic virtues almost perfect. Here is love for parents, children, God, as in no city of Europe now; as in no part of the United

great Richelien valley more than a century since, and remaining quietly and contentedly here they have grown in numbers and in riches to be of great importance. When England conquered the land they numbered less than fity thousand. They are now more than a million, and they have had but little accession from immigration. These men are the largest I ever saw outside of some select! regiments in England. And such patient industry and perfect housewifery I despair of finding anywhere as here. A gentleman from Boston who has built a woollen mill on this river said to me: "Crime is unknown among these people almost entirely." Wishing to be certain of this statement I sought out the Clerk of the Courts, and found that in three years' time in a city of five or six thousand inhabitants there has been but two oriminal triuls. Good testing this of the morality, the sense and the purity of the people. Henceforth I shall greatly respect the Canadian French -

It may not be generally known, that in all France there is not a single farm house. It is an important truth nevertheless. The French will not live alone like the Saxon, in France or America. If you see an isolated house here you may set it down as the habitation of some stolld old John Bull who is trying, uncensciously, to live out and up to the old Baronial traditions of his ancestors. All slong the Richellen, even the St. Lawrence, you see miles and m'les of villages. But back a long way from the bank not a single house. And is not this constant intercourse the reason of the Frenchman's ready politeness? I think so.

A LAND TO SUMMER IN.

I saw not one beggar or even the semblance of one in all my wanderings among the French Canadians about the banks of the Richelieu and St. Hyacinthe. And yet I should presume it the paradise of tramps, for I found it frequently impossible to get the people to accept anything for hospitality; and even when they did consent to take pay, it was so disproportionate to what I have to pay on the other alde of the line that I almost felt as if I was swindling them.

Now right here I want you to stick a pin and consider if this is not a very desirable place to spend the summer in. I should say that young students, of either sex, would find it very pleasant, hesithful, instructive, eco-nomical. Only French is spoken here, of course, and it would be a good bit of practical training to the lovers of this language. And I think they speak pretty pure French, too; at least the better class. For at St. Hya-cinthel found a stately and a crowded college; such a one as any State in our Union might be very proud of. Think it over, you who contemplate a trip abroad, and see if there would comparatively, let it be kept in mind that not be more economy, common sense in fact, in spending the season here, in this cool. healthful and honest corner of our continent, than in going over the sea, slong with the whole herd of cattle, to walk old beaten paths. Come this way, oh, my people, before seeking foreign lands, and get some real knowledge of, and real kind sympathy with, the vast and untraversed portion of the continent which must in the march of time be part and parcel of your own country. " AUNEXATION."

I discover neither wit nor wisdom in the assertion attributed to General Sherman in connection with his recent visit to Canada. For I should not only extend the New York line to the St. Lawrence River, but to the North Pole, if necessary, to take in Canada. Of course the serious discussion of this subject may well be left to our children, as it likely will be. But what I mean to urge is the fact that this is a substantial country, a country to be greatly respected and ardently desired;

A WIFE MURDEREB.

FORT HENRY, N.Y., July 18 .- About three o'clock on Sunday the people of Unesver, two miles north of Fort Henry, were shocked by the report that a murder had been committed in the neighborhood of the spot, "the Coal Kilns," where some four years ago Bayell was stabbed by his wife. It appears Levi McConley, a person of weak intellect, became ealous of his wife, Olive, suspecting her of intimacy with one William Clarke. Some time ago the woman left her husband's house and, it is said, has been living with Clarke. On Sunday she returned to her husband's house in company with her paramour for the purpose of obtaining some of her clothing; she eccured a portion of it and started to leave the house, when McConley forcibly took the package from her and returned it to the bedroom from which she had teken it. There he found his mucket, took it in hand and discharged the contents (buckshot) into her person, the shot entering her right side near the lower ribs, passing entirely through the body and coming out on the left side, and caused the death of the woman about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, A brother-in-law of McConley, Charles Marsden, was present at the time of the shooting and received a portion of the shot in his wrist, but his injury was a slight one. After the orime was committed the man, threatening all present who attempted to interfere, threw aside his gun and left unmolested. At 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening he was captured by Sheriff Kimball, of Vergennes, Vt., eighteen miles north of Vergennes, going north into the mountains. He had cut off his monstacke and changed his hat and shirt. and could hardly be recognized. He was brought to Fort Henry on Tuesday, and a special examination before Justice Treadway was held on a charge of murder, and the prisoner remanded to Essex County Jail, Elizabethtown, until the Court term next Docem-

THE DISPUTED BOUNDARY. BAT PORTAGE, July 19 .- While there is much excitement in Winnipeg over Ontarlo's taking possession, the utmost quietude reigns here. No lumber seizure has yet been made, but on Monday it was deemed desirable by the magistry to swear in thirty special constables in view of possible contingencies. They were discontinued last night, and it is not likely they will be again required. No further movement has been attempted by the Norquey Government and their licenses, issued a week before the revocation of the Public Works Act here, and not paid for by the recipients, are regarded as useless. The Ontario license will be issued this week. Three local commissioners and an inspector have been appointed. The Council, acting under a Manitoba charter of incorporation, say they are ready to resign and reorganize under Onterio if the latter Province will assume all their legitimate indobtedness incurred since their formation last year. The amount, which is said to be in the neighborhood of two thousand dollars, was principally incurred during the small-pox visitation last winter.

A Berlin correspondent says that the expenses of the recent coronation ceremonies at-Moscow amounted to about £7,700,000, about named Lavinia Warren, of considerable per- rowed into the boathouse. The crowd went States. These French first set foot in the £3,000,000 more than the estimates.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the American Agriculturist.) THE SHEEP GRUB. During the hot days of mid-summer, sheep

often huddle together with their noses upon the ground, or in some other constrained posttion. This is done, partly at least, to secure them from the attacks of the pestering Gadfly (Estrus ovis), which is the parent of the enpoying Grub in the head. This insect is oldsely related to the bot-fly, that deposits its eggs pon the neck, shoulders, and forelegs of horses, from which they are removed by the teeth of the animal, to allay the itching, and are taken in the stomach, and develop into the troublesome bots. The female sheep gadfly aims to deposit her eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, and the animals, apparently aware of the effects to follow, try to prevent it. If the eggs are laid, they soon hatch, and the young grubs ascend, the nostrils, greatly to the distress of the affected sheep. The "worms" attach themselves to the sinuses of the nose, by means of hooks like those of the horse bot, and live upon the mucus secretions of the irritated surface to which they cling. When fully grown, the grubs work their way down through the narrow openings, by which they entered when first hatched, and again cause the sheep much pain. The grubs fall to the ground, and burrowing for a few inches, become chrysalids, which develop into the perfact files in about two months. The grubs pass from the sheep in early summer and the files come out of the ground from July to September. A daub of tar upon the nose is the best preventive, and should be frequently applied during the summer months. This may be done by sprinkling some meal or sait over the tar in a trough, when the sheep will apply it themselves as they eat the meal. some farmers plow furrows in the pasture, to furnish the sheep a good place to bury their noses. The sheep grub is not fatal, but very disagreeable, and doubtless has a bad effect on the general health of infected sheep. If anyone desires to study the grubs, he may find them in many of the heads of sheep killed at the shambles.

GREEN CORN FOR PIGS. In the summer and early fall feeding of pigs, we have found sweet corn one of the best and most convenient kinds of fodder. Pork is made to the best advantage by putting the pigs, as soon as they are weaned from the sow and have learned to eat milk and meal into the pen, and keeping them there under full feed until they are ready for slaughter in November or December. With a good breed of swine there is no difficulty in making March pigs weigh from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds, at eight or nine months old. With plenty of Indian meal and skimmed milk funeral services will be held in the Conthey will grow rapidly until the corn is large enough for cutting. About the first of August, this should be given as an additional ration. The pigs will eat the green stalks and leaves with the greatest relish after the ears have been plucked. It is an excellent appetizer, helps the digestion of more solid food, and promotes the thriit of the animals. Field corn may not be quite so nutritious, but no better use can be made of that, after the ears are in milk, than to out and feed it to fattening swine. It costs much less to make pork in summer than in cold winter weather.

The first object gained by early plowing, is time for the proper preparation of the seedbed. All possible fertility should be made readily available. To be so, it should be soluble, and division aids solution. The ground becomes hard in July and August, and if plowing is delayed too long, the soil breaks up in hard lumps. If plowed early, it will turn up moist and fine. Rain and air are nature's two great disintegrating forces. Seeds germinate quickly and plants grow rapidly in a firm seed bed. The increase of insect enemies of wheat makes late sowing, cidedly indicative of a postponement. The coupled with rapid vigorous growth, desirable. Hence the importance of a firm seed-bad, which also prevents much freezing out of the plants. To make the seed-bed firm it must first be fine. It is not a hard soil, but compact, fine soil that is desired. It may be compacted with the roller and barrow; but if the farmer, by early ploughing, can gain the

EARLY PLOWING FOR FALL WHEAT.

aid of a heavy rain, it will save him much labor, and it will do the work of preparing the soil far better than he can alone. Another object gained by early plowing is the destruction of weeds. They are robbers of the wheat, and the sconer their growth is stopped by the plowing, the less plant-food they will take from the soil. Early plowing will destroy them before they mature their seeds, and thus prevent perpetuating their Late plowing admits of a large kind. growth, and when this is turned under by the plow, it is impossible to compact the seedbed, and the green manure effords a harbor for enemies.

Early plowing admits of a better applica-tion of manure. Manure is most needed in autumn, and to be at once available to the roots of the young plant, it must be fine and near the surface; not on top of the ground, but thoroughly incorporated with the upper layer of soil. If the ground is plowed early, the manure can be applied to the surface, and the work of preparing the seed-bed will fine it and mix it with the soil. Commercial manures should be sown with the grain.

Early plowing admits of atmospheric fertilizition. Whether it directly adds the ele-ments of iertility to the soil or only frees and unicoks that which it already possesses, is immaterial. Plowing the land exposes a greater surface and permits of the early passage of the air into the interior of the soil.

"GENERAL TOM THUMB." DETAILS BY MAJOR NEWELL-CREEBFULNESS OF THE FAMOUS LILLIPUTIAN.

Charles wood Stratton, better known to the public as "General Tom Thumb," died at his residence at Middleboro, Mass. at 8.30 o'clock Sunday morning, of apoplexy, He had been slightly indisposed for a few days, but nothing serious was anticipated. He was born in Bridgeport, Coun., on January 4, 1838. In 1852 he entered the service of P. T. Barnum. At that time he was not two feet high and weighed less than sixteen pounds. He was, however, a well formed, bright little fellow, with light hair and rosy chocks, and the great showman engaged him at a salary of \$3 a week and travelling expenses. He made his first appearance in New York on Thanksgiving Day, in the same year, at Barnum's Museum, and proved a great attraction. Before he had been a year with Barnum his salary was increased to \$25 s week. In 1854 Barnum took the diminutive prodigy to England, and had a most successful season with him at the Princess Theatre, London. He exhibited him afterward at the Egyptian hall, and had the pleasure to present him to Queen Victoria. After this Barnum took him to Paris and presented him to King Louis Philippe and mile, 17.34; sixth half mile, 20.29; seventh King Leopold of Belgium, and resped quite half mile, 23.38; eighth half mile, 27.57; a golden harvest. In 1862 a dwarf girl Hanlan received a perfect ovation when he

num. Commodore Nutt and General Tom Thumb, both fell in love with her. After some months of deadly rivalry, which almost led to bloodshed, she became the wife of the General and the Commodore was almost broken hearted. The marriage was solemnised at Grace Church, in New York city, on February 14th, 1863. They started on a wedding tour, taking in Washington and paying a visit to President Lincoln at the White House. After a few months' re-tirement they renewed their public career, travelling all over the world and holding exhibitions wherever they went. The happy pair were popular favorites and made much money. The General was rather extravagant, though, and spent all he carned, and perhaps more. His tastes and hasits were expansive. At one time he owned a fine yacht and indulged in other aristocratic and fashionable luxuries. Of late years be was not so well off, and, instead of exhibiting before crowned heads, was compelled to take part in shows in more democratio regions. His wife sur-

vives him. WARREAM, Mass., July 10 .- Major Newell gives the following details of the and death of General Tom Thumb: "The general has been for the past two weeks somewhat indisposed. His wife started last week (Wednesday) for Ocean Grove, N.J., as a guest of Mrs. Kellogg. She endeavored to postpone her tour on account of the general's not feeling well, but he insisted she should go, and after she took her departure he went down to the pend and enjoyed an hour's sail in his yacht. He slept with me Friday night, and Sunday morning early he came into my room, approached my bed, and waking me up, said : 'Sleepy head, why don't you wake up?' At the same time he crawled into bed with me. After a little conversation he fell off into a sort of drowse. Soon after he got up and retired to his own sleeping spartment. The general's brother-in-law want to his room at about 8.20 o'clock and announced breakfast. The general responded, saying he would get up. The brother had taken but a few steps from the door, when I heard a fall. I at once ran into the room, and found it was the general, lying partly dressed on the floor, in the agonies of death. We at once lifted him upon the bed, when he gave one or two spasmodic breaths and died. The shock to the General's wife upon hearing of his death was very severe; it seemed as though her heart would break, so overcome was she. Our party was engaged to open in Boston on September 3, but I am to go to Boston to-day, whan I skall cancel all engagements made.

THE FUNERAL services in Middleboro took place this morning. The body will arrive in Bridgeport in the course of this evening and will be taken charge of by the encampment of Knights Templar, of which he was a member. Public gregational Church on Thursday, the pastor officiating. A stone vault is now being constructed on the lot belonging to the deceased, and the casket will be enclosed in solid masonry, to prevent any disturbance from grave robbers. The lot in which the body will be buried is finely situated, and in its centre is an imposing monu-

Telegrams of condolence have been pour-ing in from P. T. Barnum and many others, and much sympathy is expressed for the tereaved little lady, who was a general favorite in this place, where she was born and brought

ment crected by the general some years ago.

HANLAN VICTORIOUS.

He Beats the New Brunswicker — The Champion Beats His Record—"Simply a Procession."

OGDEMENCEG, N.Y., July 18 .- When the time for the race arrived the appearance of affairs as regards the weather was debreeze, which in the morning had blown strongly from the northwest, veezed round until at half-past three there was a pretty stiff blow from the west. By this time many of the excursionists had concluded there would be no contest, and accordingly went home. However, at 6 o'clock the two press boats steamed out of the Oswegatchie River and proceeded over to Ross' quarters on the Canadian side. Boss, on being asked, said he would row at any time if the water became at all smooth. At the end of another half hour the river was perceptibly calmer, and the judges accordingly decided to attempt a start. At 6.45 Hanlan appeared dressed as usual in his blue Jersey and tights. As he passed the wharves on his way to the starting point,

THE SPECTATORS CHEERED LUSTILY.

Both men looked to be in splendid condition. Hanlan if anything seemed overtrained. Hanlan won the toss and chose the incide At 6.59 the word "go" was given, and both men got away almost together, Hanlan, however, having a slight advantage. The pace on the start was rapid; Boss was evidently doing his best; the fates, however, were against him. Blowly but surely his opponent was drawing ahead of him, and at the first half mile led by a boat length and a half. Here Ross made a tremendous spurt, and lessened the gap between the two boats by about half a length. The effort was vain, though it was evident by the way he set his teeth, and the force he threw into his stroke, that he was

MAKING A HARD ETRUGGLE.

The first half mile was made by Haplan in 3 15, and at the end of the second half, which was made in 7.07, the race was virtually over. Hanlan after that did just as he pleased. At the turn, which was reached in 14 127, Hanlan led by fully five boat lengths. Here Ross lost, taking about twenty seconds to turn his buoy, while Han'an turned in about seven. The Press boat waited for the oarsmen to pass at the first half mile on the return, and here Hanlan shouted

IT'S LONESOME HERE, CAN'T YOU BEND OUT COURTNEY ?"

Shortly afterwards he stopped rowing, took a drink and waved his hand to those in the boats. At the finish Hanlan led by fully ten lengths, and he might easily have made his lead much greater for, after turning, he sim. ply played with his opporent. At no time in the race after the first half mile could Ross be said to have had the slightest chance of winning. It was, in the language of one of our American cousins, "simply a procession." official time was 27 572 for Hanlan, 28 45 for Ross. It is thought that if the water had been smooth the time would have been even better.

THE OFFICIAL TIME

for Hanlan was as follows: First half mile. 3.15; second balf mile, 7.07; third half mile, 10.58; fourth half mile, 14.121; fifth half sonal attractions, was engaged by Mr. Bar- i wild with excitement.

DEATH DUE TO A SCRATCH.

The parties of the parties of the parties of

sixteen-year-old hoy's fight against hydrephobia - Slightly hurt by the frightened family cat who fled from a dog, and displaying all the signs of the dread disease.

New York, July 19 .- A very extraordinary care of hydrophobia, resulting in death yes terday afternoon, occurred at Fort Hamilton. The victim was a boy 16 years of age, named Peter J. Byrnes, a son of Peter Byrnes. The disease is supposed to have originated from the scratch of a cat about six weeks ago. The cat was a great favorite with the children. She seemed to have been severely worried by a dog and had fled to the children for protection.

While the children fondled the cat she scratched the boy slightly over his eyebrow and behind his ear, but the marks or wounds were so insignificant that he never complained of them, and his health did not appear to be affected until last Friday, when he began to exhibit strange, nervous symptoms which the family did not understand. The family physician, Dr. De Mund, was called in, and declared the symptoms to be these of hydrophobis, and prescribed for the boy accordingly. Drs. Vollum and Spencer were also in attendance, and thought it a clear and very peculiar case of the disease.

The boy was at first seized with a dizziness in the head, with pains in the throat and jaws, as if he had toothache. These symp. toris were succeeded by an indescribable dread of water, the eight of it alone throwing him into paroxysms and convulsions. During the night he became so violent that considerable force was required to hold him in bed. He was at times delirlous, but generally, until a short time before his death, he was not only in his right mind, but exhibited remarkable will power, and made desperate and resolute efforts to resist and overcome the terrible malady. He was removed from his father's house near the shore to the house of his sister, Mrs. Robert Em-mons, in the village, in order that he might escape the constant sight of the bay. His will power seemed at times to prevail

over the strange and subtle influence that produced the convulsive effects on his pervous system at the sight of the water. "He went resolutely to the basin yesterday," said Mrs. Emmons, " when all the time the sight of the water was causing parexysms, and put his hand into it and listed up some of the make others unbappy by talking about it water and threw it on his neck, saying that | How stupid a subject of conversation is an he could not understand why he should be aching corn or two. Can you expect symafraid of it. It was very strange to hear him talk that way so sensibly, while he was going into convulsions through fear of the same water.

"He held a glass of water three hours in his hand," continued the speaker, "with a Putnam's, for there are others offered as subdreadful determination to try and conquer stitutes for the genuine. the teeling, whatever it was. When he would get tired he would put the glass down and rest a little while, and then take it up again, as if it was a death struggle to overcome whatever caused that terrible fear." "Did the spasm seize him during that

"Ob, yes, frequently; but he still held on io the water, as if he felt he could overcome the dread. He was quiet all the time, until this morning, when, I think, the morphine which the doctors had given him effected his mind. Then he got better again, and ate something and drank some water. He suffered terribly from thirst; but for a long time he dared not touch the water. Poor dear, as he held the glass in his hand, I was in agony

conveisions. The sound and the sight of the water seemed to convey to him a subtle influence that communicated a shock to his system like that arising from electricity."

"Was there snything of special interest in the treatment?"

"There is one point of considerable medical interest both to the profession and the community," replied the Doctor. "The compara tively new remedy for hydrophobia, called 'curare,' or the South American arrow poison, was tried. It is the most recent remedy recommended. In this case it had the effect of instantly controlling the spasms. We gave him one-tenth of a grain. It relaxes the entire muscular system, and is the best antidote to the mysterious virus yet discovered."

"What is your theory of the contagion?" "The most plausible theory is that the est had been bitten by a dog that had rables and the virus got into the claws, which became the inoculating points. How this pewerful poison produces such a strange effect on the nervous system has thus far evaded the research of medical science; but there is nothing so subtle in its nature. The hearing becomes abnormally acute and the patient can hear the sound of water a long distance." Young Byrnes suffered a relapse in the

Before his death he barked like a dog. A HORBIBLE MURDER.

Paris, July 17.—Paris is once more siartled by the discovery of a borrible dramatic murder. The victim is a good-looking, attractive lady, of light manners, who for some years part had occupied a small but tasteful spartment in the Rue Condorcet. On Satur-day night Mile. Marie Jonin came home as usual about midnight and retired to her room. Next morning Mile. Jouin did nat appear but taking it for granted that she had gone off to the country with an admirer, the conclerge paid no particular attention to her non-appearance. There was no sign of Marie for several days after. At last some of the other lodgers in the house came down to the concierge to complain of the mysterious stanch which gasmed to come from the apartment rented by the missing woman. The police were informed, and the doors broken open, when a horrible sight was revealed. Marie was discovered on a bed

HALF NAKED, DECOMPOSING, MURDERED. Round her throat was a leathern strap. On her forehead were five marks evidently made by an iron knuckle duster. It is supposed that the murderer waited till his mistress was Hanlan has besten his record; the asleep, then having stunned her with the time was 27 57½ for Hanlan, 28 45 for knuckle duster he had for double security strangled her with the strap. Even then the wretch evidently had some misgivings, for when the magistrate entered the room the body was concealed by several pillows and a chair. Doubtles having piled the pillows on his victim, the murderer had put the chair on the bed and seated himself on it to complete the suffocating process. He had then quietly rifled all the drawers and wardrobes and made off undisturbed with the booty. It is said that he has since been arrested. There is no confirmation yet.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The Monopoly of Licenses by the French Canadians-How the other Nationalities stand.

A correspondent has sent us the following interesting statement bearing on the nationality of the holders of licenses in this Province:

On looking over the statement of licenses issued in Montreal during the months of May and June last as published by the Collector of Provincial Bevenue, I was struck by the number of French Canadian names therein. It shows that they devote themselves to the business of shopkeepsis and traders far exceeding the proportion they bear to the re-mainder of the population. I have taken the trouble to analyze the return, and send you the result. I decided the nationalities as best I could by the names given :-

HOTELS IN MONTREAL CITY.

French.	English.	Irish	. Scote	h. Other.	Total.	
106	6	10	3, .	4	129	
	HOTEL3	OUTEH	E THE	CITY.		
83	IO	15	. 6	1	115	
	HOTEL	e in e	ARISHE	8.		
72	1	0	0	0	73	
R	estauran 1	a in	MONTRE	AL CITY.		
147	26	45	12	5	235	
RESTAURANTS OUTSIDE.						
8	0	2	0	0	10	
	SHOPS II	MOM R	TREAL (CITY.		
290	32	79	24	. 2	427	
EHOPE IN OTHER PLACES.						
153	1	2	4	0	160	
PEDLARS.						
23	0	2	2	0	27	
	BILLIARDS	AND I	PIGBON-	HOLES.		
87	8	2	2	1	100	
		TOTA	Lg.			
969	84	157	53	13	1,276	
	•		н. к	. Coatico		
		•				

NOBODY CARES. Why grumble of every little thing? Nobody cares to ! dur ding about it. It you have tooths .s y .e dentiet to remove it. Don't increase your misery and try to pathy? Every person knows that Purnam's Paintess Conn Extracton removes them without pain in a few days. Then the proper thing is to invest in a bottle, get it at the corns, and the thing is done. Be sure you get

ORDINATION.

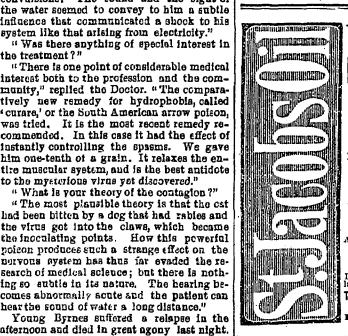
At St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, N. S., on Sunday, 15th inst., the Rev. Alphoneus B. Parker was calsed to the Dignity of the Priesthood by His Grace Most Bev. O. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halliax.

Several notable happy marriages have been made on two hours' courtship, but it is a pretty safe rule to know the girl for at least three days and a picnic.

CHURCH ABOUITECTURE.

he held the glass in his hand, I was in agony to see him. At last he did drink it, in spite of his fear, he was so thirsty, but it brought on the spasms again, and then he endured great suffering."

Dr. Vollum, the post surgeon, in conversation with the reporter, said: "The ois a very interesting one. I was calic 1 for consultation. The symptoms w.e. quite characteristic. He was a very intelligent boy, and could describe his symptoms accurately. He said the very vapor of the water brought on the spasm. He was so morbidly sensitive that even the sound of the water falling when he did not see it threw him into convulsions. The sound and the sight of have cost in the vicinity of \$90,000,



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia. Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT,

QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES. BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. YOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

<u>A BOON TO MEN</u>

All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are weak, unmarved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform IHe's duties property, can be certainly and permanuity cured, without stomach medicines. Endorsed by dectors, ministers and the press. The Medical Weekly says: "The old plan of treating Norwood Deballity, Physical Decny, &c., is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON ROLLIS," Excess wholly superseded by THE MARSTON ROLLIS," Excess cases assured of corrain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Sense for treating. Consultation free.

MARSTON REMEDY CO., 75 Young St., Toronto, Onf.

2-G-mwr

A CURE GUARANTEED TRADE MARK SECONE BRAIN & NERVE FOOD JAFTER FOR Old and Young. Male and Female. Positively cures Servousness in all its stage.

For Old and Young, Male and Female.

Fortively cures Kervoneness in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhosa, Lencorrhosa, Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power. It repairs Norwous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Erain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs in Either Sex. As With each order for Twelve packages, accompanied with five dollars we will send our Written Guarantee to retund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicins in the Market. Famphies sent free by mail to any address.

Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold in Drugists at 30 cents per box, or 6 boxes for \$3.50, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of money, by addressing EACK'S MAGNETIO MEDICINE CO.

MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.

Sold in Montreal by
LAVIOLETTE & NELSON,
NOTER DAME STREET

Allan Line.



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

1883 — Summer Arrangements —1883

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest ime on record. Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.

yessels. Tonnage. Commanders.
Numidian. 6,100 Capt Building.
Parisian. 5,400 Capt James Wylle.
Sardinian. 4,650 Capt J E Dutton.
Polynesian. 4,650 Capt J E Dutton.
Polynesian. 3,600 Capt J Graham.
Circassian. 3,600 Capt J Richie.
Nova Scotian. 3,800 Capt Hugh Wylle.
Caspian. 3,200 Lt B Thompson. R R.
Austrian. 2,700 Lt R Barreit, R N R.
Nestorian. 2,700 Capt D J James
Prussian. 3,000 Capt D J James
Prussian. 3,000 Capt John Parks.
Siberian. 4,000 Capt Building.
Hanoverian. 4,000 Capt James Scott.
Corean. 4,000 Capt James Scott.
Corean. 4,000 Capt James Scott.
Greclan. 3,600 Capt James Scott.
Greclan. 3,600 Capt James Scott.
Corean. 4,000 Capt Mac icol.
Canadian. 2,600 Capt James Nort.
Waldensian. 2,600 Capt James New James Ja

The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY AND QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE.

Salling from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in ended to be despatched FROM QUEBEC:

FROM QUI	PREC:
Sardinian	Saturday, June 23
Sardinian	Saturday, Aug. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE	FROM COEREC:
Cabin	\$70 and \$80
Adams dimesto Acces	mmodation.)

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW AND QUEBEC MERVICE are intended to sall from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—

as follows:

Buenos Ayrean. About June 24
Manttoban. About July 1
Nestorian About July 1
Lucerne. About July 10
Canadian About July 10
Corean About July 22
Grecian About July 29

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpoo), Queenstown, St. John, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service

are intended to be despaiched as follows:-FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scotian Monday, July 2

Ribernian Monday, July 16

Casplan Monday, July 30 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20 60 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage.......\$6 00 THE STEAMERS OF THE

Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and

Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:— Scandinavian......About June 23 Scandinavian About June 23
Prussian About June 30
Waldensian About July
Austrian About July 14
Phesinician About July 12
Scandinavian About July 2
Prussian About Aug, 4
Persona desircus of bringing their friends
from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at
Lowest Rates.

Lowest Rates.
An experienced surgeon carried on each

An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel.

Betths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liver, col and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Hallfax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreel.

For Fraight, passage or other information

Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreel.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quait d'Orleans, Havre, Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns Antwerp; Roys & Co., Rotterdsm; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; Jemes Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomere & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan 70 Gract Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Ohicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A. ALLAN, 81 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

 $\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{ITH}}$

FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE 5 Per Cent Imp, Austrian 100 fl. Government Bond.

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 semi annually.
They are redeemed in two drawings annually,
in which 100 large premiums of

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

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

120 Florins, as there are no BLANKS, and every Bond must

lraw something. The next drawing takes place on

The next drawing tages piace on

1st AUGUST, 1883,
and every Bond bought of us on or before the
1st of August, is entitled to the whole premium
that 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:

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b cight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON IAS:

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON IT IS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. "Instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure in the cares out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIUMENT (For Internal and ExNeuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoa, Chronic Dysentery, Ch. Jern Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the
Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist.

Of the Horse and Cuttle Yowders sold here

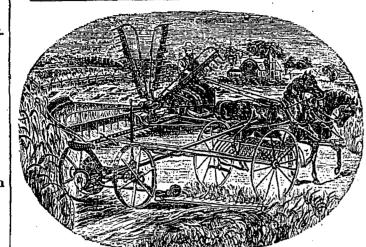
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's

Condition Yowders are absolutely pure and

Immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders.

Dose, I teasp'n
ful to I plut food. Sold everywhere, or seat by mail for 8 letter-stamps. L. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass-

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,



FARMERS

Needing any FARM

IMPLIMENT! And the

BEST OF ITS KIND

WILL

SAVE MONEY

BY CALLING

THE ONLY

VEGETABLE

CURE

COSSITT'S.

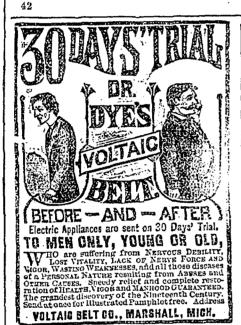
81 McGILL STREET, Montreal.

P.S.-Headquarters for Wilkinson's Ploughs.

R. J. LATIMER, Manager.

SINTERN

MANDRAKE



DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY

Removes hair from the face, neck and arms, without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by rost. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks urder the eves. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each soid at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order, Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 4618t.; awrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from real, or direct from

ALEX. HOSE, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn. London. England



DIAMOND DYES. Bast Dyes Ever Made.

22G

AF FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. TR DEFORSILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. ENDRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabrio or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Searlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. Bronze Paint. Artists' Black. For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Breat Household Medicine Eanks Amongst the Leading Nocessa.

ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bonusta
Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are conffidently recommended as a never-failing terrery
to a constant of the little of the state of the
type cause, has become intended at lower failing are
type are wonderfully efficacious in all allments
incidents to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Realing Properties ave Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy, if effectially rebailed to the whole premium that may be drawn theren on that date.

Country orders sent in Registered Letters and inclosing five Dollars, swill seave or one of these Bonds, goodfor the next Drawing.

For orders; circulars, and any other information address;

INTERNATIONAL BARKING CO.

INTERNATIONAL BARKING CO.

Sores and every lind of Skin Disease, in the land of Skin Disease, in the land of Skin Disease, in the Bonds, and every kind of Skin Disease, in the Bonds, goodfor the next Drawing.

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy, if effectively pread rumor that the bed on the Neck and Orbet, as salt into meat, in better arrive.

It is an infallible premedy, if effectively pread rumor that the bed on the Neck and Orbet, as salt into meat, in bed on the Neck and Orbet, as salt into meat, in bed on the Neck and Orbet, as salt into meat, in bed on the Neck and Orbet, as salt into meat, in bed on the Neck and Orbet, as salt into meat, in the end of the premature of the body. This undoubtedly pread rumor that the bed on the Neck and Orbet, as salt into meat, in the orbet the widely spread rumor that the worms had given birth to a fish.

"In father of the monetrosity is an Italian day labour ramed Jen Antoni. He had bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

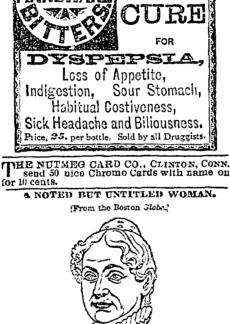
—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Lee was nearly bed of the widely spread rumor that the worm had given birth to a fish.

—We worm of the Urer of the monetrosity is an Italian day labour ramed Jen Antoni. He had bitters arrive.

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

The house in which the strange birth to be obtined to see in which the strange birth to be obtined to see in the proposed of the worm had given birth to a fear the proposed of the worm had given birth to a fear the proposed of the worm ha Sores and Ulcers!



The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," assome of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her regetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the test physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhesa, irregular and painful Menstruction, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life," It permeates every portion of the system, and gives

new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bleating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Skeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. 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 law that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1, per bottle or six for \$5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is

insurpassed as abundant testimonials show "Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation Billiousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bido fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.
All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole

ambition is to do good to others. Phile Mohin, Pa. (2)

Home Items. -" All your own fault If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good. -Old men tottering around from Rheu-

matism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters. -My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend

them to my people .- Methodist Clergyman. Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth.

-Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT. EAVE HIS FRIEND.

RIVIERE DO LOUP (En Bas), July 17 .- A very and drowning accident occurred today, the victims being three boys, one the son of Mrs. Widow Marchand, aged about 16, and the others sons of Mr. Lord, a tailor, aged 13 and 15 years respectively. It appears that the three boys went to bathe in the Riviere du Loup, just below the falls The current is very strong and the bed rocky at this point. Marchand was the only one able to swim, the others, it appears, having gone to learn. From what information can be gathered, one of the Lord boys jumped into the river and Marchand, seeing that he was drowning, very courageously jumped in to save him, when it seems that he struck some rocks or other projection and sank almost immediately. At the present time it cannot be accurately ascortained how the third met his sad fate but it is supposed that, seeing his brother drowning, on the impulse of the moment, he jumped in to rescue bim. It was not till some time after the accident that any particulars could be learned. A fourth boy was present, and after some delay informed his mother, who in turn made others acquainted with the sad news. Up to 3:30 p.m., two of the bodies had been recovered, that of Marchand and young Lord, the boy whom he had ventured to rescue. Dragging in the river continues. There is much sympathy for Mrs. Marchand, whose husband and two sons were some time ago burned to death. Much sympathy is also expressed for Mr. Lord in the loss of two such promising children.

PROOF EVERY WHERE.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently oured at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co .- Sirs-I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofuls consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. LEROY BREWER.

THE RETURN OF SENATOR JONES. HIS VISIT TO HIS BIRTHPLACE IN IRELAND AND HIS

NEW YORK, July 18 .- Senator Jones of Florids, who has just returned from his trip to Europe, is stopping at the New York A News reporter called on the Sensior to-day to interview him in regard to the present condition of affairs in I:cland. Senator Jones is an Irishman by birth, and is held in high esteem by Irlah Nationalists both in this country and in Ireland. He declined to submit to a formal interview. He said he had made up his mind to reserve for some future occasion whatever he thought worth saying about what he saw or heard. My visit," said he, "was purely a social one. I went back to visit my native place-Balbriggan, County Dublin-which I had not seen since when quite young. I left it to come to this country."

The people of Balbriggan gave the Senator rousing reception, and he was entertained most hospitably by the members of the Irish Parliamentary party. He dined with them in Dublin and London. At the banquet in Dublin the Lord Mayor presided. By a strange coincidence it happened that General Wolseley was dired the same night in Dublin. Some of the pro-English organs of public opinion falsely asserted that the dinner tendered to Senator Jones was appointed for the same date as the Wolseley dinner in order to detract from the eclat of the latter.

Snator Jones cays that in his opinion there is a slight improvement in the condition of Ireland; but he was told upon the most reliable authority that dire distress prevailed in the West of Ireland. In spawer to the ones tion of what his opinion was on the subject of assisted emigration, Senutor Jones said that the deportation of poor Irish people to this country, as was done by the British Govern. ment recently, was "an unwise policy." The Senator incidentally remarked that he had heard a great deal in this country about Irish lawlessness, but he was agreeably dis appointed to learn from actual observation in Ireland that the reports were greatly exag-gerated. The Senator, besides visiting Ireland, spent some time in England and France.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

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

A REMARKABLE MONSTROSITY.

A CHILD BORN WITH TWO FACES, FOUR ARMS, FOUR LEGS AND ONLY CAR HEAD AND BODY.

NEW YORK, July 18 .- Great excitement preveiled in Mulberry street about "the bend" today over the birth of an extraordinary monstrosity last night on the first floor of the tenement, 35 Mulberry street. Distinguish ed looking foreigners with bogs over their shoulders and reg picks in their hards crowds of women with oiled bair and swarms of children filled the etreets, stoops and gutters and discussed the extraordinary event. Maria Antoni, an Italian woman, last night gave birth to a child baving four arms, four legs, one head, one body and two faces, and this extraordinary event was the cause of the excitoment.

A News reporter visited the house, and after some difficulty, was given a view of the extraordinary child. It was inclosed in a large cigar box, with some broken ice under it, and wrapped in a damp cloth to keep the flies off.

The child is a most extraordinary curiosity. It is a male child, or rather two of them The head is very large and flat, the front face looking somewhat like that of a jelly-fish, although the face, eyes and mouth are clearly defined. The child breathed for a few min-utes after its birth Where the back of the head should be is another face, but not nearly so well defined. The four arms intertwine. The shoulders on each body are perfect, but

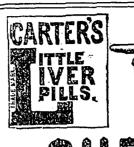
the stomachs are joined more than half way down. There the bodies again separate, and each assumes its individuality, the sex, both being males, being well defined. The legs and feet are perfect, and on all the hands and feet are the regular number of fingers and toes.

The whole substance weighs about four and a half pounds, and the head being flat. tened somewhat, gives an unnatural and fishlike appearance to the body. This undoubt-

the bodies were taken away to the doctors'. THREE BOYS LOSE THEIR LIVES, ONE THYING TO Finally a policeman had to be sent for to

clear the building.

Dr. Ten Eyck, who attended the woman, says she is doing very well, but he cannot account for the strange birth. There are two sets of respiratory and cardiao organs, two viscers and only one brain. They are pre-sumed to be seven months' children. From about the centre up the junction of the bodies is perfect. The case is exciting much interest in the medical world.



Sick Headache and reneve at the troubles incleant to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausen, Drowsinass, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Headsche, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amonging complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the live; and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 - Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by msf.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City. THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK of SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, has already renched the enormous sale of in the ILS

nlrendy renched the enormous sale of 310,000 COPIES in the U.S. and Canadas. THE 37th EDITION—just out of press; contains (in addition to the vastament of information, useful to everybody in every country,) the Constitution for the Government of the Canadian Dominion, Legal Forms in every-day use. Statistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of forms that combine to make a volume absolutely necessary to every one in the Dominion Sold only by subscription. AGENTS Wanted EVERYWHERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address. BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers Ask my Book Agent for HILLS MANUAL



Ayers Hair Vigor.

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

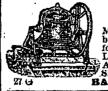
It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss ad freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep Herb, in respite dutient. By the entitles hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The Vicion cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, atimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair The Victor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists. Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those cele-brated CHIMES and BELLS for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sont free, Address: HENRY Mo-SHANE & CO. BALTIMORE, Md., U. S.

No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

DR. KANNON. C.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. CE CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000 -Tickets only \$5. Sheres in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Brawings of the Louisians State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Brawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with nonesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its adversisements."

Commissioners.

incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 24, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Brawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDIO OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS II.. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUSDAY, August 14th, 1883-159th Monthly Drawing. CAPITAL PRIZE, 875,000.

100,060 Tickets at Five Dollars Each

Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES. LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE. \$75,000
1 do do 25,000
1 do do 10,000
2 PRIZES OF \$600 12,000
10 do 10,000
10 do 10,000
20 do 500 10,000
100 do 200 20,000
300 do 100 30,000
500 do 50 25,000
1000 do 50 25,000
1000 do 50 25,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 do do do 500 4,500 9 do do 250 2,250 1967 Prizes, amounting to.....\$295,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express or Mau,

addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 41 d 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

UABLE TREATISE on this diagase, to any sufferer. Sivo Ex-press & P. D. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. X

DR. J. L LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Fire Coppers a Printer Churches, Schools, Fire Alama, Parms, etc., FPLL, WARRANTED. Gualogue sent Free. WARRANTED. Chalogue sent Free.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H Meneeley Bell Company. TROY, N.Y.,

Manufacture a superior quality of Bella. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Hella. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cont.
It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour a treiain its virtues for slong period.

long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

CANADA SHIPPING CO'Y. BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Sailings between MONTREAL and LIVER-POUL, and connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West.

The Steamers of the Line are incoded to be despatched as follows from Montreal for Liver-LAKE WINNIPEG, W. Stewart......July 11 LAKE MANITOBA, G. B. Scott......July 25 LAKE CHAMPLAIN, T. A. Jackson....Aug. 1 LAKE HURON, Wm. Bernson.....Aug. 8 LAKE NEPIGON, Howard Campbell .. Aug. 15

LAKE WINNIPEG, Wm. Stewart.....Aug. 22 BATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return. \$90. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardess carried on each steamer. For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS, Manager Canada Shipping Co., 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, St. Peter

street, or to H. E. MURRAY, Gener ai Manager,

Custom House Square, Montreal. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Mary Jane Rorse, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Lord, of the same place, merchant, and hereunto duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Lord, Defendant. An action to obtain separation as to property has been this day instituted sgainst the said defendant.

KERR & CARTER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 11th July, 1833.

49 5

montreal, the said and the said

SHOT, AT AS AN INFORMER.

Continued from first page.

gave information to the Government touching the plans and projects of the extreme Nationalists.

Since the collapse of the old Skirmishing Fund O'Donovan Rossa has started a new fund called the "Resources of Oivilization," which, he declares, is intended for the prose. of guerilla warfare against England. To this fund McDermott subscribed \$50 before his departure for Europe, and he thus created the belief that his devotion to the "cause" was real. He attended several secret meetings of the Fenian Brotherhood in Oork and other places, and it is alleged that he imparted the knowledge he thus acquired to Detective Starkey of the city of Cork, and that the result was the arrest of Deasy, O'Herlihy, Featherstone, Dalton and others for conspiring to murder by means of dynamite. For this information, it is alleged, he received pay, then fled from lreland, was denounced by the Brotherhood as a traitor, and a demand was made for his death. It is stated also that two men were selected for the purpose of removing him, and that they followed him to England and thence to Paris.

He left France in haste, the Nationalists say, because the English Government had taken steps to compel him to appear as a witness against the men arrested as conspirators. He was followed to this city, as alleged, and confronted by one of his pursuers in Byan's salcon on baturday. This extraordinary story is vouched for, in its main details, by members of the Brotherhood; but there is no evidence thus far to show that the prisoner Gaynor is implicated in the matter in any manner whatever. When questioned he maintained an absolute silence as to the affairs of the Brotherhood, and denies the shooting. He says he was arrested while running in a orowd. He came to this country a short time ago, and is now looking for employment. He

has no relatives in the city.

Detective O'Connor informed Justice Smith that he had searched in New York and Brooklyn for McDermott, but had been unable to find him. The Magistrate said he would remand the prisoner until to-day. Gaynor was led back to Sixth Precinct station house. The last seen of McDermott, said Captain Petty, was when he was bearding a Fulton Ferry car at Beekman street, near Park row. On leaving Ryan's saloon McDermot ran to Centre street and got on a Bleeker street car. He held a handkerchief to the side of his head. His excited manner caused a number of persons to leave the car while others collected around him and asked what was the matter. He got off this car and bearded the next one and went to Brooklyn and has not been seen

Michael Davitt and James Mc-Dermott.

(From the Dublin Freeman, July 14th.) A letter received by Mr. Davitt yesterday evening from the Editor of the Montreal Post contained the following in reference to James

McDermott, of Brooklyn :you know bim, or ever heard about him, to let me know by return of mail."

In view : what appeared from the Central News in perturday's papers concerning this M.Dermott, and the coincidence of the report in yesterday's papers also of a plot being discovered in Montreal for the destruction of Government buildings in that city, Mr. Davitt cabled the following despatch at once in reply to the query of the editor of the

" Letter received. M'Dermoit is reported to believed here to have organized those of Lon. don and Cork."

While in Dublin McDermott called upon Mr. Davitt during his imprisonment in Richmond Prison and represented himself as the special correspondent of the Brooklyn Argus and Rossa's United Irishman. He strongly deprecated Mr. Davitt's condemnation of dynamite outrages and louded the authors of the Phonix Park tragedy. In a spirit of frankness which can be better read in the light of yesterday's disolosures concerning himself and his "mission" to Ireland, he informed Mr. Davitt that Mr. Jenkinson had told him in an interview in the Castle the previous day that he (Mr. Jenkinson) was aware of McDermott's departure from New York long before his arrival in this country.

Upon the termination of the interview Mr. Davitt instructed the chief warder, who was present thereat, not to grant the privilege of a visit to McDermott should he again call at the prison for that purpose, expressing the opinion to Mr. Healy, who had refused to see McDermott in consequence, that the newspaper commission was a bogus one covering some other design, and that from the account which he had heard of McDermott's character in New York he believed him to be a man who would sell all Ireland, if he got a chance, for a hundred dollars. As McDermott is known to have been in the company of two men, now awaiting trial in Liverpool, previous to their arrests in Cork, and as it has also transpired that the information which led to the capture of Gallagher and his associates in London came from New York, from which city McDarmott came to Liverpool immediately following the arrests it is circumstantially evident that this man who has now turned up in Montreel, where there appears yet another dynamite plot, may have on at the bottom of this whole dynamite business either as an independent speculator in dynamite plots on his own account, or an agent in the employment of some unscrupulous officials not over friendly to Ireland.

The following cablegram in reference to this subject appears in the Daily Telegraph of yesterdsy: -

money. He was estensibly watched by the police but this was a 'mere blind.' He still had relatives living in Dublin among others his mother (in very humble circumstances) and his brother, connected it is understood with the legal profession."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

HER MAJESTY PROSTBATED BY AN ATTACK OF MELANCHOLY.

Her Monomania of Seclusion, Sadness and Fear attributed to the Death of the Favorite Gillie."

NEW YORK, July 18.—The London corres-

pondent of the New York Sun writes :-The statement long expressed in hypocritical sighs, uplifted, mournful eyes, suppressed interjections, innuendoes whispered with bated breath, veiled in metaphor or clad in wary disguise, is now coldly, caimly, openly, dispassionately discussed by partisans as well as fees, by flatterers and scoffers, by the stanch adherent and fawning courtier, no less than the violent anarchist or the red republican. The mind of the Queen, not her body, is affected. Her eccentricities have taken unto themselves a name, which is only a synonyme for insanity. The lurking taint in the Hanoverian blood, the dementia traceable in the line of the Georges, bursting cut ever and airesh in some wild or ecuted to a letter by Lansdowne's agent, John wicked freak, now seems to have unmistakably overtaken the Queen.

The more or less harmless manias in

which, during a long reign, Queen Victoria has allowed herself to indulge unchallenged and unblamed; the erratic fancies, sudden caprices, unreasoning dislikes, unconquerable obstinacy, of which so many testimonies exist, seem to have culminated at last in a sudden, serious, protracted, undisguisable attack of melancholy, a monomania of seclusion, sadness, and fear which it is idle now to color with any other motive. It is not in disrespect or with coarse insinuations that one is justified in attributing this last and painful outburst to the death of the favorite gillie. To one so selfish, the emallest alteration in daily habits at once becomes important. Small causes have at times great effects, and a subordinate incident will precipitate events which far more serious casualties have left unchanged; still, when a woman, a widow and a queen has been known to advocate the doctrine of the transmigration of souls in support of her sympathies; when she is credited with the belief that the soul of the Prince Consort had elected its domicile in the body of John Brown, it is not ungenerous or unnatural to conclude that her mind had already to some extent lost its equilibrium. What had beocme of the original, personal soul of the gillie; whether the old and new dwelt in twin-like harmony; whether the first proprietor of the mortal tenement retained some privileges over the second tenant, or the spirit of inferior status withdrew before its whilom master, are questions which may never be solved, and which, may be, were never seriously offered to Her Majesty's consideration. But history has already registered in its pages the authenticated fact "I have just had a visit from James Mc_ that Queen Victoria gazed with favor on the face of her servant, in the fond delusion that enigma Would it be too much trouble, it she could trace on his square, Scotch, broad lineaments come resemblance to the slightly Bourbonian outlines of Prince Albert's features. The blindness of Love and Faith must have been more far-seeing than mere human vision, for none besides her were ever able to observe any similitude; it may be. also, that above the high cheek bones of her Highland attendant, the Queen perceived, gleaming at her from hidden depthe, the light of the soul within.

The disruption of this second all but wifely communing was a cruel shock; the be a spy, and has probably organized the so. | consequences of it so alarming that the effects | testified that I wrote a letter informing called dynamite plot in Montreal as he is of a very slight, almost illusory accident, against my brother. I never wrote a single were magnined into a dangerous sprain, so as to account The only hope we have that my brother to the public for the complete withdrawal of the sovereign from all intercourse, and her absolute seclusion from any eyes save those of her immediate entourage. and abstention from public duties, except the compulsory and mechanical wholesale signing clemency, and Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of state papers. The Queen has been conveyed from Windsor to Osborne, thence to Balmoral, and back again to Windsor, in profound and mysterious isolation. Her movements are shrouded in impervious secrecy, all precautions against intrusion of any kind are strictly and jealously taken, and the stringent necessity of a perfect change of scene, air, and surroundings urgently impressed upon the nution. Indeed, except for the grainitous conferring of innumerable brevets of knighthood on recipients who have no obvious claim to the honor, the sovereign is virtually out of the pale of active

THE LACROSSE GAME.

Had it not been for the brilliant playing of the St. Paul Lacrossa Club the sportive star of St. Paul would have tunken far below the horizon. It alone saved the c ty's reputation, as both the cricket and base ball clubs were defeated. The game was decidedly the best ever witnessed in St. Paul. The first game took 6½ minutes, the ball being put through by Lovell after a very hard tussle. In the second game foul was claimed by Donahue of the visiting team, after the tall had been put through the prescribed limits. The claim was allowed, and the ball faced again, and after twenty-one minutes of hard playing, Devine put it through the goal. The game, up to the time foul was claimed, took thirty-four minutes, and from that time to the close twenty-one minutes, making the total time of the game fifty-five minutes. The third game occupied six minutes, the ball being put through by Smith. After the Queensland, whose Parliament, he says, game the clubs took supper at the International, where speeches were made by Mayor Ames and Col. Glenn of Minuespells, Col. Agnew of Chicago, J. T. Lee, president of the Minnespells club, Dr. McDonald, president of the home team and others. The con-

players:	
St Paul- McShane, J AGoal	Minneapolis.
McShane, J AGoal	O'Connor.
Warwick Point	
Chiverell, S Cover Point	Donanue.
A Gibertonlst D Field	Jenray.
Fry2d D Field	Shepard.
Wallace, A B3d D Field	Moore.
Walsh, E FCenter Field.	
E Gibertonlet H Field	Bicer.
Whiteombe2d H Field G Loveli8d H Field	K Janray.
G TOASH	Thomson.
Smith	····Simons.
Devine, R A Home	DATOR.

I was born on the Lansdowne estate, near Kenmare, about thirty years ago, and had a thousand fold better opportunities of judging Lord Larsdowne's sets than the Rev. Father Nelligan, and I have no hesitation in saying that he has depopulated the estate by his consolidation and 'planting' process, by at least fifty per cept. I knew a sub-agent of his who, for the consideration of a wearing calf or a bottle of whisky, would 'consoll. date' by evicting one unfortunate tenant and give his land to the donor. This is a bold assertion, Mr. Editor, but it is no less true. planted where once were maply industrial that supply bravely, all prodigious as is the humble homes. At the expiration of leases, the supply bravely, all prodigious as is the tents were raised 100 per cent; at the marriage demand. But there is a murmur of growing rents were raised 100 per cent; at the marriage of a son or daughter (mark, with agent's permission), from 30 to 50 per cent. The Times gets in front of it to give the warning cutting of a rod or limb of a tree, either as plausible a look as possible. Speaking of evicted the tenant altogether or increased his rent 50 per cent., even though that rod or | English opinion says:-" We have one aptree was planted by himself or his immediate pointment of this kind at present which suf-

as ever evicted a tenant or exacted rack rent.

I only left the starving district last March, and since that time I understand there were two shiploads of immigrants from the Lansdowne estate landed on these hospitable ahores.

most intolerable estate laws that were ever

promulgated to a people. Nay, the Muscovite

laws that made Nihilists, dwindle into insig-

nificance compared with these silent rules of

T. French, who, to give the devil his due,

satisfactorily (?) bettered his master's in-

DENIS O'EULLIVAN, 84 Dorchester avenue, South Boston. July 9, 1883.

BERNARD GALLAGHER AT HOME. HE THINK'S A FAIR TRIAL FOR A CONSPIRATOR IMPOSSIBLE.

NEW YORK, July 23 -Bernard Gallagher, the brother of Dr. Thomas Gallagher, who was sentenced recently to hard labor for life cated in dynamite conspiracies, has arrived at his home at Greenpoint and was seen by a reporter. He at first refused to talk, preterring, he said, to avoid any newspaper notoriety; but he subsequently conversed freely on the recent trials of his brother and himself. Ber. nard Gallagher is a man about five feet ten inches in height and muscular in appearl ance.

"My brother and I," he said, "left New York for Europe, with no definite object in view, except to seek recreation and enjoy-We separated at Liverpool, my broment. ther going direct to London, while I proceeded to Glasgow, where I had a good position offered me which I accepted. My brother on his arrival in London put up at the Charing Oross flotel, registering as Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Brooklyn, United States. The man Norman, whose convict name is James Gibney, and who claimed to know my brother, is the most infamous liar that ever lived. My brother never saw him before his arrest. And let me say here, neither of us at any time, in any place, or under any circumstances has been connected with or has had the slightest knowledge of any of the secret societies, such as the Emerald Club.

"We never even knew of the existence of any dynamite schools, and now that we do know of them, we consider their existence the height of folly. We have never seen O'Donovan Rossa, nor do we know any of the other so-called leaders. My brother, no doubt, was convicted through the evidence of the man Fletcher, but this evidence was all a mistake. A policeman in Scotland serious and letter except to my mother in America may be released is that Fletcher will turn up some other time and give evidence that will

make a new trial necessary.

"My acquital was due, I think, to the fact that the Government wished to display some had to submit partially to the claims of the Attorney General, who was inclined to give us the benefit of the doubt. The recent expiosions at Westminster are now attributed by all sensible people in England to a lot of wretched rogues whose object is robbery and not revenge. Too much cannot be said in praise of the officials of the prison where we were locked up, as they afforded us every material comfort. Public opinion in England is very bitter against any one accused of conspiracy. It is impossible for an accused man to obtain a fair trial. Why, when sentence was passed upon my brother, the mob in attendance on the trial fairly shouted with joy. "My plans for the future are not arranged. I hope to settle down here if I can obtain any

suitable employment."

AUSTRALIAN CONFEDERATION. MELECURNE, July 21 .- At a mass meeting here, at which the Mayor presided, resolutions were unanimously passed indorsing the address of the Victorian Parliament to the Queen, which urged that New Guinea and other Pacific islands be annexed or a protectorate established over them.

The despatch from Earl Derby, the colonial Secretary, to the Government of Queensland in regard to the proposed annexation of New Guinea is published. In it Lord Derby states that official inquiry at Paris and Berlin shows that the fears of foreign annexation of New Guinea are groundless, and he emphasizes the objections of the home government to the annexation of that island by pected of desiring to acquire a supply of colored labor for the sugar industry.

the subject appears in the Daily Telegraph of yesterday:—

"MONTREAL, Saturday Evening.

"James MoDermott, whose name oropped up so frequently during the magisterial in quiries at Ook some months ago, and of whose arrival here I recently advised you, has been closely watched by the Canad'an police, with the result that he has been found to be in communication with the Ferial oxonsiderable public evoltement in this country. There is considerable public evoltement in this city in consequence of the alleged discovery by the police of an Irlah-American secret society having for its object the destruction of public buildings in Ottawa, Halifax and Quebec, for the care of which, therefore, extra precontions have been taken by the authorities."

Telegraphing from Dublin last night, a correspondent of the Central News agency of making money out of his real and facilitious knowledge of the workings of the dynamite party. These overtures were repulsed, and he applied in a fresh quarter, whence he obtained no mean sums of the second calling to trumpet the imaginery in whence he obtained no mean sums of the second calling to trumpet the imaginery in whence he obtained no mean sums of the second calling to trumpet the imaginery in the structure of the call had a pool of the proposed to the contract of the calling to trumpet the imaginery in the structure of the call in the contract of the calling to trumpet the imaginery in the second contract of the calling to trumpet the imaginery in the Moderate of the filling and others. The contraction with the fedited of the Octavition of the individual contentions of the interviews will hours allowed the interviews will have a contracted of the contract of the call will a view of the policy of the policy of the polic THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENCY.

radish 50 years ago in Albany, and he has been in the same business ever since. Arthur is making no effort. Everts is shaping things for him. Cornell is a dead dog. Blaine, Sherman and Conkling are out. Really Arthur seems to have a walk over. McDonald is the strongest Democratic candidate." good (?) qualities of as infamous a landlord

THE "CORMORANT BROOD."

It might not mean hanging, but pains and penalties dire would undoubtedly fall upon an Irish newspaper that placarded Royalty as head of the "cormorant brood." We have recently, from time to time, shown the immense appetite of the reigning family, in all its branches, for emolument, pay for pictorial Lord Lansdowne rack-rented, evicted and offices, and pension for continuing to do planted where once were happy though nothing on retirement. The State keeps up force that the greed is overmuch, and the the Duke of Albany's affair, the first organ of predecessor in title. But such a thing as title | fices to illustrate the difficulty of maintaining exists only in name, for the poor Larsdowne tenants did not know what title meant. 1 Throne that complete control to which Throne that complete control to which could multiply instances to infinity of the all public servants ought to be amenable. The royal family is already numerous, and in a few years more we shall have a little host of possible candidates for state offices. It is, therefore, proper that a stand should be made at once against any attempt to combine the advantages of two incompatible positions." This is pretty strong for the Times, and indicates a deep-seated feeling. Commenting on it, an English Radical journal goes very rough-handed to the case, and remarks that " surely this is a very significant hint to the Guelph or Grab family that the appointments of Edinburghs, Connaughts, and a host of other counterfelt generals, admirals, etc., to situations that should be filled by experienced and meritorious officers is a shame and a scandal-a hint the head and members of the cormorant brood would do well not to disregard." "Cormorant brood" is not bad for English manufacture. — Derry Journal.

Who Donbis a Statement Made by Genl's

Beauregard and Early Over Their
Own Signatures? It is easy to carp at success and accuse of dishonesty those whose moral characters for by the English Government for being impli-cated in dynamite conspiracies, has strived at sullied as the driven snow. Now, in reply to some cavitlers, actuated by motives easily seen through, Gen'ls G. T. Beauregard of La. and Jubal A. Early of Va., resfirm and publish to the whole world, over their own autographic signatures, that they in person manage and control all the monthly and sem!-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lettery, and the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and good faith toward all

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.
Tuesday, July 24. In New York stocks were fairly steady up to noon. St. Paul & Manitoba opened at 1041, fell to 104 and rose to 1051. Canada Pacific opened at 58 and sold subsequently

With regard to the strike we may here state that brokers and business men are greatly dissatisfied at the state of affairs. In some cases telegrams which were sent from Chicago yesterday did not arrive until today, and numerous cases of loss are mentioned. The pretension of the telegraph monopoly that things are working all right is so much humbug, and the Company is soundly rated and condemned on all sides.

In the money market the usual rate of discount for mercantile paper is 7 per cent. Loans on stocks are made at 5 to 51 per cent on call, 6 per cent on time. Sterling Exchange is quiet at 81 prem. for 60-day bills between banks, & prem. cash over the counter, 94 to 94 prem. for demand bills Drafts on New York are firmer at 1-16 prem. Stock Sales.-27 Montreal 1963; 1 Merchants 121; 7 do 1211; 25 Toronto 184; 10 do 184]; 26 do 184; 25 do 184]; 10 Eastern

78; 12 Exchange 150; 50 Gas 173; 100 St. Paul & Manitoba 106; 100 do 1051; 50 Telegraph 121; 270 do 1204.
In New York money closed at 14 per cent. The market closed steady, with the exception of Canadian stocks. Manitoba was down to 104 and Pacific to 583.

Townships 119; 48 Coal 361; 50 Richelieu

Our local stock market closed dull and heavy.

The receipts on the Grand Trunk for the week ended July 14th, were \$329,426; inorease this year, \$16,006. The carnings of the Western Union Tele-

graph Company for the first fifteen days of June were \$985,700.

The approximate gross earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad for the second week in July are \$183,000; mileage 1,701 corresponding week previous year, \$156,724 89; mileage, 1,298. Increase, \$26,295.11 mileage, 403

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Bailway for the second week of July were :-1883, \$115,000; 1882, \$65,000; increase \$52, 000.

COMMERCIAL.

Western mess pork is selling at \$19 to 19 50. There is not much enquiry for lard and meats. The former sells at 12½c to 12½c. Hams are quoted at 14c to 15½c, and bacon at 13c to 14c. Butter-The trade in a wholesale way is suspended, and exporters have abandoned the market to itself, recognizing it as hopeless to endeavor to do business in the present exalted nature of farmers' views. We quote nominally :-- Creamery 20c; Townships 17c to 18c; and Western 15c to 16c. The last has been bought in the country at from 10c to 14c Cheese-The public cable is up to 53s, but there is no change here. The Ogdensburg market on Saturday went at 910 to 9ac. Most dealers look upon the advance in the cable as purely originating from interested sources. We quote 8½c to 9½c as to quality. Egge. The market coes not improve indeed, is depressed, and it was extremely difficult to exceed 16 c. Buyers are indifferent, and cannot be persuaded to handle stock, except at a reduction. We quote 16% to 170 per dozen. Ashes-The market for pots is quiet and steady at \$4 65 to 4 80 as to tares. Flour—The low grades may be called fairly steady under a moderate demand; 300 brls superfine sold on 'Change at \$4.25. We quote:-Superior extra per brl \$5 10; extra superfine \$490 to 495; spring extra 475 superfine \$4 10 to 4 25; Canadian strong bakers \$5 10 to 5 25; American strong bakers \$6 25 to 6 75; fine \$3 60 to 3 75; middlings \$3 40 to 3 50; pollards \$3 25 to 3 35; Ontario bags (medium) \$2 40 to 2 50; do (apring extra) \$2 30 to 2 35; do (superfine) \$2 10 to 2 20; city bags (delivered) \$3 05 to Grain.—We quote prices as follows—No 2 Uanada red winter wheat \$1.13 to 1.14; No 2 Canada white \$1.10 to 1.11; No 2 Canada spring \$1.11 to 1.12; peas 950; eats 350; rye 650 to 660, and corn 600 in bond.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The inferior qualities of stock were dull and easier. Good to choice cattle are firm

and sell readily at from 60 to 70 per lb live weight. Common to fair sold at 50 to 51c. Mr. James McShane, M.P.P., bought about 150 heas at from 5c to 610. The demand for sheep for export is active at from 51c to 61c per lb live weight. Theretis no change in freights. The shipments of cattle during the past week were 2,315 head, against 1,764 last week, and 640 during the corresponding week in 1882. The number of sheep exported the past week was 7,070, against 7,346 for the week previous, and 6,133 during the corresponding week in 1882, At Viger market good butchers' cattle were the exception in the supply of nearly 300 head offered. The market for the bulk of the supply was weak and dull, with sales difficult to make. Good steers and helfers sold at 5c to 54c per lb. live weight; common to fair at 4c to 420; and inferior at 3c Calves sold at \$2 50 to 6 50 each. Sheep and lambs were freely supplied at about steady prices. Lambs sold at from \$2 50 to 5 each as to quality. Live hogs are quoted at 610

to 7c per lb. as to quality. The following were the exports of live stock from the port of Montreal during the week ended July 21 (including those shipped by the "South Wales" which were not re-

horrect tere mean's) : 		
Per South Wales	To	Cattle	Sheep
O. M. Acer & Canadian	Co	105 201 240	654 935
F. R. Lingham F. R. Lingham	Liverpool	22 263	274 848
Oxenholme Colina Viking	Ltverpool	571 816 240	1,000 260 1,105
Bristol Corean	Bristol	12 845	1,105
Last week Cor week last:	year	2,815 1,764 640	7,070 7,846 6,133
Total to date	A DYANK YYA YO	24,114	18,890

THE CANADIAN HARVEST. The Globe has compiled its annual crop report, and the following is a resume, taking 100 as the basis of calculation:

Per cent. Of an average crop. 780 90 90 89 Apples.... Other fruit.....

DIABBHŒA AND DYSENTERY nre perhaps the most common of our every day ills, and every person nearly has some special cure of their own. Ours is Perry Davis' Painkiller, and having used it for many years we can confidently recommend it. 14-ws.

BIRTH.

FOGARTY—On the 12th inst., at 165 Mance street, Mrs. J. Fogarty, of a daughter. 17 1

MARRIED.

OLSEN CLANCY—At St. Ann's Church, July 16th, by the Revd. Father Klernan, Charles M. E. Olsen to Miss Mary A. Clancy, eldest daugh-ter of John Clancy, Esq. 14-1

DIED.

WHITE—In this city on the 17th inst, Bridget, daughter of Francis White, aged 9 months.

WYNNE—On July 17th, 1883, Emily, eldest daughter of Richard Wynne, aged 13 years and 4 months. 4 months.

DOWD—In this city, on the 17th instant. Elizabeth Dowd, daughter of Thos. Dowd, aged 27 years.

HYNES-On the 15th inst., of heart disease, Elizabeth O'Neil, beloved wife of Michael

MITCHELL.—In this city, on the 18th inst., William, aged 19 years and 4 months, printer, youngest son of the late Robert Mitchell, of Her Majesty's 49th Regiment.

SHANNESSY.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Mary Ellen, iniant daughter of J. M. Shannessy. PURTILL-In this city, on the 22nd instant, Ellen Gorman, wife of John Purtill, aged 25

IVE CENTS AND A HALF.

On Monday next we offer a large lot of Spring and Summer Dress Goods at 51c per yard. Intending purchasers will please call early and secure the first choice. These goods are much lower than balf the regular price.

S. CARSLEY.

CARSLEY'S SPECIAL SALE

~OF~

ALL-WOOL FRENCH DEBEIGES,

Tuesday, 24th July.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS.

All-Wool Oxford Gray Debelges, three shades, yorth 25c, reduced to 15c per yard.

All Wool Brown Debeiges, two shades, worth 27c, reduced to 15c per yard.

All Wool French Debeiges, ten thades, worth c, reduced to 23c per yard.

All Wool French Debeiges; iwenty shades, yorth 37c, reduced to 28c per yard.

All Wool French Pebelges, twenty shades worth 42c, reduced to 31c per yard.

All Wool Cashmere Debeiges, ten shades, worth 50c, reduced to 88c per yard.

EXCSA REDUCTION.

Ten Shades of Plain Mohair Dress Goods re-uced to 5jc per yard.

Twenty Shades of Washing Challis reduced to 7c per yard.

A large lot of Dress Material worth from 18c to 40c, now reduced to 12jc per yard.

S. CARSLEY'S,

395---SHOP----395

WANTED BY A YOUNG Lady having a First-class Elementary Diploma and best of references, an engagement as teacher in the city or country. Address A. B. this office.

WANTED for a Priest's House and Church, a well recommended boy or middle-aged man. Apply at this office.



KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical suthorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distressing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical trouble generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers.

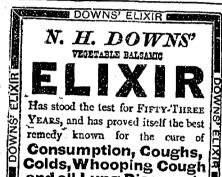
H. H. WARNER & CO..

Toronto, Out., Rochester N.Y., London, Eng. 12 tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

FRECHON, LEFEBURE & CO., (Late SENECAL, FRECHON & Co.,) No. 245 NOTRE DAME STREET CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

All kinds of Altar Vestments, Statues of every description, Sacred Vases, Altar Wines, and Cassocks made to order. Be careful in addressing your letter. 22 cow



and all Lung Diseases in

young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

Price 25c, and \$1.00 per Bottle,

DOWNS' ELIXIP

ACENTS WANTED

TO SELL

Teaching Truth. Bibles, Prayer Books. Glories of Mary. Life of Christ.

Faith of Our Fathers.

Life of the Blessed Virgin. Lives of the Saints (Illustrated).

Household Book of Irish Ele-

Life of O'Connell. History of Ireland.

Glories of Ireland.

The Irish National Library. Moore's Poetical Works.

Speeches from the Dock. New Ireland.

Ireland of To-Day. Father Burke's Sermons and Lectures.

Mirror of True Womanhood and True Men as we Need Them. Treasure of Pious Souls.

ID. & J. SADLIRR & CO.

MONTREAL.

TERMS CASH WITH ORDERS

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Sin Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. N.