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THE MOTHER OF GOD.

Popular Errors of Non-Catholics Concerning Devotion to Her-What is Devotion and What Idotatry ?- The Protestant Idea of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin.

In the church of SS Mary and Joseph, Lon-In the church of SS Mary and Joseph, London, a series of dectrinal and controversial lectures were recently begun by Rev. James Liwles, M. R., his subject being "The Protestant Idea of Devotion to the Blessed Virgin." Taking for his text the words, "He who is not with Me is against Mr." (St. Luke, xi. 23), the reverent lecturer said in his opening discourse: In commencing this course of lectures reverent lecturer said in his opening discourse: In commencing this course of lectures on devoti n to the Ble-sed Virgin, I wish it clearly to be understood that, if I have to be to a certain extant controversial, I am be to a certain extant controversal, I amazious above all things to avoid wounding feelings, whether they be Protestant or Catholic. And should any word escape me which should grate upon the feelings or sensitiveness about the providence let that word be softened. should grate upon the recings or sensitiveness of any of my audience, let that word be softened in its sound, at the same time maintaining the truth. I must humbly beg our good God, through the intercession of her whose cause I wish to defend, to bless my undertaking, and wish to detend, to bless my undertaking, and to give strength to my words and docility to your minds and hearts, that whilst I speak you may give quick and ready ear, that we may both profit for our instruction here and our eternal happiness hereafter. THE SOLID MASS OF RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY

and opposition on the part of Protestants is not so much primarily from an innate dislike to our creed and profession as to an absolute want of knowledge of what we really do profess and believe. And where I blame Protestants is this: that too often, instead of inquiring what the Catholic Church teaches, they rest upon a foregone conclusion that it is a masked monster the core destructive of of iniquity; rotten at the core, destructive of all principle, morality and all social independence. Take for example the deep-seated, absurd notions that have for ages cankered ou the Protestant mind with regard to convents, the the rotestain indulgences and the like. And it needs but to put one question to one sindividual self. Would not public opinion, the press and our well-loved and well-educated law courts have crushed and stamped out long ago all the abuses and irregularities of the Catholic liturey and discipline should such have ever existed? If it is worth while examining WHAT WE, CATHOLICS, PROFESS AND THE CHURCH

TEACHES. who is our guide in all things, let that examination be fair, unprejudiced, and entirely with a view to find out the truth, and to profit by the discovery. This I would particularly recommend in the consideration of that much assailed, because entirely misunderstood, tenet of our Catholic worship, which I am now about to subside the rounderstood to the Blessed Virgin. mend in he consideration of that much as ailed, because entirely misunderstood, tenet of our Catholic worship, which I am now about to submit to you—devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The heading of this my first lecture, "The Protestant idea of devotion to the Blessed Virgin," suggests two thoughts: First, what is the Protestant notion of Catholic devotion to the Blessed Virgin? Secondly, what is the Protestant notion of that which is really due to the Blessed Virgin? What I am about to submit as a fair and pretty Correct answer to these two questions, I have correct answer to these two questions, I have carefully gathered from statements made by Protestants themselves now happily converted to the Catholic Church. Protestants are under the firm conviction, to say the least, that Catholics pay far too much veneration to the Blessed Virgin, or, as they call her, the Virgin Mary. In fact, they call Catholics worshippers of her, understanding by the word worship that which thep themselves give to Jesus Christ. They further assert that we Catholics believe

SHE IS THE QUEEN OF HEAVEN.

in the sense that she can do more for us than Jesus Christ Himself, and that she can com-mand Him in all things, He being entirely and completely subject to her in everything. Some of them go so far as to declare that certain foreign Catholics have tried from time to time to do away with Jesus Christ altogether and to establish what they call an age of Mary, in which she was to be the sole centre of worship and the source of all good to mankind.

Again, we are called worshippers of idols in this that we bow down before images of the Virgin in our churches, and that if we burn the Virgin in our churches, and that if we burn a candle before these images and put some money in a box and count so many "Hail Marys" on beads we will get our sins forgiven. Further, that we look upon these beads as a sort of charm to drive away the devil, and that as such we wear them about our persons as certain superstitious people wear a piece of sealing wax to keep away the taires, or write their names around the ring worn to dispoint the disease. This, as I have described it, is

THE LOW CHURCH AND DISSENTING NOTION of Catholic devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The high church body in the Church of England in the estimate of our Catholic devotion are not quite so erroneous. They are quite willing to concede that many falsehoods have been circulated about Catholics and their devotion to the Virgin; but at once drift into the conclusion that there are two opposing streams of thought in the Catholic Church; one party wishing to use respectful devotion to Mary as the Mother of Jesus Christ, and to ask her prayers, the other making her practically a goddess, and breaking away from all moderate ven-eration of her as the mother of the Saviour, and giving her fanciful and extravagant titles which sconer or later are bound to lead the less which sconer or later are bound to lead the less cultivated portion of the population into gross idolatry. Not, they continue, that we think this latter phase of devotion to the Blessed Virgin to be regarded as a part of the real religion of Catholic Church, but as an excreacence developed mainly in southern countries like Italy, Spain and France. They protest strongly against various epithets being applied to the Blessed Virgin, as being temperarious and to the Blessed Virgin, as being temerarious and offensive to pious ears, and they altogether re-pudiate the English rendering of such Italian

we creature), but liable to lead the populace into the idea that Mary is after all a sort of good parent motion from Jesus Christ our Lord. Coming now to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Protestant notion of what is really due to the Dissease of thorought according to the partionist fields of parties in the Relationist fields of parties in the Relationist field of parties in the Relationist fields of parties in the Relationist fields of parties in the Relationist of the particular fields of parties in the Relationist field of parties in the Relationist field of parties in the Relationist field of the particular department of the Relationist fields of the contract it is a first field of the contract "DAILY, DAILY, SING TO MARY,"
and "Sweet Star of the Sea," regarding them
as dangerous in the sense that they are all very
well for highly cultured minds which have a

same of the Blessed Virgin because Catholics made so much of her. A good and solid reason, certainly! And here I am reminded of a story that I once heard of a clergyman of the Established Church who went to a certain part of Ireland to stump out of the people's mind the evils of Mariolatry. And taking

A LITTLE BOY,

he asked him to repeat his prayers for him. At once the little boy began the Lord's Prayer, and then went on to the Hail Mary, when the good clergyman immediately stopped him, saying excitedly, "Leave her out and never on any account mention her again." Continuing, the little one recited the "I believe," till he came to the words "who was born of," when, turning his eyes to the worthy man, he said: "Please, sir, here she is again; what am I to do with her this time?" Other Protestants, I know, orm an idea in their own mind that she could not have been a bad woman at least, as she was not have been a bad woman at least, as she was chosen to be the Lord's mother, but do not see the least necessity of making what they call such a fue about her. They will tell you, with all sincerity, no doubt, but with a smack of bashleney certainly, that she was an inst ument in the plan of redemption, just as Judas, who betrayed Our Lord, and Pilate, who conwho betrayed Our Lord, and Phate, who con-demned him unjustly, but as they were odious because they were the villians of the sacred tragedy, she was to be admired because she was kind and good to Our Lordand loved him.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A colony of one hundred Catholic families from Canada is about to be established in Snohomish county, Washington Territory.

Snohomish county, Washington Territory.

In 1882 there were but 40,000 Catholics, white and Indian, in Upper and Lower California.

For these there were 31 churches, 38 priests, a seminary and a few schools. There are now 220,000 Catholics, with 229 priests, 171 churches, 180 chapels and stations, 8 colleges, 35 academies, 13 asylums and hospitals, and a great and steadily increasing number of parochial schools. California has three Ediscouls sees within her California has three Episcopal sees within her borders—the Metropolitan See of San Francisco, and those of Sacramento and Monterey.

The Dutch Pilgrims who recently visited France have left a happy impression behind them. Before repairing to Lourdes they stayed a few days at Limoges, where special services were held in the Cathedral, in the course of which they sang in their native tongue the cauticle of our Lady of Lourdes. On their return from Lourdes the Pilgrims visited Tours, where the Archbishop received them cordially, congratulating them upon their zealous piety, and thanking them for their coming to St. Martin's city. During their sojourn they visited the Oratory of the Holy Face, St. Martin's Tomb, and the principal churches of the city.

The famous Malinckrodt (German) Convent, mass was cel-brated, and the ceremonies were of the most solemn and impressive character. Father Delhez, S.J., of Buffalo, was present and addressed the candidates.

The Holy Father has nominated Cardinal Hegenroether Protector of the Teutonic Insti-tute of S. Maria dell' Anima, in place of the Cardinal Jacobini; has named Mgr. Antonio Vico, late Secretary of the Nuncio of Paris, to Vice, late Secretary of the Nuncie of Paris, to the post of Auditor of the Nunciature at Madrid; has approved the Decree of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda appointing the Rev. Nicholas Matz rector of the parish of St. Ann, North Detver, coadjutor, cum jure, of the Vicar-Apostolic of Colorado, Umited States of America; and at the request of the Bishop of Ogdensburg, has named the Very Rev. Edmund de Pauw, of Chateauguay, New York State, one of his Domestic Prelates. of his Domestic Prelates.

A new species of devotion has been introduced. It originated from an incident in the life of the great St. Thomas of Aquin, who, assailed with temptations in one of his ecstacies, triumphed therein, and was visited by two angels who girt his waist with a linen cord. Thence was established the Confraternity of the "Blessed Girdle of St. Thomas, or the Angelic Warfare." It is enriched with many indulgences The way to become a member is: Get a St. Thomas Cord blessed by a Dominican Father: (or by a secular priest authorized to bless by the Provincial of that Order), give your name to be registered and say 15 Hail Marys every day .- Columbian.

Cardinal Rampolla, fourth Secretary of State under Leo XIII., who is of a noble Sicilian family, noted for its devotion to its former Sovereigns, was born in Polizzi, Diocese of Cefatalu, August 17, 1843, studied at the Capranica College, Rome, and became later a student at the Noble Accademia Ecclesiastica; he was raised to the Roman Prelature by Pius IX., and was named Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda for Oriental Affairs. Leo XIII, transferred him to the Secretaryship of the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesisstical Affairs, and in 1882 preconized him Titular Archbishop of Heracles, and named him Nuncis, in which position he rendered important services to the Holy See; inaugurated the pacification of the Catholics of Spain, the reconciliation of political parties, and facilitated the Pontifical meditical parties. tical parties, and facilitated the Pontinsal medi-ation for the Carolines in connection with Count Solms Solms, the German Envoy to Spain, now promoted to the post of Ambassador to the Court of Italy, with whom Cardinal Rampolla further arranged the journey to Rome of the Prince Imperial of Germany, and the support given to the Queen Regent Maria Christina, by the foreign powers.

Professor Leone Levi says in the current number of the Fortnightly Review—"Notwithsanding all the difficulties inherent to an increase of ing all the difficulties inherent to an increase of population, we should be thankful for it, for after all it is the best index of a thriving and prosperous state." Judged by this "index" how stands the case of Ireland? In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,196,591; in 1851 it had dwindled to 6,574,279; in 1861 it had still further fallen, reaching the figure of 5,698,564; in 1871 yet a reduction of 5,412,377; the last census gives the result, 5,174,836.

Late of St. Slephen's Church, New York.

Dr. Edward McGlynn, the now world famous Dr. Edward McGlynn, the now world famous excommunicated priest, was, during his pastorate at St. Stephen's Church, 28th street, one of the most popular clergyman that New York has ever had. Not only among the Catholics was he esteemed, but cirizens of all creeds had a high regard for him. The "Doctor," as he was popularly known, was born in New York in the year 1837. He received the rudiments of his scholarship at a public grammar school in his native ci y. At the age of fourteen he was sent by Archbishop Hoghes to the College of the Propaganda, Rome, where he remained several years.

In the last years of his studies he was trans-

In the last years of his studies he was transferred to assist in the establishment of the American College in Rome, of which institu-American College in Rome, of which institution he was for a time acting Vice-President.
He was ordained at the early age of
twenty-two and a half years, and rereived at the same time his degree of
doct r of divinity. Some months later he sailed
for his native country, and undertook active
ministerial duty in the city of his birthplace.
After holding two appointments he was assigned to the military chaplainship of the Central Park Hospital, New York City, which he
hid during three years of the war. On the
death of the Rev. Dr. Cummings he became the
parish priest of St. Stephen's, one of the largest parish priest of St. Stephen's, one of the largest places of worship in New York City. When the local authorities of the Church instituted a sys-tem of parochial schools, Father McGlynn re-mained alone among Catholic priests in his ad-hesion to the public school system, and he did not advise the people of his parish to withdraw their children from the public schools to put them in parochial schools. He was also a friend of the Land League when it lacked friends. Later he was one of the first men of note to join the Labor Party headed by Henry George.

REV. DR. EDWARD McGLYNN, the Reserve, and Narcisse Desparois, Mayor of Chateauguay. The success with which the pupils responded to the questions on the programme, and the charm and grace displayed in gramme, and the charm and grace displayed in the performance of vocal music, addresses and declamations, reflects grat credit on the zeal ability of the Professor, Mr. Ovide Roy. The following is a list of the pupils to whom were awarded prizes:—Boys, 1st division—Tom Foster, Angus Montour, Louis Stécé, Joseph Stécé, Robert Boyd, George Washington, Roch Desparois. 2nd Division—Domina Baron, Alt. Perra, John Perra, John Leclerc, Sandy Leclerc, Arthur Léfort, Michel Walker, Magloire, Grusson. 3rd division—Osias Meloche, Omer Plante, Albert Latour, J. B. Poulin, Mathew Droud. 4th division—Gédéon Canadien, Frank Dalloo, Albert Latur, J. B. Poulin, Mathew Droud.
4th division—Gédéon Canadien, Frank Dalbo,
Joseph Jacot, Peter Jacob, Frank Deer, Frank
Stécé, Joseph French, Stephen French, Peter
Montour, Louis Martin, Louis Sear, Nelson
Page, George Canadien. Girls, 1st division—
Cecile French, Delvica Malette, Elnise Bourdeau. 2nd division—Rosalie Vigno, Ida Lafort,
Rosina Perra, Louise Perra, Rose DeLormier,
Alice Grutham, Lucrèce Perra, Bina Vigno.
3rd division—Agathe Jacob, Anna Page, Edith
Page, Fébé Rice, Margaret Dailbo, Anna Canadien, May Canadien, May Droud, Louise Rice,
Bestrice Charly Emma Charly, Mary Leborne,
Mariane Leborne. Mariane Leborne.

A FATAL JOKE.

PITTSBURG, July 18 .- Lorenzo Kries, of Alcona, was sleeping on a raft in the Alleghany river last evening, when some boys, wishing to play a practical joke upon him, pushed him into the water and he was drowned. None of the b ys were arrested.

The louke of Rut and will not allow gas anywhere in Belvoir Castle, his ancestral seat.
Lumps are used all over the immense building, and a servant who has spent fifty years in the ducal services occupies his whole time in filling the bowls and trimming the wicks.



REV. DR. EDWARD McGLYNN.

THE OTTAWA CATHOLIC CLERGY. where they are spending their brief summer HOLIDATE.

The following is a list of the Catholic clergymen of Ottawa and their plans for the summer vacation:

Rev. Father Pallier, P.P., to whose energies and devotion the marked success of the College of Ottawa is due in a great measure, is much spend his holidays, but will take a few days be-fore the opening of the term of '88.

Rev. Father Belland has just returned from

Boston, where be was rusticating since the close of the college.

Rev. Father Nolin is spending his holidays in the States. He will visit many of his old friends in the Republic during his college

Nacation. Rev. Father Marsau, M.A., of the College of Ottawa, is in Boston city spending holidays
He will visit the principal museums and laboratories in Boston and other cities before

returning.

Rev. Father Dowdall, of the Basilica, is absent from the city spending a short holiday at Caledonia Springs. He will return before

about three months, during which time he will visit Ireland, England and France.

Rev. Father Campean, the French secretary of the Archbiehop's palace, is accompanying His Grace on his present visit through the diocese of Ottawa, and will not take holidays before the

HEROES AND HEROINES. GOOD MEN AND WOMEN WHOSE MERITS CAN NOT BE EXAGGERATED.

The heroism of private life, the slow, un-chronicled martydoms of the heart, who shall remember? Greater than any knightly dragon alayer of old is the man who overcomes an un-holy passion, sets his foot upon it and stands serene and strong in virtue. Greater than Zenopia is the woman who atruggles with the of Ottawa is due in a great measure, is much fatigued after the past term. He is by far the oldest member of the faculty, and is looked on as the father of that great temple of knowledge. He has not definitely decided yet where he will spend his holidays, but will take a few days before the opening of the term of '88. or an unfortunate sister, and whose life is a long sacrifice, in manly cheerfulnes and majestic

spirit, is a hero in the rarest type—the type of charles Lamb. I have known but two such.
The young woman who resolutely stays with father and mother in the old home, while tancer and mother in the old mothe, while brothers and sisters go forth to happy homes of their own; who cheerfully lays on the altar of filial duty that costliest of human sacrifices, the joy of loving and being loved—she is a heroine. I have known many such.

The husband who goes home from everyday

routine, and the perplexing cares of business with a cheerful smile and a loving word to his at Caledonia Springs. He will return before Sunday.

Rev. Father Plantin, of the Basilica, enjoyed a brief holiday in Quebec last week, but is at present in the city.

Rev. Father Whelan, of St. Patrick's church, is on his way to Ireland, and will be absent for about three months, during which time he will

one such. The wife who bears her part in the burden of life—even though it be the larger part—bravely, cheerfully, never dreaming that she is a heroine, much less a martyr; who bears with the faults of a busband not altogether congenial, with lov-

THE CRIMES BILL PASSED THROUGH COMMITTEE IN THE LORD

AND TO BECOME LAW ON MONDAY.

LONDON, July 15. —The Crimes Bill was dis London, July 15.—The Crimes Bill was discussed in committee in the House of Lords tonight. Lord Northbrook (Liberal) expressed surprise at the summary disposal of the debate on the bill yesterday. Before proceeding further with Irish legislation, he urged the party leaders to give the country definite answers on four points: Were the Irish members to remain in Westminister? Was the province of Ulster to be treated separately from the rest of Ireland? Was the duty to maintain law and order to be entrusted to an Irish parliament? Lord Rosebery (Liberal) held that discussion on these points was outside the scope of the Crimes Bill. The Liberal peers, he said, were in a hopeless minority and could do no more than protest against the bill. In conclusion he said he felt bound to warn the Government of the effect of the measure. Their administration in Ireland would have to be continued as a state of siege. After further discussion the bill was nessed in committee with timued as a state of siege. After further dis-cussion the bill was passed in committee with-out amendment. The bill will be read a third time on Monday.

THE ASSIZES IN IRELAND.

The assizes in Ireland so far this senson do not warrant the Tory statements as to the dis-orderly condition of the country. In the King's County the criminal business did not last much longer than an hour. Justice Andrews, presiding at Meath, saw nothing to create uneasiness, and congratulated the grand jury. At Clare only, where that sour place-hunter, Justice O'Brien, was on the bench, was there expression of censure; but no one expects a fair or candid opinion on his own country from a person whose aim it has always. country from a person whose aim it has slways been to secure his own promotion and minister been to secure his own promotion and minister to the prejudices of his employers who hold patronage in their hands. This illogical functionary admitted that there was great distress in the county, and foolishly argued that this was the result of crime, instead of being its great predisposing cause. The agitation which the judge deplores was set on foot to remove the germs of that poverty which has invariably led to outbursts of natural turbulence. Of course the ex-crown prosecutor was eloquent in his denunciation of prosecutor was eloquent in his denunciation of the "ruffianism of Bodyke." This is the most sincere tribute yet given to the hon sty and courage of the brave peasants by the Shannon side.

WHY THERE SHOULD BE NO TORY JEWS.

We cannot resist copying a passage from a letter of Sir John Simon, M.P., to his co-religion

ter of Sir John Simon, M.P., to his co-religionists for the pithy moral it conveys:

We Jews, overto the Liberal party every liberty were possess. Through long dreary year lay fought the battle of religious and political freedom, while the Tory party resisted step by step, sometimes even with insult, our claims to political equality. It is all very well for the Tories, now that the battle is over and we have been victoricus in battle is over and we have been victoricus in spite of their persistent opposition to say that spite of their persistent opposition, to say that they accept the position and acknowledge that Jews and Nonconformists and Roman Catholics are entitled to equal rights with Churchmen. They accept what they can no longer refuse; they resisted as long and as persistently as they could, and we have nothing to thank them for. For my part, I can never understand how there can be such a thing as a "Tory Jew." Liberalism means freedom; Toryism the reverse. But for the triumph of Liberalism, Jews, Nonconformists, and Roman Catholics, would will have been ists, and Roman Catholics would still have been

parishs in their own country.
But some Hebrews forget that they have emerged from the shadow of persecution, and impudently set up as advocates of the privi-leges of the classes because they think it more aristocratic.

PECULIAR CUSTOMS.

BAPTISMAL SUPERSTITIONS PREVAILING AMONG THE TRANSTLVANIA BAXONS.

The Saxon mother is careful not to leave her child alone until it has been baptized, for fear of the malignant spirits, who may steal it away, leaving an uncouth elf in its place. Whenever a child grows up clumsy and heavy, with large head, wide mouth, stump nose and crocked legs, the gossips are ready to swear that it has been changed in the cradle, more especially if it prove awkward and slow in learning to speak. To guard against such an accident, it is recom-mended to mothers obliged to leave their infants alone, to place beneath the pillow either a prayer-book, a broom, a loaf of bread or a knife

stuck point upward.

Very cruel remedies have sometimes been resorted to in order to force the evil spirits to restore the child they have stolen, and take back their own changeling. For instance, the unfortunate little creature, suspected of being an elf, was placed astride upon a hedge and beaten with a thorny branch until it was quite

bloody; it was then supposed that the evil spirits brought back the stolen child.

The infant should not be suffered to look at itself in the glass till after the baptism, nor should it be held near an open window. A very efficacious preservation against all sorts of evil spells is to hang round the child's neck a little triangular bag stuffed with grains of incense, wormwood and various aromatic herbs, and with an adder's head embroidered outside; a gold coin sewed into the cap will likewise keep

the spirits away.

Two godfathers and two godmothers are gen erally appointed at Saxon peasant christenings and it is customary that one couple should be old and the other young; but in no case should a husband and wife figure as godparents at the same baptism, but each one of the quartet must belong to a different family. This is the gener-al custom; but in some districts the rule de-mands two godfathers and one godmother for a boy—two godmothers and one godfather for a

If the parents have lost other children before then the infant should not be carried out by the door in going to church, but handed out by the window, and brought back in the same way. It

lucky; therefore, the first question asked by the parents on the return from church is gener-ally: "Was it a quiet baptism?" and if such has not been the case, the sponsors are apt to conceal the truth.—Popular Science Monthly.

TIME FOR RECREATION. HOUSEKEEPERS WHO WORK MORE THAN IS ABSO-LUTELY NECESSARY.

There is a class of women who never seem to have time for anything outside of housekeeping. Their whole minds are centred on their house hold duties, or supposed duties, for no household, nother the so'e housekeeper, should be allowed to occupy the whole attention of the housewife. To be sure, it is the duty of the housewives To be sure, it is the duty of the housewives to see that the house is kept in proper order, but to do this they need not, surely, give up all their time. They were in the habit of saying wherever you chance to meet one of them:—
"I am all the time cleaning and still am never clean." You feel a twinge of conscience at her words and wonder if you left your house in as good order as you supposed you had. She has such an exalted idea of cleanliness that she does very little else than clean. If her house is not considered clean you don't like to imagine what considered clean you don't like to imagine what she would think of yours should she happen in some day when you were not feeling well. It must have been a woman of this kind that the oid story tells about scrubbing the floor so often that one day she scrubbed through and fell to

the storey below.

It is all very well to be clean, but to be this there is no necessity for a woman to be all the time working, leaving no time for recreation or study, if she is so inclined. Such women are fond of being called systematic housekeepers. Each day and each hour of the day is laid out for some task which must be accomplished at any cast. No matter what may count this proany cost. No matter what may occur, this programme must be carried through. A systematic housekeeper is all very well if she does not go too far with her system, which too often is the case are with her system, which too often is the case and deviate into a systematic machine. If each hour is the day is arranged for some kind of work, one hour at least ought to be set apart for recreation, and that hour of all others rigidly observed. It is an actual necessity that all housekeepers should have some time set apart for recreation, but more particularly should this he the case with the above kind of sections. this be the case with the above kind of systema tic housekeepers, who never think of such a thing as resting from work, for, according to their minds, time spent in recreation is just so much time thrown away.

A wife and mother needs to be more than a

good housekeeper—she must be in all things the mistress of the house, the companion of her hasband and children. Now, what kind of a companion to anybody is a woman who is all wrapped up in her housework. The children ask her questions about something that has ask her questions about something that has taken place, probably in her own vicinity, that any one would be supposed to know, and are sent to the father for information. They very soon come to the conclusion that mother don't know anything outside of housekeeping, and do not trouble her by many questions. The father comes home with a glowing account of an event that is taking place in which he is very much interested, and is all outbusings over it. He wants ed, and is all onthusiasm over it. He wants somebody to talk to about it, but he has learned long ago that his wife hat no interest in anything outside of her housekeeping, and he soon learns to find his entertainment elsewhere. Visitors come to the house, very often women, who are familiar with all the passing events, and she wonders why her husband and children are so much brighter and interesting with company than when along These ways are so. pany than when alone. These women often are not what she would call model housewives, yet their families are, as a general thing, more contented with their homes than all her housekeeping ability can ever make hers. People who ing ability can ever make hers. Paople who have known her for a long time, remembering how entertaining she was as a girl, wonder why it is she is so much different. They ask her to sing or play, but she excuss herself with "I haven't played for years; I have had so much to do I really haven't had time to practice." This is too bad for a woman who actually accordant time to innecessary works. ly squanders time in unnecessary work, to admit not having time to practice an accom-plishment that would be a delight to her family and friends .- Boston Budyet.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

RESISTANCE TO EVICTIONS-THE EGYPTIAN COM-VENTION-THE TORIES AND THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, July 16 .- Michael Davitt, speaking after the unrestricted evictions at Coollgrany yesterday, complained of the passiveness of the people, who, he said, were only able to shout. He urged resistance in defence of their home

The Standard says the breakdown of the Egyptian convention is a decided advantage to England, who stands ampledged before Europe, and may continue the occupation of Egypt as long as necessary.

The Conservative party have called a meeting

for Tuesday next to consider the situation, especially in connection with the Land Bill, notices of amendments to which have already been presented, twenty-nine of them being in Mr. Morley's name.

One hundred members of the House have

formed a committee for the purpose of endeavor-ing to improve the postal and telegraph charges between the mother country and the colonies.

BOODLEISM PUNISHED.

JAKE SHARP GETS FOUR YEARS PENITENTIARY AND IS FINED \$5,000. New YORK, July 14.-Jacob Sharp was sen-

tenced to day to four years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,000. The sentence is heavier to pay a fine of \$5,000. The sentence is heavier than was anticipated and indicates that the court has not taken into consideration the delicate state of Sharp's health. If he is a good convict and earns his commutation, he will be released within three years. The defence will make efforts to obtain a stay of proceedings from one of the numerous judges of the Supreme Court. A stay of proceedings was granted this afternoon by Judge Potter until Monday next. The order directs the district attorney to show cause why a permanent stay should not be granted. should not be granted.

A gentleman was staying at a country house when, hearing a great clatter below one morning, he looked out and saw a couple of grooms holding one of the servant maids on a horse,

UNCLE. MAX.

CHAPTER XXVIII, -Continued. But I resolved to watch: no eyes should be so vigilant as mine. I was determined that nothing should escape my scrutiny; at lenst I was in possession of certain facts that would help me in finding the clue I wanted.
I knew now that Max leved Gladys and had tried to win her: that he had nearly done so was also evident. What had wrought that "That's true," brightening up visibly, suddon change? Had Captain Hamilton's "He is no severe taskmaster demanding brilliant successes really dazzled her fancy and blinded her to Max's quiet unobtrusive virtues! Did she really and truly prefer her cousin? This was what I had to find out,

and here Max could not help me. There was one thing I was glad to know,—that Mr. Hamilton favored Max's suit. At least I should not be working against him. I do not know why, but the thought of doing so would have pained me: I no longer wished to array myself for war against Mr. Hamilton; my enmity had died a natural death for want of fuel.

I felt grateful to him for his kindness to Max: no doubt he had a fellow-feeling with him. That dear old gossip, Mrs. Maberley, had told me something about Mr. Hamilton on my second visit that had made me feel sorry for him. Max knew about it, of course; he had said a word to me once on the subject, but it was not Max's way to gossip about his neighbors; he once said, laughing, that he left all the choice bits of scandal to his good old friend at Maplehurst.

It was from Mrs. Maberley that I heard all about Mr. Hamilton's disappointment, and why he had not married. When he was about eight-and-twenty he had been engaged to a young widow.

She was a beautiful creature, my dear,

observed the old lady; "the colonel said he had never seen a handsomer woman. She was an Irish beauty, and had those wonderful gray eyes and dark eyelashes that make you wonder what color they are, and she had the sweetest smile possible; any man would have been bewitched by it. I never saw a young man more in love than Giles: when he came here he could talk of nothing but Mrs. Carrick : her name was Ella, I remember. Well, it went on for some months, and he was preparing for the wedding, -there was to be a nursery got ready, for she had one little toy, and Giles alrealy doted on the child,-when all at once there came a letter from his lady-love; and a very pretty letter it was. Giles must forgive her, it said, she was utterly wretched at the thought of the pain she was giving him, but she was mistaken in the strength of her attachment. She had come to the conclusion that they would not be happy together, that in fact she preferred some one else.

She did not mention that this other lover was richer than Giles and had a title, but of course he found out that this was the case. The fickle Irish beauty had caught the fancy of an elderly English nobloman with a large family of grown-up sons and daughters. My dear, it was a very heartless piece of work: it changed Giles completely. He never spoke about it to any one, but if ever a man was heart broken, Giles was: he was never the same after that; it made him hard and bitter; disagreeable home-truths about them. And of course Mrs. Carrick, or rather Lady Howe, is to blame for that. Oh, my dear, she may deck herself with diamonds, as they say she does, and call herself happy,—which she is not, with a gouty, ill-tempered old husband who is jealous of her, -but I'll be bound she thinks of Giles sometimes with regret, and scorns herself for her folly."

Poor Mr. Hamilton! And this had all happened about six or seven years ago. No wonder he looked stern and said bitter things. He was not naturally sweet-tempered, like Max; such a misfortune would sour him. Ah, well," I said to myself, as I went up

to bed, "it is perfectly true what Longfellow 'Into each life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary; but it Darrell called her. is strange that they both have suffered. It is Rut when I next a good thing, perhaps, that such an experience is never likely to bappen to me. There is some consolution to be deduced even from my want of beauty : no man will fall in love with me and then play false." And with that a curious feeling came over me, a sudden inexplicable sonse of want and loneliness, something I could not define, that took no definite shape and had no similitude, and yet haunted me with a sense of ill; but the next moment I was struggling fiercely with the anknown and unwelcome guest.

"For shame !" I said to myself; "this is weakness and pure selfishness, mere sent nental feverishness; this is not like the strong-minded young person Miss Darrell palls me. What if loneliness be appointed me?-we must each have our cross. Perhaps, as life goes on and I grow older, it may he a little hard to bear at times, but my loneliness would be better than the sort of pain Mr. Hamilton and Max have endured." And as I thought this, a sudden conviction came to me that I could not have borne a like fate, a dim instinct that told me that I should suffer keenly and long,—that it would be better, far better, that the deepest instincts of my woman's nature should never be roused than be kindled only to die away into ashes, as many women's affectious have been suffered to die. "Anything but that," I said to my-self, with a sudden thrill of pain that sur-

prised me with its intensity.

All this time through the long cold weeks Elapeth had been slowly dying. Quietly and gradually the blind woman's strength had ebbed and lessened, until early in March we knew she could not last much longer.

She suffered no pain, and uttered no complaint. She lay peacefully propped up with pillows on the bed where Mary Marshall had breathed her last, and her pale wrinkled face grew almost as white as the cap border that encircled it

At the commencement of her illness I was unable to be much with her. Susan aad Phabe Locke had thoroughly engrossed me. and a hurried visit morning and evening to give Peggy orders was all that was ressible under the circumstances; but I saw that she was-well cared for and comfortable, and Peggy was very good to her and kept the

children out of the 100m. "Ah, my bairn, I am dying like a lady," she said to me one day, "and it is good to be here on poor Mary's bed. See the fine clean sheets that Peggy has put me on, and the grand quilt that keeps my feet warm! Sometimes I could cry with the comfort of all; and there is the broth and the jelly always ready; and what can a poor old body want

more ? When Susan was convalescent I spent more ime with Elspeth. I knew she loved to have ne beside her, and to listen to the chapters and psalms I read to her. She would ask me so sing sometimes, and often we would sit and talk of the days that seemed so "few and evil" in the light of advancing immor-

"Ay, dearie," she would say, "it is not much to look back upon except in an angel's sight,-a poor old woman's life, who worked and atraggled to keep her master and children from clemming. I used to think it hard Sunday morning,—for I was ay a woman for church,—but I had to stand at my wash-tub often until late on Saturday night. 'After a late on Saturday night. 'After a late on Saturday night. 'After a late on Saturday night.' After a late on Saturday night. 'After a late on Saturday night.' After a late on Saturday night. 'After a late on Saturday night.' After a late on Saturday night. 'After a late on Saturday night.' After a late on Saturday night. 'After a late on Saturday night.' After a late on Saturday night. 'After a late on Saturday night.' After a late of saturday night.' After a late

day's charing, rinsing out the children's bits of things, and ironing them too, how is a poor tired body like me to get religion? I would say sometimes when I was fairly moithered with it all. But, Miss Garston, my dear, I'm glad, as I lie here, to know that I never neglected the children God had given me; and so he took care of all that; he knew when I was too tired to put up a prayer that it was

not for the want of loving him. "No, indeed, Elspeth. I often think we ought not to be too hard on poor people."

bricks out of stubble; he knows poor laboring people are often tired and out of heart. I used to say to my master sometimes, 'Ah, well, we must leave all that for heaven; we sball have a fine rest there, and plenty of time to sing our hymns and talk to the Lord Jesus. He was a laboring man too, and he will know all about it. I often comforted my master like that."

Elspeth's quaint talk interested me greatly I grew to love her dearly, and I liked to feel that she was tond of me in return. I could have sat by her contentedly for hours, holding her hard work-worn hand and listening to her gentle flow of talk with its Scriptural phrases and simple realistic thoughts. It was like washing some pilgrim's feet at s feast to listen to Elspeth.

One evening she told me that she had been thinking of me.

"I wanted to know what you were like, my bairn," she said, with her pretty Scotch accent; "and the doctor came in as I was turning it over in my mind, so I made bold to ask him to describe you. I thought he was a long time answering, and at last he said, 'What put that into your head, granny?' as if he were a little bit taken aback by the question.

" ' Well, doctor,' I returned, 'we all of us like to see the faces of those we love; and I am all in the dark. That dear young lady is doing the Lord's work with all her might, and she has a voice that makes me think of heaven, and the choirs of angels, and the golden harps, and maybe her face is as beautiful as her voice.'

'A' Oh, no,' he says quite sharply to that, 'she is not beautiful at all: indeed, I am not sure that most people would not think her

plain.' "I suppose I was an old ninny, but I did not like to hear him say this, my bairn, for I knew it could not be the truth; but he went on after a minute,-

'It is not easy to describe the face of a person one knows so well. I find it difficult to answer your question. Miss Garston has such a true face, one seems to trust it in a minute: it is the face of an honest kindly woman who will never do you any harm; and then I saw what he meart. Why, bairn, the angels have this sort of beauty, and it lasts the longest; that is the sort of face they have there.'

I heard all this silently, and was thankful that Elspeth's blind eyes could not see the burning flush of mortification that rose to my face. The dear garruleus old body, how could she have put such a question to Mr. Hamilton? and yet how kindly he had answered! A sudden recollection of Irish dark-gray eyes with black lashes came to my mind; I knew Mr. Homilton was a connoishe is always railing against women, or saying | seur of beauty. I had often heard him describe people, and point out their physical defects with the keenest criticism; he was singularly fastidious on this point; but, in spite of my humiliation, I was glad to know that he had spoken so gently. He had told the truth simply, that was all: at least he had owned I was true; I must content myself with this tribute to my honesty.

But it was some days before I could recall Elspeth's words without a sensation of prickly heat: it is strange how painfully these little pin-pricks to our vanity affect us. I was angry with myself for remembering them, yet they rankted, in spite of Elepeth's quaint and homely consolation. Alas! I was not better than my fellows: Ursula Garaton was not the strong-minded woman that Miss

But when I next met Mr. Hamilton I had other thoughts to engross me, for Elspeth was dying, and we were standing together by her bedride. I had not sent for Mr. Hamilton, for I knew that he could do nothing more for her; but he had met one of the children in the village, and on hearing the end was approaching had come at once to render me any help in his power. Perhaps he thought I should like to have him there.

Elspeth's pinched wrinkled face brightened as she heard his voice. "Ay, doctor, I am glad to know you are there; you have been naught but kind to me all these years, and now, thunks to this bairn, I am dying like a lady. The Lord bless you both! and he

will, -he will !" with feeble earnestness. I bent down and kissed her cold cheek. "Never mind us, Elspeth : only tell us that all is well with you. You are not afraid, dear grauny !"

"What's to fear, my bairn, with the Lord holding my hand ?- and he will not let go; ah, no. he will never let go! Ay, I have come to the dark river, but it will not do more than wet my feet. I'll be carried over, for I sm old and weak, -old and weak, my These were her last words, and dearie." half an hour afterwards the change came, and Elapeth's sightless eyes were opened to the

light of immortality.
That night I took up a little worn copy of the "Pilgrim's Progress" that I had had from childhood, and opened it at a favorite passage, where Christian and his companion are talk ing with the shining ones as they went up towards the Celestial city, and I thought of Elspeth as I read it. "You are going now," said they, "to the paradise of God, wherein you shall see the Tree of Life, and eat of the never failing fruit thereof; and when you come there you shall have white robes given you, and your walk and talk shall be every day with the King, even all the days of eternity. There you shall not see again such things as you saw when you were in the lower regions, upon the earth, to wit, sorrow, sickness, and death, for the former things are

passed away. "And the men asked, 'What must we do in that holy place?' To whom it was answered, 'You must then receive the comfort of your toil, and have joy for all your sor-I thought of Elspeth's last words, "Old and weak,—old and weak, my dearie." Surely they had come true: those aged feet had barely touched the cold water. and tenderly she had been carried across to the green pastures and still waters in the paradise of God.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MISS DARRELL HAS A HEADACHE. I began to feel that Gladys had been away a long time, and to wish for her return. I was much disappointed, then, on receiving a letter from her about a fortnight after Elapeth's death, telling me that Colonel Maberley had made up his mind to spend Easter in Paris, and that she had promised

to accompany them.

"I shall be sorry to be so long without had be sorry to be so long without had be sorry to be so long without had been a solution." and wrote. your companionship," she wrote. "I miss you more than I can say; but I am sure that it is far better for me to remain away as long as possible: the change is certainly doing me good. I am quite strong and well: they spoil me dreadfully, but I think this sort of treatment suits me best."

There was a charming description of a trip they had taken, with little graceful touches of humor here and there.

I handed the letter silently to Max when he called the next day. I thought that it would be no harm to show it to him. He took it to the window, and was so busy reading it that I had half finished a letter I was writing to Jill before he at last laid it down on my desk.

"Thank you for letting me see it," he said, quietly: "it has been a great pleasure. Somehow, as I read it, it seemed as though the old Gladys Hamilton had written it, not the one we know now. Indeed, she seems much better."

"Yes, and we must make up our minds to "Yes, and we must make up on a sigh.
do without her," I answered, with a sigh. "And we shall do so most willingly,

returned, with a sort of tacit rebuke to my selfishness, "if we know the change is bene-fiting her." And then, with a change of "What a beautiful handwriting hers tope, is, Ursula !-so firm and clear, so characteristic of the writer. Does she often write you such long, interesting letters? You are much to be envied, my dear. Well, well, the day's work is waiting for me." And with that he went off, without saying another word.

My next visitor was Mr. Hamilton. He came to tell me of an accident case. A young laborer had fallen off a scaffolding, and a compound fracture of the right arm had been the result. He was also badly shaken and bruised, and was altogether in a miserable

I promised, of course, to go with him at once; but he told me that there was no immediate hurry; he had attended to the arm and left him very comfortable, and he would do well for the next hour or two; and, as Mr. Hamilton seemed inclined to linger for a little chat, I could not refuse to oblige him.

"It is just as well that this piece of work has come to me," I said, presently, "for I was feeling terribly idle. Since Elspeth's death I have not had a single case, and have employed my leisure in writing long letters to my relations and taking country rambles with Tinker "

"That is right," he returned, heartily. "I am sure we worked you far too hard at one time.'

"It did not hurt me, and I should not care to be idle for long.—Yes, I have heard from Gladys," for his eyes fell on the open letter that lay beside us. "I am rather disappointed that I shall not see her before I go

away." "Are you going away, then?" he asked, very quickly, and I thought the news did not seem to please him.

"Not for three weeks. I hope my patient will be getting on by that time, and will be able to spare me: at any rate, I can give his mother a lesson or two You know my cousin is to be married, and I have promised to help Aunt Philippa."

"How long do you think you will be away?" he demanded, with a touch of his old abruptness. "For a fore ight. I could not arrange for

ess. Sara is making such a point of it."

"A whole fortaight! I am afraid you are terribly idle, after all, Miss Garston. You are growing tired of this humdrum place. You are yearning for the leeks and cucum-

bers of Egypt,'" with a grim smile. "You are wrong," I returned, with more earnestness than the occasion warranted. I feel a strange reluctance to re-enter Vanity Fair. The aplendors of a gay wedding are not to my taste. Sara tells me that her reception after the ceremony will be attended by about two hundred guests. To me the idea is simply harturous. I expect I shall be heartily glid o get back to Heath-

field." I was surprised to see how pleased Mr. Hamilton looked at this speech. I had been thinking of my work and my quiet little rarlar, not of Gladwyn, when I spoke; but he seemed to accept it as a personal compliment.

"I assure you that we shall welcome you back most gladly," he returned. "The place will not seem like itself without our busy village nurse. Well, you have worked hard enough for six months: you deserve a holicay. I should like to see you in your hutterfly garo, Miss Garston. I fancy, however, that I should recognize you."

With a sudden rang I remembered Elspeth's words. He does not think that such home attire will become me. I thought he preferred me in my usual nun's garb of black

"Oh." I said, petulantly and foolishly, "I must own that I shall look rather like a crow dressed up in peacock's feathers in the grand gown Sara has chosen for me;" but I was a little taken aback, and felt inclined to laugh, when he asked me, with an air of interest,

what it was like in color and material.
"Sara wished it to be red plush," I replied, demurely; "but I refused to wear it; so she has waived that in favor of a dark green velvet. I think it is absolutely wicked to make Uncle Brian pay for such a dress; but it seems that Sara will got her own way, so I must put up with all they choose to give

me. "That is hardly spoken graciously. your uncle be rich, why should he not please himself in buying you a velvet gown! I think the fair bride-elect has good taste. You will look very well in dark-green velvet: light tints would not suit you at all! red would be too gay !"

He spoke with such gravity and decision that I thought it best not to contradict him. even repressed my inclination to laugh: if he liked to be dogmatic on the subject of my dress, I would not hinder him. The next moment, however, he dismissed the matter.

"I agree with you in disliking gay weddings. The idea is singularly ropingularly me. Because two people elect to join hands The idea is singularly repugnant to for the journey of life, is there any adequate reason why all their idle acquaintances should accompany them with cymbals and prancings and all sorts of fooleries just at the most solemn moment of their life?"

"I suppose they wish to express their

sympathy," I returned.
"Sympathy should wear a quieter garb. These folks come to church to show their fine feathers and make a fuss; they do not care a jot for the solemnity of the service; and yet to me it is as awful in its way as the burial service. 'Till death us do part, —can any one, man or woman, say these words lightly and not bring down a doom upon himself?"
He spoke with suppressed excitement, walking up and down the room : one could see how strongly he telt his words. Was he thinking of Mrs. Carrick? I wondered. He gave a slight shudder, as though some unwelcome thought obtruded itself, and then he

turned to me with a forced smile. "I am boring you, I am afraid. I get horribly excited over the shams of conventionality. What were we talking about? Oh, I remember: Gladys's letter. Yes, she has written to Lady Betty, but not such a volume as that," glancing at the closely written sheets. "You are her chief correspondent, I believe; but she told us her plans. For my part, I am glad that she should enjoy this trip to Paris. Really, the Maberleys are most kind. I sent her a check to add to her amusements, for of course all girls like shop-

seemed rather surprised when I asked him her horribly."
the question, "Poor Lady Betty!"

the question. "Oh, no; I never write to my sisters: they would not care for a letter from me. Etta offered to enclose it in a letter she had in an enchanted to enclose it in a letter she had just finished to Gladys, so that saved all in an enchanted tower. Giles is the magitrouble. By the bye, Miss Garston, I hope you will come up to Gladwyn one evening before you leave Heathfield. I do not see why we are to be deserted in this fashion."

Neither did I, if he put it in shis way: re
Neither did I, if he put it in shis way: re
"Oh, how silly you are to ask me such a

luctant as I was to spend an evening there in question!" she returned, pertiably. "You Gladye's absence, it certainly was not quite had better ask Witch Etta. Now you prekind either to him or to Lady Betty to refute tend to look surprised. She won't let me He seemed to subicipate a refusal, however, come—there!" for he said, hastily.-"Never mind answering me now. Etta

shall write to you in proper form, and you

A few days after this I received a civil note from Miss Darrell, pressing me to spend a long evening with them, and begging me to Mr. Iudor, and it is no good telling her that bring my prettiest songs.

I made the rather lame excuse that I was much engaged with my new patient, and little soul never breathed; she had not a on the brink of some discovery that would fixed the latest day that I could,—the very spice of coquetry in her nature. I felt indig- overwhelm and alarm me. I could not produce the latest day that I could not produce the latest day the latest day the latest day that I could not produce the latest day the latest day the lates 'ast evening before I was to leave for London. Mr. Hamilton met me a few hours afterwards. and asked me rather dryly what my numerous engagements could be.

sex," he added, when I had no answer to first came to Heathfield, he was very kind in make to this. "I shall take care that you doing me little services, and he dropped in are properly punished, for neither Canliffe two or three times when Jill was with me; nor Tudor shall be asked to mest you. Etta but indeed he has never been a constant was sure you would like one or both to come, visitor. When we meet it is at the vicarage, but I put my veto on it at once." or in the street." "Then you were very disagreeable," I re-

want of amiability.

I determined, when the evening came, that was going on well, and his mother was a her hold her tongue to Giles!"
neat, capable body, and might be trusted to look after him. No other cases had come to you, dear. No one who knows you would me, and I might leave Heathfield with a clear conscience. Uncle Max would miss me, but an old college friend was coming to stay at fellow, who is not ashamed to respect women the vicarage, so I could be better spared. I in the good old-fashioned way." had seen a great deal of Mr. Tudor lately. 1

of Gladwyn. Indeed, he detained me for some minutes in the road, trying to extract particulars about the wedding.
"Miss Jocelyn is to be bridesmaid, then," describing a circle with his stick in the dust. "Yes. Poor Sara is afraid that she will be quite overshadowed by Jill's bigness; she has made her promise not to stand quite close. They have got a match for her.

Grace Underley is as tall as Jill, and very fair. Sara calls them her night and morning brideamaida." "I think I shall be in London on the fourteenth. I thought, Miss Garston, that there was a prejudice to weddings in May."

"Yes; but Sara laughs at the idea, and Colonel Ferguson says it is all nonsense. I did not know you were coming to town so

"Some of my people will be up then," he said, absently. "Perhaps I shall have a peep at you all; but of course"—rather hastily-"I shall not call at Hyde Park Gate until the wedding is over."

I wished he would not call then. What would soon die a natural death, if he would only be wise. Poor Mr. Tudor! I began to be afraid that he was very much in earnest. after all: there was a grave expression on would develop into a splendid woman; that and bridesmaids dresses, and the programme one of these days Jocelyn Garston would be | for the day. far more admired than her sister: that the ugly duckling would toon change into a swan. There were times even now when Jill looked positively handsome, if only her short black looks would grow, and if she would

leave off hunching her shoulders. "I should like Lawrence Tudor to have my Jill, if he were only rich; but there is no hope for him now, poor fellow!" I said to myself, as I walked up the gravel walk tc.

wards the house.
Gladwyn looked its best this evening. The shady little lawns that surrounded the house looked cool and inviting; the birds were singing merrily from the avenue of young oaks; the air was sweet with the scent of May-blossoms and wall-flowers: great bunches of them were placed in the hall.

Thornton, who admitted me, said that Leah would be waiting for me in the blue room, as M'ss Darrell's room was called : so I went up

I was passing through the dressing-room, when I saw the bedroom door was half opened, and a voice-I scarcely recognized it as Miss Darrell's, it was ac different from her usual low, toneless voice—exclaimed, augrily, 'You forget yourself strangely, Leah! one would think you were the mistress and I the maid, to hear you speaking to me."

"I can't help that, Miss Etta," returned the woman, insolently. "If you are not more punctual in your payments. I will go to the master myself and tell him." But here I knocked sharply at the door to warn them of my presence, and Leah ceased abruptly, while Miss Darrell bade me enter.

She tried to meet me as usual, but her face

was flushed, and she looked at me unensily, as though she feared that I had overhea Leah's speech. I thought Leah looked sullen and stolid as she waited upon me. It was a most forbidding face. I was glad when Miss Darrell dismissed her on some slight pretext. "Leah is in a bad temper this evening," she observed, examining the clasp of a hand. some bracelet as she spoke. I noticed then that she had beautiful arms, as well as finelyshaped hands, and the emerald syed anake showed to advantage. "She is a most in valuable person, but she can take liberties sometimes. Perhaps you heard me scolding her; but I consider she was decidedly in the

wrong.
"She does not look very good tempered," was my reply. Miss Darrell still looked flushed and per-

turbed; but she took up her fan and vinai grette, and proposed that we should join Lady Betty in the drawing-room. Leah was in the hail. As we passed her, she addressed Miss Darrell. "If you can spare me a moment, ma'am.

should like to speak to you," she said, quite civilly; but I thought her manner a little "Will not another time do, Leah?" re-

turned her mistress, in a worried tone; but the next moment she begged me to go in without her. Lady Betty was sitting by the open window, with Nap beside her. I thought the poor! little girl looked dull and lonely. She gave an exclamation of pleasure at seeing me, and ran towards me with outstretched hands.

gown and blue ribbons, with her short curly

She looked like a child in her little white

ten in a more cheerful mood than usual. Gladys would have valued a few kind words alone all the afternoon: Etta never sits with from him far more than the check; but per me now. How I wish Gladys would come haps he had written to her as well. But he back! I have no one to speak to, and I miss

> "You would say so, if you knew how horrid it all was. Just now, as I was sitting spoke to her, for it was getting late, she alone, I felt like a poor little princess shut up roused herself with difficulty

"My dear child, surely you need not consult your cousin."

"Of course not," wrinkling her foreheadshall write to you in proper form, and you shall fix your own evening. Now I have hindered you sufficiently, so I will take my she makes a point of finding out all my little leave,"—which he did, but I heard him some plans and nipping them in the bud. She says time afterwards talking to Nathaniel in the she really cannot allow me to go so often to the White Cottage; Mr. Cunliffe and Mr. Tudor are always there, and it is not proper. She is always hinting that I want to meet I never think of such a thing." Lady Betty was half crying. A more innocent, harmless nant at such an accusation.

"It is all nonsense, Lady Betty," I returned, sharply. "Mr. Tudor has not called at the cottage more than once since Jill left "You are the most unsociable of your me, and then Uncle Max sent him. When I

"You would never convince Etta of that," turned, laughingly. "I wanted Uncle Max replied Lady Betty, disconsolately. "She very much." But he only shock his head at has even told Giles how often Mr. Tudor me good-humoredly, and scolded me for my goes to the cottage, and she has got it into ears. What had she meant by her words want of amiability. him there. It is such an odious idea, only he should not find fault with me in any way. worthy of Etta herself!" went on the little I was rather in a holiday mood; my patient girl, indignantly. "If I could only make

believe it. Such an idea would never occur to Mr. Tudor: he is an honest simple young

"Oh, yes, I like him, and so does Jill often met him in the village, and he always but I wish he were a thousand miles off, and turned back and walked with me: he met then Etta would give me a little peace. but I wish he were a thousand miles off, and me on this occasion, and walked to the gates How angry Gladys would be if she knew it But I don't mean to trouble her about my amall worries, poor darling."

I had never heard Lady Betty speak with such womanly dignity. She was so often childish and whimsical that one never expected her to be grave and responsible like other people. She kissed me presently, and said I had done her good, and would I always believe in her in spite of Etta, for she was not the giddy little creature that Etta made her out to be; she was sure Giles would think more of her but for Etta's mischief making.

Mr. Hamilton came in after this, and sat down by us, but Miss Darrell did not make her appearance until the gong sounded, and then she hurried in with a breathless apology I do not know what made me watch her so closely all dinner-time. She took very little part in the conversation, seemed absent and thoughtful, and started nervously when Mr. Hamilton spoke to her. He told her once that she looked pale and tired; and she said then that the evening was close, and that her head ached. I wondered then if the headwas the good of feeding his boyish fancy? it sche had made her eyes so heavy, or if she

had been crying. Mr. Hamilton was a little quiet, too, through dinner, but listened with great interest when Lady Betty and I talked about his face as he turned away. Perhaps he the approaching wedding. I had to satisfy knew, as I did, that our big awkward Jill her curiosity on many points,—the bride's

The de Hamilton. His face never once wore its cynical expression; but when we returned to the drawing-room, and Lady Betty wanted to continue the subject, he took her quietly by the shoulders and marched her off to Miss

"Make the child hold her tongue, Etta," he said, good-humoredly. "I want to cox Miss Garston to sing to us." And then he came to me with the smile I liked best to see on his face, and held out his hand.

I was quite willing to oblige him, and he kept me hard at work for nearly an hour, first asking me if I were tired, and then begging for one more song; and sometimes I thought of Gladys as I sang, and sometimes of Max, and once of Mrs. Carrick, with her wonderful gray eyes, and her false fair face. When I had finished I saw Mr. Hamilton

looking at me rather strangely.
"Why do you sing such sad songs?" he asked, in a low voice, as though he did not wish to be overheard; but he need not have been afraid: Miss Darrell was evidently taking no notice of any one just then. She was lying back in her chair with her eyes closed, and I noticed afterwards that her forehead was lined like an old woman's.

"I like melancholy tongs," was my reply, and I fingered the notes a little nervously, for his look was rather too keen just then, and I had been thinking of Mrs. Carrick.

"But you are not melancholy," he persisted. "There is no weak sentimentality in your nature. Just now there was a raision in your voice that startled me, as though you were drawing from some secret well." He raused, and then went on, halt playfully .--

"If I were like the Hebrew steward, asked you to let down your pitcher and give me a draught, I wonder what you would

"That would depend on circumstances. You would find it difficult to persuade me that you were thirsty, or needed anything that I could give." "Would it be so difficult as all that?" he

retarned, thoughtfully. "I thought we were be r friends; that you had penetrated beneath the upper crust; that in spite of my faults you trusted me a little." His earnestness troubled me. I hardly

knew what he meant. "Of course we are friends," I answered, hastily. "I can trust you more than a little." And I would have risen from my seat, but he put his hand gently on my eleeve. "Wait a moment. You are going away, and I may not have another opportunity. I want to tell you comething. You have done

me good; you have taught me that women can be trusted, after all. I thank you most heartily for that lesson." "I do not know what you mean," I faltered; but I felt a singular pleasure at these

words. "I have done nothing. It is you that have been good to me."
"Pshaw!" impatiently. "I thought you more sensible than to say that. Now, 1 want you," his voice softening again, "to try and think better of me; not to judge by appearances, or to take other people's judgments, but to be as true and charitable to me as you'are to others. Promise me this before

you go. Miss Garaton." I do not know why the tears started to my eyes I could hardly answer him. Will you try to do this!" he persisted,

"Yes," was my scarcely audible answer, but he was satisfied with that monoryllable, He walked away after that, and joined Lady Betty. Miss Darrell had not moved; sle still lay back on the cushions, and I thought her face looked drawn and old. When

roused herself with difficulty.

"My head is very bad, and I shall have to go to bed, after all," she said, giving me her go to bed, after all, sho said, giving me her hand. "I am afraid your heautiful singing has been thrown away on me, for I was half asleep. "I thought I heard you and Gilss thought I heard you am Gilss thought I heard yo asleep. In thought I mean you and Giles talking by the plane, but I was not sure."

Mr. Hamilton walked home with me. He had restimed his usual manner; he told me he had had a lettor that day that would

oblige him to go to Edinburgh for a week or think I shall take the night mail tomorrow evening, though it will give me a busy day: so, after all, I shall not miss you, Miss Garaton." And after a little more talk about the business that had summoned him, we reached the White Cottage, and he bade me good by.

e good-by.
I hope you will have a pleasant holiday. Take care of yourself, for all our sakes." And with that he left me.

It was long before I slept that night. I felt confused and feverish, as though I were overwhelm and alarm me. I could not under stand myself or Mr. Hamilton. His words presented an enigma. I felt troubled by them, and yet not unhappy,

Had Miss Darrell overheard him? I won. dered, I felt, if she had done so, her manner have been different. She seemed would' jealous of her cousin, and always monopolized his words and looks. He had never spoken to me a dozen words in her presence that she had not tried to interrupt us. Bad she really been asleep? These doubts kept recurring to me. Just before I fell asleep a remembrance of Leah's sullen face came between me and my dreams. Her insolent voice rang in my Why had Miss Darrell submitted to her impertinence? Was she afraid of Lesh, as Gladys said? I began to feel weary of all these mysteries.

CHAPTER XXX.

WITH TIMBRELS AND DANCES. Aunt Philippa and Sara came to meet me at Victoria. They both seemed unfeignedly

glad to see me. Aunt Philippa was certainly a kind-hearted woman. Her faults were those that were engendered by too much prosperity. Over much ease and luxury had made her lym-phatic and indolent. Except for Ralph's death, she had never known sorrow. Care had not yet traced a single line on her smooth forehead; it looked as open and unfurrowed as a child's. Contentment and a comfortable self-complacency were written on her comely face. Just now it beamed with motherly welcom 3. Somehow, I never felt so fond of Aunt Philippa as I'did at that moment when she leaned over the carriage with outstretched

hands. "My dear, how well you are locking! Five years younger. - Does she not look well.

Sara modded and smiled, and made room for me to pass her, and then gave orders that my luggage should be intrusted to the maid, who would convey it in a cab to Hyde Park Gate.

"If you do not mind, Ursula, we are going round the Park for a little," observed Sars, with a pretty blush. Her mother laughed : "Colonel Ferguson

is riding in the Row, and will be looking on for us. He is coming this evening, as usual, but Sara thinks four-and-twenty hours too long to wait." 6. Oh, mother, how can you talk so?" re turned Sara, bashfully. 64 You know Donald asked me to meet him, and he would be so

disappointed. And it is such a lovely afternoon,—if Ursula does not mind."
"On the contrary, I shall like it very much," I returned, moved by curiosity to see Colonel Fergo on again. I had never seen

him by daylight, and, though we had often

met at the evening reception, we had no exchanged a dezen words. I thought Sara was looking prettier than ever. A sort of radiance seemed to surround her. Youth and beauty, perfect health, a light heart, and satisfied affectious,—these were the gifts of the gods that had been showered upon her. Would those bright, smiling eyes ever shed tears? I wondered.
Would any sorrow drive away that light, careless gayety?: I hoped not. It was

pleasant to see any one to happy. And then I thought of Lesbia and Gladys, and sighed, "You do not lock at all tired, Ursie," observed Sara, affectionately, laying her little gloved hand on mine. "She looks quite nice and fresh : does she not, mother ?-- I was so afraid that von would have come up in your nurse's livery, as Jocelyn calls it, -black

serge, and a horrid dowdy honnet.' "Oh, no! I knew better than that," I re turned, with a complacent glance at my handsome black silk, one of Uncle Brian's presents. L had the comfortable conviction that even Sara could not find fault with my bonnet and mantle. I had made a careful tollet purposely, for I knew what importance they attached to such things. Sara's little peech rewarded me, as well as Aunt Philippa's approving lock. "It has not done her any harm," I heard

her observe, sotto voce. "She certainly looks vounger.' I took advantage of a pause in Same's chat-

ter to ask after Jill. Aunt Philippa ar-swored me, for Sara was bowing towards a passing carriage.
"Oh, poor child, she wanted to come with us to meet you, but it was Professor Huge!'s

afternoon. He teaches her German liter ture, you know. I was anxious for her not to miss his lesson, and she was very good about it. She is coming down to afternoon tee, and of course we shall see her in the evening,"

"Poor dear Joselyn! she was longing to come, I know. You and Miss Gillespie are terribly severe," observed Sara, with a light laugh. She was so free and gay herself that she rather pitied her young sister, condemned to the daily grind of lessons and hard work.
"Nonsense, Sara?" returned her mother

sharply. "We are not severe at all. Josely knows that it is all for her good it Miss Gillespie keeps her to her task. My dear Ursula we are all charmed with Miss Gillespis,even Sara, though she pretends to call her striot and old-fashioned. She is a most amiable, ladylike woman, and Joselyn is perfeetly happy with her.

"I am very pleased with Joselyn," she went on. "You have done her good, Ursula, and both her father and I are very grateful to you. She is not nearly so wayward and self-willed. She takes great pains with her lessons, and is most industrious. She is not so awkward, either, and Miss Gillespie thinks it will be a good plan if I take her out with me driving sometimes when Sara is married. I shall only have Joselyn then," finished Aunt Philippa, with a regretful look at her daughter. I was much interested in all they had to tell me, but I was not sorry when we entered the Park and the stream of talk died

away. I almost felt as though I were in a dream as the moving kaleidoscope of horses and car-riages and foot-passengers passed before my

(To be continued.)

THE HOUSEHOLD.

POTATO CAKES.—Mash the potatoes, and with milk thickened with flour, make into a thin batter; to every pint add one egg. Fry in small

CREAM SPONGE CAKE, -Two eggs, half cur sugar, three-fourths cup flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, two tablespoonfuls cold water. Beat whites and yolks separately.

RICE PIES .- Four eggs, well beaten, stirred into a quart of milk, two cups boiled rice, sweeten to taste and flavor. When boi ing rice add a little salt. Bake with under crust same as custard pies.

STEAMED OATMEAL, -Half pint oatmeal, one tespoonful of salt; put in two-quart basin and pour over it one quart of boiling water; put in a steamer and steam two hours. Do not remove the cover during that time.

CHEAP CAKE.—Beat together one cup supar CHEAP CAKE.—Beat together one cup sugar and one-half cup butter, add one egg, well beaten, one cup milk, one and a half teaspoontie baking powder, flour enough to make a stiff batter. The baking powder should be sifted in with the flour. Bake in a moderate

BEEF FRITTERS.—Chop pieces of beefsteak or cold roast beef very fine. Make a batter of milk, flour and an egg, and mix the meat with milk, nour sine an egg, and mix the meat with it. Put a lump of butter into a saucepan, let is melt, then drop the batter into it from a large spoon. Season with pepper and salt, and a little parsley. Fry until brown.

CREAM CELERY,-Cut the celery into inch CREAN CELERY,—Cut the celery into inch nieces; put them into a saucepan and cover with boiling water; boil ten minutes. Make a sauce with one teaspoonful corn starch stirred into a half pint of boiling water, and a little butter and salt. Drain the celery, put it into a vegetable dish and pour over it the sauce while

LEMON CUSTABD PIE. - One teacup white sugar, one teaspoonful butter, one egg, juice and grated rind of one lemon, one tablespoonful corn starch d solved in water, one tescap boil-ing water; stir the corn starch into the hot water, add the butter and sugar well beaten to-gether; when cold add lemon and beaten egg. Bake with bottom crust.

DROPPED EGGS .- Have on the stove a pan half full of boiling water, into which put a little salt. Break the eggs first into a saucer to be sure they are good; drop them gently into the water; with a teaspoon dip up the water and pour it over the yolks; in a few seconds the white will completely cover the rolks; lift from the water and serve on toast or

HINTS.

Grained woods should be washed with cold ten, and then, after being wiped dry, rubbed with linseed oil.

Cloths dipped into hot potato water are re-commended for immediate and complete relief in the severest cases of rheumatism.

A piece of charcoal laid upon a burn will ease it almost immediately, and if kept there about an hour, it is said, the wound will be entirely healed.

If roses are wilted before they can be put in water, immerse the ends of the stalks in very bot water for a minute or two, and they will regain their pristine freshness.

For those suffering from weak lungs or a hacking cough, a few drops of tar taken on a lump of sugar will give relief; five or six drops should be sufficient for a grown person.

When attacked by palpitation of the heart, let the patient lie down as soon as possible on the right side, partially on the face. In this position the heart will resume its action almost

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soap suds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet with milk. The same treatment applied to a stone or slate hearth.

Lime water may be made cheaply by taking a fresh piece of lime as large as an egg, pouring two quarts of soft water on it, and allowing it to stand two or three hours, shaking it occas-ionally. Bottle and keep for use.

To preserve goods from moths, do not use camphor in any form. Pieces of tar paper laid in fur boxes and closets are a better protection. Five cents will buy enough to equip all the packing buxes and closets of a large house for a

house, for its uses are numerous A few drops sprinkled where cockroaches congregate will exterminate them at once; also auts, red or black. Moths will flee from the odor of it. Besides, it is an excellent application for a burn or cut. It will take ink stains out of white muslin, when added to soap, and will help to waiten clothes if added to them while boiling.

To cure a felon, saturate a bit of grated wild turnip the size of a bean with spirits of turpen-tine, and apply to the affected part. It relieves the pain at once, and in twelve hours or less there will be a whole to the bone. Dress with sticking salve, and the finger is well.

A good knowledge of water is at the bottom of success with window flowers. Water must run in readily and run out readily. When a plant is watered, it is a good sign to see the wat r rush out at once into the saucer through the bottom of the pot. If it does not do that, something is wrong.

Never place fresh eggs near lard, fruit, cheese fish or other articles from which any odor arises The eggs are extremely active in absorbing power, and in a very short time they are contaminated by the particles of objects in their neighborhood, by which the peculiar and exquisite taste of a new-laid egg is destroyed.

ENJOY LIFE.

What a truly beautiful world we live in Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Custiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses health; but how often do the majority of people and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10c. Try it.

AMUSING INTELLIGENCE OF A DOG. AMUSING INTELLIGENCE OF A DOG.

A dog-loving family on Staten Island has a remarkably intelligent pet. Discussing his wit one day, it was proposed to send him up stairs for his mistress wrap. But first one of the ladies went up-stairs, laid the wrap on the floor and sat down on it with her sewing. The dog was sent, and quickly found the wrap. Vainly he tugged at it, first on one side and then on the other. Discouraged, but not dismayed, he paused for a moment, when, suddenly making a dive, he seized the sewing in his teeth and ran toward the fire. His opponent, now off her guard, ran after him to rescue her work. This was enough; the dog dropped the sewing, ran was enough; the dog dropped the sewing, ran for the wrap, and bore it in triumph to his mis-

Oft obscure the road that leads to health, Unmarked by board or sign; Wisdom avails not, powerless is wealth To sooth those aches of thine. But do not despair, with life there's hope,

The cloud conceals the sun; With Pierce's Favorite Prescription at hand You life's full course may run.

More truth than poetry in these lines, as thousands of ladies all over the land now blooming with health testify to the great curative powers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, adapted by much research and careful study to the happy relief of all those weaknesses and ail-ments peculiar to females. All druggists,

THEY KEEP A LIST. HOW MARRIAGEABLE YOUNG MEN ARE SIZED UP BY THE DEAR GIRLS.

I am about to give away a secret. I think the way the gir s talk about young men behind their backs is shameful, says a writer in the San Francisco Bulletin. Young men never dispresse girls until they are jilted, and that feeling only lasts about forty-eight hours, because another girls turns up. When a fellow gets discharged from his employment two or three times he finds it very hard to get anybody to have confidence in him. But he can be kicked out of a whole row of houses, one at a time, and the girls in the next block will reach for him all the same. I know a fellow who had been jilted twenty-five times in different neighborhoods, and now he is in tow with about half a dozen girls. Those girls all have a king of secret code. You know how it is. You are introduced to a girl. She invites you to call. You call. She invites you to a party. You go. She introduces you to a whole circle. That who's circle discusses to a whole circle. That who's circle discuss is you, calmly apportions you to three or four; they gradually reduce themselves to one. Then you'e lost. She we'ries of you and you get kicked out of the circle. Well, all those girls have discussed every one of your young male friends the same way. This is what a cynical girl told me. I don't know of my own know-ledge.

But talk of trades unions and Knights of Labor! Their organization dwindles into abcolute crudeness when compared with U.O.M.G. (United Order of Marriage Girls). I don't say that is exactly the way the thing is done; but it is the principle condensed. They have a kind of secret register, and they have you all down

or secret register, and they have you all down fine. For instance, this is the idea:

Name: Henry Jones; good looking; twenty-five years old; dresses we !; good for ice cream any time; very soft; melts at sixty degrees.

William Smith—Very forward; plain but attractive; very conceited; thinks everybody's in love with him; boils over at about one hundred degrees.

dred degrees. Alexander Thompson—Sevent en; good looking boy; very young; boils over at twenty five

John Jenkins-Fine looking; clever; hard to deal with; dangerous; boiling point not yet discovered. James Jobson-Very inflammable; simulers

at fifty degrees, boils at sixty degrees, +xpludes at seventy-five degrees. That's the kind of analysis. But p'ease don't believe you have no chance because the girls guy you behind your back. That does not mean anything bad. It means they've got you on the list.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR-Please inform your readers that I have a posi-tive remedy for the above named disease. By tis timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully.

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Younge St., Toronto.

WHY SOME PERSONS DO NOT READ CATHOLIC JOURNALS.

Some persons do not read Catholic journals because, they assert, they are not "interesting." What should we say of a citizen of a free State who was not interested in the affairs of that State, who did not care five cents if it was well or ill-governed, who took "no interest" in its prosperity, or in whose hands its power was lodged, who cared nothing if an enemy was on the point of invading it, and who was profoundly indifferent to all its concerns? What should we say of a state took no interest in his humans who man who took no interest in his business, who was indifferent about balancing his books, who was indifferent about balancing his books, who did not care how his assistants performed their duties, or who they were, or anything about them? Certainly such a care assistized, such a slethful business man, would be an anomaly. Yet there are Catholics who say that they feel "no interest" in Catholic news. They do not care to know what the Pope is doing, they feel "no interest" in any Catholic movements,

not even those going on in their own country and under their very nose! The whole Church may go to ruin, for all they care to know about it, except, through some atray paragraph in a

Secular daily.

Yet, strange to say, these persons often read with great pleasure papers containing very little but scandals about the Church. They little but scandals about the Church. They feel "no interest" in the good being done daily in the Church, but eaperly pounce on any stray slander (which is generally false and always exaggerated) and devour the details with the keenest relish. They are like travellers going through a beautiful country, full of flowers, and abounding in splendid views of hill and dale, and cultivated gardens; who feel "no interest" in all this, but look out for a stagnant pool, or a ditch, and carefully examine its nauseating contents.

eating contents.

Such persons are also generally remarkable for their great ignorance of Catholic ideas and Catholic customs. When they are asked the simplest question by any Protestant friead, they are unable to answer it, and perhaps let the inquirers go away with the idea contribution in their own minds that Catholics are ignorant their own minds that Catholics are ignorant they and untaught, worshipping in a meaner they know not. Thus prejudices are despened, and

an opportunity for good is lost.

These persons, also, by their non-acquaintance with what is going on, and what is being written in the Catholic press, constantly believe the most ridiculous stories that are told about the Catholic Church: or if they dishaliave them Catholic Church; or if they disbelieve them,

Catholic Church; or if they disbelieve them, they are unable to confute them.

If they read a good Catholic paper regularly, they would be informed on a great many matters of which they are now ignorant. They would be acquainted with what was going on. They would not be going about in a fog of uncertainty, but have clear idees of the history of their own times. They would acquire fresh ideas, and would be able to sympathize with the triumphs of the Church, and sorrow over its reverses. They would feel a greater satisfaction triumphs of the Church, and sorrow over its reverses. They would feel a greater satisfaction with themselves, and they would be aiding by their subscription in the great and important work of the spread of Catholic literature, Catholic intelligence, and Catholic influence in their country.—Catholic Standard.

COW'S MILK FOR INFANTS.

The practice of feeding infants with cow's milk is often disastrous. It contains too large a proportion of casein, which forms indigestible curds, and frequently brings on serious bowel disorders. Lactated Food, on the contrary, is identical in effect with mother's milk, and will prevent and cure all stomach and bowel troubles.

Few people have as great a teacher as Jonah. It was the whale that brought him up.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE NERVOUS IRRITABILITY.

Dr. B. B. Grover, Rushford, N.Y., says: "I have prescribed it for nervous irritability, with marked results."

Why are a shoemaker's plans always frus trated? Because his plans always end in

AFTER LONG YEARS." "I was troubled with liver complaint for a number of years, finding no cure. I tried B.B.B. I took four bottles, and am perfectly cured, strong and hearty." Mrs. Maria Askett, Alma, Ont.

When Dr. Drake heard of a very likely young man staying at Scranton Hall, the residence of some well-apportioned young ladies, he would circulate the report that so-and-so was "scrutinising."

IF YOU HAD TAKEN TWO OF Carter's Little Liver Pills bafore retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

MISERERE DOMINE.

"Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me.— Job xix. 21."

Father and God, from our inmost souls, ascends our prayer to Three, Requiem Asternum Miserere Domine, Requiem Asternum, for each soul in that

stricken band, Who sought a home, but found a grave, in our fair Canadian land.

Only a grave—in the clime that to them, seemed the golden gate of the West,
Ah! Thou, who knowest what their sufferings were, grant their souls eternal rest,
Thrice cruel laws, by tyrants framed, that drove them forth to die,

Afar from kindred, home and friends, beneath

a stranger sky. By famine scourged, by fever fed, despair in each heart's core

In one vast grave six thousand rest, till time shall be no more.

There was age, with its crown of silvery hair,

there was youth and golden prime, And childhood's fearless sunny glance, with a laugh like the joy-bells chime.

All fell alike, in the fever plague, that raged with a deadly power,
And those who watched by their dying beds, will never forget that hour.

Ah! rulers crue! in your might, think on your

work, and dread
The final day of reckoning, when the grave gives back its dead.

And the restless sea,-at the "Angel's call,"

Requiem Asternum, Miserere Domine.

restores from its vast embrace, The countless hosts of the dead therein, to stand Ah! God of mercy, God of might, still, still we cry to Thee,

AGNES BURT. The above lines are gratefully inscribed to the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's parish, who have inaugurated an annual requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of the victims of the ship fever of 1847-8, six thousand of whom are interred at Point St. Charles. A stone marks the snot bearing the following inscription: To preserve from desecration the remains of emigrants, who died from ship fever, 1847-8, this stone is erected by the workmen of Peto, Brassey & Betts, employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge, A.D. 1859."

CAUTIOUS TO THE LAST. A PART OF THE COUNTRY WHERE BOTS ARE ONTO ALL SKIN GAMES.

When the census marshal reached the farmiouse of Macameron Oberheister, in Conistoga County, Ps., the wary farmer met him at the door with a shot-gun, and when the marshal asked his name, one of the boys went out to the barn and untied three dogs. They chased the marshal clear across the township, when some neighbors headed him off, and then they put him to jail to hold him for trial. "You see," said Farmer Oberheister, "we're onto those sharpers; they think we're fools because we live in the country, but we're too smart for these town swindlers. You see, in 1879 there come along a fellow who played the reaping machine commission game on me and beat me out of \$300; that made me mad. Then along in 1881, a fellow from Philadelphia came out h re- and played the cloth game on me, and that cost me \$265. Then the Three Horse Clevis man came next year and he beat me out of \$80 easy enough. Then the everlasting metallic paint man he aloned the for \$240 and out of \$80 easy enough. Then the everlasting metallic paint man he played me for \$140, and tnen last year the sunrise wheat fellow got into all of us for about \$50 apiece, and this year the Bohemian cats crowd got about all the ready money there was in the country and took notes money there was in the country and took notes for the rest of it, and now this fellow he comes along and wants to know what my name is, but I am too sharp for him. Oh, I tell you, the Conestoga County boys are onto 'em; we're too smart for these fellows." It will be apt to go hard with the census marshal, although his trial will not come off for some time, as a man has just come into the county selling State rights tor the Pottsdam Fertilizer, a machine that grinds up the hardest stones into the richest and cheapest fertilizer ever put on the ground, and all farmers are too busily engaged in securing agencies for the machine to attend to court business.—Burdette,

Holloway's Ointment.—Go where you may, in every country and all climes persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy; for bad and sprains.

legs, bad breasts and piles, it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed ankles, erysipeles, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the geatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This cintment should have a place in every nursery. It wil cure all these manifold skin affections, which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.

THE LABOR OF EDITORS.

The labor of editors may claim some indulgence from the circumstances in which they are performed. Whatever may be the cares and calls of husiness or company, the disease of languor or anxieties which compress the mind and body of the writer, his task must be finished on the appointed day and by a certain hour. There can be no delay, no waiting for a more propi tious season for composition. Toils of this kind are far more exhausting than those of a sedentary nature. Mr. Madden says:—The compulsory toil of a periodical composition has a greater influence on the health than voluntial of the computation. a greater induces on the heaten than votal-tary labors of a far greater amount. This opinion is corroborated by an authority on any subject connected with literature or history. He that condemns himself to compose on a stated day will often bring to his work a taste and attention dissipated; a memory embarrassed, a mind distracted with anxieties, a body languishing with disease; he will labor on a barren topic till it is too late to change it; for in the ardor of invention his thoughts become diffused into wild exuberance, which the press-ing hour of publication cannot suffer judgment to examine or reduce. There is no labor more destructive to health than that of periodical literature, and in no species of mental applica-tion, or even of manual employment, is the wear and tear of body so early and so severely felt.
The readers of those light articles, which appear to cost so little labor, in the various publications of the day, are little aware how many constitutions are broken down in the advice of their literary taste.

A FORTUNATE BRAKEMAN ONCE OF

SCRANTON, PA. Mr. Frank Corcoran, in the employ of the Ill. Central R. R., in this city, was interviewed. He drew \$10,000 on one-tenth of ticket No. He drew \$10,000 on one-tenth of ticket No. 85,866, which took the second capital prize of \$50,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery in the drawing of May 10th. He takes his good fortune as a matter of course, not being elated thereby. He was well off financially before. He expects to continue right along as he has been for many years, brakeman on the steam trucks. He is a bachelor, about 48 years of age, and came from Panney. is of Irish parentage and came from Pennsylvania in 1852. He has two brothers and two sisters in Scranton, Pa., all in easy circum-stances.—Cairo (Ill.) Argus, May 23.

A short road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, ex-coriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpen-sive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric

A certain doctor having heard a village poet repeat some verses on a scolding wife was so delighted with them as to request a copy. "There's no necessity for that," said the post. "You have got the original."

MEMORY OF ACTORS.

MEMBERS OF THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION WHOSE MINDS ARE GREATLY TAXED.

There are few classes whose memories are more severely taxed than the actors'. The amount of reading matter-upon all sorts amount of reading matter—upon all sorts of subjects ancient and modern—that pipes through the wards of their brain is, in a few years immense. Of course, a great deal in respect to time required to study a part depends upon the style of the author they have to memorize. The ordinary sensational play is comparatively easy; the language is commonplace, and the substitution of words other than the author's, with the same meaning (and which is sometimes an improvemeaning (and which is sometimes an improvement), is not objected to; but in what is called the "legitimate drama," it is vastly different. In the latter case the performance must be "dead-letter-perfect," which can only be acrequired by hard and patient study.

People are apt to think that Shakespeare is difficult to commit to memory, whereas he is not by any means so much so as many others. There is that brautiful flow of words, that musical shather in the length. cal rhythm in the language of the immortal bard, that the thinking power raadily relains. Bulwer is harder to deal with than Shake-

peculiar, and, at times, so twisted, as to give an actor or actress a great deal of trouble to memorize it. Some astonishing feats of memorizing have been done by the members of the dramatic profession, which shows what wonders may be performed at "the seat of sensation and intellect." An actor has been known to assume a part at a few moments' notice. In such a case he notes down at what point of the piece he is "off the stage." Having mastered the first scene, he has to trust to those intervals when he is out of sight of his audience to cram into his brain the remainder, and to fight his way through the whole play. This is called "winging a part."

speare, but the most difficult of all is Sheridan Knowles. The blank verse of this author is so

A company, nearly all of whom were strangers to each other, found themselves in a far away country town. On the day of their opening they discovered that their luggage could not reach them for two days at least. The bills had been posted and many sea's taken in advance. There were no play books to be had in such a place. In the afternoon a book of "The Wonder" was fished up. The manager cast the piece, tore up the book, distributed the leaves, each performent to study from the leaves, each performer to study from a leaf, then pass it to another, and so on. That night "The Wonder" was played to a crowded house and went off with thunders of applause. - London Exchange.

GREAT GAIN. "I used a great deal of doctor's medicine for kidney complaint during five years, was getting worse all the time until I tried B. B. B. I took three bottles, gained in weight from 130 to 159 lbs. I can highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine." Thus testifies

EARTH WORMS. THE ANIMAL SOMETIMES BRACHES SIX FEET IN LENGTH.

John Walton, of Springfield, N.B.

In any group of animals there are always number of huge forms at one end of the reries which gradually dwindle down to the timiest of animals at the other extreme. In that group of animals to which we cureelves belong, we have the titanic whales on the one hand and the minute shrews and field mice on the other. Consciously or unconsciously we make use of the human body as a standard of size in all animals familiar to us; perhaps also in smaller creatures we adopt the mean as a standard, and speak of all those that exceed in size this selected standard as being large. A group of animals that is perhaps not very well known to the reader exemplifies what has just been said to a very striking feekler. in a very striking fashion. Any person would at once say that an earthworm is a small creature, never exceeding a few inches in length. But as a matter of fact there exist in many parts of the world colossal earthworms which are four, five, or even six feet long. Some few years ago a description came to this country of a mysterious creature which lived below the ground, and,

But just as the highly colored descriptions of But just as the highly colored descriptions of the sea serpent rest upon a certain substratum of truth in the shape of large seals or even cut le fishes so the existence of huge earth worms of six feet in length renders the fable of the minhocao more intelligible. These animals are mainly found in the tropics, where heat and abundant rainfall are conducive to their exis-tence. In many parts of Natal these huge earth worms are very abundant after heavy rains; and they have been stated by competent observers to appear on such occasions by hunobservers to appear on such occasions by hundreds, literally covering the ground. The huge bulk of the creature is, however, too much for their feebly developed muscles, and they are often unable to reach their underground burrows again before the sun comes out and dries them

-Chambers' Journal.

A GOOD ACT. "As a cure for all summer complaints I high-ly recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, having often used it with the best results. I have often been thanked for recommending it." William Haw, Ancaster, Out.

HISTORY OF WATCHES. THE CUMBERSOME AFFAIRS CARRIED BY OUR RE

MOTE FOREFATHERS. Watches were originally made of steel and iron, no glasses were used until about 1615, the cases being wholly of metal, and to admit of readily seeing the time the cover of the face was sometimes perforated in elegant designs. In-stead of the form now usually adopted, various stead of the form now usually adopted, various styles of casing were employed, such as globular, octangular, cruciform, skull, acorn, pear, lemon, tulip, bird, and, in fact, nearly every imaginable shape that ingenuity could invent and caprice suggested, and as a consequence of this and the fact that many of these watches were provided with striking movements, they were so bulky that it was inconvenient to carry them in the pocket, and they were hung at the girdle the pocket, and they were hung at the girdle with swivels, so that their faces could be readily turned for observation without being removed trom their position. The bairspring was not introduced until about 1658, and was a great improvement on the early watches. About a mentury later the smallest repeating watch ever made was presented to George III., of England. It was smaller than our silver half dime and weighed only five penny weights and one-eighth grains. It was necessary to make a set of minute tools for its construction.

For this watch the manufacturer received a present from the king of 500 guineas (about \$2,500), and it is reported that he was afterward offered 1,000 guineas to duplicate it for the Emperor of Russia, but he refused it, so that his gift to the King might remain unique. A smaller watch than this, however, formed a part of the Swiss exhibit in the World's Fair of 1851, but this was not a repeater. It was only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and was set in the end of a pencil case. It not only gave the hours, minutes and seconds, but the days of the month also.—School Record.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes:—"My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time, She tried many different medicines, but did not get any re-liefuntil she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years.

"Fat's this I hear y're gaun to dee, Jeannie?" " Fat's this I near y regame to use, o cause said an Aberdeen lass to another young woman. "Weel, Maggie, lass, I'm just gaun to marry that farm ower by there, and live wi' the bit mannie oh't."

ENGLAND'S UNREADINESS FOR WAR.

the Continent, and are much more economical than ours, every detail is prepared in peace, and the War offices which have worked at perfect. ing the organization have no more to do with the action of mobilizing an army than a watchmaker has when he completed a chronometer. A turn or two of the key, and the watch goes with its marvellous regularity and certainty. The whole vast military system of Germany, for instance, is always wound up, and needs no more than the pressure of a spring to set it in motion. There is no period when the War Office is so disconnected from all works and works. The mobile engaged from all work and worry. The mobilization of a couple of millions of soldiers is effected without friction, and with harmony and effected without friction, and with harmony and celerity. If we ask an English official why our system is not equally simple, he will say one or two things, perhaps both, one after another: "We have not conscription," or, "Where is the money to come from?" Conscription has nothing whatever to do with it. The submission to the law held by other nations to be almost a law of nature—namely, that every man away personal service if his that every man owes personal service if his country is in danger, and he is able-bodied—does, indeed, produce numbers of soldiers, but makes organization more difficult, because it is easier to deal with a small standing army than with an armed nation. There are many English officers capable of laying down the lines of a system by which all the forces of the country, regu'ar, militia and volunteers, could be mobilized for their own appoint of work as quickly as the German army. There is no secret about it, nor any special English difficulty, provided the War Office will consent to relax its control of every detail throughout the army, and cease its extraordinary habit of dancing the regiments about the world as a sort of merry go-round, till the whole ervice is rendered giddy, and detill the whole ervice is rendered giddy, and deprived of every atom of initiative—the very faculty, which is, above all, necessary in modern war. If, in a great factory, the workmen pouring in at the gate never knew from day to day what work they were to do, or how they were to be distributed, their daily redistribution would be rather confusing, and employ an extraordinary number of managers and overseers. Yet this is the English system, and the army of overseers plies its task at the War Office. If the smallest English expedition has to be dispatched at short notice nothing is ready. The immense War Office staff is at its wit's end. Mistakes and blunders are abundant, the fuss and excitement blunders are abundant, the fuss and excitement prodigious, and all because the simple principles which are of necessity followed in every other considerable organization are conspicuous by their absence at the War Office. -The National

The public should bear in mind that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has nothing in common with the impure, deteriorating class of so called medicinal oils. It is eminently pure and really efficacious—relieving pain and lameness, stiffness of the joints and muscles, and sores or hurts, besides being an excellent specific for rheumatism, coughs and bronchial com-

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A PROMINENT WASHINGTON ATTORNEY STABBET IN THE OPEN STREET.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The most sensational nurder that has occurred here since the assasiuation of President Garfield was committed about street and Pennslyvania Avenue, opposite the northeastern end of the Treasury Department building. Mr. J. C. Kennedy, an attorney and real estate agent, one of the oldest residents of Washington, and a personal acquaintance of many of the most prominent people of the national capital, was murdered in cold blood and apparently without provocation by John Daily, a white laborer. A few minutes before 5 o'clock Mr. Kennedy left his office just above Riggs' bank and crossed the traction of the provided when the constant of the contract whose her resided street to the opposite corner, where he mailed several letters. He then started to take a car of the Fourteenth street railroad. When he was a description came to this country of a mysterious creature which lived below the ground, and, as it burrowed its way through the earth, felled all the trees that stood in its path. This fabulous monster was reported from Brazil, where it has even received a name. The natives call it the minhocao, and it was believed, from all accounts, to be actually a representative of our British earthworm. But for the present the minhocao must be looked upon as a kind of terrestrial sea serpent.

But just as the highly colored descriptions of the Fourteenth street railroad. When he was within a few feet of the car, Daily, who had been loitering around the corner for several large keen bladed knife, similar to those used by butchers in killing hogs, ran it into Mr. Kennedy's right side, near the abdomen, with a victous lounge, and then gave it a jerk sideways. Mr. Kennedy fell to the ground, and, after giving one cry of "murder," groaned deeply and pointed to his murderer, who made no attempt to escape. A crowd assembled and deeply and pointed to his murderer, who made no attempt to escape. A crowd assembled and Harry Anson, a colored watchman, seized Daily, who had stood looking on, apparently the most unconcerned and self-possessed man in the crowd. Mr. Kennedy expired in about five crowd. Mr. Kennedy expired in about five minutes. The excitement rose rapidly and the crowd grew boisterous, threatening to hang the murderer. Daily paid but little attention to them and refused to say why he committed the crime. Once when provoked he turned serenely to the crowd and said: "Yes, I killed him, d—n him." It was with difficulty that the crowd was restrained until Daily was conveyed to the station.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

A BLOODY TWELFIE.

WEARERS OF THE ORANGE LILY ATTACKED IN NEW JERSEY AND LIVERPOOL.

PATERSON, N. J., July 13.—There was ricting here yesterday and last evening. The local Orangemen paraded and pic-nicked here to day with the Newark and Jersey City lodges. In the forenoon the paraders were attacked with stones on Mill street, but the police soon stopped the trouble, and arrested James Neary, who was armed with a pistol. This made the ribbonmen angry, and at nightt here was a crowd in the streets ready for a fight. At the depot, when the visitors departed, a small row oc-curred, which resulted in two arrests. While the local Orangemen were marching back from the station to their hall on Main street, a backman tried to drive through the ranks of the procession. This caused a lively riot, in which many persons were bruised, but none, it is thought, dangerously. A strong force of police soon arrived on the scene, and used their clubs freely, dispersing the mob and making twelve arrests. The Orangemen dispersed in groups. There was great excitement on the streets up to

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—The Orange ceremonies here yesterday resulted in a riot. The paraders were attacked by crowds of Catholics, who threw stones and other missiles at them in the ranks. The police forcibly removed the party emblems carried by the Orangemen. About a dozen per-sons were severely injured. Many were treated at the hospitals for cuts and bruises.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who would then endure them with such a cheap and effec-tual remedy within reach?

NEARLY A HOLOCAUST.

NEW YORK, July 16 .- An hour before daybreak a fire broke out at St. Joseph's asylum. at 89th street and Avenue A. The main break a fire broke out at St. Joseph's asylum. at 89th street and Avenue A. The main building was ablaze, Nearly 200 children, the full complement of the institution, were asleep within its walls. The building, however, was cleared in the shortest possible time. No children were missing. H. Butze, aged 9, was severely burned. The firemen made short work of the fire. It demaged the building to the exof the fire. It damaged the building to the extent of \$2,500.

Three Frenchmen who were studying volume of Shakespeare in their native language endeavored to translate into English the well known opening to Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be or not to be." The following was the result:—
First Frenchman—To was, or not to am.
Second ditto—To where, or is to not. Third ditto—To should, or not to will.

THE TORY CONCESSIONS. According to the systems which prevail on SHAW-LEFEBVRE DEGLARES THE BIEL WILL DO

MORE HARM THAN GOOD-THE GOVERN-MENT AFRAID OF THE COMING ELECTIONS

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Common last evening, after Mr. Dillon had spoken, Mr Shaw-Lefebvre (Home Ruler and Liberal) sid that notwithstanding the damaging criticis neven of their Liberal supporters the Govern

ment offered no concessions with the exception the clause admitting lease holders to: the clause admitting lease holders to: the benefits of the act of 1881 and only or two more minor proposals. He was convinced that the bill would do more harm than good. The bankruptcy clauses, he said, ought to be dropped, for they would benefit nobody but, respections leadlering. would benefit nobody but rapacious landlords. The bill offered no real remety for the main grievance of Irish tenants. The Government had increased the difficulty by not consulting with the Irish members of the House and the bill would only aggregate the many constitution. bill would only aggravate the very evils it was intended to cure. Upon motion of Lord Rando'ph Churchill the debate was adjourned.

London, July 13.—The Parnellite members of Parliament had a meeting last night and decided to support Bannerman's motion that the Land bill be rejected. It was also decided to formulate a series of amendments for the committee

stage.
The Standard (Conservative) appeals to the Unionist leaders to assist the Conservatives in the Brinton and Hornsy contests to their utmost in order to avoid a repetition of the Conservative defeats at Spalding and Couventry.

IMMIGRANT ICELANDERS.

A TALE OF GREAT DESTITUTION IN ICELAND AFTER A SEVERE WINTER-HUMAN BEINGS AND CATTLE BURIED IN THE SNOW.

QUEBEC, July 13.—Mr. Baldwinsen, interpre-ter for the Icelanders who arrived her per SS. ter for the Icelanders who arrived her per SS. Norwegian, and left yesterday for their colony in the Northwest, say they left Iceland for Canada, stopping at Glasgow, Scotland, where the passengers changed their money on the 19th day of June and arrived in this port yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, making the passave from Iceland to Quebee in the short time of 23 days. The trip was very pleasant, every person enjoying the best of health. Great distress prevails in Iceland owing to the failure of the grass crops, as only grass. to the failure of the grass crops, as only grass can grow in that country; potatoes will not grow in Iceland. I was only able to bring the present immigrants out to Canada with me, they being the only lot able to raise the money to pay their passage, which is \$35. The distress in Iceland for the past four years has been terrible, and for the most past unknown to the rible, and for the most part unknown to the world. Owing to the continued failure of the grass crop, live stock has been diminishing for want of food, and to cap the climax of their distress a severe spewstorm set in all over that country on the 19th of May last and continued until the 24th of the same month. The storm was so violent and the fall of snow The storm was so violent and the fall of saow so great that the pines were actually buried, not to speak of the thousands of sheep and cattle that were also buried alive. When I left the north of Iceland, where I had been detained for ten days in the ice before coming to this country, some of the inhabitants had been buried alive under the snow. Continuing, Mr. Baldwinson said: "The Icelanders make the best of settlers. They are an industrious, sober and thrifty class. The poor race are in great distress at present as their race are in great distress at present as their only means of a livelihood is the raising of live stock, their market being Great Britain The unfortunate people have at present very unfortunate people have at pre-ent very little to dispose of; however, they are a very kindly disposed people and take matters as they come without a murmur. When they settle in a new country they are very charitable to their own countrymen and ever ready to extend them a helping hand. When this lot reaches Manitoba the Icelanders who are there already settled will share their house room with the new arrivals and even extend them monetary assistance. Iceland is a tend them monetary assistance. Iceland is a little larger than Ireland and has a population of 70,000 souls. The people profess the Lutheran religion and are a very devout and honest race." Mr. Baldwinson said that thousands of the Iceanders would willingly emigrate to this country if they only had the means of doing so. He expects another batch, numbering seven hundred, to come to Canada in about two weeks'

DR. McGLYNN'S EXCOMMUNICATION.

New York, July 12.—The Commercial Airectiser says it was asserted to day on what a peared to be good authority, that all the Catholic priests in the city and throughout the archdiocese of New York will be instructed to issue warnings next Sunday to their congregations to avoid participation in the McGlynn meetings, and to associate with him only as 'ar as the courtesios of life might require. If this warning has not the desired effect a second one wil be issued on the following Sunday, announcing the penalties to following Sunday, announcing the penatics to be incurred by disobedience to the orders. If this also then fails, all the forms presented by canon law will have been obeyed and excommunication and nomination will follow. It is also asserted on the same authority that Catholic pastors have been requested to look after members of their flocks who are supposed to sympathize with Dr. McGlynn and try to win them over by arguments and appeals before it becomes necessary to resort to severe measures. The Archbishop is determined that whatever course circumstances may force him to adopt in course circumstances may force him to adopt in the future, there shall be no question about the non-observance of the canon law in his action BROOKLYN. N. Y., July 12.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, of this town, was packed to repletion when Archbishop Corrigan entered it to-day to address the parishioners. He did not mention Father McGlynn, but he spoke at length, warning all Catholics to be faithful to their religion. In the country, he said, where there are so many influences, worksaid, where there are so many influences working against the Catholic Church, people should ever be on the slert to guard against them. Men should not listen to the voice of refractory priests, but should go according to the dictates of the Catholic Church. At this juncture people nudged one another and said, "He means I)r. McGlynn." but the Archbishop did not men ion the excommunicated priest by name. Archbishop refused to say anything as all re-garding Dr. McGlynn's utterances in New York last night. Neither would he reply to a ques-tion as to the course the Church would pursue

toward those Catholics who persisted in their support of Dr. McGlynn. Dr. Jeremiah Coughlin, in speaking of the Sunday meeting, said, "It was a wonderful demonstration." The reaction, he declared, would be in favor of Dr. McGlynn. The tens of thousands who know nothing about the land question would now examine it. The politicians had been trying to make this a religious ques-tion, but the intelligence and good sense of the people would not permit them to bias the public mind. It was a clean cut political campaign in which no layman, priest or bishop could interfere to oppose its progress without being opposed by the people themselves. J. R. Feeney, chairman of the St. Stephen's parish-Feeney, chairman of the St. Stephen's parishioners, and Henry Carey said they would stick by Dr. McGlynn through thick and thin. General Michael Kerwin, of the Tablet, said in regard to Dr. McGlynn's speech, that he had only reiterated what he had said before. General Kerwin regarded it as a matter of regret that Dr. McGlynn had worn the clogged chains of Georgeism so long. He had nothing but sympathy for the Doctor, as for any man who was unfortunate. The members of labor organizations in general stand up for Dr. McGlynn and unite in saying the excommunication will not affect his following.

A Chicago woman, when asked if she intend ed to "bring out" her daughter at home, replied, 'Oh no. I think Washington is a much better place for her to make her debris, because the society there is so much more reservoir that it is in Chicago."

A reviewer, in referring to the late Charles Reade's egotism, said: "Somebody should take pity on his readers, and put out his I's.

THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY......JULY 20, 1887

P M. G. McLELAN has cancelled his recent regulation for selling post stamps. If Mr McLelan were now cancelled everything would

its wealth yearly. In the last six months it has spent \$94,000,000 on railroads and \$150.000.000 on buildings in its large cities, and companies organized in the South alone call for \$161,000,-000. With its diversified soil, climate and productions, no country can equal it.

THE infamous Mr. Sergeant Peter O'Brien, the notorious Green-street prosecutor, who is known throughout Ireland by the soubriquet of "Pether the Packer," has been made Solicitor-General of Ireland. He is just the villain to do the dirty work of Dublin Castle when the Coercion Bill becomes a law.

THERE should be a law against the relling of dime novels to boys or girls under twelve years of age. The law forbids the selling of fire arms bodies -but there is no law to protect both their bodies and souls from the dangerous and damn able weapons of impure and vile literature. Some of our Christian and moral organizations should take this matter in hand and agitate the | Catholics. question. Such a law is a necessity.

The announcement made by the Hon. James McShane to our reporter on Saturday, that it a bill, which, without conceding all that Cathoimmediate steps to remedy the foundling evil, as well as to establish a Provincial Board of Health, will be received with approve I and satisfaction by the public. Nearly every day the The debate was remarkable for a speech made Mercier-McShane administration gives proof of by one of the representatives, in which he its business ability and sincerity, and its popu- spoke of the law as the most important of those lacity is now well assured.

JOHN BRIGHT found time last week to make an address before the East Indian Association. in which he appealed for a more "moral sentiment and Christian principle" on the part of England in her relations with the natives o India. He said nothing about the infusion o these qualities into British rule in Ireland. The philanthropic spirit of this once great man ranges too far away from home to accomplish any

THE New York Freeman's Journal is opposed to the awarding of medals in Catholic schools It contends that they only incite to a feverish emulation on the part of pupils for the worthless distinction of a prize-taker at the cost of a genuine desire for the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake. It is very well to reward merit; but to make this reward the chief incentive for the efforts put forth by the contestants, detracts from the soundness and value of mental training in the opinion of our esteemed contemporary.

THE Citizen now assures us that the mission of Dr. Macbeth is something quite different to what was reported. It says :--

Some days ago a cable despatch announced that the Rev. Dr. Macbeth, of Enniscortby, Ireland, had sailed for Carada 'to undo the mischief done by Wm. O'Brien.' It now appears that the cable despatch was wholly erroneous. Dr. Macbeth crosses the Atlantic solely in the interests of the Irish Society con-nected with the Protestant Episcopal church (formerly of the Irish branch of the late Union church of England and Ireland), the object of which is to circulate the Bible in the Irish language. His mission, therefore, has nothing whatever to do with the present agitation either for or against Home Rule or with Mr. Wm.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is posing just now as a great reformer in the expenditure of the Government finances. He shouts for retrenchment in the war and navy departments, and exposes many rotten spots in England's defences on land and sea. He lately demanded an investigation into sweeping charges of corraption, and claimed that many great ships with worthless guns; and that waste, extravagance and incompetency characterized the administration of the war office and the admiralty. eading for England's enemies. Perhaps he will

matist, in graing genuine bribes to Turkish pashas and Levintine harpies, for the purpose of making England ridiculous in the eyes of Eu-

THE New York Sun describes the attitude of the "Government" in Parliament towards the Irish as follows:

The Unionist majority in the House of Commons will exchange the role of bully for the equally congenial part of hypocrite. Before many days are over it will have carried a coercion bill unparalleled for rigor and injustice, whether we look at the gravity of its encroachments on the customary rights of British subjects or at the unique provision that only a new act of Parliament can limit its duration. So long as the Unionists, Tory or sham Liberal control the House of Lords, and are inflexible in their opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish programme, the crimes act must stand upon the statute book a perpetual menace to the liberties of Ireland.

IRISHMEN have only to continue on the same course of dignified patience and calm but resolute resistance, to ensure that at least as an aid to extermators the Coercion Bill will be an absolute and most ridiculous failure. None of its clauses will be found capable of lessons which they have learned and put into practice so successfully for their own protection during the last half-dozen years.

In the period of furteen years, from 1873 to 1886 inclusive, the aggregate immigration into the United States was 5,396,416. Of this number 41,803, or a little more than one-half of 1 per cent., were professional men; 587,346, or about 11 per cent., were skilled laborers; 205,-229, or nearly 4 per cent., have been engaged in miscellaneous unskilled work; the occupation of 158,752, or about 2 per cent., was unknown; while 2,598,188, or nearly one-half the entire number, had no occupation at all. The great influx of the latter class explains much of the trouble the country has experienced in late

It is understood to be the purpose of Mr. Powderly to withdraw from the head of the organization of the Knights of Labor. This would be a most serious loss to that body, as The United States adds about \$800,000,000 to the order is under obligations to him mainly for the best features there are in it. He has taken great interest in its good name; in favor of temperance, and against promiscuous striker, disorder and thriftlessness. His has been anything but a comfortable position, to guide the great body, rudely organized, and composed of men of all conceivable notions. It is not to be expected that he will be succeeded by an abler or better man.

LOOKING back to the celebration of Dutch William's day, July 12, it may be seen that, in view of the high and bitter feeling aroused by the course of recent events in Ireland and late enactments in Parliament, there was no great amount of quarrelling accompanied by bloodshed on either side of the Atlantic. Fighting there was, indeed, but it night have been far worse. As for Belfast, it would have meant to them-weapons which could injure only their that the city was deserted if there had not been at least a few collisions of the "loval" Orangemen and the Nationalists-which, by the way, is the right classification. It is no longer an accurate distinction to say Orangemen and

> THE Senate of Darmstadt has followed the example of Prussia in ameliorating the laws lics have a right to demand, yet enacts concessions sufficient to form the basis of a modus vivendi. It will permit the education of the clergy and the recuperation of the parishes. sent to the Upper Chamber. It marked the termination of an historic development that dated from the commencement of the century. struggle. If so, it would be due to the loyal intentions of Pope Leo and to the attitude of Monsignor Hoffner, as well as to the advances of the Grand Duke. This event is the consummation of the Holy Father's successes in his dealings with Germany.

strongly, as the following extract shows: "I put a case in the eastern townships of a man upon the imaginary line which is between this country and the United States. Suppose he has 100 acies of land on the Canadian side of the line and 100 acres on the American side. Suppose he prows 1,000 bushels of barley on each of his farms. He takes his 1,000 American bushels to the American market and gets Si bushel for it. He takes his 1,000 bushels of Canadian barley to the American market and gets but 85c, per bushel, because he has to pay 15 per cent, duty for taking it across that imarinary line. How could it in this case be said that the consumer pays the duty? It comes ont of the pocket of the Cavadian farmer."

To-day these arguments are infinitely stronger than in '78, yet Sir John now opposes recipro-

Preparations on a large scale are now going or for the resumption of the eviction campaign in Ireland. The cable announces that several hundred police have been massed at Loughrea, and the bailiffs and Emergency men are ready for their dirty work. Stirring news may seen be expected, and the scenes enacted at Bodyke will be repeated. It is to be hoped that the people will contest every inch of ground. If the priests will not climb up the ladders in front of the "peelers," and no layman will remove the pitchforks before the evictors come, the people may be trusted to defend their homes like men. Some blood must flow and the sooner it comes the better. Let it be "peelers'" blood.

One of the most edifying features in connection with the Pope's Jubilee will be the presentation to the Holy Father of a collection of original books produced by Catholics of Great costing fabulous sums were rotten, and armed Britain during the last fifty years. These would form no inconsiderable portion of the literary treasures at the British Museum and the Bodleian, and will of themselves prove that about the belief that the Pontiff, held by that promulgated May 22nd, clearly and emphatical. These are hard hits at English "noblemen and | Catholicity does not cramp the intellect, as that gentlemen," his own class, and more pleasant | political sprissaun, weeny Johnny Russell, told some idiots during the No-Popery frenzy. So now favor us by demanding an enquiry into the far from being an obscurantiat, the present "waste, extravagance and incompetency" of occupier of the Chair of Peter is one of the liberty in Ireland. his old chum, Sir H. D. Wolf, the bogus diplo- most accomplished and highly cultured gentle-

men in Europe, and an ardent promoter of discliplined philosophical research.

THE Jubilee coinage has been condemned by every journal of consequence in England. We are told that the coins are perhaps the ugliest that could have been designed. The picture of the Queen on them is simply painful to look at. Almost every one who has seen the coin disapproves of them. Of course the bust on the new coins is not the work of an Englishmav. Once more a foreigner has been honored, and this "work of art" has been accomplished by a German named Boehm, who was especially engaged at the request of the Queen. Why did she not hit upon an English—there is no use in saying an Irish-engraver to copy some of the old coins or employ an English or Irish artist to make the necessary drawings? Surely they could have made a better job of it than Mr. Boehm. If the Queen had put the matter in the hands of an Irishman he would certainly have made a prettier coin.

THE Cologne Gazette publishes a communication stating that the English are constructing a rooting out of the hearts of Irish tenants the new strategical route between India and Afghanistan, by the Sakhi-Sarwar Pass, opposite Dera Ghazi Khan. The works are directed by a German, Baron Bibra, who has taken for his model the celebrated Alpine roads in Austria. Longhowever, before this new line can be made available, the Russians, who are now literally "at the gates of Herat," may be inside the old Afghan stronghold; and then the English strategical position would be in that peculiar condition defined by military critics as having its objective in the air, and its base nowhere in particular.

> THE men who till the soil have no sympathy with the State Socialism of Henry George. They are the bone and sinew of the nation, and they believe a man should own the land he tills. At the convention of the Union Labor Party at Columbus there were 374 delegates present. The convention "demanded" the entorcement of the laws against bribery to secure nominations or elections, and that "free drinks and lunch salooss shall be declared bribery," which is a step in the right direction, and might, if really pushed with energy and intelligence, bring about some good results There was also a general denunciation of speculation in the necessaries of life, cornering the market, and dealing in margins and futures. All the farmers present were bitterly opposed to Henry George and his absurd theories.

> THE London Daily News, one of the fairest of the English journals, is evidently losing faith in the Tory Government, on all questions In a recent issue it says :-

"It is hard to realize how deeply the (Unionist) alliance against liberty and fair play has discredited the public life of this country. An example of the truth of this is given by Mr. Balfour's calm statement to Mr. Morley in the House: "I, the Land Bill were supplied to members on Tuesday morning, and the Coercion Bill passed the same evening, that would be fulfilling the Go-vernment's promise that the Land Billsh uld be in possession of the Commons before Coercion became law!' That is, he allows four or five hours' consideration!"

The Irish people had found out, and predicted all this, lorg ago; but neither the English press, nor English Literal leaders would give heed to their warnings till the crash came. Hereafter, it will not be Ireland but England that will to clamoring under affecting Catholics. It has unanimously passed the effects of the penal legislation of the present time, to which Englishmen alone hav given effect.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH ON MGR. PER-SICO'S MISSION TO IRELAND.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, writes to the London Times in contradiction of the assertion lately appearing in the Dublin Mail to the effect that he had remonstrated with the Pope against his sending his representatives, Mgr. Persico He hoped that the law would put an end to the and Father Gualdi, to Ireland, to inquire into the political and social condition of the Irish people. Archtishop Walsh says: "It is a baseless concection, and the object with which it has been concocted is sufficiently manifest. It has a reference to a mission' which the Sovereign Pontiff, influenced not only by wise reasons but by that special feeling of affection towards Ireland and SIR JOHN, in 1878, advocated reciprosity her people, of which hethes, during his Pontificate, given so many and such striking proofs, rec ntly decided upon sending to this country. The nature of that mission is most skilfully misrepresented by this absolutely unfounded statement that the mission has been 'abandoned' or 'postponed,' in consequence, or partly in consequence of a 'remonstrance' from me. I have made no remonstrance. Knowing what I have the opportunity of knowing as to the nature of the projected mission and of the object which it is intended to accomplish-an object which, if it be duly carried to completion, it can hardly fail to effect-no thought could well be further from my mind than that of offering any remonstrance on the subject. In a word, there is not the slightest element of truth in the statement from the beginning to the end. I have now contradicted it as explicitly and as fully as it can be contradicted by any words at my command, and having done so, I now take final leave of the unfortunately unprofitable task of endeavoring to check by contradictions the systematic publication in the anti-Catholic press of these countries of false statements as to relations between the Holy See and Ireland."

Elsewhere, in the same letter, he refers to his previous contradictions of equally false and foundationless statements about Irish affairs. put in circulation by certain news agencies and the Roman correspondents of certain English newspapers, and of the persistent disregard of caution with which the conductors of even respectable newspapers continue to admit into their columns, and even to display there with the utmost prominence, any statement, no mat-Holy See towards Ireland, provided only that the statement be of a nature which they deem calculated to shake the confidence of people in such deep and affectionate veneration has been entrapped by the wiles of diplomacy into taking sides against them, and against the cause of justice to the poor, and of constitutional

my having at all taken notice of any of those Mr. John McMackin also assured them that statements is that now, when any such statement in which my name occurs is allowed by me to pass unchallenged, a feeling of appre hension, I find, is created in the minds of many of our people that the statement So they ignored it, and went abead, and had thus passed by in silence contains at all events some substantial element of truth. Now, I think the time has come once for all to put an end to this. I do not see how I can do so more effectually than by publishing in your columns a plain and most unqualified contradiction of an extraordinary and, I fear I must add, an ingeniously malicious statement, to which one of our chief public news agencies has given currency to-day-a contradiction which I thus publish with the distinct intimation that in future no inference of any kind is to be drawn from my omitting to contradict or to notice any such statements that may be made, no matter on what authority, this being the last of them of which I shall take any notice whatever."

In this connection the following cablegram from Dublin, bearing date of July 11, is signifi-

"Mgr. Persico, the Pope's special envoy, visited many of the Dublin churches yesterday. He was recognized, and conferred a blessing on the congregation. A delegation from a temperance society called at Archbishop Walsh's residence yesterday to obtain Mgr. Persico's blessing for the society. The envoy conferred it. Mgr. Persico intends to proceed to Coolgraney, County Wexford, to witness the evictions which are in progress there."

GALLANT TIPPERARY. The following eulogy on Tipperary is taken from the New York Union and Times. It is

given in a true vein of appreciation :-Brave men and fair women are pienty in all

parts of Ireland. Tipperary, however, has place alone.
"Daredevils" is what some English people

call the robust Tips. The landlords felt the taste of their quality in curious fashion. Bullets whizzed through the bushes, and when there was no chance of other justice, the "wild justice of revenge" held sway in tumultuous Tipperary. The "roaring Tips" have, for one reason or another, been held up as a terror to the English, and many a squalling Saxon hate has been silenced in awe and terror at mention of that blood-curdling name.

John Mitchel and O'Donovan Rossa and

Charles Kickham were one after another elected to Par inment from Tippersry. It was ever and always looked to as the fighting county.

The very sheep there were wicked, the pigs were t uculent, the horses would chase you like panthers, the cows would horn the wayfarers like wild buffalos, even the geese were a terror and the ganders—great heaven, the ganders of Tipperary were fiercer than the wolves of Russia. Where is the Tipperary small boy who will rise up and contradict our arraignment of the canders? The tailors seemed to be in league with the ganders, and with the dogs for that matter; all the small boys were provided with trousers of fearful and wonderful make and

trousers of fearful and wonderful make and pravoking proclivities.

There, that is what has been thought of Tipperary. It may have sobered down under the constitutional regime. It has, however, always had a vigorous bishop and thorough going priests; no others could rule Tipperary.

Even Cork, rebel Cork, must brook betimes a politic priest or prelate. But the See of Cashel has an air sweeping about its rugged rock that braces up the incumbent to the point of staunch and outspoken, if not regressive nationality. and outspoken, if not aggressive nationality. Take the quietest churchman in the wide world and set him down in Thurles, and within a month he will be smashing some crockery for the English colony at Rome.

Tipperary, in some respects, is Ireland's citadel, as glorious Cork is her grand army

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH TO AMERICA. Mr. Glads one made a speech at Dollis Hill, on Saturday last, on the occasion of his receiving the testimonial presented by his admirers in New York, through Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, which has had the same effect on the Tory organs as would a section of the bloody shirt on an infuriated bull.

The Times, which feels keenly the failure of its vile slanders to influence public opinion in England, is particularly exercised. It sneers at the commit ee who had charge of the testimonial as cheap mechanics and vulgar trades people: calls them conspirators, dynamiters and obscure agitators, and froths at the mouth when it comes to discuss Mr. Gladstone's references to the contributions of America to Ireland and England in the way of alms and rent. The minor curs in the pack barked in echo and howled frantically about the :ici us Fenians of America, coupling together as the head centres of the Irish move

ment Messrs. Parnell and O'Donovan Rossa. We should judge from the tone of these infuriated organs that the grand old man made a decided hit in that Dollis Hill speech. Ie must have been a fine production to draw so effectually the fire of the whole Tory press. The sage of Hawardenc an easily afford to let the organs rave. The people are on his side. They have faith in his sagacity as a leader, in his judgment as a politician and in his patriotism as an Englishman. They have had enough of the temporizing, shifting policy of the unnatural alliance which controls the Government to-day. They want a ministry representing some responsible party, some vital principle, and not a ministry made up of men whose only bond of union lies in hatred of Ireland and an insatiate desire to plunge her still deeper into the chasm of national despair. And so Mr. Gladstone, as the evidences of his popularity with the masses crowd in upon him, speaks in a buoyant, hopeful, confident tone. while the Tory leaders and editors writhe and quiver with anger and malevolence and impotent rage. The plain people of England and the plain people of America are agreed on one point, and that is, that the plain people of Ire. land should have justice dealt out to them, and they have agreed, further, to honor the man who has had the courage to point out the way by which this can be done.

DR. McGLYNN'S FOLLOWERS.

Considerable interest is felt in the United States, especially among Catholics, as to the ter how r.diculous, that may be transmitted to standing of these who will support Dr. Mcthem in reference to the attitude of the Glynn, yet avow themselves staunch Catholics. There seems to be, however, but listle doubt that all those who are Catholic followers must shandon him or share in the penalties of his the Irish people in their chief pastor, or to bring rebellion. The Pope's letter of May 4 last,

ly condemns the principles of land communism. The Roman Catholic members of the United Labor party were assured by Mr. Henry George that it "did not amount to much," that

ble result, indeed, which seems to have come of and that it "did not have any binding force." the line from Moscow to Tobolak a number of there was "nothing in it to make them frightened," that it was plain that "the Pope had not examined both sides of the question and when he did his verdict would be entirely different. the McGlynn torchlight procession and mass meeting in Union square; and now they are suddenly waked up to the fact that in that de monstration, and in many since, they were rebellious against their Church.

Pulling the wool off their eyes with which Mr. George and Mr. McMackin (for purposes of their own) blinded them at the time, and reading that letter of May 4 again, in the light of what has since occurred. Roman Catholic members of the United Labor party will perceive :-

"That it was an explicit condemnation, by the Pope, of the doctrine of land communism as promulgated by Mr. George, adopted by that party and preached by Dr. McGlynn. The Pope stigmatized it as 'the false doctrine concerning the right of property disseminated by him (Dr. McGlynn) among the people, in newspapers and public assemblies."

"That this was a deliberate and mature condemnation. The Pope declared that he had accurate considered the whole series of acts ror the beginning.'

"Tha. Archbishop Corrigan was unreservedly commanded for resisting land communism and all e professors of it. The Pope, wrote that 'it is indeed grateful to us, and approved by us, that you have labored to crush, ere they sprang up, the vicious seeds of doctrines scatered under pretext of helping the masses,'

"That the Archbishop was stimulated to perse vere in the labor. The Pope exhorted him to continue 'with unwavering firmness to apply all your strength in defending the sanctity of faith and discipline.

"That the Archbishop was assured of the backing of the Church against the contumacious with all the power at its command. 'We will of these 29 were attempts at intimidation. No never permit any injury to your good name and dignity,' the Pope assured him, much less to the autho ity of this Apostolic See, and we will not fail to make known to you, through the Sacred College of the Propaganda, timely measures for the correction of the rebellious."

It was through that medium that the penalty of excommunication was inflicted upon Dr. Mc-Glynn, and it cannot reasonably be supposed that this has exhausted the "timely measures"

IRISH RESOURCES.

The office of Irish Fisheries has just issued

tabular statement showing the quantity and value of sea fish returned as landed on the Irish coast during the months of April and May of the present year. The most important item, of course, for these months is mackerel, the fishing of which during April and May is entirely confined to the coasts conspiracies, and we shudder to contemplate of the South and West, principally to the former. The quantity of mackerel landed on the West coast was 59,699 cwt.; value, £18,906; and on the South 305,198, value, £98,390. These figures illustrate the importance of the mackerel fishery at this particular period of the year, and call to mind at once the disadvantages under which Irish fishermen labor. For the probability is that a large proportion of this sum, almost £118,000, went into the pockets of the owners of Scotch, English and Manx boats. while Irish fishermen on the East and North. east coasts were standing idly by waiting with unacaworthy luggers and skiffs for the herring season nearer home. Their business among the loftiest flights of oratory in that head is fishing, but they can only follow it for about three months of the year. For the rest of the time they are invariably waiting for something to turn up, while if they had proper boats and capital and difficulty in reconciling his twelfth of July organization, they could be practically spontings with his ordinary conversation. But following their vocation for at least twice the | we suppose he has to keep his Orange followers length they were able to devote to it as the in humor and talks down to what he imagines matter stands at present. The total value of their intelligence. This would be all very good fin landed on the North coast during the supposing only these gobmonchers were to be two months was £6,417, which was principally made up by orabs and lobsters. The East coast shows about the same result, contributed to chiefly by sole, god and whiting, The total value for the South coast was £101-875, and, as mackerel was the principal in this city, I observe a virulent attack upon source of revenue, ling and herrings take the second and third places. The amount landed on the West coast was \$22,109. The mackerel fishery, of course, produced the greater part of this sum, soles ranking next in importance. The entire money value of fish landed in Ireland during the two months was £136,904. As will be seen, almost the whole of this amount was produced by the mackerel fishery on the Irish coast.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

Great interest is taken in scientific circles in the coming total eclipse of the sun, which will take place on the 18th July next. It will be seen mostly on land, but nowhere in America. It will last about four minutes, and great preparations have been made by European astronomers to observe it at its totality, which will be in Japan. Two American parties have also arranged to make a quandam Tory, was permitted to escape and why his demented dupe Riel was ignominiously hanged? When he has made himself as well independent observations. Besides observations at Pultowa, Russian astronomers will occupy a number of stations along the path of the total phase, and the imperial government has placed its telegraph lines at the disposal of the observers and has instructed Dr. Struve to take all possible steps to insure the success of their efforts. The shadow of the moon will strike speak to them on the subject of reciprocal trade the earth first at Berlin, early in the morning with the United States. Hon. Mr. Butterworth, the earth first at Berlin, early in the morning of August 18. It will pass eastwardly from this point, and traversing the entire width of Government to enter into negotiations with the Rustia and Siberia and will reach the sea of Japan a little south of Vladivostock. Trend-lng southwestwardly the shadow track will their speeches have been published and read by ing southwestwardly the shadow track will pass across Hondo, the main island of Japan, have an opportunity of reading any speech of in a running line from Nigata, upon the western coast, to Milo. The observers upon the streets of Tokio will be favored with a sight of the eclipse a little Strings. south of the line of totality. The shadow will Stripes."

It would seem that Mr. Clemow gauged the rise and disappear from the surface of the intelligence of his audience at a very low standit was "merely a consolatory reply by the Pope earth at a point nearly one thousand miles and, when he imagined they could not compre-The Archbishop continues: "The only tangi- to a complaining wail from the Archbishop," east of Japan in the Pacific Ocean. All along city and "dismemberment of the empire!"

German, Italian and French telescopes will be directed with parallel axis toward the sun. The fact is worthy of note that the line of this eclipse follows throughout almost its en. tire course the line of the Russian overland telegraph, and to Professor Told, of the Jaranese-American expedition, is due the credit of having suggested that this line be employed for the purpose of verifying discoveries which may chance to be made by ob. servers in the progress of observations near the commencement of the total phase at its western end.

NO NEED OF COERCION IN IRELAND. There is absolutely no need of coercion in

Ireland. Life and property are much safer there than in England, and even the Tory judges are forced to admit the peaceable con. dition of the country. We learn from the London Times that a Parliamentary paper has just been issued giving a return of the number of agrarian outrages which were reported to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Con. stabulary during each of the months of April and May, 1887. The outrages treated in the return are divided into three classes, namely, offen es against the person, offenses against property, and offenses against the public peace. During the month of April there was in all 86 offences of all three classes reported as committed in the four provinces of Ireland, and of this number 51 were committed in Munster alone, 15 in Connaught, 12 in Ulster and 7 in Leinster. Of the various offences thus reported 37 were attempts at intimidation by means of threatening letters and 18 were offences of injury to property. One murder in County Kerry, Munster, was recorded. The number of outrages reported during the month of May was 62, of which 33 were committed in Munster, 17 in Connaught, 6 in Leinster and 6 in Ulster. muiders were reported and only one aggravated assault, and yet Ireland is to be treated like a conquered province.

The year 1881, in which Parnell commenced his peaceful agitation for Home Rule, found Ireland the victim of one of those periodical famines which have marked English misrule and yet the proportion of convicts for felonies to all offenders was only a little over 7 per cent., while that for England was over 23 per cent. The table of crime in Ireland for five years of the constitutional agitation under Parnell, now thr atened as an illegal conspiracy, shows the following decline:

1881...... 5,311 1882......4,101 1883......3,025 1884......2.925

The passage of the Coercion bill will probably drive the people into secret societies and the consequences. "The wild justice of revenge" will take the place of peaceful agitation, and the measure ostensibly intended to prevent and suppress crime will only provoke and promote it. The object of the Tories is to drive the Irish people into rebellion and fasten the unholy chains of the Union by the same means Pitt and Castlereagh adopted to secure it. We have every hope, however, that Parnell and the Irish hierarchy will defeat the nefacious plots of Tories by keeping within bounds the just indignation of Ireland.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Twelith of July orations at Ottawa are not centre of Canadian eloquence. One distinguished individual, however, is always on hand to roll the old chariot along. Senator Clemow is a shrewd man of business an astute politician, and those who know him find great considered: But not so. Mr. Clemow waked up a passenger who has polished him off so exquisitely that we cannot do better than quote in full. Hon. Wm. Macdougall writes :--

In your report of the speeches with which the Orangemen were regaled on the 12th inst. my friend and relative. Mr. Erastus Wiman. His assailant is the newly made senator of this city, Hon. F. Clemow. Knowing as I do the utter falsity of the statement Mr. Clemow is reported to have made respecting that gentle man, I think it my duty to submit the following by way of correction:

Mr. Clemow in the course of his speech said:

"They had another kind of a man who had disturbed the elements in this country, a man 'named Wiman, who endeavored to persuade the people that they would be better under the stars and Stripes than they had been under the glorious flag of Great Britain. It showed him (Clemow) that there was a regu 'lar and systematic combination for the pur-

pose of dismembering the empire, etc."
With all due respect to Senator Clemow, let me inform him, through your columns, that he has grossly misrepresented and wantonly slan-dered a native born British subject who has dered a native born British subject who has proved his loyalty by something more valuable to his country than windy harangues that have no raison d'etre in Canada, except to keep alive the racial and religious hatreds of the Old World. Let him ask his Orange brother Sir John Macdouald who it was that detected and exposed the real authors of the late rebellion? Let him ask further why the chief conspirator, acquainted with the facts on the first point, as we know he is in respect to the last, he will probably withdraw his indictment against Mr. Wiman.

But what is the occasion of Senator Clemow'

outburst of loyal wrath.

Mr. Wiman visited his native county in the neighborhood of Orangeville a few days ago, at the invitation of many farmers, merchants and a member of Congress, whe introduced last Government of Canada for a new treaty of re-

be ieve.

They probably place as much confidence in the loyalty of Brother Sir John A. Macdonald as in that of Brother Clemow. The honorable gentleman has no doubt been too much occupied since his elevation to the Senate, with railway speculations in the North-West, to read the voluminous "Hansards" of the Commons. I will, therefore, quote for his information the opinion of the first minister of the Crown on the measure recommended by Mr. Wiman. In his speech on the address in the session of 1885, Sir John Macdonald said:

"Mr. Speaker, the public men of the United

John Macdonald said:
"Mr. Speaker, the public men of the United
"States, from the president down, know that
"Canada has always been ready to enter into "negotiations for a reciprocity treaty. They
"know that upon our statute book there is a
"provision that in case the Americans at any "provision that in case the Americans at any itime choose to enter into negotiations with us, the government are empowered by the parliament of Canada' without a new act, without any legislation whatever, to reduce the tariff of or wipe away the duties altogether on conditions that the Americans reciprocate." "tion that the Americans reciprocate."
Mr. Clemow is a novus home in legislation and

Mr. Clemow is a novus home in legislation and in the field of political economy and international equivalents, but he is not too old to learn. I respectfully recommend him to consult the "Old Man," and also Hansard before he again attacks Mr. Wiman or lets off his 12th of July fireworks. If not, some friends of his may be hurt by the explosion.

THE DIGBY ELECTIONS.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 18.—The latest returns of the Digby election places Jones, Conservative, 73 ahead with only one place to hear from. Jones is elected without a doubt. FORMER ELECTIONS.

At the general elections in February last the

vote was:— Campbell (Conservative) Vail (Liberal)	1,461 1,347
Majority for Campbell	
In 1882 the vote was:— Vail (Liberal) Warder (Conservative)	1,12
Majority for Vail	252
Wade (Conservative)	1,019

THE P. Q. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Majority for Wade.....

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Prov ine: of Quebec Rifle association will be held at the Point St. Charles ranges on August 9 and following days. The programme will be as fol-

TUESDAY, August 9.—Nursery, 400 yards, fifteen individual and two term prizes. Extra series, 500 and 600 yards, prizes in

Optional, 500 yards, thirty individual prizes.
Association, 500 and 600 yards, thirty-five
individual prizes and six team prizes.

Military skirmishing, seven prizes.

Mintary skirmishing, seven prizes.

Wennesdax, August 10.—Active militia and battalion, 200 and 500 yards; thirty-five individual and four team prizes. Meeting of competitors.
Annual meeting of members.

Extra sories and optional.
THURSDAY August 11.—Frontier, 500 yards, thirty six individual prizes. Merchants, 600 yards, thirty-six individual

Martini Henri, 500 yards, twenty-five individual prizes. Extra series and optional.

Extra teries and optional.
Besides the extra series and optional, the aggregate matches, for which twenty-six prizes are offered will be open each dry. Besides the cash prizes there will be individual and challenge cups, Jubilee trophy, medals, bacges, rifles and prizes in kind.

SPECIAL CABLE NOTES. [SPECIAL TO THE POST.]

TORONTO, Ont., July 19.-The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe : TO VISIT THE PACIFIC COAST.

LONDON, July 18 .- Sir Stevenson Blackwood, permanent secretary of the postoffice department, sails on August 30th for a tour through Canada which will extend to the Pacific coast. The visit, though unofficial, will have an important bearing on the question of granting a subsidy for the Pacific mail service. Senator Lacoste will sail for Canada on Thursday next. A QUIET DAY AT WIMBLEDON.

This was a quiet day at Wimbledon, as the shooting in the final stage of the Queen's prize does not take place till to morrow. Of the Corporation of Lon on prizes for the highest colo nial scores, Sgt. Ogg takes first and Lieut. Cartwright second. Altogether the Canadians have won ten out of the fifteen corporation

TO DINE WITH THE PRINCE.

In recognition of his victory in the contest for the Prince of Wales' prize, Pte. Gillies has been invited to dine with the Prince to-morrow at Wimbledon. Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd Bruce, has also been invited as a former winner of the prize. The whole team were subse-quently invited to meet the Prince at Lady Wantage's reception.

THE CANADIAN CRICKETERS.

the match between the Canadian cricketers and the Gentlemen of Scotland at Edinburgh to-day, the Scotsmen went first to bat and made 256 runs. The score of the Canadians so far is as follows:— Yickers, bwb Thornton.....

G. Jones, run out...... 19

Total.... 138 A KING AND A PRINCE'S VIEWS.

LONDON, July 18.—The Times correspondent t Vienna has had an interview with Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. The prince said he had not decided whether he would go said he had not decided whether he would go to St. Petersburg or personally request Russia's recognition of his election to the Bulgarian throne. He would not allow himself to be enticed into taking any course that would be likely to further estaugle Russia and Bulgaria. He said he was disappointed that Prince Alexander of Battenberg had omitted to congratulate him on his election. King Milan, of Servia, in an interview with the same correspondent, expressed the belief that Russia would never sanction the occurance of the Bulgarian pondent, expressed the belief that Russia would never sanction the occupancy of the Bulgarian throne by Prince Ferdinand. Alluding to the idea of a federation of Servia and Bulgaria under himself (King Milan), he was willing to enter under such a project, but only under Turkey's protection.

BOULANGER'S LATEST.

PARIS, July 18.—M. Laur, the deputy to whom Gen. Boulanger wrote the letter which has caused so much talk, is the man who went to Berlin at the time M. Schnaebele was arrested. by German police on the frontier and interested himself in behalf of the prisoner. Many people are convinced that Gen. Boulanger knew that the letter would be published. The Cabinet is divided on the advisability of taking official notice of the letter. divided on the advisability of taking official divided on the advisability of taking official notice of the letter. Gen. Ferron, Minister of communication no accion against Gen. Boulanger is possible. M. Rouvier, the Prime Minister, wishes to call Gen. Boulanger to account for the letter. It is stated that Deputy and the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is a chair? Cousin—Y your coffee is so weak at the Paulovsk palace, where the lady and her husband were stopping. The cause given for the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is a chair? Master of your mean a chair? Cousin—Y your coffee is so weak the Paulovsk palace, where the lady and her husband were stopping. The cause given for the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is a chair? Master of your mean achair? Cousin—Y your coffee is so weak the Paulovsk palace, where the lady and her husband were stopping. The cause given for the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is a chair? Master of your coffee is so weak at the Paulovsk palace, where the lady and her husband were stopping. The cause given for the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is uncle of the cause of the paulovsk palace, where the lady and her husband were stopping. The cause given for the attack was that the Grand Duchess, who is uncle of the cause of the cause of the paulovsk palace, where the lady and her husband were stopping.

The Orangemen of Canada, as a class, are not so ignorant as the senator would have us be ieve.

Lezaurt rec ived from Gen. Boulanger a similar letter to that published by M. Laur, but he refused to divulge its contents.

THE HOUR OF VICTORY NEAR.

LONDON, July 18.—Sir William V. Harcourt LONDON, July 18.—Sir William V. Harcourt, speaking at a meeting of the National Liberal federation to-day, congratulated the party upon preserving admirable spirits, though in a minority, while the Government's majority was dismayed and discomfited. The recent elections, he said, had shown that there were only two parties in the state, the Liberal and Tory. The Unionist masqueraders must either rejoin the Liberals, as Sir Geo. Trevelvan had done the Liberals, as Sir Geo. Trevelyan had done, or follow Mr. Goschen into the Tory ranks. The Liberals had one chief and one object, and their hour of victory was near.

TORY CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, July 18.—Lord Hartington had an interview to-day with Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the Government, on amendments to the Land bill. The meeting resulted in Mr. Smith's acceptance of the main proposals of the Unionists. Lord Salisoury at the reunion of Conservatives to-morrow will announce the extent of the concessions. extent of the concessions.

GLADSTONE'S PLAIN TALK.

LONDON, July 18 .- Mr. Gladstone, on re ceiving a copy of a political review, writes that it, like all such other reviews, shows that the Liberals have carried nine-tenths of the beneficial laws on all great subjects. This, he contends, powerfully accredits the Liberal claim to popular support. The Liberals, he says, have suffered mainly for their own successes. Many electors are moved more by a sense of grievances; than by cordial love of improvement. When their grievance is removed they lapse and again become Conservatives. If the Tories had their way there would have been a revolution in Ireland long ago. The Unioni its are laboring, M:. Gledstone saws in conclusion, however honestly. Gladstone says in conclusion, however honestly and unconsciously, to disunite the English and

REBELLIOUS INDIANS. ST. PETER'S BAND MAKES TROUBLE-A PRISONER RESCUED.

WINNIPEG. July 13.-The St. Peter's band of Indians, located a little north of Selkirk, have always been proverbial for their loyalty, but at the annual treaty just closed signs of discontent and rebellion were manifested, and it was evident from their conduct that the trouble has been brewing for some time and that the outbreak which contracts. some time, and that the outbreak which occurred may be the precursor of more serious difficulties in the near future. The first day or two the treaty Layments went on satisfactorily and the best of good freling seemed to prevail. It seems the members of the tribe are determined to get rid of Mr. Peters. Last Thursday morning the band assembled and took counsel together, when it was resolved to take possession of the flour and pork annually allotted to the tribe for dissillation and the destitute during the wine. tribution among the destitute during the winter. Mr. McCall, the superintendent, who happened to be there on his way to Cumberland house, remonstrated with the redskins, pointing out the seriousness of the proposed offence. He told them that "Yelproposed offence. He to'd them that "Yellow Quilt's" band had committed a similar offence a few years ago, and in punishment the head men had their coats taken away. No attention was paid to Mr. McCall's warning, and the chief and counselors took off their coats and flung them defiantly at the superintendent. By these actions the leaders renounced their office as counselors and set the law at defiance. proposed offence. leaders renounced their office as coun-selors and set the law at defiance. The Indiaus crowded about Mr. McCall in a threatening manner, and would prob-ably have assautted him had n t Mr. Joseph Sutherland, of the Provincial Police, who was present, interiered and prevented them. Mean-time an Indian had been arres ed for drunkenness and locked up in the school house. A band of rough fellows collected, and after smashing the windows and breaking the doors of the school house they liberated their companion. Several Conneil meetings were held by the leaders, and it was resolved to seize the pork and flour. The band was called together and endorsed this decision, after which the band west to the storehouse and took possession of the flur and pork, which they distributed pro ra's amongst themselves. There were 100 pags of flour and half a ton of pork. The chief and half a ton of pork and took possession of the flur and pork, which they distributed pro ra's amongst themselves. There were 100 pags of flour who line come forward as witnesses to learn half a ton of pork. The chief and half a ton of pork are their cases with which beauty has and half a ton of pork. The chief and counsellors then put on their coats again. Mr. McCall did not interfere with the turbulent Indians, but after instructing Mr. Muckle to proceed with the payment of the treaty money, he hurried to Selkirk to catch the boat for Cumber and House On account of the excised and threatening attitude of the Indians.

Who have come forward as witnesses to learn here in court the cases with which beauty has nothing to do, and that it has not the slightest influence upon the decision of a judge.'—

Maydeburger Yeitung.

A SERIOUS CONFLACEATION excised and threatening attitude of the Indians, Mr. Muckle did not think it wise to proceed on Thursday atternoon, but he resumed on Friday morning, as all was quit by the It was tortunate that none of the ladians had whisk-y upon the occasion, as in that case the trouble would doubtless have been much more se ious. The master has been reported to Ottawa, and steps will doubtless be taken to punish the guilty.

TORIES TRYING TO BUY THE "GLOBE."

SIR DONALD SMITH WANTS TO INVEST \$100 000 -A REPORTED ACCIDENT

TORONTO, Ont., July 18.—A morning paper states this morning that the C nservatives, instead of starting a new paper here, are endeavouring to purchase the control of the Gloke news.

It is constant that Si. Donald Sunith is paper. It is asserted that Sir Donald Smith is negotiating to buy the Nelson stock in the Globe for \$100,000, which will be resold to Conservatives if they can raise that amount. This

servatives it they can raise that amount. This would give them controlling influence.

TORONTO, July 13.—It is reported on the streets to-day that there was a terrible accident on the C.P.R. between here and Otlawa this morning, but no particulars can as yet be ob-

A GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.

QUEBEC, July 12.-The Mercier-McShane Government has given a better position to Ex-Sheriff Bowen by appointing him joint protho-notary with Mr. Cabana in Sherbrooke. The Morning Chronick here congratulates the Government, and says the whole of the Protestants of Lower Canada will be delighted by this kind act of the Government. Hon. Mr. Mercier left here this morning for Tad losse with the Codiner this mornin fication committee and will return again Friday morning. Most of the ministers left town to-day. Hon. Jas. McShaue remained here in harness.

A RICH FIND.

ISHPEMING, Mich., July 14.—Assays of the quartz found on the gold prospect of the Lake Superior Iron Co., west of the city, gave \$14 in gold from 12 ounces of rock, or \$35,000 to the ton. Miners have traced a vein two hundred feet on the surface. A storehouse is now being built to hold the rock. More rock as rich as the first was taken out yesterday.

MISTOOK HIS WIFE FOR A BURGLAR. LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 14.—Coroner Jordan was notified this morning of the shooting of Mrs. W. A. Garner at Royal Centre, a village in the northern part of this county, at two a.m. by her husband. Garner fired at what he supposed to be a burglar. He immediately noticed the absence of his wife from bed, and, on examining, found that he had killed her.

a band of refigious fanatics attempted to interest the Grand Dukes Elizabeth, the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine Constanovitch, son of Grand Duke Constantine, who is uncle of the Czar. The attempt at assassination was made

marriage settlement, which accords her the privilege of remaining a Lutheran, and join the Greek church. The would be murderers were all arrested, being caught near the palace. Whi e they were being removed to jail they cried out: "We have already had enough of Maria Paulowna," referring to the wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir, brother of the Czar, whom the populace have suspected of making prose yes to her faith. It is stated that a previous attempt was made to assassinate the Grand Duchess Elizabeth.

A NORTH AMERICAN VOLCANO. THE MISERABLY POOR CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLE. NEW YORK, July 13.—The Herald's correspondent at El Paso telegraphs that he has just returned from the scene of the only active volcano in North America. The trip was one of extraordinary hardship accomplished in the face of obstacles of which the entire absence of any road, a desert of over 100 miles across and the blazing sun of a tropical zone were constituted. blazing sun of a tropical zone were conspicuous blazing sun of a tropical zone were conspicuous features. The volcano is twelve miles from Bavispe in the State of Zonra in the extreme north-west corner of the Mexican Republic. A rough estimate will place the distance from El Paso at 400 miles. The rugged and desolate nature of the country, the unfrequency of its springs and the almost deadly heat that exists there nine months out of twelve her effectively kept out the American twelve, has effectually kept out the American prospector, although the mountains are full of Rold, and even the hardy Mexican has largely left it to its primal solitude. Here and there are scattering villages of which Bavispa is a type. The town lies southwest of Casas Grandes and is a heterogenous collection of adobe shanties and "jackals" half under and half above the ground and rooted with brush. It contains about 2,500 people. They are so miserably poor and live in a condition of such indescribable squalor and perpetual misery that their lot compares unfavorably with the wandering coyote, their nearest neighbor. After a journey of eight days the explorers reached the vicinity of Bavispe, but a little prior to this they had the first intimation of cosmic disturbing the property of the cosmic disturbing the cosmic

BEAUTY ALWAYS WINS. DISAGREBABLE RESULTS OF A PECULIAR BET

elapsed without a repetition of them

ance in the shape of a fluttering tremor of the earth. These shocks, which were slight and undulating, increased in frequency as they drew near the town, until scarcely an hour

MADE BY TWO NOBLEMEN.

Several gentlemen were seated the other day in a London Strangers' club, discussing the sub-ject of female beauty. One of them, Sir Arthur McCamur, expressed the opinion that there was no situation in life in which a beautiful woman has not twice the success of her less attractive sis er. Beginning with the stage at the top, upon which the beautiful actress already has half the game in her hands, down to the common beggar woman in the streets, he elequently the total his theris. The company was not in n beggar woman in the streets, he enduring it lustrated his thesis. The company was not unanimous, however, and finally Count Patrick made a wager with Sir Arthur McCamur, which was carried out in the following manner:—A remarkably beautiful chamber maid of the club, and at the same time a stewardess, plain almost to ug iness, were provided with precisely similar and common clothes, and seru out to beg the whole alternoon in an aristocrotic neighborhood, with instructions to meet again in the club at nine o'clock. The gentlemen passed the time at the card table, but dawn still found them there with the cards in their hands, and neither of the two beggars had returned. The reason of this turned out to be that both had shown themselves so inapt at their new business that they had been arrested by the police, and had passed the night in the cells. The two noble sportsmen appeared as witnesses, and made a frank confession to the magistrate of the whole affair. He thereupon asked the beggars why they had consented to such degradation. They they had consented to such degradation. They replied, because these gentlemen had promised them three pounds each if they would do so. The magistrate answered: "I am not here to judge of the reasons which have led anybody to commit a breach of the law. What you have just admitted to me, so far from being an exculpation, makes your case much worse than that of those who are compelled by need and distress to seek relief upon the streets in defiance of the law. You are both sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. Perhaps it may be agreeable to those gentlemen

THE ST. HYACINTHE WOOLLEN COMPANY DE-STROYED-HELP ESKED FROM MONT-REAL-THE LOSSES.

The Town of St. Hyacinthe was last Sunday about 7 o'clock the scene of one of the largest confligrations that has visited that section of the configrations that has visited that section of the country for many years past. It appears the fire started in a small frame building adjoining the large buildings occupied by the St. Hyacinthe Woollen Company. Owing to the prevalence of the terribly bot weather of the past few weeks the buildings were as dry as tinder, and some delay occurring in sounding the alarm, the greater portion of the woollen mills were in flames before the St. Hyscinthe fire brigade reached the scene. Toe men of the brigade, which is a remarkably fine one for a small city, at once set to work to do battle with the fire fiend, but a high wind pravailed at the time. but a high wind prevailed at the time, and it was immediately seen that a most serious conflagration threatened. By this time thousands of the citizens had flocked to the scene and the greatest excitement prevailed. The wind carried the buroing brands from the roof of the woollen mil s in all directions and several that the burding the research of the Charlest the research of t other buildings, the property of the St. Hyacinthe Woollen Company, were soon blazing fiercely. The Brigade and the citizens occame nerceity. The Brigade and the crosses of that so alarmed at the progress of the fire that a name seemed inevitable. The mayor of the locality then telegraphed to Montreal for assistance, but a counter despatch prevented the Montreal brigade from going further than Point St. Charles. Among the buildings destroyed are the Woollen Mills, Knitting Factory, the Electric Light station, and all the attached out-

the Light states, and the telephone mes-sage received this morning from St. Hyacinthe, will not exceed \$50,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The electric light station being burned, men were set to work this morning to replace the destroyed wires, so that the town may be lighted this evening as usual. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FEARLESS O'BRIEN.

LONDON, July 12.-Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, at Kingstown, yesterday, made a speech which was filled with defiance. He said the Government would be required to enforce the Coercion Act in the most barbarous manner before it could suppress the liberties of the Irish people.

A SEAT FOR KILBRIDE.

Dublin, July 12.—It is stated that Mr. Kil-bride, who accompanied Wm. O'Brien in his recent tour n America, will be nominated for Parliament to fill the vacant seat for Carlow.

A FRIGHTFUL CONFLAGRATION. LONDON, July 12.-Four hundred and thirteen dwellings, the police offices, six schoolhouses and a bank have been burned at Witepsk, Russia, causing a loss of 2,000,000 rouble. Thousands of the city's inhabitants are homeless and number of the city's inhabitants are

bers of them have perished. Lady of the House (to male cousin)-Henry whatever do you mean by putting your coffee on a chair? Cousin—You see, my dear Amelia, your coffee is so weak I thought I would offer it a seat. Master of the Honse—You are doing my wife an injustice, Henry; the coffee is strong enough; it has been standing since this morning.—Des Flot.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CABLE,

In the House of Lords last evening the Crimes bill was read a third time.

The American yacht Fortuna has passed the Lizard on her way to Cowes

Quartermaster-Sergeant Ogg, of the Canadian team, won the first prize in the shooting in the London corporation match at Wimbledon today.

The railway between Nish and Pirot is finished, completing the link of direct railway communication between Calais and Constantinople.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Slight and along the Italian coasts at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning. Mount Ætna is in a state of eruption.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that official circles there firmly believe that the Czar will force Prince Ferdinand to decline the Bulgarian throne. The Paris municipal council to day rejected a resolution congratulating the people of Paris upon their abstaining on the day of the national

fete from a demonstration that might have proved dangerous to the existence of the republic. The Congregation of the Propaganda is awaiting the report of a meeting of eleven American bishops, presided over by Cardinal Gibbons, before pronouncing finally whether the Vatican approves or condemns the order of the Knight

of Labor. Thirty thousand insurgent tribes have gather d at Ataghai to oppose the Ameer's general Goolan. The mutineers who escaped from Herat oined the insurgents and there has been a renewal of the disturbance at that place. It is reported that the Ameer has summoned four Bedakshan regiments to reinforce the garrison at

Kiamit Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, has resigned. The resignation was in consequence of a violent article published in the Misam attacking the Grand Vizier, the Cabinet and the whole administration, which was inspired by the Sultan in order to excite public indignation against them and thus cover his own responsibility in connection with the Egyptian conven-

Advices regarding the condition of the Crown Prince say his throat affection is being rapidly cured. Dr. Mackenzie thinks no further opera-tion will be necessary. The Cologne Gazette states that Dr. Mackenzie's bill for services, covering two visits to Germany and the treatment in England amounts to £2,625. After visiting Ems the Crown Prince will go to Riviera to pass the autumn.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed the bill relating to direct taxes. The chamber then proceeded to discuss the experimental mobilization bitl. M. Cavaignac attacked the measure on the ground that the experiment will be useless. Gen. Ferron, minister of war, in defending the bill, explained that only 20,000 men would be employed in the experiment. The bill was passed by a vote of 320 against 118.

AMERICAN.

Information was received yesterday from Ounalaska, that Bishop Segpors, a Catholic missionary, was murdered by his attendant one night in November last. No cause is known.

No additional information in regard to the condition of affairs in Hawaii has been received at the state or navy department since the telegram of July 5, saying that affairs were then

A Washington despatch says the tender of a United States vessel as a convoy to the Queen of the Hawaiian Islands is more than mere courtesy. Our Government will send trusted officers with the ship and undoubtedly new instructions to the commanders of our naval vessels, which should now be at Honolulu.

CANADIAN.

Major Smith, "C" School of Infantry, has been appointed commandant of "D" School of Infanti y about to be established at London. A fence builder for the Grand Trunk Rail-

way named Paisley fell into a culvert in stepping off a train yesterday at Kingston and disocated his neck.

Mr. John S. Hall, M.P.P., had an interview

with the officials of the Customs Department yes'erday with reference to a seizure in Mont-real of \$1,000 worth of briar root pipes for undervaluation. The New South Wales Rifle Association has

sent an official invitation to Col. Bron, secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association, or a Canadian rifle team to visit New South Wales next year. It is understood that the ocean mail contract will not be rettled until after the holidays, and

that in the meantime the service will continue to be performed by the Allan line under a temporary arrangement.

The mortuary statistics for the month of June issued by the Department of Agriculture show the number of deaths to have been: Montreal, 716; Toronto, 157; Quebec, 145; Hamilton, 41; Halifak, 58, and Ottawa 70.

It is understood that the superstructure of the projected railway bridge to cross the St. John River, at Fredericton, will be built during the coming fall and winter, probably by the Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal. A steel bridge on piers of masonry is contemplated, having spans of say 250 feet.

The American corvette Galena, ten guns and 224 men, arrived at Quebec this morning and anchored opposite the Queen's wharf. On arrival she fired a salute, which was answered from the Citadel. The vessel will remain here until Thursday and then proceed to Montreal, where she will remain for a week.

It is understood that steps are being taken in England to supply the number of men required to form C Battery of Artillery to be stationed at Victoria, B.C. The men will, in all probability, oe selected from naval coast pensioners of the British army. Their enlistment will be on the same terms as for other corps raised in Canada. The organization will probably be completed in the cours of three months.

THE POPE'S REPRESENTATIVE IN IRELAND.

The London Times, in an article on Mon-The London Times, in an article on Monsignor Persico's mission to Ireland, calla upon all loyal Catholics in that country to make the Pope's representative acquainted with the true's state of affairs in Ireland. "We look," it says, "to the loyal Catholics of Ireland to give what help they can to Monsignor Persico's mission of inquiry. It is for them especially to make sure that the side of loyalty and civil order is properly represented. If Monsignor Persico can be brought face to face with the facts, his report about them is a foregone confacts, his report about them is a foregone con-clusion, and so, too, is the authoritative judg-ment which the Pope will feel called upon to pronounce." As a cable despatch announces that Monsignor Persico has gone to Wexford to witness the evictions that are about to take place there it looks very much as if he has taken the Times' advice and is bringing himself "face to face with the facts." Evidently he is not under the tutorship of the "loyal Catholics," who would never think of making him personally acquainted with the methods by which Irishmen are driven from their hom s because they are unable to pay rack rents that are based on improvements which are the results of their labor. What the Times would like would be for

What the Times would like would be for Mgr. Persico to shut himself up in Dublin and listen to the story the Castle would tell him about the "outrages" committed by the National League. The course Mgr. Persico is pursuing leaves little room to doubt that his report will not please the Times or be at all acceptable to the Tories.

LETTER FROM MICHAEL DAVITT.

The Royal Irish Constabulary and the Jubilee Coercion Act in Ircland-Many of Them to Leave the Force and to Come to America

The following letter, which has been addressed by Michal Davitt to a number of repremen in the United States Canada, has been received by Mr. H. J. Cloran :-

BALLYBRACK, IRELAND, June, 1887.

H. J. Cloran, Esq., Montreal, Can. : "Sib,—From facts which are brought to my notice almost every day, I anticipate the resignation of a large number of the Royal Irish Constabulary when the coming Coercion Act is put into operation against the liberties of our people. I learn also from members of the force, that the result of the comments of the force of the comments of the co that the work of carrying out evictions, such as had to be performed in Bodyke and elsewhere recently, is looked upon with detestation by the vast majority of the constabulary, who are largely of the farming class themselves. I am likewise aware from companions tions sent to make the property of the sent to make the sent to mak aware, from communications sent to me by indi-vidual members, and by the relatives of others, that the Executive of the National League has refused (for motives which it is not necessary to discuss) to give any encouragement to this voluntary movement among the constabulary. Under these circumstances, I am induced

Under these circumstances, I am induced to communicate with representative men like yourself, in the States and Canada, with the view of enlisting your interest in the behalf of such right-minded constables as may select to leave the force and the country rather than perform work against which their instincts as Irishmen, and their consciences as Christians, apparently revolt. "They are, of course, an unpopular body in Ireland, and must consequently be boked upon with greater disfavor on this account in America. One of the most influential of Irish-American journals has recently pronounced against the attention given to and the employment provided for the half dozen or more constables who resigned the force in the vicinity of Castleisland, Kerry. All this is easily understood. It arises from the janissary character which England has given to its military police, and from the nature of the work—political secret-hunting and eviction duty—which constitutes their chief employment. I have quite recently had occasion myself to denounce, in the strongest language, the outrageous conduct of some of those who were engaged in the work of extermination at Bodyke. But, notwithstanding all this, there is something to be said in explanation, if not in mitigation, of the action of Irishmen in joining a force which they One of the most influential of Irish-American action of Irishmen in joining a force which they know is intended by our foreign rulers to be the chief factor in the work of dragooning us into subjection to unjust government; and now is the time to say it when numbers of them are contemplating a step which may seal with the

evidence of sacrince the sincerity of their inc-tives in abandoning a work so detestable.

"For the class of men who have joined the R. I. C. there was no congenial occupation in this unfortunate country. To leave Ireland rather than enter the service of her enemies would, of course, be a patriotic act. But in no country in the world can a people be found who are in all things superior to human weaknesses. To earn a livelihood easily and live in one cown country is a desire which has a governing influence over most men's actions; and this must, in ence over most men actions; and this inust, in justice and in common sense, be taken into ac-count when speaking of the Irish constabulary force. Had Ireland anything to offer these men in equal satisfaction of such a rational desire, they would, in my opinion, be to day in line with their fellow-countrymen instead of being among the ranks of our enemies.

evidence of sacrifice the sincerity of their me

"The immediate object of this letter is this-Numbers of these men have written to me indi-Numbers of these men have written to me indirectly saying they fear, should they resign the force and emigrate, that there will attach to them the prejudice which membership of the R.I.C. has earned from the mass of the Irish people at home and abroad, and that this will prevent them obtaining suitable employment in America. Such a prejudice ought in my judg ment, to vanish under the circumstances which I relate, and instead of its operating as an obstacle in the way of their obtaining work, it should make place for a kind y feeling towards the present crisis. Moreover, I would hope that a rendiness will be manifested to assist located his neck.

The silver cups won by the Canadian ar iflery team last year in England have been sent by the Government to the winners. They were predata.

There is, of course, the danger that some of the Canadian ar iflery team in obtaining situations in such that is they may desire to go to in the State; or Oanda.

There is, of course, the danger that some of the Canadian ar iflery team is they may desire to go to in the State; or Oanda.

There is, of course, the danger that some of the Canadian ar iflery team is they may desire to go to in the State; or Oandala.

them may be sent out by Dublin Castle to obtain (under cover of the feeling which I am anxious to excite in behalf of the honest-minded oner) entrance into and information connected with such societies as are supposed to exist in America, and to have for their object the in-jury of England's governing power. In my opinion England obtains more information from opinion England obtains more intermation from Pinkerton's American Detective Agency about the plans and doings of Irish-American organiza-tions than through any other channel. But while it is probable that some few of the R I C would volunteer for service of this kind, I do not believe there is much likelihood of the object of this letter being abused by those who are contemplating an emphatic protest against the eviction at a time when a crimeless country is the strongest possible condemnation of the one, and when an all but universal shout of reprobation it heard against the other. An eagerness, or even a desire, to enter such organizations would be sufficient to indicate the true motive of the individual who would thus show his hand, Small committees, comprising friends of the Irish cause, might be formed in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Montreal, and Chicago, the members of which committees would under take to inquire into the antecedents of any exconstable, and to use their individual or collective influence in obtaing the best possible employment for such approximation behalf this letter is written. "Michael Davitt." doyment for such applicants as those in whose

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR. DILLON ON THE LAND BILL

LONDON, July 17.—Mr. Dillon resumed the debate on the Land bill in the House of Commons to-night. He said he rejected the measure with contempt as utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the Irish tenantry. He rebutted Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that the past efforts of English statesmen to ameliorate the condition of the people had invariably met with contumeof the proper and invariably met with contumerly from the Parnellites, and declared that whatever advantages English statesmen had ever offered had been eagerly seized. Yester day evening a debate, he said, disclosed the fact that many of the Government's supporters were destrous of securing important amendments to the bill. Would the Chamberlain set, he asked, compel the Government to introduce the amendments suggested. Attacking the clauses of the bill seriatim, Mr. Dillon declared that the first, dealing with the case of leaseholders, was the only one that promised to be reneficial in its character and operation. The other clauses would make eviction easy, destroy the confidence of the tenantry in the land court and place in the landlords' hands the new and term ribly irresistable engine of eviction. Mr. T. W. Russell, Conservative, of Tyrone, said it was the desire of the tenant farmers of Ulater to see a fair and determined effort made to setto see a rair and determined effort made to set-tle the questions raised by the bill. This mea-sure would satisfy them. He objected to a tenant being compelled to go into court against his will. The bill was a delusion as regards evictions, closing one door upon the power of landlord to evict only to open another.

The division on the second reading of the Land Bill will take place Thursday next. The

Government has secured a mechanical majority The Conservative whips promise important amendments. They say the bankruptcy clauses will be abandoned in committee and that an will be abandoned in committee and that an amendment will be introduced, giving County Court judges power to revise the judicial rents, and they claim that these alterations will modify the opposition of the Parnellite members to the measure

PRAISE FOR PASTEUR.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ENDORSE HIS TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA. PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The Medical News, in its issue of this week, will contain a lengthy abstract of the report presented to Parliament last week by the British commission appointed last year to enquire into M. Pasteur's treatment last week by the British commission appointed last year to enquire into M. Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia. From this abstract the following paragraphs are taken:—It may here be deemed certain that M. Pasteur has discovered a method of protection from rabies comparable with that which vaccination affords against infection from smallpox. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the discovery whether for its practical utility or for its application in general pathology. It shows a new method of inoculation, or, as M. Pasteur sometimes calls it, of vaccination, the like of which it may become possible to employ for protection of both men and domestic animals against others of the most intense kinds of virus. The duration of the immunity conferred by inoculation is not yet determined, but during the two years that have passed since it was first proved there have been no indications of its being limited. The committee think it, therefore, certain that the inoculations practiced by M. Pusteur have prevented the occurrence of hydrophobia in a large proportion of those, who, if they had not been so noculations practiced by an enseur nave prevented the occurrence of hydrophobia in a large proportion of those, who, if they had not been so inoculated, would have died of that disease. And his discovery shows that it may become possible to arrest by inoculation, even after infection, other diseases besides hydrophobia. His rection, other discases besides hydrophobia. His researches have also added very largely to the knowledge of the pathology of hydrophobia, and supplied a sure means of determining whether an animal which has died under suapicion of rabies was really affected with that disease or not. The Medical News says editorially:—"The report of the British hydrophobia commission constitutes the ablest defence of M. Pasteur's method which has yet been made, and it is a cause for congratulation

FOR CALLING HIM A SNOB.

been made, and it is a cause for congratulation

that men so competent to observe facts and weigh evidence have been able after full investi-

gations to reach an unanimous conclusion as to the prophylactic value of the inoculations of

Pasteur.

LONDON, July 18.—Mr. Walter Hume Long, Conservative, called the attention of the House of Commons this afternoon to the breach of privilego committed on Friday last in the lobby by Dr. Tauner, Parnellite, in calling him (Mr. Long) a d-d snob. Continuing, Mr. Long said he had by letter warned Dr. Tanner Long said he had by letter warned Dr. Tanner of his determination to bring the matter before the house. No.withstanding this, Dr. Tanner was now absent, although he had full knowledge that his presence was required to defend himself.

The facts of the case were: Mr. Long having heard that his vote had not been recorded in a certain division and meeting him in the lobby, asked him what was the matter and if anything certain division and meeting him in the lobby, asked him what was the matter and if anything was wrong in the record of the division. Dr. Tanner replied: "You're a Tory, aren't you? I wish to God, then you would not speak to me. I have to'd you d—d Tories never to speak to me. (Irish cheers.) Talk to your own d—d lot." Mr. Long answered: "I wasn't aware you didn't wish to be spoken to." Dr. Tanner then went on: "Keep your d—d tongue in your mouth. Don't make a blasted fool of yourself." (Laughter by Parnellites.) As Mr. yourself." (Laughter by Parnellites.) As Mr. Long was hurrying away Dr. Tanner called out: "There goes a d——d snob." Mr. Long, after giving this history of the incident, said he would rather have passed over the alfair with contemps but as it contemps with the area in the said to be a sound of the said the s contempt, but as it occurred within the precincts of the House and in the presence of several members, he felt it to be his duty to bring the whole matter before the House. Mr. W. H. Smith, to Government leader, said that in view of the necessity to maintain decorum he would move that in consequence of his disorderly conduct Dr. Tanner be suspended for a month Mr. Sexton said he considered such a pro-

ceeding scarcely less disgraceful than the lan-guage complained of. Dr. Tanner had freguage complianed of. Dr. Tanner had frequently requested Conservative members not to address him. Mr. Long would have acted wisely if he had not spoken to Dr. Tanner. At the time the doctor was excited over his exclusion from a division. The incident didn't deserve the treatment it was accorded, and Dr. Tanner did not deserve the severe penalty proposed. As to his absence he was in Technology. should make place for a kindly feeling towards such of them as voluntarily and openly resign at keeping a public engagement. He would meet the accusation on any day appointed for him to do so. Mr. Sexton moved to adjourn the debate until a time when Dr. Tanner should be present, air. Smith reminded the house that no request for delay or any spology had been offered by Tanner. He had had simple notice that his confluct was to be brought before the House. Mr. Purnell submitted that there was no precedent for suspending a member for a month without giving a chance to be heard to repel the charges against him. Mr. Gladstone said he thought that the proposed punishment for the offence supported by an parte evidence only was dispreportioned to what was usually administered. Mr. Smith after hearing Mr. Gladstone said he would not press his motion and instead would propose that Dr. Tanner should attend next Thursday and respond:

THE FALL OF THE BASTILE.

Mr. Long's charge. This was agreed to.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS YESTERDAY-THE BEVIEW.

Paris, July 14.—A demonstration was at the statue of Strasbourg this morning, but was entirely of a peaceful nature. Members o the Patriotic League and other associations, with banners and trumpeters, marched past the statue and deposited upon it colossal memorial crowns. As this was done there were a few cries from the procession of "Vive la France," Vive la Republique," and "Vive Boulanger, but there was no attempt at disorder, and up to 2 p.m. no disturbance serious in its nature had taken place.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

President Grevy, accompanied by all the members of the Ministry, left the palace at 3.30 o'cleck to attend the review of the troops. An escort of cuirassiers preceded and followed the President's carriage. The people along the route greeted the President with cries of "Vive Grevy."

THE REVIEW PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

Evening.-President Grevy and his Minis ters were greeted with some isolated cries of "Vive Boulanger" and "Resign," and a few hisses on their arrival at Longchamps to witness the review this afternoon, but cries of "Vive la Republique" dominated, and of "Vive in Kepublique" dominated, and the people seemed generally disposed to be friendly. The review of the troops passed off without incident, and was witnessed by an immense but orderly crowd, which cheered the troops heartily. The match was began at 4.10 o'clock and was finished at 5.50. The President and Cabinet then returned to Paris. The populace this evening is calm, and all fears of disorder have vanished. of disorder have vanished.

PARIS, July 14.—Gen. Boulanger sprained his foot, and was unable to be present at the review at Clermont Ferrand to-day. The fete was celebrated throughout France without dis

THE STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 14.—The stock market to-day was flat in consequence of expected disturbance in Paris during the celebration of the anniver-sary of the fall of the Bastile. Prices on the Berlin bourse were low on account of unfavorable reports. The Paris bourse was closed.

An ill-humored woman, abusing her husban-for his mercenary disposition, told him that if she was dead he would marry the devil's eldest daughter, if he could get snything by it. "That is true," replied the husband; "but the worst of it is, I cannot marry two sisters!"

Beef, Iron and Wine. As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, a New Cord with Montreal, is very highly recommunated i. r. all coresine of both serses and of all agree. Debutted at rec. the thould rate for its deare no other.

BANDY'S CRITICISM.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE BANK-RUPTCY AND OTHER CLAUSES OF THE LAND BILL.

Vernon Harcourt Administers some Caustic Congratulations—Goschen Declares the Government Unwilling to Make Any Concessions—Speeches by Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone—The Bill goes to Committee;

LONDON, July 14 —Lord Randolph Churchill, criticising the Land Bill, said be shuddered to criticising the Land Bill, said he sauddered to think what would have been the state of Irel and if this bill had been in operation list winter. He did not doubt that from one quarter to one half of the tenantry would have been in a state of turnult and disorder appalling to contem-plate. It was not within the limit of physical plate. It was not within the limit of physical possibilities to deal with the eviction clause this season. The bill must be lightened by throwing it over. The hankruptcy clauses were equally objectionable, inasmuch as they would tend to lower the moral tone of the tenantry, besides producing an unmeasurable mass of litigation. The Government, in view of the large number of tenants who, it was expected, would be forced into bankruptcy, seemed to be trying to build up asystem of national credit on a widespread foundation of national insolvency. If the Government, with the Irish members, would agree to deal with arrears and a revision of the judicial rents, instead of the bankruptcy clauses, the bill would be deprived of its worst features, and would become acceptable to the country. (Cheers.)

country. (Cheera.)

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt congratulated Lord Kandolph Churchill on his clear exposition of the defects of the bill. If Lord Randolph's speech led to a new development of the bill, the House would have no difficulty in passing it. ing it. Lord Randolph had performed a capital operation under chloroform upon the measure, transforming its nature and leaving the mere skeleton of the bill. If the Government assented, the House would now try to put some decent clothing on the skeleton. Let the Government throw overboard the clauses that both the Tories and Liberals both opposed and the bill

of rents was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Gladstone thought the debate had been conducted with great ability. Presuming that the Government maintained an open mind with regard to the suggestions made, he thought it needless to press the amendment to a division. but that the House should be left at liberty to those clauses constituted what the Government had always put forward as a prominent part of the bill and that no substitute was proposed. Assuming that Mr. Chamberlain intended to press his amendments, Mr. Gladstone called attention to and hailed his speech with great satisfaction. There was no reason to compel the Government to reject the suggestion with regard to the revision of judicial rents, and there was no apparent disposition on the part of the House to sustain the Government in rejecting the proposals of the Cowper Commission. The Opposition had obtained a vanin rejecting the proposals of the Cowper Com-mission. The Opposition had obtained a vantage ground which they could not have antic pated a week ago, and with the prospect of a still further improvement in the views with which the measure was regarded by the other

would not be pressed.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government had intimated their readiness to consider and give effect to the suggestions that had been made, but they considered the bankruptcy clauses advantageous to the tenants, and if the House insisted upon eliminating thore clauses, on the

House would rest the responsibility.

The amendment was then negatived and the bill read a second time without division. It was decided to consider the bill in committee on Thursday next.

THE CRIMES BILL.

SECOND READING WITHOUT DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
LONDON, July 14.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Baron Ashbourne, lord chancellor of Ireland, moved the second reading of the Crimes Bill. In making the motion he described the bill as a measure that was intended to counteract the criminal demoralizing system of intimidation now reigning in Ireland, a system that coerced loyal people and interfered with every relation of life. Neither sex nor age was spared from this odious, ferocious, cowardly tyranny. It was slander upon the trades unions tyranny. It was stander upon the trades unions to compare them with the National League, and it was absolutely startling to hear Mr. Gladstone cloak the abominable system of boycotting under the euphemism of "exclusive dealing." The bill was called a coercion bill, but what liberty expenses the start of isted in a country where a man was not allowed to take grazing, build a house, or supply goods to his neighbor without exposing himself to outrage and murder; where people could not buy, sell, employ or be employed without being subjected to the direct tyranny. In submitting a measure that was necessary for the protection of honest subjects, the ministers had a right to rely upon the loyal co-operation of the Opposition instead of resolute obstruction. A weak bill would be worthless, and this measure, while strong enough to be a terror to evil doers, could not jeopardize the liberty of a single innocent

man. (Cheers.) HABL GRANVILLE SAID he would not deny that the Government, finding itself unable to maintain law and order by the existing machinery, had the right to apply to Parliament for further powers, but when re-strictions were proposed suspending common personal rights, the clearest proof was required to justify an exceptional law. The state of Iraland was as peaceable now as it was in 1885, when the ordinary law was found to be sufficient. Everybedy now knew that the real aim of the bill was to suppress combinations that interfered with the policy of the Government and to brand them as illegal. It was the undoubted right of every man to deal with his neighbors or not as he saw fit. The measure was of a deplorably degree of the property of the ready and would continue. ably dangerous character and would certainly lead to grave evils in Ireland. The Opposition having done its utmost to resist the passage of the bill must leave upon the Government the responsibility for the results. The Duke of Argyll, Lord Carnarvon and others spoke and the bill was then read a second time. The measure will be discussed in committee to-

DYEING IS PRACTISED

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company's Great Buildings in Ruins.

A MAN KILLED

Dreadful Scenes—Louis Moore Falls From the Fire Escape on the Sixth Storey and Breaks His Neck-His Body Removed to his Home—Several Parties Missing Yet —Many Workingmen Have a Narrow Escape-The Cause of the Fire Unknown-Women Looking For Their Husbands and Sons-Over Three Hundred and Fifty Employees Thrown Out of Work-The Fire Brigade's Work.

Montreal has been free from fires of a very serious character for some time past, but Fri-day last the ringing of the fire bells several times announced that what promised to be a dreadful and most destructive conflagration had commenced. The fire is one which resulted fatally for one poor individual, as far as can be ascertained, and probably several others have met with a horrible death in the ruins. The hour was ten minutes past six this morning, when Constable Kennedy of No. 7 station was patrolling Wellington street and all was peace-ful and tranquil. He reached the corner of King street, when looking down towards Wil-liam street he was horrified to see smoke issuing from the windows of the new wing of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery. The gush of smoke was followed quickly by a flame of fire, and for going without delay into committee would find the few subsequent seconds that the officer in-an easy passage. going without delay into committee would find an easy passage.

Mr. Goschen, speaking in behalf of the Government, said that, while they would not attempt to disguise the difficulty of their task, they must refuse to buy a single vote by making any concession against their convictions. Dwelling upon the temporary character of the bill, he said the Government would do their best to meet the views of the gentlemen on the other side with regard to the leaseholders clauses, but he boldly defended the eviction clause. He defended the bank-ruptcy clauses and denied Lord Churchill's assertion that the Government was trying to ruptcy clauses and denied Lord Churchill's assertion that the Government was trying to found a system of national credit. He opposed the plan for a revision of rents advised by the Cowper Commission as fatal to the coming land purchase measure

Mr. Parnell said he thought Mr. Goschen was looking rather to the enhanced value of property under his future land purchase bill than to the interests of the Irish tenants. The Government proposed to abolish evictions by executing them under another name, with the object of getting rid of the record of such transactions as evictions. The attempt to bolster up the judicial rents as the basis for purchase would defeat its own end, because the land would not be purchased on the judicial basis. The present measure would simply be regarded as a moverent of stupidity and inaptitude. A speedy revision of rents was absolutely necessary.

Mr. Gladstone thought the delaste had been men. Three of these men noticed the fire coming towards them from the boiler room and they notified the remainder, and then all hands made an attempt to escape. Six of the men, namely, Jos. Brisson, Cyril Briere, Alphonse Bertrand, Jos. Hamelin, Jos. McCafferty and John Henbut that the House should be left at liberty to amend and improve the bill. The committee which very rapidly filled the whole building, and understood substantially that if pressed to do so the Government were willing to drop the bank-ruptcy clauses. He reminded the House that those clauses constituted what the Government those clauses constituted what the Government that all wave put forward as a proprient part of the substantially and every part of the substantial to the committee of the committee of the substantial to the committee of the co his two fellow employés, when

A SHEET OF FIRE ENVELOPED HIS BODY

and burned him terribly. A large crowd had collected on the street and all eyes were directed on the unfortunate man, who tried to escape the flames, but suddenly another tongue of fire caught him and a heartrending shrick escaped the poor individual. His two hands relaxed their unsteady hold and were thrown above his head, while the semi-unconscious man toppled backwards and struck the ground with a duli thud, and when surrounded by some of those close by life was found to be extinct. The body was carefully carried across the street and laid at the corner of Ottawa and Queen streets,
where many viewed it and turned away sickened
at the sight. The remains were there over an
hour before the ambulance arrived and took them hour before the ambulance arrived and took them
to his late residence on Notre Dame st., corner
of Brooks. Here another heartrending scene
transpired. The poor man's wife, who had been
awaiting his return from work, became distracted
when she witnessed her husband's remains and
heard the story of his death. She bore up well under the circumstances, which were most terri-ble in the extreme. The unfortunate victim Moore met his death before the firemen arrived, and before any stream was laid on the building the whole place was one roaring mass of flames While streams were being played in through the windows a loud crash was heard in the interior of the refinery, and following this was a dense column of smoke and flame which rose high heavenward. The different sections of the building, others from the adjoining house on Queen street and still others on Queen and King treet, while the engines were all put to work. The Clapp and Jones and Shand and Mason, of Point St. Charles, did very effective service, but it was evident that any amount of water could not prevent a total destruction of the premises. Shortly before seven o'clock the bridge leading across from the wain building to the efficer gave across from the main building to the offices gave away at the factory side, on account of being burned, and fell on to the street, barely escaping wounding several parties. The firemen were working herd, and the flames were not so fierce, but when the bridge fell the western factory wall on Queen street also came down with a loud crash, and for a few moments nothing could be seen on account of the density of the smoke in the air. The brave firemen rushed forward, hose in hand, and put themselves to work with more energy now, as they had a large opening and conducted play on the fire more successfully. Two minutes later the southern wall fell in with a terrible crash and once again the firemen were wall on Queen street also came down with a terrible crash, and once again the firemen were obliged to beat a retreat, only to return to work obliged to beat a retreat, only to return to work with more vigor when the road was cleared sufficiently for them to see what they were doing. The streets by this time were crowded, and the police had all they could do to keep the crowd from surging in close to the remaining three walls which were in danger of falling.
The fire was got well under control
in one part, when with a tremendous
noise the large filters on the King street side crashed in and taking the floor and wall with them, the whole debris, filters and all, fell into the street, raising a thick dust, and many close by had a narrow escape of being injured. By this time the flames managed to extend to the dwelling houses on Queen street, and the occu-

DWELLINGS WERE INVADED BY THE FLAMES, in thousands of the best families of the country,
Any woman is glad to avail herself of the help
of Diamond Dyes in restoring and renovating
old or faded articles. 10 cents each. 32
Colors.

but these were quickly extinguished by a
couple of streams. The buildings were
badly gutted, however, and the contents destroyed. The buildings front on Queen street,
and the numbers are 89 and 91. The upper part

pants who were attempting to save their fur-niture and clothing were driven from their premises, and a minute later the

of the premises is occupied by two families named Kirby and Flynn, and the lower part by two other families named Jones and O'Brien.

These families are almost destitute now, they These families are almost destitute now, they having saved nothing and the premises being uninsured. At half-past nine o'clock all danger was over, and part of the brigade went home. The Skinner or Hayes ladders were not used, but all the small ladders were brought into use. During the whole morning women and children were around the ruins enquiring after their sons, husbands, brothers and fathers, and to one seemed carabile of giving any available.

no one seemed capable of giving any explana-tion of their whereabouts. In the factory there are close on to 400 employes, and only 80 of this number were on the "night-shift," as it is termed. One of these men, who worked in the machine department, stated that they were all machine department, stated that they were all working away, and were about to get ready to go home, when some one acreamed fire, and all hands looked in the direction of the boiler room, where a red plare could be noticed. No delay was made in rushing for the stairs. The young man said he forgot his coat and went back again into the machine shop, but in the meantimeal hands had safely got down stairs and he was the last to leave. He was certain that nobody was left in that part of the building, which was the new wing, but he could not say anything regarding the safety of the men in the other part. Mr. Scott, foreman, stated that the fire originated in the boiler room, but the cause is unknown and will always remain a mystery. He notiwill always remain a mystery. He notified the men who made their escape safely, he being among them at the time. He ran out and notified parties who sounded an alarm from the fire station. Several other men, who were working in the building, told the same s.ory, and it is certain that no person has lost his life in that part of the building. As regards the factory on the Queen street side, there may be many who could not escape, and who have met with a horrible death in the flames and ruins. All the employes have not yet and rains. All the employes have not yet turned up, although the foremen are working and making a vigorous search for them with a view of ascertaining if really there are many who have fallen victims. The women were found going around the streets with a sorrowful look on their face and tears in their eyes and many of them fear the worst. There are about eight new hands who cannot be accounted for, but they may have escaped. One named Beaumont is believed by everybody to be in the ruins, while it is said that one Hender. son and a young Frenchman, another new em-ploye, were headed off by the fire and fell

victims to the flames. WHAT GUARDIAN GILBERT SAW. Guardian Gilbert is certain that there are several parties in the ruins, as he tells the fol-lowing story. He was proceeding along William street shortly after six o'clock with his little daughter and had met Watchman Gillen, to whom he was speaking. His attents n was sud-denly attracted by hearing box 37 struck on the church bells, and a moment later he saw parties running towards Queen street. He followed, after having sent his daughter home, and on turning into Queen street he noticed smoke and fames issuing from the windows of the sugar refinery. At the same time three men came to windows and looked out, apparently looking for some mode of escape. There being none, they seemed to fall back among the firmes and were not again seen. There is every reason to believe from this that they perished in the flames. This transpired after Louis Moore I is from the flames. fire escape. No idea can be given by any person how many men, who were employed during the night, were seen this morning, and it will be some time before it is found whether any parsome time before it is found whether any parties are really missing. Workmen are willing to go to work mediately after the bricks have sufficiently cooled and search for the bodies, if there are any. This task will not be an easy one, and some days may transpire before the debris is cleared away sufficiently to satisfy all parties, and either find all the bodies or be convinced that there are none. The fire that came through the cross bridge on Oneen street extended into the combridge on Queen street extended into the com-pany's office, and although rapidly extinguished, the premises, were considerably damaged by water and the furniture and fixture broken. The gas pipes in the main premises are broken in several places and a continued blaze all along in several p aces and a continued blaze all along the pipes was noticed. A large quantity of gas is being wasted, and it seems there is no way of turning it off. All that remains standing of the once majestic building is a portion of the side wall, a small corner on Queen at reat and a chimney of thirty feet in height. The firemen did great work and saved the buildings of Messis. H. & R. Ives and others in the vicinity

from taking fire. THE PROBABLE LOSSES. There was not a large stock in the building all the raw material being kept in other build ings across from the main works on King street. Consequently there was only the machinery and building destroyed; and, indeed, that was quite sufficient, as the loss is very extensive. Mr. Labatt, manager of the company, stated that at the present moment he could not say or give a near estimate of the loss, as the books were all in the vault in the office, but he thought it would be between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The new building facing on King street was just completed about a year ago. The old char house was completely destroyed on January 22ad, 1884 and the new building was immediately. 1884, and the new building was immediately erected instead at a cost of about \$120,000. The company were insured in about fifty insurance companies, and will not lose heavily. A companies, and will not lose neavily. As meeting of the insurance agents interested was called for one c'clock this afternom to give an account of the exact insurances. It is said that the daughter of Mr. Moore, the dead man, went to see him this morning at six o'clock, and that she was in the building when the fire started. It is stated that she has not been seen since and the worst is feared. The firemen are still working at the building, five streams being kept continually playing on the ruins. The engine room adjoining the old refinery was damaged considerably, but the machinery is fit for use again. The carpenter shop is completely gutted. Moore, Maguire and Henderson were the three men who came out on the fire escape and Henderson was almost naked. Before Moore toppled over Henderson thought he had ample time to re-enter the building and secure his clothes. He was seen to get in by one of the windows, but was never seen afterwards. He has been an employé for three weeks only. From what can be ascertained at a late hour, there are about six men missing, and there is not the least doubt as regards there being in the ruins.

This great conflagration has caused no little excitement among residents in the vicinity, as most of the er ployés lived near the factory, and now they are thrown out of work, as it will be impossible to recommence for many months.

The total insurance on the building and con-Commercial Union \$10,000, City of London \$10,000, North British Mercantile \$10,000, Royal \$10,000, Queen's \$7,500, Citizens'\$10,000, London Assurance \$5,000, Norwich Union \$4,000, Royal Canadian \$10,000, Quebec Fire \$5,000, Western Assurance \$7,500, Ætna, of Hartford, \$5,000, Hartford \$2,500, Fire Association, \$10,000; London & Lancashire, \$5,000; Northern Association, \$5,000; Caledonian, \$5,000; National of Ireland, \$5,000; Glasgow & London, \$10,000; British American, \$5,000; Phenix of London, \$15,000, Total, \$239,000. The total loss is estimated at \$550,000.

NOTES. This has been the most fatal fire experienced in Montreal for many years. The police had no ropes, nevertheless they kept the crowd back and no accidents occurred.

The Clapp & Jones with the Shand & Mason engines of No. 9 did the best service at the Mr. McNally, who is in the employ of the company, has all the books and papers of value safe in the office vault.

with a mishap. The rear axle broke and the engine had to be taken to the Central Fire Station for repairs.

The Merryweather seemed to work well during the morning, there being a very good stream on the building.

Tre company have a large quantity of sugar in stock, but they will not be able to supply the wants of their customers before getting into operation again. As soon as the fire commenced the principal members of the company were notified, and they arrived on the scene and witnessed the destruction of the buildings.

The Salvage Corps spread numerous covers and did effective service. Several covers were spread in the office. The chief and sub-chiefs were at the fire from the start and worked

vigorously. A little boy was run over by a real at the corner of Wellington and King streets early this morning and sustained a fracture of the leg. He was removed in the ambulance to the

General Hospital about 1 o'clock. People are still looking for parties who were employed on the night shift and who have not yet put in an appearance. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity of the fire, and the general enquiries are:—"Is there anybody in the ruins?" Some remark that over eighty men never escaped from the building, as the flames did not take five minutes to spread all over the works, consequently in that time the above number of men c uld not possibly dress and crawl through the smoke and flames down the staircase to the street from the sixth and seventh flats. There is not the least doubt but some one has perished besides the unfortunate Moore, but this will only be ascertained when the debris is cleared away.

A JUBILEE ODE.

(Modified by Irish Circumstance,)

dedicate this Ode to-

"Our Race—The Celtic race remains Limbs of a life once so gigantic, Proscribed upon their native plains, Far parted by the deep Atlantic."

Dear gracious Queen we're loyal too And full of love and kindly part, Our tears have trickled to the ground When famine reigned in Erin's heart;
We know the age and watch its plans,
Its deeds of fame, its brilliant glory.—
And love you true as England's Queen— But not in Erin's tear-clad story.

On every field, where valor led. Our swords have leapt, our hearts have pauted To smite the foe with deadly blow, To rout the foe with hearts undaunted; On Afric's coast, through burning sands, The Arab fled in wild commotion, Nor dared to meet the waves so wild That heaved round Ireland's brave devotion

Dear gracious Queen we're loval too-And faithful to the land that bore us— Through weal and woe, through smiles and tears, Our hearts have sung an Irish chorus; Across the years that bind your reign We catch a glimpse of England's glory, And love you true—as England's Queen— But not through Erin's tear-clad story.

The arts have flourished in your reign—
(What art so dear as Irish freedom?)
Than wealth of Ind a little love,
Will better cheer our hearts and lead them.

And through the heart she always wins men Look to the land of ivied tower— Of ruined castle old and hoary, And say great Queen of Britain's realm, Have you a pride in Ire!and's story?

O mighty voices of the past Long hushed in death in Ireland's pleading ! O'Connell, Davis, Mitche I, Butt, Join hearts with those who now are leading And tell us what have fifty years Brought to a land 'neath cruel oppression, From every mound and patriot grave Come forth in one heav'n-swept procession!

Dear gracious Queen we're loyal too— In cabin, cot and stately mansion, And love you true as England's Queen, Your wealth of power and cash expansion; But blame us not if in our cot We mourn because the crowbar stings us,— And crying for bread you reach a stone— The gift each tyrant landlord brings us.

Dear gracious Queen we're loval too-And faithful to the land that bore us, Though darkest hour beset our way Our hearts will sing an Irish chorus; For ten-fold fifty years have we Knelt at the shrine of Ireland's glory— We love you true as England's Queen, But not through Erin's tear-clad story!

THOMAS O'HAGAN. Queen's Jutilee, June 21, 1887.

C-H-O-O! C-H-O-O!! C-H-O-O!!!

Don't sneeze, sneeze, hawk, hawk, spit, blow, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath. If you have acrid, watery discharges from the nose and eyes, throat disease, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in head, splitting headache and other symptoms of nasal ca'arth, remember that the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Oatarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, \$500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. Don't sneeze, sneeze, hawk, hawk, spit, blow,

A NEW SWEDISH INDUSTRY.

A new industry has lately sprung up in Sweden, and promises shortly to become a most important one. Oil for illuminating purposes is now manufactured in that country from the stumps and roots that remain in the forests after the timber has been cut. These are subjected to a process of dry distillation, and besides wood oil many other products are obtained, amongst them turpentine, crossote, acetic acid, wood charcoal, tar oils, etc. This oil cannot be used in ordinary lamps, as, containing a large proportion of carbon, it gives off a great deal of snoke during combustion. When mixed with benzing, however, it may be used in ordinary benzing lamps; but when hurnt along a greated benzine lamps; but when burnt alone a special lamp must be adopted. The trees that furnish the greatest amount of oil are the pine and the fir. There are about forty establishments engaged in this manufacture in Sweden.—

THE SWEETEST GIRL IN SCHOOL. "She's the sweetest girl in school!" enthusinstically exclaimed one young girl to another, as they passed down the street together. "Edith is so kind, and gentle, and unselfish, every one likes her. And she has lovely golden hair and pretty eyes. Isn't it a pity her complexion is so bad; it spoils her looks. And then she has such dreadful headaches!" The girls skipped along, but it happened Edith's mother had heard what they said. It set her thinks heard what they said. It set her thinking. What could be done for those headaches and the rough, muddy complexion, that was such a trial to her gentle daughter. She recalled what she had read of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and on the spur of the moment she slipped into a drug store and bought a supply. Edith took it faithfully, with the result that it cleared her disordered blood, relieved her headaches, made her skin soft, fair and rosy, and

Some men are so lazy that the "spur of the noment" cannot quicken them into activity.

now she is not only the "sweetest girl in school," but the most beautiful.

ALL DISORDERS CAUSED by a bilions state of safe in the office vault.

I the system can be cured by using Carter's Little

Perhaps one reason why the road of trans,

No 4 Station fire engine while returning Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort gressors is so hard, is because it is so much travelled.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL? Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowlers Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sea sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of clima'e. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of

Red is the natural color of a young baby, but afterwards it becomes a yeller.

emergency.

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

The frequent source of danger at ending bowel complaints during the summer and fall is the liability to check the diarrhoea too suddenly. Dr. Fywler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will not do this. Inflammation of the bowels does not follow its use, as is too often the case with powerful opiates and astringents. It cures promptly and in a natural manuer.

I can easier (says a philosopher) teach twenty what were good to be done toan be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching.

IN GOOD REPUTE.

James McMurdock, writing from Kinsale, says:—"B. B. B. as a remedy for di eases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience, as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

Why was a man made with wide-spreading arms, except, as Dryden beautifully supposes, to satisfy a wide embrace?"

So rapidly does lurg irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cougn culminates in tubercular consumpti n. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases. and all lung diseases.

IRISH NOTES.

The tenants on the property of E. H. Woods, Milverton Hall, Skerries, have been granted an unsolicited abatement of 15 per cent. on their March rents paid on June 1st. A similar reduction was allowed upon the March and September payments of last year (1886.)

Through the exertions of Father Mockler, Annacarthy, county Tipperary, an evicted tenant named Patrick Dwyer, Carhue, on the Earl de Montalt's property, is about being restored to his home. He was evicted about four years ago, and his place has since been occupied by emergency-men. It is said all arrears are to be wived out and the former roat considerable. be wiped out, and the former rent considerably

During the past year successful emigrants from Ireland to Canada and the United States sent presents in money to their friends and relatives in the old country amounting in all to £1,276,035. The remittances from Australia amounted to only £51,531; but it has to be re-membered that of the 932 persons who emigrate on an average from this country daily, 700 go to Canada or the United States.—United Ireland.

On Wednesday a writ was issued by Mr O'C. Miley, solicitor, at the suit of Mr. William Murphy, M. P., sgainst Captain Blackburn, R. N., to recover £1,000 for trespass and trover. N., to recover £1,000 for trespass and trover. The cause of action arose on June 21, when the d.fendant, who is the officer in command of the gunboat Shannon, caused, it is alleged, a green flag which was flying on board the plaintiff's yacht, Hirondelle, in Bantry Bay, to be pulled down and purloined by a party of sailors. Mr. D. Sullivan is the counsel who signs the written. the writ.

The Cork Herald says:—The Marquis of Waterford has always been a tickler for honeaty (in print), and he is one of those who denounce the Irish members as robbers, confiscators, &c. The decisions of the Chief Land Commission in Waterford are a curious commentation in historical housest men mentary on his action in lecturing honest men. He sought to get the rents of twenty-nine tenants increased from £233 to £379, and the land commission has answered his appeal by reducing them to £215. These decisions are not calculated to make commonsense people believe that the Irish leaders are the robbers.

At the conclusion of the business at Dungannon petty sessions on Monday, Mr. John Hoy.
assistant to Mr. Reynolds, M.P., solicitor,
served Mr. Charles E. B. Mayne, R.M., with a
notice informing him that Mr. William Moffatt,
of Dungannon House, the chairman of the late
Home Rule meeting at Dungannon, and on
whose grounds the meeting was held on 19th
May last, was proceeding in the Court of
Queen's Bench against him and Mr. W. B.
Kelly, District-Inspector R.I.C., Omagh, for
unlawful entry and trespass upon the grounds
attached to Dungannon House on that date,
and for assault at the same time and place. The
damages are laid at £5,000. At the conclusion of the business at Du damages are laid at £5.000.

A Parliamentary return, issued last Friday evening, headed "Evictions in Ireland," gives the number of persons evicted in each province and county during the quarter ended March 31 last for non-payment of rent. The number of persons evicted was--In Ulster, 619, of whom 18 were admitted as tenants and 364 as care-takers. In Leinster—Evicted, 590; re-admitted as tenant, 1; as caretakers, 298. In Connaught —Evicted, 953; re-admitted as tenants, 45; as caretakers, 542. In Munster—Evicted, 2,880; re-admitted as tenants, 159; an caretakers, 2,094. Total for Ireland—Evicted, 5,042; re-admitted, 223, and as caretakers, 3,321. There were also evicted from agricultural holdings for other causes than non-pay ment of rent or breach of covenant, 148 per sons throughout Ireland, of whom 56 in Ulster were re-admitted.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily neuring in. The timony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Kidney ailments, and for Blood Impurity is decided.

A lot of unclaimed freight was recently sold at Boston. Among the goods there turned out to be 200 manuscript sermons, written by a Con-necticut clergyman. The purchaser discovered curious notes on the margins, such as the followcurious notes on the margins, such as the following:—"Deliver this passage in solemn tone;"
"Scoriful smile after the word 'never;"
"Close Bible with violent slam after this passage;" "Contemplate ceiling in attitude of
adoration at this point;" "Sarcastic wave of
hand;" "Rapid gesture,"

ALL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES Agree that catarrh is no more nor less than an nflammation of the lining membrane of the asal air passages.

Nacal catarrh and all catarrhal affections of the head are not diseases of the blood, and it is a serious mistake to treat them as such. No conscientious physician ever attempts to do so. It is held by eminent medical men that sooner or later a specific will be found for every disease from which humanity suffers. The facts justify us in assuming that for catarrh at least positive cure already exists in Ely's Crean

A dustinguished diplomatist from the United States of America, a very genial and sociable being, soon after his arrival in London made the round of the sights—Madame Tussaud's among the number. 'And what do you think of our waxwork exhibitions?' asked a ifriend. "Well," replied the General, "it struck me as being very like an ordinary English evening party."—English Exchange.

LOTTERY

COLONIZATION

The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WED. NESDAY of each month. .

The Value of the Prizes, which will be drawn on

WEDNESDAY, July 20th, '87 WILL BE

\$60,000.00.

PRICE OF TICKETS =

First Series, - - - - \$1.00 Second Series, - - - - 0.25

Send for catalogues containing list of prizes. to the Secretary,

8. E. LEFEBVRE, 19 St. James Street.

MONTREAL, CARREL MORE CONTROL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

PALMO-TAR SOAP.



ASSERT, THAT FOR IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SKIN WILL BE CURED BY USING IT. ASK FOR "PALMO-TAR SOAP,"

AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited.) MONTREAL.



SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they slae correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver such regulate the lowels. The if they only cured the configuration of the configur

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

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives there is where was water 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 atrictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five i \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or seet by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. REWARE OF IMITATIONS. 25 Cts. Per Bottle.

COMPLEXION Imparts a brilliant transparency to the skin. Removes all pimples, frockles and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 cts. OWDER in stamps by 2.4.PUZOXI, 6t. Louis, flo. 85-G

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY allen's lung balsam 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

LOW COST HOUSES AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. SO cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of descrable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely. Illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adapted to all climates and all classes of perple. The latest, best, and only cheep work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid, upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address

BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

NO MORE PILLS!



CHILDREN LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS, ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE,

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS Prior 250. Pen Dojiis.

BURNED TO DEATH.

HORRIBLE FATAL COLLISION PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAINS.

One of the Passengers Gives a Graphic Description—Heartrending Scenes at London.

Sr. Thomas, Ont., July 15.—An excursion train on the London and Port Stauley railway was run into this evening at the crossing in this cty by a Canada Southern freight train. The city by a Canada Southern regist train. The engine of the freight train went clear through the passenger train and rolled over into a ditch. It is reported that the engineer is under his is eighe, that one lady passenger has been horned to death, and that several others are

missing.

Sr. Trokas, Ont., July 17.—Friday's catastrophe was the most horrible ever reported in Cauda. The facts of the case, unobtainable on Friday night, appear to be about as follows. On Friday morning about 400 excursionists belonging to the Talbot street Baptist church, left Londor for Port Stabley. They were joined at St. Thomas by about as many more, and the whole nerry throng enjoyed themselves all day long on Fraser's Heights, little dreaming of the terrible disaster which awaited them on the homeward trip. Shortly after 6 o'clock the first excursion train started back. The cars were all crowded. Next the engine was a freight car used for baggange purposes, and after that came used for bagange purposes, and after that came

used for bagange purposes, and after that came all passenger coaches.

The London & Port Stanley railway track crosses the Michigan Central at right angles almost in the centre of St. Thomas. Before reaching this crossing there is a slight curve, and as the train rounded this Engineer Harry Donnelly, one of the oldest, best and most experienced drivers on the road, observed a Michigan Central oil train across the track. To respect his engine and sound on brakes was the verse his engine and sound on brakes was the work of an instant. But the heavy train failed to answer to the brake and rushed on to ITS DEST. UCTION.

The brave engineer never feft his post for an instant. Then the crash came his hand was still on the throttle, and when the broken and shattered engine was overturned and hurled back into the cars following he was buried beneath the debris. never seen alive again. His bruised and burnt body was recovered from the wreck some hours

The first car following the engine, and filled with baggage, was smashed up, and the passenger coach that was overturned and damaged. Fortunately none of the others left the rails, and the people in them clambered out through the windows and doors, caring little for property windows and doors, carring fittle for property and thinking only of safety. The overturned car, however, was jammed with people, and egres was exceedingly difficult. Almost instantly, too, the wrecked portion of the train was enveloped in frightful flames. An oil car had been smashed, and the oil running out in all directions caught fire from the train correct the last than two seconds. the broken engne. In less than two seconds after the crash the broken cars were burning, and those who were not fortunate enough to scramble out at first met a fiery farc. The streets of St. Thomas were thronged at the time of the accident, and hundreds of willing people reshed forward to help By main human scrength the coaches which had not been detailed were pushed away from the fire and saved. Then those present tu ned their attention towards extinguishing the fire, and male cons derable headway against it in a very

maje cons derable headway against it in a very short time.

If this time some twelve or fifteen minutes had elapsed and an immense throng had gathered. Besides the excursionists on the train hundreds of St. Thomas people had congregated. The oil car, next the one that was destroyed, shod in close proximity to the fire, and those who noticed this cautiously kept away. Many, lowever, paid no attention to this, and were dose by when, with a roar, the tank exploded and a frightful cloud of fiery spray enveloped the heavens for a hundred yards around. Those near by were knocked down and badly burned, and one man, so it is reported, was killed. Scores of people were burned by the falling ol, some severely and some only slightly. As the cloud of fire flew heavenward the falling o l, some severely and some only slightly. As the cloud of fire flew heavenward the immense multitude around made a furious stampeds. Men and women ran as if for dear life, thinking they were going to be burned up. Women and children were knocked down and trampled on and in matter than the several part of the several women and chilifen were knocked down and trampled on, and in many cases badly hurt. The scene for a few reconds was a wild one. Then the cloud of fire dropped and went down. People stopped to look and came back, and the injured were helped up. The crowd were quiet again. Almost immediately, however, there was another alarm. The burndless and THE VICTIMS.

The names of the burnt, so far as ascentained,

are as follows:—
Mrs. J. W. Baynes and three children.
Mrs. K. Gunther and child.
Mrs. F. Train and child.
S. G. Zealand and child. Engineer Donnelly.
Herman Ponsford (died of injuries).

A PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCE.

Mr. J. W. Westervert, of London, was in the second passenger coach with his wife and little girl. He said to a reporter:—We felt a sudden jar, but not sufficient to knock us out of our seats. The car swayed to one side and seemed just about to turn over when it fell back our seats. The car swayed to one side and seemed just about to turn over when it fell back on the rails all right again. I sprang to the window and looked out. The engine, bagaage car and car next ours were already afire, although an instant had not passed since the crash. There was a stampede towards both ends of the car, and the deors became blocked. I clambered through the window and helped my family out. We saw the second oil car there and the fire around it, and moved off about 100 yards for fear is would explode. Men were working at the fire and had go it pretty well under contr. I, when suddenly there was a roar and one would have thought the whole heavens were ablaze. A cloud of fire rose up, till you couldn't see beyond it, and then it spread out till you would think it would cover the whole city. The crowd rushed back, knocking women and children down promiscuously. My little girl was trampled upon and some of her teeth knocked out, and my wife had her shoulder hurt. It was over, however, in a fer sead of the seat of the soulder hurt. her shoulder hurt. It was over, however, in a few seconds, but I think fully 300 must have been burned by blazing oil.

A HEART-BREAKING SCENE.

LONDON, July 17.—When the news of the catastrophe at St. Thomas reached here on Friday night the scene at the Grand Trunk station was one which has not been witnessed since the terrible Victoria disaster in 1881. The news of the disaster spread like wildfire through the city and in an hour after the accident fully 1,500 people were gathered on the platform waiting for a train to come in. When a car arrived there would be a rush for it, and the which is somewhat litterently situated to the waiting for a train to come in. When a car arrived there would be a rush for it, and the passengers within could with difficulty get out. While there were many excited people on the platform, the great majority kept 2001. A rumor was circulated to the effect that there was only one lady from London among the dead, and those who had relative at the picnic comforted themselves with the idea that she belonged to somebody else. About 9 c'ciock an emity train of nine or ten coaches was sent down to bring up the passengers, and when this came back at 11 c'clock he picnickers on board were surrounded as soon as they stepped on the platform by groups ager to hear the news. It was a peculiar sight (g'see dozens of these groups scattered over the platform, one person in the centre relating what he or she knew of the accident and a dozen other's shoulders to try and

catch every word. Many of those who got off the train were crying, and the women folks especially seemed much bloken up over the disaster. Many parties stood around anxiously watching for relatives who didn't come, and when they would see a friend step off the train they would would see a friend step off the train they would rush eagerly up to inquire for their dear ones. All night long the visit was kept up, and at 2 o'clock this morning the crowd on the station platform was almost as large as ever. Mr. J. W. Baynes, who lost his wife and three children, was waiting, and was first told of his sad be reavement by his little son, who was the only survivor of the family. The father fainted away and had to be served between and had to be carried home.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT LESTER DAY'S HORRIBLE COLLISION.

DAY'S HORRIBLE COLLISION.

St. Thomas, Ont., July 16.—It is now ascertained that the victims of the railway accident number 12, Mrs. K. Smither and child, Mrs. F. Frair and child, S. G. Scatland and child, Mrs. J. Baylas and three children, Engineer Donnelly, Hermon Ponsferd, who died this moining from injuries. Mrs. S. G. Scatland is probably fatally injured. In a dition to those already reported injured are the following: Mrs. McGinnis, badly burned and ankle sprained; Mrs. Unrow, cut in face and hurned. Ald. Cockrap, hands sing d. face and burned; Ald. Cockran, hands singed; A. Musselman, neck burned; Mr. McKinney, instep bruised and bone of fcot broken; D. Mc-Nicholl, hands burned severely; Sam. Bowlby, fireman, hands burned; Conductor Matlock, hands burned; R. Sanders, Wellington street, hands burned; R. Sanders, Wellington street, hands burned; H. Smith, bruised and burnt; W. Calcott, Centre street, hands, face and arms scalded; F. Queen, head, wristandneck burned; Q. Wood, badly bruised, hands, back, neck and shoulder burned; Oscar Allan, wrists and hands scorched; W. F. Martin, badly burned about hands and face; S. Confert, builder, both hands hands and face; S. Confert, builder, both hands burned while attempting to save H-man Hansford; Perry Vanhoughton, Michigan Central Railway engineer, both hands burned; T. L. Hoyt, both hands burned; A. Austin, G.T.R engineer, shoulder dislocated; T. Robinson, fireman, badly burned about head; John Mc Leod, face and hands scorched; Harry Bevis, hands and legs burned; L. Bennett, both hands burned; Wm. Foote, fireman, badly burned about face and hands; Gardner, badly burned in shoulder and side; Mr. Pretty, run over by hose reel, hurt about thigh, side and arms; Albert Hudson, St. Thoma, hands badly burned; Leonard Ferguson, burned about head and brutsed; Mr. Forbes, face and hands badly burnet; J. H. McCall had his leg broken by being run J. H. McCall had his leg broken by being run over by a horse which was frightened by the over by a horse which was frightened by the explosion. He was also burned atout the head and body. Mr. Blumfelt and Miss Clarke were severely bruised and slightly burned; Mrs. Bains, London, badly burned; Jno. McKeller, burnt on back of neck and head; Wm. Reath, arm severely burned and otherwise scorched; Wm. Joyce, Grand Trunk railway engineer, severely burned on back and head; Hon. severely burned on back and head; Ron-Allan Francis, United States Consul, run over by hose cart and seriously injured; Edmor, hands and face scorched; the seven-year-o'd daughter of Wm. Jeffers, severely burned about hands and face; Nelson Gladsby, burned on face and head; Dugald Sinclair, both ears burnt; and head; Dugald Sinclair, both ears burnt; I Thos. Doherty, hands, ears and nick badly burnt; Mr. Newconbe, badly burned on neck and ears; W. H. Donaldson, ears and neck scorched; Robert Edgar, air line fireman, hands burnt; A. Chudley, badly bruised by bring run over by hose re-l. Mrs Arthur McKinnis, scorched about hands and face. Georgie an I Frank Calley, sons of R. J. Calley, it is feared, are failly burnt, the faces and hands and bodies being terribly scorched; a little boy named Whitsell is severely burnt; department registrar Clark had his neck badly burnt; W. W. D. sher had his legs badly cut; J. W. McKay received a severe cut on the knee; Barney Reece, fireman, was badly burnt on neck and back; Wm. Bar-

GLOWING BEPORTS FROM C. P. R. AGENTS IN MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES

WINNIPEG, July 14.-A few days ago a numthe injured were helped up. The crowd were quet again. Almost immediately, however, there was another alarm. The burning oil fell on the surrounding buildings, and n a few seconds flames shot up in two or three places at once. It was impossible to cheek them and building after building was or three places at once. It was impossible to check them, and building after building was burned. The St. Thomas fire brigade and many will begin about the first week in August, while willing hands did what they could, and succeeded in the end in checking the flawes, but not until four or five buildings had been determined. stated:-

1	statea :—			_
ı	Acreage.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oat:
١	Treberne 2,000	30	35	Ü
۱	*Gretna 10,000	25	70	5
ļ	Cypress Riv 4,000	35	50	5
Į	Pilot Mound	25	50	4
Į	Barnsley	25	50	31
l	Elm Creek 3,500	25		50
l	Stony Mtn 1,750	40	50	4(
۱		35		avy
ļ	Otterburne 2.500	25		50
ļ	Glenbero 10,600	9 3	35	4:
l	77	30		50
Į	Portage la P. 60,000	<i>\$</i> 0	60	4
۱	High Bluff	25	45	60
l	Brandon	25	35	40
ł	Griswoid	30	30	38
Į	Wunalla	30	50	5
ı	Solsgirth 4,500	25	50	40
l	Newsdale 5,000	30	30	50
ı	Binscarth 2,000	25	35	50
	Gladstone 5,000	30	40	40
	Rapid City 1,500	30	40	45
	Birtle 8,000	$\frac{25}{25}$	$\tilde{40}$	30
	Stratclair 50,000	30	ĜŎ	40
	Domini n City. 20,000	20	- •	50
	Stonewall 10,000	30	35	40
	Rosenfeld 1,500	25	35	30
	Holland 6,000	25		
	Minnedosa 11,000	36	40	35
	Boissevain 30,000	30	40	50
		80	40	45
		CO	70	
	Whitewood 7,000	25	••	• •
	Virdin	22	40	45
	Oleacwater	25 25	35	40
	Indian Head 25,000	32	- 55	
	Oakland	32 35	* • * *s	50
	Westbourne		40	
	Neepawa	30	40	40
	Grenfell 6,000	15 15	25	20
	MapleCreek 600		• •	35
	Gleichen 375	30	••.	30
			1	

*Gretna reports the flax crop the heaviest ever known; will average 20 bushels per acre. All stations where acreage is omitted state that it is from a quarter to two-thirds greater than last year. At Gleichen flax is expected to yield twenty-two bushels to the acre. Calgary, which is somewhat differently situated to the other stations, reports: Although spring opened erected there and they expect an average crop of at least thirty bushels to the acre. Minne-cosa is the only place reporting prospects now as good as last year

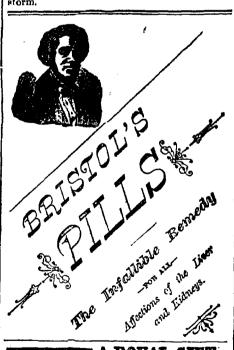
THE U.S. CROP SITUATION.

THE U. S. CROP SITUATION.

Rochester, N.Y., July 15.—The American Rural Home summarizes the present crop situation as follows: During the first fourteen days rains have greatly benefitted the growing crop, but owing to a lack of reserve moisture in the ground the relief has been only temporary. Rains are sadly needed in Illinois and large portions of Ohio and Indiana. The corn crop is now earing, but continued rains are of vital impertance to ensure a good crop. In Nebraska the prospects are good; but not equal to last year. Rains have improved the crop in Iowa; but only temporarily. Kansas gives better promise than any State west of Missouri River. The prospect is good in Missouri. It is impossible to estimate the final outcome, and while the crop is not in the danger line, it cannot be reported otherwise. Insects have damaged the spring wheat crop in Mionesota; as a whole, the rains have improved the condition somewhat, and the outcome will be a fair crop. In the Red River Valley from Fargo to the Missouri west the prospect is not so good. Threshings of winter are better than anticipated, although there is no uniformity of the yield. Kansas has the poorest crop. The oat crop will be about equal to that of last year. The meadows are in bad condition and many farmers are feeding hay. The wheat crop promises good in India and Southern Russia. farmers are feeding hay. The wheat crop promises good in India and Southern Russia and farmers cannot expect high prices on accounof short crop abroad.

A TORNADO IN NEW YORK BAY CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE AND NEARLY WRECKS .

VESSEL. New York, July 17.—A tornado struck the lower bay last night, coming out of a cone shaped cloud and falling upon the Bay Ridge steamboat Eliza Haucex, which, with a thousand passengers, was entering the ferry aligat Bay Ridge. It blew her back, tore off her at Bay Ridge. It blew her back, tore off her smoke stack, and turning her almost on her bean ends, sent her round like a t-p, furniture went flying ab ut the decks and c-bins, the furniture and pier glasses being smashed, as we-e also light fixtures in the sa'con. Many passengers were injured, and there was an indescribable paric among the women and children. The men in the party righted the boat by moving the ballast boxes to the uprighted side and then the big boat drifted helplessly before the storm and tide until near Bedlos's island, the site of the statue of Liberty. Directly upon them came a white cock pit yacht with sails set full and rushing before the storm. An attempt to tack sent the yacht over and her crew of four men out into the water, and they sank before help could be given them. A yawl then came in sight with three men in it, and it also was engulfed with its passengers. Neither could be identified. After the gale's sub-idence the Hancox with diffisengers. Neither could be identified. After the gale's sub-idence the Hancox with difficulty got back to her slip without loss of life among her passengers. The air was very close this morning. Towards noon heavy clouds filled the sky. Without any warning a terrible wind and rain storm set in. It lasted nearly half an hour, and was accompanied with rapid flas' es of lightning and heavy thun er. Thousflast es of lightning and heavy thunder. Thousands of people out for a day's pleasure were cought in the wild rush of the elements. Trees were torn up by the roots in Central Park and at the Battery. The fence arcund Castle Garden, south side, was blown down. Telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated. Along the river fronts and the bay the storm raged with great fury. Hundleds of sail boats and the small craft were out at the time. Their occupants experienced much difficulty in making a safe landing. The police difficulty in making a sate landing. The police patrol boats at once steamed out on the bay to assist the unfortunates. The crew rescued about thirty occupants of capsized sailboats. It was thirty occupants of capsized sailboats. It was said that two sailboats containing eight men were capsized off Fort Hamilton, but no facts could be learned. The schooner Minnie Irving had a narrow escape. The crew, under command of Capt. Thomas, were preparing for a voyage to Porto Rico. In the cargo was a quantity of baled hay and 150 kegs of powder. Lightning struck a carboy of vitriol on deck and applied it. The hearing light flugged into the exploded it. The blazing liquid flowed into the hold and crept towards the powder and hay. The panic stricken crew took to the beats, leaving Capt. Thomas, his mate and a color d female cook on board. The woman picked up female cook on board. The woman picked up a main hatch and throwing it out jumped after it. She kept affeat and was picked up shortly after by the revenue cutter. The crew were also picked up. The captain and mate succeeded in quenching the flames before the powder was reached. The storm did great damage at St. George, Staten Island, where the scenery of the "Fall of Babylon" was struck by lightning and blown over by the wind storm.





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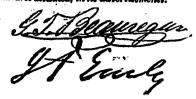
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1	GRAND PRIZE		50,000	50,000	
1	GRAND PRIZE	OF	20.000	20,000	
	LARGE PRIZES	OF	10,000	2C,000	
4	LARGE PRIZES	OF	5,000	20,000	
	PRIZES OF		1,000	20,000	
60	đo		500	25,000	
100	do		300	30,000	
200	do		200	40,000	
500	đo		100	50,000	
1,000	do		50	50,000	
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100	Approximation	Prizes of	€300	\$30,000	
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Austrian	9 700	TAGIN TIME
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Scandinaviar	2 600	ounce Educate
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Corean	4 000	Dames Deale
Grecian	9 600	. O. O. Dienzies.
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Phoenician	0.000	" John Kerr,
Phoenician .:	0.000	" D. McKillop.
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*Parisian, Wednesday, June 22 Thursday, June 28 *Sarmatian, Wednesday, June 22 Thursday, June 28 *Sarmatian, Wednesday, June 29 Thursday, June 29 *Parisian, Wednesday, July 27 Thursday, July 17 *Parisian, Wednesday, July 27 Thursday, July 17 *Antisian, Wednesday, July 27 Thursday, July 18 Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montrea active 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's sailing.

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aling Sp.m. on the evening previous to the stoumer's saling.

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4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. May 3, 1887.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2688.

Imme Aurolle Laforce, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted a demand for séparation as to property against her husband, Roger Dandurand, hotel keeper, of the same place.

A. St. JULIEN, Attorney for Plaintiff Montreal, 16th June, 1887.

English.
71 St.
48 2

Montreal. Superior Court. Dame Margaret
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Montreal, 29th June, 1887,

Montreal, 29th June, 1887,

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This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

CHURCHILL AND CHAMBERLAIN

Said to be Working a Neat Little Game to Oust the Tory Ministry-The Land Bill a Big Sham-The Liberals Sanguine and Jubilant.

LONDON, July 18.-"We will have the Ministry out in ten days" is what Lord Ran-dolph Churchill whispered to a parliamentary friend on the terrace the other evening, and when the ministers heard a rumor of this they held a hurried consultation and decided to post-pone the committee stage of the Land Bill for pone the committee stage of the Land Bill for a week. It will not do to pin over much faith on this prediction. The frankly piratical intentions of Churchill and Chamberlain are of themselves interesting, and the intrigue which these two have on foot cannot but indirectly help Home Rule forward; but there is going to be no immediate turning out of the Ministry. It will be very instructive, however, to watch this brace of political corsairs during the next few weeks. Both aspire to force themselves into the ministry. Churchill is in the position of a man who thought there was fire on the ground floor and so threw himself cut of an upper story window, and now wants to come back, but the inhabitants object to having a crazy man among them. Chamberlain recognizes at last that his goose is definitely cooked, as far as the Liberal party is definitely cooked, as far as the Liberal party is concerned, and though he is as thick skinned as Behemoth of Holy Writ, he still feels the present situation to be insufferable. It is natural that these tricksters twain should combine to that these tricksters twain should combine to better themselves. Their effort to enlist popular support for a so called National party, of which they shall be the leaders, was a cruelly flat failure. Nobody would take any of the stock which they simultaneously offered in their public speeches, and the idea had to be abandoned. It is equally hopeless to accomplish anything in the house, for the two discredized adventurers could not together lead discredited adventurers could not together lead a dozen men into the lobby against the Minis-try. There is nothing left but deliberate black-mail of the Government on a threat of otherwise mail of the Government on a threat of otherwise kicking up a revolt which will affect the electorate and ruin the Tory-Unionist chances at the polls. This is what these traitors are doing. Their joint attack on the Land Bill; their menace that it will be torn to pieces in committee; their sneering affectation of solicitude lest the Ministry should not survive the ordeal, are all parts of a sinister scheme to hurt the Government at Tuesday's bye elections in Brixton wrote in the hotel, and one of the gentlemen wrote in the hotel book in a handwriting beculiar to Englishmen: the Ministry should not survive the ordeal, are all parts of a sinister scheme to hurt the Government at Tuesday's bye elections in Brixton and Hornsey. They hope to see the Liberals win these seats, or at least badly cut down the huge Tory majorities of last year. Thenthey will say to the Ministry: "Let us in; recognize us; put us in power, or we will finish the work which we have begun and smash you utterly." There is something above the ordinary in such baseness as this. No more substance of solicitude lest to the Hotel Brunswick, at the Italian and Austrian representatives at Constantinople cordially assisted the British Commissioner throughout, and that Lord Salisbury thanked both governments for their friendly services. The French ambassand of the in the hotel book in a handwriting peculiar to Englishmen:—

"Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Scotland;"

They had just arrived from Niagara Falis, and will only remain in the city until to-morrow, when they will sail on the Servia for England.

The Earl substance of the Hotel Brunswick, at the Italian and Austrian representatives at Constantinople cordially assisted the British Commissioner throughout, and that Lord Salisbury thanked both governments for their friendly services. The French ambassand dor, it appears, protested that France could in no way take part in the negotiations. In Nelisand with the sample of the substance of Great Britain at an early stage of the lord of the substance of the Hotel Brunswick, at half-past ten o'clock last night. The party thenthed British Commissioner throughout, and that Lord Salisbury thanked both governments for their friendly services. The French ambassand dor, it appears, protested that France could in no way take part in the negotiations. In Nelisand with the substance of the substanc nave begun and smash you utterly." There is something above the ordinary in such baseness as this. No mere plebian screwmaker like Chamberlain could have originated it. The man must have in his veins the blood of John Chambill Dale 1885. Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, that foremost Churchill, Duke of Mariborough, that foremost political adventurer of all the ages, to conceive of such a comprehensive, double-action scheme of blackmail and betrayal. Will it work? Nobody would be surprised if in some sort it does. The price that these traders demand for does. The price that these traders temalia for not destroying the Unionist party is a wholesale reorganization of the Ministry under the Premiership of Lord Hartington. They select him in the first place because it is necessary to have the weight of his name and popularity for their scheme; in the second, because he soon must go to the House of Lords, when the question of his successor will be settled in favor of whichever of the two conspirators can draw the knife first on his companion. Lord Salisbury is to lapse into the Foreign Office, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Smith and Lord John Manners are to be put out and their places filled by Sir Henry James and two other Unionists. So far so good. But there are grave loubts if Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James will consent to be thus used as pawns in the dishonest intrigue, and there is a moral certainty that the voters of the country would seize their earliest opcountry would seize their earliest op-portunity to smarh such a shameful coalition, if they did. Yet, if Brixton and Hornsey next Tuesday show big Liberal gains, the Ministry is likely to fall into such a panic as to yield to any and all of Churchill's conditions. For this reason I say that some changes of this sort, if not all, are probable next week. As for the ill starred Land Bill, it has ceased to be even in pretense a messure for the relief and benefit of Ireland, and is regarded on all sides as a thing of barter and sale, concession and blackmail—in short, as a weapon with which to wound or to slay the ministry, as the case may be. There is one obvious and exhibitating effect in all this, and that is the tremendous restriction. vival of Liberal enthusiasm and confidence. It is almost too much to hope that the Liberals carry either of the London suburban villa discarry either of the London suburban villa districts on Tuesday, for there are adverse majorities of about 1,500 in each, but it seems certain that these will be greatly reduced. Numerous meetings have been held nightly all over the districts, at which the enthusiasm and cheering were all on the side of the Home Notable evidence of the changed pros pects of the party is the thronging of the new National Liberal club at dinner time, and the cheerful, not to say hilarious, faces of the politicians there, who six months ago had countenances sour enough to cardle all the milk in the club.

HISTORY OF CARLOW CASTLE.

Carlow Castle was called until the present

century Catherlogh, or the city of the lake, and is supposed to have derived that name from a large sheet of water which formerly existed there. On an eminence near the town are the mins of a fine old castle, whose erection is atuins of a fine old castle, whose erection is atbuted by some writers to Eva, daughter of Darmott MacMorrough, by others to sabel, daughter of Strongbow, by there to King John, and by still others to Hugh de Lacy, about the year 1180. In the various struggles between the native frish and English invaders this castle was the cene of many fierce sieges and conflicts. It was seized by James Fitzgerald, brother of the Earl

the English garrison were about to surrender when it was relieved by a detachment of the Earl of Ormonde's troops. It was during the next few years frequently besieged by the Irish, and after a vigorous siege of a month it ultimately surrendered to them in May, 1647. It was closely invested in 1650 by Cromwell's right-hand man Ireton, but the Irish garrison held it tenaciously, and it was only after a long and furious cannonade, that left the castle little more than a heap of ruins, that its brave defenders surrendered on honorable conditions befitting the courage of their resistance. In 1798 it was as aulted by the insurgents on the morning of the 25th of May, but they were not provided with the necessary artillery to overcome its defences, and after suffering heavily were forced to retire. the English garrison, were about to surrender forced to retire.

1 2 2 3 IRISH NOTES.

A number of tenants have been tried and acquited by juries at Limerick for assaulting and scalding the police.

REVERSING THE PROCESS.

A warrant has been sworn at Garry, county Wexford, charging Capt. Hamilton with set-ting fire to the house from which a tenant had been evicted. The magistrate refused to grant a warrant for Captain Hamilton's arrest, but he will be summoned to court to answer the

A BIGOTED CRANK.

Prof. Tyndall, in a communication published Prof. Tyndall, in a communication published to-day, says he has received numerous letters from all parts of America on the Irish home rule question, and they all recommend the utmost resistance to Mr. Gladstone's policy. "Inasmuch," says Prof. Tyndall, "as a desperate gamester, miscalled a statesman, has chosen to

much," says Prot. Tyndall, "as a desperate gamester, miscalled a statesman, has chosen to invoke ignorant foreign opinion against the in structed opinion of his own countrymen, it is worth showing that American opinion is not entirely on his side."

DUBLIN, July 14.—Justice O'Brien, in his address to the grand jury of the County Kerry, to-day stated that there was a decrease of crime in the county. He said he could not, however, congratulate the people on the fact, the cause of it being the complete subjugation of the peaceable members of the community to a law-less organization which was not allowing the well disposed a little repose from violence. Notwith-standing this there were sixty cases of milicious injury before the jury, showing that a deplorable amount of crime was still committed mulcious injury before the jury, showing that a deplorable amount of crime was still committed with impunity. The application for protection had also increased. The social tyranny had extended to mercantile dealings, legal demands, resulting in complete suspension of the law.

MORE EVICTIONS.

Dublin, July 18.—The evictions at Coolgraney were resumed to-day. Many spectators were present, including Mr. Dillon, John and William Redmond, Mr. Crilly, Michael Davitt, Alderman Brennan, of Providence, R.I., and Roger Foster, of New York. Twenty policemen and a military guard assisted in the eviction of several tenants. All the evictions were accomplished quictly. Subsequently a meeting was held, at which Mr. Dillon congratulated the tenants when the fact that they had the the tenants upon the fact that they had the backing of the whole national organization and the support of all civilized peoples. Mr.
Brennan urged unity among Irishmen and
obedience to Mr. Paruell and the Irish parliamentary party. He promised that America
would send the sinews of war as long as the
struggle in Ireland continued, and until victory

LORD ABERDEEN.

The Ex-Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland Inter viewed-He Denounces Coercion-

The Earl, who is a tall, slender man with a refined air, wore a grey tweed suit and a soft grey felt hat. The Counters wore no waist above her dress of light material, but in its place was a jaunty Oxford shirt with turndown collar, and a cravat tied in a sailor's knot. It

was quite becoming. IRELAND'S SYMPATHIZERS.

A Herald reporter was accorded a very affable reception and had the following conversation with the Earl :—

"It has been stated that the Irish cause has

no sympathizers in this country other than among uneducated and inconsequential persons. Have you noticed this to be the case during your travels in this country?"

"My feeling with reference to this is that the statements made in the English papers have been the result of ignorance, misapprehension or

misrepresentation. I have received communications and deputations from bodies of Irish cations and deputations from codies of Irishmen in San Francisco and other parts of America and they go to show that the main opinion about Ireland is not that separation is required or that violent methods should be exercised. It certainly is not what it is claimed to be in England."

11 The worn think that American sympathy

to be in England."
"Do you think that American sympathy with Ireland in her struggle for Home Rule has helped the cause in England?"
"My opinion is that the attitude of the American people has been so represented to the English people that I do not believe it has helped the cause. The press in England, either from want of knowledge or from want of will, have not presented the case in a proper light," want or knowledge or from want or will, have not presented the case in a proper light."
"What do you believe will be the effect of the Government's recent defeats, notably that suf-fered in losing the borough of Spalding, Lincoln-

shire?"
"I consider it one of the indications that
public opinion in Great Britain is undergoing a

change."

"Is there any significance in the reticence maintained by Lord Randolph Churchill in re-

spect to the action of his protégé, Home Secretary Matthews?"
"I presume you refer to the Home Secretary's action respecting the arrest of Miss Cass. I read the case with much interest. But I do not care to express any opinion about the posi-tion of Lord Randolph Churchill, because I have not been in England for some time.'

COERCION AND CONSERVATISM.

"Have you any objection to expressing your opinion on the Coercion Bill?"
"I have a very distinct opinion about that. It seems to me that it is very rightly regarded as ominous to Ireland. But I think it may turn outs nail in the coffin of the Conservative administration. I certainly would vote against it. It is fortunate that it has not yet been presented to the House of Lords, and I will most likely be present to enter my protess. most likely be present to enter my protest

against it."

In a general way the Earl briefly recounted the journey made by himself and wife. They arrived at San Francisco on the 11th of June; they proceeded to Salt Lake City and journeyed thence to Colorado Springs and to Denver, where they took part in the Queen's Jubilee festivities given by the English residents, and at which many Americans were present. The distinguished travellers continuing their tour, went to Kansas Americans were present. The distinguished travellers, continuing their tour, went to Kansas City, after which they made a visit to Texas, where Lady Aberdeen's brother owns a ranch. seized by James Fitzgerald, brother of the Earl of Kildare, in 1494, but was soon after invested by the Lord Deputy, Sir Edward Poynings, and capitulate lafter a siege of ten_days. In 1534 Lord Thomas Fitzgerald captured it during his rebellion, and in 1577 the dashy Rory Oge O'More carried it by assault. In 1641 the Confestivates besieged it with such vigor that

on the same day that he received his American testimonial at Dollis Hill. From there we went to Chicago, where we received more depu-tations. I refer to these because it was from them that I was able to form an opinion of what the American's opinion is as applied to Ireland. I found but little opposition to Home Rule throughout the West, and I was much surprised at the general admiration for Mr. Gladstone. From Chicago we went to Mr. Gladstone. From Unicago we went to Niagara, and from there came here, where, I regret to say, we can remain only until Saturday. I look upon this visit only as a preface to a much longer one which we hope to make in the very near future. Yes, I have been greatly interested, and have found much to admire in America."

John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon was born in 1847. I sabel daughter of

1847. He married in 1877, Isabel, daughter of Lord Tweedmouth. He joined the Liberal party in 1879 and was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1886.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has let the Moness shootings above Aberfeldy for the season to the Comte de Paris.

By command of the Queen, the Braemar Highland Gathering will be held this year at Balmoral, instead of Mar Castle.

The tenants on Her Majesty's Scotch estate were entertained to dinner at Balmoral Castle in honor of the jubilee on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Profeit presided. In the evening a ball was

The General Committee of the Edinburgh West Liberal Association on Tuesday, called upon one of their joint-secretaries to resign his office on account of his Liberal-Unionist views. The previous question was proposed, but ulti-mately the joint secretary formally intimated his resignation, and it was accepted.

his resignation, and it was accepted.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who has leased Kilgraston House at Bridge of Earn, near Perth, for the months of July, August, and September, has now taken up his residence there. In campany with Mrs. Carnegie and friends he on Monday—Independence Day—visited Perth in a four-in-tand, the "crest" on the carrage doors, it was noticed, being a special artistic device representing the British and American flags in combination.

Among the inventories of personal estates

Among the inventories of personal estates recorded in the Commissary Court of Dumbartonshire during the month of June List were partonshire during the month of June Link Were the following:—Miss Grace Hamilton of Barns, who resided at Cochno, near Duatochrr, £33,049 4s 11d; and Mrs. Jane Henderson or Carslaw, who resided at Osborne Villa, Helensburgh, relict of the Rev. John Carslaw, come time minister of the Gospel at Aircrie, £16,711

The Duke of Buccleuch is about to memorial to his son, the late Earl of Dalkeith, on the spot on the hillside of Achnacarry, Inverness shire, where the lamented young nobleman lost his life in the autumn of last year. The monument, the execution of which has been entrusted to Mr. Dods, scultor, Dumfries, is to be of ruddy granite in the form of a C-luc cross from a design supplied by Sir Herbert Maxwell, of Monteith, M.P.

On Tuesday Mr. Munro Fergusor, of Novar On Tuesday Mr. Munro Fergusor, or Novar, M.P. for the Leith Burgh, addressing a meeting of his committee, at Leith, discussed at length the political situation, and urged the importance of settling the question which was blocking the progress of other reforms. The reaction was bound to come before very long, and it would be a reaction of a very formidable character. The Government were mustering character. The Government were mustering their forces in protecting the most unpopular form of property and putting down the popular liberties of Ireland.

HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-TURKISH PARLEY ABOUT EGYPT.

LONDON, July 19.—A blue book has just been published, giving the particulars of the Lgyptian mission of Sir H. D. Wolff and the text of the Egyptian convention. The despatches show that the Italian and Austrian representationals are in the contributed as a state of the contribute o rights and prevent their being infringed. He further said that Russia regarded the status quo with less disfavor than the convention scheme Lord Salisbury in his despatches to the Sultan effusively thanked him for approving the convention, which, he said, would powerfully uphold the integrity of the Turkish empire. The text of the convention agrees with the forecasts that have been made. Lord Boseberry, speaking at a Liberal banquet to-night, declared that in the property of the convention agrees with the forecasts that have been made. Lord Boseberry, speaking at a Liberal banquet to-night, declared that the convention of t Sir H. D. Wolff had made England's name and honor a laughing stock in the back quarters of Constantinople.

ONE MORE CANADIAN VESSEL SEIZED IN ALASKAN WATERS.

San Francisco, July 18.-By the Alask Commercial company's steamer Dori, which came in to-day from Ounalaska, information is received of the seizure of two vessels for sealing within the limits prescribed by the United States Government. The vessels are the American schooner Challenge from Seattle, and the British steamer Annie Beck, hailing from Victoria. Both seizures were made by the United States Revenue Cutter Richard Rush, and the vessels and crews were sent on to Sitks. The Annie Beck was seized near St. George, which is not far from Ounalsska. As in the case of the Challenge, there was blood on the deck, and the crew appeared as if they had been hard at it. Her captain sent up a protest, and threatened to seek redress from the British Government. The cases of both vessels will be tried at Sitks.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.—It is now generally conceded that the principal demand in this market is for Manitoba flour, especially for local purposes, it having already superseded American and Ontario patents to a considerable extent, chiefly the latter. The export demand is slow, and most of the stuff going forward is said to be on most of the stuff going forward is said to be on consignment. We quote:—Patent, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.10 to \$4.30; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Extra \$3.90 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Superior, \$3.30 to \$3.85; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Superior, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Middings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (atrong) b. ii, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (appring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (auperine), \$1.45 to \$1.60; City Strong in sacks of 140 bs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.45. OATMEAL.—The market continues quiet, sales of car lots being reported at \$3.85 to \$4; jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.25; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

BRAN, &c.-The market for bran is easier sales being on track reported at \$12.75 to \$13 per ton. Smaller lots \$13.00 to \$13.50. Shorts, \$13.50 to \$14.

progress on through shipment, but chiefly on former contracts. In Canada we quote 83c to 84c for red and white winter and spring, and 86c to 87c for Duluth. There has recently been some heavy receipts at Kingston for shipment

Conn.—The market is quiet and prices are purely nominal at 460 to 47c in bond.

Phas.—There have been one or two transactions lately at about 66c per 66 lbs. but the market is without the least animation.

the low prices at which English, Bavarian and Ca'ifornian are being offered, late sales of good English and German hops having been made at 15 to 17c.

Ashrs.—There has been no material change market is without the least animation.

OATS.—The improvement in this market re-

OATS.—Life improvement in this market reported last week, consequent upon the advance in England, appears to have been more in the views of holders than in actual business, as buyers claim they can get all they need at 24½c. and we quote 24½c. to 25c. per 32 lbs.

BARLEY.—Malting barley, 50c to 55c; feed

Rys.-Prices are quoted nominally at 55c to

BUCKWHEAT.—There is no enquiry and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs.

MALT.—Trade is quiet at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Ontario.

SEEDS.—Business continues dull, and prices are more or less nominal. We quote as follows:—Canadian timothy \$2,75 and American at \$2.60. Red c'over seed nominal at \$5.25 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6. Flax seed \$1.10 to \$1,25.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c. -Business during the week has been limited to a small volume. Old Western mess is still scarce. In lard there is very little business, the enquiry being limited so small parcels, the only sales reported to us being a lot of 60 pails of Western at 91c. Very little is reported in Canadian. Smoked meat reis reported in Canadian. Smoked meats remain quiet at about former quotations. Tallow is dull and prices continue very low. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$16.50 to \$17; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$16.75 to 16.75; Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$16.50 to 16.75; meas pork, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per toc., \$00.00 to 00.00; mess beef per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; mess beef per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; mess beef per bbl., \$10.50 to 00.00; mess beef per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; mess beef per bbl. to 0.00; hams, city cured per boil, \$00.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per lb., 1lc to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 00c; hams and flanks, green, per lb., 00c to 00c; lard, West ern, in pails, per lb., 00c to 9\frac{1}{2}c; latd, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 00c; bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 00; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4c to 4\frac{1}{2}c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet but s'cady for choice qualities of creamery and dairy. There are English orders on hand for fine late made creamery at 19c to 19½c, but holders are asking more money, and consequently very little business is reported on export account. Sales of fine Eastern Townships dairy have been made in this market on local account at 16c to 17c. in this market on local account at 16c to 17c.

There is no Morrisburg or Bro kville dairy in
the market worth speaking of 1n West rn we
learn of somewhat freer offerings, both here and at points of shipment. A car of selected West-era was sold to a Lower Ports buyer at 14c, and another car will be taken at the same figure, if the quality suits the buyer, who has not you, ex-amined it. We quote:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 16½c; Brockville, 13c to 16c; Western, 13c to 14c; low grades, 9c to 11c.

CHEESE-There is considerable nervousness on the part of buyers, owing to the fact that prices have not receded as much as they expected, 9% to 9½; having been paid for fan y colored, and 9c to 9½ for fine to fancy white, for this week's steamers. Other kinds have changed hands at Sc to 9c., as to quality. The market continues in a very rensitive position, owing to the appre-hensions of poor quality on account of the late seve: e heat.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

UTICA, N.Y., July 18 .- The cheese market was an excellent one and salesmen were quite happy. There was an advance of lic in the happy. There was an advance of lac in the ruling price, and as the buyers were quite anxious to buy at the advance salesmen held off for the highest figures. There was no secret of the advance and from the opening of the market until its closs competition among the buyers was quite hot. The present hot weather has made considerable sprinkage in the product; in some cases only 10 per cent and in others transport cases only 10 per cent and in others from one-quarter to one third. The transactions were the largest of the season, being 179 lots or 19,475

oxes, as follows:	-	-
ots. 7	Boxes.	Price.
5	570	9½c
4 8	1,022	9gc
8	2,195	93c 🖡
4	536	9¥c
0. 0	1,600	P. t.]
One lot reached	97c, but the	number of

boxes was not stated. The ruling price was 91:
LITTLE FALLS, July 18.—There was a stand
off until late in the day. Finally prices were advanced to meet the demands of the salesmen and the ruling price was 9c, about #c above last week's price. Transactions were 60 lots at 9½c, 20 lots at 9½c, 4 lots at 9½c, 42 lots at 9½c, 4 lots at 9½c, 9 lots on private terms, 7 lots on commission, total 9,985 boxes. There were sales of 980 boxes dairy cheese at 7½c to 9c, the bulk at 8½c. Eighteen packages dairy butter sold at 124c to 10c also 22 retents 10c 181c to 19c; also 22 packages creamery at 19c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES. - The first lots of new Canadian apples have been required, showing fair quality, sales of which have been made at \$1.00 per barket. A car load of American apples are on the way, which is offered in broken lots at \$4.75 PINE APPLES.—The market is rather quiet,

latest sales being reported at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per

LEMONS.—The firm condition of the market, noticed last week. has been well maintained and it is said that nothing in the shape of good repacked fruit can be had under \$5 per box. The weather has continued all that could be desired for stimulating the demand, and the holders are now asking \$5.50. We quote \$4.50 to \$5 50 for fair to choice lots. ORANGES. - There are scarcely any lots now in

first hands, the last sa'es we heard of being at

COCOANUTS.—The demand is rather slow and prices are unchanged at \$5 to \$5.50 per 100. CALIFORNIA FRUIT.—A good seasonale de-mand has been experienced for California fruit, the consumption of which seems to be increasing every year. Sales have been made of pears during the past few days, which are very fine, at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per box Plums have sold at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box and peaches at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box.

CHERRIES.—The demand has been good and

ales of fine stock have taken place at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per basket. CURRANTS.-Receivers have experienced fair demand for red and white currants, which

have sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per basket. BANANAS.—The market is well supplied, and business has shown a fair volume during the week, at \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bunch for reds, and at \$1.75 to \$2.50 for yellow Jamaica. Aspinwalls are higher.
TOMATOES—Western tomatoes are very cheap,

sales having been made of spleadid stock at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box, whilst fair qualities have realized \$1.00. POTATOES—The crop of new potatoes promises to turn out very fine, but, of course, it is too early yet to give any definite forecast. Old potatoes are almost unsaleable, in fact, some holders say they cannot give them away.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs-Receipts have been more liberal owing to late prices being an inducement to western shippers to send their consignments to this market instead of New York.

HONEY—Some new honey is on the way to this market, and we shall probably be able to give prices next week. Old is slow of sale and nominally quoted at 12c to 14c in comb and 8c to 10c strained.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP .- Sales of syrup are now few and far between, occasional lots selling at 55c to 65c as to quality. In sugar, several round lots have recently been placed at 74c to 74c, and we quote 74c to 10c as to

in this market since our last report, sales having been made at \$4.75 to \$4.80 tor first nots, and at those figures the market keeps steady.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH—There is virtually nothing doing outside of dry cod, a few small sales of which are reported at about \$14 per quintal. It is said that some heavy losses have been made in

sea trout.

Figure 7. There appears to be a healthy feeling in steam refined seal oil, and we quote prices steady at 45c to 49c. Cod oil is remarkably dull, Newfoundland being quoted at 33c to 34c, and Nova Scotia 30c to 31c. Cod oil quiet but steady at 75c.

but steady at 70c to 75c.

CANNED FISH—Old mackerel on spot are quoted at \$4.10 to \$4.20, but new have been offered to arrive at \$3.50, and we quote new \$3.50 to \$3.60. Lobstens are quot d at \$3.75 to

\$3.85 per case.
Soft Coal-There is a very good demand and agents of Cape Breton m nes could sell much larger quantities than they have already Cargo lots of Cape Breton are now quoted at \$3.20, and smaller lots at \$3.50.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Sprinkle hellebore and water on rose bushes to kill insects.

As a rule it is best to let a plant push a little before repotting. Do not plant fruit trees in the vegetable gar-

den—it needs full sunshine. In France over 200,000 people are engaged in raising bests for sugar.

To destroy briars, elders, etc., cut them down now as often as they reappear.

Another point in radish culture:—When pulling up a radish, drop a seed or two in the same spot and thus secure a lasting crop throughout

the season. All sour milk is not a complete food. It will make a calf look old, rough and unsightly. Put oil meal and wheat bran with the milk and the

calf will be a beauty.

Among the many practical reforms needed on the farm is the abolishment of cattle and horse abuse by hired men. A man who will kick a horse or cow should be discharged at once.

W. D. Philbrick says it is important to keep

celery growing steadily. If stunted by a dry spell or very hot weather it is very subject to disease, which is seldom troublesome where the celery can be watered and kept prowing in dry

celery can be watered and kept growing in dry weather.

Weeds will now grow apace, and the rake. hoe, and cultivator must be kept in motion. The saparagus tops should not be cut away for decorations, &c., to any great extent. Next year's crob will depend upon the growth of this year's top; but few weeds will grow in the shade of the tops; pull out those that ancear. appear.

appear.

Tu nip sed sown in July is pretty sure to yeld a good crop. Of late years the white egg varie'y, a kind of white Rutabaga, has become very popular. Turnips usually do best on sunny land, and to have them grow quickly the land should be well manured. They will succeed well after peas or potatoes or corn, but not after cabbage or turnips. If the land is weedy, sow them in drills, and cultivate the land with horse hoe or shove hoe: they should be thinned out if hoe or shove hoe; they should be thinned out if

About July 20 to 25 is the proper time for sowing onion seed to be kept over winter in the sowing onion seed to be kept over winter in the field. The best seed onion for this purpose is the white Portugal enion, and it should be sown quite thickly, at least ten pounds per acre. Choose for this crop a gently sloping piece of land which will insure perfect surface drainage in winter. These onions will need a little coarse litter for covering in winter, and if they are not killed by the severity of the weather will be fit for bunching in May, before the set onions are ready, and usually sell very wel.

Oats, wheat, barley, rve and buckwheat, are all good food when given a little at a time. Be-MAGAZINE AMERICAN ware of overfeeding dry whea'. Three years ago the writer lost several fine pullets before the cause was discovered. They were crop-bound, as they had been given all the wheat they could eat at once. They were confined, had but little exercise and drank water freely, so the wheat swelled before it could pass the crop and choked them to death. Soak wheat or oats in water over night, or allow only a small spoonful to each ben at a feed. One quart of corn or other grain is a good daily allowance for eight birds, given in two meals. Add grass, cabbage or other green things and scraps from the table. Golden millet is one of the best of MAGAZINE AMERICAN MAGAZINE **AMERICAN** feeds for chicks.—American Agriculturist.

It is said that there is no kind of feed that wil MAGAZINE AMERICAN

keep horses in health, give them a sleek appear ance and make them lively and spirited like th seed of the sunflower, feeding half a pint night and morning. It is particularly recommended for giving a horse power of endurance, being fed half a pint night and morning with other feed. The stalks and head, after the seed is worked out, also make good material for fires, and are especially convenient in summer, when a quick fire is desired and an enduring heat is not wanted. In their growth they make a showy appearance about dwellings and give an agreeable fragrance to the air. The latest direction in the line of utilization of the sunflower is the planting of a seed in a place at the proper disseed of the sunflower, feeding half a pint night planting of a seed in a place at the proper dis-tances, so that the stalks as they grow will serve as bean poles.

HOW THEY WERE POISONED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Coroner Ashbridge yesterday held an inquest before a special jury in regard to the deaths in the families of Lous Diebel and Geo. Palmer, as is supposed, from eating poisoned tea buns made by Palmer, who is a baker. The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of four persons were undoubtedly due to chronic lead poisoning, and that resulted from the use of chroniate of lead as a coloring matter in buns and other b-eadstuffs. They centured very severely the practice of using such deadly compounds in the manufacture of bread. Palmer was held in \$2,000 bail.



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For young Infants, it will prove a safe substitute for mother's milk; for the Invalid or Dyspeptic, it is of great value. Hundreds who have used it recommend it as

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Send for circulars and pamphlets giving testimony of Physicians and Mothers, which will amply prove very statement we make. THREE SIZES-250., 50c., \$1. EASILY PREPARED. quality.

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Illustrated Dr.,W. F Hutchina,
OLIVIA DELAPLAINE. Illustrat,
Edgar Faucott.
A Few English Wayside Birds, ills MAGAZINE AMERICAN MAGAZINE A FRW ENGLISH WAYSIDE BIRDS, Ills trated. Theo II. Mead.
THE SUPREME COURT. Illustrate
Z. L. White. AMERICAN MAGAZINE AMERICAN THE GHOST OF AARON'S PRONG. To MAGAZINE Hodge. A South Carolina Village. Lee AMERICAN

A SOUTH CAROLINA VILLAGE. Lee (Harby,
A REMARKABLE FAIR OF PANTALOON Caleb Forenthe.
VILLAGE TIPES. Julian Hauthory
OUR LEENED (E Pluribus Unit.)
POCH. Maurice Thompson.
A NEW ERA IN EDUCATION. Col. I.
Educards Clarke.
GREENMOUNT GRAVES. Cyrus Field
Willagel.

Willard.

A SERENADE. (Poem) Clinto Suggestions for August. By Physician of experience. R. T. BUSH & SON,

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BABY'S BIRTHDAY A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card set to any bishy whose mother will send unto names of two or more other babies, and the parents addresses. Also a handsome bi-mond Dye Sample Card to the mother at much valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

MARRIED.

CARMODY-DONOHUE.-On July 12t instant, at St. Agnes Church, Brooklyn, by th Rev. Father Duffy, Mr. P. F. Carmody, of Montreal, to Miss Marcella Donohue, of Carson Nevada. No cards. [Nevada and Canad Property Marcella Donohue, of Carson papers please copy.] 131
FITZSTEPHENS-O'BRIEN.—At St. Pat rick's Church, on Monday, July 11, by the Ret. Father Dowd, James Fitzstephens, to (Dolly Annie, fourth daughter of John O'Brien.

DIED.

BRADY.-At No. 836 Palace street, on Fr day, July the 15th, Sarah Alice Gill, below wife of Dennis Brady, ship liner, and affection at mother of Frank, Dennis, Thoma: an Robert Brady.

ROGERS.—In this city, Bridget O'Reil, aged 74 years, a native of County Cavan, la land, relict of Thomas Rogers, of live Beaudette, and mother of J. B. and Jas. Rogers of this city. of this city.

HARTFORD.—In this city, on Sonday, 17th inst., Francis Patrick, aged 4 months 4 days, son of Thomas Hartford. LYNCH.—In this city, on the 17th instan Michael Joseph, aged 1 year, 9 menths and days, youngest son of Joseph Lynch.

Moelheron.—In this city, on the litinstant, John McElheron, aged 6 years and months, son of Patrick McElheron. AYLWARD -At River Beaudette, 9th July John Aylward, aged 79 years. WHELAN.—In this city, on the 10th ist Aloysius, youngest son of the late James Whelan, aged 21 years.

SUTHERLAND.-In this city, on the instant, Lizzie, second eldest daighter of Angustier, aged 9 years and 3 nonths. McMARIANE.—In this city, on the litinst. Bridget Reedy, aged 87 years, widow the late Alex. McFarlane, and mother of Ryan, Victoria Square.

HANLEY. -In this city, July 9th, Joseph infant son and twin child of Thomas Hands aged six weeks.