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LADSTONE TO ASK A VOTE FOR GORDON'S RELIEF.

LONDON, July 29.- In the House of Comnous this afternoon Mr. Gladstone said the Government had no intention of again moving a second reading of the franchise bill, although the Lords had not formally rejected it. During the discussion of the appropriation

for criminal prosecution in Ireland, Mr. Sexton said he was surprised that diminished crime had not reduced the account of expenditure. He urged the Government to renounce the spies and informers, and dismiss Bolton, prosecutor for the crown in Ireland Under-Secretary Ashley stated that the of Germany to protect her subjects in Angra Pequina. The government had invited Gerand

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said that neither Kassala, Amedit nor Sanlit had been ceded to the King of Abys-

In the House of Commons last night Mr. parnell gave notice that he would introduce a question concerning the threatened spoliation of the Propagandu property at Rome wherein Irish Catholics are largely interested. LONDON, Aug. 4 .- Mr. Gladstone stated in

for an expedition to relieve Gordon, to the amount of £300,000 sterling. He will also make a statement of the steps the Government purpose to take in consequence of the On Saturday the cabinet council called after the failure of the Egyptian conference terminated only when the House of Commons convened, and Mr. Gladstone went direct from the one to the other On reaching his place in the House he was almost immediately baited by Sir Stafford Northcote with a question as to the result of the conference and the future intentions of the government regarding Egypt. Mr. Gladstone replied briefly and petulantly. He said that the conference had had no definite result, but that, at the same time, it had not been a failure as far as the interests of England were concerned. As to the future he government had nothing to propose at the moment. Mr. Gladstone ended his brief statement amid a chorus of howls from the Tory benches. A member of the cabinet, who efused to allow his name to be used, said on Saturday that the French representative in the conference had been hostile from the first, and had never conceded a single point, while England had conceded many. As for the representatives of the other powers, they had een simply lay figures throughout the sessions. When asked for his own opinion, he said he was more than satisfied—he was grati-

# SENSATION IN COURT.

ied at a result which left England unfettered.

DALY'S THRILLING SPEECH FROM THE BOCK--" NOT AFRAID TO DIE."

WARWICK, Aug. I.—In the trial of the dynamiters Daley began his address to the ury to-day, and made a powerful argument on his own behalf. He argued that there had been nothing of a criminal character proved against him except that he had twelled under an alias. This bedid not consider criminal, as the Queen had repeatedly travelled under an assumed hame. The men, however, were convicted. Daley was sentenced for life, Egan for 20 years and McDonnell, who pleaded guilty, was released on bail to appear whenever

Loxnor, Ang. 4.—The conclusion of the tial of John Daly, James Egan and William McDonnell, in Warwick, resulted in a scene of most dramatic interest. John Daly, Mer the verdict, was asked by the clerk of the Court whether he had anything to urge why sentence should not be passed upon Daly, amid the breathless silence of the Court, burst out into an impassioned oration, in the course of which he claimed that it was beneath the dignity of the British Crown to stigmatize him as an assassin on the evidence that had been given. He characterized the evidence as a tissue of lies and perjury from beginning to end. He and guilty of treason and felony only as every Irishman who dearly loves his country, who prays for her peace and would die for her freedom is guilty of the same crime. Like every member of his race, he was prepared to shed every drop of his blood for Ireland. The remedy for the hostility of the Irish the British Crown was not, he said, m repression and prosecutions. Give us, he our freedom and our own laws Give us our own Parliament and our own Government. That, and that alone, will thisfy the heart of Ireland. As to himself, be submitted to his fate, a willing victim in against the Irish race throughout the world, under the iron heel of British rule. Justice this country was refused, and for every victim struck down a dozen patriots were waitto take his place. At the conclusion of bis address, which produced the profoundest ensation in court, Daly drew himself up, and, standing at his full height, defiant and inbroken, listened stoically to the sentence the Court. His address was followed by a and of applicase, which was suppressed by the officers of the court

# THE O'BRIEN LIBEL SUITS.

Belfast, July 29.—The trial of the action for slander brought against Win. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, by Bolton, prosetutor for the crown, began at Belfast yester day. The court was crowded. It was Mr. 10 Brien's "apology" for this alleged libel that led to the Cornwall suits and the ugly developments arising therefrom in connection with which, also, two arrests were made a Dublin to-day. Dublin, July 29 The learning in the scandal case has been transferred to the Court of Common Pleas. Two men have been arrested who are charged with keeping houses for unnatural practices, and a woman living in one of these has given testimony.

# BISHOP IRELAND PROMOTED.

BISHOP GRACE, OF THE DIOCESE OF ST. PAUL, RESIGNS THE EPISCOPAL OFFICE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4. - Catholic circles are very much interested over the fact that Bishop Grace has issued an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of St. Paul Solton, prosecutor for the crown in Ireland Under-Secretary Ashley stated that the coadjutor, Bishop Ireland, with the permission and approval of the Pope. The causes for his resignation are given as being failing health Pequina. The government had invited Germany to unite with England in creating a joint commission to deal with the claims of British residents in that district.

Let Eigenvering Under Foreign Seeve affection for the people and the clergy over whom the bishop has presided for a quarter of a century, and during which time the church has had a wooderful growth, increas-ing from less than 50,000 to over 100,000 population within the diocese. Bishop Ireland was consecrated condition December 21, 1871, and has behoved faithfully and zealously ever since, and is now elevated to the full powers of hishop by right of succession as the House of Commons to-day that he would swell as by the right of inheritance through ask the House to-morrow for a vote of credit service and ability. Bushop Grace was conferent expedition to relieve Gordon, to the secrated July, 24, 1859.

### IRISH AFFAIRS.

PROMISED BENEFITS TO THE BUISH LA-BORERS-REDUCTION OF THE FORCES IN THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH CONSTAB-CLARY BILL -- PARNELL AND DAVITT.

LONDON, Aug. 2.-A letter from Mr. Parnell to the secretary of the nationalist league in Ireland has just been published. Parnell says he anticipates as the outcome of the parliamentary committee and reports that important improve-ments in the condition of the labouring classes in Ireland will be effected. The officials of the local government board have given evidence confirming the report circulated by the Irish party that a measure will be prepared giving local authorities power to take or lease land compulsorally, whether attached to laborers' cottages or not, to let it to laborers at moderate prices. The measure will also empower the authorities to make repairs in cottages. A return made to parliament regarding the operation of the Irish Arrears of Rent Act shows that £2,570,000 which was owing to laudlords by farmers has been wiped out since 1882. Of this Ulster gained £820,000 in remissions of rent, Leinster £250,000, Connaught £1,000,000, and Munster 2500,000 The nationalist papers commenting on this, state that the Land Act had already secured to the farmers a permanent reduction of rent exceeding half a million yearly. The Biddon of Linguist Fael of Belluma and other relat B ather members of the commission which has been considering the condition of education in Ireland, state that the curtailed rents were better and Parnell agitation began. The relations existing between landlords and tenants are more amicable. Primary schools established for the benefits and the state of th fit of tonants are everywhere appreciated.

government has resolved upon a large reduction of the forces in Ireland. In the House of Commons last night previous to the vote on the Irish Constabulary Bill the adherents of Mr. Parnell demurred to the provision charging certain districts in Ireland for extra police, and urged that the extra force be either removed or their maintenance charged equally to the whole country. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 90 to 133.

The Observer says: Though the breach be-

tween Davitt's party and the Parnelites is 'emit is not healed. Parnell's folporarily closed, owers believe Davitt will take his own course and in the event of a general election prove a formidable opponent.

# AN EMINENT SULPICIAN.

THE REV. FATHER HOGAN OF PARIS-HIS TRANSLATION TO BOSTON.

A correspondent writes to the Dublin Nation from Paris : - There is real sorrow today, not only in this city, but in many a department in France, for the departure of this distinguished clergyman. For a quarter of a century, as professor and one of the directors of the Seminary St. Sulpice, the Rev. Mr. Hogan was the friend and spiritual adviser of thousands of priests now on the mission. Nothing can equal their established and affection for him. I have not so much the children starving by the heard it warmly expressed by them in Brittany, in Normandy, in the Orleans, and the Bourbonnais; in the hospitals and ambulances, and even on the field of battle. This will explain the outburst of sorrow expressed by all within reach in person and by letter from far and wide, when the news of his departure became known. The Rev. M. Hogan is sent by his order to found a seminary in Roston, the cause he loved so well. The British and the New World will soon receive one of Germment, he continued, was pitted, not the most highly gifted and pious priests a few individuals like himself, but that ever crossed the Atlantic, Besides that the world the clause who all know and appreciate the clergy, who all know and appreciate him, Mr. Hogan is much regretted in the highest circles of Parisian society, though he very rarely accepted invitations, and lived entirely in the seminary. Once, however, he was forced to leave it for a short time, much against his will. In the terrible Commune his conduct was heroic, and he prevented by his energy the destruction, perhaps, of the seminary, and, in any case, of important documents. From his prison cell, quite close to that of Queen Marie Antoinette, at the Conciergerie, he defied and browbeat the miserable imitators of her prosecutors and murderers, and narrowly escaped sharing the fate of the Archbishop of Paris. There is sorrow, too, for his departure among his own countrymen in France, for he was true to them and to his native land. Poor, suffering pect of young men who would at home Ireland ever held the first place in his heart. have been stalwart champions and obe-

THE PERILS OF EMIGRANTS.

Virtue at Home; Vice Abroad-The Unarnished Truth told by Rev. Father larke, S. J., n the "Month."

A traveller in Donegal not long since asked a parish priest of a large village there respecting the general morality of the country, and was assured by him that the serious sins committed in his parish from one year's end to the other could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Another traveller asked a priest in one of the largest the of the American cities a similar question, and the answer he received was that all the city through there were few boys of thirteen or fourteen who had not already lost their innocence. Out of our Catholic young men, said an American Bishop, I believe nine out of ten are practical infidels, or at least neglect the practice of their religion altogether. This loss of Faith is in almost every case the result of previous moral corruption. Pittsburgh, where there is a large Catholic population, is said to contain more bad houses, in proportion to the population, than any other city in the world, and the age at which boys begin to frequent them is scarcely credible. Cin cinnati is not much better, and in Chicago I heard the suddest accounts of the unblushing effrontery of open vice.

But why need they go, I shall be asked, to large cities? Send them to Canada, escablish them on the Western farms where labor is in great demand, let them join the Catholic colony of Bishop Ireland, send them where they will remain under the care of the Cathoie priest, and thus you will avoid those frightful evils, and yet secure to them the benefits of emigration. Admirable in theory, but in practice of little avail! There may be a few hundreds here and there flourishing under the benevolent supervision of priest or bishop. But as a general rule, whatever the cause may be, Irishmen will not remain in Canada. Out of those who emigrated there in the course of 1882, nearly half (I think 50,000 out of 114,000, but I am quoting the figures from memory) had crossed the Ameri can frontier before twelve months had passed From some other cause, which I do not pro tend to explain, the proportion of Irish end grants who settle in the cities of the States is lamentably great as compared with those who choose a country life. In this they afford a striking contrast with English emigrants, who are generally farmers. We often read brilliant accounts of the success of settlers who are emigrated by Mr Tuke's benevolent exertions, or even by the Government Emigration Fund. I have no doubt that the elaborate care exercised by those who have devoted weeks and months to their charitable task ensures for those whom they send out a comfortable position. I would go farther, and say that those whom the Government export fare, in general, unmeasurably better in America than they would have done at home, as regards their material and worldly success. Far removed from the pinch of poverty, and from the recurring familie from time to time, with good wages, picuteous food and work to be had by all who are willing to work, they fare well enough as regards this world. No just complaint can be made by those who are induced to cross the Atlantic, that they have been allured from their homes by false or exaggerated representations. The accounts sent home of their prosperity are true enough, and if they are selected instances, yet I do not think they are unfairly selected. But if we followed up the history of any cargo of emigrants sent forth from Mayo or Connemara, we should find after a few years, that while some few remained in Canada, or in some Catholic settlement in the States, keeping up to their religious duties and prosperous alike in soul and body, the great mass had either drifted into the big cities, or else were living in the country out of the reach of Catholic Church or Catholic school. Of these two latter alternatives I scarcely know which is the more prejudicial to Faith and morals. In the cities the children grow up too often corrupt in morals, and through the corruption of their morality lose their Faith; in country districts they lose their Faith simply from lack of Catholic teaching. and when in later life they go, as most of them go, to find employment in the cities, they either are Catholics only nominally, or else are so ill-instructed in their religion and in their religious duties as to fall in most cases an easy prey to indifference, or vice, or

even to open and professed infidelity. It is this which seems to me the worst of roadside and the delicate women turned out without food or shelter; it is not so much the breaking up of the aucestral home and the rending of the very strings of those who, rightly or wrongly, regard their long tenuro as constituting a sacred claim which it is a sort of sacrilege ruthlessly to set at nought; these are not the ultimate wees of eviction. It is not the piercing wail of old men and women left behind which makes God's minister unable to restrain his tears as he accompanies the serrowful party back from the railway station where they have parted with son or daughter, bound for the distant shores of "New Ireland." This is but a transient evil. It is not the houses standing empty, and the cottages falling into rain, for, after all, if their inmates are benefited by their change of home, if boys and girls, who would have been miserable in their hopeless poverty at home, are to be happy and pros-perous across the Atlantic, priests and bishops would rejoice at their departure. It is the knowledge that souls which would have been saved at home will be lost abroad: that boys and girls, who would at home have been reared in piety and purity, will too often learn all that is foul and impious in the tenement houses and courts and alleys of American cities; it is the sad proshave been crowned with the beauteous crown of virgin modesty, now exposed to the corruptions of a large city, perhaps walking the streets in open sin; it is the number of bap-tized Catholics who live without God and die without hope. This it is which is the bitter reflection of the zealous paster who sees the Irish tensants quit their homes in Mayo or Donegal for a home across the sea.

It is true that when whole families emigrate together some of these evils are diminished; that boy and girl emigrating on their own account are exposed to certain risks which are avoided when father and mother accompany their children, and the inmates of the old home in Ireland are transferred one and all to their new home in the States. But while some dangers are less, others are far greater. Those who have been carefully trained in the Catholic faith in their early days go out with an ægis which it is their own fault if they discard: whereas the children who emigrate with their parents in their early childhood incur a danger worse than almost all the dangers I have already mentioned; they run a risk more perilous to them than the temptations to immorality, neglect of religion, infidelity, indifference, which beset one who emigrates in early manhood or womanhood. This danger is one which is greater than any of those I have already mentioned as threatening the Faith in

# A MIRACLE UPON THE OCEAN.

A SUPERNATURAL INCIDENT IN THE DIS COVERY OF AMERICA.

There is one incident connected with the liseovery of America which, perhaps, most of our young readers have never heard. It was on the last voyage of Columbus that the our vessels under his command were assailed by the most furious tempest that the intrepid navigator had ever experienced. The waves can so high and dashed so violently against the vessels that the sailors lost all control over their movements, and, as if to destroy all human hope, Providence permitted Colum bus to fall daugerously ill. One of his old wounds reopened, and for nine days the crew despaired of his life

Nover did, the briny deep present so hor rible an aspect. The heavens were covered with lurid clouds, and charged with electricity. At every instant vivid lightning seemed to rend the threatening sky, and lit up the horizon with an uncarthly blaze of light, so ter ride that the sullors closed their eyes in order to shut out the terrible light. The stilled air was at furnace heat, and the violent d. shing of the waves caused every timber in the vessels to creak and groan as if every instant they would open and all on board be enguifed in the abyse. The sangainary color of the clouds was reflected in the sea, where the waves seemed formed of blood, boiling and foaming tike a huge caldron placed over great fire. The heavens exhibited a fright ful aspect; globes of fire fell from the clouds burst in the air, and were followed by peals

of the lowlest thunder.

For eight days the vessels lay at the mercy of all this dire confusion of nature. At in-tervals the rain fell in large drops, and for the last few days it poured in torrents, when suddealy on December 13, 1502, while Columbus was enduring the greatest agony on his bed of suffering, piercing cries rose from one of the strips, in which the crews of the other vessels immediately joined. The agitated waters seemed to verge to a centre, and from the midst of this boiling whirlpool arose a huge mountain, while the black clouds, converging to a point immediately above it, deseemled as a reversed cone, stretching down to meet this monster born of the sea, which at its descent rose higher and higher, until these two frightful forms of the sea and air suddenly united and formed but one body in the figure of two mountains joined by their

summits. A sharp, whistling wind pushed right to-wards the ships, this frightful figure, which at that time had no name in our language. This form of the water-spont is the most ter rific manifestation of that infernal tempest to which the names of the evil spirit has been given—Typhon. We to the sailers who meet it on the ocean's highway!

The cry of despair which arose from the crew at that awful sight went to the very soul of Columbus. He shuddered, opened his eyes, and then with a violent effort, dragged himself to the deck. He suspected in this frightful disorder of nature some satanic influence, and as death had deprived him of the services of Father Alexander, the chap-lain of the fleet, who had died since the com-mencement of the tempest, he resolved to recite himself the Gospel of St. John.

He ordered the blessed candles to be lit and the standard of the expedition to be unfurled; revising. Andrieux and others were at once then buckling his sword below the Cord of on their feet and protested that Ferry was St. Francis which he always were, he took the sacred book into his hands and facing this | ought to be elected first. As Adrieux ascendmonster that continued steadily to approach, in a clear voice that was heard above the roar | circle round him and a scene of wild exciteof the warring elements, he read the beloved disciple's inspiring words.

the air, in the face of the Typhon, the sign of the cross; and immediately the water Versallles, Augus spout, roaring and disjointed, was lost in the tumultuous immensity of the Atlantic world of waters

# THE HARVEST IN ONTARIO.

REPORT OF THE CROPS ON THE LINE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC-A HEAVY YIELD ASSURED.

TORONTO, Aug. 2.—The reports of the condi-tion of the crops which have been received from general sources this season have shown promise

branches, and from the Ontario & Quebec section as far east as Norwood. SPRING AND FALL WHEAT.

In a few districts fall wheat has been winter killed, and in one the weevil has proved de-structive, but in the majority of sections fall wheat structive, but in the majority of sections fall wheat gives promise of a larger crop than in many previous years. The average yield of fall wheat this year will be about 30 bushels to the acre; some districts claim 35 bushels. Spring wheat is also a good crop and will yield well on nearly every farm, and only two agents reporting a less than average crop. The average yield will be very nearly if not quite 20 bushels to the acre, and only two agents reporting a less than average from the factors of the factors o ome claiming 25 and even 30. One feature of the wheat crop is particularly to be noticed, the heads are filled out to the top with plump grain of a superior quality. This is largely due to the fact that the weather has been comparatively cool during the time when the grain has been riponing, so that time was given it to properly mature. In the only districts where spring wheat has at all failed that failure has been due to drought.

#### BARLEY, OATS AND PEASE

Barley has come on well, and in all but a few daces will give more than an average crop, the yield in some sections being as high as 40 bushels to the acre, and averaging about 30, though some districts show only about 20 bushels.

Oats will average to give from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre, in some parts 50 bushels, though in a few districts the yield will be small on ac-

count of drought.

Pease are good wherever grown, and the yield will average about 30 bushels to the acre. Very little rye is raised, but what little has been sown

will yield fairly well.

Hay in some sections is an abundant crop, in others rather light, but the average is a good one, and about 11 tous per acre is about the

mean yield.

Roots will also turn out a good yield, except where drought has interfered. Turnips and postatoes will be a much more than average yield; in some sections the former will give 5(a) to 550 bushels to the acre, and one report claims as high as 250 bushels for the latter. The average yield for turnips will probably be about 400 bushels, and potatoes about 100 bushels.

Apples generally will be a fair to good crop; a some districts, however, the yield will be a ery lightene.

The discricts where fall wheat has suffered most from winter killing are on the Treeswatet branch of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, and round Arthur the crops are generally poor. Owen Sound, Shelburne and Belmont also report poor crops of full wheat, while sections close to these report crops as exceptionally good. In nearly all districts small fruits and stone fruits are poor, but these districts grow very fittle truit of his kind confining their efforts almost entirely to apples and pears. On the Outario & Quebec search the crops are generally good, with the exception of apples, which at about every alternate station are reported very poor, and at the intermediate ones very good. Round North Toronto everything promises well, and on the whole the outlook for the harvest is an excepwith crops of an exceptionally good quality

# THE PERILS OF THE DEEP.

THE STEAMER DIONE SUNK BY COLLISION IN THE THAMES- THE LYDIAN MON-

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The steamer Dione was sunk by the large iron steamer Camden in the sums by the arge from steamer Cameten in the Thames, off Gravesend, on Saturday night. The Dione had a great many pleasure passengers aboard. The collision occurred about midnight: it was clear and the moon shining. The Dione's port side was stove in and the vessel keeled over and sank in two minutes. Those who were saved rushed on deck and jumped overboard half-dressed, and were resented by turs. The scenes are described as terrible and heartrending. Ladies implored men to save their children. Many women carried infants; one placed her baby in a cradle, which drifted away out was found off Thames Haven, the infant being alive and sound asleep. The captain of the Dione was badly hurt. New York, Aug. 4.—At the Monarch Line

die the agent was not alarmed about the Ly-dian Monarch. He said the company had im-plicit confidence in the ability and integrity of Captain Hugget. He is cautious, thoroughly capable, and whatever he does, or has done, since the Lydian Monarch was disabled, will on investigation be found to be the best and wisest course. There are only 20 cabin, 20 intermediate and a few steerage passengers aboard.

A STORMY SCENE AT VERSAILLES. Paris, Aug. 4.—The opening session of the two Houses of Parliament which assembled at Versailies to-day to undertake the work of revising the constitution, was exceedingly uproarious and broke up in great disorder after a stormy tumult. LeRoyer's pro-posal to adopt the standing orders of the as-sembly of 1871 was adopted. Ferry then ascended the tribune to introduce a scheme of out of order. It was contended that bureaux ed the tribune members formed a semiment ensued. The president thereupon put his hat on and suspended the session. At these words, "And the World was made Jerome published a protest against the conflesh, and dwelt among us," drawing his gress of the two houses meeting to rovise the sword, and full of lively faith, he traced in constitution. He demands that a constituent constitution. He demands that a constituent

VERSAILLES, August 4. - The congress resumed its sitting to-day, and after the bureau was drawn by lot Ferry introduced a measure for unison. M. Listelin's motion to refer the bill to a committee elected by scrutin de list was adopted. Ferry demanded urgency and the motion was adopted. There appears to be a majority of about 500 in favor of the government.

ENGLAND VIOLATES HER TREATIES. PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Republique Française, commenting upon the extension of the chain of English fortresses from Aden to Perim, says Great Britain takes practical possession of the highway of the East in violation of her them and to his native land. Poor, suffering Ireland ever held the first place in his heart. In her dark hours, and they were not wanting, he defended her and served her, as all who knew him can attest, and note more fully than his constant friends and admirer infelling. Itselfing into infidelity, listening with for long years.

The place in his heart, here dark hours, and they were not wanting, he defended her and served her, as all who knew him can attest, and note more fully than his constant friends and admirer infidely listening with laughtor, and applause to blasphemous, infidely learned and admirer infidely for long years.

The place in his heart, here dark hours, and they were not wanting, he defended her and served her, as all who knew him can attest, and note on the law of God at nought, who knew him can attest, and note on the law of God at nought, who knew him can attest, and note on the law of God at nought, who knew him can attest, and note on the law of God at nought, who knew him can attest, and note on the law of God at nought, who knew him can attest the Italian Government in the laughtor. And applause to blasphemous, infidely listening with a principle of the rule. Through Mr. Italian Government in the laughtor and applause to blasphemous, infidely listening with a principle of the rule. Through Mr. Italian Government is a reporter was yesterday permitted to look the rule. Through Mr. Italian Government is a reporter was yesterday permitted to look the rule of the rule. Through Mr. Italian Government is a reporter was yesterday permitted to look the rule of th

A MISSING MAN-OF-WAR

FEARS ENTERTAINED FOR THE SAFETY OF H.M.S. HEROINE.

VICTORIA, B.C., Aug. 1—Fears are entertained for the safety of H.M.S. Heroine. She left here for the south on May 5th last, and was to have coaled at San Juan and then proecod to Callao. She did not call there, and Admiral Lyons has received a letter from the captain of the Satellite, at Callao, apprisng him that the Heroine had not arrived. II.M.S Constance proceeded south yesterday afternoon. The Heroine is a steam screw vessel of 1420 tons, carrying 8 guns and a evew of 160 men, under command of Capt. rancis R. Blackburn.

#### THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

DEPARTURE OF THE BIRDS -MARSEILLES AND TOULON.

MARSEILLES, August 4.-The fact that the wallows, which migrated at the outbreak of the pestilence, have not yet returned, and that there are no sparrows in the city, is adduced as evidence that the atmosphere is still vitiated. The migration of the birds has rade a deep impression upon the public and led to a demand for the purification of the atmosphere by bonfires. Up to 7 p.m. there had been seven deaths since 11 this morning. linee cases were admitted at the Pharo Hospital to-day, 60 remain and 10 were disdranged.

Toulon, Aug. 4.—There were four deaths from cholera last night, but none to-day. Physicians fear the return of the people to the unhealthy lodging houses will fresh outbreak and possibly an outbreak of small pox and typhoid fever. The total number of cases in the hospitals is 109. There was one death to-day at La Seyne and two at Montfort Sur-Argens.

Cardier, Aug. 4.—The steamer Rishange,

from Marseilles, is anchored in Penarth Roads. Before Teaving Marseilles four cases of cholera were sent to the hospital from the vessel. Physicians, however, pronounce her perfectly healthy.

## HOSTILITY TO ENGLAND.

Paris, August 4 .- One section of the Paris ress demands the recall of Waddington, the French ambassador at London, as the author of the Auglo-French agreement, which was defeated in the Egyptian conference. It is reported Waddington offers to resign. The  $F_{ij}(ar)$  says: "Waddington's successor must display greater energy against the spread of English power. French and English interests are now completely opposed and a conflict is tionally good one, and the farmers throughout are now completely opposed and a conflict is the country will be able to rejoice this fall in inevitable in the near future." The rupture the fact that their barns are full to overflowing of the conference was a grave Coogh event, with crops of an exceptionally good quality but it hopes it will not have to announce that tilities. The Republique Francaise maintains that although the agreement has lapsed, England has admitted the claim of the French to special rights in Egypt. France must indicate her rights. England has not yet evicted Europe from Egypt. England's isserted freedom and power of action are a delusion.

# HURLBERT ON BLAINE.

Losnos, Aug. 4 .-- William Henry Hurlbert has written a campillet on Blaine's foreign policy. It is understood that some curious revelations are made about the diplomacy of the Cartield administration at the time when Blaine was Secretary of State and General Hurlbert was United States Minister to Peru. Mr. Hurlbert said, in handing an advance copy of the pamphlet to a friend, "There, I think that will cure my gentle-

#### SALISBURY'S DEFENCE OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 30 .-- At the liberal conference to-day, John Morley presided, and a resolution was adopted characterizing the habitual disregard displayed by the House of Lords for the national will as factions and unpatriotic and demanding the reform of the chamber. In his speech at the convention of London conservative associations, the Marquis of Salisbury said he was unable to understand why obvious truths seemed to make no impression upon the government, or why the subject of reform was introduced in so eccentric and abnormal a manner. The government ascribed it to the unusual block of business in the House of Commons, but as controversy developed candour increased, and he hoped, before the discussion was concluded, all the false and hollow pretences would be exposed. Had the Franchise Bill passed, Mr. Gladstone would have shown his oppo-nents little mercy. In the redistribution bill Mr. Gladstone was anxious to increase the representation from the remote districts, because, while the heart of the country was turning more conservative, the remainder was growing more liberal. While the House of Lords had no right to force a dissolution of parliament they were entitled to disapprove of any measure presented to them. If the government objected it could appeal tothe country. Mr. John Bright wished to dispose of the House of Lords. He (the Marquis of Salisbury) was prepared to discuss the question. If the Lords shirked their duty because of Radical objections to its constitution they had been guilty of craven cowardice. Sir Stafford Northcote urged the Conservatives to spread truth among the people, dissi-pate fallacies and prepare for the not distant election. The caucus attack of the House of Lords, if successful, would endanger the freedom of the House of Commons.

#### MESSRS. SEXTON AND REDMOND'S MISSION.



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Parisian.....5,400 Capt James Wylie.
Sardinian....4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R Sarnatian ... 4,100 Cap. R Brown.
Sarnatian ... 3,600 Capt J Graham.
Circassian ... 4,000 Capt W Richardson.
Norwegian ... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen. Peruvian ... 3,301 Capt J C Stephen.
Peruvian ... 3,400 Capt J Ritchie.
Nova Scotian ... 3,300 Capt W Dalziell.
Hibernian ... 3,434 Capt A Macmool.
Caspian ... 3,200 Capt Hugh Wylie.
Austrian ... 2,700 Lt R Barrett, R N R
Hanoverian ... 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R
Nestorian ... 2,700 Capt D J James Scandinavian . 3,000 Capt John Parks. Buenos Ayrean 3,800 Capt James Scott. Corean.....4,000 Capt R P Moore. Grecian ....3,600 Capt C E LeGallas. Manitoban ...3,150 Capt R Carruthers. Canadian ....2,600 Capt C J Menzies. Phonician ... 2,800 Capt John Brown. Waldensian ... 2,600 Capt R N Hughes. Incerne.....2,200 Capt Kerr. Newfoundland.1,500 Capt John Mylins. Acadian ...... 1,350 Capt F McGrath.

. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be

The Shortest Sea Route between America and

Europe, being only five days between land to

FROM QUEBEC: Circassian . . . . . Saturday, July 19 Polynesian ......Saturday, " Parisian ..... Saturday, Aug. 2 Peruvian.....Saturday, Sarmatian ..... Saturday, Sardinian ..... Saturday. Circassian ...... Saturday, Rates of Passage from Quebec: The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:-Norwegian ..... Corean.....

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and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow— FROM PHILADELPHIA:

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> H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.



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ANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in town or country, distance no objection; can have steady work at their homes all the year round, and can make from \$10 to \$15 per woek; no canvassing; work sent by mail. Address DAKLAND M'F'G CO., Box 5222, Boston,

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For the 1st of September next three Female Teachers for Districts No. 2, 3 and 4 in this municipality. Must be Catholic and hold first-class elementary diploma; salary lifteen dellars Ciass connected with the Caroly to P. W. LEEHY, Soc. Treas. St. Anicet, July 24th, 1894.

by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, of the Liver and Digestive System

# Sufferers will find relief by the use of Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER's PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future

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THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER Agents Wanted.

Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Cambogue, in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost us \$2000 to publish. Monarch Manufacturing Co., 206 State St.:

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THE SECRET SHOWS A STATE OF THE SECRET SHOWS DOES WONDERFUL cures of KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, & Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and

EIDNEYS at the same time. Because it cleaness the system of the poison-our humors that develope in Kidney and Uri-nary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constitu-tion, Piles, or in Racumatism, Neuralgie, Ner-yous Disorders and all Female Complaints, 437 SOLID PROOF OF TRIS.

IT WILL SUBELY CULD CONSTIPATION, PILES,
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By causing FRUE ACTION of all the organic
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CLEANSING the BLOOD g the normal power to throw off dis THOUSANDS OF CASES

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# KIDNEY-WORT

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, hay FROM BOSTON: ing had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Thront and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its filled with home brewed ale, sparkling and wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, clear and golden as the finest Madeira. They wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases. has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full direc tions for preparing crusing. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 cow

> OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic not treating him with confidence; indeed, sho disease and ultimate misery. An occasional was passively deceiving him, and that chilled dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills her; but then it would not be for long, and will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S young man had studied chemistry for six ; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. was used to cause his arrest on arrival and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10,000 cir-culars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.— Hull Budget,

Oscar Wilde's front hair is now banged. Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipution, pain in the side, etc. guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents. tts The Pension Office at Washington receives 100.000 letters of inquiry every month.

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EPPS'S GOOGA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING —"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle unladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may oscape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-selves well fortified with pure blood and pro-perly nourished frame."—Ciril Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk Sold onlabelled, JAMES EPPS & Co., Homeopathic Chemista, London, Englan A LAY OF LAWN TENNIS.

From the Boston Herald. Where the level lawn is green.

light glistens sheenest.

Lo, she stands:

While the game is 'just beginning, there's the racket poised for vinning.

Inder hands:

She is daintily athletic, she is very energotic. See, she's just returned a twister, that was sent her by her sister, O'er the net.

She is great at "Renshaw smashes," 'tis a stroke that rather rash is—
All the same;

But her pretty little muscles are quite equal to the trussles
Of the game.

Happy he who stands beside her, and is privit

leged to guide her,
As she plays!
I could do that pleasant duty to this Amazonian beauty All my days.

As I watch her garmonts flutter there are words
I fain would utter,
But I'm dumb;

For she's tennis mad, and never from her racket seems to sever-When I come.

I must take my chance while playing—there is danger in delaying; I'll confide

My devotion so unswerving to the lady when piteously at him. I'm "serving"
By her side!

Not all Atlanta's paces, when she ran her famous races, Were more fleet;

Like Milanion in olden days, I'd cast the apples At her feet.

# LOVE AND MONEY

By CHARLES READE.

Author of "It's Never Too Late to Mend," "Griffith Gaunt," "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," de., de.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

Then Mary asked Mr. Hope so many questions with such eager affection that he had no time to ask her any, and then she volunteered the home news, especially of Colonel Clifford's condition, and then she blushed and asked him if he had said anything to her father

about Walter Clifford.
"Not much," said Mr. Hope. "You are very young. Mary, and it's not for me to interfere, and I won't interfere. But if you want my opinion, why, I admire the young man extremely. I always liked him; he is a straightforward, upright, manly, good-hearted chap, and has lots of plain good sense— Heaven knews where he got it!

This eulogy was interrupted by Mary putting a white hand and a perfect nose upon Hope's shoulder, and kissing the cloth there-

on. "What," said Hope, tenderly, and yet half sadly-for he knew that all middle-aged men must now be second-" have I found the way to your heart?"

"You always knew that, Mr. Hope," said Mary, softly; "especially since my escapade in that horrid brook."

Their affectionate that was interrupted by a stout servant laying a snowy cloth, and after her sailed in Mrs. Gilbert, with a red face, and pride unconcealed and justifiable, carrying a grand dish of smoking hot boiled beef, set in a very flower bed, so to speak, of carrots, turnips, and suct dumplings; the servant followed with a brown basin, almost as big as a ewer, filled with mealy potatoes, whose jackets hung by a thread. Around this feast the whole party soon collected, and none of them sighed for Russian soups or title of boiled beef there exists two things, one of which, without any great impropriety, might be called junk; but this was the powdered beef, of our ancestors, a huge piece just slightly salted in the house itself, so that the generous juice remained in it, but the piquant slices, with the mealy potatoes, made a delightful combination. The glasses were all ate manfully, stimulated by the genial hostess. Even Mary outshone all her former efforts, and although she couldn't satisfy Mrs. Gilbert, she declared she had never eaten so much in all her life. This set good Mrs. Gilbert's checks all aglow with simple honest

Hope drove Mary home in the dog-cart. He was a happy man, but she could hardly be called a happy woman. She was warm and cold by turns. She had got her friend back, and that was a comfort, but she was that comforted her, and yet even when the day should come for the great doors of Clifford Hall to fly open to her, would not a sad, reproachful look from dear Mr. Hope somewhat embitter her cup of happiness? Deceit, and even reticence, did not come so natural to her as they do many women : she was not weak, and she was frank, though

very modest. Mr. Bartley met them at the door, and, owing to Mr. Hope's presence, was more de-monstrative than usual. He seemed much pleased at Mary's return, and delighted at

her appearance.
"Well," said he, "I am glad I sent you away for a week. We have all missed you, my dear, but the change has set you up again I never saw you look better. Now you are well, we must try and keep you well."

We must leave the reader to imagine the mixed feelings with which Mrs. Clifford laid her head upon the pillow that night, and we undertake to say that the female readers, at all events, will supply this blank in our narrative much better than we could, though we were to fill a chapter with that subject alone.

Passion is a terrible enemy to mere affec-

tion. Walter Clifford loved his father dearly, yet for twenty-four hours he had almost for gotten him. But the moment he turned his horse's head toward Clifford Hall, uneasiness and something very like remorse began to seize him. Suppose his father had asked for him, and wondered where he was, and felt himself deserted and abandoned in his dying moments. He spurred his horse to a gallop, and soon reached Clifford Hall. As he was afraid to go straight to his father's room, he went at once to old Baker, and said, in an agitated voice:

'One word, John-is he alive?" "Yes, sir, he is," said John, gravely, and rather sternly.

"Has he asked for me?"

"More than once or twice, sir." Walter sank into a chair, and covered his face with his hands. This softened the old servant, whose manner till then had been sul-

len and grim.
"You need not fret, Mr. Walter," said he: Wire all night. In course Thenow where you

Walter looked up alarmed

and so would Rhoda-Milton; but, Mr. Walter, sir, there's a time for everything; I hope you'll forgive me for saying so. However,

you are here now, and I was wide awake, and I have made it all right, sir."

"That's impossible," said Walter. "How could you make "it all right with my poor dear father, if in his last moments he felt himself neglected ?"

"But he didn't feel himself neglected." "I don't understand you," said Walter.
"Well, sir," said old Baker, "I'm an old.
servant, and I have done my duty to father and son according to my lights; I told him a

"A lie, John!" said Walter. "A thundering lie," said John, rather aggressively. "I don't know as I ever told a greater lie in all my life. I told him you was gone up to London to fetch a doctor.'

Walter grasped John Baker's hand. "God bless you old man," said he, "for taking that on your conscience! Well, you sha'n't have yourself to reproach for my fault. I know a first-class gout doctor in London: he has cured it more than once. I'll wire him down this minute; you'll dispatch the message, and I'll go to my father." The message was sent, and when the colonel awoke from an uneasy slumber; lie saw his son at the foot of the bed, gazing

"My dear boy," said he faintly, and held out a wasted hand. Walter was pricked to the heart at this greeting: not a word of remonstrance at his

"I fear you missed me, father," said he,

sadly. "That I have," said the old man; "but I dare say you didn't forget me, though you weren't by my side." The high-minded old soldier said no more.

and put no questions, but confided in his son's affection, and awaited the result of it. From that hour Walter Clifford nursed his

father day and night.
Dr. Garner arrived next day. He examined the patient, and put a great many questions as to the history and progress of the disorder up to that date, and inquired in particular what was the length of time the fits generally endured. He found them all rather hazy.

"Ah," said he, "patients are seldom able to assist their medical adviser with precise information on this point, yet it's very important. Well, can you tell me how long this attack has lasted?"

They told him that within a day or two. "Then now," he said, "the most important question of all: What day did the pain leave his extremities?" The patient and John Baker had to com-

pare notes to answer this question, and they made it out to be about twenty days.

"Then he ought to be as dead as a her-ring," gently whispered the doctor. After this he began to walk the room and

meditate, with his hands behind him. "Open those top windows," said he. "Now draw the screen, and give his lungs a chance; no draughts must blow upon him, you know." Then he drew Walter aside. 'Do you want to know the truth? Well, then, his life hangs on a thread. The gout is creeping upward, and will inevitably kill him if we can't get it down. Nothing but heroic remodies will do that, and it's three to five against them. What do you say?"

"I dare not. I dare not. Pray put the question to him." "I will," said the doctor; and accordingly he did put it to him with a good deal of feeling and gentleness, and the answer rather urprised him.

Weak as he was, Colonel Clifford's dull eve flashed, and he half raised himself on his

"What a question to put to a soldier!" said he. "Why, let us fight, to be sure. I thought it was twenty to one—five to three! French ragouts ; for the fact is that under the I have often won the rubber with five to against me "Ah!" said Dr. Garner, "these are the

patients that give the doctor a chance. Then he turned to Baker. "Have you any good champagne in the house-not sweet, and not too dry, and full of fire?" "Irroy's Carte d'Or," suggested the

patient, entering into the business with a certain feeble alacrity that showed his gout had not always been unconnected with imprudence in diet. Baker was sent for the champagne. It was

brought and opened, and the patient drank some of it fizzing. When he had drank what he could, his eyes twinkled, and he said: "That's a hair of a dog that has often bit-

The wine soon got into his weakened head, and he quickly dropped asleep.
"Another draught when he wakes," said

the doctor, "but from a fresh bottle."
"We'll finish this one to your health in the ervants' hall," said honest John Baker. Dr. Garner staid there all night, keeping ur he patient's strength with eggs and brandy,

and everything, in short, except medicine; and he also administered champagne, but at much longer intervals. At one o clock next day the patient gave a dismal groan; Walter and the others started

up in alarm.
"Good!" said the doctor, calmly; "now I'll go to bed. Call me if there's any fresh symptoms."

At six o'clock old Baker burst in the "Sir, sir, he have swore at me twice. The

Lord be praised!" "Excellent!" said the doctor. "Now tell me what disagrees with him most after cham-

Why, Green Chartreuse, to be sure," said old Baker. "Then give him a tablespoonful," said the

"Get me some hot water." "Which first?" inquired Baker. "The patient, to be sure," said Dr. Garner. Soon after this the doctor stood by his patient's side, and found him writhing, and to tell the truth, he was using bad language

occasionally, though he evidently tried not to Doctor Garner looked at his watch. "I think there's time to catch the evening

train. "Why," said Walter, "surely you would not desert us; this is the crisis, is it not ? "It's something more than that," said the doctor; "the disease knows its old place; it

has gone back to the foot like a shot; and if you can keep it there, the patient will live he's not the sort of patient that strikes his colors while there's a bastion left to defend, These words pleased the old colonel so that he waived a feeble hand above his head, then groaned most dismally, and ground his teeth to avoid profanity.

The doctor, with exquisite gentleness, drew the clothes off his feet, and sent for a lot of ficecy cotton or wool, and warned them all not to touch the bed, or even to approach the lower part of it, and he once more proposed to leave, and gave his reasons.

" Now, look here, you know, I have done my part, and if I give special instructions to the nurse; they can do he resta. I'm rather door, and why should you waste your "Dear!" said Walter, warmly; "you're

"Imean' in a general, way," said the dol the very sight of you is a comfort to us,"
man. "You have been a courting of an There's a fast train at ten. I'll drive you to
angel. I know her, sir, and I hope to be her; the station after breakfast myselfast myse

we are the happiest, house in Christendom; we, that were so lately the saddest." Well, said the doctor, "you north countrymen are hearty people. I'll stay till to-morrow morning—indeed I'll stay till the arternoon, for my London day will be lost any-

He staid accordingly till three o'clock, left his patient out of all present danger, and advised Walter especially against allowing colchicum to be administered to the patient until his strength had recovered.

"There is no medical cure for gout," said he; pain is a mere symptom, and colchicum soothes that pain, not by affecting the disease, but by stilling the action of the heart. Well, if you still the action of that heart there, you'll kill him as surely as if you stilled it with a pistol bullet. Knock off his chamwith a pistol bullet. Knock off his cham of conduct, and bade him observe how popular pagne in three or four days, and wheel him of conduct, and bade him observe how popular he was with the warders, and reaped all the fainto the sun as soon as you can with safety; fill his lungs with oxygen, and keep all wor-

fill his lungs with oxygen, and keep all worry and disputes and mental anxiety from him if you can. Don't contradict him for a month to come."

The colonel had a terrible bout of it so far as pain was concerned, but after about a fortinght the paroxysms intermitted, the appetite increased. Everybody was his nurse; everybody, including Julia Clifford, humored him; Percy Fitzroy was never mentioned, and the name of Bartley religiously avoided. The colonel had got a fright, and was more prusely in the treated me like a dog," said the man sullenly.

"I saw it" said Leonard... "And if I had been you I would have said nothing, but waited till my time was out, and then watched for him till he got his day out, and settled his hash. That is the way for your sort. As for me, killing is a poor revenge; it is toq-soon over. Do you think I don't mean to be revenged on that skunk Bartley, and above all outhat scoundrel Hope, who planted the swag in my pockets, and let me into this abominable hole for fourteen years?" Percy Fitzroy was never mentioned, and the name of Bartley religiously avoided. The colonel had got a fright, and was more prudent in his diet, and always in the open air.

Walter left him only at odd times, when he could hope to get a hasty word with Mary, and tell her how things were going, and do tire, for hell raged in his heart. all that man could do to keep her heart up,

and reconcile her to the present situation.

Returning from his wife one day, and leav ing her depressed by her galling situation, though she was never prevish, but very sad and thoughtful, he found his father and Julia Clifford in the library. Julia had been writing letters for him; she gave Walter a deprecatory look, as much as to say :

"What I am doing is by compulsion, and

you won't like it." Coional Clifford didn't leave the young man in any doubt about the matter. He said :-" Walter, you heard me speak of Bell, the counsel who leads this circuit. I was once so fortunate as to do him a good turn, and he has not forgotten it; he will sleep here the day after to-morrow, and he will go over that blackguard's lease; he has been in plenty of mining cases. I have got a sort of half opinion out of him already; he thinks it contrary to the equity of contracts that minerals should pass under a farm lease where the surface of the soil is a just equivalent to the yearly payment; but the old fox won't speak positively till be has read every syllable of the lease. However, it stands to reason that it's a fraud; it comes from a man who is all fraud; but,

thank God, I am myself again." He started up erect as a dart. "I'll have him off my lands; I'll drag him out of the bowels of the earth, him and

all his clan." With this and other threats of the same character he marched out of the room, strik ing the hard floor with his stick as he went, and left Julia Clifford amazed, and Walter Ulifford aghast, at his vindictive fury.

### CHAPTER XIII.

THE SERPENT LET LOOSE. Walter Clifford was so distressed at this outburst, and the prospect of actual litigation be tween his father and his sweetheart's father that Julia Clifford pitied him, and, after think ing a little, said she would stop it for the present She sat down, and in five minutes the docid pon of a female letter writer produced an ingra-tiating composition impossible to resist. She apologized for her apparent insincerity, but would be candid, and confide the whole truth to

Mr. Bell.

Then she told him that Colonel Clifford "had only just been saved from death by a miracle, and a relapse was expected in case of any great excitement or irritation, such as a doubtful law-suit with a gentleman he disliked would certainious reasons, most distressing to his son and successor, Walter Clifford, and would Mr. Bell be so very kind as to put the question off as long as possible by any means he thought proper."

Walter was grateful, and said:
"What a comfort to have a lady on one's side!" "I would rather have a gentleman on mine, said Julia, with a laugh.

Mr. Bell wrote a discreet reply. He would wait till the Assizes—six week's delay—and then write to the colonel, postponing his visit. This he did, and promised to look up cases meantime. But these two allies not only baffled their iras cible chief; they also humored him to the full They never mentioned the name of Bartley, and they kept Percy Fitzroy out of sight in spite of his remonstrances, and, in a word, they made the colonel's life so smooth that he though he was going to have his own way in everything, and he visibly improved in health and spirits;

for, you know, it is an old saying: Always get your own way, and you'll never die in a net. And then what was still a tottering situation

was kept on its legs by the sweet character and gentle temper of Mary Bartley. We have already mentioned that she was superior to most women in the habit of close attention to whatever she undertook. This was the real key to her facility in languages, history, music, drawing, and calesthenics, as her professor called female gymnastics. The flexible creature's limbs were in secret steel She could go thirty feet up a slack rope hand over hand with wonderful ease and grace, and hang by one hand for ten minutes to kiss the other to her

So the very day she was surprised into con-senting to marry Walter secretly she sat down to the Marriago Service and learned it all by neart directly, and understood most of it. By this means she realized that now she had

nother man to obey as well as her father. So now, when Walter pressed her for secret meetings, she said, submissively:
Oh, yes, if you insist."
She even remarked that she concluded clan-

destine meetings were the natural consequence of a clandestine marriage.

She used to meet her husband in the day when she could, and often for five minutes under the moon. And she even promised to spend two or three days with him at the lakes if a safe opportunity should occur. But for that she stipula ted that Mr. Hope must be absent.

Walter asked her why she was more afraid of Mr. Hope than of her father. Her eyes seemed to look inward dimly, and at at first she said she didn't know. But, after pondering the matter a little, she said medita-

tively:

"Because he watches me more closely than papa, and that is because— You won't tell any-body?"

"No."

"Not a soul, upon your honor?" "Not a soul, dearest, upon my honor."
"Well, then, because he loves me more." "Oh, come!" said Walter, incredulously But Mary would neither resign her opinion

or pursue a subject which puzzled and grieved We have now indicated the peaceful tenor of things in Derbyshire for a period of some month's. We shall have to show by and-by that elements of discord were accumulating under the surface; but at present we must; leave

Derbyshire, and deal very briefly with another tissue of events, beginning years ago, and running to a date three months, at least, ahead of Colonel Chifford's recovery.

The reader will have no reason to regret this apparent interruption. Our tale, hitherto has.

Leonard Monckten was sent to Pentonville, and after some years, transferred to Portland. In both places the played the game of an old hand: always kept his temper and carnied everybody, especially the chaplain and the turn-keys. These flast he treated as his only masters; and if they gave him short weight in bread or ment, catch him making matters worsely appealing to the governor! Toward the end of his time at Pentonville he had some thought of sincide, but his spirits revived at Portland, where he was cheered by the conversation of other villains. Their name was legion; but ashe never met one of them again, except Ben Burn-

other villains their name was legion; but ashe never met one of them again, except Ben Burnley, all these miscreants are happily irrelevant. And the reader need not fear, an introduction to them, unless he should find himself garotted. to them, unless he should find himself garotted in some dark street or subusb, or his home rifled some dark and windy night. As for Ben Burnlep, he was from the North-country, imprisoned for conspiracy and manslaughter in an attack upon non-union miners. Toward the end of his time he made an attack upon a warder, and got five years more. Then Moncton showed him he was a fool and explained to himhis own plan of conduct, and bade him observe how nounlar yor they dared to show him...
"He treated me like a dog," said the man

years?"
Then, with all his self-command he burst into

Just then a warder approached, and, to Burn-ley's surprise, who did not see him coming, Monekton said, gently: "And therefore, my poor fellow, do just consider that you have broken the law, and the warders are only doing their duty and earning their bread, and if you were a warder to-morrow you'd have to do just what they do."

'Ay," said the warder in passing, "you may lecture the bloke, but you will not make a silk purse out of a sow's car."

"that was true, but nevertheless the smooth

villain Monckton obtained a great ascendency over the rough, shock-headed ruffian, Burnley, and he got into no more scrapes. He finished his two sentences, and left before Monckton. his two sentences, and left before Monckton. This precious pair revealed to each other certain passages in their beautiful lives. Monckton's were only half confidences, but Burnley told Moncton that he had been concerned with others in a burghary in Stockton, and also in the death of an overseer in a mine in Wales, and gave the particulars with a sort of quaking gusto, and washing his hands nervously in the tainted and washing his hands nervously in the tainted air all the time. To be sure the overseer had earned his fate; he had himself been guilty

of a crime—he had been true to his employer.

The grateful Burnley left Portland at last, and promised faithfully to send word to a certain friend of Monekton's, in London, where he was, and what he was doing. Meantime he begged his way northward from Portland, for the southern provinces were a dead letter to him.

Monckton's wife wrote to him as often as the

rules of the jail permitted, and her letters were full of affection, and of hope that their separation would be shortened. She went into all the details of her life, and it was now a creditable one. Young women are educated practically in Gormany; and Lucy was not only a good scholar, and almost a linguist, but excellent at all needlework, and better still, could cut dresses and other garments in the best possible style. After one or two inferior places she got a sination with an English countess; and from that time she was passed as a treasure from one member of the aristocracy to another, and received high stipends, and presents of at least equal value. Being a German, she put by money and let her husband know it. But in the seventh was of her enforced widewheed books. seventh year of her enforced widowhood her letters began to undergo subtle changes, one after another.

First there were little exhibitions. Then there were signs of languar and diminution of gush.

Then there were stronger protestations of affection than ever.

Then there were mixed with these protestations quevies whether the truest affection was not that which provided for the interests of the beloved person.

Then in the eighth year of Monckton's impris-

onment the added to the remarks of the above kind certain confessions that she was worn out with anxieties, and felt her lonely condition; that youth and beauty did not last forever; that she had let slip opportunities of doing herself substantial service, and him, too, if he could look at things as cooly as he used to; and she began to think she had done wrong.

This line once adopted was never given up, though it was accompanied once or twice with passionate expressions of regret at the vanity of

herself as being torn this way and that way, and not knowing what to do for the best, and inveighed against Fate.

Then came a long silence. Then came a short letter imploring him, if he loved her as she loved him to try and forget her, except as one who would always watch over his interests, and weep for him in secret.

long cherished hopes. Then came a letter or two more in which the fair writer described

"Crocodile!" said Monckton, with a cold All this showed him it was his interest not to lose his hold on her. So he always wrote to her in a beautiful strain of faith, affection, and

onstancy.

But this part of the comedy was cut short by the lady discontinuing the correspondence and

concealing her address for years.

"Ah!" said Monckton, "she wants to cure.

That cock won't fight, my beauty. A
month before he was let loose upon society came. a surprise—a letter from his wife, directing him to call at the office of a certain solicitor in Sergeant's Inn, Fleet street, when he would receive fifty pounds upon his personal receipt, and a similar sum from time to time, provided he made no attempt to discover her, or in any way disturb her life. "Oh, Leonard," said she, "you ruined me once. Pray do not destroy me again. You may be sure I am not happy; but I am in peace and comfort, and I am old enough to know their Pray, pray do not despise them, and, whatever you do, do not offend against the law again. You see how strong it is."

Monckton read this with calm indifference. He

did not expect a woman to give him a pension unconditionally, or without some little twaddle by way of drawback. He called on the lawyer, and sent in his name. He was received by the lawyer in person, and eyed very keenly.

'I am directed to call here for fifty pounds,

sir," said he. "Yes, Mr. Monckton. I believe the payment is conditional."
"No, sir; not the first fifty pounds. It is the

future payments that are to depend upon my conniving at my wife's infidelity;" and with that he handed him the letter. The lawyer perused it, and said: "You are right. sir. The fifty pounds shall be paid to you immediately; but we must request you to consider that our client is your friend, and acts by our advice, and that it will

not be either graceful or delicate to interpret "My good sir," said Monokton, with one of his cynical sneers, "every time your client pays me fifty pounds, put on the receipt that black is white in matters of conjugal morality, and I'll

Finding he had such a serpent to deal with, the lawyer cut the dialogue short, and paid the money. However, as Monekton was leaving. "You can write to us when you want any more, and would it be discreet of me to ask

where to address you?"

"Why not?" said Monokton. "I have nothing to conceal. However, all Loan tell you at present is that L am going to Hull to try and find a couple of rogues."

"Dear!" said Walter, warmly; "you're as cheap as dirt; and as good as gold; and the current becomes broader and stronger."

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ce, he was purchase the had do not seen the pe's back that and moreover, Hore had been shabdressed in plack cleth hard worn, whereas he dressed in plack cleth hard worn, whereas he g in a new suit of tweed when he exposed in a now sillainy But this was explained Morekton's vinainy. Usut this was explained the trial and Monekton instructed his attorage, to cross examine Hope about his own great first to cross examine Hope about his own great first but counsel refused to do so, either before he disbelieved his client, or thought such cross the minetion would be attended to the compaction would be attended. a cross examination would be stopped, or set the

oss examination white client, or set the tetill more against his client. Monckton raged at this, and, of course, said he had been bought by the other side. But now he was delighted that his enemies' secret had never been inquired into, and that he could fall in them both like a thunderbolt.

He was at Hull next lay, and rambled about held show, and looked in at the windows.

Il new faces, and on the door-plate, "Atkin-

Then he went in, and asked for Mr. Bartley. Name not known.
Why he used to be here. I was in his em-

nobody knew Mr. Bartley. Could he see Mr. Atkinson? Certainly. Mr. Atkinson would be there at

Monckton, after some preamble, asked whether had not succeeded in this business to Mr.

Robert Bartley.

No. He had bought the business from Mrs. No. He had bought are the bandened to know that her husband had taken t from Whitaker, a merchant at Boston.

"I believe so, and very well known."
Monckton went off to Whitaker, and learned from him that he had bought the business from Bartley, but it was many years ago, and he had Bartley, but it was many journey since that day.

never heard of the purchaser since that day.

Never heard of the purchaser since that day.

What Monekton returned to London baffled.

was he to do? Go to a secret enquiry office? Advertise that if Mr. Robert Bartley, late of Hull, would write to a certain agent, he would hear of something to his advantage? He did not much fancy either of these plans. He wantnot much three on Bartley, or Hope, or both.
Then he argued thus, "Bartley has got lots of money now, or he would not have given up

business. I en to one he lives in London, or suits it. I will try the Park." Well, he did try the Park, both at the riding hour and the driving hour. He saw no Bartley

at either time. But one day in the Lady's Mile, as he listlessly watched the carriages defile slowly past him, with every now and then a jam, there crawled past him a smart victoria, and in it a beautiful woman with glorious dark eyes, and a lovely litle boy, the very image of her. It was his

wie and her son.

Monckton started, but the lady gave no sign of recognition. She bowed, but it was to a gentleman at Monckton's side, who had raised his hat to her with marked respect.

"What a beautiful crechaar!" said a little

swell to the gentleman in question. You know

Very slightly."

"Who is she? A duchess?"
"No; a stock broker's wife, Mrs. Broham. Why, she is a known beauty."
That was enough for Monckton. He hung back a little, and followed the carriage. He calculated that if it left the Park at Hyde Park

corner, or the Marble Arch, he could take a hansom and follow it. When the victoria gat clear of the crowd .at the corner, Mrs. Braham leaned forward a moment and whispered a word to her coachman. lastantly the carriage dashed at the Chester-field gate and into Mayfair at such a swift trot

that there was no time to get a cab and keep it Monckton lighted a cigarette.

"Clever girl!" said he, satirically. "She knew me, and never winked."

The next day he went to a lawyer and said.
"I have a little favor to ask you, sir." The lawyer was on his guard directly, but said

nothing.
"An interview—in this office—with Mrs. Bra-

The lawyer winced, but went on his guard again directly.
"Client of ours!" "Yes. sir."

"Braham—Braham?" said the lawyer, affecting to search the deep caverns of professional

"Stockbroker's wife." "Where do they live?" "What! don't you know? Place of business -Threadneedle street. Place of bigamy—Port-

"I have no authority to grant a personal in-

"But you have no power to hinder one, and it is her interest the meeting should take place here, and the stockbroker be out of it."

The lawyer reflected.
"Will you promise me it shall be a friendly interview? You will never go to her husband?"

"Her stockbroker, you mean. Not I. If she comes to me here when I want her.' "I think not. I have a better card to play

than Mrs. Braham. I only want her to help o'clock to morrow

The lawyer callled on Mrs. Braham, and after an agitated and tearful interview, persuaded her

to keep the appointment.

"Consider," said he, "what you gain by making our office the place of meeting. Establish that at once. It's a point of defence." The meeting took place in the lawyer's private room, and Mrs. Braham was so overcome that she nearly fainted. Then she was hysteri-

to spoil your little game, but to play my own. the question is, will you help me to make my "O that I will, if you will not break up my

"Not such a fool, my dear. Catch me killing a milch cow! You give me a percentage on your profits, and I'm dumb."

Then all you want is more money?"
That is all; and I shall not want that in a

"I have brought one thousand pounds, Leonrd," she replied, timidly.
"Sensible girl. Hand it over." Two white hands trembled at the strings of a

little bag, and took out ten crisp notes. Leonard took them with satisfaction said he. "This will last me till I have found Bartley or Hope, and made my for-

tune."
"Hope!" said Mrs. Braham. "O pray keep
"thope!" said Mrs. Braham. he clear of him! Pray don't attack him again. He is such an able man!"

I will not attack him again to be defeated. Forewarned, forearmed. Indeed, if I am to bleed Rartley I don't know how I can be rereaged on Hope. That is the cruel thing. But don't you trouble about my business, Lucy, unless, "said he, with a sneer, "you can tell me where to find them, and so save me a lot of

money."

"Well, Leonard," said Lucy, "it can't he so bery hard to find Hope. You know where that young man lives that you—that I—."

"O Walter Clifford? Yes of course I know where he lives. At Clifford Hall, in Derbyshire." "Well, Leonard, Hope saved him from prison, and ruined you. That young man had a good heart. He would not forget such a kindness. He may not know where Mr. Bartley lives, but

"Lucy," said Leonard, you are not such a fool as you were. It is a chance, at all events. I'll go down to that neighborhood directly. I'll have a first-rate disguise, and spy about, and pick up all I can

again. "There said he "I'll leave the lity young, but they have got a spirit, both of them."

lives between the estate and me! I will leave my creat expectations to that young bloke. What's his Christian mame?" "Augustus."

'And what's his father's name!" "Jonathan."
Leonard then left all his property, real or personal, and all that should ever accrue to him to Augustus Braham, son of Jonathan Braham, and left Lucy Braham sole executrix and

Then he hurried into the onter office, signed this document, and got it witnessed. The clerks proposed to engross it.
"What for?" said he. "This is the strongest of the control of the co

form. All the same handwriting as the signa-ture; forgery made easy are your engrossed He took it in to Mrs. Braham, and read it to her, and gave it her. He meant it all as a joke; he read it with a sneer. She put it in her bosom,

and kissed his hand. "O Leonard," said she, "God bless you! Now I see you mean no ill to me and mine. You don't love me enough to be angry with me. But don't love me enough to be angry with me. But now it all comes back to me. A woman can't forget her first. Now, promise me one thing; den't give way to revenge or avarice. You are so wise when you are cool, but no man can give way to his passions and be wise. Why run any more risks? He is liberal to me, and I'm not extravagant. I can allow you more than I said,

wrong nobody." Monckton interrupted her, thus:
"There, old girl, you are a good sort; you always were. But not bleed that skunk Bartley, and not be revenged on that villain Hope? I'd rather die where I stand, for they have turned my blood to gall, and lighted hell in my heart

this many a year of misery."

He held out his hand to her; it was cold. She grasped it in her warm, soft palm, and gave him one strange, searching look with her glorious

eyes; and so they parted. Next day, at dusk, there arrived at the Dun Cow an elderly man with a large carpet-bag and a strapped bundle of patterns—tweed, kersey, velveteen, and corduroys. He had a short, gray mustache and beard, very neat; and appeared to be a commercial traveler.

In the evening he asked for brandy, old rum, lemons, powdered sugar, a kettle, and a nunch-bowl. A large one, relic of a past age, was pro-duced. He mixed delicious punch, and begged the landlady to sit down and taste it. She complied, and pronounced it first-rate. He enticed

She was a rattling gossip, and told him first er own grievances. Here was the village enlarging, and yet no more custom coming to her because of the bear-house. The very mention of this obnoxious institution moved her bile di-

"A pretty gentleman," said she, "to brew his own beer and undersell a poor widow that have been here all her days and her father before." her! But the Colonel won't let me be driven out altogether, no more will Mr. Walter: he do manage for the old gentleman now.

Monckton supped and waited for the name of Hope, but it did not come. The good lady de-luged him with the things that interested her. She was to have a bit of a farm added on to the Dun Cow. It was to be grass land, and not much labor wanted. She couldn't undertake that; was it likely? But for milking of cows and making butter and cheese, that s good at as here and there one; and if she could have the custom of the miners for her milk.

"But, la, sir," said she, "I'll go bail as that

there Bartley will take and set up a dairy against me, as he has a beer shop."
"Bartley?" said Monckton, inquiringly.

"Ay, sir; him as owns the mine, and the beer

shop, and all, worse luck for me."
"Bartley! Who is he?"
"O, one of those chaps that rise from nothing nowndays. Came here to farm; but that was a blind, the Colonel says. Sunk a mine, he did, and built a pit village, and turns everything into brass (money). But there, you are a stranger, sir; and what is all this to you?"

"Why, it is very interesting," said Monckton. "Mistress, I always like to hear the whole history of every place I stop at, especially from a sensible woman like you, that sees to the bottom of things. Do have another glass. Why, I should be as dull as ditch-water, now, if I had

not your company."
"La, sir, I'm sure you are welcome to my company in a civil way; and for the matter of that you are right; life is life, and there's plenty to be learned in a public—do but open your eyes and ears.

"Have another glass with me. I am praised for my punch. "You deserve it, sir. Better was never brewed.

She sipped and sipped, and smacked her lips, till all was gone.
This glass colored her cheeks, brightened her

eyes, and loosened her tongue, though that was pretty well oiled by nature.

"Well, sir," said she, "you are a bird of passage, here today and gone to-morrow, and it don't matter much what I tell you, so long as I don't tell no lies. There will be a row in this

Having delivered this formidable prophecy, the coy dame pushed her glass to her companion for more, and leaning back cozily in the old-fashioned high-backed chair, observed the effect

of her thunderbolt.

Monckton rubbed his hands. "I'm glad of it," said he genially; "that is to

say, provided my good hostess does not suffer by

"I'm much beholden to you, sir," said the at and finally tears relieved her.

at and finally tears relieved her.

When she came to this point, Monckton, who had looked mon this exhibition as a mere pre
lady. "You are the civilest-spoken gone of the property of t ness, and many happy days well spent. My service to you, sir.'

"The same to you, ma'am."
"Well, sir, in regard to a row between the gentle-folks—not that I call that there Bartley one—judge for yourself. You are a man of business, and an elderly man apparently."

"At all events, I am older than you, madam."
"That is as may be," said Mrs. Dawson, dryly. "We hain't got the parish register here, and all the better for me. So once more I say, judge

for yourself,"
"Well, madam," said Monckton, "I will try

if you will oblige me with the facts."

"That is reasonable," said Mrs. Dawson, loftily, but after some little consideration. "The facts I will declare, and not a lie among 'em."

"That will be a novelty," thought her cynicle hearer, but he held his tongue, and looked respectfully attentive.

"Colonel Clifford," said Mrs. Dawson, "hates Bartley like poison, and Bartley him. The Colonel vows he will have him off his land and out of the bowels of the earth, and he have sent him lawyor's letter; for everything leaks out in this village, along of the servant's chattering. Bartley he don't value a lawyer's letter no more than that. He defies the Colonel, and they'll go at it hammer and tongs at the Sizes, and spend mint of money in law. That's one side of the question. But there's another. Master Wal-

ter is deep in love with Miss Mary." Who is she? "Who is she? Why, Bartley's daughter, to be sure; not as I'd believe it if I had'nt known her mother, for she is no more like him in her looks and ways than a tulip to a dandelion. She is the loveliest girl in the county, and better than she's bonny. You don't catch her drawing bridle at her papa's beer-house and she never passes my picture. It's 'Oh, Mrs. Dawson, I am so thirsty, a glass of your good cider, please, and a little hay and water for Deersfoot.' That's her way, bless your silly heart! She ain't dry; and Deersfoot, he's full of beans and his coat's like satin; but that's Miss Mary's way of letting me know that she's And you will never say anything or do anything to— O Leonard I'm a bad with the man of her heart, and that is Walter wile. I can never be a good one now to anybody. But I'm a good mother; and let I from the first day. Twas I thought God had forgiven me, when he sent me my little angel. You will never ruin his poor mother, and make her darling blush for the rue. Them old forgies may tear each other to pieces, but they won't part such lovers as those ther ruin to look at them, and admire them, and wish into a moment's warmth. But he was soon him—them joy. Ay, you mark my words, they are my customer, and nobody else's in the town. God bless her, and send her many happy days with the man of her heart, and that is Walter

Hope first discovered him in Bartley's the bloke my inheritance. Perhaps you don't Miss Mary, she looks you in the face like a lion he was puzzled at the sudden interference know I'm heir to a large estate in Wesmoreland; and a dove all in one. They may lead her, but tranger Healed only seen Hope's back into end of land, and half a lake, and only eleven they won't drive her. And Walter, he's a Clifton of the state and more over Hope had been shaped in the estate and more over those won't drive her. And Walter, he's a Clifton of the state and more over those had been shaped by the state and more over those had been shaped by the state and more over those had been shaped by the state and more over those had been shaped by the state and more over those had been shaped by the state and more over the state and a dove all in one. ford from top to toe. Nothing but death will part them two. Them's the facts, sir, without a lie, which now I'm a waiting for judgment."
"Mrs. Dawson," said Monckton, solemnly,
"Since you do me the honor to ask my opinion,

I say that out of these facts a row will certainly "It must, sir; and Will Hope will have to take a side. "Tis no use his trying to be everybody's friend this time, though that's his natural

haracter, poor chap."

Monckton's eyes flashed fire, but he suppress ed all appearance of excitement, and asked who

Mr. Hope was.

Mrs. Dawson brightened at the very name of mrs. Dawson origined at the very name of her favorite, and said:

"Who is Will Hope? Why, the cleverest man in Derbyshire, for one thing; but he is that Bartley's right-hand man, worse luck. He is inspector of the mine and factorim. He is the handlest man in England. He invents mathematical realization. chines and makes fiddles and plays 'em, and mends all their clocks and watches and wheelbarrows, and charges 'em naught. He makes hisself too common. I often tell him so. Says I, 'Why dost let 'em all put on thee so? Serve thee right if I was to send thee my pots and pans to mend. 'And so do,' says he directly. 'There's no art in it, if you can make the sawder, and I can do that, by the Dick and Harry? And one day I said to him, "Do take a look at this fine new cow of mine as cost me twenty-five shillings and a quart of ale. What-ever is the matter with her? She looks like the skin of a cow flattened against the board." So says he, 'Nay, she's better drawn than nine in ten; but she wants light and shade. Send her to my workshop.' 'Ay, ay,' says I; 'thy workshop is like the church-yard; we be all bound to go there one day or t'other.' Well, sir, if you believe me, when they brought her home and hung her argin the alreat hyestled my we can hung her again she almost knocked my eye out. There was three or four more women looking on, and I mind all on us skreeked a bit, and our hands went up in the air as if one string had maintain went up in the fair as I one string had pulled the lot; and says Bet Morgan, the carter's wife, 'Lord sake, gie me a bucket somebody, and let me milk her!' 'Nay, but thou shalt milk me,' said I, and a pint of four penny I gave

her, then and there, for complimenting of my cow. Will Hope, he's everybody's friend. He made the Colonel a crutch with his own hands, which the Colonel can use no other now. Walter swears by him. Miss Mary dotes on him; he saved her life in the river when she was a girl. The very miners give him a good word, though

The very miners give him a rood word, though he is very strict with them; and as for Bartley, it's my belief he owes all his good luck to Will Hope. And to think he was born in this village, and left it a poor lad; ay, and he came back here one day as poor as Job, seems but t'other day, with his bundle on his back and his poor little girl in his hand. I dare say I fed them beth with whater were a significant. both with whatever was going, poor bodies."
"What was she like?" "A poor little wizened thing. She had beau-tiful golden hair, though."
"Like Miss Bartley's?"

"Something, but lighter." "Have you ever seen her since?"

"No; and I never shall."
"Who knows?" "Nay, sir. I asked him after her one day when he came home for good. He never answered me, and he turned away as if I had stung him. She has followed her mother, no doubt. And so now she is gone he's well-to-do; and that is the way of it, sir. God sends mouths where there is no meat, and meat where there's no mouths. But He knows best, and sees both

worlds at once. We can only see this one—that's full of trouble." Monekton now began to yawn, for he wanted to be alone and think over the schemes that

ossed it off like a man this time, and left him to doze in his chair. Doze, indeed! Never did a man's eyes move to and fro more restlessly. Every faculty was

strung to the utmost.

At first as all the dramatis personæ he was in search of came out one after another from that gossip's tongue, he was anazed and delighted to find that instead of having to search for one of them in one part of England, and another in another, he had got them all ready to his hand. But soon he began to see that they were too near each other, and some of them interwoven, and

all the more dangerous to attack.

He saw one thing at a glance. That it would be quite a mistake to settle a plan of action. That is sometimes a great advantage in dealing | took from an hour to nearly an hour and a with the unguarded. But it creates a stiffness. Here all must be supple and fitted with watch Road, Princess street, Wayerley Bridge, and ful tact to the situation as it rose. Everything

would have to be shot flying.

Then as to the immediate situation. Reader, did ever you see a careful setter run suddenly into the middle of a covey who were not on their feet nor close together, but a little dispersed and reposing in high cover in the middle of the day? No human face is ever so intense or human form more rigid. He knows that one bird is three yards from his nose, another the same distance from either ear, and, in short, that they are all about him, and to frighten one

is to frighten all.

His tail quivers, and then turns to steel, like his limbs. His eyes glare; tongue fears to pant; it slips out at one side of his teeth and they close on it. Then slowly, slowly, he goes down, noiseless as a cat, and crouches on the long covert, whether turnips, rape or clover. Even so did this designing cur crouch in the

The loyal quadruped is waiting for his master, and his anxiety is disinterested. The biped car was waiting for the first streak of dawn to slip away to some more distant and safe hidingplace and sally-port than the Dun Cow, kept by a woman who was devoted to Hope, to Walter, and to Mary, and had all her wits about hermother wit included.

# CHAPTER XIV.

THE SERPENT. Moncton slipped away at the dawn, and was off to Derby to prepare first-rate disguises.

At Derby, going through the local papers, he found lodgings offered at a farmhouse for invalids, fresh milk and eggs, home-made bread, etc. The place was within a few miles of Clifford Hall. Monekton thought this would suit him much better than being too near. When his disguises were ready, he hired a horse and dog-eart by the month, and paid a deposit, and drove to the place in question. He had put some shadow under his eyes to look more like an in-valid. He had got used to his own cadaverous tint, so that seemed sufficient. The farmer's wife looked at him, and hesita-

ted. "Well, sir," said she, with a faint blush, "we takes em in to cure, not to—"
"Not to bury," said Monckton. "Don't you be alarmed. I have got no time to die; I'm too

busy. Why, I have been much worse than this, I am convalescent now."
"Ye don't say so, sir!" said she. "Well, I see your heart is good" (the first time he had ever been told that), "I've a mind to risk it."
Then she quickly clapped on ten shillings a week more for color, and he was installed. He washed his face, and then the woman conceived I am convalescent now.

hopes of him, and expressed them in rustic Well," said she, bluntly, "dirt is a disguise. Now I look at you, you have got more mischief to do in the world yet, I do really believe."

"A deal more, I hope," said he.

It now occurred to him, all of a sudden, that really he was not in good health, and that he had difficulties before him which required calm nerves, and that nerves are affected by the stom-So, not to throw a chance away, he had sense and resolution to devote a few days to

This is a discordant world; even vices will not always pull the same way. Here was a sinhealth and unwholesome meditation. ister villain distracted between avarice and revenge, and sore puzzled which way to turn. Of SCOTCH NEWS.

The mortality last week in Edinburgh was 73, and the death-rate 15 per 1,000.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS AT PETER-HEAD.—At a meeting of the Gas Committee on Monday the recommendation of the committee was adopted that the price of gas be reduced from 6s 3d to 5s 5d, being a total reduction per 1,000 feet of 2s 1d during the five years the gasworks have belonged to the Corporation.

INCREASE OF ROWDYISM IN DUNDEE.—An unusual number of disorderly persons were apprehended by the Dundee police on Saturday night. Early on Monday morning there were cases entered for trial at the Court involving 122 persons, by far the largest number of prisoners brought before the Magistrate on a Monday morning for some time past.

SUICIDE IN CALTON JAIL, EDINBURGH .-William James Perfect, a brushmaker, who resided in Bowling-Green street, Leith, and to twenty-five days' imprisonment for assaulting his wife, has committed suicide by hanging himself in the Calton Jail. Perfect had suspended himself by attaching his neckerchief to the bell handle in his cell.

NIGHT POACHING AT PERTH. - Before Sheriff Graham at Perth on Monday, John Henan and John Hutchison, both laborers from Dundee, were convicted of having destroyed a number of rabbits with a net by night in the policy grounds of Meg-ginch Castle on 1st or 2nd of May last. Henan was sent 60 days to prison and Hutchison for 30 days. George Wilkinson, laborer, Perth, for having killed seven rubbits with a net in a field in the parish of Aberdalgie, belonging to the Earl of Kinnoull, on Sunday night or yesterday morning, was sent to jail

for 60 days. About half-past nine o'clock on Monday night a woman named Mary Lynch or Mc Gowan (42), who resides at 25 McKechnic street, attempted to commit suicide in one of the cells of the Eastern police office. She was apprehended at half-past eight o'clock on a charge of disorderly conduct. She was the worse of liquor, and was locked up in cell No. 16 along with another prisoner. The turnkey made his customary visit shortly after ten o'clock, and found all right. Immediately he turned his back, however, Mrs. McGowan loosened one of her garters, tied it round her neck, and fastened it to the fireguard. Her fellow-prisoner, seeing what she was about, at once called the turnkey. He cut the woman down, but by this time she was insensible, and blood was issuing from her nose and mouth. She was taken into a waiting-room, where she was attended to by Dr. Young, and ultimately recovered.

A HIGHLAND ESTATE IN THE LONDON MARKET.—On Wendesday the valuable and extensive sporting estate of Greenyards, in the Highlands of Scotland, was submitted to public competition at the City of London Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, by Mr. Edward Paton (Messrs. E. Paton & Sons, sporting and estate agents, Mount street, Grosvenor Square), who are about the first firm in London to undertake the sale of a large Scottish estate, such properties hitherto having been almost invariably offered by what is known as "public roup" in Scotland. The auctioneer floated before him now.

"You are sleepy, sir," said Mrs. Dawson.

"I'll go and see your bed is all right."

He thanked her and filled her glass. She chasers were, apparently, not inclined to adstarted the biddings by naming £20,000, but vance beyond the figure suggested by Mr. Paton, and the property was, accordingly, withdrawn on behalf of the vendor. It was understood that it was subsequently sold by

private contract on advantageous terms. On Saturday afternoon, in a great open air demonstration, the Liberals of Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian gave forth a very unmstakable sound in regard to the rejection of the County Franchise Bill. The proceedings commenced with a conference of delegates at the Oddfellows' Hall, in which the political situation was freely discussed. Mustering then on Bruntsfield Links, a procession which Canonigate to the Queen's Park, through vast crowds of generally sympathetic spectators. In the Park, the processionists gathered round four platforms, where the action of the Lords came in for pangent criticism, and resolutions were unanimously adopted indicating a hearty approval of the rejected bill, and expressing disappointment and indigation in regard to the course which the majority of the Upper House had seen fit to take.

The trite saying of good Bishop Berkeley, "Westward the course of empire takes its way," is daily verified by events. Not least significant among these is the fact that the State Department at Washington has just purchased a number of Rockford Quick Train Railroad watches to be given by President Arthur to captains of foreign vessels, in testimony of our Government's appreciation of their gallantry in saving the lives of American Chamber. Thus Mr. Fawcett, in scamen. A few years ago Geneva watches ante-Ministerial days was known as only would have been considered good enough for such a purpose. Now, among many competitors, the movements made at this far western factory are selected as being the best examples of human skill in delicate handi

Shelby, Ohio, is amazed at finding in the sundstone of her quarry, twenty-five feet Chamber is almost as dear as to the highest down in solid rock, the plain impression of a Conservative. As to the Radicals below the

human foot. TO TOY GENTLY WITH FORTUNE IS

NICE. To toy with Fortune, if not at too great : risk, is one of the pleasantest of pastimes. The wild gambling in stocks on Wall street brings to the speculator not near as healthy an exercise as the investment in the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, La., of \$5 for a whole or proportionate ly for fractional parts. The 171st Grand Monthly drawing will occur on Tuesday, August 12th, and any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans,

Sleep may knit the ravelled sleeve of care, but it absolutely refuses to darn holes in socks.

The most deadly foe to all malarial disease is Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vegetable ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted.

One of the hardest things to accomplish is to waken a man in a railroad car who is occupying two seats.

How to Tell Genuine Florida Water. The true Florida Water always comes with a little pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of this pamphlet are the words "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water-marked, or stamped in pale, transparent, letvenge, and sore puzzled which way to turn. Of course he could expose the real parentage of genuine, you will see the above words. Do Mary Bartley and put both Bartley and Hope not buy if the words are not there, because it is almost impossible to regard as sanctioned disordered functions which have defied the Bartley disgorge the twenty thousand pounds. Is not the real article. The water-mark letters by the Trish voters. These are the men who is and drugs prescribed for such cases; and specified the real article would be a weak revenge on Bart. Against the light, you cannot fail to see them. The control of the first state o

POLITICS AND PARTIES.

The Situation in England and Ireland—Con-Aict between Lords and Commons-How the Irish Party views the Fight.

OFFICES OF THE IRISH NEWS AGENCY. LONDON, July 18, 1884.

Your readers will probably like to hear how the Irish party regard the conflict be-tween the two Houses of the British Parlia-It would be unwise to exaggerate the difficulthere are some dangers, and the sooner they National ranks, it is needless to say that he would be much stronger against any attempts

POLITICS IS AN UNCERTAIN GAME. and it is a wise rule to take the tide when at

its flood. Another consideration which weighs heavily with the Irish members in their desire for an early dissolution is the feeling that in the present perliament Ireland is very much at the mercy of the English parties in the matter of redistribution, A very significant fact in connection with this consideration is the prominent and active part which Mr. Goschen took in the work of trying to effect a reconciliation between the two parties. Goschen is well known to be one of the most virulent and effective enemies of the Irish people in the House of Commons, and it is notorious that the chief reason he urged in favour of this reconciliation was the fact that, if there were a general election, there would be an increase of the Irish party from forty to seventy-five men; and that the last great chance would be gone of docking the Irish representation. It was with a certain sense of relief that the Irish members accordingly heard that the negotiations had broken down, and that in all probability the question of Irish representation will be considered with seventy-five Irish members to have their word upon the subject. Another reason why the Irish members like the present state of things is that it is their conviction that Ireland is best off when the two English parties are

AT FACH OTHER'S THROATS. In the division of the English, especially if it be confronted by Irish union, there is hope for Ireland. For these reas as the present situation is viewed with much joy by the friends of the Irish cause. Nor are any hypoeritical pretences made upon the matter. Various attempts have been made to rope the Irish in England and Scotland into the agita-tion against the Lords; and these attempts have been occasionally accompanied by offers that might almost be described as flattering Thus at Glasgow a proposal was made that the Irish should attend the Liberal demonstration bearing their own dags, playing their own bands, and with an Irish member to represent them. The executive of the Irish National League of Great Britain, the organization in England and Scotland which is independent of, but alliliated with the organization in Ireland, were applied to for advice on the subject. They unanimously and without any hesitation decided that the offer should be rejected; and they advised our people to take no part in the demonstration, at least as National Leaguers. If any reason were required in addition to those already presented for observing

# THIS ATTITUDE OF RESERVE

on such an occasion, it would be found in the half to pass a given point, marched by Lothian fact that among the speakers who are expectted to take a prominent part in this demonstration is Mr. Trevelyan, and an Irish popular representative was coolly asked to take his place on the same platform and as the friend and ally of the minister who is the official mouthpiece of the policy of forced emigration and coercion for Ireland. The lesson is being daily taught the English Liberals in a way they are not likely to forget that coercion by a Liberal ministry is a crime that Ireland will never forget and never for-

> Then the Irish people have ceased to have any confidence in the sincerity of English ralicatism and take up an attitude of healthy scepticism towards the present movement. Everybody knows that the majority of the Liberal party are just as eager as the best English Conservatives for the preservation of the House of Lords. The cue has been given to all the Ministerial officials, high and low, to all the Ministerial omeans, men to speak in moderate terms of the Upper one of the fiercest Radicals in the House--who on one occasion went so far as to declare himself a Republican-made a speech the other night in which he distinctly warned the people against being too hard upon the House of Lords. Then the Cabinet is notoriously composed of a number of Whigs and Peers to whom the idea of a hereditary gangway they are men without a particle of real Radicalism in their nature. Most of them are in Parliament for no better reason than a desire to climb into the circles where lords abound. It is needless to say that such men have no more desire to do anything against the existing state of things than Mr. Gould or Mr. Vanderbilt has for legislation against the monopoly of capitalists.

ANOTHER REASON for not encouraging the Irish population to

join actively in the agitation is that there is already a strong and unhealthy tendency in several of the English cities to make the English Liberal and the Irish National cause one. This, it need scarcely be said, is one of the fundamental and mischievous fallacies of Irish politics which it has been most difficult to eradicate. The last general election gave the Irish people a terribly severe lesson upon this point. Under the influence of the auti-Irish manifesto published by Lord Beaconsfield, the Irish were instructed to vote for the Liberal candidates in all the constituencies in which they had power; and this order did much to produce that over-whelming Liberal majority which has enabled a Liberal Ministry to trample on Ireland with impunity for the last four years. If the alliance between the Irish and the English were cemented once more, old party ties and traditions would resume their sway and it might be difficult in some places to get the Irish as a body to vote for a Tory; and of course, for a Tory they will certainly be asked in some districts to vote. It would obviously be unwise to enter into personal details on

on the Irish cause during the many hours of trial and suffering of the past few years.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL PROSPECT is that we shall have the general election in December or January. The House of Lords will not, according to present appearances. consent to the second reading of the Fran-chise Bill in the antumn session, upon which Mr. Gladstone has now resolved, and it is hard to see how the Government can postpone the appeal of the constituencies after that. Many of the Irish members will spend the greater part of the vacation in Ireland. ment. You will understand that a cardinal and they will devote their efforts to organizand fundamental principle of the policy of the party is to have a general election as soon as possible. The reasons for this A recess of great activity by the ablest are obvious. But besides those which and most trusted members of the Irish party will at once occur to your readers, there is is deemed very desirable by all those who the desire to capture the country while it is have been watching the signs of the times, solid and united and undistracted by faction. The absence of all Irish members of weight from Ireland throughout the Parliamentary ties of the situation, but at the same time Session is one of the things that produce the disorganization which goes on for six months of the year. Probably after some weeks of are exorcised the better. If the country be once captured by the National party—the party of sense and honesty—if behind Mr. Parnell there is the best intellect of the others, whatever little trouble has been created will be remedied, and the peopple will meet the great opportunity presented by to distract the country. Then, staunch as the general election with closed and solid, and are the Irish people to their present leaders, not divided and distracted, ranks. -----

A "CORPSE' ROBS A CHURCH.

THE JEWELS SAVED BY THE BARKING OF DOGS -- A THIEF CARRIED INTO THE CHANCEL IN A COFFIN BY HIS CON-FEDERATES.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 28.—This town, the cene of many peculiar crimes, is just now agog over the performances of a thief, which are generally admitted to surpass anything on record. A few days ago several men went to the priest in charge of the Santa Cruz Church, in this city, and asked permission to hold funeral services over the remains of a deceased triend at 4 o'clock the next morning. There was nothing unusual in the request, for many people in this country bury their dead early in the morning before mass, and the priest gave his permission, agreeing to be present. The men then said they would like to leave the corpse in the church over night, and to this the clergyman also assented. Some time after dark the men appeared at the church bearing a coffin, which they carried up the main aisle and deposited in front of the altar. They then withdrew, promising to be

there early the next morning.

About midnight the sacristan was awaken ed by the barking of his dogs, and feeling that something must be wrong, he dressed hastily and stepped from his room into the chancel. A dim light was burning near the altar, by means of which he could see a figure moving slowly on the other side of the chancel. Making up his mind that robbers were in the church, he ran quickly to his room for a pistol, and then made a search of the church. No one was to be seen. On the altar he found everything safe, but when he came to examine the images of the saints he soon saw that the costly jewels with which they had been ornamented were gone. He then redoubled his efforts to find the thief, but after half an hour passed in searching every nook of the great edifice, he was more mystified than ever, for he not only could not find the offender, but he could discover no place where he could have come in or gone out. Just before he determined to give the alarm he thought of the corpse lying down below the chancel rail the shadow, and the idea came to him that perhaps there might be something wrong about it. Lighting a candle, he stepped softly to the bier and peered into the face of the supposed dead man. As he looked he noticed that the cyclids of the "corpse" twitched nervously under the light, and at the same instant his own eyes fell on some of the glittering jewels which lay beside the

man in the cotlin.

Overjoyed at finding the thief, the sacristan thrust his revolver into the face of 'corpse," and ordered him to get out. The cold steel on the man's forchead convinced him that the order must be obeyed, and a most extraordinary resurrection took place then and there. When the man had gained his feet, the sacristan, still covering him with his pistol, gathered up the jewels, and then marched the culprit to the priest's house, where he was turned over to the police. Several soldiers were then stationed in the church, and when the thief's confederates arrived in the morning they were taken into custody. At first they denici all knowledge of the conspiracy, but after a little one of them confessed and told the whole story. He said they intended to go through the forms of a funeral ceremony, and then carry their friend out to the cemetery, and, after letting him out of the coffin, bury it and leave the country as speedily as

possible. They will be severely punished. THE FRENCH CANADIAN VOTE.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 31.—In Maine there are between 10,000 and 12,000 French Canadian voters, principally located in Aroostook county and Lewiston, Biddeford, Laco and Waterville. Four years ago a very large per cent. of this vote went to Garfield, but in the following year in the gubernatorial contest, the returns were very unsatisfactory to Mr. Blaine, who said a great many abusive things about the French population of Maine. As a result they became very much incensed. Le Lesager, published here, denounced Mr. Blaine in the most emphatic manner, saying, "Blaine is the most fanatical of any American of any distinction." Since then the French people have been very hostile to Blaine and his party. Judge Wing, chairman of the Republican Committee, has used the most strenuous efforts to bring Le Lesager to Blaine's support, but without success. The Republicans propose not to let the Canadian vote go by default, and have secured the services of a Canadian named Ross, of Biddeford, to stump the State on behalf of Blaine. Other speakers from outside will also be brought here. In side will also be brought here. In behalf of the Democrats, Dr. L. J. Martel, of this city, and the editor of Le Traveleur, of Worcester, Mass., will probably take the stump. Dr. Martel is one of the leading Canadians in this State. He is an eloquent and convincing speaker. J. N. L'Heureux, editor of La Lesager, says: "Without a doubt the whole Canadian vote will be brought into the Democratic column this

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Diseases of Women.-Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for those special diseases. He has, after vast research, succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Oint. ment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constituHETRUE WITNESS" IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1864 The second section of the second section is a second second section of the second section of the second section sectio

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

AUGUST. THURSDAY, 7.—St. Cajetan, Confessor. St. Donatus, Bishop and Martyr. FRIDAY, S.—SS. Cyriagus, Largus, and Sm. r. agdus, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Watterson,

SATURDAY, 9 .- Vigil of St. Lawrence St. Romanus, Martyr.
Sunday 0. -Tenth Sunday after Pentecost

St. La vrenec, Martyr. Epist. 2 Cor. ix. 6-10; Gosp. John xii. 24 26; Fast Gosp. Luke xviii, 9-5. Cons. Bp. McMohon Hartford, 1879. By. Veret, St. Augus tine, died, 1876. MONDAY, 11 .- Of the Octave of St. Lawrence.

SS. Tiburtius and Susauna, Martyrs. Bp. Fenwick, Boston, died, 1846. TUESDAY, 12.—St. Clare, Virgin. WEDNESTATE US.—Of the Octave. SS. Himpolytus and Cassian, Martyrs.

Born Dumberda and Republicans in the United States will do well to remember that party this root very loosely this year, and a much larger amount of independent voting may be looked for than has been seen in this generation. There is no knowing what General Butle and Governor St. John's friends may do. A combination of dissatisfied partizans, workingmen, greenbackers and temperance people may lead to some surprising results.

Ir has been estimated that between sixty and seventy thousand comparatively wealthy Americans make an annual trip to Europe, and spend on a low average \$1,000 each. This golden stream has been checked by the cholera in France, and is now turned towards American and Canadian watering places. If Uncle Sam will visit his Canadian cousins we shall treat him kindly and guarantee him immunity from cholera.

the cholera. Miss Florence Nightingale and new homes abroad. About half of the immicertain physicians declare it is not infectious, and others assert emphatically that it is. Dr. Hingston advises the plentiful use of vege- can be seen by the following figures: -Ta-: tables and fruits, while other eminent med- total arrivals of immigrants into the Domiical authorities recommend almost total ab- nion from 1st January to the 1st of July of stinence from either. It is to be hoped they the present year were \$1,131, against \$3,285 will settle their differences before the cholera for the corresponding period of 1883. Of the comes, or else the patient stands a good \$1,131 arrivals 46,607 were settlers for Canchance of dying before they arrive at a de-

THE Bureau of Industries has interviewed 600 mechanics--a sufficiently large numberto give conclusions as to the average amount of workingmen's wages, which reach the modest figure of \$452. The average cost of living is \$409, leaving a surplus of \$43 to provide for old age. Is it astonishing, under these circumstances, that the workingmen are loudly protesting against the introduction of European labor to share their half-loaf, and also taxing them to assist these rivals to the country?

THE Cornwall abominations seem to have no end. Accomplices are being arrested from day to day. Men in high positions, on the Bench, in the army and in the public service, are flecing the kingdom to avoid exposure and arrest. The number of criminals implicated in these infamous practices who have been locked up in jail is sufficiently large to cause deep sensation throughout the country. It is simply appalling to witness to what extent society has been putrified by these English officials. Mr. O'Brien deserves the praise of the Christian world in having brought these criminals to justice, and in having crushed the viper that was gnawing into the ery vitals of society.

PROBATE COURTS, such as exist in Ontario and in every State of the Union, should be established in this Province. The wrongs done to widows and orphans and heirs and minors here would fill volumes. Executors deem themselves an irresponsible class and seem to be under no legal restraints. They render accounts when they please and how they please, and they pay incomes just when it tuits themselves, in too many cases several months after collections have been made, and allow no interest. If an account is demanded, they stop the income most illegally and threaten to starve the heirs into submission polled 500 in each State to the Democratic by plunging the case into the iniquitous 9,500; consequently the Ropublican President enquete court, where it can dawdle on for any is elected by the 30 electoral votes against number of years.

ful eloquence, delivered before 40,000 people, votes the "solid Democratic ticket"

has urged the populace to sweep the aristocratic noodles out of the legislative halls of the country. He said unless the English people were a fraud and a sham, which he doubted, they would know how to deal with a titled hereditary chamber, whose arrogance and class selfishness had long been at county with all the higher interests and instincts of the nation. This sentiment was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, which sufficiently indicated how the masses are ruinated and feel towards those who nit we tail nor spin. If the Franchise Bill was rejected in the autumn, continued Mr. Bright, the electors and their representatives would be entitled to ask the Ministers to give ment, but the view of the English people would be that, as their forefathers had the power to curb a despotic monarchy, they of the present day had an equal power to curb an arrogant, and, he thought, speaking of a majority of the Peers, an unpatriotic oligarchy." This is a pretty high key-note upon which to start the agitation against the House of Lords, and it will be interesting to note what will be the fruits of such severe denunciation.

TERMBLE scourges or other calamities seem to be the only thing that can teach some people respect for religion. France in its mad war against the Charch attacked and ejected the religious orders. But in the hour of discress and danger the country looks towards them and calls them back. No more Sistergare henceforth to be turned out of the lospitals of Parls, and if the infidei rulers of the great city can manage by hook or by crook to reinstate those who trave been expelled within the list two years, they are sure to do it. For the cholera has come among them and the lay nurses are beginning to show the white feather in face of the deadly chidenia. At Toulon, where the cholera has leen raging, the lay teachers have made them clues scarce, while the few Brothers who had not been turned out have remained t their post So it has been with the Sisters la the same plague-stricken city. One of them has already fallen a victim to the call of duty and three others, one of these the lady superior, have been attacked by the cholera while cagaged as nurses to the patients, whether infidel or Catholic. A French celebrity writing to a Paris paper on the subject exclaims: "Noble virgins! They are wortfilly avenue ing their order of the searchous and ignobepersecutions to which it has been subjected. They die for those who outrage them, they die for those who eject them. they die for those who east their gall and their guile at

CANADA is getting a poor share of the ro-

mat and self-supporting emigrants who cross the Atlantic. By putting a stop to the introduction of pauper emigrants from Great Britain the volume of immigration to this country has been very considerably decreased. Compared with the numbers that settled in the Dominion last year, the returns for 1884 up to date are quite meagre, although this is the season in which people on the other side Docrous differ very materially in regard to of the water are more easily induced to seek grants who arrive in Canada do not remain here, but pass over to the United States, as ada, and 34,524 were passengers passing through Canada on to the United States. The total settlers in the corresponding period of 1883 were 55,907, and the passengers passing through were 37,378. For the month of June last the total immigrant arrivals in Canada were 21,710, of whom 9,308 went to the United States in June, 1883; in June last 12,402 came into settle in Canada, against 16,313 who settled in the Dominion in June, 1883. This shows a decrease of 4,000 for the most favorable month in the year, and a de. crease of nearly 10,000 for the first six months of 1884. The people who have the spending of the immigration funds promised better results than these.

# ELECTION BY MINORITY.

To illustrate simply how a President can be elected by a minority vote of the whole people, as in the case of Tilden in 1876, who received 4,284,757 votes to Hayes', the successful opponent's count of 4,033,950, a majority of 250,000, let 5 States be taken with 10,-000 votes each. Each State returns ten electors to the electoral college. Their names are all on one ticket, and the ticket receiving the greater number of votes in the State is the one elected. Now, in this illustration the following is the count :-

Republican. Democratic.Maine.......5,500 New York...9,500 New Hampshire..5,500 New Jersey...9,500

Vermont......5,500 16,500 19,000 The three Republican States with a vote of 10,000 each have barely each elected their ticket by 500 majority. They return, however, 10 electors each to the electoral college, making a total of 30 out of 50 returned by the five States. The two Democratic compelling them to keep up large armaments. States, however, although they only return 10 electors each, or 10 less than the Republicans, have an overwhelming majority. The sick man Turkey is sick nigh unto death, as their opponents, the Republicans, only this time, and, in fact, he is but a corpse the Democratic 20, although the latter polled JOHN BRIGHT, the veteran advocate of popular rights in England, has resolutely set his face against the House of Lords. He has sounded the starm, and in a speech of power full cloquence, delivered before 40,000 people,

DAVIT AND PARNETE COMME It would indeed be a cause of deep regret hetween such devoted leaders of the people as Mr. Parnell and Mr. Michael Devitt; but newspapers and the public at this side of the Atlantic are often at the mercy of malicious or ignorant correspondents in London. Inagination and ignorance play angreater rôle in their cable supplies than fact and knowledge. The manufacture of Irish news of sen. sational complexion and inimical import is the principal stock in trade of English subsidized scribes. Slight misunderstandings or differences of opinion on details are tortured into declarations of open hostility, as was the case in Davitt's a scarcity of cotton, and now she has brought objection to certain features of Parnell's migration scheme and which was magnified into general denunciation of the leader's policy Not long ago these English correspondents startled the world with the information that Davitt accused Parnell of infidelity to the trust reposed in him by the Irish people, and if not of malversation of League funds for personal interests, at least of injudicious misappropriation, tending to the injury of the Irish cause. All this bore the stamp of falsity on the face of it, but it was sent over to do its work-to serve as texts for editorial stabs at the Irish people, their leaders and the national movement. Today, again, an attempt is made on the eve of the National Convention at Boston to excite distrust and create disunion: We are told in despatches of the Associated Press, that "Davitt has postponed his departure for Australia, in order to follow Mr. Sexton and Mr. Redmond to the United States, to make a rival agitating tour against that of the accredited representatives of Parnell, and to do all in his power to expose the sollishness and self-seeking of the rusted but deworthy leaders of the Irish party, who are criminally abusing the patri-

otism of the Irish people." It is safe to say that there is absolutely no trum in this cable information. Mr. Davitt is a men of too much intelligence and patriotism to do what these unreliable English correspondence pretend to be his future line of conduct. He is incapable of any such foolish pends the awe-inspiring motto: "Sie rolo, and unworthy role. He knows, moreover, that any agraignment of Mr. Parnell or of his policy would be a very injudicious movement not only in Ireland, but in America and Australia.

It is true that Mr. Davitt is wedded to scheme -- the land nationalization, of which the Irish leader does not at present approve and the expediency of which he very seriously questions in the existing state of affairs; but that any sharp or pronounced division of the Nationalist party will result from this difference of opinion on a speculative question, there is no reason to expect or believe. The Irish people will have no two camps, nor two political programmes, nor two parties, until their present national party has achieved self-government and the rights of complete

If the project of the nationalization of the land has got to be discussed and accomplished, the discussion and accomplishment must take place under a different system of government than that which obtains at the Iris! Office in London and Dublin Castle in Ireland. For the present the Irish people and party have enough to battle for besides land nationalization. The project would never obtain the sanction of a British Parliament, and even if it could be applied under the existing conditions of political dependence, it would, as Mr. Parnell contends, prove a curse rather than a bleasing to Ireland. It would be simply giving the English Government the fee simple of Ireland. It would place a potent engine of discriminotion and oppression in the hands of the Castle and untoldinjury would be done to the country. As Mr. Parnell rightly argues, a system which abolishes property in fee, and under which the community having become the sole landowner would apportion and collect all taxes in the shape of rents, can be adopted with safety only when the administrators represent directly and exclusively the community concerned. The doctrine of the nationalization of land must accordingly, whatever it merits, remain in abeyance until Ireland becomes a self-governing nation, and the efforts of all Irishmen, Davitt included, will in the meantime be devoted to relieving Ireland of coercive legislation and to secure national autonomy.

# ENGLAND'S DILEMMA.

Politics, like poverty, make strange bed fellows. Now Republican France declares that England has never helped, but always thwarted her, and proposes to make an alliance with Germany against Britain. England has interfered unwarrantably for many years in European politics, and she is disliked by every nation and feared by none. Her diplomacy, on which she so much prides herself, has well earned her the title of "Perfidious Albion" given her by Napoleon the First. She has acted such a Machavelian role, and has displayed such a rapacious intriguing disposition that every power feels that she has all along been instrumental in fomenting discontent, and thereby The political cards are being shuffled at present, and who knows what may happen. galvanized into a faint show of life by England. Provinces such as Bulgaria and Herzegovinia might be more acceptable to Germany than Alsace and Lor-

leaving Turkey to her fate and letting the Wisness, sense of honesty must be lamentably pression altogether different from that which a ffairs of Europe alone, the sooner will this be for the real friends of freland if there were consummated, and the entire continent, which any truth in the reported violent cissonsions is nothing more than a vast camp occupied by millions of men, be disarmed, and it is hoped be placed on a permanent peace footing. England's conduct during the American civil war was not calculated to make her beloved by either section; her peculiar diplomacy being aggravatingly objectionable to both, and in the coming Presidential contest each party professes a desire to humiliate her pride and give her an opportunity to test conclusions. So her present position in the old or new worlds is full of forebodings. She has been intriguing to possess Egypt ever since the American civil war, twenty years ago, created matters to a crisis, which, from the failure of the conference of the Egyptian question, may be utilized to bring about a general understanding among the great powers, which will not be favorable to Great Britain,

THE CHURCH'S MOTIVES. A well known lawyer and member of the Provincial Legislature is at present figuring in the courts as presecutor in a newspaper libel case. If the evidence of the gentleman in question is correctly reported in the city press, it places the Church he belongs to and her members in a false and misleading position, and stamps the gentleman himself as a man of less than ordinary intelligence. The gentle man is reported as testifying that "he was "aware that Freemasonry was not allowed by the Roman Catholic Church, and that descent still goes on. In 1882 the number "the Church authorities forbid their mem-"bers to belong to the body. Did not know " the motives for the objection of the Church to Freemasonry \* \* \* but without looking into the motives for the Church's orders, he obeyed them as a member of the Church."

This would imply that the Church may

have reasons of herown for condemning Free-

masonry, but she does not condescend to tell her followers what these reasons are. That she simply orders them not to belong to such a "body"--somewhat in style of the autocrat of all the Russias, who, instead of reasons for an imperial ukase, apsic julieo, stet pro ratione mea voluntas." It would, moreover, imply that the Catholic Church exacts a blind unreasoning and unreasonable obedience from her members like that which the gentleman alluded to says he yielded to her. Or it might mean that the gentleman is more ignorant of the practices of the church school boy who has just learned his catechism. The Church ever and always gives abundant reasons for every action she takes, whether in approving or condensing. has ever been her custom in the past, and such is her practice now. The Church condemns Freemasonry because it is a secret oath-bound society, and does so on the principle that secrecy implies darkness, that "light can have no fellowship with darkuess" any more than "Christean have with light of the world and before all mankind. their attainment are deceptive, irrational and only the logical conclusion of self right before the public.

# A CROOKED VIEW OF THINGS.

Mr. Parnell gave notice on Tuesday in the House of Commons that he would introduce a question concerning the threatened spoliation of the Propaganda property at Rome, wherein Irish Catholics are largely interested. This announcement has caused our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, to feel very unwell and wrathy. In one of its rabid moments it produced the following :-

"The Irish National movement has always been a most contradictory and illogical combination of radicalism and ultramontanism, the two most irreconcilable things in the world. Mr. Parnell is going to die a saint, like Daniel O'Connell. He is taking up the parliamentary championship of the Church by appealing to Great Britain against the Liberal movement in Italy. It is not easy, however, to ride two horses at once. Like many another radical demigod, he may be a fine old Tory leader by and by."

Our estcomed neighbor is not altogether exact in saying that the Lrish movement is combination of radicalism and ultramontanism. To complete its statement it should have added Protestantism: for there is much of brains, energy, genius and patriotism that is protestant and that forms a distinguished clement and power in the Irish National movement. The Witness says that radicalism and ultramentanism are the two most irreconcilable things in the world. Well, that depends.

If the radicalism in question were bad there would certainly be incompatibility between it andultramontanism; but if the radical ism were good, the one would be the hand maid of the other. The Witness is very kind to the memory of the great Catholic emancipator. If anybody else but itself admitted that O'Connell had died the death of the just, there would be an immediate contradiction whizzing through its pious columns. We hope its prediction in regard to the present Irish leader will be fully realized. In the mean time our contemporary does not approve of his parliamentary championship of the

plimited when it can call spolintion and is created by Orange demonstrations in the robbery" a 'liberal movement " Our conemporary ought to learn the ten commandments; there is something in them on the subject of "liberal movements" viz. to steal. In championing the interests of the Irish Catholics in the Propaganda property, Mr. Parnell does not attempt the foolbardy feat of riding two horses at once; he simply does not allow his Protestantism to interfere with his manly advocacy of his constituents' rights, whether national or religious. It is a pity that the Witness looks in such a crooked manner at objects so plain and evident.

#### DIVORCES.

THE marriage tie in the land of the Swiss statistics has just published the result of its ple of Canada to know what the leading jour studies on the population in Switzerland during the year 1882. The case with which divorces can be obtained and the eagerness with which they are sought, are something unusual. According to the official return, there are now 1,000 divorces to 20,000 marriages or in the proportion of 5 per cent., and in some of the cantons the proportion rises to 10 per cent. The steady increase in the number of divorces is the more alarming from the fact that the number of marriages has been decreasing for several years. From 1871 to 1875, when the divorce legislation went into effect, the annual number of marriages was 21,732. From 1876 to 1880, the number decreased to 20,740, and a regular of marriages was 19,414.

In 1881, 1,928 persons applied for divorce of the old sigle, and 731 were granted absolute divorce. Doubtless 731 is much too low a figure; but on the face of the report it appears that the proportion of those who disrupt the marital relations in order to contract new ones is 38 per cent of the whole. In 1882, there were 914 absolute divorces.

The proportion of divorces to all existing marriages is 2.08 per 1,000 and this places Switzerland higher than any other European country. Saxony, which comes immediately after Switzerland, has 1.47 per 1,000. In the other States the proportion varies from 0.18 to 0.33, that is from 6 to 11 times less than Switzerland. France, however, since the promulgation of its new divorce laws, promises to become a formidable rival in the field of polygamy, if we are to judge by the rush of 3,000 men and women to the Paris courts in a few days to obtain a dissolution of their marriage contracts. The statistics show that divorces are more frequent he belongs to than the intelligent between Protestants than between Catholics, and still more frequent in "mixed mar riages," especially where the ceremony has been Protestant. The returns also point out that divorces are just twice as numerous in the cities as in the country.

# THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THE Superintendent of Public Schools in New York has been obliged of late to deal with the question of religious instruction Belial." The Churchloves light as much as she given in these schools, and he has come to the hates darkness, and she tells her members to conclusion that there is no place for such inhave no fellowship with those who are afraid struction in the system of which he has the poration. or assumed to transact their business in the administration. In his view, the right of religious equality guaranteed to all the people The Church condemns Freemasonry as she of the State forbids the introduction of subdoes all other secret societies, because jects on which the people of the State are the objects which they propose to attain are divided. This baneful doctrine is most debad, and the means which they employ in structive to morality and religion, but it is u justifiable. We advise the learned (?) mischievous principle, that on which member of l'arliament to revise his catechism; the public school system is based. or, if he has been misrepresented, to put him- The Philadelphia American remarks "that if the New York superintendent desired to administer a severe blow to the public school system he could not have done it more effectually. The most powerful enemies of the system in this country are those that insist that the formation of character is more important as a branch of education than even the information of the mind on subjects like science or history; and that the religious motive cannot be dispensed with in moral development. If, as they justly reason, the state is debarred from introducing the most important of all topics, and the most effective of all motives. in its training of the young, then that training must be developed upon some other body French and English-speaking Catholics, than the State."

Exactly, that is the only tenable position on this school question. If the State is either unable or unwilling to provide moral who visited the shrine on crutches, left the and religious instruction for its youth, then that imperative duty devolves upon another body, and that body is the Church. The vicious results which flow from the public or godless school system are becoming more and more evident even to Protestants themselves. It will be interesting to quote the Dublin Daily Express (the ultra-Protestant and Orange organ) which, commenting on the exposé of Cornwall's loathsome crimes, says that a great and momentous issue lies behind the subject:-"It is a question of the discipline and training of English public schools. Ugly rumors have been afloat on this subject for years. Attention was first forcibly directed to them by the late Dr. Arnold. He fought the evil manfully, and throughout his too short life successfully. Are the schoolmasters of our own day equally energetic, equally alive to the duty incumbent on them? We should like to know at what schools most of the persons who figured in the late trial were educated, and regret that the question was not put to them." There is no doubt that Cornwall and most

of his companions in abomination were educated in the English public schools. What has the Toronto Telegram got to say about it?

distance. The Manchester Examiner, Eng., in a strong condemnation of Orange proceeding at Cleater Moor says : "The Loyalists, the ' self-constituted guardians of the Constitu tion and representatives of the cause of or. der, invaded a notoriously Roman Catholic region with revolvers and pikes and swords. which, as the event showed, were not intended to be either symbols of loyalty or mere ornaments." This kind of business, says the English press, will not be tolerated The safety and peace of the English population demand that no encouragement be given to Orangeism. It is one thing to have Orange loyalty practised in Newry and quite another in the heart of England, is a very loose knot. The federal bureau of It will be a matter of deep interest to the peonals of the kingdom think of Orangeism and its works. On both the Liberal and Conser. vative sides the most emphatic denunciations are levelled at the order, which finds no favor whatever with Englishmen, no matter how strong may be their attachment to the throne or the church. The London Daily Telegraph, the Tory

organ par excellence, will not be judged an enemy, and an estimate of the Orange Society coming from that journal is well worth perasal. It says : -- "That the patronage extended by some members of the Conservative party to those annual demonstration is "essentially unjust and impolitic. The "Orango Society is the only po-"litical association in the realm that rests " on a sectarian basis. We fear it is in vain "that England will advise the only loval "section of Irishmen to leave aside the obso "lete bigotry of the eighteenth century, and remember that English polities know 'nothing of creeds. Yet, if there were any "chance of response to our appeal, we might "ask why the loyalists of the island should "not cease to term themselves Orangemen. "and reform their association in a new and "less questionable shape. Why should one "English king in particular be recailed by the title of the society? He left no deseendants; loyalty to the House of Han-"over does not necessitue this ardent recol-"lection of William III. If the Irish Pro-"testants wish simply to express their at-"tachment to England and its Church, they "do so oddly by reviving sentiments, politi-"cal and religious, which find no favor what. eer with Englishmen, no matter how 'staunch may be their attachment to Conservatism or the Church. No English poli-'tical dinner is illustrated by a teast to the Prince of Orange; we should think as soon "of proposing 'the glorious and immertal 'memory' of William the Conqueror."

Our Canadian and Newfoundland Orange. men should not fail to adequately appreciate hints like these from such a quarter. Our members of Parliament and ministers should remember that the patronage extended by some members of the Conservative party to Orangeism is, in the words of the Telegraph, essentially unjust and impolitic. This confession of the great English Tory journal would serve as a basis of a telling argument in the next Parliamentary debate on Orange incor-

# TO SUBSCRIEERS.

Accounts are now being sent to all those indebted to the True Witness for subscriptions, and we respectfully request a prompt response in every instance.

Subscribers are reminded that no reduction from the regular rate of \$1.50 per annum will be made unless paid in advance, or within thirty days from the beginning of subscription or end of term previously paid to.

#### MORE PILGRIMS AND MORE MIRACLES.

THE THIRD PILGRIMAGE FROM OTTAWA TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

A pilgrimage from Ottawa to St. Anne de Beaupre returned to this city by the steamer Canada from the shrine of the good Saint. Some twenty clergymen accompanied the pilgrims, of whom there were over eleven hundred. This makes the third pilgrimage this summer from the Capital. It was attended by and was under the auspices of His Lordship

Mgr. Duhamel, the Bishop of Ottawa.

A number of miraculous cures took place. One, a middle aged lady named Mrs. Belanger, Sanctuary of St. Anne restored to health, and able to walk around without any extraneous aid. She left her crutches behind her as an other proof of the divine interference in be-

half of those who pray and have faith. A little boy who had to be carried down in his father's arms surprised the pilgrims by his new found agility and capacity of going around on his own hook ... Several other cures were effected and

evoked the praise and admiration of the as: sembled multitude. The pilgrims feel devoutly thankful for the many favors which have been accorded to them through the intercession of the good St. Anne.

The lately published vital statistics for 1reland for 1883 give the population at 5,915,328, showing a falling off from 1882 of 82,525. The marriage rate, which was 15.3 per 1,600 in England and 14 in Scotland, was but 8.6 in Ireland, and 0.5 below the mean rate in the previous decade. The birth rate was 2.0 below the mean rate, and was but 23 6, while in England and Scotland it was 33.2 and 32.5. The death rate, which was 17.4 in 1882, rose to 19.2 in 1883, while in England and Scotland it was 19.5 and 20.1. It should be remembered that owing to emigration 42.1 per cent of the deaths in Ireland last year were of persons of sixty and upward. The proportion in England was 25 per cent.

# "TRUBBLE IN DE CHURCH."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—The troubles of the Union Baptiet Colored Church culminated yes.

# CHAMPION LACROSSE

August 6. 1884.

The Cames in the City on Saturday.

SHAMROOKS VS MONTREALERS

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Two Pennants Change Holders for a Time.

Lacrosse had a grand carnival in our city on Saturday, no less than three championship on determination of the state o apprecedented in the history of lacrosse in Canada and the result of the games will make the affair impossible to be equalled in the fu-three These three straight beatings do not come often in three successive championship matches, and one of the clubs has gone out of its series by the result of Saturday's contest. To take the matches in the order of their importance we first come to the

#### Shamrocks v. Montrealers.

This has been the chief topic for conversaion for weeks past, and therefore a very lengthy introduction is not needed. It is necessary, to arrive at the beginning of the match, to go back to lastfull when the Todown here with a lacrosse team, which if held together would have made things lively in the championship series, and heat the Shamrocks who had been invincible for several years, and who, at the time of for several years, and and, at the time of their being beaten, had grown so careless with continued success that they needed the with continuous to stir them up, and got to The season was too late to The season was too it. The sessor and the voterans getting into shape again for the contest which would take shape again they to try and regain their lost burels up in the western city, and they at once rested on their ones with the expectation of beating the Torontos this year. The forestes opened this year with a fine team,

and when the Shanrocks went up to play them after the Montrealers had failed to bring down the flags, they did not work hard enough in preparation, and accordingly got left, failing to heat a team which were in the best of trim and which had the giant goal keeper then at their back. The Montrealers got ready for another try at the flags, and worked late and early getting into trum, and going up when chances were in their favor improved on their opportunity to such an extent that the Torontos had to surrender the flags to them and the Montrealers brought them back to Montreal. August 2nd was then fixed on by the Montrealers as the date for their next championship contest, which was to be with the Snamrocks, and it was to se this match that over seven thousand peo-ple crowded themselves on the Montreal Lacrosse Ground on Saturday." For weeks back the two teams had been working like beavers to get ready for the match, and speculation on the result ran high. The Montreal supporters were confident of the strength of their team and did not besitate to back their opinion with their money, however, waiting to get ideas from the supporters of the veteran team which had so long and so successfully defended the penmuts against all comers on many hard-fought and well-won fields. The Shamrocks, who had seen their team working together, knew that if the Montrealers beat them they were the best team that could be put on the field, and also knew that there would have to be somethings of a stronger team to represent that club before they could have the distinction of beating the Shaurrocks in a championship struggle. Meanwhile the time wore on, and as the day office match approached rumors of various things to stop the championship match were

At last the time was up and Colonel Bond walked up to the Western end of the field as unvire, J. S. Hall, Jr., taking up his place at the other end. John Shanrock players, and ordered the men to of this made the Shamrock defence play against the sun and the home against the hill, and placed them at a disadvantage. The

[ T. Prior.

terms at that time were :-SHAMROCK GOAL.

take place at all.

W. McKay, R. Elliott.		
	T. Butler.	J Morton. T Paton.
C. Magaire, W. D. Aird,	. McNaughtor	T Trihey. D. Patterson
W. Hamilton, N. J. Fraser.	T. Devine. F. Dillon.	
,	P. Green. A. Gardner.	M. Creagan. E. Elliott.
J Heelan. J Patterson		T. Daley.

W. Cleghorn | G. Aird | MONTREAL GOAL M. J. Polan, F. McIndoe, captains. [The names of the Shantrocks are in Italies. The po-

FIRST GAME. The Montrealers won the toss and played and a shot for goal went wide. Down the played it up to Hamilton, who put it on to on to Cregan, with a back throw, and scored I game for the veterans in one minute and a ball. The champions never got a chance at the hall through the property of the propert the ball through the game, and the spectators aw that, barring accidents, the game was

deen in the hands of the Shanrocks. . The game showed the Shamrocks to be in the best of form and having every man con-fidence in his players and trusting each other every time. Trihey has done his full share of work. Billy Hamilton seemed at first to be nervous, but played well. Maguire hows himself to be in his old form, and regan is as reliable as ever, while Daly and Heelan are minding their work. Green has been checked by two men so far, and the Montrealers are making the fatal mistake of leaving Cregan more alone than he should be h order to watch Green.

SECOND GAME ...

The second game was better contested and in the first ten infinites the Montrealers played well and had the Shamrocks fairly; but 6 bill was most of the time hovering near champions' goal: When the teams and an playing ten minutes Thile committed it down to his own home. At length after 174 minutes, Heelan after playing through the defence of the Montrealers scored the second game for the Shamrocks, the time of actual play being 15 minutes.

THIRD GAME.

When time was called for the third game W. Aird changed places with J. Patterson. After one false face the ball was thrown up to checked by Cleghorn. The Shamrocks were not playing half as hard as they had been doing and seemed to hold their opponents at a very low rate. The Montrealers had gone to pieces and seemed to have no heart in the match at all. At last the Shamrock team went in for business, and Cregan, whose game was simply grand all through, scored the third and last game of the match in 101 minutes for the Shamrocks, who thus won the match and the proud title of Champions of the World.

Then ensued a scene of excitement. The Shamrock boys cheering wildly plunged for their dressing room, and soon the party were en route for the Shamrock grounds in a high state of glee, for although they went on the grounds expecting to come off holding the hampionship, still they did not expect to get the name in three straights and with so

little trouble. To sum up the game and deal with the play generally, we have come to the conclu sion that although the Montrealers were beaten three straight, still they are a good team, and six of them, namely, Dave and Jack Patterson, W. D. Aird, Robby Elliott, Cleghorn and Archie McNaughton are fit to be on a team to represent the world's championship. Of course there are others, say Paton, Fraser and Edwin Elliott, who are as good men as many who play on champions ip teams, but Gardner, Dillon and George Aird, while very fair lacrosse men, are not lit for a team which tries to beat the Shamrocks. We are not trying to run these men down at all, but we feel ourselves perfeetly justified in criticizing them when they are put forward as being the best stuff in the Montreal Lacrosse Club. The committee of that club are their own managers and know who will best represent them, but we think we could point several men in their club who would well replace the three men spoken of and still strengthen the team. Another thing we noticed in the Montreders was a want of confidence in each other. When the Shamrocks played amongst each other it was evidently with a perfect reliance on each other, and they calculated on the play of one of their men accurately, and always were near the spot where the ball lit. The Montrealers also seemed to be afraid of the Shamrocks immediately the match started. Robby Elliott played away from the goal, and did not play half the game against McKay that he usually does against the man he is checking. Dave Patterson, T. Paton and Me-Naughton were the only men who seemed to go in for the game regardless of the men following them. The rest seemed content with making one of the Shamrocks take their throw, and half the time paid more attention to the Shamrocks' sticks than they did to securing the ball.

On the other hand the Shamrock team play ed a faultless game. A little nervous at first the new men on the team soon settled down to play lacrosse, and to our mind Trihey's game of Saturday was one of the best pieces of lacrosse we have seen for years. Any man playing on Dave Patterson that gets the ball as often as he does is playing a telling game for his side, and with all due credit to Patterson we think Tom got rather the best of him on Saturday. Con Magnire played his usual grand game, and he and Butler are a pair that cannot be beaten in their own positions. The Shunrocks had not a weak man on the team, and if they keep in trim need not fear of losing their laurels for many a day to come. In speaking of the evident lack of confidence et alloat, but nothing official took place. in themselves of the Montrealers, we do not imnors gave place to runners, and many of exactly refer to a cowardly feeling, a it would cent on the Montreal grounds | ill-become any one to make such an imputadil not expect to see a championship match | tion against twelve of as fine young fellows as can be put out in an athletic contest. The game all through was a beauty, and although one-sided, showed, as we expected, some brilliant play. There was no foul spirit shown through the match, the contestants evidenc'y Lewis got the two teams together and went being on the best of terms and as through the form of inspection, received a friendly as ever. As long as this protest from the Montrealers as to one of the spirit continues there is no fear of lacrosse dying out in Montreal. The men who played their places, the Shanrocks playing to the on the Montreal team we have given as being western ead, having lost the toss. The loss lit to be on any team, and we hope to see a twelve put out to represent the Montrealers this year who will make it nip and tuck with the present champions, whom we wish a long

continued success. The next game was between the

YOUNG SHAMROCKS AND ONTARIOS. This game started at five o'clock after the

senior game	had been finished	l. The teams
were as follov	V8:	
Ontarios,	1	oung Shamrocks.
J. Wilson,	Goal	J. R diy,
D. Clarke,	Point	L. Rossiter.
M. McGovern,	Covernoint	Sullivan.
M. McLaughlin,	Def. ileld	McKeown.
D. Hull,	16	Gaffney.
J. Ryan,	14	J. Ahearn.
J. Burns,	Contre	T. Curran.
J. Walsh,	Home field	Scully,
T. Crown,	**	O'Keefe.
D. Small,	14	M. McBrearty.
T. Linden,	Outside home	T. McBrearty.
J. O'Neill,	Inside home	Colligan.
D. A. Rose,	Cantain	J. B. I. Flynn,
Humires G. A	ird and W. Clechorn	

Umpires, G. Aird and W. C. Referce, Duncan C. Bowie. The Young Shamrocks were beaten three straight in 24, 7½ and 16 minutes respectively, and were for the most part played around by the visitors. The only men who made a good play at all were Reddy, Sullivan, Ahearn, Curran and Scully. The others were in no condition at all to play lacrosse, and could not play half the game they can do when in to the custern end, Devine pulled the ball at trim. The captain did all in his power to the face and gave it to Triney who made a stem the tide of defeat but could not do anybrilliant play and passed the sphere to Heelan and a shot for goal went wide. Down the game all through the match and their defence field it went but never passed McGuire, who is just as good as any we have seen playing for a long time. It never lost a chance oreen, who, finding himself pressed, threw on Saturday and they played together as to Cregan, with a back throw, and scored if they had been practising very hard. They are a fine able team, and under the management of Dan. A. Rose, than whom there is no more capable man in Canada, they should turn out well, and it is our hope that they will. In our opinion they could beat the Young Shamrocks even if they were not in the best of trim, and altogether we think they are a first-class team. They are a young crowd too, and in a year or two, if they hold together, there is no reason why they should not hold the championship of the world, as they play first class lacrosse. All the Ontario men played well, but particularly Crown, Ryan, Walsh, Small, Hull and Burns. They were a pretty jolly crowd going home on

Saturday. CAN THE LEOPARD CHANGE HIS

Why certainly! If he uses Diamond Dycs, which give new hue to all materials. Dismond Gold Paint gilds picture frames, con nineteen years, and his parishioners are gratified at his return. This is the reverend gentle niets, etc., like the setting sun on a comfield. man's second trip, to Rome, as: he made a similar trip. Chemists sell them and good housewives. buy lar one some six years ago.

them.

Right Rev. Eugene O'Connel

## RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

On Saturday last, the occasion of the Feast of Sta Anne, His Lordship Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, assisted by the Very Rev. Canons Leclaire and Bernard, presided at a Religious Profession in the chapel of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and received the vows of religion of the Misses Annie Ranson, the Montreal goal, where after some quick second daughter of Mr. John Ran-play Heelan got a chance but missed it, being son, of this city, in religion Sister son, of this city, in religion Sister Mary Patrick; Marie Hébert, of Ste. Aimé, in religion Sister Marie of the Precious Blood; Mathilde Raymond, of St. Robert, Sister St. John the Evangelist: Marie Grazielle Dansereau, of St. Antoine, Sister Marie of Infant Jesus.

The following are the names of the young ladies who made their vows in religion to His Lordship Mgr. L. Z. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, in the Church of the Sisters of Providence, this city, yesterday:—Miss Josephine Lapointe, Yamachiche, in religion Sister Wilbrod; Emilie Choquette, St. Mathias, in religion Sister Celestine; Emma Lafrenière, St. Norbert, in religion Sister Vital; Exirine Lavallée, Lanoraie, in religion Sister Lutgarde; G. Alexandria Gervais, Ste. Elizabeth, in religion Sister Eusèbe ; Célina Pariseau, Montreal, in religion Sister Adrien; Georgiana Landry, Maskinongé, in religion Sister Félicien; Aéline Tremblay, Ste. Marcel, in religion Sister Symphorose; Olivine Desormeau, St. Vincent de Paul, in religion Siser Pant Miki; Georgiana Cloutier, St. Prospre, in religion Sister Félicité; Marie Lavallée, St. Norbert, Sister Rogatien; L. Philomene Laporte, Jolietté, in religion Sister Théodora; Jose phine Côté, in religion Sister Donat; Nocimi Lavallée, St. Norbert, in religion Sister Donatien; Glorida Bricot dit Lamarche, Mascouche, in religion Sister Juliette; Angé ine Guénette, Ste. Anne des Plaines, in religion Sister Agapius; T. Héloise Harnois, Three Rivers, in religion Sister Archangel: Louise Lanois, Maskinongé, in religion Sister Agapit; Georgiana Morm, St. François de Montigny, in religion Sister Ililarim; Alphonsine Stingk, Landraie, in religion Sister Cyrille; Louise Ayette Malo, St. Paul, in religion Sister Evariste.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Rev. Father O'Hagarty, of the Cathe-Iral, in Toronto, is on a visit to his friends in Montreal.

The Rev. Father McCar'hy, thenew pastor of St. Anthony's Church, is expected here for text Sunday.

The Papat Consistory has been officially ixed to meet in September. Probably twelve cardi als will be created. Father Hogan, president of the College of

St. Suipice in Paris, will soon sail for Boston, where he will found a seminary. The Superior of the Franciscan Brothers. of Brooklyn, is making a tour of Ireland to

btain recruits for mission work in Amer-His Grace the Archbishop of Oregon, apeals to English Catholies for funds to estab

ish new missions in Alaska and Vancouver The Rev. Father Salmon, the popular pastor of St. Gabriel's parish, is at present absent.

on an extended tour through the Eastern States. It is stated that Very Rev. James Cameron, V.G., of Glasgow, will be made Archibishop of Edinburgh, which S e has been vacant since last

July, a year ago. Le Journal de Quebec says it is reported that Mr. Narcisse Tracky, merchant of Ste. Hénédine, will shortly enter the novitiate of the Saint Viateur Fathers at Joliette.

His Lordship Bishop Grace, of St. Paul, Minn., has resigned on account of old age. At his request Bishop Ireland succeeds with the approval of His Holiness the Pope.

will be opened on the 1st of S ptember.

The Rev. Father Meathe, of Detroit, Mich. a convert to Catholicity, celebrated his liest Mass in that city recently. The young priest was ordained by Bishop Borgess on June 19th. On Thursday next the blessing of the new Church of St. Ephrem at Tring will take place. The Rev. Father Beaudet, first cure

It has been definitely settled that the Redemptorist Fathers will take possession of St. Ami's Church in this city on the 21st of September, the occasion of the Feast of St. Michael.

Rev. Mother St. Eulalie has been appointed Superioress of the new Ursuline Convent at Stanstead. The Depositress of the Convent leaves Quebec to-day with five Nuns for the new institution

The Rev. Father O'Malley, Director of the College at Ningara, which is under the direction of the Carmelite Fathers, has been in town for the last few days, and yesterday visited the different city institutions.

The late Lord Petre's eldest son, who has just succeeded to the title and estate, is a Catholic priest, and is in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He will be the first Catholic priest who has sat in the House of Peers since the reign of James II.

The young men of the Congregation of the Nazzreth Chapel, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the late lamented Father Levesque.

At the last meeting of the Board of Administration of Notre Dame Hospital, resolutions were adopted touching the premuture demise of the Rev. Father Levesque, Chaplain of the institution. It was also decided that the funeral service would be sung in the Hospital Chapel on Friday, the Sth of August.

A grand bazaar for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul Church, Montreal, is announced to take place in August. The Rev. Father Lavallée and many of his parishioners are making active preparations for the bazaar. The ladies of the parish will take a prominent part in the enterprise, and will, without doubt, contribute largely to its success

Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, hus addressed a letter to the clergy and laity giving his reasons for not inaugurating active measures for liquidating the indebtedness of the late Archbishop Purcell. He says it would be an act of injustice and oppression on his part to declare the debt a diocesin one. He will, however, do all in his power towards collecting subscriptions for the discharge of the obligations.

The Rev. Father Bochet, of St. Patrick's Church, Tingwick, Quebec, has just returned from a trip to the Holy Land. The reverend gentlemen left for the Holy Land in February Inst, and during his absence he visited Rome, France and other places. Father Bothet has been parish priest of St. Patrick's for the past

Right Rev. Eugene O'Connell, the venerable

ville, (where he still resides), in charge of his diocese on May 5th, 1861, the date of the month-being the anniversary of Napoleon's death at St. Helens. May good Bishop O'Connell be spared. many years to his people and the Church in America.

There was an interesting and very impressive ceremony at the Convent of Mount de Sales, on the Frederick road, Baltimore, Md., last week, says an exchange, when Miss Nannie Riggs, daughter of Mr. Thomas Riggs, a prominent merchant of New York city, took the white veil. Miss Riggs' family are all Episcopalians, and they were very greatly opposed to the step she has taken. Her father and mother are now in Europe, and the family was not represented at the ceremony. Miss Nannie had been at the convent receiving instructions for three months. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, of Loyola College, assisted by Fathers Fitzpatrick and Sourin.

The Rev. Father Guy, C. S. C., was in this city yesterday, his object being to procure text-books for his college, which opens the next scholastic year under more than ordinarily favorable auspices. The Rev. Father has been Superior of Ste. Cesaire College during the last four years, and St. Andrew's has lost none of its well-earned prestige under his careful administration. St. Cesaire College was founded in 1869 by the Very Rev. J. A. Provencal, Epis-copal Canon of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, He is still actively interested in the college, and en-deared to its students and alumni. The business class of the college, which has supplied the commercial marts of Canada and the States with many bright and exemplary men, was founded in 1874 by Patrick Lynch, Esq., of St. Vincent de Paul's parish, this city. The depot grounds of the South Eastern Reilway border on those of the college domain. The location and site of the college, contiguous to Rougement and overlooking the placid waters of the Maska, supply alike every sanitary necessity and every youthful impulse for the esthetic in nature. With an expendi-ture of \$19,000 this summer the buildings have been enlarged and improved to meet the in-creased demand for entrance. Among the staff of the college assisting the Rev. Father Guy, besides an able corps of French and English coclesiastics, we notice the names of Rev. Fathers White, Clarke, Legault and Hennessy, priests preminent and prominent in the extensive mis-sionary labors of the Community of the Holy Cross

CATARRH,—A new treatment has been dis-covered whereby this hitherto-incarable disease s cradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-colpt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 394f

#### LIEUTENANT GREELY'S ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmorth, N. H., Aug. 1.-The steam ship Thetis, Bear and Alert, comprising the Greely relief squadron, arrived off Newcostie before daylight this morning, and by two this ofternoon had dropped anchor in the harbor of Portsmouth. The Sceretary of the Navy, General Hazen, and a large party of invited guests went on board the Tennessee, where Greely and the officers of the relief expedition were received. As the Thetis' anchors vent overhoard the yards on all the ships in harbor were muned, flags run to the inest-heads, and three rousing cheers given. Then the band played "Home Agoin." After half an hour spent in conversation and general handshaking, the commanding officers of the relief ships retired to their vessels. Many offers were made by all classes of people to Secretary Chan'ller to permit them to go aboard the Thetis to catch a glimpse of Greely, but these requests were invariably refused. Mrs. Greely reached Portsmouth in the afternoon and was conveyed to the Thetis. where her husband had not been informed his wife was coming. A few minutes before her arrival he said he did not expect to see her to-day, as she probably had not been able to will leave Quebec on the 15th instant, and will be installed on the 17th. The Convent liar signal was given on the bottswain's will be opened on the 1st of 8 ptember.

| ments." Schley entertained Greely in concerning were converted were converte board. The lady trembled in every limb and her whole frame shook with emotion, as with faltering steps she went to the cabin door, and just at the instant she entered Schley left alove. In the afternoon Greely's mother place. The Rev. Father Beandet, first cure came on board, and the meeting between to do it quickly. He was then hoisted up of the parish, will deliver a sermon on the octain was quite as cordial. Later still, and left to strangle to death. The affair was casion.

Chaudler called on Greely, and affectionately conducted quietly, and very few persons outtook the gallant explorer in his arms in a "God bless you; God fervor of greeting. bless you," said the secretary, "you have come back almost from the grave. I hope your future happiness may reward you for the terrible experience you have had." Greely responded feelingly, thanking Chandler for his kind expression.

# READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR, HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis

# SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

His many friends will learn with regret of the death by drowning at Vaudreuil, on Saturday afternoon, of Mr. George Mortimer Kendell. Deceased was in the employ of the Citizens' Insurance Company of this city, by whom his services were highly appreciated. Mr. Rendell was well known in musical circles and rendered good services to the Church of England as organist. He was attending a Sunday school excursion to Vaudreuil when the sad event occurred. About half-past three, after the sports of the day were over, he and others started out hoating, accompanied by several ladies, the boys following in other boats. After half an hour spent in this way, the party landed at a small island not far from the main land, and leaving the ladies, the boys and deceased went off to another part of the island to bathe. Mr. Rendell was but a short distance from the others, and seemed to be enjoying himself, calling to the lads to have no fear. He suddenly disappeared, and on coming to the surface called to the boys, "Keep back; it is deep water here," and immediately sank again. Whether he rose to the surface again is uncertain, but the boys fearing danger cried for help, and though boats were immediately on the spot his body could not be found, and was not recovered until a quarter to six. It was brought to the city by the evening train, and taken to the residence of Mr. L. H. Davidson, The relatives of the deceased reside in England and Newfoundland, but he had made many true friends in this city and country.

# TIME TRIES ALL.

It is an indisputable fact that as time rolls along the fame of Kidney Wort is becoming greater as its large and increasing sale shows. It is well known and much used from Halifax to British Columbia. Those having Kidney, Liver or other kindred disorders should get it at once.

THE CORNWALL SCANDAL

# REFORM IN ENGLAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM ---WARNING AGAINST THE PEERS --SPEECHES BY JOHN BRIGHT AND JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN-A LIMITATION OF THE VETO POWERS OF THE LORDS WANTED.

BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 5.—There were twenty thousand people at the Reform meeting last night. John Bright said the Tory majority in the House of Lords was actuated by the same bitter hatred of the Liberals as in 1832. Who were the peers? he asked. They were the spawn of blunders and a corruption of the dark ages of our history. They had entered the temple of honor not through the temple of merit, but through the sepulchre of their ancestors. They were no better than their fathers. Some of them were worse, for their privileges had produced ignorance and arrogancy. The reform of the House of Lords was urgent and inevitable The creation of new peers to pass the franchise bill would only get rid of the present difficulty. The limitation of the veto power of the Lords was wanted. Should the people submit or should they curb the nobles as their fathers had curbed the Kings of England?

Joseph Chamberlain said: If the lords re-mained obstinate the agitation would continue to the bitter end. He looked forward with eager hope to the result of this agitation. land would never be subservient to the insolent pretensions of the hereditary class.

The speakers were frequently and enthusiastically applicated. A resolution was adopted donouncing the lords for rejecting the reform of the franchise.

#### A NEGRO HORRIBLY TOR-TURED.

A CULPRIT DISEMBOWELED, SCALPED, AND HANGED, AND THE LIFELESS BODY FILLED WITH LEAD.

Anneston, Ala., Aug. 4 .- Reports have reached here of the punishment of a woman's assailant which are of a more horrible character than the crime with which the victim was charged. On Tuesday morning the thirteen-year-old daughtor of a well known citizen of Tuscaloosa, lives on the outskirts, went into town. On her return home in the evening she met Andy Burke, a negro, who raked her some question which she was answering, when Burke flung his arm around her waist, lifted her up, and holding her mouth c'osed with the other hand, ran into a copse with her. As he ran the girl lost her hat. A gentleman riding by saw the hat in the road, and, seeing tracks leading into the woods, and hearing muffled screams in that direction, he followed the steps and sound. As soon as Burke saw that rescue had come to the girl he released her and escaped, but was soon captured and lodged in jail at Tuscaloosa. When the negro was taken from the jail he was first emasculated, and, after letting him suffer for a while, the suggestion was made that he be scalped. The act was accordingly done. By this time the crowd became fully committed to the policy of torture, and he was partially disemboweded. All the time the wretch begged pitcously for the final set which would put him out of pain. When the party had satisfied itself with the criminal's suffering, he was strung up to a tree, and all who had revolvers fired into his swinging body. It was finally cut down and left to be discovered by daylight,

LYNCHING IN MISSOURI St. Louis, Aug. 4.—During a negro picnie near Glasgow, Mo., yesterday, two men from Moberly got into a quarrel, and when two officers interfered to preserve the peace one officer. Tom Saphey, was shot and killed reach there so soon. When the secretary's by Harrison Mickey, one of the Moberly men, barge was seen to leave the Tennessee with The latter was arrested and the mob attempt-Mrs. Greely and her two brothers sitting in ed to lynch bim, but was prevented by the Harrison Mickey taken out and hanged to a tree. Before being strung up Mickey was asked if he wished to pray or whether he desired to make a statement. He answered the room, leaving the long-separated couple No, that he was not a praying mun, and told the crowd that if they intended to hang him conducted quietly, and very few persons out-side the mob knew of it until the body of the dead negro was discovered hanging to a tree.

#### THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNO-CENTS.

Miss Caroline C Howe, at a recent commencement of the State University of Wisconsin, made an oration on "The Slaughter of the Innocents," which carried the audience by storm, ind was published. It was in reply to the as sertion that the public schools are killing the children. She traces the disasters charged upon the schools to the homes where late hours, so-cial dissipation, French novels, greasy pastry,

candies and other follies do far more injury than the studies. She adds: "Consider how many American children are born under the shadow of disease: how many constitutions are undermined; how many must run the gauntlet of pills, powders, quack nos-trums and vile drugs; and upon all this, consi-der how this system of false living hourly strangles the vitality of the children, and then charge not the public se ools with holding the knife of the assassin, while the light reveals it clutched in the hands of parental indifference and ignorance. Oyer-study! Nay, your children under proper condition of diet, exercise, dress and ventilation could do twice the study they do now

and grow fat.
"When every mother has a thorough knowlidge of the laws of health, and governed by common sense, applies them with wise discrimi-nation; when fathers bestow as much thought on the dietary and ventilation of their homes as on their stables, and find the rearing of fine human beings as worthy their attention as the raising of fine horses; then shall child-life have an added charm, and shed its freehness and fra-grance like the flower that never withers, but in its Heaven appointed time, drops its petals one by one. Then shall the body be royally adorned with overflowing health and we shall hear no more about the modern slaughter of the inno-

# A NEW USE FOR TURPENTINE.

M. H. Vilandt, says Land and Water, writing on the value of the oil of turpentine in the treatment and prophylaxis of diph theria and the exanthematous diseases, states that he has never seen any of these diseases spread from a sick child to other members of the family when this remedy was employed. In many of his cases no isolation could be attempted, as the mother was the only female in the family, and was obliged to take care of both the sick and the well, continually passing back and forth from one to the other. His method was to pour from twenty to forty drops of a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and carbolic acid into a kettle of water, which was kept siminering over a slow fire, so that the air of the sick room was constantly impregnated with the odor of these two its delegate from Buones Ayres in case the substances. He claims also that by this Argentine Government insigns upon the dis-Playing ten minutes, Thing committed the control of means, o favorable influence is exerted upont The exidation in diphtheria; although it is by comploying American school mistresses.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

Henry Ward Beecher is sick .- A death

from a rattlesnake bite is reported from Moulton, Ont.—U.S. pilots and engineers' certificates will not hereafter be granted to aliens.—The St. John Cotton Co. is to consider the advisability of closing their mill. -The crops along the Kingston & Pembroke Railway are reported in fine condition. —A great fire broke out at midnight on the Jersey City docks, and at last despatches was still raging.

Prince Jerome has "protested" against the proposed parliamentary conference on the French constitution.—Iowa whisky men are trying to evade the payment of the revenue by shipping their wares through Canada. -The mate of the schooner Julia Baker has been arrested at Key West, and will be tried for running away with the vessel .-- The West Shore and Grand Trunk roads are said to be cutting freight rates between New York and Chicago and St. Louis.— Severe earthquake shocks were felt in Bosnia The U. S. steamer Lancaster, on Sunday. which was ashore southwest of Shingle Bank, has got off with assistance. Thus far two thousand persons suspected of conspiracy against the Czar have been expelled from Germany .--- A Nihilist press founded by Bogdanoff, who escaped from Siberia, has been discovered at Saraloff. Bogdanoff has committed suicide. -- Miss Ellen Terry is suffering from the effects of vaccination, but the doctors hope that she will be able to remove to the seaside next Tuesday.-The revolt at Yemen, Arabia, is increasing, and a very serious condition of affairs is threatened and all available troops are being hurried thither .-- The Paris police have arrested Seigne, an anarchist and correspondent of the Swiss refugees, and another man named Millet, to whom a box of bombs was addressed .--- The solicitor-general of Ireland announces that the lord-lientenant of Ireland has decided to suspend crown solicitor Bolton, against whom serious charges were made by United Ireland. Before the sailing of the steamer Nevada on the 2nd instant from Queenstown, the municipal authorities and branches of the local league of that city presented addresses to Messrs Sexton and Redmond, the Irish Nationalists, who sailed for America on that steamer. - Luther Holden has died at South Wallingford, N.Y., aged 102 years and 7 months—A Salt Lake despatch says the vigilants who are hunting horse thieves in the Northwest had a hitch with twenty of them yesterday inspected the steerage passengers of the City of Rome and found twelve who were destitute. They were not permitted to land -- Graffhughes & Co.'s stove factory at Pittsburg resumes to-day at old wages after a suspension of ten weeks- -- Burglaries and highway robberies are very prevalent in Tor-onto----The dead body of Addie Fletcher, a colored chamber maid, was recovered from the ruins of the United States Hotel, Washington, yesterday. It is believed that but one more victim remains to be found, Henry Hall, a colored pantry boy-The Canadian Pacific rails have been Itid 44 miles west of Sudbury Junction —A young man named McDonald, about 17 years of age, was drowned last night by falling off a crib at the Chandiere slides, Ottawa—A passenger by the steamship Brooklyn, named Andrews. is said to have mysteriously disappeared while the vessel was coming up the river to Quebec ---The harbor works at Toronto are to be continued, but it is expected that the city will carry out its arrangement of 1882. --- It has just been discovered that a young English emigrant giri, just arrived in Quebec from the old country, has been entired by a carter and two female inmates into a house of illfame and there ruined. - The camp at this request Bishop Ireland succeeds with the stern sheets, Schley said: -01 would liminess of those having guarge of the prilike to see you in my cabin for a few moments." Schley catertaiaed Greely in condillarm of the parties concerned were colorments." Schley catertaiaed Greely in concd. Later, seventy-tive to one hundred
Battery in year reguring to the prithe Island of Orleans disbanded to day,
and the mounted detailment of A
Battery in year reguring to the cityled.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Friday at noon, the oath being administered by Judge Hens-ley——At Bloomfield, King's County, N. B., on Saturday, a three-year old daughter of David Parks was trampled to death by a horse -- Joseph Jeffrey, a fisherman, of Little Ance, Cape Breton, has cloped with his brother's wife ---- A new company called the Barnum Wire and Iron Co. of Ontario have purchased the Windsor, Ont. branch of the E.T. Barnum wire works and will be incorporated the latter end of the present menth-At Little Falls yesterday the cheese sales were 10,000 boxes at 9 je to 10c; the bulk at 9c; consignments were 1,000 boxes. Butter sales were 40 packages at 22c to 23c-Frisbie, teller of the First National Bank at Portland, Oregon, is a defaulter by over fifty thousand dollars. He has escaped with his family and probably gone to Australia,

#### ----MARRIED ON HIS DEATHBED.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., July 31 .- Something over a year ago Frederick A. Cowden of Cambridge met and fell in love with Miss Ger-trude Morey, also of Cambridge. His love was returned, and one year ago an engagement of marriage was made, but owing to Mr. Cowden's ill health, the marriage was from time to time postponed. In the meantime Miss Morey removed to this village. Mr. Cowden gradually ran into consumption, and early this month came here to try the country air and be near his love. Until recently he

had strong hopes of recovery.

Monday morning he began to sink and could not rise from bed. He was seized with an uncontrollable longing to be married, and finally the marriage was agreed upon, and Miss Morey and a clergyman were summoned. The ceremony was peformed, the responses of the dying man being hardly audible. As soon as it was ended he began to sink rapidly, and in three hours died, being conscious only a moment or two after the ceremony was completed. The bride is completely prostrated.

# FATAL FIRE.

New York, Aug. 1.—The six story building No. 89 Water street, the upper stories of which were occupied by two families, while the rest is devoted to business purposes, caught fire this morning. Bartholomew O'Keefe, janitor, who was ill with rheumatism, was fatally burned. Ann Gibbons and her two children were terribly burned. James Gibbons, aged 4, whom his mother was unable to rescue, was burned to death. Mrs. O'Keefe was doing her husband's work on the ground floor or would have been among the victims. The fire broke out in the apartments. of the Gibbons family, but the origin is unknown. The damage to the property is \$50,-

# THE VATICAN AND THE ARGENTINE

REPUBLIC. ROME, July 31.—The Vationn will recall missal of Father Clara for his letter against

Scathing Apology-The Latest " United Ire "land " Libel Suit-Bolton's Turn Next-Infamous Crime Graded and Specified.

Below will be found the editorial in United Ireland on which Crown Prosecutor Bolton, of Dublin, has based his action for £30,000 against the editor of the paper, Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P. The article, which was headed "A Deeper Depth," purports to be an apology, but is in reality an arraignment of Bolton, terrible in its irony, and, if true, doubly terrible in its crushing effect. It reads as follows :- -

"We have discovered the real ground of Mr. Bolton's soreness, and we hasten to do justice to the man and to reassure him. True. we have designated Mr. Bolton a forger, an adulterer, a swindler, a bankrupt, a defrauder of his own wife, a suborner of false testi-mony, a withholder of true affidavits, as base an all round member of society as could be produced outside Dublin Castle circles. But George is not the man to complain of being reproached with ordinary human feelings of that description. But there are depths of villany at which Mr. Bolton draws the line, and that line was passed when the clumsy clerk of the House of Commons insisted that if Mr. George Bolton's deeds were to be brought under the notice of Parliament at all he must be bracketed by name with James Ellis French and Gustavus C. Cornwall. Mr. Bolton brings his action to make it known to all men that, bad as he is, there is as wide a gulf between him and the wretched creatures coupled with his name as there is between £30,000 damages and £5,000. It affords us the most unfeigned satisfaction to assure Mr. Bolton that, so far as we are concerned, his character in this particular is as stainless as his abhorence of the crimes that he has no mind to is edifying. This journal has never by word or hint imputed to Mr. Bolton the unmentionable abominations, which we have undertaken to bring home to Messrs. French and Cornwall. On the contrary, in LASHING THE WHOLE TEAM

of Castle criminals we have carefully discriminated between the mere swindler, adulterer, forger and bankrupt and the beasts in com parison of whose performances he evidently regards fraud and adultery with pardonable complacency. We leave Messrs. French and Cornwall to settle accounts with Mr. Bolton, for our own animadversions upon these wretches were mild compared with Mr. Bolton's differentiation between the modest £5,000 at which they value their reputation and the £30,000 which so battered a reprobate as George thinks to be his due for being even mentioned in the same breath as these filthy beings. Forger, adulterer, informer, manufacturer, defrauder of his creditors and of his own flesh and blood Mr. Bolton is. There are crimes of the blunt, natural, honor among thieves, penal servitude for his order. We joyfully render this homage to Mr. Bolton's moral elevation above his ex-comrades in the public service, and we felicitate the court of Earl Spencer that, evil as is their plight, and loudly though the world may hiss their hypocrisy, there is still actually one crime in the calendar of which their best beloved George is absolutely and wholly guiltless." O'BRIEN'S COURSE OF ACTION.

Some months ago the editor of United Ireland was informed that Mr. James Ellis French, the head of the detective force in Ireland, had been dismissed from the service on account of the commission of nameless offences. He at once called attention to the matter in his paper, and challenged the Government to deny his assertions. At last Mr. French was goaded into taking an action, and after many delays the judges were compelled to remove the case from the list. Meantane the Government was called upon day after day, and in issue after issue of United Ireland to prosecute Mr. French. The next step was in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Brien was anxious to make a general motion to the effect that he would call attention of the government toward "certain officials" in Ireland. The Speaker refused to accept this motion as too general in terms, and compelled Mr. O'Brien to mention a number of names. Mr. O'Brien desired to charge Mr. French and Mr. Cornwa'l, the Secretary of the Post Office, with

ONE CLASS OF CRIME; but he also wished to attack the Government or their "toleration" of Mr. George Bolton for quite a different kind of offence. Mr. O'Brien was compelled by the ruling of the Speaker to lump Messrs. Bolton with French and Cornwall in the motion, but he publicly protested in the House of Commons against being compelled to take this course. Then in his newspaper he coupled the three men together in a paragraph and styled them all 'felons." Mr. Bolton then brought an action for libel against Mr. O'Brien, in the course of which he was fined £500 for contempt of court. His friends at once offered to pay the fine, but Mr. O'Brien resolutely refused to St. George Mivart, Very Rev. J. H. Defouri, allow this course to be taken. He had two reasons. The first was that if fines were paid in this manner it would be a "new tax on the nationalists of Ireland," The second reason is that Mr. O'Brien has no property in Dublin, United Ireland being the property, not of himself, but of a company. Nor does it seem possible for the court to obtain his arrest in London while he is attending Parliament in the discharge of his duties.

# WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail, (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are :- Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of ubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxomon, from the retention of the effeted matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration badly, ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the enstachian tubes, causing deafness; barrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, end-

ng in pulmonary consumption and neath.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalents and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the parasites are either destroyed or removed from the mucus tissue.

Some time since a well known physician of forty-years' standing, after much experimenting, succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients which never in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for one year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease, should without delay, communicate with the business managers, Messrs. A. H. DIXON, & SON,

REVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

THE LAND QUESTION, by Henry George. New York : Jno. W. Lovell. This is a cheap reprint of a little book published in 1881 and then entitled "The Irish Land Question." The work is immensely popular at the present hour, and is a useful companion in the discussion of the principal question of the day.

LES PATRIOTES DE 1837-38, by L. O. David, Montreal; Senecal & Son, publishers. This is an historical account of the French Canadian rebellion, which resulted in Canada's semi-independence. It is easily seen that the pen of the author is sympathetic and that no opportunity is lost to glorify the heroic deeds of the patriots of 1837. Besides a narrative of the events of the two stirring years, short biographies of many of the noted characters are given. The book ought to meet with a

flattering reception. CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE WRITINGS OF JOHN HENRY NEWMAN. Being selections, personal, historical, philosophical and religious, from his various works. Arranged by W. S. Lilly, New York; D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

The merits of Dr. Newman's writings have been long recognized and appreciated. His works are among the most valuable of the century, They are prized by the cultured of all creeds and classes. In the compilation of the volumes before us, Mr. Lilly has exhibited excellent knowledge of the general wants of the reading public. Throughout the book is carefully arranged. A series of striking and representative passages, each complete in itself, affords a good idea of the various lines of thought Newman worked in. To those unable to procure the entire edition, this compilation will prove invaluable; while to those who have the whole set, but are too lazy to read through it, this volume may prove a boon by awakening a taste for New-

ELECTRA.—We are in receipt of the July next article introduces a learned discussion of the Electra. It is filled with a the new and novel question, "Did the choice variety of interesting matter on topics Romans colonize America?" The author, M. choice variety of interesting matter on topics that cannot but interest the general reader. The lady editors of this periodical are deserving of all praise for the manner in which they have brought the *Electra* to the front rank. Isabella M. Leyburn, Room 3 Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

THE MONTH.-The July number of this popular periodical presents a rich table of contents, and shows the ability and energy pent on the publication by the editor, Rev. ather Clarke, S.J. The following is the list of articles: -1. Lord Carnarvon's Defence of Freemasonry, by the Editor. 2. Notes on Soudan. 3. Water Supply, by H. Wilson. A. The Catholic Institute and Frederick Lucas, by H. W. Lucas, M.A. 5. Mr. Ruskin on Raphael and his School, by Rev. C. E. Ryder. 6. An Englishman's Impressions of America. 7. Five, by Frances J. M. Kershaw. S. A Modern Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, by the Baroness Elizabeth de Cosson. 9. Reminiscences of the Second Empire, by the Rev. William Loughnan. 10. Breakspere: A Tale, by J R. Morell. Reviews. Literary Record. "The Month" is reproduced in American editions by the enterprising publishers, John Murphy & Co.,

We have received the July number of the City. American Catholic Quarterly Review. The contents of this number are "The Beginnings of Geography by Prof. C. B. Herbermann, LL.D.; Of the Nature of the Human Soul, by Rev. J. Ming, S.J.; The Duty of Catho-lies in the Fear of Modern Unbelief, by Rev. R. F. Clarke, S.J.; Quid Est Homo, a Query on the Plugdity of Worlds, by Rev. Thomas Hughes, S.J.; The Progress of the Church in the United States from the First Provincial Council to the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, by John Gilmary Shen, LL.D.; The Life and Times of Frederick the Second—the Kingdom Italy, by Prof St. George Mivart, F.R.S. : The Irish Question Present and Prospective, by Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P.; Martin Luther and his American Worshippers, by Rt. Rev. Mgr. Corcoran, D.D., and Book Notices." All these subjects are treated in the able and scholarly manner which has gained for the Catholic Quarterly so high a rank amongst American periodicals. Hardy & Mahony publishers, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for August is up to its usual standard of excellence, and its table of contents is decidedly attractive : Father John Talbot Smith's story, "Solitary Island," opens with interest. Father Smith is known by "A Woman of Culture" and "The Seven Sons of Jacl." The latter was a powerful story; the former a singular mixture of strength and weakness. "Solitary Island," judging from the first chapter, will give him a firm literary reputation. W. T. Larned writes a fresh crisp account of ranch life in Colorado. Mrs. Sullivan's "Concerning Sir Walter Raleigh," is full of suggestions for students Rev. A. F. Hewit, Miss Agnes Repplier, Mr. Alfred M. Williams, W. F. Denneley, and Mrs. E. G. Martin, who continues her social "Katharine." "Who Could Have Taken It?" is a clever sketch. In the department of new publications a dozen new works are noticed. \$4 per annum; 35 cts. single copies. Sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for August contains "Rev. Father Scully;" A Sketch of an Ancient Irish Family," by John O'Kane Murray, M.A., M.D.; "Musings Among Foreign ray, M.A., M.D.; "Musings Among Foreign Poets;" "A Jesuit Scientist," by Scotia; "Strictures on Irreligious Writers," by Rev. P. A. Troacy; "Cardinal Manning on Conversion;" "A Sunny Day in the South of France," by M. F. Grace; "The Flight from Rome of Pio Nono;" "Cromwell in Ireland;" "A Song for Maidens in Summer;" "The Transfer of Archbishop Ryan;" "The Jesuits as Indian Educators it" "The Sloepy Carthusian." by Rev. Matthew Russell. S.J.: Carthusian," by Rev. Matthew Russell, S.J.;
"What Do the Irish Read?" by Sir J. Pope
Hennessy; "Murillo's Mulatto." Our Young
Folks—"The Strange Adventures of Little Snowdrop." Useful Knowledge—"The Republican Nominations for President and Vice-President." The Humorist. Notes on Current Topics. Personal. Notices of Recent Publications. Obituaries of Bishops, Clergymen, Lay People. This magazine should be found on every Ivishman's table. The price of the Magazine, \$2 a year, places it within reach of all. T. B. Noonan & Co., Publishers,

Boston, Mass. THE MANHATTAN.-It will be a person hard to suit who cannot find something to interest him in the August Manhattan, for its contents present a wide variety of topics. The leading article is on the Yellowstone National Park, by Ashley W. Cole, who has evidently thoroughly explored the park, and writes about it graphically. The illustrations are profuse and excellent. Another illustrated paper is "Paul Delaroche and His Pupils," by Ernest Knaufft, with some beautiful reproductions of Delarcche's famous painting, "The Remicycle;" now in the Walters' Gallery at Baltimore. The New Produce Exchange in New York is critically treated by Montgomery Schuyler, who finds 505 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and the building distinctly inferior to the old Pro-enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh. duce Exchange still standing and erected duce Exchange still standing, and erected

twenty five years ago. Among the illustrations of this article is a large engraving de picting the Exchange as its looks from the In "Woman Artists of the Olden harbor. Time," by J. Leonard Corning, with the aid of illustrations, shows what women achieved in painting and sculpture down to the eigh-teenth century. "Knickerbocker Eyes in Mexico" is by Frances A. Bartlett von Glumer, the heroine of Stedman's, "Diamond Wedding," who resides in Mexico, but is just now making a brief visit to New York. Lewis Rosenthal has an interesting article pointing out that the popularity of "Poe in owes its inception to Baudelaire, Paris " the French poet, and Julian Hawthorne has a masterly paper on "Emerson as an American," which paper he will read at the July session of the Concord School of Philosophy. The enterprising "Ketrospections of the American Stage" are continued as well as "Trajan," the novel, which has been going on since May and constantly growing in interest and strength. A very original short story is "An Incident in the Life of Dr. Jane Temple," by Clara Lanza, the daughter of Dr. Hammond, and a more amusing negro sketch than "Tilly Bones," by E. W. Bellamy, of Mobile, has not been printed in a long while. The first part of Kate Field's vivacious "Diary in London" is capital summer reading. The book notices are able and abundant. There is not much poetry, but what there is is good, and the entire number is readable and entertaining, as a magazine ought to be at midsummer. Manhattan Magazine Co., Temple Court, New 1 betrothed at the altar with gloves on, but York.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY for August comes laden with a variety of agreeable surprises. It will attract many readers. The opening article, "The Story of a Monu-ment," by S. N. D. North, of the Utica Herald, is a timely production, and of curious interest to the public in general. The illustrations add greatly to its value, of which is the fine portrait of Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, frontispiece to the magazine. The V. Moore, foreshadows further papers, and from the masterly skill with which he handles the subject they will naturally excite wide attention. The third article is a graphic description of " Lee's Campaign against Pope in 1862," with three illustrative maps, by Professor W. Allan. Following this is a touching and appreciative sketch of "Charles Fenno Hoffman," by W. L. Keese, with an excellent portrait of Hoffman. Under the general title of "Historic Homes," Mr. Henry W. Hulbert writes in a pleasing fashion of "Sunnyside and Washington Irving," and the picturesque mansion and portrait of its master brighten and illustrate the text. The Private Intelligence Papers of Sir Henry Cliuton, so ably and acceptably edited by Edward F. De Lancey, are concluded in this number. We trust this magnanimous contribution from Dr. Emmet will soon be published in book form. Some valuable original letters from Hamilton, Burr, Adams, and others, interesting Notes and Queries, a list of the Historical Societies of the country, and various treasures in the several departments, complete the number. This magazine has no rival in its unique field, and is vigorously winning laurels in all directions. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York

#### HISTORY OF ANTI-CHRIST. A WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

If a truthful history was ever excitingly in teresting, the little book bearing the above title may be truly said to be all this. It is not exaggerating to say there is no book more entertaining, and for many there are few books more useful, both on account of the nature of the subject it deals with, and the lucid man-ner in which it is treated. There is nothing said, nothing advanced, that is not sustained by unquestionable authority. There is perhaps no subject within the scope of human reason that has been so shamefully disfigured by the pen of misrepresentation, while it benoves everyone to have a true knowledge of

it. In our opinion this little book is admirably well calculated to convey this information. The author has rendered an incalculable service to mankind. He has placed within the reach of everyone a true and clear notion of the Catholic doctrine relative to the certain and probable events which concern the "Men of Sia," his reign, his time and end. Everyone should procure a copy. Ad-dress all orders to H. J. Cloran, Editor, Post Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal,

SERIOUS HOURS OF A YOUNG LADY.

AN ADMIRABLE BOOK JUST PUBLISHED. The Serious Hours of a Young Lady is a book that merits a hearty welcome from the generous public. No one can read it without being benefited by its well-timed counsels, while those for whom it has been specially written, must in all sincerity and justice acknowledge that they have received in it a true friend. It clearly points out woman's position in society, and attaches all due importance to the sublime mission that Divine Providence has given her in this world; and constantly exposes and deplores the evils that prevent the realization of that mission, as evinced from its constant cautions against the countless dangerous influences to which she is exposed during the different phases of her early life, while all her faculties are being subjected to the varied process of development. The soul-stirring sentiments that fill its pages are noble and elevated, and must inspire the young girl with that genuine and lofty esteem that she should have for herself and for the dignity of her sex. It clearly defines her line of conduct in all the most critical incidents and circumstances of life. In a word, it combines all the qualities of a first-class book of instruction for young ladies, showing a careful study of all their wants and a happy choice of the remedies to meet them. It has received most flattering encouragement and praise from the highest ecclesiastical sources; amongst others, Most Rev. J. J. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, says that "it is solid and exquisitely beautiful and should be in the hands of every young lady." Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, called it "an excellent work, calculated to do much good among an interesting and important class, the young women of our age, who will necessarily exercise a mighty influence for good or evil in society. For good most certainly, if they heed the wise counsels and prudent admonitions so charmingly inculcated in 'Serious Hours.'" Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, styles it "a summa of instruction and edification for those for whose special benefit it has been published.'

It is the true friend, and should be the "vale mecum" of mother and daughter. The book is neatly gotten up, being 300 pages 12mo, bound in cloth, bevol edged; price (\$1) one dollar; sent free to all parts. ~Ad dress all orders to H. J. Cloran, Editor, Post Publishing Co., Montreal, Que.

The curative power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Witnesses of its marvelous cures are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land. Write for names if you want home evidence. WIT AND HUMOR.

The scions of the times Babies. Well watched-Jeweller's window. An honorable vice-A vice-president.

Flower gardens are generally hoe-maid. A call to arms-"John, take the baby." A home thrust-Jabbing the night-key at the keyhole.

Man was made to mourn, but some mourn more'n others.

If a dancing master ain't ped-antic, then what is his racquet? The man who bosses the turnstile does not

always set the fashions. Barbers may make many friends, but scrape mere aquaintances.

It is the biggest strawberry that always finds plenty of room on the top. It sounds somewhat paradoxical to say that

The report that the army worm wears helmet hats seems to be unfounded. "She stoops to conquer," does not apply to

cremation is "gaining ground."

woman when she sees a mouse. Why is Canada like a court ship? Because it borders on the United States.

I may see thee! It springs out of the most retired and inmost part of us. At marriage the bride always meets her after marriage she generally handles her hus-

Language most shows a man. Speak, that

band without gloves. Owing to the crazy quilt mania young men on small incomes are obliged to fall back on the old black tie. It is too narrow to be a

patch and too black to be attractive. Choosing a wife is very much like ordering a meal in a Paris restaurant when you don't understand French. You may not get what you want, but you get something.

"Why did you put that nickle with a hole into the contribution box?" asked one man of another. "Because I couldn't put the hole in without the nickle, and I had to put something."

"Give me your hand," said a young gentleman to a young lady whom he was teaching a game of cards, "and I will-" "Oh, please, lon't say any more," she hastily interrupted, "I am engaged to my cousin, and we are to be married next summer.' The young man gasped three times, then fainted dead away.

A medical paper warns young doctors against prescribing "shotgun mixtures" too freely during the summer months, as certain combinations of drugs are apt to decompose each other in hot weather. A shotgun prescription is made up of many different drugs, in the expectation that one of them may hit the mark and cure the patient.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

The women in the Isle of Man are allowed to vote upon proving the owners of \$20. For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles, Ringworm, Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur

San Francisco has summer evening schools Destroy the Worms, or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds

of worms. Railway men are beginning to talk of steel or iron cross ties.

National Pills purifies the Blood, regulates Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

In Egypt one person out of every mnety seven is blind. ALWAYS THE SAME—Equally safe, efficacious and valuable in hot as in cold climates, Gold-

en Fruit Bitters have found acceptance with every nation. The Mormons mean to be up with the

times. They are having their Bible revised. Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says: "I was hadd bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was in duced by a friend, who witnessed the occurrence to try Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately, and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for fresh wounds." See that you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Educatic Oil, as there are imitations on the market.

"As we journey through life let us live by the whey," said a cheese manufacturer.

W. W. McLellan, Lyn, N.S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil recommended. I immediately sent (fifty miles) and purchased four bottles, and sent (fitty miles) and purchased four bottles, and with only two applications I was able to get around, and although I have not used one bottle, I am nearly well. The other three bottles I gave around to my neighbors, and I have had so many calls for more, that I feel bound to relieve the afflicted by writing to you for a supply."

The cotton worm is ravaging the cotton

crop in Lawer Egypt. Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Turonto, writes: "My wife had a very severe attack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slightest exposure; in fact they were so frequent that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedies, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a Royal Remeny for all affections of the Lymps and Chest and for all allegess of Wastier. Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitu-

Henry Ward Beecher is learning to ride the bicycle.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says:—"I have removed ten corus from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." + Of Washington life it is said that nearly

everybody boards or keeps boarders. One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine.

Pierre Lorillard has built in Jersey City a library for the free use of the 3,500 operatives in his employ.

To assist Nature most effectually in her efforts to throw off or resist serious disease, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill health suspends or weakens, namely, the action of the bowels, billious secretion and digestion. Oftentimes, though this is impracticable by the use of ordinary remedies, it proves an easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care is resorted to.

The latest Parisian agony in ladies' hats is the "Henry-the-Second-on-a-Journey." It is said to bear a strong resemblance to an inverted flower pot.

The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitter is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old

A common cold should not be neglected, Downs' Elixir will cure it,

125-YEARS OLD. Messrs Erancis Newbery & Son, London, England, established for 125 years, write; As a testimonial from one of the oldest drug-houses in Great Britain, respecting your household remedy, will no doubt be of interest to you, we are pleased to make the state-ment that we have sold St. Jacobs Oil with satisfaction to the public, for several years, and that owing to the extraordinary merits of the article, the demand is continually increasing, and that we have heard of many favorable reports regarding its great virtue. as a pain-curing remedy.

It is reported that King Thebau has mur dered 475 of his relatives since he ascended the throne.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

The most remarkable cure of Scrofula on record is that of the Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, whose case of Scrofulous Abscess baffled the skill of seventeen surgeons for twenty-three years. He was perfectly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

"Employ the hired hand whose clothes are patched in front rather than behind," is a current farm note.

A ST. ANN'S VICTORY.

Mr. John Morrison, well known in St Ann's, N. S., had serious Kidney Complaint that bordered on dropsy. After hope had nearly fled, he was cured by Burdock Blood Bit-

The Milwaukee Sisters of the Good Shepherd have had twenty-three Indian girls intrusted to them for education by the United States authorities.

CAN DEAFNESS BE CURED? Mr. John Clark, of Mildridge, Ont., declares it can, and that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the remedy that cured him. It is also a specific for all inflammation and pain.

Rev. Mr. McCherney, of Amsterdam, N.Y. preaches for \$300 a year and as he has had no pay since February his family is starv-

WOMAN'S WEAKNESS.

Much of the weary weakness peculiar to females is caused by irregularities that could be promptly remedied with that Excellent Regulating Tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. . . .

Mr. Walton, the "plunger" of the turf, was lucky enough to win \$25,000 at the Mon-mouth races on Saturday.

FROM KINGSTON.

N. C. Polson & Co., druggists, write that Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry has long been the best remedy for Summer Complaints in the market.

Enough copies of the tariff speeches delivered in the last Congress were printed to give one to every voter in the country who can read.

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words:
It just seemed to touch the spot affected. About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results.'

Prohibitionists auctioned off the last glass of beer found within the limits of the town of Bonaparte, Iowa, for \$1.25.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA.

Procure from your druggists one bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and take as directed. It cures all Summer Complaints.

THE POPE VS. THE ITALIAN GOVERN-MENT.

RECOVERING HALF A MILLION FRANCS ILLEGA

LY RESTRAINED FROM THE HOLY SEE. ROME, July 9. - The Supreme Court of Ancone has given a judgment by which the Pope has recovered half a million francs which had been seized by the bureau of Crown Lands and the Department of Public Worship in 1861. The history of this lawsuit is as follows: -

Three abbeys, San Lorenzo in Campo, San Gaudenzo in Barbara, and Castelleone in the Marches, were suppressed by Gregory XVI. The spiritual jurisdiction of the abbots was transferred to the Bishop of Pergola, and the three titles were reduced to only one-San

Lorenzo in Campo.

Then by a special bull (Bonorum omnium)
May 20, 1837, the Pope leased all the estate
of the said abbeys forever to the Cistercian order for the annual payment of \$4,500 to the Propaganda.

When Signor Valerio, the Commissary of Victor Emanuel, took possession of the Marches he abolished all the religious orders, seized their estates, and consequently the annual lease of \$4,500 fell into the hands of the Government. This money had been kept before by the Cardinal Adminstrator of the Propaganda as a special fund for the remuneration of literary or scientific works published in the Pontifical dominions, or for the support of old or infirm prolates who had been in the service of the Holy Sec.

The Cardinal Administrator of the Propaganda protested against the arbitrary eizure of this annual payment, which belonged to the Pope himself, and which was only kept for administration by the Propa ganda manager. But the bureau pretended that this income came originally from estates belonging to religious orders, and therefore had been duly confiscated by the Government like the other properties of the same kind.

Now, after some useless attempts to persuade them that the abbeys could not exist in 1861, since they had already been suppressed by Gregory XVI. in 1837, a lawsuit was brought against the bureau, and the result is that Signor Magliani, the Minister of Finance has been ordered to pay back all the money unduly collected for the Propaganda, and to pay all the damages to the Cardinal Randi, ictual administrator.

This order, together with the last one given by the Supreme Court in favor of the Nea-politan Jesuits, will force out of the Italian Government the sum of several millions, because many other arbitrary confiscations of the same kind have been committed, which must, of course, all be restored, with the payment of damages.

THE IRISH ESTIMATES. LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Com-

mons, last night, six hours were consumed in the discussion of the adjourned Irish estimates. The Parnellites fought each item mates. The Parnellites lought each teem tooth and nail. Mr. Sexton denounced the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Bolton, as a forger and bankrupt, and moved to disallow the amount of his salary. Messrs. Lebouchere, T. P. O'Connor and T. D. Sullivan supported the motion. Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, promised to take legal advice as to the propriety of with holding Mr. Bolton's compensation. Mr. Bolton is one of those implicated in the in-Dotton is one of chose implicated in the in-

famous practices lately shown by O'Brien to be carried on by certain Govern-ment officials in Dublin. In the further consideration of the estimates, Mr. O'Connor moved to disallow the salary of Mr. John Naish, Solicitor General for Ireland, but this was rejected by a vote of 128 to 79. The entire session was stormy and excited, the chairman rising almost incessantly in vain attempts to preserve order. The estimates were finally adjourned again, the consideration not having been completed.

BREVITIES.

Germany and Russia are both pushing forward experiments in flying machines for use in war.

The paper wheel is not all paper. The core, or filling of the wheel is paper, the rim being of steel. If the Prince of Wales' eldest son ever as-

cends the English throne he will bear the title of Edward VII. A fashion magazine tells "How to Avoid

Wrinkles." One way is to just the mother and marry the daughter. In Philadelphia all the gutters are flushed daily by turning the water on from the fire

plugs at a certain hour. The Tribune denies that its editor, Whitelaw Reid, ever received the name of Jacob from his sponsors in baptism. Cholera usually thrives best in warm

weather, but it has been known to rage with violence in the dead of winter. English job printers acknowledge that

the commercial printing done in America is far superior to that of England. Up to date the British doctors have offered

945 cholera cures, presenting a curious lot of disagreements and contradictions. The new water supply for New York City will cost from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The reservoir will supply 400,000,000 gallons

daily. Dr. Koch, of cholera fame, is forty-one years old, and was a poverty-stricken practitioner for many years. He is well up to

ward the top of his profession now. An English advertisement lately announced "ten dozen of port for sale, the property of a widow, full-bodied, and seven years in cel-

lar." There are at present twelve of the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division engaged at the assizes in England, and each Judge is allowed

\$37.50 per day expenses while on circuit. Southey records in his Commonplace Book that a physician who had seen more than 40,. 000 cases of small-pox said he had never met with the disease in a person with red or light

flaxen hair. A Mississippi man whose time hung heavy on his hands counted the number of grains in a bushel. He found 72,130 of corn, 132,000 of wheat, 109,900 of peas and 164,166 of cotton seed.

While the wrestler, Duncan C. Ross, was quietly sleeping at 3 o'clock in the morning he was waked by a member of the Cievcland City Council who had brought another wrestler who he hoped could outwrestle Ross in a mixed match of the best two falls in three, Ross arose, led the party to the basement of his place, and for a purse of \$90 placed his antagonist on his back twice in the space of twenty minutes. The stakes were paid and the visiting party left.

It is said that very quiet eyes, which impress and embarrass one with their repose, signify not only self-command, but also much complacency and some conceit. Restless eyes that cannot look one steadily in the face denote a deceitful, designing mind. Eyes in which the white has a yellowish tinge and is streaked with reddish veins, prove much of strong passion and hasty temper. Very blue eyes bespeak a mind inclined to coquetry. Gray eyes signify dignity, intelligence, and excellent reasoning faculties. Greenish eyes falsehood and a fondness for scandal. A unalicious mind is often indicated by greenish eves. Black eves show a passionate, live temperament, and oftentimes a most deceifu disposition. Brown eyes are generally tender and true, indicating a kind and happy dis position.

Women with pale, colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

THE CANADIANS WIN THE KALA-PORE CUP.

LONDON, July 23.—The Canadians won the Kalapore cup at Wimbledon with a score of 665; English team 660, and Indian team 576.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

VERY SATISFACTORY IN PROSTRATION. Dr. P.P. GILMARTEN, Detroit, Mich., says "I have found it very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant upon alcoholism."

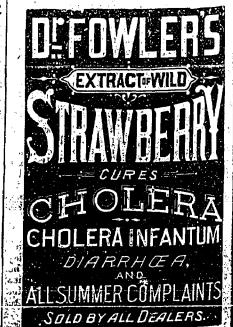
OBIT.

London, July 31.—Rev. Mark Pattison, distinguished essayist and teacher, is dead



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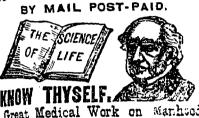
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refers.

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order direct from ALEX. ROSS 21 Lamb's Conduit street, G. High Holborn, London, England.

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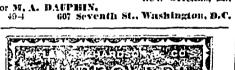
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2	PRIZES O				-			•		•	12,000
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\* \* \* \* \* IS A POSITIVE CURE \* \* \* \* Fer all of those Painful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \*

I'r will cure entirelt the worst form of Fe-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVALHAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCENATION. FAILING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAR-NESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHARGE OF LIFE. \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

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WIVES OF PRESIDENTS.

The Ludies Who Have Shone in Capitoline Society and Exerted an Influence on the Lives of the Chief Magistrates.

Washington, July 23 .- Washington society, whether at home playing lawn tennis, driving or boating, or at the seaside or moun-tain, has been watching the course of events at Chicago with a good deal of interest. Society in Washington naturally takes more interest in the question of who shall be mistress of the White House than does society anywhere else. Of course the mistress of the White House is recognized as the head of Washington society; and, while the wife of the Republican candidate is well known here, there was felt quite as much interest to know who would precide there should a Democratic President again enter its portals. The duties Jackson, but her husband had spared her, of mistress of the White House are quite keeping from her the newspapers which conlaborious, and it is probable that society feels as anxious to know who it shall be as the individual herself who is to assume these duties. The long hours of reception, for the journey to Washington, she over-in which she must stand and shake by heard in an adjoining room the tongues of duties. The long hours of reception, the hand the rows of nameless and the gossipers detailing the slanders which unknown visitors; again, those occasions the press had published regarding herself. unknown visitors; again, those occasions on which she must sit at state dinners and say pleasant nothings; the weary worry of appeals for office which are made, not alone to the President, but to her by privileged friends as well; the annoyances which her public station and the self-asserted privileges of the press -all tend to make the position an uncomfortable one. Of course, there are many pleasant features, and many which gratify personally, and it is hardly possible that any who know the details of its duties and pleasures would reject it, or seek to do so if it were offered. Yet there have been those among Presidents' wives who regretted that their duties took them within the White House. There is a feeling that, should Mrs. Blaine's husband be elected, she would not make a very popular mistress of the White Honse. She never has been especially popular in Washington society. She is rather reserved in manner-haughty, some people call it-devoted to her home or her children, and not caring much for society as it is in Washing-Personally, she is above the medium height, with a rather stern and expressive

who has entered the White House a widower. His term there has been a brilliant one, for he is not only familiar with and informed of the details of social life, but his sister, Mrs. Mcklroy, who has been the acknowledged mistress of the White House during his term, is also quite accomplished in a social way. Very retiring in her taste, and without ambition for public recognition, however, she has been seen little by Washington generally, and has only been known personally to a circle extremely limited. The women of the White House, tracing back to the beginning, form an interesting chapter, or series of chapters, in the history of not alone Washington society but of the nation. Under Garfield's administration the social features had scarcely developed. Under Hayes the White House was open to all of society, thousands attending their receptions, and lunch tables were spread at their receptions. spread at their evening entertainments for many hundreds. Under General Grant the White House was gay, but there was not that democratic freedom which marked the regime of Mrs. Grant's successor as mistress of the White House. Another term back Mrs. Johnson, wife of Andrew Johnson, was mistress of the White House. She was an invalid, and personally received little, receiving her visitors in her chair. Her daughter, Martha Patterson, wife of Schator Patterson, entertained in her stead, renovating the warstained, battered habiliments of the mansion with rare taste upon the small allowance of Congress made for this pur pose. Mrs. Lincoln, who preceded, was mistress of the White House in a time of great turbulence and national tribulation, there is small wonder that the recollections of her time there are not agreeable ones to those who were here during that period. An ambitious woman, with little experience outside a country town when called here; deprived of the counsel of her busband by the constant attention to public affairs which his duties required; stricken with grief during the years of her stay by the loss of her favorite son Willie, the painful experience of her time in the White House culminated with the assassin's shot, which was heard around the world. Preceding Mrs. Lincoln, Harriet Lane, the adopted daughter of James Buchanan, who was the only bachelor President we have ever had, gave to Wash. ington society one of the most brilliant social administrations it has ever nad. Mrs. Pierce, her predecessor, was a sensitive, shinking woman, who had seen her son killed by a railroad accident but a short time before her arrival at the White House, and who, during her stay there, attended to social duties only because they were duties. The next in the order tracing back is Mrs. Fillmore, who was more strongly marked as a more, who was more strongly marked as a literary woman than any since Abigail Adams. It was her taste for books which established the library now in the White House, her husband having, through her solicitation, asked of Congress and obtained an appropriation of \$30,000 for a White House library. No sadder woman ever reigned mistress of the White House than the wife of President Taylor. She had than the wife of President Taylor. She had accompanied her husband in all of his war experiences, caring for him in the camp and counselling with him upon the field. During the Presidential contest she prayed daily for Clay's election. "It is a plot," she said, "to deprive me of the comforts of a home which I had expected to enjoy now that the war has ended." She came to the White House only as a matter of duty, her daughter, Bettie Bliss, being pushed to the front to bear the burden as mistress of the establishment. When her husband died within the walls of the White House she was heartbroken, and during the two remaining years of her life never mentioned the White who ever held the position of private secretary to the President, she having filled that position through choice during her husband's term. She was a woman of great ability, quite as familiar with allairs of state as was her husband, and even more so as to details. "Sarah knows where it is," was President Polk's customary

the White House had two mistresses. His the White House had two mistresses. His first wife died there during the early part of his administration, and her successor, Miss Garner, of New York, afterward known as the bride of the White House, being married to President Tyler in the Presidential mansion. Mrs. Harrison never occupied the White House as its mistress, her bealth having prevented her from coming here with her husband, whose death followed a month later, before her arrival, Van Buren was a widower when he entered Van Buren was a widower when he entered the White House. His daughter was its mistress. Jackson was also a widower when he entered the White House, having become so but a few months previous and under the most painful of circumstances. His wife, who was a beautiful, gentle, trustful woman, had married in her early years injudiciously and had been divorced, afterwards marrying tained these attacks. After his election, however, sitting in her room at a hotel in Nashville, whither she had gone to prepare The agitation brought upon her by this caused an attack of heart disease, and in a few hours she was a corpse. Mrs. John Quiney Adams the wife of Jackson's predecessor, gave to Washington a more brilliant social reign than it had ever known, provoking Mr. John Agg, the first short-hand reporter ever in Washington, to the production of his famous poem, a couplet of which runs

Belles and matrons, maids and madams, All are gone to Mrs. Adams'.

Her reign was quite in contrast with that of her predecessor, Mrs. Monroe, who was the daughter of a British officer, and little given to social enjoyments. Her predecessor, Mrs. Madison, is spoken of as the only woman of social genius ever occupying the White House. Her reign there was, of course, brilliant, Jefferson, who preceded Madison, was a widower when he entered the White House. He was not a believer in social life as it then existed and gave few levees or entertainments. His daughters presided at those few which he did give, and Mrs. Madison, the wife of his secretary of State, occupied the place of chief height, with a racing face set in a frame of white hair, a well developed figure, a manner somewhat cold and reserved, but an experience which renders her quite efficient to be an able mistress of the preceded Jefferson, was the first mistress of the White House. She dried her clothes in the White House. She dried her clothes in the White House. the great east room on wash-day, but was for all that a remarkable woman. No one who was not such could write of her husband as she did, when the English King's proclamation regarding the colonies was published :"This intelligence will make a plain path for you, though a dangerous one. I could not join to day in the petition of our worthy pastor for reconciliation between our no longer tyrant state and these colonies. Let us separate. They are unworthy to be our brethren." Her predecessor, Martha Wash-ington, preceded the White House

# IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sargaparilla.

It leads the list as a trang scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA high saint of Scrofula about you dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or succludus Gatarth, GATARRH true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickoning oder of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin. of scrofulous origin.

ULCEROUS "Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1832.

"At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

"SORE LYES Physicians told us that a powbe employed. They united in recommending Aven's Barsaparitha. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrottious tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. P. Johnson,"

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The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is con-

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DEAR SIRE:—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KILLER, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all House unless necessity compelled. Mrs. Polk, who preceded Mrs. Taylor, still lives in the city of Nashville. She is the only woman to whom the Pain-Killer, and our to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully

> J. M. JOHNSON, \* Missionary to Swaton, China.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ask for the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and take no other. 50 DD

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remark when any document or book was

wanted. She did not even neglect her

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beauty, style or dignity by any of the three queens whom she had seen. Under Tyler,

They are recognized as THE Constitution of the

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billions state of the system, such as Diz-ziluess, Namen, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark

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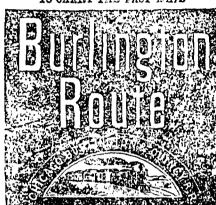
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who has them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or sout by mail.

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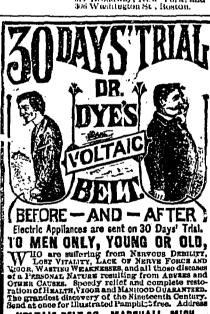
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OBITUARY.

2nd July. May he rest in peace. The Rev. Father François Deleage, who for the past thirty-five years has been a missionary on the Gatineau, at the Desert and in the Hudson's Bay district among the Indians, died in Ottawa on Saturday night. The deceased priest was a most successful missionary, and his death will be greatly felt over a large area of the Dominion.

The death is announced from Dubuque, of

Brother Barnaby, of the Melleray Monastery, at the ripe age of 90 years. He was one of the founders of the institution. It has been his home ever since it was built. He was the oldest member of the Order of La Trappe, and was a near relation of the Right Rev. Bishop Grace, of St. Paul. May he rest in peace.

Rov. Father Rice, Pastor of Bevington, is dead. By his death Iowa loses one of her most hard-working priests. In the parish of Toronto, Marengo, Towa City or Bevington. Toronto, Marengo, Iowa City or Bevington, his name is synonym of all that is good, grand and noble. At his own request he went to Iowa City to establish the now flourishing parish of St. Patrick. He labored hard to that end. Although after exchanging with Rev. Father Smyth, he lived to see it raised to the first rank among the well or-ganized parishes of Iowa. He did his work well. For such there is a brilliant crown, an eternal reward. May he rest in peace.

Monday evening, July 28th, at 6.20 o'clock the Rev. John Sylvester Collins, O.P., died at the Dominican Convent, South Minneapolis, of heart disease, after a long and painful illness, the deceased having been affected by the malady for many years. Father Collins was born at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, forty-iwo years ago. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, same place, where, in 1860, he made religious vows as a Dominican and was ordained in 1865 by the late Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati. He was chaplain of the Catholic Protectory at New York, was subsequently stationed at Newark, N.J., and came to Minneapolis in 1878, where he has remained ever since, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. May he rest in peace.
The Rev. Father John Charles Alfred Des-

noyers, curé of Ste. Pie, in the Diocese of St. Hayacinthe, died at the parish presbytery on July 28th. Rev. Father Desnoyers was born at St. Jean Baptiste on the 30th of May, 1833. He studied classics in the seminary at St. Hyacinthe, and a little later on went through a course of theological studies without interference with his work of teaching. He was ordained priest on the 2nd of December, 1855, and first named curate at St. Denis. The tollowing year Father Desnoyers was appointed cure of d'Ely, and in 1857 of Ste. Anne de Bolton. In 1859 he was transferred to Ste. Barnabé, where he remained until 1866, when he was appointed to the pastorship of Ste. Pie.

An imposing Requiem service was held at St. Mary's Church, Albany, on last Friday, the occasion being the burial of Chief of Police John Maloy, who had a national reputation for his brilliant faculties and vigilance in the detection of crime. State and city officials, members of the different professions and citizens generally joined in the cortege to testify the high regard in which deceased was held when living and to the general sorrow of his demise. An affecting feature of the sad scene was the presence of the orphan children of Albany from the different asylums testifying to that one trait of the chief's life, which he well concealed and which was the pivot on which turned the many virtues of his manful character. The celebrant of the Mass was Rev. Peter McDermott, Deacon, Rev. Frank Maguire, sub-Deacon, Rev. Jas. Maney.

# O'BRIEN WILL NOT PAY.

started for London, where he was seen by your correspondent this evening. He declared the verdict to be an outrage on common sense, and said that he would probably move for a new trial at the next sitting in November, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The jury were in considerable doubt, and were locked up three hours before coming to a decision. Being asked if he would pay the £3,050 awarded as damages to Bolton, Mr. O'Brien answered: "I will not pay a farthing of it. The award is preposterous. It violates all common sense."

# COERCING THE LORDS.

BINGLEY, Aug. 4.-Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain in a speech to-night strongly attacked the House of Lords. He said the divine right of the king was dangerous; the divine right of the peers was a ridiculous figment. A vast reform demonstration took place at Birmingham to day. John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain were in the procession, which was of enormous length. Thousands crowded the streets. Fully 200,000 people assembled and were divided into nine divisions, excellent order being maintained.

THE BELFAST CONVENTION POST-

PONED.

BELFAST, July 29.—The Irish National League has decided to postpone the convention called here to-day. This action is taken on the understanding that after Parliament is prorogued Mr. Parnell will call a convention in every county in Northern Ireland. The Central Council of the League passed a resolution expressing regrest that Mr. Par-nell deeply wounded his Northern supporters by his attitude towards the Belfast Conven-

COLLISION ON THE LAKES.

Toronto, July 30.—Advices have been received of a collision off Whitefish Point, between the C. P. R. steamer Alberta and the barge John M. Osborne of Cleveland. The collision occurred Sunday night in a dense fog while the Alberta was running at onethird speed and sounding her whistle. She struck the barge near the stern. The Osborne soon filled with water and sank, two of her boats going down with her. One of the Alberta's passengers, a Toronto man, named Dan. Moore, was drowned while attempting to rescue the fireman of the Osborne. The damage to the Alberta is not as great as was at first reported, only four plates and seven frames in her bow having been broken by the collision. She could not proceed on her trip, however, but put back to Sault Ste. Marie, a distance of about 45 miles from Whitefish Point, where her passengers and freight were

CANADIAN BANKS ... THEIR WEAK POINTS SHOWN UP. The following article on Canadian banks

and their position is taken from an American The following analysis of the statement of chartered banks in Canada for the month ending 31st of May, 1884, is significant:

	Longing order or many)		
	Lrab	ilitics.	O. M.
1	Capital paid up. Reserve. Circulation Government deposits. General deposits. Due other banks	\$61,783,317 20,969,471 28,449,049 5,831,400 96,003,973 5,934,371	= 28.22 = 9.58 = 13.00 = 2.60 = 43.84
1		\$218,971,881	\$1.00.00
	Ass Specie	cts. \$ 6,940,400	= , 3.17

10,768,320 =4.92 Dominion nates..... Notes, checks and other 21,279,062 =porations..... Discounts and overdue 38,422,878 = 17.55 135,073,251 =61.69 6,487,670 =2.96\$218,971.581 \$1.00.00

Population of Canada, 4,324,810 souls. Bank assets per capita of population, \$50.63. Mensuration.

These assets, if represented in Dominion notes, would cover an area of 740 acres.

Elongation. If represented in Dominion notes and placed end to end, would form a paper band long enough to girdle the carth—24, 196 miles.

Inflation. If represented in Dominion notes and pasted together in spherical form, would make a balloon nearly two miles in circumference-10,063 feet.

With a specie reserve of a little over 3 1-6 cents on the dollar, how can the balance of assets, amounting to 96 5-6 cents on the dollar, be held together?

The fact is, that Canadian banking presents the awful appearance of Deing a mere crust of credit, with a cash credit of 3 1-6 cents on the dollar. A blow from the paw of one powerful bear would knock the whole incrustment into insolvency. The moral effects of such a colossal structure of credit on the population are bad. The bank and the bank minion have driven honest enterprise out of the country. Two millions of native-born Canadians have, in order to get a living, been thrust on the neighboring States by the greedy favorites of the bank. There is practically no place for an honest, intelligent. industrious man in the Dominion of Canada.

Every department of industry must contribute to the growth of the bank capital or succumb to bank capital. The wedge which separates the bank favorite from the operative is so wide that the intelligent operative seeks escape by emigration from the degradation of its power.

Canada cannot prosper while the whole of her industries are but one system of monopoly under tyrannous bank control.

AMERICAN CATTLE FOR MANITOBA St. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4.—Information has been received at the Manitoba Railroad offices of the withdrawal of the restriction on the entrance of live stock into Manitoba. The Canadian government is desirous of preventing the spread or introduction of the footand-mouth disease, or of any other evils of a like nature. Some time ago it placed certain restrictions upon the importation of cattle, which operated against large shippers from the States into Canada. This has been a source of considerable complaint among the farmers and others. Screnuous exertions were made to have the restriction withdrawn, and they have finally succeeded as a consequence, and it is thought that large droves of cattle and hogs will be at once sent into Mani-

# THE LUMBER TRADE.

shingles during the month of June, making an increase of 40,000,000 feet over the amount at corresponding time last year. This is regarded as too much of an increase, even in this season of stocking up, and showing that shipments have greatly fallen off since May. There is no noteworthy change in prices. The universal list is being cut from 50 cents to \$1.50, and to 18c, and cassia at 10c to 11c. we heard a price named on 2x6 dimension within a week, but that was \$2.50 off the stronger at 41s 5d, which is 2d higher than list, and the lumber was to be dry. There would be willing to slash even 2x6 stuff at that rate. As a matter of fact, current trade is so sluggish that prices now being made are hardly a criterion of values that would prevail under simply a fair movement.

THE IRON TRADE.

The condition of the iron trade in the United States may be gathered from the following, which we take from the Boston Commercial Bulletin: -The halting condition of railroad enterprises and the sluggishness of the iron market during the past year have been true criteria of the condition of general business, country. Indeed, the recent quotation of Iron & Coal Company is the lowest price ever named in the United States, Similar rails were quoted at \$35 to \$36 a year ago, at \$85 in 1880, and at \$172 in 1868. shipping ports, and the importation of forprice during the greater part of the latter dicate an increased movement ere long. Deal

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

ples 45, 1 Molsons 108, 50 Toronto 174, 100 Commerce 1174, 50 do 1174, 40 Merchants, 1074, 25 do 108, 50 Northwest 48s, 50, Telegraph 112, 50 Richelieu 58, 110 do 584, 350 Gas 1864, 175 do 1864, 260 do 187, 175 do 1874, 50 do 1874, 175 do 1874, 175 do 1874, 175 do 1874, 1894 bid. a rise

noon Bank of Montreal was at 1891 bid; a rise of \$\frac{4}{2} per cent; Ontario advanced \$\frac{1}{2}: Toronto 2\frac{1}{2}; Merchants \$\frac{1}{2}: Gommerce \$\frac{4}{2}: Telegraph \$\frac{1}{2}: North West \$\frac{1}{2}: Richelieu \$1\frac{1}{2}, and \$Gas \$2\frac{1}{2}: The following stocks were weaker: —Canada Pacific dropped \$\frac{1}{2}: and Peoples \$\frac{3}{2}: Molsons about steady at 108. Federal was held at 60, with no buyers. Yesterday it was 50 asked, 40 bid. For Chamblain Luretion bonds \$\frac{1}{2}: was asked.

| Lesterday it was 50 asked, 40 bid. For Champlain Junction bonds \$5 was asked. New York, 1 p.m., Aug. 5:—Stocks buoyant. Am Ex 93, C S 361, D & H 1003, D & L 1154, Erie 165, pref 174, L S 76, M C 81, M6 Pac 925, N P 234, pfd 544, N Y C 1103, R I 114, St P 864, pfd 1094, Tex Pac 114, U P 47½, Wab 6½, pfd 18, W U 663.

#### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Harvest reports have again proved satisfactory, and in Southern Ontario the winter wheat crop is already under shelter. As the winter wheat acreage is much larger than that sown with spring wheat the importance of the an increased activity in trade circles is reported to have resulted from the crop outlook, purchasing capacity of farmers. Merchants here look with all confidence for a larger only be too glad to welcome a change in their experiences of the past few months. In this district unlimited banking capital in competition has kept things moving smoothly and our industries are fairly prosperous compared with those in other parts of Canada. Payments have been fair and nothing appears likely to interfere with the hopeful predictions which have been entertained of the fall trade. The Western grain and provision markets have not fluctuated widely, but have been generally steady to firm at the comparatively low range of prices now established. The large supplies of breadstuffs on this continent and in Europe preclude the possibility of any great advance in wheat, but the bulls argue that farmers will refuse to sell at present low prices. New wheat is accumulating rapidly at interior points and a certain proportion of it will, of course, be offered as all producers will not be in a position to hold out for an advance.

DRY Goods-A week's time does not bring much change. Travellers are sending in a very fair number of orders, but there is very keen competition in the country, and sales are difficult. List prices are frequently cut, and many orders have been cancelled, huyers having been enabled to do better elsewhere. The accounts from interior points have a hopeful tenor, and the trade, as a whole, is in healthy shape, bearing evident traces of the hopeful feeling generated by the promised good harvest. Cottons, however, have continued dull, and with regard to them there is little room for cheerful expressions. Dress fabrics have been in good request. Although no boom is expected or desired a good healthy fall trade is confidently anticipated. Payments are fair

for the season. GROCERTES .- In the sugar market we quote granulated 63c to 7c, and yellows 54c to 64c as to quality, There has been more activity in syrups at from 25c to 35c, one lot of 500 barrels selling within that range. Molasses are a glut on the market, and are almost unsaleable. Barbadoes has sold at 30c and a lot of 100 puncheons Porto Rico at 26c. We quote:-Barbadoes 30c to 32c, Porto Rico 26c to 27 c, Cienfucgos, Caba and sugar house 25c. The tea market has been fairly active, a good number of small lots changing hands at steady prices. Fruit has been quiet and will likely remain so until the new crop begins to arrive. The advices regarding Valenvias and currants indicate a good yield. Valencias have been in fair obbing request at 51c for choice brands O'BRIEN WILL NOT PAY.

London, Aug. 2.—So strong was the opinion that the plaintiff in the Bolton livel case in Dublin would get only nominal damages, that the greatest surprise was expressed when the verdict was announced. The defendant, Mr. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, manediately started for London, where he was seen by your correspondent this evening. He declared the better jobbing request at steady prices; Mocha 25c to 271c; Java 19c to 231c, and Jamaica at 111c to 16c as to sample. Rice continues firm at \$3 50 to 3 60. In spices pepper has ruled firmer with round lots of black selling at 17c. White is quoted at 26c to 27c. Nutmegs are easy at 50c to 70c. Cloves are firm and higher on account of the short crop at 15c to 18c. Ginger is unchanged at 121c

last week. Values here are unchanged. are probably few dealers, however, that | Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder, \$18.25; Gartsherrie and Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington, \$17.25; and Eglinton, \$17. The market for finished iron is quiet and unchanged. Bars are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.80; sheets at \$2.40 to \$2.60; and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. The home market for timplates does not improve, rather the reverse, while here there is only a small business on the basis of \$4.60 to \$4.75 for I. C. charcoals, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 for cokes. Canada plates have been in fair request at \$2.90 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is steady, having sold at 21½ for Straits and 22½ for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled quiet but £1 higher than a week ago and iron and steell are now nearly as low as at £83. Ingot copper is dull and unchanged they ever have been in the history of the at 164c with London cabled at £60 for best selected. Lead has been dealt in a small way steel rails at \$30 per ton by the Lackawanna at \$3.25; round lots lower. Soft Spanish in London is cabled 5s higher than last week at £10 10s.

LUMBER, -- Advices from the Ottawa and Gatineau sections state that several mills have Good American No. 1 foundry pig iron can be bought at \$19.50 to \$20.00 per ton at the that the supplies of manufactured lumber at that the supplies of manufactured lumber at primary points will not be allowed to become excessive. In the meantime there is no change or prices of American pig iron each month for 42 years past, we find that the lowest price ever touched by this metal was \$16.50 has been light, but we hear of charters, infor the single month of November, 1878. The price during the greater part of the latter price during the greater part of the latter price in prices here, and dealers maintain a fairly steady front. The export movement of deals has been light, but we hear of charters, including the barque Mary Hogarth with the latter price during the greater part of the latter prices are prices of American pig iron each month in prices here, and dealers maintain a fairly steady front. The export movement of deals has been light, but we hear of charters, inyear was \$17 to \$18.50, and in 1879 it rose to freights are quoted at 45s to 52s 6d as to port. \$30.50, and in February, 1880, to \$41. The highest quotation of similar iron during the harque Alamo, 579 tons, at \$12.90 Buenos war was \$74 per ton.

Ayres, and \$14 Rosario. The following are Ayres, and \$14 Rosario. The following are prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$12; to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; weight. Shipping sheep were in about the quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; FINANCIAL.

Consols in London sold at 100 9-16 and 100 11-16; Lale, 17; Illinois Central, 132; Canada Pheific, 47‡; N.Y.C., 114.

At 1.40 p.m. in New York stocks were ½ to 3 per cent higher. Western Union sold at 66½; Eries at 17 and 63; St. Paul at 87‡; D. & L., 115½; Union Pacific, 47; L. N., 36½; Manitoba, 97; Canada Pacific neglected; Pullman down to 100½; money 1½.

do. felt buff foxed \$1.30 to \$1.60 do. felt buckled buff foxed, \$2.25 to \$2.45; do felt guiter buff foxed, \$2.20 to \$2.30; women's buff foxed, \$5.20; to \$1.00; to \$1.25; do split do, 850 to \$1.00; do prunella do 50c to \$1.50; do congress do, 50c to \$1.25; buskins, 60c to 75c; misses' peobled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1.20; do split do, 75c to 90c; do prunella do, 60c to \$1.00; do congress do 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split do, 55c to 60c prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50; women's summer button and tie shoes, 80c to \$1.25; misses' do, 60c to 90c : children's do. 60c to 80c.

HIDES Small sales are still the rule Western and native, but prices are steady and stocks fail to accumulate. A car of belting steers, 70 to 90 lbs, sold at 10½ cents. Western buff hides have been quiet, selling at 91c to 91c No. 1, and 8c to 81c No. 2. Native stock is quiet and unchanged, No. 1 Toronto 91c, No. 2 83c; No. 1 Hamilton 9c, No. 2 Sc. Dry solt hides No. 1 16c, No. 2 14c. No. 2 green butchers' hides have ruled from "Sic, 7ie and 6ie for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Calfskins are steady and unrespectively. changed at 12c; lambskins remain at 35c. but fact will be readily appreciated. In the West the regular monthly advance will be made within the next day or two.

Oils.-Cod oil is advanced about 20c to which has inspired confidence in the enlarged | to \$1.25 to \$1.30. Cod oil is steady at 60c to 621c for Newfoundland and 571c to 60c for Gaspe. The supply of seal oil is light, but out-put of goods as the full ap there is hardly any demand, and prices reproaches, and we fancy most of them will main nominally unchanged at 60c for steam refined, 55c to 57 to for pale, and 52 to 55c for straw. Linseed oil is firm, with jobbing sales at 54c to 55c for raw, and 58c to 60c for hoiled; round lots lower. Olive oil remains unchanged at \$1 to \$1.10. Petroleum—There establish further advance, seeing that the season for increased consumption is approaching, but no actual change has been made. Meantime the movement has been moderate and prices firm. Refined oil at Petrolia remains at 12 c. Here we quote car lots 14 c, broken lots 15c to 15tc, and single barrels 16c

to 16½c.
FISH.--The first lots of new codfish and satmon have been received. The codfish sold at \$5.25 per quintal. Private advices report the fishery this year a comparative failure, and it is unquestionable that there will be a large shortage, which would seem to indicate a high range of prices. No. 1 salmon is held at \$19. British Columbia has sold to a fair extent at \$16. There has been a good demand for canned lobsters and we hear of sales aggregating 1,000 cases. Prices are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.50 per case of four dozen.

Wood.-Forcing is quiet at 161 to 171c for Cape. Domestic has changed hands in small lots to a moderate extent at steady prices. We quote A supers 27c to 28c; B 22c to 23c; and unassorted at 20c to 22c. SALT.—Steady. We quote: Elevens, 40c to 421c; twelves 35c to 371c; and factory filled, \$1.10 to 1.15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka is at: \$2.40 for sacks; \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for

#### Commence of the Commence of th CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

In the flour market superior is dull and

easy at \$5.20 to \$5.35. The late sale of extra at \$4.65 has weakened the market, although it is the favorite grade with buyers at present. The result is a wide range of quotations—from \$4.65 to \$4.90. Spring extra is quoted lower, although in light offering. The low grades and bag flour are quiet. Sales reported on Change were 125 brls superior at \$5.321, and 250 spring extra at \$4.32\]. Flour—Patents \$5.75 to \$7.05; Superior extra, \$5.25 to 5.35; extra superfine, \$4 65 to 490; fancy, \$425 to 430; spring extra, \$420 to 4321; super-tine, \$320 to 335; Canada strong bakers', \$4 75 to 5 00; American strong bakers', \$5 00 to 570; fine, \$300 to 310; middlings, \$275 to 2.95; pollards, \$2.65 to 2.75. Ontario bags, medium, \$2.25 to 2.35; spring extra, \$2.15 to 2.20; superfine \$1.65 to 175; city bags (delivered) \$2 89. Receipts of produce posted :- Wheat, 16,200 bush; oats, 1,000; flour, 3,251 brls; oatmeal, 11ay quiet and steady, with sales of about 20 10; ashes, pots, 12; butter, 397 kegs; cheese, loads at 88 to \$10 a ton for new and \$13 for 4,332 bxs; whisky and highwines, 110 casks. Grain on spot dull; through shipments increasing. We quote:—Canada red winter wheat nominally \$1.11 to \$1.13; Canada white winter, \$1.08 to \$1.09; Canada spring, \$1.08 to \$1.10; peas, 91c to 93c; oats, 41c to 43c; rye, 70c to 71c; barley, 55c to 65c; and corn, 67bc. Cheese.—Montreal buyers at Canton and Oglensburg, N.Y., on Saturday paid 10c to 104c, from which it may be inferred that the cheese was badly wanted. Yesterday in this market 10 e was readily paid, against 9ge last year. And this despite the large make and shipments. Contracts for the balance of the season have been maderumor has it to a considerable extent. It is reported that some factories in the Belleville district have contracted their make at 10c to 101c for August and He for September and October. In the French country contracts are reported at 9de, 10c, and 10de for the three months. Eggs.—Choice fresh laid eggs were freely taken at 17c this forenoon, but the market weakened in the alternoon as the demand fell off. We quote 16c to 17c. Ashes were unchanged, being quoted at \$3.85 to \$4.05 for first pots, the outside figure for fine tarcs, \$3.50 for seconds, and \$4.80 for pearls. Butter-The market is very dull here, transactions being now conducted between buyers and holders in the country We quote creamery, 194c to 204c; Eastern Townships, Mor risburg and Brockville, 14c to 16½c, according to quality; Western, 12c to 14c, according to quality. Provisions—Western Extra.S C. C. \$21; Western mess 19 00 to 19 50, Canadian Mess 21 00 to 21 50; Lard, Fairbank's F ib, 11c to 114e; do Canadian 104e to 104e hums uncoverer, \$\psi\$ ib 14e to 144e, hams ean-vassed, \$\psi\$ ib 15e, bucon \$\psi\$ ib, 13e to 134e, shoulders \$\psi\$ ib 11e to 114e, Tallow \$\psi\$ ib 72e to

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

The total receipts of live stock at Acer & Kennedy's yards since August 1st were 94 car loads, which were as follows:—30 loads export eattle, 22 of do sheep, 24 of butchers' eattle, 6 of do sheep, and 3 of live hogs. The export cattle trade continues very dull, same way as cattle, and prices may be quoted at 4c to 4½c per lh, live weight, as to quality, the outside figure for choice. Live hogs were quiet, with prices steady at 61c per lb. Cattle freights remain firm at 60s to 70s. All the space on the Buenos Ayrean, Ontario, and Lake Huron is contracted for at within these Point, where her passengers and freight wore transferred to another steamer bound for Port Arthur. The Alberta will go to Detroit to have the damage repaired, and an assessment of the injuries made. She carried 25 first-ber of whom belonged to Toronto. Daniel Moore, the young man who was drowned, was formerly a steward on the propeller City of Montreal. He was on his way to Port Arthur, where he had an engagement as steward on the propeller Argylo. He was steward on the propeller A

The week's shipments were distributed as follows: Glasgow. 588 633 235 Bristol ..... Hamburg ..... 135

The Lake Champlain took out 579 quarters beef to Liverpool, making the total shipments this season to date 6,764 quarters.

. COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The following is a statement of flour inspected for week ending 2nd August, 1884, reported by L. A. Boyer, flour inspector :-

Superior Extra..... Spring Extra. ..... 340 Pollards... 

A rather small supply of hay was offered vesterday owing to the unfavorable weather. Prices are stendy at \$9 to \$10 for old, and \$6 to \$8 for new as to quality. Straw was quiet and firm at \$5 to \$5 per hundred bundles.

Receipts of cordwood have been moderate but full enough to cover all requirements, which have been rather limited. ket, however, is steady at unchanged values. Good long wood delivered ex yard is quoted as follows :- Maple, \$7; birch, \$6.50; beech, are reports current that refiners are about to \$6; tamarac, \$5.50; and softwood, \$5. Wharf prices 50c less; cartage extra.

A Grand Trurk official states that Mr. George B. Reeve, traffic manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, has been appointed general traffic manager of all the Grand Frunk lines east of the Detroit River. Mr. Reeve has well carned this recognition for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Chicago & Grand Frunk during the last few years.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Wheat, Deild, per 100 lbs 1.50 to 1.65; Wheat, Treadwell, do 1.50 to 1.60; Wheat, Clawson, do 1.40 to 1.60; Wheat, Red, do 1.50 to 1.79; Oats, do 1.17 to 1.20; Corn, do 1.20 to 1.30; Barley, do 1.10 to 1.15; Peas, do 1.25 to 1.30; Rye, do 1.20 to 1.25; Clover seed, per bush, 7.25 to 7.50; Timothy seed, 1.50 to 2; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; Lambskins, each, 25 to 35c; Pelts, each, 20 to 30c; Sheepskins, each, 75c to \$1.25; Tallow, rendered, 6 to 6½; Tallow, rough, 2 to 4c; Hides, No. 1, 7c; Hides, No. 2, 6c; Hides, No. 3, 5c; Wool, 17 to 20c; Pastry flour, per cwt, 3 to 3.25; Roller flour, do 3 to 3.50; Family flour, \$2.75 to 3; Oatmeal, Fine, do 2.50 to 2.75; meal, granulated, \$2.75 to 3.00; cornmeal 2 00 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$6 to 00; straw, per load \$2 to 3, 00; straw, per load \$2 to 3, eggs, retail, 17c to 18c; eggs, basket, 16c to 17; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; do crock, 15c to 16c; do tubs, 13c to 15c; cheese, pound, 97c to 104; lard, 12c to 14; turnips, 30 to 40c; turkeys, \$1 to 2; chickens, per pair, 50 to 75e; ducks, do, 70 to 80e; potatoes, per bag, 40 to 50c; apples per bag, 75c to \$1.25; onions, per bushel, 60 to 80c; dressed hogs, per cwt, \$8 to \$8 50; beef, per cwt, \$6.00 to \$7.00; mutton, per lb, 7e to Se; lamb, per lb., 9c. to 10c.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5.50; veal, per lb, 5 to 7c.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET The receipts of grain were small and prices generally are nominally unchanged. One load of goose wheat sold at 75e; spring and fall are nominal at 95 to \$1.05. Three loads of oats sold at 43e to 44e per bush. Peas are old. Three loads of straw sold at \$6.50 to \$8 a ton. Hogs sold at \$8.25. Beef steady; hind \$9 to \$10; fore quarters, \$4 to \$6.50. Mutton, carcase, \$6.50 to \$7. Lamb, carcase, \$7.50 to \$9. St. Lawrence Market This market was active. There was a plentiful supply of vegetables and dairy produce, and prices ruled steady. Cherries firmer at \$1 to \$1 10 per basket; raspberries, 75e to 95c a pail; black currents, 10c to 11c; white do, 6a to 7a; red do, 4a to 6a. Beef-Roast He to 18c, sirloin steak 13c to 14c, round do He. Mutton-Legs and chops 10c to 12c, inferior cuts 7c to Sc. Lamb per lb 12c to 14c, do forequarters Sc to 10c. Veal, best oints, 13c to 14c, do inferior cuts Se to 10c. Pork chops and roast 11c to 12c. Butter-Rolls 16c to 13c, do large rolls 13c to 15c, do cooking 10c to 11c; lard 12c to 13c; cheese 10c to 12c; bacon 12c to 16c; eggs 17c to 18c; turkeys \$2 to \$3; chickens per pair 45c to 70c; potatoes per bag 90c to \$1; cabbages per dozen 35c to 70c; onions per dozen 15c to 20c; parsnips, peck, 20c to 25c; beets, dozen, 15c to 20c; carrots, dozen, 15c to 20c; beans green, bag, 50e to 70c; turnips, bag, 45c to 50c; radishes, dozen. 20c to 25c; green peas, bag, 45c to 60c.

# MARRIED.

DONOHUE — CLENDINNENG.—At the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. W. C. Rickey, Cedar City, Missouri, on the 23rd of July, by the Rev. L. M. Cobb, Mr. John A. Donohue, of Jefferson City, Mo., to Emily L. Clendinneng, second daughter of W. Clendinnerg, Esq., Iron Founder and Stove Manufacturer, of this city.

DIED.

SLATTERY .- At St. Gabriel village on Sunday, the 27th inst., Margaret Slattery, aged 84 years, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and widow of the late Timothy Noonan.

SWEENY.—On July 27th, Hanora Mc-Carthy, beloved wife of Edward Sweeny, of the County Kerry, Ireland, aged 60 years. MURRAY.—In this city, on Sunday, 27th instant, Margaret Miller, wife of James Mur-

McCORMACK.—In this city, on the 29th mst., Arthur McCormack, agod 80 years. MURPHY.—In this city, on the 28th inst., James Murphy, aged 55 years, a native of the County Down, Ireland.

ay, aged 60 years.

ROSS—At Beauliarnois, Wednesday, 30th inst., Alex. Ross, of the firm of Ross Bros. & Co., aged 27 years.

BUTLER:-In this city, on the 31st inst. May Florence, infant daughter of Edward Butler, aged 1 year and 5 months. McKEON.—In this city, July 31st, Patrick William, youngest son of the late Patrick McKeon, aged 24 years and four months.

CARR.-In this city, July 31st, Patrick Carr, aged 53 years.

Monamara.—In this city, on the 1st inst., Sarah Bridget, only daughter of Thomas McNamara, aged 9 months and 9 days.

CLORAN.—On the 3rd August, from injuries received by a fall from a horse, John Cloran, of No. 2 Fire Station, aged 28 years and 3 months. HAGAN.—In this city, on the 4th instant,
Charles, son of James Hagan, aged 4 months.

DONNELLY.—In this city, on Monday, the 4th instant Joseph Hugh, aged 5 months and 14 days, only son of Louis Donnelly.

WANTED—Two female school teads references: duties to commence about the fit of September, next Tor further particula days, only son of Louis Donnelly.

Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. 528

1485.

THE-GOLD RESERVE: VS. SILVER

New York, Aug. 4. It is said that Folger
visit to the sub-treasury was for the purpose of
conferring with the assistant treasurer in regar
2.049.
1,171
386
988
988
988
988
observed to \$118,000,000, and when the
arters
ments

to be reduced to \$118,000,000, and when the
sub-treasury more gold, and, in view of
the existing loans, the Government would be
obliged to fall back on silver or silver certificates. The secretary stated he had tried to kee
the gold reserve up to \$140,000,000, but the re
cent Acts of Congress permitted a depletion of
the treasury reserve. The chief clerk of the
sub-treasury thinks \$50,000,000 in gold will
come from Europe before the end of the year
and that the Government will be saved from the
come from Europe before the silver payments
About one million and a half was shipped from
Liverpool for New York last week. The gold
balances of the banks in England are decreasing THE GOLD RESERVE VS. SILVER balances of the banks in England are decreas daily, indicating an exodus of gold from En land.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

BELFAST, July 31.—Bolton, the Crown pro secutor was to-day awarded £3,050 damage in the suit for libel against O'Brien, editor of United Ireland.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin as article in an elegant, interesting style.
"Then run it into some advertiseme that we avoid all such, "And simply call attention to the meri-

of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms possible. "To induce people "To give them one trial, which so prov their value that they will never use anythir

THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all

apers, Religious and secular, is "Having a large sale, and is supplanting ther medicine.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hoplant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability." In compounding a medicine whose virtue are so palable to avery only the are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;"

" And at last was cured by this Hop Bitter the papers say so much about." "Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for the

medicine.'

A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on oad of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver houmatic trouble and Nervous debility. 'Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief, "And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitter that we had shunned for years before using it."--THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering

from a disease declared incurable.' "And we are so glad that he used you Bitters."—A LADY of Utien, N.Y.

Ter None genuine without a bunch of green Hopes the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous sel with "Top" or "Hops in their name

CARSLEY'S S.

BABY LINEN and LADIES UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENTS.

Ludies'Skirts at all prices AT S. CARSLEYS

Ladies Chemises at all prices
AT S. CARSLEYS.

Ladies' Drawers at all prices AT S. CARFLEY'S

Ladies' Slip Waists at all prices AT S. CARSLEYS.

Ladies' Night Dresses at all prices AT S. CARSLEY Ladies' Embroidered Skirts at all price

AT S. CARSLEYS Ladies' Embroidered Dressing Jackets

AT S. CARSLEYS
Children's Underwear at all prices
AT S. CARSLEYS

Baby's Robes at all prices AT S. CARSLEYS

Baby's Cloaks at all prices

A few more Sateen Dresses for Children be sold at half price AT S. CARSLEY'S.

S. Carsley's

MILLINERY SHOW ROOM. We are now selling the Finest Manilla Hats!

Finest Manilla Hats!

Finest Manilla Hats! Choice new Shapes

AT HALF PRICE.

S. CARSLEY, | 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773 1775, 17

NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL.

