

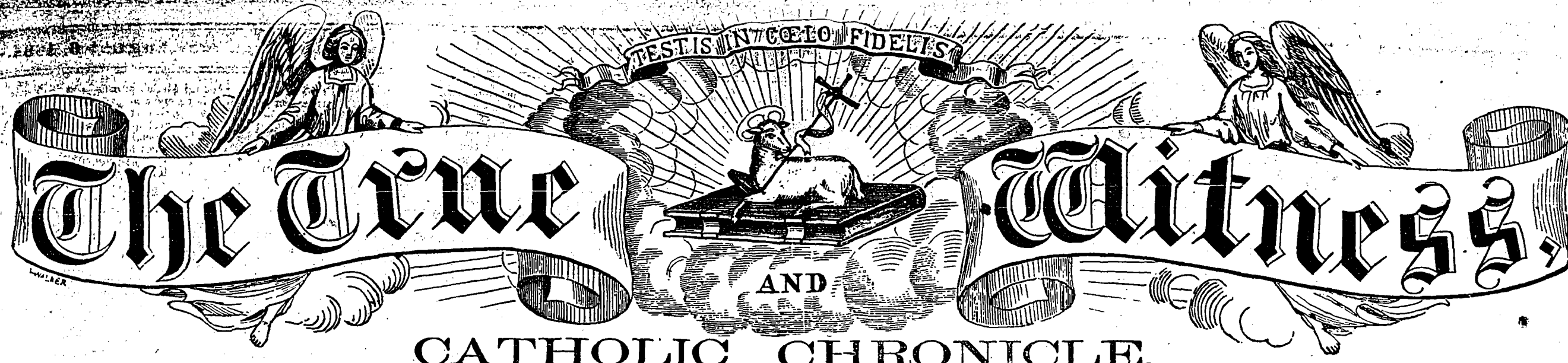
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 52. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884. PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

GLADSTONE TO ASK A VOTE FOR GORDON'S BELIEF.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons 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 Government were unable to contest the right of Germany to protect her subjects in Angra Perna. 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.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said that neither Kassala, Amedri nor Sani had been ceded to the King of Abyssinia. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a question concerning the threatened spoliation of the Propaganda property at Rome wherein Irish Catholics are largely interested.

SENATION IN COURT.

DALY'S THRILLING SPEECH FROM THE DOCK—"NOT AFRAID TO DIE." WARWICK, Aug. 1.—In the trial of the dynamite Dally began his address to the jury today, 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 travelled under an alias.

The men, however, were convicted. Dally was sentenced for life, Egan for 20 years and McDonnell, who pleaded guilty, was released on bail to appear whenever called upon. LONDON, Aug. 4.—The conclusion of the trial of John Daly, James Egan and William McDonnell, in Warwick, resulted in a scene of most dramatic interest. John Daly, after the verdict, was asked by the clerk of the Court whether he had anything to say in mitigation of sentence.

The O'BRIEN LIBEL SUITS. BELFAST, July 29.—The trial of the action of libel brought against Wm. O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, by Bolton, prosecutor for the crown, began at Belfast yesterday. The court was crowded. It was Mr. O'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 at Dublin today. DUBLIN, July 29.—The hearing in the case

THE PERILS OF EMIGRANTS.

THE UN-ARMED TRUTH TOLD BY REV. FATHER BURKE, S. J., IN 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 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.

BISHOP IRELAND PROMOTED.

BISHOP GRAEVE, 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 Graeve has issued an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of St. Paul that he has resigned the episcopal office to his coadjutor, Bishop Ireland, with the permission and approval of the Pope. The causes for his resignation are given as being failing health and the weight of years, and inability to longer fulfill the heavy and onerous obligations of the office. The letter to the clergy and laity is concise, but full of 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 wonderful growth, increasing from less than 50,000 to over 100,000 population within the diocese. Bishop Ireland was consecrated coadjutor December 21, 1871, and has labored faithfully and zealously ever since, and is now elevated to the full powers of bishop by right of succession as well as by the right of inheritance through service and ability. Bishop Graeve was consecrated July 21, 1859.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

PROMISED BENEFITS TO THE IRISH LABORERS—REDUCTION OF THE FORCES IN THE COUNTRY—THE IRISH CONSTABULARY 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 has written to the Home Secretary and the committee and reports that important improvements 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 compulsorily, 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 landlords by farmers has been wiped out since 1882. Of this Ulster gained £82,000 in remissions of rent, Munster £250,000, Connaught £1,000,000, and Munster £500,000. 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 bill of Mr. Parnell's committee, which has been considered by the commission, which has been considering the condition of education in Ireland, state that the curtailed rents were better and more regularly paid last year than since the Parnell agitation began. The relations existing between landlords and tenants are more amicable. Primary schools established for the benefit of tenants are everywhere appreciated. The government has resolved upon a large reduction of the forces in Ireland.

AN EMINENT SULLIPICIAN.

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 esteem and affection for him. I have 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 Boston, and the New World will soon receive one of the most highly gifted and pious priests that ever crossed the Atlantic. Besides 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, the Commune was defied and browbeaten, the miserable imitators of her prosecutors and murderers, and narrowly escaped sharing the fate of the Archbishop of Paris. The sorrow, too, for his departure among his own countrymen in France, for he was true to 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 none more fully than his constant friend and admirer for long years.

THE PERILS OF EMIGRANTS.

THE UN-ARMED TRUTH TOLD BY REV. FATHER BURKE, S. J., IN THE "MONTH."

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 ego 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 America.

A MIRACLE UPON THE OCEAN.

A SUPERNATURAL INCIDENT IN THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

There is one incident connected with the discovery of America which, perhaps, most of our young readers have never heard. It was on the last voyage of Columbus that the four vessels under his command were assailed by the most furious tempest that the intrepid navigator had ever experienced. The waves ran 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 Columbus to fall dangerously ill. One of his old women responded, and for nine days the crew despaired of his life. Never did the holy day present so horrible 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 unearthly blaze of light, so terrific that the sailors closed their eyes in order to shut out the terrible light. The still air was at furnace heat, and the violent dashing 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 engulfed in the abyss. The sanguinary color of the clouds was reflected in the sea, where the waves seemed to boil and foam over and over again, and were resented by the crew. The clouds were generally good, with the exception of apples, which at about every alternate station were 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 exceptionally good one, and the farmers throughout the country will be able to rejoice this fall in the fact that their barns are full of overflowing with crops of an exceptionally good quality.

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP.

THE STEAMER DIONE SUNK BY COLLISION IN THE THAMES—THE LYDIAN MONARCH.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The steamer Dione was sunk by the large iron steamer Gauden in the Thames, on Saturday night. The Dione had a great many pleasure passengers aboard. The collision occurred about midnight. It was clear and the moon shined. The Dione's port side was stove in and the vessel rolled over and sank in two minutes. Those who were saved rushed on deck and jumped overboard half-dressed, and were rescued by tug-boats. The scene was described as terrible and heart-rending. Ladies implored men to save their children. Many women carried infants; one placed her baby in a cradle, which drifted away but was found off Thames Haven, the infant being alive and sound asleep. The captain of the Dione was fatally hurt. New York, Aug. 4.—At the Monarch Line office the agent was not alarmed about the Lydian Monarch. He said the company had implicit 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 result of honest course. There are only 20 cabin, 30 in the middle and a few stowage passengers aboard.

A STORMY SCENE AT VERSAILLES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The opening session of the two Houses of Parliament which assembled at Versailles today to undertake the work of revising the constitution, was exceedingly uproarious and broke up in great disorder after a stormy tumult. LeKoy's proposal to adopt the standing orders of the assembly of 1871 was adopted. Ferry then ascended the tribune to introduce a scheme of revising. Andrieux and others were at once on their feet and protested that Ferry was out of order. It was contended that bureaux ought to be elected first. As Andrieux ascended the tribune and a scene of wild confusion ensued. The president thereupon put his hat on and suspended the session. Prince Jerome published a protest against the congress of the two houses meeting to revise the constitution. He demands that a constituent assembly be convoked.

ENGLAND VIOLATES HER TREATIES.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The République 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 treaties. It claims to have information from reliable sources that the Italian Government has not permitted the English operations to pass unnoticed. The cabinets at Rome and Paris must take notice of what England is doing in the extension of treaties.

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 condition of the crops which have been received from general sources this season have shown promise of an abundant harvest, and those received by Mr. E. Tiffin, general freight agent of Ontario division Canadian Pacific Railway are no exception to the rule. Through Mr. Tiffin's kindness a reporter was yesterday permitted to look through the agents' returns, which have been received from all stations on the Credit Valley and Toronto, Grey & Bruce sections and their branches, and from the Ontario & Quebec section as far east as Newwood. SPRING AND FALL WHEAT. In a few districts fall wheat has been winter killed, and in one the wheat has proved destructive, 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, some 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 ripening, 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 places 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 account 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 1 1/2 tons per acre is about the mean yield. Roots will also turn out a good yield, except where drought has interfered. Turnips and potatoes will be a much more than average yield; in some sections the former will give 500 to 650 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 100 bushels, and potatoes about 100 bushels. Apples generally will be a fair to good crop; in some districts, however, the yield will be a very light one. The districts where fall wheat has suffered most from winter killing are on the Toronto branch of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce, and round Arden the crops are generally poor. Great Sound, Sheburne and Belmont also report poor crops of fall wheat, while sections close to these reports are exceptionally good. In nearly all districts small fruits and stone fruits are good, but these districts give very little fruit of any kind containing their crops almost entirely of grapes and peaches. On the other hand, the crops are generally good, with the exception of apples, which at about every alternate station were 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 exceptionally good one, and the farmers throughout the country will be able to rejoice this fall in the fact that their barns are full of overflowing with crops of an exceptionally good quality.

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 28th last, and was to have called at San Juan and then proceed to Callao. She did not call there, and Admiral Lyons has received a letter from the captain of the Satellite, at Callao, apprising him that the Heroine had not arrived. H.M.S. Constance proceeded south yesterday afternoon. The Heroine is a steam screw vessel of 1420 tons, carrying 8 guns and a crew of 160 men, under command of Capt. Francis R. Blackburn.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

DEPARTURE OF THE BIRDS—MARSEILLES AND TOULON.

MARSEILLES, August 4.—The fact that the swallows, 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 made 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. Three cases were admitted at the Pharo Hospital today, 60 remain and 10 were discharged. TOULON, Aug. 4.—There were four deaths from cholera last night, but none today. Physicians fear the return of the people to the unhealthy lodging houses will cause a fresh outbreak and possibly an outbreak of small pox and typhoid fever. The total number of cases in the hospitals is 168. There were five deaths today at La Seyne and two at Montfort-Sur-Arènes. CANNING, Aug. 4.—The steamer Rishango, from Marseilles, is anchored in Penarth Roads. Before leaving 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 press demands the recall of Waddington, the French ambassador at London, as the author of the Anglo-French agreement, which was defeated in the Egyptian conference. It is reported Waddington offers to resign. The Paris press 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 inevitable in the near future." The rupture of the conference was a grave event, but it hopes it will not have to announce that the latent conflict has passed into open hostility. The République Française 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 asserted freedom and power of action are a delusion.

HURLBERT ON BLAINE.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—William Henry Hurlbert has written a pamphlet on Blaine's foreign policy. It is understood that some curious revelations are made about the diplomacy of the Garfield 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 gentleman."

SALISBURY'S DEFENCE OF THE LORDS.

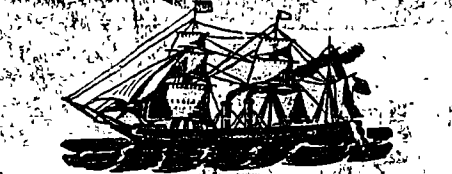
LONDON, July 30.—At the liberal conference today, John Morley presided, and a resolution was adopted characterizing the habitual disregard displayed by the House of Lords for the national will as factions and unpatriotic and demanding the reform of the chamber. In his speech at the convention of London 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 opponents 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 to the 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, dissipate fallacies and prepare for the next distant election. The cautious attack of the House of Lords, if successful, would endanger the freedom of the House of Commons.

MESSRS. SEXTON AND REDMOND'S MISSION.

LONDON, July 29.—The Irish members of Parliament have decided to send Messrs. Sexton and Redmond on a special mission to America for the purpose of reviving the national cause and to raise funds to enable the nationalists to run 20 candidates at the next general election.



Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN UNITED STATES Mails.

1884—Summer Arrangements—1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, and are unpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Table listing ship names, tonnage, and commanders for the Allan Line, including vessels like the Numidian, Siberian, and Carthagenian.

The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land. The Steamers of the Liverpool, London 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, passengers, and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched.

Table titled 'FROM QUEBEC' listing ship names and departure dates for the Liverpool, London and Quebec Mail Service.

Rates of Passage from Quebec: Cabin, \$60, \$70 and \$80 (According to accommodation); Intermediate, \$36.75; Steerage, \$10.00 at lowest rates.

Table titled 'FROM HALIFAX' listing ship names and departure dates for the Liverpool, London and Quebec Mail Service.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows: FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotia, Monday, July 28; Hanoverian, Monday, Aug. 25; Caspian, Monday, Aug. 25.

Table titled 'FROM PHILADELPHIA' listing ship names and departure dates for the Liverpool, London and Quebec Mail Service.

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowest Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

Table titled 'FROM BOSTON' listing ship names and departure dates for the Liverpool, London and Quebec Mail Service.

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Philadelphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia as follows: FROM PHILADELPHIA: Phoenician, about Aug. 6; Canadian, about Aug. 27.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. He seemed much pleased at Mary's return, and delighted at her appearance.

OSCAR WILDE'S FRONT HAIR IS NOW BANGED. Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents. Its Pension Office at Washington receives 100,000 letters of inquiry every month.

WANTED—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 week; no canvassing; work sent by mail. Address OAKLAND MFG CO., Box 3222, Boston, Mass. 61-4

WANTED—For the first of September next three Female Teachers for Districts No. 3 and 4 in this municipality. Must be Catholic and hold first-class elementary diploma; salary fifteen dollars per month. Apply to P. W. LEEHY, Sec. Treas. St. Anicet, July 24th, 1884. 61-4

HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Food Stomach, Constipation, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement 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 healthy condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

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THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER excavates nearly five times as fast as any other digger. Guaranteed to dig six hundred bushels a day!

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DOES ANYONE SUFFER FROM KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS?

Because it cleans the system of the poisonous humors that develop in kidney and liver diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Pains of the Back.

It will surely cure CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, by causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING THE BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHMOND & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Price List and

KIDNEY WORT

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having 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 Throat and Lung Affections, and a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 cov

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 disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of Ayer's Compound Cathartic Pills will stimulate the Liver and Stomach, 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. McCall, chemist, Montreal.

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A LAY OF LAWN TENNIS.

From the Boston Herald. Where the level lawn is greenest, and the sun light glimmers brightest. Lo, she stands; While the game is just beginning, there's the racket poised for winning—In her hands.

She is daintily athletic, she is very energetic. In the "set"; 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 truss.

Happy he who stands beside her, and is privileged to guide her, As she plays! I could do that pleasant duty to this Amazonian beauty All my days.

As I watch her garments 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 I'm "serving" By her side!

Not all Atlanta's paces, when she ran her famous races, Were more fleet; Like Milan in olden days, I'd cast the apples golden—At her feet.

LOVE AND MONEY

By CHARLES READE. Author of "It's Never Too Late to Mend," "Griffith's Giant," "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued. Then Mary asked Mr. Hope so many questions about 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?

"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 knows 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 thereon.

"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 chat was interrupted by a stout servant laying a snowy cloth, and after her said in Mrs. Gilbert, with a red face, and pride unbecomingly and justifiably, carrying a grand dish of smoking hot boiled beef, set in a very flower bed, so to speak, of carrots, turnips, and suet 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 one of them sighed for Russian soups or French ragouts; for the fact is that under the 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 siles remained in it, but the pliant slices, with the mealy potatoes, made a delightful combination. The glasses were filled with home brewed ale, sparkling and clear and golden as the finest Madeira. They 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 cheeks all aglow with simple honest satisfaction.

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 not treating him with confidence; indeed, she was passively deceiving him, and that chilled her; but then it would not be for long, and that comforted her, and yet even when the day should come for the great doctor's call, a reproachful look from dear Mr. Hope somewhat embitter her cup of happiness; and, as ever, when she thought of the simple honest satisfaction.

At six o'clock old Baker burst in the room: "Sir, sir, he have sworn at me twice. The Lord be praised!" "Excellent!" said the doctor. "Now tell me what disagrees with him most after champagne?" "Why, Green Chartreuse, to be sure," said old Baker.

"Then give him a tablespoonful," said the doctor. "Get some more water." "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 waked a feeble hand above his head, then groaned most dimly, and ground his teeth to avoid profanity. The doctor, with exquisite gentleness, drew the clothes off his feet, and sent for a lot of fleecy 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 the rest. I'm rather deaf, and why should you waste your voice?" "Dear," said Walter, warmly; "you're as cheap as dirt, and as good as gold; and

"I mean in a general way," said the old man. "You have been a courting of an angel. I know her, sir, and I hope to be her servant some day; and if you go to marry any but her, I'd leave the service altogether, 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," said Walter. "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 lie."

"A lie, John!" said Walter. "A theundering 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 shan't have yourself to reproach for my fault. I know your first-class great doctor in London; he has cured me more than once. I'll write 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, he saw his son at the foot of the bed, gazing piteously at him. "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 reproof came at his absence. "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 nature and progress of the disorder up to that date, and inquired in particular what was the length of time the illness generally endured. He found them all rather hazy.

"Ah," said he, "patients are seldom able to give 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?"

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the very sight of you is a comfort to me. There's a fast train at ten; I'll drive you to the station after breakfast, if you like. They are nothing to us. We love him, and we are the happiest house in Christendom. We, that were so lately the saddest!"

"Well," said the doctor, "you north-country men are hearty people. I'll set off to-morrow morning—indeed I'll start off at noon, for my London day will be lost anyway."

He said accordingly till three o'clock, left his patient out of all present danger, and advised Walter especially against allowing colicium 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 colicium 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 champagne in three or four days, and wheel him into the sun as soon as you can with safety; 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 fortnight 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 prudent in his diet, and always in the open air.

Walter left him only at odd times, when he could help her to get a hasty word with Mary, and tell her how things were going, and do all that man could do to keep her heart up, and reconcile her to the present situation.

Returning from his wife one day, and leaving her depressed by her galling situation, though she was never peevish, but very sad and thoughtful, he found his father and Julia Clifford in the room. Julia had been writing letters for him; she gave Walter a deprecating look, as much as to say: "What I am doing is by compulsion, and you won't like it."

Colonel 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 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 he 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 my-self 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, striking the hard floor with his stick as he went, and left Julia Clifford amazed, and Walter Clifford agitated, at his vindictive fury.

CHAPTER XIII. THE SERPENT LET LOOSE.

Walter Clifford was so distressed at this outbreak, and the prospect of actual litigation between his father and his sweetheart's father, that Julia Clifford pitied him, and, after thinking a little, she would stop it for the present. She sat down, and in five minutes the docile pen of a female letter writer produced an ingratiating composition impossible to resist. She apologized for her apparent insincerity, but would be candid, and confide the whole truth to Mrs. 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 lawsuit with a gentleman he disliked would certainly cause. The proposed litigation was, for various reasons, most distressing to his father and son, 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 my side!" "I would rather have a gentleman on mine," said Julia, with a laugh.

She gave a sweetest reply. He would write till the Assizes—six weeks' 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 irascible chief; they also humored him to the full. They never mentioned the name of Bartley, and they kept Percy Fitzroy out of the picture in spite of his importunances, and, in a word, they made the colonel's life so smooth that he thought 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 bed."

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 all mechanical arts, of professional called female gymnastics. The flexible creature's limbs were in secret set. 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 friends.

So the very day she was surprised into consenting to marry Walter secretly she sat down to the Marriage Service and learned it all by heart directly, and understood most of it.

By this means she realized that now she had another 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 clandestine 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 safe opportunity should occur. But for that she stipulated 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 first she said she didn't know. But, after considering the matter a little, she said meditatively: "Because he watches me more closely than papa, and that is because—You won't tell anybody?" "No." "Not a soul, upon your honor?" "Oh, yes, if you insist."

Leonard Monckton was sent to Pentonville, and after some years, transferred to Portland. In both places he played the game of an old everybody, was jolly, temperate, and carried every day. These days he treated the turnkeys; and if they gave him short weight, in bread or meat, catch him making matters worse by appealing to the governor! Toward the end of his time at Pentonville he had some thought of going to the States, but his spirits revived at Portland, and he was never again in prison; but he never met one of them again, except Ben Barnley, all these miscreants are happily irrevocable.

And the reader need not fear an introduction to them, unless he should find himself grotted in some dark street or subterranean, or his home rifled some dark and windy night. As for Ben Barnley, he was from the North-country, in an attack upon conspiracy and manslaughter, imprisoned for some time in the North-country, in an attack upon non-union miners. Toward the end of his time he made an attack upon a warden, and got five years more. Then Monckton showed him his wits were not so good as he thought, and he was a fool and explained to him his own plan of conduct, and he observed how popular he was with the warden, and he respected all the favor they treated to show him.

"He dared to show 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 some time was out, and then I'd have hit him till he got his day out, and set him to work. This is the way for your sort. As for me, I don't think I don't mean to be revenged on that skunk Bartley, and above all on that scoundrel Hope, who planted the swag in my pockets, and let me into this abominable hole for fourteen years!"

Then, with all his self-complacency he burst into a torrent of curses and his pale face was ghastly with hate, and his eyes, gleamed with diabolical fire, he raged in his heart.

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

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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 PETERHEAD. At a meeting of the Gas Committee on Monday the recommendation of the committee was adopted that the price of gas be reduced from 3s 3d to 2s 6d, being a total reduction per 1,000 feet of 2s 1d during the five years the gasworks have belonged to the Corporation.

POLITICS AND PARTIES.

The Situation in England and Ireland—Conflict 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 between the two Houses of the British Parliament. You will understand that a cardinal and fundamental principle of the policy of the party is to have a general election as soon as possible. But besides these which will at once occur to your readers, there is the desire to capture the country while it is solid and united and undistracted by faction. It would be unwise to exaggerate the difficulties of the situation, but at the same time there are some dangers, and the sooner they are exercised 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 National ranks, it is useless to say that he would be much stronger against any attempts to distract the country. Then, staunch as are the Irish people to their present leaders, 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 parliament 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 locking 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

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 a general election in December or January. The House of Lords will not, according to present appearances, consent to the second reading of the Franchise Bill in the autumn 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, and they will devote their efforts to organizing the country in preparation for the great and momentous struggle that is approaching. A record of great activity by the ablest and most trusted members of the Irish party is deemed very desirable by all those who have been watching the signs of the times. The absence of all Irish members of weight from Ireland throughout the Parliamentary Session is one of the things that produce the disorganization which goes on for six months of the year. Probably after some weeks of meetings and speeches by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Harrington, and others, whatever little trouble has been created will be remedied, and the people will meet the great opportunity presented by the general election with closed and solid, and 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 CONFEDERATES. CITY OF MEXICO, July 28.—This town, the scene of many peculiar crimes, is just now agog over the performance 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 friend 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 dawn, 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 awakened 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 in 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 eyelids 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 coffin. Overjoyed at finding the thief, the sacristan thrust his revolver into the face of the "corpse," and ordered him to get out. The cold steel on the man's forehead 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 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 denied 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.

BEFALO, 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 Leveur, 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 Leveur 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 behalf of the Democrats, Dr. L. J. Martel, of this city, and the editor of Le Travelleur, 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 Le Leveur, says: "Without a doubt the whole Canadian vote will be brought into the Democratic column this Fall. 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 Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions; whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions, which have defied the usual drugs prescribed for such cases, and restored more satisfactory results than the malady relieved completely and permanently.

CHAPTER XIV. THE SERPENT.

Monckton slipped away at the dawn, and was off to Derby to prepare first-rate disguises. At Derby, going to the English registers, 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. Monckton thought this would suit him much better than being too near. When his disguises were ready, he hired a horse and dog-cart by the month, and paid a deposit, and drove to the house. He was in the house a few days, and under his eyes to look more like an invalid. He had got used to his own cadaverous tint, so that seemed sufficient. The farmer's wife looked at him, and hesitated. "Well, sir," said she, with a faint blush, "we takes em in to cure, not to—"

Shelby, Ohio, is amazed at finding in the sandstone of her quarry, twenty-five feet down in solid rock, the plain impression of a human foot. TO TOY GENTLY WITH FORTUNE IS NICE. To toy with Fortune, if not at too great a risk, is one of the pleasantest of pastimes. The first gambling in stocks on Wall street brings to the speculative citizen 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 proportionately for fractional parts. The 17th Grand monthly drawing will occur on Tuesday, August 12th, and any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Sleep may knit the ravell'd sleeve of care, but it absolutely refuses to darn holes in socks. The most deadly foe to all malarial disease is Ayer's 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, letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water-mark letters are not on the bottle, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fail to see them.



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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 7.—St. Cajetan, Confessor. St.
Donatus, Bishop and Martyr.
FRIDAY, 8.—St. Cyrinus, Martyr, and St.
Columba, Martyr. Cons. Bp. Watterson,
Columbus, 1880.
SATURDAY, 9.—Vigil of St. Lawrence. St.
Romanus, Martyr.
SUNDAY, 10.—Feast Sunday after Pentecost.
St. Lawrence, Martyr. Epist. 2 Cor. ix.
6-10; Gosp. John xii. 21-26; East Gosp.
Luke xvii. 9-7. Cons. Bp. McMillan,
Hartford, 1879. Bp. Vener, St. Augustin,
died, 1876.
MONDAY, 11.—Of the Octave of St. Lawrence.
St. Titus and Susanna, Martyrs. Bp.
Penwick, Boston, died, 1816.
TUESDAY, 12.—St. Clare, Virgin.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Of the Octave. St. Hippolytus of Castin, Martyr.

Both Democrats and Republicans in the
United States will do well to remember that
party they rest very heavily 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 Dufferin (Governor St. John's friends
may do. A combination of dissatisfied parti-
zans, workmen, gunbackers and temperance
people may lead to some surprising results.

It 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.

Doctors differ very materially in regard to
the cholera. Miss Florence Nightingale and
certain physicians declare it is not infectious,
and others assert emphatically that it is. Dr.
Hingston advises the plentiful use of vegeta-
bles and fruits, while other eminent medi-
cal authorities recommend almost total ab-
stinence from either. It is to be hoped they
will settle their differences before the cholera
comes, or else the patient stands a good
chance of dying before they arrive at a deci-
sion.

The Bureau of Industries has interviewed
600 mechanics—a sufficiently large number—
to give conclusions as to the average amount
of workmen's wages, which reach the
modest figure of \$452. The average cost of
living is \$400, leaving a surplus of \$43 to
provide for old age. Is it astonishing, under
these circumstances, that the workmen 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 fleeing the kingdom to avoid exposure
and arrest. The number of criminals impli-
cated 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 ex-
tent society has been putrified by these En-
glish 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
cry 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 miners
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
suits 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
by plunging the case into the intricate
cogwheel court, where it can dawdle on for any
number of years.

JOHN BRIGHT, the veteran advocate of
popular rights in England, has resolutely set
his face against the House of Lords. He has
sounded the alarm, and in a speech of power-
ful eloquence, delivered before 40,000 people,

has urged the populace to sweep the aristoc-
ratic noodies 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 dillet-
hereditary chamber, whose arrogant and
class selfishness had long been in enmity with
all the higher interests and instincts of the
nation. This sentiment was greeted with loud
and prolonged cheering, which sufficiently in-
dicated how the masses are infuriated and
feel towards those who neither tell
nor spin. If the Franchise Bill was
rejected in the autumn, continued Mr. Bright,
the electors add their representatives
would be entitled to ask the Ministers to give
a definite statement of their views in the case.
They were unable to anticipate that state-
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 unprincipled
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.

TRAVELER 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 Church attacked and
ejected the religious orders. But in the hour
of distress and danger the country looks to-
wards them and calls them back. No more
Sisters are henceforth to be turned out of the
hospitals of Paris, and if the infidel rulers of
the great city can manage by hook or by crook
to reinstate those who have been expelled
within the last 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
epidemic. At Toulon, where the cholera has
been raging, the lay teachers have made
them their scarce, while the few Brothers
who had not been turned out have remained
at their post. So it has been with the Sisters
in 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 en-
gaged as nurses to the patients, whether in-
fidel or Catholic. A French celebrity writing
to a Paris paper on the subject exclaims:
"Noble virgins! They are worthily aveng-
ing their order of the sacrifices and igno-
minious persecutions 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 cast their gall and their gulf at
them."

CANADA is getting a poor share of the re-
sult and self-supporting emigrants who cross
the Atlantic. By putting a stop to the intro-
duction 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
of the water are more easily induced to seek
new homes abroad. About half of the im-
migrants who arrive in Canada do not remain
here, but pass over to the United States, as
can be seen by the following figures:—Total
arrivals of immigrants into the Domini-
on from 1st January to the 1st of July of
the present year were 81,131, against 83,285
for the corresponding period of 1883. Of
the 81,131 arrivals 46,607 were settlers for Can-
ada, and 34,524 were passengers passing
through Canada on to the United States. The
total settlers in the corresponding period of
1883 were 57,907, 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 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 re-
sults 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 4,234,737 votes to Hayes', the suc-
cessful opponent's count of 4,033,950, a major-
ity of 250,000, let 5 States be taken with 10,
000 votes each. Each State returns ten elec-
tors 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Republican and Democratic. Rows for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey.

The three Republican States with a vote of
10,000 each have barely each elected their
ticket by 500 majority. They return, how-
ever, 10 electors each to the electoral college,
making a total of 30 out of 50 returned by
the five States. The two Democratic
States, however, although they only re-
turn 10 electors each, or 10 less than the
Republicans, have an overwhelming majority,
as their opponents, the Republicans, only
polled 500 in each State to the Democratic
9,500, consequently the Republican President
is elected by the 30 electoral votes against
the Democratic 20, although the latter polled
in the five States 2,500 more votes than their
opponents. In the actual count it will be
found that some States are overwhelmingly
Republican or Democratic, and this is particu-
larly the case in the South, which usually
votes the "solid Democratic ticket."

DAVID AND PARNELL.
It would indeed be a cause of deep regret
for the real friends of Ireland if there were
any truth in the reported violent dissensions
between such devoted leaders of the people
as Mr. Parnell and Mr. Mitchell Davitt; but
newspapers and the public at this stage of the
Atlantic are often at the mercy of malicious
or ignorant correspondents in London. In-
vigation and ignorance play a greater role
in their cable supplies than fact and knowl-
edge. The manufacture of Irish news of sen-
sational complexion and injurious import is
the principal stock in trade of English sub-
sidized scribes. Slight misunderstandings
or differences of opinion on details are
tormented into declamations
of open hostility, as was the case in Davitt's
objection to certain features of Parnell's mi-
gration scheme and which was magnified into
a 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 misrepresentation of League funds for
personal interests, at least of injudicious mis-
appropriation, 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. To-day,
again, an attempt is made on the eve of the
National Convention at Boston to excite distrust
and create division. We are told in despatches
of the Associated Press, that "Davitt has postponed
his departure for Australia, in order to fol-
low Mr. Sexton and Mr. Keohmond to the
United States, to make a rival agitation tour
against that of the accredited representatives
of Parnell, and to do all in his power to ex-
pose the selfishness and self-seeking of the
Irish people, who are originally abusing the patri-
otism of the Irish people."

It is safe to say that there is absolutely no
truth in this cable information. Mr. Davitt
is a man of too much intelligence and patriot-
ism to do what these unreliable English cor-
respondents pretend to be his future line of
conduct. He is incapable of any such foolish
and unworthy act. He knows, moreover,
that any arrangement 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 a
scheme—the land nationalization, of which
the Irish people do not at present approve
and the expediency of which is very seriously
questioned in the existing state of affairs; but
that any sharp or pronounced division of the
Nationalist party will result from this differ-
ence 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
autonomy.

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 govern-
ment than that which obtains at the Irish
Office in London and Dublin Castle in Ireland.
For the present the Irish people and party
have enough to battle for besides land na-
tionalization. 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 blessing to Ireland. It would
place a potent engine of discrimi-
nation and oppression in the hands
of the Castle and untold injury 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-govern-
ing 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 al-
liance with Germany against Britain. Eng-
land 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
Machiavelian role, and has displayed such a
rascapious intriguing disposition that every
power feels that she has all along been instru-
mental in fomenting discontent, and thereby
compelling them to keep up large armaments.
The political cards are being shuffled at
present, and who knows what may happen.
The sick man Turkey is sick nigh unto death,
this time, and, in fact, he is but a corpse
galvanized into a faint show of
life by England. Provinces such as
Bulgaria and Herzegovina might be more ac-
ceptable to Germany than Alsace and Lor-
raine, which in the coming deal might be
retroceded to France. Russia wants Constan-
tinople and Austria would like a principality
or two. But England, backing Turkey,
stands in the way of this partition, and the
sooner she is impressed with the necessity of

leaving Turkey to her fate and letting the
affairs of Europe alone, the sooner will this be
consummated, and the entire continent, which
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. Eng-
land'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
a scarcity of cotton, and now she has brought
matters to a crisis, which, from the failure of
the conference of the Egyptian question, may
be utilized to bring about a general under-
standing 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 prosecutor in a newspaper libel
case. If the evidence of the gentleman in ques-
tion 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
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 her own 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 the
style of the ancestor of all the Russias, who,
instead of reasons for an imperial ukase, ap-
pends the awe-inspiring motto: "Sic rolo,
sic jubeo, sed pro ratione mea volentes."
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
he belongs to than the intelligent
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 condemning. Such
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
darkness" any more than "Christians have with
Belial." The Church loves light as much as she
hates darkness, and she tells her members to
have no fellowship with those who are afraid
or ashamed to transact their business in the
light of the world and before all mankind.
The Church condemns Freemasonry as she
does all other secret societies, because
the objects which they propose to attain are
bad, and the means which they employ in
their attainment are deceptive, irrational and
unjustifiable. We advise the learned (?)
member of Parliament to revise his catechism;
or, if he has been misrepresented, to put him-
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, where
Irish Catholics are largely interested. This
announcement has caused our esteemed con-
temporaries, the Montreal Daily Witness, to
feel very unwell and wrath. In one of its
rabid moments it produced the following:—
"The Irish National movement has always
been a most contradictory and illogical com-
bination of radicalism and ultramontaniam,
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 esteemed neighbor is not altogether
exact in saying that the Irish movement is a
combination of radicalism and ultramontaniam.
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
element and power in the Irish National
movement. The Witness says that radicalism
and ultramontaniam are the two most ir-
reconcilable things in the world. Well, that
depends.

If the radicalism in question were bad,
there would certainly be incompatibility be-
tween it and ultramontaniam; 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 emanci-
pator. 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
Church by appealing to Great Britain against
what it softly calls "the Liberal movement in
Italy."

Witness, sense of honesty must be lamentably
diminished when it can call spoliation and
robbery a "liberal movement." Our con-
temporary ought to learn the ten command-
ments; 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 foolhardy 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
is a very loose knot. The federal bureau of
statistics has just published the result of its
studies on the population in Switzerland dur-
ing the year 1882. The ease with which di-
vorces can be obtained and the eagerness with
which they are sought, are something un-
usual. 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 de-
creasing 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
descent still goes on. In 1882 the number
of marriages was 19,414.

In 1881, 1,928 persons applied for divorce
of the old style, and 731 were granted absolute
divorce. Doubtless 731 is much too low a
figure; but on the face of the report it ap-
pears that the proportion of those who dis-
rupt 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
pronouncement of its new divorce laws, pro-
mises 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
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
given in these schools, and he has come to the
conclusion that there is no place for such in-
struction in the system of which he has the
administration. In his view, the right of
religious equality guaranteed to all the people
of the State forbids the introduction of sub-
jects on which the people of the State are
divided. This baneful doctrine is most de-
structive to morality and religion, but it is
only the logical conclusion of a
mischievous principle, that on which
the public school system is based.
The Philadelphia American remarks "that if
the New York superintendent desired to ad-
minister a severe blow to the public school
system he could not have done it more effectually.
The most powerful enemies of the sys-
tem in this country are those that insist that
the formation of character is more important
as a branch of education than even the in-
formation of the mind on subjects like science
or history; and that the religious motive can-
not 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 train-
ing must be developed upon some other body
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
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 them-
selves. It will be interesting to quote the
Dublin Daily Express (the ultra-Protestant
and Orange organ) which, commenting on the
exposé of Cornwall's leathsome 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 en-
ergetic, 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?

ENGLISH JOURNALS ON ORANGEISM.

When the disturbing and evil influences
of Orangeism are brought home to the English
people and they are given an illustration of
the so-called beneficence and loyalty of the
order at their own doors, they receive an im-

pression altogether different from that which
is created by Orange demonstrations in the
distance. The Manchester Examiner, Eng., in
a strong condemnation of Orange proceedings
at Cleator 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 in-
tended 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 popula-
tion 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.
It will be a matter of deep interest to the
people of Canada to know what the leading
journals of the kingdom think of Orangeism
and its works. On both the Liberal and Con-
servative 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 perusal.
It says:—"That the patronage extended
by some members of the Conservative party
to those annual demonstrations is
essentially unjust and impolitic. The
Orange 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 loyal
section of Irishmen to leave aside the ob-
solete bigotry of the eighteenth century, and
remember that English politics 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 recalled by
the title of the society? He is no de-
scendant; loyalty to the House of Han-
over does not necessitate this ancient rec-
ollection of William III. If the Irish Pro-
testants wish simply to express their at-
tachment to England and its Church, they
do so solely by reviving sentiments, politi-
cal and religious, which find no favor what-
ever with Englishmen, no matter how
staunch may be their attachment to Con-
servatism or the Church. No English polit-
ical dinner is illustrated by a toast to the
'Prince of Orange; we should think as soon
of proposing 'the glorious and immortal
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 con-
sideration of the great English Tory journal
would serve as a basis of a telling argument in the
next Parliamentary debate on Orange in-
corporation.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Accounts are now being sent to all those
indebted to the TRUE WITNESS for subscrip-
tions, 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 subscrip-
tion 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 pil-
grims, of whom there were over eleven
hundred. This makes the third pilgrimage this
summer from the Capital. It was attended by
French and English-speaking Catholics,
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,
who visited the shrine on crutches, left the
Sanctuary of St. Anne restored to health, and
able to walk around without any extraneous
aid. She left her crutches behind her as
another 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 in-
tercession of the good St. Anne.

The lately published vital statistics for Ire-
land for 1883 give the population at 5,015,328,
showing a falling off from 1882 of 82,325.
The marriage rate, which was 15.3 per 1,000
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 Scot-
land it was 19.5 and 20.1. It should be re-
membered that owing to emigration 42.1 per
cent of the deaths in Ireland last year were of
persons of sixty and upward. The propor-
tion in England was 25 per cent.

TURBULENCE IN DE CHERBOUR.

FRIBOURG, Aug. 4.—The troubles of the
United Baptist Church culminated yester-
day in a general fight, while morning services
were being held. The fracas was opened by
Brother Gaultier, president of the Board of
Trustees, who struck Deacon Craig a powerful
blow in the face, and without any extraneous
aid. The entire congregation became involved
in the fight, and the police finally cleared the
building.



CHAMPION LACROSSE

The Games in the City on Saturday.

SHAMROCKS vs MONTREALERS

Two Pennants Change Holders for a Time.

Lacrosse had a grand carnival in our city on Saturday, no place there. This is a thing...

Shamrocks v. Montrealers.

This has been the chief topic for conversation for weeks past, and therefore a very lengthy introduction is not needed.

On the other hand the Shamrock team played a faultless game. A little nervous at first, the new men on the team soon settled down...

Table with columns for Shamrock Goal, Montreal Goal, and player names like F. McKen, E. Elliott, T. Butler, A. McNaughton, etc.

YOUNG SHAMROCKS AND MONTREALERS

The game started at five o'clock after the senior game had been finished. The teams were as follows:-

Table with columns for Ontario, Goal, and player names like J. Wilson, D. Paine, M. McGovern, etc.

CAN THE LEOPARD CHANGE HIS SPOTS?

Why certainly! If he uses Diamond Dyes, which give new hue to all materials...

THE CORNWALL SCANDAL

Right Rev. Eugene O'Connell, the venerable Bishop of Cornwall, has just returned from a trip to the Holy Land...

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

On Saturday last, the occasion of the Feast of St. Anne, His Lordship Bishop Moran, of St. Hyacinthe, assisted by the Very Rev. Canons Leclair and Bernard...

The following are the names of the young ladies who made their vows in religion to His Lordship Mgr. L. Z. Moran, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe...

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Rev. Father O'Hagerty, of the Cathedral, in Toronto, is on a visit to his friends in Montreal.

The Rev. Father McCarry, the new pastor of St. Anthony's Church, is expected here for next Sunday.

The Papal Consistory has been officially fixed to meet in September. Probably twelve cardinals will be created.

Father Hogan, president of the College of St. Sulpice 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 obtain recruits for mission work in America.

His Grace the Archbishop of Oregon, appeals to English Catholics for funds to establish new missions in Alaska and Vancouver Island.

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 Archbishop of Edinburgh, which see has been vacant since last July, 1883.

The Journal de Quebec says it is reported that Mr. Narcisse Greely, merchant of St. Helene, will shortly enter the novitiate of the Saint Vincent Fathers at Joliet.

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.

The Nuns for the new mission at St. Anselm will leave Quebec on the 15th instant, and will be installed on the 17th. The convent will be opened on the 1st of September.

The Rev. Father Meade, of Detroit, Mich., a convert to Catholicity, celebrated his first Mass in that city recently. The young priest was ordained by Bishop Hays on June 13th.

On Thursday next the blessing of the new Church of St. Ephrem at Irving will take place. The Rev. Father Baugher, first curate of the parish, will deliver a sermon on the occasion.

It has been definitely settled that the Redemptorist Fathers will take possession of St. Ann'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 Superior of the new Ursuline Convent at St. Anselm. The Deputy Superior of the Convent leaves Quebec to-day with five Nuns for the new institution.

The Rev. Father O'Malley, Director of the College at Niagara, who 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 Peter'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 Nazareth 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 premature 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 8th 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 Lavallee 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, has 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 diocesan 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 gentleman left for the Holy Land in February last, and during his absence he visited Rome, France and other places. Father Bochet has been parish priest of St. Patrick's for the past nineteen years, and his parishioners are gratified at his return. This is the reverend gentleman's second trip to Rome, as he made a similar one some six years ago.

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REFORM IN ENGLAND.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM

WARRING AGAINST THE PEERS - SPEECHES BY JOHN BRIGIT 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.

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.

The Rev. Father Guy, C. S. C., was in this city yesterday, his object being to procure textbooks for his college, which opens the next scholastic year under more than ordinarily favorable auspices.

A NEGRO HORRIBLY TORTURED.

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

ANNISTON, Ala., Aug. 4.—Reports have reached here of the punishment of a woman's assistant which are of a more horrible character than the crime with which the victim was charged.

LIBERTY ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, N.H., Aug. 4.—The steamship Thetis, Bear and Albert, comprising the Greely relief squadron, arrived off Newmarket yesterday night, and by two o'clock this afternoon had dropped anchor in the harbor of Portsmouth.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4.—During a negro picnic near Glasgow, Mo., yesterday, two men from Moberly got into a quarrel, and when two officers interfered to preserve the peace one officer, Tom Sapiro, was shot and killed by Harrison Mickey, one of the Moberly men.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

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, and was published. It was in reply to the assertion that the public schools are killing the children.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and, on reference, be returned if not found a satisfactory remedy.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

His many friends will learn with regret of the death by drowning at Vaudreuil, on Saturday afternoon, of Mr. George Mortimer Rendell. Deceased was in the employ of the Citizens' Insurance Company of this city.

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.

TIME TRIES ALL.

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THE VATICAN AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Rome, July 31.—The Vatican will recall its delegate from Buenos Ayres in case the Argentine Government insist upon the dismissal of Father Clara for his letter against employing 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 the 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 ringing.—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 will be tried for running away with the vessel.—The Sovero earthquake shocks were felt in Bosnia on Sunday.—The U.S. steamer Lancaster, which was ashore southwest of Shingle Point, has got off with assistance.—Thus far two thousand persons suspected of conspiracy against the Czar have been expelled from Germany.—A nihilist press published by Bogdanoff, who escaped from Siberia, has been discovered at Saratoff. 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, a anarchist and correspondent of the Swiss refugees, and another man named Millet, to whom a list of names was addressed.—The solicitor-general of Ireland announces that the last lieutenant of Ireland has decided to suspend crown solicitor Dolton, 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 recently, when several thieves were killed.—The New York Commissioners of Emigration yesterday inspected the steerage passengers of the City of Rome and found twelve who were destitute. They were not permitted to land.—Grading & Co.'s stove factory at Pittsburg resumes to-day and all wages after a suspension of ten weeks.—Burglaries and highway robberies are very prevalent in Toronto.—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 laid 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 Chandler 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 girl, just arrived in Quebec from the old country, has been enticed by a carter and two female inmates into a house of ill-fame and there ruined.—The camp at the Island of Orleans disbanded to-day, and the mounted detachment of A Battery has returned to the capital.—Lieut. Governor McDonald took the oath of office in the Legislative Council chamber, Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Friday at noon, the oath being administered by Judge Hensley.—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 Angle, Cape Breton, has eloped with his brother's wife.—A new company called the Bannum 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 month.—At Little Falls yesterday the cheese sales were 10,000 boxes at 9 1/2 to 10; the bulk at 9; consignments were 1,000 boxes. Butter sales were 40 packages at 22 to 23.—Frank 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 Gertrude 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 near his love. Until recently he had strong hopes of recovery.

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 \$30,000.

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 diphtheria 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 bottle of water, which was kept simmering over a slow fire, so that the air of the sick room was constantly impregnated with the odor of these two substances. He claims also that by this means a favorable influence is exercised upon the excretion in diphtheria, although it is by no means curative of the disease, and should never be relied upon to the exclusion of other remedies.

THE VATICAN AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Rome, July 31.—The Vatican will recall its delegate from Buenos Ayres in case the Argentine Government insist upon the dismissal of Father Clara for his letter against employing American school mistresses.



A DEEPER DERAIL

scathing Apology-The Latest "United Ireland" Libel-Suit-Bolton's Turn Next-Inflaming Critic Grand 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.

"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 bribe-taker, a defrauder, a withholder of true affidavits, as base as 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.

LASHING THE WHOLE TEAM

of Castle criminals we have carefully discriminated between the mere swindler, adulterer, forger and bankrupt and the beasts in comparison 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 £3,000 at which they value their reputation and the £30,000 which so battered a reputation as George thinks to be his due for being even mentioned in the same breath as these filthy beings.

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. Heat once called attention to the matter in his paper, and challenged the Government to deny his assertions.

ONE CLASS OF CHINE.

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.

REVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

THE LAND QUESTION, by Henry George.

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.

This is a 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 the opportunity is lost to glorify the heroic deeds of the patriots of 1837.

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.

ELECTRA.

We are in receipt of the July number of the Electra. It is filled with a 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.

THE MONTH.

The July number of this popular periodical presents a rich table of contents, and shows the ability and energy spent on the publication by the editor, Rev. Father Clarke, S. J.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR AUGUST IS UP TO ITS USUAL STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

and its table of contents is decidedly attractive: Father John Tubbot-Smith's story, "Solitary Island," opens with interest. Father Smith is known by "A Woman of Culture" and "The Seven Sons of Jael."

DONAHUE'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST CONTAINS:

- Rev. Father Seully; A Sketch of an Ancient Irish Family; by John O'Kane Murray, M.A., M.D.; Musings Among Foreign Poets; A Jesuit Scientist; by Scotin; Structures on Irreligious Writers; by Rev. P. A. Treacy; Cardinal Manning on Conversion; A Sunny Day in the South of France; by M. F. Grace; The Flight from Rome of Pio Nono; Crowmell in Ireland; A Song for Maidens in Summer; The Transfer of Archbishop Ryan; The Jesuits as Indian Educators; The Sleepy Parthian; by Rev. Matthew Russell, S. J.; What Do the Irish Read? by Sir J. Pope Hennessy; "Murillo's Mulatto"; Our Young Folk; 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.

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.

twenty-five years ago. Among the illustrations of this article is a large engraving depicting the Exchange as it looks from the harbor. In "Woman Artist of the Olden Time," by J. Leonard Corning, with the aid of illustrations, shows what woman achieved in painting and sculpture down to the eighteenth 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.

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 Monument," by S. N. D. North, of the Utica Herald, is a timely production, and of curious interest to the public in general.

THE ROMAN COLONIZERS. The author, M. V. Moore, shows further papers, and from the mastery of 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.

HISTORY OF ANTI-CHRIST. A WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK. If a truthful little book ever excitedly interesting, the little book bearing the above title may be truly said to be all this.

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 general public. No one can read it without being benefited by its well-timed counsel, 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 leads the young lady into a position in society, and attaches all the importance to the sublime mission that Divine Providence has given her in this world; and constantly exposes and deprecates 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.

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-keg 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 request? The man who bosses the turnstile does not always set the fashions. Barbers may make many friends, but scrape more acquaintances. It is the biggest strawberry that always finds plenty of room on the top. It sounds somewhat paradoxical to say that cremation is "gaining ground."

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

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 Bitters.

MR. 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.

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.

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.

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 SOAP. 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 ninety seven is blind.

ALWAYS THE SAME.—Equally safe, efficacious and valuable in hot as in cold climates, Golden 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 badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was indignant to find that the veterinary advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric 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' Electric Oil, as there are imitations on the market.

As we journey through life let us live by the "Whys," said a cheese manufacturer. W. W. McEllan, Lynn, N.S., writes: "I was afflicted with rheumatism, and had given up all hopes of a cure. By chance I saw Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil recommended, and immediately sent fifty 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 Lower Egypt. Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: "My wife had a very severe attack of Eury and inflammation of the lungs about three weeks 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 Finest of Cod Liver Oil and Hypo-phosphites 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 REMEDY for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions."

Henry Ward Beecher is learning to ride the bicycle. Thos. Sabin, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed the corns 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 Expeller 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 impetus should be given to circulation, which growing ill health, weakness, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious 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 Cure 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 sores. A common cold should not be neglected. Downs' Elixir will cure it.

125-YEARS OLD.

Messrs. Francois 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 statement 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-relieving remedy.

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

THE MILWAUKEE SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD have had twenty-three Indian girls entrusted 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 starving.

MR. WALTON, the "plunger" of the turf, was lucky enough to win \$25,000 at the Monmouth races on Saturday.

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: 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 Bouaparte, Iowa, for \$1.25.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and take as directed. It cures all Summer Complaints.

THE POPE VS. THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. RECOVERING HALF A MILLION FRANCES ILLEGALLY RESTRAINED FROM THE HOLY SEEL.

Rome, July 9.—The Supreme Court of Ancona 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 abbays, San Lorenzo in Campo, San Gaudentio in Barbara, and Castellone in the Marche, 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 (Donum omnium) May 20, 1837, the Pope leased all the estate of the said abbays 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 Marche 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 Administrator 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 See.

The Cardinal Administrator of the Propaganda protested against the arbitrary seizure of this annual payment, which belonged to him administratively by the Propaganda. 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 abbays 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, actual administrator.

This order, together with the last one given by the Supreme Court in favor of the Neapolitan 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 Commons, last night, six hours were consumed in the discussion of the proposed Irish estimates. The Parnellites fought each other 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. Lebonchere, 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 withholding Mr. Bolton's compensation. Mr. Bolton is one of those implicated in the in-

famous practices lately shown by O'Brien to be carried on by certain Government officials in Dublin. In the further consideration of the estimates, Mr. O'Connor moved to disallow the salary of Mr. John Naisb, 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 ascends the English throne he will bear the title of Edward VII.

A fashion magazine tells "How to Avoid Wrinkles. One way is to jilt 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, White-law 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 toward 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 cellar."

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, 109,000 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 wakened by a member of the Cleveland 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 rose, 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 snakes 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 foreshadow and a fondness for scandal. A malicious mind is often indicated by greenish eyes. Black eyes show a passionate, lively temperament, and oftentimes a most difficult disposition. Brown eyes are generally tender and true, indicating a kind and happy disposition.

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 KALAPORE CUP. LONDON, July 23.—The Canadian won the Kalapore cup at Wimbledon with a score of 6:5; English team 6:0, and Indian team 5:8.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. VERY SATISFACTORY IN PROSTATE. Dr. P. P. GILMARTEN, Detroit, Mich., says: "I have found it very satisfactory in its effects, notably in the prostration attendant upon alcoholism."

OHIT. LONDON, July 31.—Rev. Mark Pattison, a distinguished essayist and teacher, is dead.

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry Extract, curing rheumatism and other ailments. Includes an illustration of a bottle.

Advertisement for Dr. Fowler's Strawberry Cholera Infantum Diarrhea and All Summer Complaints Cure. Includes an illustration of a bottle.

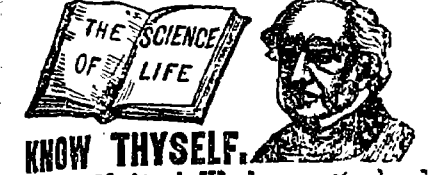


MR. BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH

ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL. 24 PAGE PAMPHLET.

PRICE, 5 CENTS. "THE POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY MONTREAL.

26TH EDITION, PRICE ONLY \$1 BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF. A Great Medical Work on Marasmus.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Decline, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indigestion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of MAKING SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

HEALTH FOR ALL HO LWAY'S PILLS.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as it is into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as it is into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

DESTRUCTOR OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILRATORY. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed.

MENELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N.Y. BELLS.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells on Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c. Prices and catalogue sent free.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells on Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c. Prices and catalogue sent free.

ITCHING PILLS - Symptom said to cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in, and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected.

WEST TROY, N.Y. BELLS.

Manufacture those celebrated Bells on Chimes for Churches, Tower Clocks, &c. Prices and catalogue sent free.

BULLOCK'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000 Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we have examined the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person inspected and controlled the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, August 12th, 1884 - 11th Monthly Drawing.

INCORPORATED IN 1868 for 95 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes - with a capital of \$1,000,000 - to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By the overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of this State.

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WIVES OF PRESIDENTS.

The Ladies Who Have Shone in Captivate 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 mountain, 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, well known here, there was felt quite as much interest to know who would preside there should a Democratic President again enter its portals.

The duties of mistress of the White House are quite laborious, 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, in which she must stand and shake by the hand the rows of nameless and 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. Blake's husband be elected, she would not make a very popular mistress of the White House.

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 Washington. Personally, she is above the medium height, with a rather stern and expressive 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 White House.

President Arthur is the fourth President who has entered the White House a widow. 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. McKinley, 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 tastes, and without ambition for public recognition, and without any been seen little by Washington generally, and has only been known personally to a few extremely limited. The woman 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 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 Senator Patterson, obtained in her stead, removing the wretched, hatter, halting fragments of the mansion with rare taste upon the small allowance of \$30,000, which Congress made for this purpose.

Mrs. Lincoln, who preceded her, mistress of the White House in a time of great turbulence and national tribulation, and 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 husband 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 Washington society one of the most brilliant social administrations it has ever had.

Mrs. Pierce, her predecessor, was a sensitive, shrinking 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 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 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 House unless necessity compelled. Mrs. Polk, who preceded Mrs. Taylor, still lives in the city of Nashville. She is the only woman 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 affairs of state as was her husband, and even more so as to details.

"Sarah knows where it is," was President Polk's customary remark when any document or book was wanted. She did not even neglect her social duties, and was spoken of by an English lady as not being surpassed in beauty, style or dignity by any of the three queens whom she had seen. Under Tyler,

THE WHITE HOUSE.

His first wife died before the early part of his administration, and her successor, Miss Garner, of New York, afterwards 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 health 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 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 Jackson, but her husband had spared her, keeping from her the newspapers which contained these attacks.

After his election, however, sitting in her room at a hotel in Nashville, while she had gone to prepare for the journey to Washington, she overheard in an adjoining room the tongues of the gossippers detailing the slanders which the press had published regarding herself.

The agitation brought upon her by a few hours an attack of heart disease, and in a few days she was a corpse. Mrs. John Quincy 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 thus:

Belles and matrons, maids and maidens, 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 resided at those few which he did give, and Mrs. Madison, the wife of his secretary of the White House, occupied the place of chief lady at the White House at these dinners. Abigail Adams, wife of President Adams, who preceded Jefferson, was the first mistress of the White House. She dried her clothes in 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 Washington, 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 Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly self-healing preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a bristling taint of Scrofula about you, SCROFULA, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will do it for you.

For constitutional or scrofulous GATARRH, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the GATARRH true remedy. It has cured hundreds of cases. It will stop the most obstinate catarrh discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 2, 1882. At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with scrofulous eruptions running down his face and neck. At the same time his eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Physicians told us that a purgative or a cathartic would do more harm than good. They talked in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No eruptions have since appeared, and the existence of any scrofulous tendencies, and a treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results. Yours truly, B. P. JOHNSON."

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Read the following extract from the letter of missionary in China:-

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J. M. JOHNSON, Missionary to Swatow, China. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ask for the genuine Parry Davis' Pain-Killer and take no other. 50 DD

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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

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ACHES.

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