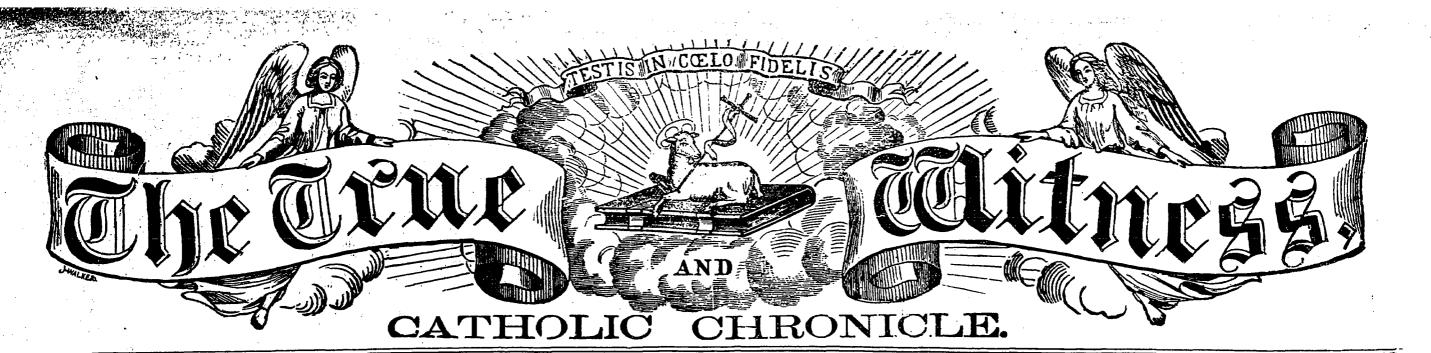
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

GONE TO REST.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PRIEST IN AMERICA.

VOL. XXX1λ.--NO. 1.

The Venerable Abbe Bayle, of St. Sulpice, Pas-es Peacefully Away-A Man who Formed Archbishops, Bishops, Priests, Lawyers Doctors and Statesmen.

The entire Catholic population of America The entire Uathous population of America will learn with deep regret of the death on Tuesday, July 31st, of the Venerable Abbé Jos. Alexandre Bayle, probably one of the oldest priests on this continent. The highly venerated servant of the Lord, who exercised the functions of his holy office in Montreal since the runceious of his noty onlice in interaction since 1825, has gone to his rest. His end was as peace ful as his life had been, and he rassed away tul as his hie had bren, and he rassed away within the walls of St. Sulpice, which he loved so dearly and of which he was one of the brightest ornaments. To show the extent of the work done by the decease priest, it is only nework wone by the deceases primes, to is only ite-cessary to state that he was one of the profes-sors of most of the students who have passed through the College of Montreal since he entered its portals 63 years ago. One of the most affecting sights which can be

its portals 63 years ago. One of the most affecting sights which can be seen was witnessed two years ago when the former pupils of the Montreal C.lleze had their remion. Among them were old men with gray hairs, and notably His Grace Mgr. Williams, Archbishop of Boston, Mgr. Rogers and Mgr. Spaulding and two or three other bishops who had been pupils of Mr. Bayle more than 60 years before. They had come to Montreal in the old ime coaches of bye-gone days from distant cities to the fountain of learning and more than half a century afterwards returned full of years and honors to be greeted by the same old gentle man who had traced for them the path which they had followed through life. He had been the professor and guide ot all the distinguished men who congregated at that famous gathering where nearly 800 men came back to their Alma where nearly 800 men came back to their Alma

where nearly 800 men came back to their Alma Mater after years of absence. Abbé Bayle hasbeen intimately connected with the Sulpician order for 63 years. He saw in his tume the stately Notre Dame of to-day rise from the ground to replace the Notre Dame of other years; he followed the College of Mon-treal from its former humble state on College streagt to the foot of Mount Royal, where its treal from its former humber and on our of the street to the foot of Mount Royal, where is stands to day, the first institution of the kind in the New World. He saw Montreal more than triple its population and its riches, and he saw thousands of annointed men leave the Seminary to preach the Gospel throughout the continent. He witnessed the troublesome times when Canadians were fighting for their liberty, and passed away as Canada was enterliberty, and passed away as Canada was enter-ing upon the path leading to nationhood. Dozens of parishes have sprung into existence on the islased of Montreal since he first placed his foot upon it, and religion has held its strong

hold that it had when he first came here. Thousands of priests ministering to the wants of the faithful throughout America are directly of the faithful throughout America are directly indebted to this good priest for the science and learning which they possess. A kindly, amiable, unassuming man, Father Bayle was beloved by all who knew him, and his sletder form has been familiar to Montrealers for fifty years as he walked along the streets with his head bowed down, stopping only to speak to children, return a salutation or make a reverence in front of some church as he passed by it.

arien philosopher went on to say: "But I must confess that if I had to choose between them and a Slater of Charity, it is to the Sister of Charity I would give the preference. I speak of a Sister of Charity, because it is the right name, the name represents essentially the nature of the function. You know history; well, cast a glance over the whole of ancient history. You will find nothing that equals the work created by St. Vincent de Paul. I defy you to find in the institutions of Greece or Rome anything comparable to these women that we all see walking about our streets with their white cornettes and their woolien gowns, going from one misery to another, never pitying themselves, never whining, never hesitating, loving all the wretched as a mother loves her ohildren, with more austerity and firmness at the bottom because their feeling and their charity comes perhaps from a higher source." This testimony is the more striking as coming from a man who denies all dogmatic religion, and admits only the existence of God, of an overraling Fatherhood that governs and guards His creatures. The Seminaire Religieuse of Paris lately though it luteresting to make

out a list of the women who had received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. They number thirty two, and out of these twenty one have been Sisters of one community or another, the majority belonging to St. Vincent de Paul, but all being in the service of the sick."

HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

IMPOSING BELIGIOUS PROFESSION-LIST OF THE LADIES WHO PRONOUNCED THEIR VOWS.

Sunday and Monday were grand feast days for the ladies of the Hochelags Convent, as a number of them pronounced their perpetual vows, while others pronounced their temporary ones. The lady friends of that well known in-

stitution were well represented. His Grace Archbishop Fabre, accompanied by r number of priests, was present. Among the clergy noticed were the Rev. Father James Lonergan, P.P. of St. Bridget's; Moreau, P.P. of St. Bartholemi; F. X. Ecrement, chaplain of the Hochelaga Convent; Z. Delineile, chaplain of the Sacred Heart Convent, Back River; J. N. Jacques, of L'Assomption; M. A. Desrochers, Charles Laforce, A. P. Bernard, J M. Roux, E Brien, L. A. Dequoy, J. S. Martineau and others.

Rev. Canon Jeannotte, P.P. of St. Marie de Monoir, said Mass, during which appropriate music was rendered by the ladies of the institu-tion. During the service the Rev. Mr. F. X. de la Durantaye, of L'Assomption, delivered an eloquent sermon on the "Solemnity of the Event."

The following ladies pronounced their tempo The following ladies prohounced their tempo-rary vows :-Sisters Mary Egidius, Gonzalve, Louis de Gonzague, Hélidore, Florence, Ro-dolphe, Louis Betrand, Marie Theodora, Sar-gius, Catherine de Gênes, Ste. Joséphine, Her-mile, Côme, Gédéon and Marcel. Holy Habit-Sisters Callixta, Eulalie, Fran-gois Solano. Estelle, Vérénice, Claudius, Mar-tial ard Enhiem.

tial and Fabien. At 8 o'clock this morning there was another grand ceremony, at which were present another large number of the many friends of the instituion. Mass was said in the chapel of the institution by the Rev. Father Lonergan, P.P. of St. Bridget, during which solemn music was given by the convent's choir. Among the members of the elergy present were the Rev. Messrs. Ecre-ment, Seguin, Dugas of Cohces, N.Y., Jacques, Martineau, Derrochers and others. During the service the following ladies pronounced their last

he enjoyed the friendship and admiration of both professors and pupils and concluded his philosophical course with great credit to hima short and generous defence of those much abused functionaries the police, the octogenself by carrying off the principal prizes. It was during the last years of his collegiate course that he took a liking to the Redemptorist order, and in 1581 he was sent to Belgium to make his novitiate and theolegical studies. On October 15bh, 1882, he took his vows and was admitted to the pro-fession, and in 1885 saw the consummation of his wishes, that of being ordained a minister of the gospel. He was lately transferred to St. Ann's parish, Montreal, where he has worked assiduously for the salvation of souls. His parents and relatives, as well as the parishidners of St. Anns, have the sympathy of all in the loss which they have sustained. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning next at 8 o'clock from S*. Ann's church.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY NOTES.

The Basuto Missions, South Africa, reports an increase of 203 Catechumens and 150

Baptisms. The Mission near the diamond fields of Kimberly, South Africa, are prospering well. A convent for the Nazareus Sisters is about to be built, also a meeting hall and mission schoel building. The Mission of Colombo, Ceylon, has just

lost a zealous and holy Missionary in the person of Father Smythe, O M. I., who died on May 4th, aged 42 years. He was the son of an Ulater Presbyterian minister, and becoming converted to the Catholic Faith, entered Priesthood.

The great Catholic Missions in Borner re under the charge of the Missioners of St. Joseph, supervised by Very Rev. Father Jackson, Prefect Apostolic of the Island. The Missions there were originally estab-liabed in the sixteenth century. Father Trincial, writing from the Madura

Mission, India, to the Illustrated Catholic Missions, says: "From the end of June last year to the end of January this year, I bap tized 425 converts and founded four entirely new Christian congregationis. I have at present in hand some SOO catechumens to instruct,'

The Uganda (Africa) Missions which are directed by Rev. Fathers Loudel, S. J., and Denoit, S. J., are just recovering from the persecutions of Musga the native King, at whose hands many native converts were martyred last year. At present 260 catechumens are enrolled and many slave children have een redeemed.

The district in Alaska where Archbiahop Seghers was murdered and where Rov. Fathers Robaut and Tosi, S. J., are now aboring, is inhabited by 15,000 Pagana. The villages in which they hvs are closely situated to one another, and the Missionaries design to establish three or four stations so that easy communication may be had with them.

A VENERABLE PRIEST.

REV. JOHN CARROLL, OF CHICAGO, ENTERS ON HIS

best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity and extended to the whole family of man. CHARLES CABROLL of Carrollion.

August 2, 1826."

THE FLOWERS OF MARY. Welcome ye dawning flowers, And welcome ye budding leaves, All glory to him who sends ye To soften the longer eves. The chill of the winter shadows

Is dead ; and ye open airy For the joytime of happy children And the beautiful month of Mary.

Love, you are kind and gentle; Love, you are kind and genue; You follow the spring of time, And play with the glowing brightness Of hopes that you hold sublime. We seek you, but court the flowers That open so gay and airy; For they bloom for the faithful altars Through the heavenly month of Mary.

Welcome, ye dawning flowers; The Queen of our living years Will make ye a constant treasure, And banish your dying fears.

And she is the gem of heaven, Then, blossom ye free and airy Through the golden hours in her honor. In the glorious month of Mary.

Praver, thou deathless incense: Forever a band of truth Twixt earth and the fields elysian. The pillar of age and youth. Thou art a true mystic flower And blossomest free and airy For the love of thy Holy Maker. Through the sanctified month of Mary. MAUBICE C. DINNEEN.

DEATH OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

THE HERO OF WINCHESTER PASSES AWAY YESTERDAY EVENING-HIS RENOWN

AS A SOLDIER. NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 5.-General Sheri-

dan's long and brave fight spainst the grim Monarch has ended. His beart gave out at 10.15 this evening and he passed peacefully away, surrounded by his family. It had been hoped that his removal to the seaside would have benefitted him, and so it did, but it was only temporary, and this after-noon he had a relapse from which he never recovered.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 -Owing to the late. ness of the hour at which the news of Genoral Seridan's death was received, it is impossible to get any information from the more important public officials. The illness which has just resulted in General Sheridan's death commenced on the 12th of May last, immedistely after his return from a tour of inspection out West. He complained of feeling unwell and worn out, but came down to the office each day for about a week. He was then forced to remain indoors, and on Tuse-

indignation at the North that forced his immediate recall. Since the war Gen. Sheridan has commanded the military division of the Southwest, the military division of the Gulf, the department of the Gulf, the department of the Missourl and the military division of the Missouri, assuming the command of the army on its relinquishment by Gen. Sherman In November, 1883, and was created General by a special act of Corgress in the early part of this year.

THE WOMEN OF IRELAND.

In No Part of the World are They More Respected.

MRS. ROBT. P. PORTER IN THE NEW YORK "PRESS.

We were in a jaunting car on our way from Killybegs to Carrick. The road was one of magnificent stretches across purple moors and over the great bare bosomed hills, of Donegal. Overhead the clouds hung in masses of gray ring of smoke from a thatched roof. In nu other ready to put upon the market, country is womanhood so universally respected The embroidery done by the Iri. h girls is as country is woman hood so universally respected and self-respecting. The Irishwoman of to-day and self-respective. The Irishwoman of to-day is the worthy daughter of the sweet St. Brigitte Paris. The handkerchiefs, for which they are (now spelled Bridget) of thirteen centuries ago, paid from twenty to twenty five cents each are and whose story as told at Leinster may not be retailed as French handkerchiefs in the fashion-

fact, they were so persistent and arcent that, wearied of them, she prayed for some disease to destroy her beauly that she might uninterruptedly devote herself to the service of God. Instautly above nerven to the pervice of God. In-stautly she was smitten with smallpox, which, however, only disfigured one side of her lovely face, leaving the other quite as perfect as be-fore. Then she took the well and instituted a religious order, which many young and hoble maidens joined. When her followers became numerous she applied to the King of Leinster for a piece of land on which to build a nunnery. Brigitte, the saint, was then submerced in Brigitte, the woman, who begged the favor with the beautiful side of her face turned to the monarch, who, it is needless to add, succumbed ab once, and granted her request.

ab once, and granted her request. Now it happened the Queen was not "in the pantry eating bread and honey," and, being old, rgly and jealous, by a subterfuge forced Brigitte to expose the disfigured side of her countenance to the King, who, is true royal fashion, at once took back his promises, and it was only after many prayers and entreaties that he consented to bestow as much land as her shawl would

over. Now Brigitta became every inch a woman, as the sequel shows. Six months after her petition she appeared at court to claim the King's promise, and in the presence of a grand assemblage removed a snow white shawl from her innocent shoulders, woven by her own hands. Four of her maidens seized it by the corners, and ran respectively east, west, north and couth. Be-hold, the shawl was of some silky, web like stuff that stretched, and spread and spread, and stretched until it covered what is now the Curragh of Kildare. The outwitted King submitted as gracefully as he could. On the green undulating meadows Brigitto's nunnery was fuilt, and the pilgrins and m ndicants who gathered there formed the nucleus of the present town of Kildare.

PRICE. · · FIVE CENTS

white Andalusian wool is the rate at which those girls are paid, and any American woman Afterwards I took pains to price the same arti-cles in a London shop, and found that the socks sold from 24 to 56 cents a pair and the vests at eo \$2. There is something inexpressibly cruel in the

There is something inexpressibly cruel in the fact that this work, the product of such a miser-able pittance to its makers, and not only that, but that they should be donied the credit of their handiwork. In London the goods are sold as Scotch, and in Americs, will greater shame, the exquisite embroidery the borders our hand-borbid and underline in the user Franch kerchiefs and underlinen is lown as French. There are thousands of omen and brave

young girls to day in Irelan i who leave their cabin at the peep of dawn to begin sprigging.

Sprigging is the general and comprehensive torm for the fine meetlework on muslim which includes "veining," "spoking," "pointing," and "lace stitching." The square of muslin is fas-tened on a little frame. Upon it is stamped a pretty pattern of leaves and il were, with a fancy scallop for the edge. The inext of Sca Island cotton is used, and the dexterity with which the bright needla is will ded is marvellous. Over the great have bosomed inits of Doneral, which the oright needs is will did is instructions. Overhead the clouds hung in masses of gray fleece, now and then shot with a ray of the struggling sun. Sometimes we drove on for a mile or two without seeing a human being or a of the great firms of Belfast, where it is made

Known to some of you. Young Brighte was so etrangely beauti-ful that lovers from all over the country and across the seas came to kneel at her feet. In fact, they were so persistent and across the sease came to get and across the sease came to kneel at her feet. seventy-five cents a week in Ireland means, Sometimes it is the so'n income of the family, If you ever drive through the north of Ireland stop at some cabin in which you see a girl sprigging—hats and shoes, by the way, are obsolete luxuries in that part of the country.

Ten to one the girl is tall and straight, with plenty of dark hair, white tesh and a fresh skin. She will ask you to enter with the un-conscious dignity of a young princess, and if there is a seat of any kind it it at your service. The most precious family possession is on the peating the iron pot. It is half full of stir-about. She offers you some with the real hospi-tality that disdains apologies, and if there is no stirabout there is at any rate a drink of cold water. The impulse rises to show some appreciation of the kindness You admire the beautiful work and offer to buy it. No, she cannot sell; this belongs to the sgent, and no matter if she turned over the money she would never get any more work from him. Happy thought, you ask her to buy some material and embroider it." "No," she says sady, "the agent is the village shopkeeper, and will not give the girls this opportunity to help

themselves." There is one chance left-to give as delicately as possible the coin in your hand. Fatal mis-take! You wound to the quick a proud and sensitive spirit, willing and glad to work, but in-tensely averse to anything that savors of charity.

To spend her earnings upon herself is the last thought of an Irish girl. The same feeling that prompts her here to rend home money co buy comforts for the old people or to bring over

The priests of St. Sulpice who were in Montreal when he came have

LONG SINCE PASSED AWAY.

and those who are now charged with the responsibilities of the day he has seen growing up from childhood. He exercised the functions of the ministry uninterruptedly from 1825 until about two weeks ago, when he became so weak that he was compelled to keep to his room, where he was tenderly cared for. All had veneration for this holy man, whose countless deeds of charity will never be known except by those to whom he was a protector. He sought always to do good, was a protector. He sought always to do good, and many poor unfortunates will miss him. Joseph Alexandre Bayle, or Baile, was born in 1801, in the department of Ardeche, France, where he was also educated. At the age of 24 he entered the College of the Sulpician Order and completed his theological studies. In 1825 be came to Canada and was at once made a professor at the Montreal College. For 15 years he was the director of the college and for years he was the director of the college and for 20 years was the superior of the Sulpician Order in Montreal. He retired from this office in 1881 owing to old age. During his illness he was attended by Dr. Kottot, who attributes his death to general debility. He was in his eighty-eighth year. This mora-ing a telegram was sent to Rev. Abbé Colin, Superior of the Order at Baltimore, where he now is annunging he death An answer was now is, appouncing his death. An answer was received and the funeral was fixed for Friday morning, at 8.30, at Notre Dame, and will be one of the most imposing since the funeral of Archishop Bourget. The remains, clothed in Sacardotal robes, will be removed on Thursday to the mortuary chamber in the Seminary, and will be exposed to public view from one o'clock in the afternoon until six in the evening. During this time priests will offer up prayers. At six o'clock the remains will be borne in solemn procession to Notre Dame, where they will be ex-

Desed in the Sanctuary. The requiem services will be held on Friday morning. Mgr. Fabre will officiate, and several bishops, hundreds of priests and thousands of faithful are expected to be present.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

EVEN AN ATHEIST ADMIRES THEM. The Paris correspondent of a London paper writes as follows:

"France has been distinguishing herself oreditably during these last few days. A Sister of St. Vincent de Paul, wearing on her grey gown the Cross of the Legion of Honor, stopped on her way home from Tonquin, at the door of St. Etienne to see hor nephew, who is a soldier in the 19th Dragoons. As Superioreas of the Hospital of Hanol, she was wellknown to the troops, and the garrison of Ld Terrasse turned out with military honors. The officers gathered around her with marks of affectionate deference. They had many questions to ask, and the Sister of Charity ad much to tell them about their companions in Tongain. The officers then insisted upon her breakfasting with them at the mess table, and, by their attention and courtesy, vindic-ated the chivalrous character of the French addier as he still is, and of the French gentle-man as he was before he turned himself into a callier as he still is, and of the French gentles. And makes he still is, and of the French gentles. And most descent the links of the second gentles. And most descent the links of the second day of the second day of August of the second day of August

vows: Sisters Jeanne de Valois, Hormisdas, Radé gonde, Arthémise, Lucien, Collette, Oswald, Alexandrine, Léonie, Agnda, Claire de la Croix, which the newly admitted Sisters were allowed to see their relatives and friends.

At two o'clock this afternoon the Rev. Mr. Ecrement, chaplain of the convent, officiated at a grand benediction, which brought the ceramonies to a close.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUSHED JESUIT.

The death is announced of the distingnished Jesuit, Father Piccirrillo, one of the ablest professors in the famous college of the Heart of Jeaus, Woodstock, Md. Sacred Father Piccirrillo was nearly seventy years of age, and was distinguished for his piety and learning. Many years ago he came from Italy, where he had been advanced to the priesthood, and entered Woodstock College. where he immediately began to teach. He was a native of Naples. At one time he was the editor of the celebrated magazine entitled Civilta Cattolica, published at Rome, and which made him well known. He was for awhile the confessor to Pope Plus IX., and edited the English edition of the poems written by Pope Leo XIII. He was a close companion to Cardinal Mazzelo, who used to be at Woodstock. A proficient scholar in natural science, during his time at Woodstock College he collected large quantites of minerals, rocks, birds and fossils. The collection is said to be as fine as any in the conntry, Durning the past plenary council he was one of the theologians, and his elequence in Latin at that time brought him much praiss,

A REDEMPTORIST'S DEATH.

REV. FATHER COTE, C SS B., OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FASSES AWAY THIS MORNING.

The parishioners of St. Ann's church have The parishioners of No. Ann's church have to mourn the loss of one of the youngest and most promising of those genial prisets who have of late years ministered so indefatiguably to their spiritual wants. The Rev. Father Ovide Cotd, who passed away so peacefully at 7.30 °olock this morning, was only in his 29th year, and, although he bed endeared himself to all those with whom he had come in contact, it pleased the Almighty in His farseeing provipleased the Almighty in His farseeing provi-dence to call him unto Himself and bestow upon him the joys and blessings that are the rewards of a Ohristian life of abnegation and toil in the vineyard of the Creator of mankind. The deceased Father Coté was a French Of day at He Verte, Temiscouata, on December, 19th, 1859. From his childhood he include neurod country in her emand: pation, and on myself in permitting me, under of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence and cor-tify, by my present signature, my dence, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed of a Ohristian life of abnegation and toil in the vineyard of the Creator of mankind. The deceased Father Coté was a French Ganadian by birth. Having first seen the light of day at He Verte, Temiscouata, on December, 19th, 1859. From his ohildhood he displayed a pious disposition and during his earlier education was remarkable both for his application to his duties and his love and deciver. I do have the last sur-

NINETY-FIRST YEAR.

Father Carroll is now the oldest priest in the United States, says the Chicago Her-ald, having been admitted to orders on June 20th, 1820. He was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1798, the year of the famous rebellion in that country. He was ordained in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and his field of labor was principally in Canada until 1879, when he was received into the Chicago diocese by the late Bishop Folez, who held Father Carroll in the highest regard. Notwithstanding his ad-vanced age, Father Carroll has been able to exercise the duties and functions of his Alexandrine, Leonie, Agnes, Claire de la Cro'x, Marie Donst, Denis, Eloise, Sylvenus and Clemence. There were also 18 postulants ad-mitted. Rev. Father Lonergan delivered the eermon this morning, when he spoke at some length upon the "transfiguration of Our Lord." After Mass dinner was partaken of, after which the avalue admitted Sisters areas allowed to a been the Maray Hennitel. Esther Character Marken Mass dinner was partaken of, after has been the Marcy Hospital. Father Carroll is connected with and descended from the celeis connected with and descended from the cele-brated Carrolls of Carrollton, of patriotic and Revolutionary fame. He possesses and takes pride in showing several relics and tokens once owaed by Charles Carroll, the last surviving sign-er of the Declaration of American Inde-pendence American is the merical study in the pendence. Among these is the medal struck in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the declaration by order of the city of New York, bearing the image of Carroll himself and suitably inscribed. He also has Charles Carroll's watch. He takes a keen interest in public affairs, and one of the attendants in the hospital daily reads the newspapers for his benefit. He eagerly watches the progress of the political campaign, and does not hesitate to express his warm admiration for President Cleveland and his statesmanlike policy in the ad-ministration of public affairs. He is also an ardent admirer of the veteran statesman Allen G. Thurman. Father Carroll received many congratulatory visits and messages yester-day. His friends in this city and throughout the country will rejoics to learn that he enters upon his ninety-first year in fine spirits and in excellent physical and menual wigner. The difficulty with his excellent mental vigor. The difficulty with his evesight. which for a time threatened to be serious, is in great part removed, as, he cheerfully says, he has "one good eye yet." His long life, devoted to the service of religion, has been fruitful in works of charity and beneficence.

In this connection the following is not inappropriate: In the year 1826, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence had descended to the behavior of Independence had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Oarroll alone remained among the living, the government of the City of New York deputed a committee to wait on] the illustrious survivor and obtain from him, for deposit in the public hall in that city, a copy of the declaration of 1776, graced and authenticated anew with his sign manuel. The aged patriot yielded to the request and affixed, with his own haad, to the copy of that instrument the grateful, solemn and pious sup-plementary declaration which follows : "Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings

which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, He has conferred on my beloved country in her emanci-

day, May 22nd, he had a severe attack of heart failure, which greatly alarmed his family and physicians. The General had made his will and all preparations for death, and was ready to face it, though resolutely determined that life should not be given up without a severe struggle on his part. He leaves a wife and four small children-hree gitla and one boy.

STORY OF HIS LIFE.

General Philip H. Sheridan was born in Ohlo on March 6, 1831, and was consequently in his 58th year. Educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1853, the opening of the civil war found him a quartermaster in the regular army. His career in the war commenced when he was appointed colonel of a Michigan cavalry regiment. His fighting qualities soon gave him promnence, and he rode rapidly to the grade of major-general of volunteers. At the battle of Stone River, in December, 1862, commanding a division of the army of the Cumber-land, he saved the army from disastrous defeat by his stubborn resistance. In April, 1864, Grant placed him in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and a few months later gave him a separate com-mand in the Shenandoah Valley. Here it was that he made his renown as a soldier, That valley had been the Confederate granary, and an open road to the back door of Washington. He laid it waste, and made it the road to the front door of Richmond. He sent Early and the Confederate forces "whirling up the valley" and in the brilliant ongagements at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek disastrously defeated the Confederate General and henceforth freed the valley from his raids. The following spring he again joined the army of the Potomac, and at Five Forks won the great battle which compelled the retreat of Lee from Richmond. Then following the enemy with unrelenting vigor he barred its further retreat southward. and brought it to bay at Appomattox, where Lee laid down his arms. Such in briefest outline is the career of one who stood unique among American soldiers. He was the thun. derbolt of the Union army. He possessed all the brilliant dash of Murat, combined with the gonius and fury of Lannes. A man of resources, always knowing what to do next. Of impatient and fiery temper, he was inflexible of purpose and did everything with might and main. In the fury of assault he did not spare himself, and, though not bloodthirsty, he had no finical notions about saving life. He sent his men into battle to destroy and kill, and war means nothing else. His temper led him into two great acts of injustice, one when he relieved General Averill after Fisher's Hill, and the other when at Five Forks he brought a sense of overwhelming humiliation to Warren's proud soul, and wronged as gallant a soldier and patriot as himself. A soldier only, and knowing only army life, unlike his competers, Grant and Sherman, he had no capacity for civil administration. His rule in the South, while in command of the department of the

The Irishwoman of to-day has many of the qualities that distinguished St. Erigiste She is good, generous and without repreach. She knows the value of her glancing eye, her perfect kin, the tendril twist of her hair, and the charm of her little foot and hand. When her bauty fails her, ready with puts every time a man at a disadvantage. As far back as history goes, the Irishwoman has been famous for the beauty of her needlework, and fine needlework demands

patience, industry and tasts. In no other country of the world were the laws so strict and clearly defined for the protection of the skilled embroiderers, who were en-titled to more p ofit than a Quren and held in the greatest esteem. Tradition has it that St Patrick, for seeing that the day would come when only the little shining needle would stand between his people and starvation, encouraged the use of it, even to the extent of keeping three embroiderers steadily employed himself. The day did come, and when the horrors of famine and the pall of despair descended upon the land it was the young Irish girl, whose nimble figures and quick eye, whose unflagging industry from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same kept together the bodies and souls of these she loved. It is the same to-day, for, though emigration has brought some relief, the need is hardly loss, and in the regions a here lace is made and muslin embroidered it is only to the diff-rence between having nothing as all to eat or stirabout and potatoes with tea dust. Three years ago in Gweedore 16,000 people were living on a penny worth of meal a day, but that was not called a famine; on the contrary, the British authorities, making their report, de-

clared "the distress was not exceptional. To say of the Irishwaman she is lazy or shiftless is a merciless libel. The chief anxiety of her life is to get work to do, and when there has been no demand for lace or embroidery the women have eagerly turned to any other kind of handwork In the Gentless, for instance, there are 10,000 women at work knitting for English and Scotch manufactories. They earn on an average five or six pence a day. That is 10 or 12 cents. Au expert can earn an English shilling by working fourteen hours. To get the wool and then return the work involves a walk of from two or three to seven miles and back, once a week. Many a time I left the jaunting car, when rail roads were far behind us, walked by the side of an Irish girl in order to talk with her. Too in-dependent to take patronage, but keenly alive to friendly interest, she would slacken the pace of her bare feet, but never once take her dark blue eyes from her knitting, which up hill and

down she steadily pursued. To stop would in-volve loss of daylight and loss of time. In Carrick and its neighborhood the story was the same. A fashionable London house had established an agency there for the knisting of adies' and children's fine underwear. It was the first chance ever given the young women and children in the district to turn their fingers to account. The news spread like wild fire, and the day the office was opened a mob of 2,000 girls, big and little, surrounded it, almost un-manageable, at the prospect of getting something to do. They had walked over mountain and moor-many 15 miles-starting at mid-

the y-unger ones prompts her there to spend her

scent earnings for the family good. The lrish woman is as polest as she is industrious and unselfish. Throughout our travels in the country we never once locked our doors in hotel or inn, not even our trunks, and not a single article was missing at the end of the trip. On the contrary, the most amusing difficulty was experienced in getting rid of any cast off article. On one occasion an old hat followed us through five different towns by Her Majesty's mail cart.

At the country inns, generally one with the village post-office and shop, the laudicides were like motherly old here. With their own hands they cooked chop or chicken, which served with delicious potatoes and a delicate flavored tea, was a meal to be thankful for after a twenty-mile drive. The bed-room might have no carpet and the wash basin be cracked, but when the landlady come to ask for your boots and skirts to see that the damp'was properly drawn out, and when a cup of tea was thrust inside your bedroom door in the early morning, such tilfies were forgotton.

As to bills they were so modest as to be funny, and on several occasion + "Whatever you think fair" was the sum tool. The Irish woman has a heart of gold, and it melts in sympathy and kindness over the way(arer as a mother does over her children. She loves her country and her people ; she works and prays for both.

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THE PAPAL RESCRIPT.

A reporter for the Times, of Philadelphia, wrote: As to what effect the Pope's encyclical will have on the Irish cause, a prominent Catholic, whose clear head on Irish questions is unexcelled, spoke field on Tush questions is the "I have no idea that the latter will alranate the followers of the Holy See. These who find any fault had a thorough misunderstanding. "You will notice that the Pope expresses no

opposition to the plan of campaign as a whole. He does not even say that the landwhole. He does not even say that the indu-lord should always acceive the rent be demands. He does not say, how-ever, that when the rent is fixed by a voluntary joint contract the contract must be fulfilled. As to boycotts. The Pope finds fault only with that boycott in which the victim is practically outlawed.

"The idea that the Pope has no sympathy with the cause of Ireland has no foundation. It is well known that he heartily favore all that may lead to the betterment of Erin's condition as long as the means used are justifiabl. morally. It is as the guider of men's conscience. that the Holy Father sends this encyclical. .

BENEDICTINE FATHERS FOR ECUADOR .- Last week Rev. Father Augustine Wirth, O.S. B., of St. Mary's Abbey, Newark, N.J., set out for Ecuador, with a company of Benedictine Fathers and a still larger number of lay Brothers of the Order, to found missions in that -country, entrusted to them by Bishop Scho-maker. A priory will he built there as song as maker. A priory will be built there as soon as an eligible site can be secured. They sailed for Bahia on the 20th iust. The priests accompany ing Father Wirth are the Rev. Fathers Augus Ing Father With all the base reacter Fathers Fathers tine Schneider, O.S.B., of St. Vincent's, Pa. Clement Stratimany, O.S.B., Allegheny, Pa. Conrad Ebert, O.S.B., St. Vincent's, an Micarius Schmidt, O.S.B.

"Let it comfort you, Mrs. Billus," said the

THE TRUE WITNESSMAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

AUGULT 8, 1888

'I want to go to the open window,' he whise

ed, 'I feel suffing ; I shall faint if I do no

He left the piano seat. She, without allo

ing the waltz to be interrupted, took his place Nume of the dancers noticed the change,

'Let us all run away into the wood," cried Gertrude. 'Out of the way Godfrey! Marica

come i' It was an easy jump from the wall to the ground. She leans out after Godirey. 'We will go to the fourtain in the wood, she cried over her shoulder. 'Come all i' and away she

Marion and Chichele jumped out almost to

gether, and, without stopping for an instant, stacted in pursuit of Gettrude's flying white figure. Honor Quin and her brother, semained

figure. Honor your and her brother, temained behind, struck dumb, and afraid to follow. 'Don't run,' said Chichele, who kept pace with them. 'I know this part of the park ; its

with them. A know this part of the park; its fonneain is quits close. Have you ever been here before? 'Ob, yes ! I often come in here to read; iti

'Ob, yes ! I often come in here to read; it is so dark and cool. At least, I did iast sun mer. He and the were together; Gertrude's while irock fitted here and there among the tre stems like some nocturnal moth, then vanished from sight. At last even the sound of her voic magnet.

ccased. They were in the blickest part of the wood. Neither spoke, and only for a bid which now and again chirped drownly from ber test, the sizence was almost oppressive. A tig current of air swept down, the size of the s

current of air swept down tho nieles of the wood, smoothing out the wrinkles from all the little now leaves, lifting and acattering as it

weat the perfume cups of the flowers.] seemed to rise and fall like a pulsebeat as

caressed Mariou's flushed cheek. They turned into a thicket of dwarf laurels, above which

towered great majestic elms and Scotch fir-trees.

towered great majestic elms and Scotch firtree. They were near the fountain now; the plash and nickle could be faintly heard. Neither spoke for a few minutes. The Marion stopped. 'Where can Gertrude and Godfrey be?' she said. Her vorce betrayed un-easiness, it was trembling. 'We are near the fountain.' She half turned, facing Chuchele, 'We must so back.'

He also stoud for a moment. The trunk of

one of the fir-trees was just behind her, and half, more than half dark as it was, her has appeared to him distinctly and clear againstin

background. She seemed frightened all a

'If you will-immediately,' he replied. The

walked rapidly back towards the thick ledge which formed the boundary of the wood. Then

Chichele stopped. He thought he could hear

footsteps coming closer and closer. 'I must speak to you-stay only one mo-

meat. The others are quite near now. Hear me-I-I---' He took her hand in his. She

did not take it sway, but he could feel it trem

ble. 'I want to see you again.' She made no reply, but moved as if to ga He held her hand closer in both of his.

We must go back.'

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WEITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

The Million of the

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

SHOW ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A Word With Little Meaning - Amateur vs. Professional-Higher Standard Constantly Demanded - "Conversational French"-How a Gold Medalust Solved the - Problem.

A WORD WITH LITTLE MEANING.

As too generally applied, the word " accomplishments" is now one of very little meaning. If it ever had any other than the somewhat ambiguous signification it now bears, it must have been in particularly hot haste to lose it, otherwise we should have been quite unprepared for the indulgent smile of scarcely veiled sarcasm

when it is said of some debutante in the social world, or rather in the great system of social world, that she has acquired "all the accom-plishments," or that "she is highly accomplished."

Every one seems to understand perfectly well what is meanb by such a statement as that, and though politeness constrains one in most cases to seemingly accept it for its value, its real worth is too well known to be mistaken, and it is discounted accordingly. Nor should this be wondered at, for what is

the too irequent result of summarizing all those vaunted ac omplishments? A little smattering of languages, a little dabbling in water colors a little strumming on the piano; and all with out discernment or sufficient exactitude or mas tery of detail to stand the crucial test for such knowledg .- the ability to explain and impart it to another.

THE BUSINESS VALUE OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS. The world will not pay for what is of no use to it, and certaiuly inexact knowledge is not likely to be a saleable commodity. At best the accomplishments of which we have heard so much, in what has been known as the higher education of woman, are but what is considered to serve at the ornamental completion of an unstable ed fice, and as such of but secondary im-portance to the laying of a broad and liberal groundwork on which the future may see batter

structures vise. HIGHER SANDARDS CONSTANTLY DEMANDED. In the meantime popular disfavor is doing its best to werd all walks of life of its pretenders, by forcing noso already high to take a lower station, 6. in other words, by insisting on a higher standard. In the tracher's profession this is very appar-

ent, the old system of "keeping up" with the more advanced pupils on the part of the teacher by surrepticion, study of the next day's lessons the night balore is now almost a thing unknown.

The preserly certificated teacher must la grades ahe cleven of the most advanced pupil, and it is so in every branch of industry a. well.

We see every day superior people occupyie, what might well be considered inferior positionto those they might be expected to occupy, but if the choice is their own there is wisd on in it, as a very little experience of the world will show.

People not altogether sure of themselves nor of the u. say of any pursuit they purpose to fol-low, lea ... some valuable truths in this way.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH.

For i stance a student-teacher, just before taking her first situation, a dreary outlock enough, a rough country school in the bick-woods, was counselled by one who, though a stranger, felt compassion for her, having undergone a similar experience, to wait for a while and try to get a situation in the city as teacher

in a school or in a family. "Why your knowledge of French alone would secure you that," said her friend. But fortunately the young teacher know her own deficiencies better than her enthusinatic friend of an hour, and explained that although she knew French well enough, "quite as well as English" for all conversational purposes, yet she could neither write nor read it, and the lipguistic acquirement was an "accompliahmerely, and of no value whatever in ment" raising her status as teacher.

o more instance may more apply idustrate

GODFREY, THE THE FORTUNATE ISLES. You sail and you seek for the Fortunate Isles? The old Greek Isles of the yellowbird's song? Then steer straight on through the watery miles. Straight on, straight on, and you can't gc

wrong.

Nay, not to the left, nay, not to the right, But on, straight on, and the Isles are in sight, The Fortunate Isles where the yellow birds

sing, And life lies girt with a golden wing.

26 172

These Fortunate Isles they are not so far ; They lie within reach of the lowliest door ; You can see them gleam by the twilight star; You can hear them sing by the moon's white

shore-

Nay, never look back ! Those levelled gravestones They were landing steps; they were steps

unto thrones Of glory for souls that have sailed before, And have set white feet on the Fortunate abore.

what are the names of the Fortunate And

Isles ? Why. Duty and Love, and a large content. Lo ! These are the Isles of the watery miles That God let down from the firmament. La !

So duty and Love and a true man's Trust ; Your forehead to God, though your feet in

the dust, Daty and Love and a child's sweet smiles,

And these, O friend are the Fortunate Isles.

A MIRROR FOR PROTECTIONISTS.

Hon. S. S. Cox, in his speech in the House of Representatives, contrasted the Domocratic programme of tariff reduction with the Republican platform of protection and cheap whiskey. His speech ought to be read by every voter in the land, for it shows up the protectionis e in their true colors. Here is an extract :

A taxpayer inquires of you :

"Have not the American people paid in sixty years over \$20,000,000,000 in the hops of getting goods cheaser by and by, after the infacts have attained . . . eir maturity ? What, my Republican brother, will you now do.

The brother answ.", "Free whiskey." "Has invention a us nothing for us?" acks the impoverishen mechanic. "What do you show us as the result of our American genius for a cent ry in mechanics?" The answers comes: "We tender you the worm in the still, the finest invention of the devil. It may take a way your brains and impoverish your families; but protection must stand! We offer you untaxed, cheap

free whiskey !" Another inquirer asks : "Why do you not take the tax off your cost of 'roversible

n1p '?" The answer comes : "Protection first, but

always free whickey." Au old lady of West Virginia acks with anxiety, Why must I pay 60 cents in ad-

which I to heav savafras tes?

'A' !' ys the protectionist, " is not while you to r than tes?"

whick, year, for than tes ?" A server of quations and "unswers might be fired off in the following order: "Are you going to allow the reduction proposed by the Mills bill from 47 per cent, duty to 40 on a ryets ?"

"No, but vo will repeal the tax on cigar ettes for your ' y-, and add free whiskey.' "Won't you support that reduction of 10 per cent. on cotton goods ?"

" No, but I would love to lower the white

key tax." "Won't you reduce the tax on castor oil below 194 per cent, -- its present rate ?" " No, I won't condescend to help anybody

but those who want the cost of whiskey reduced." "Please help us reduce the tax on cheap

woolen cloth from 89 per cent. to 40 per cent., as Mills proposes-will you not?"

"No: I do not want to engage in anything else till I have taken the tax of 90 conts a gallon from whiskey."

BY MRS. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER XVII.-Continued.

'You are in a very good position to-day, I think,' said Father Paul good naturedly. 'I'ts all very well, Father Paul,' answered the doctor sulkily, 'but I've been parsed over and over again, for men who disobeyed the Church or went to the godless colleges. Look at my sacrifices, all gone for nothing. The

rdinal goes and ______. ' Daly, man !' said bis host, interrupting the doctor's recital of his grievances, 'ring for hot water, and let me see you do credit to that whisky.'

The school book here does not show that your local gentry take much interes, in the

"They never set foot inside the door. Tighe O'Malley is manager - by way of - I never knew him to enter the place. Certainly, he is better than others. When I was building the new church he gave the site and about twenty pounds worth of wood. That chapel cost twelve thousand pounds, sir; nine thousand came from America.

"True i' said the doctor, 'and it is the people who built that church that are helping to keep the whole of them. The money that comes to this town from America is unaccountable.

"How did they live without it before? inquired the school inspector. "Things were different. Before the potato

disease you could buy twenty four or twenty five pounds of patatoes for a penny. There was nve pounds of pictoes for a penny. Increavily more land in cultivation. They reared pigs and fowls in a way they can't attempt now. Land is almost all in grazing. There is little or no employment. We have not your industrial re-sources in the north, Mr. Macaulay. We have nothing but agriculture.

"True, but agrarian crime and political agitation dou't exist in the north. Capital has been deterred from embarking in any enterprise

by this Fenianism.' 'Now, I ask you, sir, who are those capital ists ? What is to hinder O'Malley with his five or seven, more or less, thousands a year, all earned by these people, from capitalizing

a small part of it and setting going a mill-there's water-power enough and to spare in Barrettswater, and employ these poor people, who, through no fault of their own, are idle !' 'O'Malley would like a manufactory set going, but he would like an English or Scotch-

man to comeand do it. He does not want to be better off; he cares for nothing but amuing bimself,' said the dispensary doctor. 'You see, he is not too had at all as landlords go. He has not raised the rents since he succeeded To be sure a good many of his hest tenauts are leaseholders, and, indeed, for that matter a round score of leases will be soon falling in. We'll see if he'll not show his testh then.'

'If he did not raise the rents he has pretty Well cleared out the estate,' said Father Faul; but he will not stop at that. Did you notice the ruin of the old cottages along the road as you come in from the train? Yes. Well, that slace was ence thick with people before the amine. Heavens ! I recalled the famine well. I went out that road one morning early-it had been a had wet night-I met six dead bodies by that ditch. How many died in the fover or at sea I don't know, but I know this-Tighe O'Malley's uncle, Mauleverer, shut up the house and went abroad, and left the creatures to rot there.

He did that,-and then came home and evicted the survivors ! You see, the rates were heavy, and for that matter, somer than pay rates, Mauleverer used to-aud Tighe O'Mailey does the same-offer a man up to ten or twenty pounds to give up possession of his place and either move into the town or go to America with his family. As fast as he or his agent. Marchmont, can get hold of a cabin, "Level it" is the word. The people who have the river this town are letting lodgside cabins here in irgs in them to the laborers at sixpence and eightpence a week, for roum to lie on the floor -the cottages are so scarce outside of Barrette town.

'Ay !' said the coctor, 'and fever is never out of that part of the town. The cobins are as wet as mud, built in the old river-swamps.' 'Fever should be prevalent, said the inavector

Oh, faith, for the matter of that, when you are called to a case, the safest thing to say is, "I think you have typhoid fever." In ninety cases out of a hundred it turns out true, and I

close on forty years since. There were a num-ber of gentlemen going about the country taking evidence; among others they fell in with an old schoolmaster in my part of Water-ford, and they asked his opinion, would the "On ! he said, "they would not like a free school at all. They are too proud, too proud

entirely for that !" Ui i then we had better arrange to make them pay something," said these commissioners. "'Oh no. then," replied the schoolmaster. "That won't do; they would object to pay

"What does this mean," cried the gentle-""What does this mean," cried the gentle-men, since you are after telling us they ware too proud to send their children to a free school ?"

school?" "That is so, too.!" said the school master. ""And what do you mean ?" they cried. "What are we to do?" ""Well !" he made answer, "I have an idea of what it is that they would like, and what it is would snit them—myself, just " ""Tell us, if you please," said the commis-sioners, they all being mightly puzzled. ""It is thus, then, just—to make a fixed charge, moderate like, not too moderate; and

charge, moderate like, not too moderate ; and

then when the time came to pay, to not ask them to pay / net to press them to pay anything at all-just leave it to them, like !"

Fasher Paul laughed his great deep-chested laugh that made the whole room shake. 'You invented that, you villain-you made

that up,' he said, at last. 'I give you my word of honor it is just what happened sir !' replied the doctor.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Godfrey shut the door of the dining room when Chichele had passed out, and then went to the open hall door, and stood silent and shy, his eyes turned away from the stranger. A moment or two elapsed. Chichele was searching in the pockets of his overcoat, but at the same time noticg his companion, and won-dering how he could best set about overcoming 'No, no; let me !' cried Gertrude. 'Miss Johnston, I want to. Marion, I may.' Suiting the action to the word, the vivacious Gertrude seated besaelf behind a huge Britan-nia metal teapot, and began to dispense strong tea and cream liberally. A dish of smoking hot

his stypess and reserve. He felt drawn irre-sistibly towards the handsome, wild boy. Cooler here, is it not? Chichele, in his re-solve to make friends with this mate Antinous, took an easy conversational tone with bim, hoping by degrees to break down the barrier betea and cream liberally. A dish of smoking hot cakes made its appearance, marmalade and honey in glass dishes; little pats of butter, with a round-shaped fat swan stamped on each, floated in a glass dish. Candles were light d now, and a great white lamp which smelt strongly. Marion rose from her seat, and litted a tall vase full of early wallflowers from a cor-ner table. She placed this in the centre of the

hoping by denote it tween them. 'Yes,' Godfrey answered, then he turned from the hall door and opened that leading into the sitting-room. It was empty, to his manifest astooishment. 'They are with Miss Johnston,

'Let us smoke a cigar,' said Chichele, who did not understand him; 'we can go into the garden

Godfrey turned sgain towards the hall door. and they passed out on to the steps just as a couple of people were in the act of ascending These were a loutish-looking young the same. man of about twenty, accompanied by a thick-at female figure shrouded in wrsps. 'How do you do, Mr. Mauleverer ?' she suid

in a formal voice, passing straight on, upwards

and into the hall. Good evening, Miss Qoin,' Godfrey replied, starting to one side. He nodded to the young man, who, taking off his hat in response to Godfrey's salutation, followed his eister. 'Try one of these,' said Chichele, holding out

bla that be did not join them. He opened the piano uudd-nly, and announcing, 'I am going to play you something,' dashed swiftly into a a handsome gold cigar case. Godfrey extracted waltz, whistling an obligato. Gertrude, who was fond of music and easily one churshly eying the case with naive admira-tion all the time. Chichele struck a match and gave it to him, then lighted his own cigar and moved by it, listened for a while, and at last, moved by it, intended for a white, and as last, forgetting her tea, she left the table and came and stood by the piano. 'How do you play so beautifully?' she asked him. She leaned her arm on the top of the piano, and by degrees drooped her head on it, gan to smoke it hurriedly.

Vho are those people who have just passed in '

Quins,' replied Godfrey, laconically. 'Do they belong to the town? farmers or

vhat? 'They belong to the town.'

'You have left school, I suppose?' 'Yes, I have left,' replied Godfrey very s'owly; 'some months ago.'

'Were you in England, or in school in this country ?'

Chickle as he played watched the child's face with amusement. No kitten could be less self-conscious or wild. 'Gertrude !' cried Godfrey, 'Gertrude, I say, since you undertook to make tea, come and do your duty, Gertrude !' He rose to help himself, but she darted sud-denly back to her sest ; a scramble for the tea-ured in the course of which the dreue inter-'At Ossory College-it's about five miles out on the Limerick Road, but I always went across the bog, that's three, unless it was too wet. It might drown you then.'

deniy back to her sear; a cramble for the tea-pot ensued, in the course of which the crean-jug was nearly overturned. Marion saved it, stretching out her rescuing hand quickly and defily, while Miss Quin was gazing, as if fas-cinated, at its perilous condition. Godfrey seized his sister's cake, with the remark that the music must be created for her. He had ab 'Yes,' assented Chichele, thinking of his own experience of the bog, 'I should say so. I saw snipe and ducks over there in Knockstuart Bog.' 'Yee, there are pleaty there in the winter, and you can get them in flocks along the river at Archer's Ford, some miles higher up, where there is a lough; it is all over sedge and flags-covert, you know. I have seen hundreds. seized his Hister's Cake, with the remark that the music would be enough for her He had ob-served and was displeased by her naive admina-tion for Chichele. This injustice recalled her to her usual habits of self-assertion, and she resumed her toa with new-found appette. The swinging rhythm of the waltz seemed to

There are too many cranes, though.' 'Cranes? Do cranes como here ?' 'Well, they are herons. They call them

who had opened the window and was learing out of it, joined her. Finally, even Miss Quark began to dance. Oh.chele sought Marion's spar-and signed to her to come and take his place at rich dark colouring. Her wild tawny eyes glowed with spirit, Chichele watched her with delight. She promised to be beautiful, perhaps more so than her sister. The soft child face had lines that promised a later beauty of no common order. She was evidently completely at home and at her case, but there was platbly one person in the establishment whom she held in awe. A sudden clatter of tea things was heard. Gertrude that instant reanmed her seat on the sofa. The door flaw wide open presently, and the housekeeper walked in carrying a large tray. The moment she came fully in view all None of the dancers noticed the change. Chichele's nerves were strained and irritated he sat down in the window seat, and opened the sash still wider. The room looked into Barretta tray. The moment she came fully in view all the guests assembled with one breach said simultaneously, 'Good evening, Miss Johnston.' Miss Johnston, a grim dignified spinster, well over fifty years of age, was Father Paul's boaskeeper. She also wasin gala attire ; she wore an extremely shiny black silk dress, and a black apron with red braided pockets. She was a pricet's mece herself, and having been left destitute, owing to her relative having died, en-stered a convent. But her temper, which was remarkable, having ibeen found to be incom-patible with a religious profession, the left the convent. Father Conroy charitably appointed to wn, which post, although her education was n of the most defective kind, she retained to was given over to the

tea table. She placed this in the centre of the tea table upon taking her place. 'I cannot take tea, thank you,' said Chichele, declining a cup offered him by young Quin. He rose from his seat and moved to the music shool

before the plano, with the intention of being able to look at Marion's face as the candle-light

illumined it. The same, yet different, he thought. More beautiful, if possible-clear cut

Her eyes looked black as she exchanged

glance with Mies Quin. The last-named had evidently directed her attention to himself.

Chichele noted a side-long turn of her be-chignoned head. They perhaps felt uncomfort-

ber eyes alternately watching his and the keys of the picno.

Chickele as he played watched the child's face

as a cameo.

ر ما بالمحدود المحسيطوا المياني سماريان. مريس من المحدود المحسيطوا المياني المحاريات. مريس المحدود

than could be dose by any other means how flimsy a dependence so-called accomplishments are when one is unfortunately forced to rely on them in the struggle to make a liveliho.d. HOW A GOLD MEDALLIST SOLVED THE PROBLEM

A gold medallist of one of the most famous lady's seminaries of learning, found berself on closing her school course, at uncteee, in the uncomfortable position of being unable to contribute to the amily exchequer, on the slight per cent?" resources of which the expenses of her education had been for years the heaviest drain. Her brothers, houest, hard-working mechan-

ics, had cheerfully given of their earnings week after week for her tuition, in the assured hope hat they were providing her with the means of ecuring her future independence.

And what hid the poor girl to face the world with? Music, word and inshumental, she had practized in concert with others, and could not sing or play alone to advantage ;- plinting, she had executed pictures it was true but the inishing touches had been bestowed by her teachers, she could not usaided have produced even a creditable copy. And as for minor bracches, so considered at

the great boarding school from which she had graduated, a thorough acquaintauce with the English language, and business requirements, notably arithme ic, were utterly neglected.

This being the case, the question of a life-pur-suit became very complicated. Something had to be done-but what to do ?

While at school her wardrobe, thanks to a clever an! careful mother, had been well sup-plied and attended to. But clothes will wear out and must be renewed. And clothes cost money. She could not very well ask her family to assist her with means, as her education had already proved to be the most unprefitable investment in which the household savings could

have been sunk. The realities of life had awakened her from a roseate draam of the future and its possibilities she had been petted and praised at school as the prize-pupil, looked up to at home as one whose brilliant attainments were sure to bring credit to herself and her family. She herself best knew what those brilliant attainments were, and she was reluctantly forced to acknow-ledge that she could not turn to account a single complishment learnt at such an outlay of

time, pains and money. Failing to secure a situation as office-assistant or shop girl, to this was she driven at last, the forlorn alternative of "nursing governess" pre-sented itself.

Here of course her chief struggle would be to appear as teacher, while in reality performing the offices of nurse girl. But she was unaccus-tomed to the care of children, as her mother had taken entire charge of her yourger brothers and sisters, so as to leave her more time to attend to her studies.

The idea of starting anew, as it were, of going Ine idea of starting anew, as it were, of going to an elementary school and working up bhrough all the grades, finally qualifying as a teacher, was suggested by one who took an interest in her success. But the precious years for study had gone—frittered away on idle so-called ac-omplishments. Besides, the girl was so severely disappointed and sick at spirit that she lacked the courage to under take such a task.

Of course, domestic usefulness was out of the question. She had been educated far beyond the housekeeping ideas. She did not know how to cock a meal, make a bed, or sweep a room, and/was equally ignorant of needlework. What was she to do? With all these defi-ciencies upon her head, facing the great untried

world, after all the show of educational advan-tages avd training unable to solve the simple problem of how to make a livelihood, and desforer heine shie to solve it. she did what other girls in like straits are doing every day, the took the great plunge and gob MARIANA.

. . ..

bin and a star

at effort Vo are makh the duty on wool hats from 53 per cent. Cacan hats, Win't you help us ?" " No, eir ; the Republican platform doosn't

say saything shout cheep hats. It does advocate taking tax from whiskey, and 1 stand by the clutform.

"The worsted goods for my family is taxed 68 per cent. Help me pull that down to 40

"No, sir; let your worsted goods go to grass ! Whiskey is more than a dollar a gallon. I want to take the 90 cent gallon tax off of it."

"Now, my friend, the Mills Bill proposes to take eleven and one-half millions tax off of it?"

" No, for it don't propose to obeapen whiskey one cent."

"It makes salt free. Won't you favor that." "Is salt whiskey ? Salt ain t in our plat-

form." "It makes the tin, of which our tin stove

versels, and cans and roofs are made, free; won's you give us that ?"

"Tin is not on the platform ; whiskey is." "It makes lumber for our homes, to keep

us warm, free; won't you favor that ?" "No. I want to legislate to warm the inner man, not the outer one. Give us free

whiskey.'

CONSULT YOUR PARENTS, GIRLS. Girls should never forget for one moment that no being on earth takes so deen and true an interest in their welfare as their father or mother. Their advice springs ever from the very soul of affection, pure as the love of God himself, and their command should be obeyed as the com-mand of God. As sin brings its inevitable punishment even on this earth, so disobe-dience to parents is sure to be followed by sorrow and often shame. A girl may say, in the pride of her budding womanhood, that she is such an age, and can judge for herself-she may even be guilty of the irreverence of thinking of her parents as "old-fashioned" or "old fogyish," but at such times she knows not what she is saying. She is blinded and led away by the youthful passion ; the parents are guided by the soul-light in which they have enshrined her, and they can see the very breath of evil-the faint approaching mist of misfortune that steals into the clarified spiritual atmosphere with which their love has surrounded her. girls honor and obey their fathers and their

mothers, and their days will not only be long but happy, but lead to an eternal happiness As the first glass of whiskey often hereafter. proves the ruin of the boy, so too the first deli-berate disobedience of the girl to her parents may lead her to ruin and misery.

THE SILVER RULE.

You know the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you. Here is a rule which is part of the Golden Rule, but which we will put by steelf, because it is of value, and call it the Silver Rule : "Think and say all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and be silent about their bad qualities Did you ever think any more of a boy or girl be cause he or she; found fault with others? I super schoolmates or playmates are using or stupid or cross, it does not make them any better to talk or think about it. Rather tell all the good you can, and try to think of their good quality. That is the Silver Rule, says

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faults,

may say that all over this country that rule holds good. 'Have you a landlord ?'. 'No, not at all as they go,' returned the doc-tor. 'O'Malley nover interferes at all, and if he is asked for anything gives it at once.' holds good.

he is asked for anything gives it at once.' 'Not that we trouble him much or often.' added Father Paul, with considerable bitterness in his voice. 'He takes seven thousand a year off the county Cork, and barring the labourers employed in the gardens under his Scotch gardnen, and the belpers in the stable under the English stud groom, and the English coachunan and the English the English coachman and the English steward, what does he do for Barrettste an any more than he does for Cueheton West, his Line-rick estate? Nucling, Mr. Macaulay, nothing; nothing on earth but take the money and enjoy

himself !' "Divil blame him !' said the dispensary doctor, who, with the aid of the hot water and sugar, had been doing credit to the whisker. Wouldn't we all enjoy ourselves if we could? Father Paul gave utterance to a huge peal of laughter. He, slso, had a strain of Greek in

bin. He also was given to despise the small things of life.

things of life. 'Mr. Macauly,' he cried, 'take a glass of claret. Light another cigar, sir ! The doctor has given us a good sound prescription. Your health, Dr. Daly ! Enjoymeat to you, ma !! 'Thank you father ! I go w h you. I agree with Lord Cork, the beggar man. "I would not charge," he said, "with the King of Spain once I had my dinner taken—what difference is there between him and me ? He can't eat two dinners. for all he is kicg, and I don't want two dinners. So what need have I to chaoge?", "That is Lord Cork all over,' said Father

Paul. 'Poor fellow! it's not twice a week be pets a dianer. He got mine once, though I wish it had heen a better one for his sake! I was going off to a sick call—a hurried case and he, knowing all about it, having seen me drive down the Limerick Road, marched up to the house and told Mary Johnston that I had sent him up to bid her give him my dinner. I was gone off to Chitton's-eight builes away -he had his story all pat enough-she be-hieved him, and-Lord Cork made short work

of my dinuer.' 'Unfortunate wretches !' said the inspector. What an existence it is ! It makes me melancholy to see the crowds of such creatures in all these southern towns.'

'Yes,' added the doctor; 'and the crowds of young ones growing up to the trade.' 'Well, well !' observed the inspector, 'the

schools should see to that, but the managers are in fault. Now, at Newstown last sum-mer-I went to Newstown to inspect a National school-I recollect it well-it was a lovely July day-I found the door of the boya school locked, and of all the pandemoniums ever you listened to, it sounded through the windows. At last some of the urchins heard me and spoke to me through a broken pane of giass. ""Where's the teacher ?" I asked.

"Place, your bonor, he's gone up to the mannger's to help in with the hay, and we're all locked in till he comes back." 'After this I went to the girls' 'school. That

was impracticable also, and a tuzz, not exactly

was impracticable hist, not a turb, how a turb that of bees, came to my ears. ""Where is the mistress?" I hailed at last. ""Place, your honor, she's gone up to the manager's to give a hand with the washing, and she's locked us in till she comes back." 'Ob, scandalous !' said Father Paul.

'Very well, but listen to this ?' continued the spector. 'My duty as inspector was to direct inspector. the said manager's attention to this state of things, and request him to see that it did not

occur again.' And it was the manager who was the cause A man who wears a wig is not without his schoolmaster and his plan when they were about a white frock that had evidently been made for

'You have finished your cigar, I see,' said Chickele, throwing away the end of his own-he heard voices from within, and he felt impelled to move. 'Lot us go in: it is chilly.

They entered the situation together, where Marion and Gertrude, Miss Quin and her brother, were now all assembled together. Chichele had eves only for Marion. She was sitting in the window which looked out at the back into Barretistown woods, and did not seem to observe the entry of the two young man. She quiet epirit. gave him ber hand with a manner which seemed self-possessed and calm, but her eyes fell when they met biz. She presented him to her sister Gertrude and to Miss Quin and her brother.

Gertride and to briss of the she her broker. Gertrude shock han's with him will-ingly, looking at him the while with the fraukest admiration. Marion, having accomplished this ceremony, seated therself again in the window. Chichele turned round a horse hair covered chair, and first replacing an antimaccassar covered with pink wool-roses, which had fallen off in the process, sat down

which had fallen on in the process, say down beside her. Godfrey let himself drop on the sofa beside his sister Gertrude. 'Ab ! Godfrey, my freck !' exclaimed she; 'and there now, you are ruining the cushion. Honor ! Honor Quin, just look at the cushion. you worked for Father Paul, your raised work cushion.'

She held up to view a square object of red satin with a bunch of thick, soft pansies, each looking as if it were stuffed, and one-half of which had decidedly suffered by Godfrey's im-

pact, 'Never mind !' observed Miss Quin affably ;

'it does not matter, Mr. Mauleverer.' 'It does not matter?' echoed Gortrude. "Honor Quin, I am surprised at you. This is the hadsomest of all the cushions in the room. But Father Paul has twice too many cushione,

pursued she. Chichele looked round the room as she spok and burst out laughing. It was the first time he had thought of noticing the surroundings. The room-it was the drawing-room-was large square apartment with a waxed floor and a square of gaudy carpet in the centre, coloured lithograph of Pius the Ninth 1 А hung

over the mantlepiece; below it a French clock in a glass shade marked the hour, perhap at New York, between two huge vases of wax fruit and flowers, each likewise cushioned and sheltered under glass shades. Bead cushions, velvet cushions, wool cushions, all sorts of cushions and coloured wool things were placed every. where.

You ought to see Father Collins's room, said Godfroy. 'He has alines for every day of the week, and two pairs f Sunday. I told him he would want to by a centipede, The next time I go up there I shall take a pair for myself. Why does no one work me slippers? Quin, co they work slip-

pers for you? 'You are not prisets,' hereved Gertrude snubbingly. 'Here is the antimacessar I worked him at Easter-and ; ist look,' she cried

dismally, 'some one has a pped tea or some thing on these nice roses.' Marion and Miss Quin hughed, the latter very constrainedly, for she had on all her best clothes. She wore a heavy black silk dress, a bright yellow gold chain and lockes, and she had retained her black kid gloves. She looked as stiff and immovable as the plaster of paris Madonna under her glass case on the chiffon nier, but was, as usual, sell-assured. Her hair was dressed in a huge stuffed chignon, which was the admiration and 'avy of the Maul everers. Marion's black tresses were all twisted in a coil on the back of her head;

Gerbrude's hair was plated in a great cable that hung below her waist balt. Contrude wors trude wore ntroduce the national school system. It's her in the village, and which accentuated her

inspire the whole party. The Quin brother and sister thawed, and began to talk. Marion's face hindled into an expression of bappiness almost-she was listening to him with a delight and won ler that grew each moment-until it seemed to the musician to be perfectly radiant. The lamp ight shone through the little soft curls the clustered on her temples, lighting them almost glowing, chattered, argued, and disputed. The cups were knocked violently into the saucers: knives and spoons seemed possessed by an un

ulet epirit. 'Let us send away the things and dance,' or-dered Gertrude, springing up. 'Dance !' echoed Miss Quinn, dismayed. 'What would Father Paul say ?'

Gertrude's answer was to ring the bell in a manner that no one save the master of the house ever before attempted. The sacristan had made his appearance and was peremptorily re-quested to take away the tea. He wanted to go downstairs and send Miss Johnston or a servant, out Gerbrude refused to wait a minuse, and helped him so effectively that, at the cost of two cups and a plate, the table was cleared in the course of a minute or two.

'Honor Quin ! since you will not dance, you shall play,' she declared.

Chichele heard this, and brought his music to

I want to dance. What shall we dance? Miss Mauleverer, will you dance with me? She answered yes by a look only.

Godfrey and George Quin were carrying the table to a remote corner. 'That,' said Chickele, indicating the square

arpet, 'ought to go also.' It was flung aside in a moment. Honor Quin

began to play a quadrille, with a touch as hard and measured as a steam-bammer. What are we to dance-a waltz?

'A waltz-oh no l a quadrille. 'Why not a waltz ?' he pleaded. 'This is so stupid : it is not dancing at all.'

But his opinion changed when he saw Ger trade's method of procedure. She danced with Godfrey first, and to his eyes certainly turned half of each figure into something that was much more like a round dance than a square Then she exchanged him for George Quin, who danced as sympathetically as his sister played and whom Gertrude certainly treated with most undisguised contempt. At last, tired of his awkwardness, she desired him to go and turn over the music for Miss Quin, and called Godfrey back, and he entering only too will-ingly into her spirit of mischief, romped through the remainder of the quadrille as gracefully as herself. They danced a sixth figure, kind of calop, whose existence was hitherto un-known to Chichele. Gertrude revelled in this, and insisted on dancing it three times over. Her curls floated ; her long plait had become all undone, and her great eyes glowed with wild mischief and enjoyment. At last, exhausted, they stopped. Chichele lurned to Marion.

'Sit there,' he said. 'I want to play you some hing.' He ran his fingers over a prelude to get thing.' He ran his fingers over a prelude to get into the key, and then began Chopin's waltz in A flat. Marion sat down beside the piano, and istened to him entranced, spell-bound. 'You could not dance to that,' said Gertrude,

with a profound sigh, when the pathetic middle motif was over. Chichele leb his hands drop. 'Do you think music is only for dancing ?' he

rather Conroy was delighted. He loved music, next to cards, as a recreation, and Obi chele's proficiency would have astonished him but for the fact that he was a cousin of Lady Blanche. Anything might be expected from people of that rank of life. 'I could listen to that music for ever,' his re-vergence murmuned. His face had around an 'Oh no l' she said ; 'but when I like it very much I want to dance, or to cry, one or other.' 'This is your sort, I think ; but wait. Let us dance a waltz. Miss Quin can play one, I know. Do, please, Miss Quin, and you will see how little we shall turn round.' But Miss Quin would not. So Chichele

verence murmured. His face had assumed an arr almost of bestitude. 'Is it not delightful Flaherty, man? Good God I can you be going to ilsep? Does he not make it next to speak struck again into a waltz, alternately whistling the piaco? Biarioa answered - Yes,' compassionating Mr or singing the German words, as he went along Flaherty, whose present existence was one con Gertrude danged by herself ; then Godfrey,

ave a right to ask it. Do you say to

pearer and nearcr still, and looked into her face.

Say you will let me come, Marion! say you wish to see me again,' he pleaded, stoopic closer and looking into her face. Some sign of assent he read there, for h lifted her fingers to his lips and kissed them reverently. Then without a word both set of running as fast as nossible for Caetude ad reverently. Then without a word both set of running as fast as possible, for Gertrude and Godfrey crossed the path as expeditiously and suddenly or two rabbits.

'Gertrude ?' cried Marion, wait.' Her void trembled-he could hear it.

embled—he could hear 15. 'Make haste !' was the fugitive's reply. 'I see the window; they are all there now. 'Oh what will Father Paul sny? And he had the wall mended the other day.' Godfrey burst out laughing.

You never mentioned that until now, and it was you who tumbled down the copies store, and it was you who invited us all out of the

window.' 'I did not. You jumped out first of all, and put it into my head.'

They were close to the yard wall now, and Gertrude caught Marion's arm and pulled her to ane side.

'Godfrey, go you and Mr. Chichele back by

the window—say we are in,' she added signifi-cantly 'We will run in this way.' She unlatched a little half door in the wall as she spoke, and vanished, dragging Marion with her, down a short flight of steps, which led to the kitchen and offices of the house.

then then then then then then then Godfrey had hardly astonished the inmates of the 100m by tumbling headlong in at the window at one end of it, when a counter stimulant was applied by the two girls' apparition at the other.

Gertrude made straight for Father Paul. 'Oh, Father Paul,' she began, 'it was so bo here, we ran off to the fountain just, and we thought we should have had time before you came in. You have not been waiting long?' 'Dear, oh dear !' groaned his reverence. 'And

now, Gertrude, did you break down that wall again? Mr. Macaulay, he said, without walt ing for her answer, 'this is Miss Gertrude Maul everer, and Marion, Miss Mauleverer.'

The school inspector bowed to both. 'We want some music,' continued Father 'Are we not to have some music Paul. Honor ?

Honor ?' 'Ask Mr. Chichele,' promptly commanded Gerbrude. 'Father Paul, he plays divinely.' 'I heard some very delightful music about an hour ago,'said Mr. Macaulay. 'Yes,' added the doctor solemnly, 'some thing quite superior.' The last speaker, together with the bank manager, had drunk considerably more than he one be to have done. However, more than he ought to have done. However both gentlemen had the grace to know this, and kept extremely quiet.

Chichele began a lively medley which caused them the most undispuised delight. He fel that he could go on playing all night. Ger trude sat quiet for a few minutes, then returned to the plane and resumed her attitude of en traucement, heedless of Honor (Juin's rebukefu countenance and edifying pose. Father Conroy was delighted. He love

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AUGUST 8, 1888

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

sinual struggly with the drowsy god. She had delayed until Sunday morning, thereby arous sinual strugging with the drowsy god. She had bested herelt near the thif fire, now reduced to a stragging heap of white ashes with here and a stragging drimaon in the mass. Father Paul there a doll crimaon in the mass.

いろんのすいかのかす めかい かいい しつ とうごうしょう

Ohichele had noiseed as medley, and Ger trude was imploring him almost tearfully to continue, when the pricat's housekeeper walked in and announced to Mariou that Kitty Macan in and announced to mariou that Kitty Macan

brells, led the way down the sucps siderong and with great deliberation. Chichele longed to go with them, but dared not. He took his place with them, but dared in the hall and said boidly, beside Father Paul in the hall and said boidly, beside rather 1 at he his that he might hear it, to and on purpose that he might hear it, to Marion and Godfrey as they passed, 'I shall

Marion and Gourrey as ency passed, I shall as had see you to more wafternoon.' Godfrey answered with a nod, accompanied y a look of astonishment. Marion said 'Yes,' Barre

and passed on hurriedly. "Don'sc une untal past three,' said Gertrude, when I shall be home from school. Promise,

stening in the least. stening in the least. •He looks as it we were all dirt under his feet, the part of George Quin, for Mr. Ansdale had the part of Groups of which to treat the Maule-tertainly shown no wish to treat the Maule-veren with any such implied disdain. Not a verers with any such implied distain. Not a syllable of comment came from the dreamy south. George Quin went on: 'He a queer thing to hear a man play the

pino like that. He does it as well as if he got haling by it. I hear he will be a lord when u uncle dirs. Jim Cadogan says the aristocrate are all brainless and stupid, and don' know what to do with themselves, and that's what makes 'em take to such bad courses. Sure what makes can used to study bad couldes, Survey what call have they to care for any one? Can't usy do what they like that has loads of money and has no one to answer to? I don't believe a and has no one to acswer to? I don't believe a word Jim Cadogan says. This Ansdale is no fool, and the Lady O'Malley herself up there is as clever a creature as ever lived—paints pic-nes and does newdiework for the furniture, hat don't look very foolish either.

bat don't look very toolish either.' George Quin, after the fashion of his kind, re-sented the superiority of Mr. Anedale as best he new how. His sister Honor resented it also, and was by no means minuful of the fact that this much atmired young man had never once poken directly to her during the whole course of the evening—that was not astonishing, for anything the cound the forwardness and burse of the evening — that was not astonishing, for anything to equal the forwardness and unrefinedness' of Gertrude's behavior she had never beneld in her life. The more the thought of it the worse it seemed. She was going to early Mass at the convent next morning, and as the head of one of the 'solalities' tound it her absolute duty to the knowledge being Gertrude's derelictions to the knowledge bithe class mistress, one Sister Mary Augus--of renowned strictness and severity.

Godfrey was not listening to George Quin ; the wind carried the unpleasant croaking voice away towards Barrettstown, and dropped it nto the ranks of nettles and docks by the way-

'Quin,' he said, after a few minutes' silence, you going up to the meeting to night on Hare Mountain?

carts, and only lent vicarious attention to the conversation going on between her husband and Lord Cork, as they divided a black pipe be-ween them. It was the Saturday before the ast Sunday of the month, so that she had not much chance of an engagement save from one of the young women of the decenter sort who went to weekly confession. 'Sarvice to you, ma'am !' Peggy hailed a blue cloaked country-woman, who was pulling a heavily-loaded donkey after her by the nose. Sarvice ! A lovely day we're having ma'am.' 'Good day to you, good woman,' was the re-ply. 'Good day. I have nothing for you now. Look for me as I go home;' and walk-ing backwards with a watchful eye to her arraw-packed property in the cart—for the backwards with a watchful eye to her arraw-packed property in the cart—for the backwards. bridge was a well-known resort for pilterers-the country-women went her way. Her curt was followed by an outside car, drawn by a shaggy, long-tailed horse, sadly in need of grooning. A stout comely-looking woman was driving; on the opposite side sat a demure pale faced girl. Pergy Lehan datted forward at once, and ran down the road to meet this conveyance. 'Sarvice to you, Mrs. Ahearne, ma'am. Miss Mary, God look on you. Will you be willing I go up and keep a seat for you above at the chapel to-day? Just to oblige you, Miss Mary

ing bitter anxisties, distruct, and suspicion of all kinds in the hearts of their arps of ants. Barrettstown was about two and a half hours' distance from Cork, as the crow flies : but the a street a dill crimaon in the mass. Father Faul Sharettstown was about two and a half hours' there a dill crimaon in the mass. Father Faul Sharettstown was about two and a half hours' the ordered is to be replenished on his entry to had ordered is to be replenished on his entry to had ordered is to be replenished on his entry to the room, hut Miss Johnston wisely opined that the room at the town added another half hour, at least in point of time, to the intervening space. The distance from the town added another half hour, at least in point of time, to the intervening space. The compliment which the latter baraly determed Chicages imploring him almost tearfally to trude was imploring him almost tearfally to continue, when the priest's housekeeper walked ion and announced to Mariou that Kitty Macan in and announced to Mariou that Kitty Macan har waiting. Miniou ruse at once. Father Paul had heard Miniou ruse at once. Father Paul had heard Miniou ruse at once. Father Paul had heard Mariou ruse at once. Father Paul had heard Miniou ruse at once. The paul had heard the messare, and summoned Gertrude to get the messare, and summoned Gertrude to get the messare, and summoned the paul had heard is solution called to Kitty. The familiar Miss Johnston called to Kitty. The familiar Miss Johnston colled to Kitty. The familiar bard in response to the summons, and Kitty heard in response to the summons, and Kitty

heard in response to the summary, and faith a sher eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the Quins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the guins, who were tak-then as her eye fell on the guins, who were tak-ther e company—gentlemen—to convey you have company—gentlemen—to convey you take the way down if the steps sidelong and hells, led the way down the steps sidelong and hells, led the way down it he steps sidelong and hells, led the way down it he steps sidelong and hereta, deliberation. Chichele longed to go movable seat and the wisp of hay intended for the donkey's repast. Barrettstown market was by no means in too good repute for honesty; it was a matter of history that Hannah F was had had a bran new head-stall stolen off him while she was engaged at the chapel at her

Barreststown bridge was thronged with people. The dwellers in the river-side cabine, the squatters on the bog and common, and the beggars, had taken their stations upon it early. "Don's come data pieare, won't you?" Mr. Ausdale, pieare, won't you?" The first comers bad secured seats on the stone coping of the balustrade or a vacant place to lean against. The others strolled uneasily to aud fro. It was an open-air club of the leisure class—by far the largest portion of the inhabitants of the town, and they had it all to themselves to-day. The pigs and goats who, on the other days of the week, and all day long on Sundays, had the freedom of the bidge in common with the other citizens, had retired to the side lanes, and the other citizens, had retired to the side lanes. the girls who were made by interval and interval of the bridge in common with the other citizens, had retired to the side lanes, and the geese had let themselves slip down the river with the current and more the down the river with the current, and were trying the pastures among the water weeds below. They were al-most full feathered again; the time for their autumn plucking was not far off, and they had "He locks as it we were all dirt under his feet," among the water weeds below. They were al-pursued Quin. He stopped a moment to see if Godirey were going to resent this spiteful coaping together of the Mauleverers and the Quins. It was a totally unfounded proceeding on Quins. It was a totally unfounded proceeding on inclement reason they were usually inconsider-ately stripped and turned naked—and ashamed of themselves-on the winter world.

It was a most delicious morning. There had been a few showers in the night, just enough to bring out the sweet cdors of the new leaves and blossoms. The chestnuts of the main street were just breaking out into their first bloom, and the whins were yellow on the stony ground at the edge of the Limerick Road. A smell of new grass came up from the fields in the reclaimed ground, but it was lost or stifled in the tobacco smoke and the odors of turf with which the bridge was

reeking. It was at once the cheapest and best day to buy butter and lowl, and afforded also an opportunity of meeting acquaintances and hearing the news. The bank, the hotel porch, Quin's shop-from which last the noises of tearing calied and the thumping of bala on the country availad all day how of bales on the counters sounded all day long -were full to overflowing with busy people. Thaidlers were the larger number, and they, with the beggars, were on the bridge. Lord Cork's large figure loomed prominent among the ragged fraternify, side by side with Andy Lehan, his wife Prggy, and a host of others. Peggy was on the look-out now for customers, for another of her avocations was to keep places like Mrs. Feelan, at the coufessionals for parish ioners who came from a distance, and who could not afford time to wait for their turns in the ordinary way. Peggy Lehan was as confortably employed, dozing on the form in front of Father Paul's or Father Colline's confessional, as gossiping on the bridge, or crouched over her own or a neighbor's turf fire. So she keut a sharp look-out for her clients' donkeyWARM WAVES Are rolling in. You can't escape them ; but you can escape the sleep-

less nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mer's torrid days. The Compound, that great strengthen the nervous against the attacks of preparation is a medi scientific combination of benefit to body and brain and has brought new life and has brought new life weakened nerves were the especially valuable at this so liable to sunstroke, a fatal. Paine's Celery health, almost entirely re

mental exertion in sumuse of Paine's Celery nervetonic, will at once system, and fortify it summer debility. This cine-not a drink. It is a the best tonics, giving lasting It cures all nervous diseases, and health to thousands whose cause of their many ills. It is season, when feeble persons are disease which is nearly always Compound, by restoring perfect moves the liability to this dread disease. If you feel the effects of summer's heat, you can't afford to

Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Go raise the sound, the world around. And issue proclamation, The "Home Rula cause," not English laws, Makes Ireland a nation ; The day has come when fife and drum Should herald forth the anthem--Give Irish cause her Celtic laws, You see you cannot daunt them.

'Tis years ago since Earl Strongbow He crossed St. George's channel, And made a tool of English rule And drossed his men in flannel; King Dermot ford he had a blonde That captivated Strongbow ; And on his knee he did agree To rectify the wrong though.

King Harry stout got in a pout, He thought that he was slighted, He led his men through hills and glen And all the land he blighted ; His Norman pets he left in sets To subjugate the nation, While worse and worse the English curse Has made the situation.

Four centuries gone, and brave Tyrone He nobly struck for freedom, And "Good Queen Bess" shedonned her dress And swore that the would bleed him ; She called Earl Essex wild and bold With twenty ships to travel, But Hugh O'Neil o'erturned their keel And left them on the gravel.

Lord Mountjoy then brought over men In thousands, maybe millions. The doctrine mild of Harry wild, The "Reformation" pillion. But the Irish wise had open eyes, They would not be converted, They would not be converted, kicked the ministers into the sea, The And thus themselves diverted.

The "Stuars," then, though milder men, They tried Episcopacy, They tried and tried, but found the tide It caused them to grow dizzy; Oliver Cromwell, red with blood, Tried murder, plunder, preaching, His Presbyterian elders sweet Went through the island screeching.

But all their prayers were only snares Which Irishmen could see through, And let them pray from day to day Until they made their kness blue ; For no humbug, however snug, Could ever gain foundation, So Ireland dear from year to year Remained a Catholic nation

But William Dutch, he thought to touch The Irish heart with steel, then, But when he found they stood their ground It fairly made him real then ; He sigued the Treaty of Limerick, But proved himself a liar, His Orauge descendants from that day Thus proving him their stre.

O'Connell hold, he squarely told To London's English gentry, Unless they quash the hateful bosh They soon must leave the country ; While Grattan too, he stood in view And boldiy shouted "Freedom !' While Saxon spots round their hols, Cried "Forward lads and bleed him

difficulty 18 painful to him, and because he knows that he will benefit not only him but the employer who engages him; no moral maxim enters his mind. When be goes to see a sick friend the gentle tones of his voice and the kindly expressions of his face show that he is not come from any sense of obligation, but because bity and a desire to raise his friend's spirits have moved him. If he aids in some public measure which helps men to help them-selves, it is not in pursuance of the admonition "Do as you would be done by," but because the distresses around him make him unhappy and the theoret of microting them given him place the thought of mitigating them rives him plea-sure. And so throughout ; he ever does the right thing, not in obedience to any injunction, but because he loves the right thing in and for itself. And now who would not like to live in a world where every one was thus characterised ? -From "The Ethics of Kant," by Herbert Spiencer.

AN EVENING WALK.

How pleasant is a walk, when the sun is sinking down, On the banks of a stream or through the streets

of a town, Then all the troubles of the mind disappear, The heart in the breast beats with joy most sin-

The cares of the world for a moment pass

cere.

away; Maud is in beaven with the parting of the

day, Steps forward slowly with a fair maid by his

side, Spaaks words most loving-wins a heart to make a bride.

Time passing swiftly draws the parting moment

nigh, Cares her to the doorway, and whispers her good-bye; Then homeward turning, thinking of his depsest

dear-Thinks he bears her speaking, bears her words

melt on his ear. An even' walk thus calms all troubles of the

Stills the waves of life, like the ocean when at

rest, Like the tiny fish that all leap about and

play, Swell visions haunt him till the sun shines forth in day

W. E. BRAZAIL. Ottawa, July 18th, 1888.

ON AN AVERAGE.

It is said that during the lifetime of the average man he will endure about 500 days sickness. The best way to reduce your average is to use Burdock Blood Bitters whenever the system requires a tonic regulating and cleansing medicine.

DIPHTHERIA AND CATS.

If mankind descend from the proper dignity and had asked for the Father Superior, evident-ly well aware that the latter was not in town. He affected to be somewhat surprised and dis-appointed on being told that the Rector was in New York, and said: "Wby, I have just ar rived from New York myself and want to see the Rector particularly upon money matters. He had just asked the brother for ink and paper to leave a note for the Father Superior, when Mr. Barrow arrived. It appears that there really is a Father Hayes in Baltimore, so that the brother had no suspicion of the stranger any of their nature to a fondling intimacy with beasts, they are sure to find, sooner or later, some penalty that is inseparable from every sort of what the Mossic law dencunces as "con-fusion." The following (says the London Sani-tary Record) is an illustration of the possible connection between diphtheria in chil-dren and in cats : A little boy was taken ill with what turned out ultimately to be fatal incident to summer and fall, is found in Dr. diphtheria. On the first day of his illness he Fowler's Extract of Wild Stawberry, to be was sick (modern insular for nauses), and the procured from any druggist or medicine cat, which was in the riom at the time, licked the vomit on the floor. In a few days (the child meanwhile having died) the animal was noticed to be ill, and her sufferings being so severe, and so similar to those of the dead boy, the owner destroyed her. During the early part of its illness suppose you will be satisfied with a cheque of this house on their own bank?" Mr. Barrow this cat had been let out at nights in the back yard as usual. A few days later the cat of a neighbor who lived a few doors further off was noticed to be ill. It had also been out in the

left the room, saying he would bring the cheque. That was the last he saw of him. After waining with more or less impatience for some fifteen bock yards at night. The second animal (which, however, recovered) was the pet and playfellow of four little girls, who, grieved at the illness of four little girls, who, grieved at the illness of their favorite, nursed it with great care. All four virls developed diphtherin, their mother being convinced that they got it from the cat; and, indeed, no other known source of contact with infection could be disminutes or more, Mr. Barrow grew anxious and went in search of the brother. The latter had seen the supposed Father Hayes pass out of the covered. It is easy to imagine cats catching an infectious disease like diphtheris when we repassed between him and Mr. Barrow, or that member how often milk and other unused food from the sick-room is given to the cat, or by some people thrown out into the back yard for the benefit of their neighbors' cats if they have

WOO FORTUNE BEFORE TOO LATE At New Orleans, La., on Tuesday (always the

The second s

At New Orleans, La., on Tuesday (always the second Tuesday, monthly), July 10th, 1883, the 218th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place under the sole manage-ment, as usual, of Gens. G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. The prizes varied in amount from \$300,000 to \$100. The public like to hear of successes. No. 35,567 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000. It was sold in fractional twentieths at \$1, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Two twentieths were paid to Weldon Van Steinburgh, and Chas. Emmerich, 68 Columbia street, New York ; one to Sydney Potter, 1,345 Elm street, Dallas, Tex.; one to H. R. Strange, Dallas, Tex.; two to The Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, San Franciero, Cal; one to Josiah C. Mitchell, Boston, Mass; crite to Andrew Gallagher, 131 Hampshire, street, Bos-toy, Mass., the remaining points were held elsewhere. No. 53,469 drow the Scoond Capital Prize of \$100,000; also sold in like manuer in twentieths New One to a depositor, through Peonle's Bank New One to a depositor, manuer in twentieths One to a depositor, through People's Bank, New Or'eans, La., one to C. B. Richards & Co., New York city; one to J. J. Bayelle and Frank McKeon, Mobile, to J. J. Bayelle and Frank McKeon, Mobile, Ala.; one to First Nat'l Bank of Mobile, Ala.; one to Burnet Hodes. New York city, etc., etc. No. 47,843 dnew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractional parts of twentieths, two paid to Norfolk Nat'l Bank of Norfolk, Va.; two to a depositor, through Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; two to Jas. M. Jenkins, Rome, Ga.; one to Moses Diselets and one to J. W. Patterson, both of Haverhill, Mess; ono to Southwestern Nat'l Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. No. 88,959 drew Fourth Capital Prize of \$25,000, also sold in twentieths at Sl each. The prizes want everywhere, hither and you. The name of many winners are with-beld by special request, which are a!ways granted when made-and it al! gces over again on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1888. Ca application to on Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1888. Unapplication to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, A. all informa-tion relative thereto will be given. Woo Fortune, which you can, before it is too a te.

POWERFUL AND PROCRESSIVE. (Prom the Chipago Int. -Osean.)

Of late years there has been esping to the front a spirit that has underrated neople who are the readers of pipers, sul which has tended to depreciate the value of the newspaper as an educator and as an apent of prog-York Sun] in his Milwauk a address rebukes, and says to the younger (on of the profession. "Above all know and believe that humanity is advancing, that there is a progress in human life and human all sire, and as sure as God lives the future will be greater and better than the present or the past." Coming from a man like M . Dana these words are not to be surgred at. Say what we will, the newspaper is to have great power for good or evil, and the men who are at the head of great papers become in a measure responsible for the going backward or the going forward of the masses

CERTAIN CURE.

A cure for Cholera Morbus. A positive cure for this dangerous complains and for all acute or chronic forms of hower complaint procured from any druggist or medicine dealer.

There are 21,000,000 widows in India. This may explain the reason why English officers consider India such a daugerous station to be assigned to.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all allections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is a purely Vegetable Compound, and suts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitie, inflammation of the lunge, etc. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it. and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

In the public schools they do not have to keep up the interest of the scholars in order to pay the principal.

Why suffer from disorders caused byfimpure blood, when thousands are being cured by using Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery? It removes Pinules and all Eruptions of the skin. Mr. John C. Fox, Olinda, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is giving good satisfaction. Those who have used it say it has done them more good than anything they have ever taken."

delay another day before gaining the vitality only obtained by the use of this great medicine. Sold by Druggists. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. MONTREAL P.O. UNDER PRIESTLY GARB. AN AMERICAN SWINDLER PLAYS HIS CARDS IN THE OLD BOCK CITY AND ESCAPES.

a and a second

QUEBEC, August 2 .- One of the most daring COLLEC, August 2.—One of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated here has caused the victimizing of E. C. Barrow, broker, to the tune of \$2,250, the swindler being an unknown indi-vidual dressed in the garb of a priest, and call-ing himself the Redemptorist Father Hayes, from Baltimore. The fellow presented himself at the shop in Buade street to Mr. Barrow, and, after given by accurate a prior with the start wished to obtain £450 sterling, as he was

TO SAIL FOR ENGLAND by the mail steamer this norning. Mr. Barrow never for a moment suspected him and prompt-

ly enquired how he wished to have the money He asked to have the greater part in gold and Bank of England potes, but required a part in greenbacks. Greenbacks would appear a strange greenbacks. Greenbacks would appear a strange commodity to take to England, but Mr. Bar-row's suspicions were in no way aroused and even if they had been they would have been as quickly allayed by what followed. He under-took to obtain the money in the shape desired by two o'clock, and the clerical looking fraud pretending that he had to be at St. Patrick's Presbytery at that hour, Mr. Barrow, to oblige Presbytery at that hour, Mr. Barrow, to oblige him, proposed to meet him there with the stipulated amount, an offer which the other quite thankfully accepted. Mr. Barrow pre-sented himself at the presbytery at the ap-pointed hour and was met at the door by a lay brother of the Order, who, when asked for Father Hayes, showed him into a room where his acquaintance of the morning was awaiting him. It appears that the swindler had arrived him at the presbytery but a few minutes before Mr. Barrow ; he had announced bimself as

FATHER HAYES OF BALTIMOBE.

and had asked for the Father Superior, evident-

brother had no suspicion of the stranger any more than Mr. Barrow had. The latter pro-

duced the money he had brought with him and

counted it out to the pseudo Father Hayes, who

THE SWINDLER

building through the apartment in which he was

but, of course, had no idea at the time what had

occupied. In passing he wished him "good-bye,

placed it in his pocket, saving as he did so :

replied in the affirmative, and

He Hare Mountain? 'Faugh !' wus Quin's reply. 'Deed I'm not ! What do I care about is? 'You joined !' said Godfrey. I know I did. What of that? I subscribed. Throw I did. What of that: I Bucksribel. we, and regularly. What more does the "entre" want of me? The fact is, Mauleverer, what do I want with it? I don't believe in the thing a bit. It's all very well for you to drill and work as you do. I subscribe and I attended ad work as you do. I subscribe and I attended a meting or two, and I go with them in a way beaus you see it's my side, and if I'm going to be abarrister it is a good thing to have a back and ostand well with the popular party. It will get me on, don't you see. It's pure busi-pes to me. But what good is all this dam folling and matching and hiding and tricking? Lard, man ! if you had ever seen London, as I hwe, you'd lengh at the whole thing. But these farmer fellows know nothing—a most gnonat pack.'

monant pack.' They were at the Quins' door-the shop was but long since, but even had it been open, the your Quine preferred the private door-and the witamiliserchanged tareweits. The shallever-ers crossed the bridge and took the river path ame. Godfrey took Gertrude's arm, and made her walk beside him and quickly. Marion was hataning on in front. Kicty Macan ambled be-hind as fast as she could. 'Oh Lard !' she cried out piteously, finding beself diraced. When Contraded don't go an

brack is an eried out pitcously, unding brack distanced, "Miss Gerbrude, don't poeo fast jewel! don't, jewel! now, I'm afraid !" Godiney haited and began to laugh at her. "What have you to be afraid of, Kitty?" he gived "The "grand worpol" will take care of you.

ribed. 'The "good people" will take care of you. Wanot every old woman in Barrettatown pays hem the attention you do. Gertrude, she is n a hur:y home to get the kitchen ready for

'Dat they may catch you-you young diviln, some night, an' give you a cramper as you

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ver, and

Godfrey shricked with Inughter. Gertraude

wight him by the arm angrily. 'What did you want to say that for? Can wint did you want to say that for . One you not let her alone, Godfrey? I will tell takter Paul of you--tormencing the poor old hing. Aunt Ju is waiting up for the prayers, a hurry, Godfrey, do I Don't push me so close othewsaw? adar?

o the water's edge. Dere you go l' muttered Kitty, apostrophising Hoffrey from behind ; 'you mad thing, you i to the poor child in the water, do ! Oh my to i dare is just one rale Mauleverer in our Tome. Curse of Oromwell on all deir breed, ed, and ginerations. Now, I am after cursing, biam. Lard ! I renounce the sin of it, I

Marion had arrived before them and was ming against the gate pillar. The black meaning tufts of ivy almost hid her. She making across the river to where the road wind into the gract across of the demand What are you looking at ?' Godfrey asked.

Can you see any one over there? added

Hew dare you, Gertrude l' Godtrey stamped used felo Ger Rily. 'I think you have behaved dreadfully sight. I will never go out with you again. 'In stonce-walk before me.' Gerinde hung her head, pouting tut obedient.

rned f en-The saw them all, save, as usual, Godfrey, aged in their customary evening devotions. I was Saturday, the day of the week which

bin I was Saturday, the day of the week which the him I was Saturday, the day of the week which the from Portsat of the seven in Barrettstown. It a market day, and the day for hearing a re westing and the day for hearing a re westing and the day for hearing a re westing a spice of uncertainty about it. l siways a spice of uncertainty about it.

some time crouching at the end of the parapet ran forward and accessed Mrs. Abearne.

'God save you kindly, Mrs. Abcarne, ma'am ! I hope all your family is well. I am sent to tell you Mrs. Talbot is not expected to pass the day, and she is wishful to see you, ma'am.'

'What is this you tell me, Mrs. Smith? Stop,'ordered Mrs. Ahearne; 'is she so bad as that? Not expected—eh?' 'She was 'nointed last night, ma'am, and she

will never pass the turn of the day. She is wish-ful to see you, ma'am, and I am waiting on you

this hour. '1.et me down off this car !' was Mrs. Abearne's answer. She got down at once, and went round the back to where her daughter was sitting. Peggy Lehan delicately withdrew, and

took her way back to her post. ' Mary, go on to Quin's and put up the beast ; I'll be up in a while. That's enough.' This last meant that Mary was to be silent as to the cause of the delay.

(To be continued.

LUCKY BOSTON.

The latest of fortune's favorites to receive large sum of money from a very small invest-ment are Messers. Moore, Spaulding & Co., the well known wholesale dealers in millinery goods at 17 and 19 Summer street, Messrs. Moore, Spaulding & Co., held one-twentieth of ticket 90,443, which drew the first capital prize of 90,443, which drew the first capital prize of \$300,000 in the June drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. When questioned about their good fortune by a *Record* reporter a mem-her of the firm, illustrating his well-known character for modesty, said that he did not care to talk about it, but the reporter learned that on Friday last Mr. Spaulding received from Adams Express Oo, a draft on the Maverick Bank for \$15,000 which had been promptly forwarded upon receipt of the winning ticket at New Orleans. The firm, it is said, have from time to time made small init is assid, have from time to time made small in-vestments of this kind but never had quite such good luck as in the present case, when they have found themselves among the number who, purchasing tickets through the New England agency, have received over \$75,000 in cash within a month. -Boston (Mass) July 3.

"Silence is the severest criticism." butmen have been known to be willing that their wives should criticise their faults that WAY.

Antimes, when westerly winds prevailed, the Mr as had arrived on Priday night, and were for the post-office. Again, according to the me made by the steamer, they would be Try them, Mr as a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills in the post-office. Again, according to the me made by the steamer, they would be the post-office. Again, according to the me made by the steamer, they would be If there ever was a specific for any

But now the year is almost near But now the year is annost near To put an end to thraldom; And brave Parnell has rung the knell To break the Saxon wall down; O'Brien cheers, while Balfour snears, And Davitt and Dillon switches All Churchill's baad, around the land, Until them hid, in discharge Until they hide in ditches.

The "Grand Old Man" will form a plan Of equity and freedom ;

Of equity and freedom; While honcet men, where'er they've been Will let no other lead them. Then let us cheer those patriots dear, Also for "Irish Hights" too, Although they've fought, at last they've got Reward for all their fights too. JAS. T. NOONAN. Perth, Ont., July 28th, 1888, >

THE BOOK OF JONAH.

The trath is that "Jonah" is the most beautiful story ever written in FO small a compase. Now in writing it is condensation that declares the matter; verbosity and garrulity have their day, but only hot pressed narratives live for ever. The Book of Jonah is in forty-eight verses, or 1,328 English words. Now, take verses, or 1,328 English words. Now, take 1,328 words in our current varratives, how far do they carry you? Why, ten to one you get to nothing at all but chatter, chatter, chatter. Even in those close models, "Robinson Crusce," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Can-dide," "Rasselas," 1,328 words do not carry the reader fac; yet in 1,328 words of Jonah you have a wealth of incident, and all the dislogue needed to carry on the grand and varied action. You have also character, not stationary, but growing just as Jonah grew, and a plot that wuld bear volumes, yet worked out witbout hatte or crudity in 1,328 words.—*Charles Reade*.

HOW DID SHE DO IT?

A Dublin chambermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travellers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the eleven rooms :

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

"Now," said she; "if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bedroom and wait a few minutes, I'll find a spare room for one of you as soon as I've shown the others to their rooms." Well, now having thus bestowed two gentlemen in No. 1, she put the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eighth in No. 7, the unith in No. 8. the tenth in No. 9, and the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, and the eleventh in No. 10. She then came back to room No. I, where, you will remember, she had left the twelfth gentleman alone with the first, and said : "Ive accommodated all the rest, and and said: "Ive accommodesed all the resp, and still leave a room to spare; so if one of you will please step into room No. 11, you will find it empty." Thus the twelfth man got his bed-room. Of course there is a hole in the sauceroom. Or course energies a hole in the sauce-pan somewhere; but we leave the reader to determine exactly where the fallacy is, with justs a warning to think twice before deciding as to which, if any of the travellers, was the "odd mau out."

The palm of the hand moistened with Dr.

the broker was waiting for his return. Now the real circumstances of the case flashed upon both Mr. Barrow and the lay prother. A search of the surrounding, and then of the church, with which the presbytery building is connected, was made, but NO FATHER HAYES WAS TO BE FOUND.

In the church, however they found his hat and caseck. He had discarded them when they had served his purpose and bad them when they had served his purpose and bad thus facilitated his escape. Mr. Barrow at occe sought out the Chief of Police. There was little for the police to work upon. Mr. Barrow could hardly furnish a description of the man, for he saw him only in his cassock. He way of course clean shaven rather tall, and of durk complexion. The detectives have the hat and cassock, but they are not likely to serve any us ful purpose. They have notified the police in Montreal and elsewhere, but little hope is expressed of capturing the robber. Some of the police author ties think that he may be an attache or hanger on of a circus which was at Levis yesterday and has left for Rimouski, others that he may have left by the C.P.R. train for the west.

MORE FOOD ANALYSES.

OFFICIAL ACTION BY THE MASSACHUSETIS STATE

BOARD OF HEALTH. There is no moreuseful work in which the

health authorities can engage than the examina tion of the various articles sold to the public for food, drink and medicine. The agitation for the passage of laws to expose and punish food adulterations in the United States, is being aided by action of this kind taken by the Boards of Health of several of the

States. Ohio and Massachusetts, following the course of the Inland Revenue Department of the Dominion, have published the names many of the impure or unwholesome articles examined. Among them are the following brands of alum baking powders: Davis's Silver Star, Forest City, A. & P., Silver King, Kenton, Cock's Favorite, Gem, etc. This is a most effectual way to stop their sale, as no one will buy an alum baking powder knowingly. Massachusetts analysts have tested varions cream of tartar and phosphate baking powders sold in that State, and they report that the Royal baking powder is superior to all others in purity and wholesomeness, and contains nearly 20 per cent. more strength than any other. The exact determinations as to strength of the several brauds was as follows: BELATIVE LEAVENING STRENGTY many of the impure or unwholesome articles

| | Cubic in. gas per oz. powder. |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Name. | per oz. powder. |
| Royal | |
| Cleveland's | |
| Congress | |
| Horsford's | |
| | |

The official tests in both the United States and the Dominion likewise prove the superiority of the Royal in Lurity, strength and wholesome ness.

RIGHT DOING FROM INCLINATION. Contemplate now the doings of one whose acts according to Kant have no moral worth. He according to Kant have no moral worth. He goes through his daily work not thinking of duty to wife and child, but having in his thought the pleasure of witnessing their welfare; and on reaching home he delights to see his little girl with rosy cheeks and laughing eyes eating heartly. When he hands back to the shopkeeper the shilling given in excess of right change, he does not stop to ask what the moral law requires; the thought of profiting by the man's mistake is intrinsically repugnant to him. One who is drowning he plunges in to rescue without any idea of duty, but because he cannot contemplate without horror the death which threatens. If for a

none of their own.

MADE ON PURPOSE.

We are taught that everything is made to fill some purpuse. The reason Burdock Blood Bitters has succeeded in being placed in the front ranks of modern medicina is that it fills so well the purpose for which it was intended-that of curing diseases of the stomach, liver and blood. ••

CHARACTER.

Character exhibits itself in conduct, as guided and inspired by principle, integrity and practi-cal wisdom. In its highest form it is the individual will acting energetically under the influence of religion, morality and reason. It choses its way considerately and pursues it steadfastly, esteeming duty above reputation, and the approval of conscience more than the world's praise. While respecting the personality of praise. While respecting the personality of others, it preserves its own individuality and independence, and has the courage to be morally honest, though it may be unpopular, trusting tranquilly to time and experience for

ecognition. Energy of will is the soul of every great char-icter. Where is is, there is life ; where it is not, there is faintness, helplessness, despondency. "The strong man and the waterfall," says the proverb, "chanel their own path." The energetic leader of noble spirit not only wins a way for himself but carries others with him. His every act has a personal significance, indicating vigor, independence, self-reliance, and unconsciously commands respect, admiration and homage There is a contagiousness in every example of energetic conduct. The brave man is an inspiration to the weak. and compels them, as it were, to follow him. The good and the great draw others after them; they lighten and life up all who are within reach of his influence.

up all who are within reach of his influence. Let a man of energetic and upright character be appointed to a position of trust and author-ity, and all who serve under him become, as it were, conscious of an increase of power. When Washington consented to act as com-mander-in-chief of the revolutionary army it was felt as if the strength of the American forces had been more than doubled. Many years later, in 1798, when Washington, grown old, had in 1798, when Washington, grown old, had withdrawn from public life, and was living in retirement at Mount Vernon, and when it seemed probable that France would declare war against the United States, President Adams wrote to him, saying; "We must have your name, if you will permit us to use it; there will

name, if you will permit us to use it ; there will be more efficacy in it than in many an army." Character, embodied in thought and deed, is of the nature of immortality. Thus, Washing-ton left, behind him, as one of the greatest treasures of his country, the example of a stain-less life of a great, honest, pure and noble character, a model for his nation to form them-selves by in all time to come. And in the case of Washington as in many, other each data of the case of Washington, as in many other great leaders of men, his greatness did not consist so much in his intellect, his skill and his genius, as in his honor, his integrity, his truthfulness, his high and controlling sense of duty, in a word, in his genuine nobility of character.

A HINT WORTH HREDING .--- Life loses half its zest when digestion is permanently impaired. Surely then a speedy means of re-storing this essential of bodily comfort is worth trying. Every rank, every profession, bears its quota of evidence to the beneficent. The paim of the hand moistened with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, exerts a wondrous control over pain, speedily and entirely subduing it but because he cannot contemplate without in the liver, bowels and kidneys, of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Care, or collebrated Blood Purifier. What is much trouble to find him a place, he does the wise course suggested to the sick by this the because the consciousness of the man's testimony ? We leave them to decide. —

A little boy being told that Washington couldn't tell a lie, innocently asked, "Toodn't he talk ?"

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P.Q., A. B. Des Kochers, Arbhanaskaville, F.Q., writes :-- "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of Rheumatim in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the bead, etc., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle.

Purse-found Individual-" Do you know, sir, that I am worth £100, 00 !" "Yes," was the reply, "I do; and I know that it is all you are worth."

Use the safe, pleasant, and ffectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worn. Externinator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

Some one has discovered that JSO of the islands in the Great Lakes were originally named Heg Jaland. That mere probably to give us all a chance to feel honored,

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure ? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excroscenses, as many have testified who have

The swell thing for a society young man to do now is to powder his hair. He ought to put on a cap and go off.

FITS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's creat Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first d. y's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

John F. Rainer, of Columbus, O., weighs 294 pounds. He is probably one of the heaviest Raines we read about.

Hollonau's Pills .- Weakering weather - The sultry summer days strain the perves of the reals and decrepit, and disease may even that unless some restorative, such as these purifying Pills, be found to correct the disordering ten-Pills, be found to correct the disordering ten-dency. Holloway's medicine gives potency to the nervous system, which is the source of al. vital movements, and presides over every action which maintains the growth and well being of the body. No one can over-estimate the necesaity of keeping the nerves well strung, or the ease with which these Pills accomplish that end. They are the most unfailing antidotes to indigestion, irregular circulation, palpitation, sick headache, and costiveness, and have therefore attained the largest sale and highest reputation.

"What have you got in the shape of oranges?" " Only round outs hir ?"

The burning question in the West is, "Whom did Cain marry?" This question was put to a Georgia Evengelist, and he promptly replied, "Cain married his mother-in-law's daughter." How simple, and yet how true."

The so-called civilized world spent years in trying to break into China. Now it! making strenuous efforts to keep the Ohinese from breaking out.

London employees are to illuminated with the electric light, the storage battery to be carried under the seat of the drivers.

RELATIVE LEAVENING STRENGTH.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

. THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 9, 1988

BALTON election for the Commons takes place on the 22ad of this month. It will be a square party fight.

AND now it is hir Henry Grattan Esmonde who is to marry an American heiress, who captured the young Home Ruler during his recent tour on this continent.

IF there were any doubt that the Tory party is running to seed, the appointment of Dewdney and Haggar: to Cabinet offices would set it at rest

MR. DEWDNEY, the new Minister of the Interior, is to represent a Northwest constituency. To make way for him Mr. Perley. M.P. for i store Assinibois, has been appointed to the Senate. In this way the Northway will be given representation in the Cabinet.

THE P hall C.m nission Bill has passed committee and will soon he carried through the rema uing stages. Then for an examination of the queer fish to be brought up by the Tory scoop net. Chamberlain is Rhualist, and has built a costly church in his caught by the guile slready and others like him are in the tails.

A TORONTO reporter has been interviewing the medical men of that city for a cure for drunkenness. The object is a loadable one, when we reflect on the habits of the able one, when we reflect on the factorized the average people called upon to glory in average Torontonian. However, none of the evince a much mire tolerant spirit than we the bends were negotiated corruptly by a there is no proof that the observed sequence of heredity, and must suggest to every man their degradation and to be told complacently doctors, although they all apoke learnedly, gave the only true cure. It is very simple-Stop drinking.

ing that the Cleveland administration recognizes the wisdom of coming to a peaceful on all disputed questions. 1.5

IT looks as if the canal difficulty with the States le going to raise freeh complications. The old trouble arising from the conflict of State and Federal jurisdiction is at the bottom of it. The only proper and permanent removal of all barriers and restrictions to international commerce on both sides. Unrestricted Reciprocity is what is needed.

THE Mail's Montreal correspondent makes a grossly insulting allusion to the pricets and people of this Province, accusing the former of playing upon the ignorance and superstition of the latter. Such trash is not worth sorious attention, and we only allude to it here in order to give the suggestion made by a French-Canadian gentleman on reading the screed in the Mail. He said that if the corswap horses with him !

WESTERN newspapers state that the Central Bank liquidators expect to have completed arrangements for the payment of another 33 per cent, on or about the 18th of Uctober. The figancial statement to date shows a balance at the credit of the liquidators in the Bank of Commerce of \$342,961.89, besides additional available cash of \$322,064.14. The liquidators expect to complete their labors by June next. It appears certain that the dopoaitors will receive 75 per cent. of their claims and possibly more in the end.

ANOTHER of the great commanders of the American civil war has gone to join the Great Army. General Piet Sheridan is dead. His brilliant career, the +: lendid service he rendered to the United States, are known by every one. In him was another instance of how the Irish race has laid every nation in the world under obligation for great soldiers. Thua in our day America, Spain, Austria, France and England count among their best generals Irithmen and the descendants of

lei-hmen.

ENGLISH PAPERS received by last mail contain a rumar that the young Duke of Newcall, i.e. and a Catholic, He is only 24 years of as . His mother and sister are Catheling, and it is added that a periola America y ung lady has joined her very powerful influences with theirs to bring about the young duke's formal adhesion to the Catholic Courch. The young nobleman was during his toons or der the guardianship of Mr. Gladatone, who was an old friend of his father's. He succeeded to the dukedem when he gas fifteen. He has been an extreme

of his really becoming a Catholic this edifice will be consecrated to Catholic worship.

JEWISH periodicale sometimes contain

being squandered as you see it ? Will you cheer for the fearful ordeal and sufferings of understanding with the British Government the last two winters while a worse is approaching? Cheer these things and you lick | especially of the Catholic young men, that the feet that kick you !".

OF ALL the travesties on justice over attempt ed the Bill to appoint a commission to enquire into the charges against the Home Rulers is the most outrageous. The most abandoned wretch solution will be found in the long run in the that ever violated the law would be treated with more consideration than the Tory Government shows the Irish members. Mr. Parnell has the world with him in saying that he approaches the Commission with a rankling sense of injustice, and should the spirit in which it was conceived and constituted be retained in its proceedings British fair play, of which we have heard so much, will become a bye-word and a reproach.

DELEGATES from Newfoundland, to arrange terms for the proposed admission of that colony into the Canadian confederation are to arrive at Ottawa on September 10th. The scheme is berespondent wishes to test the ignorance of the ing urged by the British Government, whose habitant of St. Barthelemi parish, let him settled policy is to withdraw as much and as soon as possible from all cause of entanglements on this continent. The Newfoundland French Shore difficulty has been a source of endless trouble and irritation between the French and English governments, and the latter naturally desires to shift the burden and worry of its settlement to the shoulders of the Dominion. The idea may also be prompted by the hope that the Tory Government of Canada would be found . as complacent in the sacrifice of the rights of Newfoundland to the French as it was to the sacrifice of the rights of its own people to the demands of the Americans. But if the Newfoundlanders are wise they would prefer annexation to the United States rather than to Canada. The Yankees would soon settle the French shore affair, give them a boundless market for the products of their fisheries, and secure them protection and prosperity they can never hone for as part of the Dominion.

> The loronto News says that members of the Orange Grand Lodge intend taking action to make Sir John Macdonald disallow the Jesuit Settlement Bill lately passed in Queber, and adds :-- "The endowment of the "Jesuits is the most outrageous measure "ever proposed in Quebec, and if it is " allowed to take effect it will be a lasting "disgrace. A more barefaced attempt to 'rob the people and benefit the Ohurch was 'never made on this continent," Since Mr. Phillips Thompson retired from the editorial chair of the News It has wofully deteriorated] in tone, temper and character. However, insects.

we are prepared to wager the News "twoand-a-half"--being a zound Williamite it will know what that means, -- that Sir John Macdonald will not disallow the Josult Estates Settlement Act. He will be as mum as an oyster regarding it, just as all the present day who hold religion and its obser-Protestant Tory Opposition members were in the Legislature when the bill was before them. Now go for Brother Sir John Macdonald with your White horse and Black in human character and apply the terms of ducal park for the Ritualists. In the event Preceptory.

> IN DECLAIMING against Mr. Merchr's plan for the redemption of provincial bouds, which will reduce the interest from 5 to 4

the drinking habits of the people have inoreased. On the other hand, the Herald they have kept alive the societies instituted in the time of Father Matthew, which show in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America a gratifying state of efficiency in resisting the evils of the drink habit. Of the Catholic temperance method, which it thinks vastly better than any other, the Herald says : "With the evils of drunkenness constantly before their eyes, and the danger that they involve made a subject of realization, these men pledge themselves to abstain alto gether from the use of an article so dangerous as are ardent spirits in any form. They interfere with no man's rights in this respect they do not stand between him and his sense of what is his privilege as regards his own actions. They simply set forth the risks he incurs in the light of a warning, and they set up for themselves their own safeguards. They thus make of temperance a matter of moral reform and of personal salety. That these men who belong to the Catholic Union are peculiarly in a way to realize the danger, and the need of action in view of it, is also evident. The drinking

habit has wrought special wos in a class of people who come within their sphere of observation. There is need of reform, and they ere applying the methods that are recognized as appropriate to bring about reform. They simply treat the temperance question as other questions have been treated by reformers in the world's history, declining to make temperance an exception to the rules that govern

PRAYER.

in such cases."

Christian souls who find in supplication to Ged their greatest consolation amid the sorrows and sufferings of this life must regard the controversy now going on in the Toronto papers on the efficacy of prayer with extreme pain. Surely these correspondents and editors have never known what it is to pray or they never would write after the fashion they do. No one who has ever in his life experienced the complete abandonment of soul and body to the Almighty in love and adoration, or felt the deep, Intenso, satisfying result of spiritual communion with the Saviour, even for one moment. could read the Mail and Globe without a sad conviction that neither of them has ever offered a true prayer in their lives. Had they really done so, they would not write as if they were entomologists describing the habits of

But since they have chosen to consider prayer from the standpoint of what they believe and understand to be utility, let us not be afraid to meet them on their own ground. There is a class of thinkers belonging to the vances as matters of human invention, tak. ing their rise from ignorance and fear. These men recognize what they call the emotional their alleged science of poycology to account for and explain the universal tendency of

despair for having never prayed before and a for considerations of ease and profit. Men consciousness of unworthiness to pray, which and women may justly and wisely hesitate to says, it is to the honor of the Catholics, and is perhaps in every instance the last of God's bring beings into the world when the chances mercica to sinners.

But prayer is something which should enter into all the actions of life and inspire every thought. A man can pray at the bench, at the counter, on the market as well as in bis closet or before his neighbors in church. It is because men do not pray in their actions by constantly striving to do right and by offering up all they do as service to God that wickedness stalks unblushingly along the thoroughfares of the world.

GROWING GREAT MEN.

Boston Herald of Monday, and an editorial in moral world and the surest principles of the same paper on "Growing Great Men." have a curious connection in application to certain conditions of American life.

In the editorial Mr. Lowill is quoted as saying in a recent address : " It is the crown of a nation, one might almost say the chief to the hustings and enters into competition duty of a nation, to produce great men, for without them its history is but the annals of and society, becomes a danger to the State ants and bees. Two conditions are necessary and is sure to go do down in the crush and -the man and the opportunity. We must wait on mother nature for the one, but in America we ourselves can do much to make or mar the other. We cannot always afford to set our house on fire, as we did for Lincoln. but we are certainly responsible if the door to distinction be made so parrow and so low as to admit only petty and crouching men." He further says that "We have not lost the power of bringing forth great men," and that "they are not the product of Institutions."

. Now let us turn to the report of the Anti-Catholic meeting, held in Tremont Temple, and read what Hon. Elijah A. Moree ed, not unfrequently done to death, by these had to say :-- " We can learn something from "the Catholic Church. You may think it is they have arisen higher and higher in the es-" a subject that cannot be discussed here, but "it is time for the pulpit, the platform and ' the press to sheak out in no uncertain way about a most important matter-American motherhood. Our American women are ' cach leading around one little solitary chick. while our foreign women load around a 'dozen, and have better health than our American women. I say, then, for God's 'sake, and humanity's sake, let somebody who loves his country talk out in meeting functions of government. Since the to our Protestant women. It is a lamentable fact that in New Eagland homes, 'which formerly contained large families, "they are now almost unknown."

It is evident that Mr. Morse was not thinking of what Mr. Lowell had said on the subject of "growing great men," when he brought his indictment against American women. It is likewise plain that the writer of the editorial had no thought of what Mr. Morse had said in Tremont Temple. Nevertheless, it is evident that the problem discussed in the editorial obtains an unexpected answer from the platform. A republic where Cornelias are almost unknown may well study how to grow great men! The first thing to be done, we should say, would mankind in all ages to adore and sacrifics to a be to grow the mothers. It has been resuperior being. Their latest deliverance on the marked in all ages that great men were subject of prayer is that science does not always the sons of women of high strong fund of corruption. More astonishing still is references to the Catholic Church which per cent, the excruciating Kazoot forgets that deny the efficacy of prayer ; it only says that character. This would seem to indicate a law it to see these people called upon to glory in

are that misery will be their lot in life. The reckless production of children by poor and ignorant parents is one of the great causes of human wretchedness. Continence srising from these considerations is good and com. mendable. But people who marry and sys. tematically defeat the object of their union through purely selfish motives are entitled to no consideration,

AUGUST 8 1888

There are, at times, higher considerations than those of family or country ; but take these elements away, and at once are blotted out the noblest emotions of which humanity A report of an anti-Catholic meeting in the is capable, the most effective agents of the society. In her home, surrounded by tender sentiment, affection, peace and love, the American wife can give great men to the Republic. But when she declines to fill that sphere as she ought, or pushes her way with men, she abandons her place in nature be trampled to death.

A GREAT CONTRAST.

Mr. Blake's return from Europe and Mr. Laurier's tour through Western Ontario are events which suggest a comparison between the men whom Canadians have apparently rejected with the man whom they have chosen to govern them. Never in history was there so striking an instance of vice and fraud triumphant and of virtue and honesty abased.

The world is accustomed to see the noblest, the pureat, the best men of every age on the side of Liberty and Reform, reviled, persentwhom they sought to serve and do good for. timation of mankind till some of them are worshipped as gods and all are held in veneration_

But never in the history of any country has the contrast between successful roguery and unsuccessful probity been so groteequely displayed as in Canada with Edward Blakeand Wilfrid Laurier in opposition and Sir John Macdonald, with such political beautics as Chapleau and Dawdnoy, entrusted with the Egyptians turned from the worship of the sun to adore monkeys and cate, there has been nothing like this spectacle. There may, however, be an excuse for this perversion in the fact that the position of these leading men is the result of a systematic series of frauds on the people and not the result of wilful choice.

But to be cheated is one thing ; to submit to the fraud is another. A people who will tamely submit to the robbery of their dearest rights, deserve to be ruled by rogues, as the people of Canada aro. What a monstrout thing that a people, poor in themselves, but possessed of a country vast in extent and of untold wealth in resources, should permit a sot of men without much ability and utterly without character, to tax them unmercifully and turn the national resources into a hug

BRITISH FAIR PLAY, as understund and practised by the Torks and their reacted Liberal allies, is beautifully illustrated in the composition of the commission to investigate the Times' charges against Mr. Parneli. Three hidebound partizans endowed with unlimited power. What a farce ! But let the procession proceed.

THERE are forty thousand bachelors in Chicago, and the Herald of that city calls upon eastern towns, where women are in the majority, to seud mates for the forlurn forty thousand. The appeal may not have effect, however, as no Chicago wife, or husband for that matter, can be sure for a day of being really married, divorco is so easy and common.

As BALFOUR is the most detested man in England, Chamberluin is the most despised Mr. Parnell's charges of treachery, which he offers to substantiate by documentary evidence, shows what a contemptible character the renegade radical is. It seems as if more dirty linen is to be washed in public than the Tories or their allies bargained for.

MINISTERIAL organs are singing in choru. the praises of the two new additions to the Ottawa Cabinet. Yet everybody acquainted with the facts of their appointment knows that Dewdney was pulled into the Cabinet by apron strings, and Haggart kicked his way in. It may safely be asserted that had Sir John chosen any other two men the organs would sing their praise in chorus all the same.

A GOOD STORY is told of a Republican boss in the States, who assured one of his workmen, an Irishman, that the success of the Democrats would reduce his wages. "No, It won't," the untutored but sagacious workingman answered, "for if it would you'd be for it." This same answer might as truly be given by Canadian workingmen when their bosses raise the same bugaboo.

THE Fisheries Treaty has been rejected by the U.S. Senate on a strict party vote-24 to 22. Democratic friendliness for England prompted Mr. Riddleberger to make a flery your brothers and sisters, your wives and speech, in which he declared that the United | children are reduced by the present arrange-States must whip England for the third time. His talk may be set down for electioneering work and less pay ? Will you cheer when perance it has proved a failure. The interclaptrap. There can, however, be no deny. children are crying for bread and money is est in the temperance cause has fallen off; there comes along with the prayer a feeling of hor sex who bestow barrow cause has fallen off; there comes along with the prayer a feeling of hor sex who bestow barrow cause has fallen off;

are accustomed to in certain organs of other celigious professions. The Hebrew Messenger, allading to the new Catholic university at Washington, D.C., observes :gestulated. They set an example of educational and reigious zeal which some very tausible people crisicise as behind the age in nes and enlightened America; but as the dynamits, not the Messianic, era is apparently dawning on free and enlightened America, a well-equipped university and a creed that upholds personal morality are influences sure-

ly not to be dospised." The full text of the verdict of the coroner's jury on the death of Mr. Mandevills is as

follows :-

"We find that the deceased, John Mande-ville, died on the 5th of July of diffused cellular inflammation of the throat, as defined by the doctors, brought about by the brutal and un-justifiable treatment he received in Tullamore Jail. We enter our solemn protest against the system of the present Government in awarding similar treatment to political prisoners as to common criminals and the cruel method by which the rules are enforced. We condemn the vile aspersions of Dr. Barr on the dectors who attended John Mandeville in his last illaeвэ.'

Here is a passage from the evidence given by Mrs. Mandeville, "He was often de-" lirious from bunger . . He told me that he 'had prayed to God in Tullamore that he "might die rather then go mad." Is there any one living, with a spark of humanity in his bosom, who can read those heartrending words from the wife of the murdered patriot without execrating the Government and the men who perpetrated and defend such unspeakable infamy ?

ROYALTY appears to have fallen considerably in popular estimation among what are supercilicusly styled the "lower classes" in England. On a recent occasion when Prince Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, visited Bristol to unveil a status of his grandmother the Queen, hoots mingled very perceptibly with the cheers of the populace, and the working masses evinced a critical rather than a patriotic interest, both in the royal personage and the royal occasion. During all the ceremonies men freely distributed handbills bearing this rather strong in scription : " Will you cheer for some millions a year being taken out of Will you cheer for degradation, to which you.

corrupt Tory government, and that the new ministry has a perfect right to set aside an

arrangement of dubt so contracted when the public interest demands it, by paying the Our Catholic brethren have made a principal as Mr. Mercier proposes. The artrail out beginning, and they are to be con- gument that the duration of the currency of the bonds was as much a factor of the contract of sale as the rate of interest is of no woight when the time, manuer and persons connected with the transaction are considered. Instead of injuring the credit of the country the proposed redemption will only teach investors to beware of ioans floated by the Tories, for there is sure to be some crockedness, the straightening of which must hurt somebody. Perhaps, if we could get at the secret of the Kazoot's opposition to redemption, we would find a painful loss of uncarned income by certain of its friends involved in the change.

> THE debate in the British House of Commons on the Parnell commission proves the whole thing to be as Mr. Sexton desoribed it-a scheme concocted by political thugs, W. H. Smith made a pitiful exhibition of himself in his attempt to hide by his prevarication his association with Mr. Walter of the Times in the concoction of the bill. He was squarely cornered, however, and the conspiracy between the newspaper and the ministry clearly shown. From what fell from Parnoll, it is likely that Chamberlain's treachery and double dealing will be ventilated should the inquiry proceed. The dogged determination of ministers to refuse the smallest concession to the accused shows them to be under a pledge or agreement with outsiders. and explains what, indeed, has all along been evident, that their object is not to ascertain the truth, but to ruin political opponents by any or every possible means per fas et nefus. The revolutionists, who pretend to serve the cause of ireland, may now see how cruch is the weapon they have placed in the hands of the enemies of that cause.

SPEAKING of the temperance movement. the Boston Herald warmly commends the Catholic way of dealing with the drink problem and insists that it is far better than the Soripture prayer is recommended. Indeed, plan advocated by the Prohibitioniste, which undertakes to operate through the constraints | not to faint."-(St. Luke x : ili, 1.) of law. By this latter movement the question of personal right is brought into the contest, and a class of people are antagonized men as efficacious. They probably reason who have naturally nothing but sympathy from their own experience. Having lost your pockets to support hereditary paupers ? for reform in the temperance movement. faith, the faculty of praying has left them, Moreover, whilst prohibition has been most and because they cannot pray themselves alienated men from the temperance cause, ments of scolety ? Will you obcer for more | and in its practical efforts to suppress intem-

of what is called natural law has ever been set aside in answer to prover.

Without waiting to consider this question of proof, let us ask how it is that the necessity of prayer has been inculcated from the most remote ages and by the best men of all most ignorant and superstitious. Prayer is found in the most ancient literature. China, India, Egypt, Greece raised altars to God, as the people of those countries understood him in the manifestations of his works and his necessity of human nature. Men have prayed and offered sacrifice in the hops of obtaining shirked her first duty. favore from heaven. Often they have asked

for impossible things. Armles of Christians, drawn up for mutual slaughter, have prayed to God in the name of Christ, the Prince of Peace, to bless them with victory over each strange, we can only judge it from a human of the Almighty. Man, being reasonable, must pray, even though his prayers be unrea-

sonable, because of his blindness, his weakness and his conscious dependence on a higher power. Yet his reason tells him that he must not seek to set aside the consequences of his ed the obvious precautions for selfknowledge of means, sense and free will to do "If a man want wisdom let him ask of God,

The Long

who giveth to all abundantity and upbraideth not."-(St. James i. 5.) Throughout the we are told "We ought always to pray and

It is well known that from a purely worldly point of view prayer is not regarded by many be brought face to face with death, and inthe idea that, if he would have sons capable of sorving the State and endowed with the giad that a temporary boom has been created qualities of greatness, he must wed a highlydeveloped, intellectual woman.

The same train of thoughts suggest that the character of families and nations is determined described as a country poorer than Ireland, religions, from the purest and wisest to the more by the mothers than by the fathers. If yet countless nabobs brought therefrom this hypothesis be ethnologically sound, and wealth that amazed the world. The misery, It cannot be wholly denied, a tremendsus re- the toil, the famine which characterized the sponsibility rests upon those who undertake ; condition of the people who produced that the education of women. But when we study wealth were, and ever will be, wonders of the prevailing system of education in America history, only paralleled by the shipe laden attributes. Wherefore we think it will not and look at its finished product in the woman with provisions leaving Ireland to feed Engbe denied that a practice so universal of the day, we are not astonished at the lack lishmen when millions of Isish were perishing throughout the ages must have its origin in a of great men, nor at the "one little, coli. for want of food. Canade, under similar tary chick," scratching after the hen who

There is another well known fact in ary population attests the viciousness of the heredity which deserves mention in this connection. It is the tondency observed in the families of normal, healthy parents to produce brighter, more intelligent children among the Irishmen have started the movement, which other. Although such prayer may seem younger offspring than the elder. There are cught to be participated in by all Canadian exceptions, of course, but the tendency is as view, and recognize that both felt strengthened stated, in the large majority of families. for the coeffict by submitting themselves and This shows, incidentally, the absurdity He sacrificed his time and his health, at was their cause to the most august arbitrament of of the law of primogeniture, and accounts only defeated by the most scandalous electoral in a measure for the decay and extinction of cartain "noble" familles.

The main difficulty, however, in the problem bere presented, lies in the desire of American executed. But now that there are signs that women to escape the duties and responsibilities of maternity. The grand object of marown misconduct, or that praying will relieve | riage is to raise children for the service of him of the responsibility of having neglect- [God and the State. But this is forgotten in these modern days, both by men and women help and protection. A man may not in America, and, consequently, we see the allow his surroundings to become filthy, healthy foreign Irish and German women, and expect to avoid typhoid or other, with large families of robust sons and disease by praying. God has given him daughters, displacing the descendants of the the conduct of public affairs. To all who deearly colonists. At the same time we see what is right. Only when he has done all American women pushing and elbowing their that he ought to do can he pray with true way into public places and avocations hitherdevoutness. Of such was two prayer of Our to monopolised by their fathers and brothers, Saviour in Gothsemane. If a man lack thus intensifying the struggle for existence, knowledge let him pray to be enlightened. | lessening the chances of marriage, lowering the scale of remuneration for labor, and obliterating those distinctions which have hitherto preserved social sexual equality.

Considering these tendencies, the American editor and platform orator must be content to draw their great men of the future from the

foreign element that has settled among them. But there must be a doop regret for all the best elements in Canadian public life, patriotic Americans, such as was expressed by His unsullied character emphasizes the dis-Mr. Morse, in the reflection that American tinction which has ever belonged to the Rewomen have abandoned the grand and holy form party of Canada-the distinction of functions pertaining to their position in the always being led by men of highest reputation eidulously advocated, it has unnecessarily they think prayer is no use. But let them nation. The family is the foundation of the for purity and unswerving principle. State, the focus of patriotiem. Therefore the The heartiness with which the Liberals of voluntarily they will pro-, for that is the wife who refuses to have children places Onterio, and, for that matter, of all the Proonly thing left them to do. In such a case herself in the manks of those of princes, welcome Mr. Laurier and support him

that they should rejoice and be exceedingly by the reckless squandering of their patri mony !

The Indics under Clive and Hastings was auspices, has created a crowd of nabobs while the masses have remained poor, and a station-

system which has produced these results. It is proposed to give Mr. Blake a public reception and banquet on his return. Toronto He strove long and nobly to save the cour from the cvil of Macdonaldite misgovernr frauds-frauds which succeeded because of their astounding magnitude and the Napoleonio beldness with which they were the public conscience is awakening to the facts of the situation, It is right that a public demonstration should be made at which the popular voice could be raised and expression given to popular feeling.

Mr. Blake is a man of whom all Canadians are justly proud. He stands as the representative of honesty, purity, and justice in sire to see the country relieved of a false, burdensome system, he embodies the idea of reform ; and, though he may not be induced to enter the conflict as before, his presence will be an inspiration to those who are strive ing for the restoration of good government.

At the same time the visit of Mr. Laurier to Ontario will give the people of the sister province an opportunity to show that they despise the machinations of those who would orests dissension between the French and English inhabitants of the Dominion, Mr. Laurier, not less than Mr. Blake, represents

AUGUST 8, 1888 WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE TRUE

grable race jealousies which animate a large (an find no prefilable investment in Canada, but because one man commits a crime Door of Dreamland, and Our Chief Justices kinds, and so well printed and on such good) He asked me to arrange an interview with a min the old and new leaders at the same time will course of trude established. be propitious for impressing on the public mind the great contrast to which we have slluded.

THE TOOT OF THE KAZOOT.

When a man cannot conduct his business on his own merits and the merits of his wares, without slandering his neighbors engaged in the same pursuit, and running down what others have to sell, he is always regarded as a dishonorable trader who needs watching. The same observation holds good in the professions. Doctors and lawyers may have their jealousies, even preachers may doubt the efficacy of each other's ministrations, but those among them who descend to personal abuse find themselves after a while anything but objects of public esteem. It is the same also with newspapers. Only journals of the Eatonswill stamp assail their contemporaries in the style that the Gazette attacks the Herald. Oar independent morning contemporary is quite able to defend itself, but we cannot reirain from reflecting on the mean, malicious character of the editorial scribbling of the Tory organ. Every day it repeats stale falsehoods about the Hon. Peter Mitchell with the hope that some of its lies may stick. Of such is the allegation that Mr. Mitchell was present at the banquet given by Sir John's "old guard." Now the facts are, and we write from personal knowledge, that Mr. Mitchell refused to follow Sir John after the fall of the government at the time of the Pacific scandal. He, although a member of the ministry, knew nothing about that nefarious business till it was made public by Mr. Huntington. He stood loyally by Sir John, however, till he resigned. At the cancus to elect a leader of the Tory opposition, Mr. Mitchell opposed the selection of Sir John as a person unfit, after the exposures that had been made, to lead B party of henorable men, and when that gentleman was chosen leader he announced himself as independent, and never afterwards took rank with the Tories, though he often voted with them. To punish him for what Sir John chose to consider desertion, he was left out st the formation of the ministry in 1878. When defeated by Mr. Snowball, Mr. Mit chell, everybody thought, would be offered his old place in the Senate, from which he had retired to taka a seat in the Commons some years previouely. But, no. Sir John neither forgot nor forgave his independence and tried in an underhand way to drive him out of the Commons last general election by inducing Mr. Adams to oppose him, in the Tory interest, in Northumberland. Mr. Mitchell's subsequent career in Parliament is well known. Ho has done noble service to the popular cause, while maintaining his attitude of independence. In saying this much for him, it must also be noted that he was always a Liberal in politics. He joined the coalition for the consummation of confederation and carried his province with him in an open appeal to the people, his conduct on that

erable race jealouslos and so well printed and on such good) He asked me to arrange an interview with because of the Tory party have no recognition England. Still, through the action of the section of the Tory party have no recognition England. Still, through the action of the section of the Tory party have no recognition England. Still, through the action of the section of the Tory party have no recognition England. Still, through the action of the section of the Tory party have no recognition England. Still, through the action of the section of the Tory party have no recognition England. Still, through the action of the section of the Tory party have no recognition England. Still, through the action of the section of the Tory party have no recognition and bis people, artificial barriers to international exchange of their savare incomments the two sections of means the two means to the two means to two means the two m section of the Liberals. For himself and his people, artificial barriers to international exchange, of their savage incapacity for observing the law among Liverate. or their savage incapacity for observing the law as much as for the cause he represents. Mr. known as protective tariffs, prices, in spits and exercising the functions of self government, as much as received with open arms in of the general decline of values, are sept much Laurior Water Ontario. Thus the appearance of higher than they would be were free inter-

The bearings of this questions are best exemplified by an examination of it in the United States, where the fight for commercial and industrial freedom is now in progress. In 1882 a tariff commission composed entirely of Republicans and representatives of protected interests, after studying the subject for six months, recommended a reduc. tion of the then 41 per cent. tariff to 34 per cent. Now these same Republicans cry out against the Mills bill which, as we have seen, makes a reduction from 471 to 411 per cent. The same commission, after making a number of additions to the free list, advised that a aweeping out of 20 to 25 per cent. could be safely made. This was going much further in the direction of free trade than the Democrats now propose. Therefore we may regard the howl against free trade as an insincere party cry, since the Republicens the staff of the Witness. Invincible ignorance, have themselves admitted the Enecessity of reduction. The late President Garfield said : "Revenue is the primary object of a tariff," and he added that the protection he favored was a protection that led the way ultimately to free trade. This was the view of a leading Republican, and finds an echo in the words of Speaker Carliele, who said resently that "Revenue for the government, with incidental protection for labor, but no bounty for capital, is the policy demanded by the intelligence and patriotism of the country."

It will thus be seen that, apart from exigencies of party, there is a concensus f the competent in favor of removing restrictions. But there are strong reasons for the chauge, the force of which cannot be turned aside by appeals to ignorance and selfishness. The last United States consus showed the total cost of the manufactures produced in the year it was taken, 1880, to have been \$5,368,637,707. The total wages paid in these manufacturies amounted to \$947,919,664. If no wages and been paid at all the cost of the manufactures would have been \$1,422,746,032. Ap average duty of 30 per cent. therefore, would have compensated American manufacturers not merely for any possible difference in wages between the United States and any other country, but for their total payments in labor. Furthermore, if we admit that labor is twice as high in the States as in England, because the working man gots twice as much for his labor, the above figures show thut an average tarlf of 15 per cont. on the manufactured product would amply protect American labor. Thus it follows that every cent of protection above 15 per cent., as far as it operates, is a subsidy unjustly wrung from the people and given to capital, and labor, instead of being protected by the tariff, pays this subsidy in the enhanced price for everything it buys.

But the struggle in the United States is only a part of a universal movement to check | distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic the teadency of speculation to concentrate Church, both in Europe and in America. It the control of production in the hands of a ments of Catholic schools. There are fortyfew individuals, abolish free competition, and three plates in the work, illustrating the occasion being in marked contrast to the remove the fixing of prices out of the sphere avents as related. The English translation action of Charles Tupper in Nova Scotia and of natural, spontaneous, economic law. It has been revised by Mrs. J. Sadller, The an entertaining story on "Father-in-Law"has come to this, that great coalitions of gendium, and it completely serves as such. provinces into the union without an appeal Ospitalists have been formed to seiz: upon the sources and channels of tion, in which distruct of the people and some production with the olject of driving the inof the worst superstitions of Toryism were dependent producer from the fisld and datermine as their own interests dictate what the public shall pay for the commodities it must cousume.

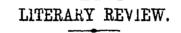
such stuff is, perhaps, not astonishing, considering the evident narrowness of his circle of knowledge, observation and reflection, but it nevertheless deserves to be sharply rebuked. But our censor has more to say, and a worse indictment to bring against the Scotch as a race. Of the man who killed the bailiff the Witness says :- "He is 'religious,' as they all ' are, yet, as a community, the sixth commandment seems to be a dead letter among them. The question suggests itself, How is a people to be governed which has not the instinct of government beyond the faithful following of a clan chief or whatever other leader they

may substitute for such. In a country where anarchy or tyranny." For unmitigated rot it would be difficult to

it was taken bodily from the Hanoverian tirades against the Scottish loyalists of one hundred and fifty years ago, and has about as much application to the Scotch people of Megantic as to rooted prejudice and racial animosity, touched with religious bigotry, must have inspired the author of so foul a slander. He is not, however, content with maligning the Scotch. His lofty "Saxon" soul must propitiate its vanity with a fling at the hated Irish. Thus :- "There was a 'case some years ago at a place called Bid. dulph, in Ontario, and some people put it "down to the fact that it was a settlement of wild Irish, who, being all Roman Catholics, knew co better. Here we have the same "thing repeated among a community of Pro-'testant Scotchmen."

The Irishman would have to be wild, indeed. who could put more lunacy into the same space than we find in this extract. To judge and condemn whole nations, like the Scotch and Irish, as given over to the practice of the worst crimes and incapable of civilization is an instance of "trial by newspaper" that leaves the uttermost boundaries of reason out of sight. It is curions, however, as showing how the strait eved Puritan intellect still survives the lapse of time, the spread of intelligence and the educational forces of the most enlightened period of history. Goethe, Humbolt, Darwin are famous for their generalizations, but it remained for the genius of the Witness to discover in a single crime the monstrous conclusion that the Scotch as a people regard the sixth commandment as a dead letter, that they are incapable of understanding civil law, and that both they and the Irizh, having descended from the same ethnological source, are by nature criminals and murdorers !

A cell at Longue Point, not the editorial chair, is the proper place for the writer of the crazy article in the Witness.



ABRIDGED BIBLE HISTORY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT, by I. Schuster, D.D. Publisher: B. Herder, Freiburg in Breisgan and 17 South Brosdway, St. Louir, Mo.

This little book is a translation from the German of a compendium of sacred history, which has received the approbation of many is intended for use in the primary departgeneral style of the history is that of a com- a companion plature to the much abused

ism falling under the writer's personal observation, while the latter article, which at this the Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

The article by Patrick Ford, of the Irish Co., Lowell, Mass. World, on the way the Irish will vote in the coming election, is one that every voter is interested in reading ; and Mr. Ammidown's article on American Wool, sheds a profuse light on one of the most important items of the Free Trade Question, Mr. Powderly makes a masterly plea for the restriction of immigration, and Mias Cora Maynard shows the word of a school of acting.

T a re ha mieg arrithies, and they aro many, Are excellent

Oue of the n't - worthy articles in the August samber or 'The North American such were in majority there could not but be Review" is ny Mr. Powderly calling for the restriction of immigration to this country. The arguments which Mr. Powderly uses are most conclusive, and, coming as they do from find the equal of this quotation. It looks as if the leader of the laboring men of the coantry, they have a force and weight not belonging to utterances of most writers.

For many years Mr. Patrick Ford, the able nized leader, and his paper has been the mouth piece of those American voters who are of Irlah descent or Irlah affiliation. It is therefore of no small interest to find in "The North American Review" for August an article by so eminent an authority on how the Irish will vote ut the next election. The question is one which has troubled many political leaders before thir, and if Mr. Ford is right in his prognostications, will continue to trouble the Demoersts.

Miss Cora Maynard, of New York, has contributed to the August number of the North American Seview an excellent plea for the better ofnestion of American actors, The writer points out the difference between these modern times, when one play runs for its thousand nights, and those old days when every wesk saw a new play put upon the stage and there was a chance for new men to prove their worth in new parts. The rush for the stage, by society belles in the larger cities, has made necessary some such school of acting as bliss Maynerd advocates, where these untrained "stars" may at least receive the rudiments of dramatic education.

THE AMERICAN MACAZINE.

The midsummer issue of The American Magazine abounds with interesting and timely literature. Dr. W. F. Hutchinson presen's the fourth of his finely illustrated articles in the series " Along the Ciribbean," in this instance dealurg with Trinidad. Another entortaining raper is entitled "Where Burgoyne Surrendered," by C. H. Burgoyre Surrendered," by C. H. Cesudall, in which is described the Saratoga Monument that is soon to be unveiled. Frederick G. Schwatka, the noted Artie expl rer, tell, about "The American Arolic Savare" in an entertaining manner, and Trebor Ohl bay an illustrated paper on "Six Story Teilers for Children," in which sheepeaks of the lives and work of Louise Imogen Guicey, Margaret Sidiey, Mrs. Abby Mortos Diaz, Nora Perry, Mrs. Lizzie W. Cusappey and Alice Wellington Rollins. Jul Bonton has a poem on "Midsun.mer," and Sars F. Goodrich describes "The Country in Midsummer."

Mury Agnes Tanker's novel, "Two Coronets," is continued, and as it develops it shows great strength.

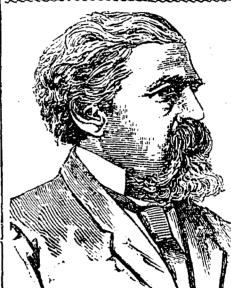
Additional poems are "An Indian Love Song," by E. M. Alion, Frederick III. of Germany," by E ina Dean Prottor, and "August," by Z teils Cocke.

The short stories, which are particularly bright and suitable for het weather, are a festure of the i-same : Anna Veraon Dersey writes on "A Summer Episode in Washisgton, 'Dr. A. S. Issacs has an amusiog shetch entitled "She Would Write for the Stellen entities," and Mary W. Kramir farnishes an entertaining story on "Fastierin-Low"- Montreal East, and on the memorable 17th of

a year, and we are quite sure that any one who avail themcelves of the publisher's offer day has a most timely interest, tells us in a to send two sample copies on receipt of ten pleasant, gessipy style, of the private lives of | cents provided they mention the name of this paper will certainly become regular subscrib ers. Address THE NEW MOON PUBLISHING

THE LATE MR. COURSOL. M.P.

On Saturday it was our painful duty to announse the death of Mr. C. J. Coursol, Q.C., M.P. for Montreal East, which occurred at his summer residence at St. Thomas de Montmagny, after an illness of averal monthe, which was borne by him with great fortitude The appouncement of his demise was received in this city with general regret by all classes and creeds, and by none more so than by the Irish sitizens, to whom he, on more than one opension, proved himself a staunch and loyal friend. His speeches in the Commons on the Orange Incorporation Bill and the Home Rule resolutions are still fresh in the minds of our readers, who will long remember the manly voice of the honored representative for the Eastern division of Montreal. Throughout his long editor of the Irish World, has been the recog- public career, either as a lawyer at the bar, a judge on the bench, a royal commissioner with grave responsibilities, as Mayor or us a memper of parliament Mr. Coursel was the em hadiment of a loval, staunch, houest citizen. In private life he was the most estimable of men, and his many qualities of heart and head made him a favorite with all. He was one of the few remaining types of the gentlemen of



THE LATE MR. C. J. COURSOL. O.C., M.P.

the old school, gallant, fair minded, unwavering in convictions and with all conciliating and forbearing. With his departure there closes a chapter in Canadian public life in this city. Born on the 3rd of October, 1819, at Amherstburg, Opt., Mr. Coursol was one of Amberstburg, Ont., Mr. Coulout mas, being One man, already half burned to death, escaped the oldest parliamentarians in harness, being from a fourth storey window and fell a mangled in his 69th year. His father, Mr. Michel Coursel, was an officer of the Hudson's Bay company. Mr. Coursol was educated at the Montreal College, where he went through a brilliant course of studies. In 1841 he was called to the Bar and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1873. In 1848 he was named joint coroner for the district of Montreal, inspector and superintendeat of police for the city of Montreal in 1856, and judge of the Sensions of the Peace in 1870. In 1871 and 1872 he was elected Mayor of Montreal by acclamation and served as such for two years. In 1872 he was created a Knight of the Order of Charles ladder. She cried back that III. of Spain, in recognition of services rendered by him as magistrate. In Sentember, 1878, he resigned his position of judge of

quite true that he went with Mr. McCarthy aiter I left Mr. Chamberlain, I only wish that these who believe Mr. Parnell cognizant of these who believe Mr. Parnell cognizant of crime had seen him on that day. Innocence never showed itself more clearly under a terrible ordeal. Wild as his attack may appear, I knew that for a long time he has been imbued with the fixed idea that Mr. Chamberlain divulged Cabinet secrets. The last time I spoke to Mr. Parnell, shortly before the division on Mr. Clud. Gabinet secrets. The last time I spoke to Mr. Parnell, shortly before the division on Mr. Glad stone's home rule bill, he threatened to publish the charge, and I advised him to make up his mind that Mr. Chamberlain could not object. In regard to local government Mr. Parnell's In regard to local government Mr. Fatuens memory is curiously at fault. The scheme was altogether Mr. Parnell's own, Ohamberlain hesitated and only adopted it because it was Parnell's. Why he now repudiates it is a mystery. Surely, also, there is some miatake about the renewal of the Coercion act. Ohamberlain must have in his possession a draft of the coercion act amended in Parnell's own hand into the form in which he proposed it should be passed with just enough show of opposition in Parliament to satisfy those concerned.

5

HEMMED IN BY FLAMES.

Many Lives Sacrificed in a Holocaust at New York-The People Unable to Escape From the Devouring Element.

NEW YORE, Aug. 3.—Thirteen people were burned to death in a six storey brick building in the rear of 197 Bowery this afternoon. Six die, were removed to various hospitals. The house was a ramsackle one hidden in the middle of the block, and the only entrance to it being a narrow alley from the Bowery. In front of it was a four-story building, on the White Elephant. Adjoining this is Harry Miner's People's theatre. In the rear of the burned building were two houses hemming on the Christie street side.

IN THIS CAGED BUILDING

lived about 150 people. Each of the sixfloor was occupied by a single family, the head, which was a tailor who made clothing for the cheap wholesale houses, and employed from fifteen to twenty men and women and a lifeen, in addition to his own family, in making up 11 clothing. They were all Polish Jews, andits employers and the employed, worked, ate and lept in the rooms of the dingy tenement. Tenants who rented the apartment were S. Corn, S. Graft, Mark S. Harris and H. Lovins. About 1.15 o'clock this afternoon, while the occupants of the building were busily at work in the closing bours preceding their Sabbath eve, flames broke out in the lower floor. It had already gained such headway that it was in full possession of the starway and escape by it inmates, however,

WELSE RUSHED THROUGH THE FLAMRS

into the narrow court with clothes ablaze. Six of them were so severely burned that they were taken to the hospital and may dio. There were fire escapes on the front and rear of the house, but before any of the inmates had time to escape by them the flames had ascended through the nouse and were rushing from the windows ED that descent by the fire escape was impossible. One man, already half burned to death, escaped mass of flesh in the little court yard. Others jumped from the second storry windows and escaped with bruises. A. H. Sheldon, manager of the People's theatre, on discovering the fire sent out an alarm and the firemen responded. but when they arrived the flames already had complete possession of the house, and nothing could be done to save it, and little to save the inmates. Chas. W. Norman, property man of the theatre, with several of his comrades, ran to the roof of the theatre, carrying a ladder, which bhey stretched over to a window of the burning bailding. A woman, with her hair and clothing already ablaze, appeared at the window, and Norman called to her to cross over on the

SHE COULD NOT LEAVE HER TWO CHILDREN. Norman tried to cross over on the ladder, but the flames drove him back and he could not save her. Afterwards the charred bodies of the Montreal East, and on and momentary of building. Three men, however, availed them-that month was returned by a majority of building. Three men, however, availed them-

George Brown in Ontario, who betrayed their to the electors, giving them a crude constitucrystalised into law.

With true Kazootic insolence the Tory organ ignores these facts in political history. and assails Mr. Mitchell with the venom peculiar to bese and cowardly natures. And. not satisfied with personal vituperation, it ereks to injure the business of a rival news-

at kind of jibes and inaduct is in exectable bad lect that the Kazoot was

bankrapt and would have gone to the wall along with other Tory organs had not copious streams of Government patronage been poured into its till. Mr. Somerville, of Brant, showed through printing jobs given to the Kazootfourteen prices in one instance for the same ramphlet !

Swelling with Government pap, insolent on account of a success obtained by lick-spittle subserviency and by methods which we will not stoop to characterise, the organ of political brigandage has the audacity to attack it is cowardly, and its assaults fail of their purpose because of their falsehood and the essential meanness of those who make them-

THE COMMERCIAL FREEDOM MOVE-MENT.

Alter all, the Mills tariff bill, which only makes an average reduction of 6 per cent., seems a very short step towards that free trade of which we hear so much. Should the bill become law, it will leave the tariff 414 per cent. instead of 471 per cont. as at present. A reduction like this will not, we believe, check the growth of the surplus. It will rather tend to increase the amount collected by duties on customs, for a lowering of the tariff from the point of prohibition will increase importations and consequently swell the customs receipts.

The great fact of the day, however, is that the world's commodoties have declined enormously in price, despite the efforts of those who frame tariffs to keep up artificial prices. Human industry and the products of new land and machinery are becoming too much for the manipulators of money and legislation. The combinations of men, controlling large amounts of capital, for the purpose of setting ailde the economic law of supply and demand

1.14

Such is the new form of tyranny the people of this continent have been called upon to combat. But, considering the practical common conse and the business-like way they have of dealing with evils which affect their prosperity, we have no doubt but they will overcume this evil and destroy a system founded on fraud for purposes of plunder.

A CRAZY INDICTMENT.

An evening contemporary, who claims to be in Parliament how the public was robbed nothing it not religious, has gone out of the way to slander the Irish race in connection with the megantic murder case. A Scotchman has shot a bailiff who went to arrest him on a charge of arson, and the Witness rises to the occasion with the observation that this "notable specimen of agrarian crime has developed in a community of similar race and of similar instincts to those of the remoter districts of Ireland." And this assumption the Witness takes as a its betters. But its fercoity is fee ble because | revelation of "the kind of difficulty the rulers, whether ' hone ' or ' alien,' of that country have to meet." After this we are prepared for the inevitable reflection on the superiority of the Saxon. "Among Saxons," says this sapient writer, "the murderer would at least be recoiled " from like Cain, as a fugitive and vagabond. and the chief anxiety of the government would be to keep the people from forestalling " the proper officers in the enforcement of the " law."

From what we know of the Saxons through history, for we are not aware that that people now exists anywhere as a distinct race, they were among the most turbulent of maranders, Their name itself shows what they were. It comes from Sahs or Sachs, a knife or short sword, and is derived from the same Aryan root as the word assassin. Thus it will be seen how unfortunate is the allusion to the character of the Saxons by a writer whose ignorance might he allowed to pass in silence were it not for the attempt to brand the whole Scotch and Irish people as sympathisers with inurderers. "With 'them," we are told, "though they would " doubtless submit without murmur to a chief-" tain, no matter how wilful, the enforcement of abstract law gets no support from them, "and he who resists such enforcement has " their hospitality if not their active "sym-" pathy."

This vile and false attack on the character of the Scottish race, as if they were still bar-

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Mothez-in-Law.

RUDIMENTSOF HEDREW GRAMMAR, Translated from the screnth Latin edition of Voscu-Kaulin's Rudimenta. By H. Gabriels, Freiburg in Breeigan. B. Herder, pub-lisher. St. Louis, Mo., 17 South Broatway. This work is intended as an introductory

course in Bebrew, being now offered in Euglish form to students of that langurge. In the original Latin it has won a high place among Hebrew grammars by combining thoroughness with singular succinctness. There are difficulties enough in the path of the student of the Hebrew language without adding to them the bing obliged to make use of a defective or of a diffusive grammar. It is no easy task to convey the rudiments of any language, capecially the Hebrew, with its various peculiarities, in an effective way ; but the present work possesses the exceptional merit in this line. All the ordinary grammatical forms, all the accessory principles of syntax are found here, together with exercises and an excellent vocabulary, which is no inconsiderable recommendation. Necessity has demanded the use of the rudiments by theological students, who will find them sufficient for an intelligent study of the Old Testament. To all who desire such the Rudiments will prove useful and worthy of deep attention.

THE "AVE MARIA."

The current monthly part of The "Ave Maria" begins a new volume. It is begun auspiciously. There is a frontispiece illustra-tion of the Madorna and Child, and the leading article, one of great interest and value, is On Devotion to the Blessed Virgin in the Primitive Ages of Christianity." Miss E. L. Dorsey's absorbing story, "Desmond's In-heritance," is continued, and Charles Warren Stoddard contributes a highly interesting sketch descriptive of life at the Franciscan Mission, in Californio. There is an important paper on "The Roman Congregations" by Father Lambing, a charming sketch by Catherine, "An Instruction on the Christian Life," written by Leo XIII. when Archbiabop of Perugia, (now for the first time translated into English), etc., etc. The shorter articles are of great variety and interest-several of them, as one would naturally expect, referring to the Blessed Virgin. The "Readings from Remembered Books" this month are carefully selected, and will be read with delight and edification. The poetry is by Edmund of the Heart of Mary, C. P., Mary E. Maunix, William D. Kelly, Angelique de Lande, and other wellknown writers. Notes and Remarks, and Notices of New Publications, with a number of bright stories, sketches, poems, etc., for younger readers, make up an eminently readable number of this popular magazine.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR AUGUST.

The number opens with a symposium on the Temperance Question, to which the leading advocates of prohibition, Presidents Seelys and Bascom, Drs. Funk and Docme, Hons. Neal Dow and G. F. Stewart and Senator Blair, contribute masterly articles. Col.

The departments under the general caption of "Oar Cabinet" are filled with useful and interesting matter. The Editor's Study is devoted to questions of the day. Dr. Hutchinson has his regular monthly health article ; Literature and Book Reviews rocelys special traviment, and the Portfolie is devoted to an semining travesty on "The Quick and the Dead." In Finicity Topics a plan for "The Unification of America" is outlined.

THE ENGLISH JILUSTRATED MAGAZINE for August opens with the first instalment of a new story by Mr. Henry James. "The Pataas it is called, comes fully up to the gonia." standard of that excellent author's other productions, and serves as a great attraction to the number. "A Rugby Ramble," by H. A. Nuwton, is a pleasing sketch of the intercating Euglish town, illustrated with several suggestive drawinge. "Family Portraits," by S. J. Weyman, is a brief and well told story. An illustrated article on "Post-Office Parcel and Telegraphe," introduces the reader to the workings of that system in England. Poems entitled "The Old Tryst" and "Memories," slong with a literary chat by Mr, H. D. Traill, complete the number. MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York, publisher.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD for August begins with a review of the steps leading to the founding of the Catholic University at Washington, Mr. A. D. Small treats of the burning question of "Education in the United States," by making a strong plea for religious instruction in the second article, which pears the significant title, "Send the Whole Boy to School." Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., contributes "A Thank-offering for Three Beautiful Chalices." The common inclination to tender advice in "Dont's" calls forth a protest from W. T. Elder, who proposes roplacing them by "Dos." A stirring story of the late American War is told by T. F. Galway in "A Mystery of the Outposts." Orby sleepily contributes the second part of "A Catholic Aspect of Home Rule." The the usual literary reviews and correspondence. D. & J. Sadiler, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE NEW MOON .- " One boy had fits, and a man attempted to throw himself off a parapet with fright," is what Prof. Plokering of Harvard says in his report on the observations of an eclipse in Grenada, one of the West India Islands. But where people are oivilized and enlightened, an eolipse either of the sun or moon has no terrors for them. An eclipse of The New Moon, however, the bright, popular and handsome magazine of the Spindle City, would be considered a great loss in thousands of families throughout the United States. But the publishers assure us

Archambault. In 1882 he was resurned the theatre. by acclamation as a Conservative, and in 1887, as an Independent, he having severad his connection with his party because he could not approve of the Government's management of affairs in the Northwest and the subsequent execution of the Metis leader, Louis Riel. Mr. Coursel, during the seesions which followed the events of 1885, showed himself really an independent mem ber in action as well as in name. And he was respected all the more for this by all

parties and creeds. Among other positions, Mr. Coursol held that of Commissioner under 31 Vic., chap. 94, and Commissioner of Police for the Dominion. He presided at the famous proceedings in connection with the extradition of the St. Albans raiders, and was also a Commissioner in 1850 to enquire into the state of the Montreal registry office. Mr. Coursel married the daughter of the late Sir Etienne Tache, Premier of old Canada. He leaves two surviving children, Captain Courso!, of the St. Johns Infantry School, and one daughter (Mrs. Captain Kane), to whom we extend our sincere condolence in this their hour of grief. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning from the residence of Mies Cherrier, 370 Lagauchetlere street, at 8.30

THE NUN OF KENMARE.

a.m.

We have been asked the truth about a rumor that the Nun of Kenmare had left the Church. The Nun of Kenmare has answered this herself in a public statement, in which she declares that she intends to carn and declares that and intends to each hor living by her pen or go to Biackwell's Island. The capacity of this amiable nun for making disturbances is so groat, that we hope that her pen may support her, as all is guiet on Blackwell' Island at present. We have been asked whother it is prohable that the nun will leave Island at present. Wy have been asked whother it is probable that the nun will leave the Church or not. Who knows? She is very fond of having her own way, and there is no knowing where a nun with a will of her own will end. Frankly, a nun with a leaving for the ways of the world can never be counted in the there will stave you to death here." Dr. Ridley them hought him heiter ford and finite to the prese that when he was in prison he was starving. Dr. Ridley begged him to go not the world the more day in the world the here." Dr. subjected to a searching criticism by Rov. Waiter Elliott. John A. Mooney writes of for the ways of the world can never be constant. Aqua Furs in a fivery and retressing way. Rev. J. T. Hecker, in an article upon "The Prophets of this Age," states his judgment of Arnold and Emerson. The number algo contains the continuation of "John Van Alstyne's Factory," by Lewis R. Dorsey, and mired the Nun of Kenmare. When she was could never get on with "authority." Probably if she had known what the religious life exercise. He also said he had orders to sign a meant, she would never have entered it. She certificate authorizing the infliction of punishseems to have looked on it as a pulpit from which she could reform the world and display her individual talents. She has been dis-

appointed. Bat we feel sure that the prayers of so many good people are offered up for her so constantly that she will never take the fatal step of turning her back on God,-New York Freemau's Journal.

MR. O'SHEA EXPLAINS

ABOUT JOE CHAMBEBLAIN'S TREACHEBY TO HIS PARTY.

must the sconomic law of supply and demand must break up when the shackels are stricken from the limbs of commerce and in value that millions upon millio

When the firemen had at inst drowned the flames to that they could enter the house they searched floor by floor as they ascended and on the third floor they found the burned bodies of a man, a woman and a boy. On the fourth floor they found five bodies so badly burned that it was impossible to tell whether they were men or women. On the fifth floor no bodies were found, but on the sixth there lay on the floor five more bodies and they also were burned so that it could not he told whether they were men or women. This made

THIRTEEN BODIES FOUND IN THE BUILDING.

That of the man who leaped frem the fifth store; window increased the list to fourteen, while it is feared the deaths of some, if not all, of those in the hospitals will make this number greater. While the firemon were searching the ruins the cry came that the roof was falling in, and the cracking of timbers was heard. The firemen did not desert the building, but ran to the win-dows, where they awaited orders. They shout-ed to Chief McGill, who was on the roof of a lower house. He climbed a ladder and saw the woof saycing in and came order to prove it an roof sagging in and gave orders to prop it up. All the bodies had not been taken down and until this was done the firemen would not desert the place.

JUSTICE DAY RETIRES.

HE RESIGNS FROM THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 6.-Justice Day persists in his determination not to sit on the Parnell commission, although all his friends and the highest legal authority in the land advise him to remain. The Judge considers it a personal matter and declares his disinclination to serve after the attack made upon him is unconquerable. The Irish Times, the organ of Dublin Castle, announces that Justice Wells will be appointed in place of Justice Day.

THE CASTLE MURDERS.

MR. LANE TELLS ABOUT HIS TREATMENT WHILE

Ridley then brought him better food and finally said, "I must defy the prison board or have an mand from Dublin for allowing Lane to take ment which would certainly kill Lane. He again begged Lane to go into the hospital, and he acceded.

She had promised to be a sister to him. He thanked her coldly, but said that he al-ready had five sisters. "Why Mr. Sampson," said the girl. "I thought you were the only ohlid." "I'am," he responded; "I mean that I have five sisters such as you offer to be," and he tottered to the door.

She (to amateur actor): "I think your acting in the drunken scene, Mr. Dumley,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

The second se

(Western Watchman)

A MERÉ SHAM.

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THE "TIMMS" CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE PAR-NELL COMMISSION BILL.

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Parnell Specifies his Charges Against Chamberleis-Mr. Smith Forced to Admit that Consulted with Mr. Walter of the Times " Before the Bill was Submitted-The Accused Not Consulted-An Exciting Debate.

LONDON, July 31.-The debate on the bill for the appointment of a commission to en-quire into, the Times' obarges against Irish members was resumed in the House of .Commons this evening. Mr. W. H. Smith moved the suspension of the standing order under which the discussion on the commission bill would be interrupted at midnight. Mr. Parnell protested against the suspension of the order. He said it was an anomaly to continue the discussion on a measure of first importance after the House had been sitting nine hours. Mr. Smith's motion was adopted by a vote of 243 to 159. Mr. Gladatone and other leaders of the Opposition voted with the minority and were cheered by the Parnelliter.

Mr. Parnell resuming the debate on the proposal to restrict the enquiry into the conduct of his associates, to accusations for murder and violence, said that he referred yesterday evening to the proceedings of the Cabinet in office from 1882, which had frequently been divulged by Mr. Chamberlain to himself and other Nationalists. At this point the Chairman interfered to state that this line of observation was not in order. Mr. Parnell replied that if this were the case he would Mr. Walter has called upon me as is his prac-reserve further statements on the subject tice as an old friend, but he never saw the nutil he came before the commission, when he bill, and I never had any sort of plan with would be prepared to prove his charges him regarding it. would be prepared to prove his charges by his own and other evidence and by documents and statements of Mr. Chamberlain himself. (Parnellite cheers) The Nationaliats, continued Mr. Parnell, were quite ready to meet definite charges before a court or commission, but they could not meet the inuendoes which would be used to raise a cloud of suspicion for political purposes. It commission unless they were told who their accusers were and of what they were accused. Such fair play might be too much to bestow on Irishmen. They were told they might ex-tract the charges from "Parnellism and Orime." He declined to use that foul and libellous pamphlet. He and his colleagues were ready to meet charges definitely formulated. If the amendment did not cover such charges they were willing to alter it.

CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Chamberlain said he desired to offer a personal explanation. Mr. Parnell had made certain vague accusations against him referring to he knew not what and threatened to bring accusations before the commission. Well, if the charges were germane to the subjects referred to the commission he would be happy to give any explanation that might be found accusation, it was alleged that during the period from 1876 to 1880 before he was a minister he had constantly incited the Parnellites to do what he was afraid to do himself. That was not a very serious charge. He was perfectly ready to leave the question of his personal cowardice in the hands of his friends or even of his enemies. Mr. Parnell further accused him of betraying secrets of the Cabinet between 1880 and 1885. As far as he recollected the only direct communications he had with Mr. Parnell during the whole of that period were as follows. The first communication related to Mr. Parnell's release from Kilmainham jail, and information of what was occurring was duly conveyed to Mr. Gladatone and Mr. Forster.

and Mr. Parnell. He appealed to Mr. Gladstone to confirm his statements.

Mr. Gladstone said he did not question Mr. Chamberlain's statement regarding the Klimainham communications, but in the present charges. He concluded by commenting state of his recollection he would require to severely on the conduct of the Government know exactly what the communications were before entering into them. Referring to communications with Mr. Parnell in 1885 regarding local government, he said his memory accorded with Mr. Chamberlain.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE "TIMES."

A vote was taken on Mr. Reid's amend-

ment, and it was rejected by 249 to 197. Mr. Molloy, member for King's county Ireland, proposed an amendment to modify the clause regarding allegations made so as to include only such of them as the commission might think fit to investigate.

Mr. Matthews, home secretary, objected saying that the amendment was useless since the judges already had the power to select such of the charges as they deemed worthy of an encuiry.

Sir William Harcourt charged the Government with refusing to accept the amendment because Mr. Webster, the Attorney-General, had told them that the commission must enquire into anything the Times wanted investigated.

Mr. Banner-Robertson, Solicitor-General for Scotland, Indignantly repudlated the slan-derous accusation that the Government were in collusion with the Times.

Sir William Harcourt offered to withdraw his statement if Mr. Smith would say that Mr. Walter of the Times had not been consulted in settling the bill. (Parnellite cheers.)

Mr. Smith replied in an excited manner : I again deny absolutely that I had any negotiations with Mr. Walter regarding the bill.

Mr. Gladstone-Are we to understand in plain terms that Mr. Smith had no communi-cation with Mr. Walter on the subject? (Cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith-I stated distinctly that the bill was settled without communication with Mr. Walter.

Sir William Harcourt said he wished that was not reasonable to ask them to go before a Mr. Smith had been able to say he had held no communication with Mr. Walter on the subject of the bill. If so, he (Harcourt) would have been able to withdraw his statement and apologize. Mr. Goschen-Then does the honorable

entleman withdraw his statement that the bill was drawn with the connivance of Mr. Walter ?

Sir Wm. Harcourt, in reply, declared that he held Mr. Smith in personal respect, but that it was extremely improper that the Government should communicate with persons bringing an accusation and not with the

acouned. Mr. Smith claimed he had made an explicit statement that the bill had been drafted without communication with the Times. Although Mr. Walter had called upon him there had not been the alightest reference to the bill. I thought the charge so vindictive that there would be no shrinking on his part. solutely, and am amazed that any one could solutely, and am amazed that any one could (Cheers) As far as he could understand the have been found in this House who would

make it. (Cheers.) Sir Willism Harcourt-As I understand Mr. Smith to say that he has not seen Mr. Walter, I will withdraw the statement.

Mr. Smith-I did not say I have not seen Mr. Walter. (Ironical cheers. I simply deny having consulted him in reference to the bill. (An uproar here occurred.) Amid contending cries of ob, oh, and cheere, Mr. Smith continued speaking, but his voice was inaudible.

The chair appealed to the members for order.

Mr. Smith then resumed his speech in a slow and emphatic manner.

Mr. Gladstone, recurring to theamendment, eld that the House ought to know whethe

his colleagues what had passed between him cheers, Mr. Gladstone argued with great force my mother's condition it will evoke a kindly that the Parnellites were entitled to the right Irish response, I am, dear sir, yours faith-which was not denied the vilest criminals. fully, JOHN D. MEANY.

wise?

Justice required that the commission be empowered to exclude vague and irrelevant for refusing any concessions to the fair de-mands of the Opposition. Mr. Molicy's amendment was rejected.

A MEMORABLE DEBATE ENDS.

Mr. Sexton moved that the names of the and desolate wife in which he thanks God coused persons be giver. He denounced the "for the love which has come into his life," bill as the production of base political thugs, directed against the representatives of Irehas decreed that he and his darling should sometimes meet and love each other." This land. After some discussion, Mr. Smith moved closure, and Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected.

Sir John Simon moved to omit the words "other persons" from the bill. The Solicitor-General opposed and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre supported the amendment. It was rejected, and at 3.45 o'clock the House adjourned.

The debate will be resumed at noon to-day. In the course of one of the divisions Mr. Gladstone sought out Mr. Healy and shook him warmly by the hand, and the two, linking arms, walked into the lobby together.

In consequence of last evening's debate Justice Day has referred the question of his serving on the Parnell commission to Lord

Salisoury.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(From fyles to July 21st.)

The Rev. Mr. James Hunter, United Presby terian minister, Stornoway, has received a letter from a lady in New South Wales offering to take 1000 crofting families from Lewis to that colony.

tinction between pure love and the passion of lustful desire. The Church preaches univer-The body of a woman has been found in the wood at Kerrylamont, near Mountstuart. The body has not been identified, but it is that of a sal chastity-chastity for the unmarried as well as those who are in wedlock. Lust is poor person.

John Burgess, cook of the steamer Norkoowa, lying in Ardrossan harbor, was found dead in the spirit of God from the soul, making it bed. Heart disease was the cause. He was 42 blind, tase, groveling, bestial. "Every man years of age, and a native of Autwerp, where bis wife resides.

The Aberdeen students who have been suc-cessful in the Indian Civil Service competition are;-Harry J. Bell (15.1), J. B. Wingate (54th), H. A. Boyd (40:b), and W A. M. Dun-can (42d). These per here in were students for the third year at Aberd, en University. For 44 appointments there were 240 candidates.

At the meeting of the Greenock Police Board. ex-Baillie Ramsay in the chair, it was reported that the death rate per 1,000 for part of the month of July was 14.4. Of the deaths, 45 were in the West, 9 in the East, and 50 in the olid Districts; 21 were amongst children under five years, and 19 persons over 69.

There has been inserted in Moffat New Parish Church a chaste stand glass window, in memory of the Rev. A exampler Johostone, who was from 1800 to his down in 1851 musister of Moffat. The memorial has been gifted by Mr. Tod, of Heatheryhaugh, a grandson of Mr. Johnstone.

Mr. James Carlyle, farmer, Craigenputtock, died suddenly on Tuesday. Deceased was a nephew of the late Thomas Carlyle, being a son of James Carlyle, formerly in Scotsbrig. He was a man of robust frame, and had been com-plaining for some time, but he was going about his business as usual, and his condition was not thought to be serious.

Sheriff Robertson has refused the application by Miss Maggie Simpson, Dundee, pursuer in the recent breach of promise case, for a warrant to sell the effects of Rev. Mr. Jack, of Kingold rum, the defender in the action. The Sheriff is of opinion that the trustee in the cessio will sell to greater advantage and with less expense to all concerned than by poinding.

A curious accident happened to the steeple clock on Saturday forenoon. The bellman was in the act of winding up the clock when the steel rope attached to the hour weight broke and the weight, a ponderous piece of metal weighing upwards of 3 cwt., went crashing through the intervening fiber and landed in the of the rooms st the time.

IRISH NEWS

(From fyles to July 21st.)

At the Trales Assizes on Friday, the sum of £15,000 was ordered to be levied as com-THANKING GOD FOR HIS LUST pensation for the burning of Killarney Pro testant Church.

An attempt is being made to raise a sub scription for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Colonel King-Harman, M.P., somewhere in the Isle of Thanet The preacher who eloped with the "belle of Halifax" has written a letter to his deserted Olvision.

Mr. John Trayno:, president of the National Trachers' Association, slipped in and dogmatically asserts that "Providence getting into a train at Templemore, and, rolling down an embankment, sustained some injarles.

At a Cosrolon Act Court at Gort, Mr. John Keeban, shopkeeper, was sent to jail for three weeks for threatening a man named Broderick for being in the company of a man named M'Mahon,

At the County Kerry assizes on Thursday. the woman, Julia Doyle, of Tralee, was found guilty of having murdered her son while isbouring under a fit of insanity, and she was to convert the women of their dominions into a race of harlots. Chastity was held in sent to the asylam.

as deep ignoring in Garmany in the lat-In a conversation with a representative of ter ha'f of the sixteenth century as it the Central News, Mr. F. H. O'Donnell suid was in Rome during the latter days of the he would advise the Home Rule Party on no Empire, where it was regarded as a crime against the gods to permit a girl to remain a account to refer the Times charges to a indicial commission. virgin one day after reaching puberty. In

In reply to a question from Mr. Donald Sullivan on behalf of Mr. Sheeby, Mr. Balfour admitted that the story of the desccration of Whaley's grave at Woodford was entirely without foundation.

The Sub-Sheriff of the Co. Limerick has svicted three tenants on the Dobbs estate, the property of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, near New Pallas, Several other evictions are to follow.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half year ended 30th ultimo. The rate ungodly. It destroys the image and hanishes thus remains unchanged.

Mr. John Mandeville was interred at the old cometery at Kilbehenny, near Mitchela-town. An enormous number of people were present, and an address was delivered at the grave by Mr. William O'Brien.

A Parliamentary return shows that for the quarter ended June 30th the net number of agrarian outrages reported to the police in Ireland was 172, of which two were murders and eight cases of firing at the person.

In a case concerning a claim of £250 f compensation made by James O'Neill, a bailiff, means of guarding it, to prove that for injuries sustained at Mitchelstown, tree the Church is the corrupter of youth. applicant, who was not professionally repre-Modesty will soon be an obselete sented, stated that he had been boycotted by virtue among Protestants. The other day a the attorneys.

man's knee and even rested herfest in his lap. | police and a number of Emergencymen were engaged in the eviction.

> The cabinet of the Spanish Ministry contains two Irish names, the bearers of which are descendants of Irish patriot exiles. These Ministers are Senor Morety Preudergast, Minister of the Interior, and Lieutenant-General O'Ryan, Minister of War.

It is rumored that Sir Chas. Russell no onger holds the position of standing counsel to the Times. It is said that the special retainer given him by the Times was a thousand a year, and the duties of the post could not have been very onerous, at least in ordinary years.

The first of thirty three prosecutions for un-lawful assembly at Moleshill was heard be-fore Removables Meldon and Heffernau, at Mulliuahone, and the accused, Thos. Burke, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment The magistrates, however, consented to state a case,

The Mayor of Sligo, Mr. P. A. McHugh, has been arrested under the Coercion Act on a warrant charging him with having wrong is usually subject to dangerous and sudden fully and without legal authority used intiattacks of bowel complaints, diarrhau, dysenmidation towards Thomas Kilgallen, John Sextor, Thomas Kearney and John May, of tery, ect., cauced by change of food and water. The sovereign remedy and surest Templeboy. safeguard against all such troubles is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Never travel without it. The people of Mitchellstown are about to start a fund for erecting a memorial to the late Mr. Mandeville. The initial steps will be taken immediately, and promises of sup-port have been received from various Eng-PATRICK EGAN SPEAKS. HE BELIEVES CHAMBERLAIN IS CAUGHT IN A TRAP lish public associations. Mrs. Mandeville INDIANAPOLIS, Aug 2 .- Patrick Egan, in an continues to receive messages of deep syminterview on the Parnell commission and its effect upon the Irish party, expressed himself as willing to meet a fair and impartial investipathy.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

AUGUST 8 1888

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle.

PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000.

A CHANCE FOR ALL !.

Prizes in Real E-tate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS, • • \$1.00. Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month.

NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent,

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. James Street,



OVER-WORK.

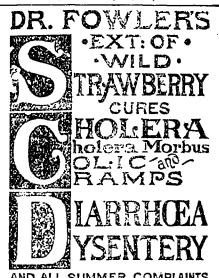
OVER-WORK. Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholie Order Forresters, 126 and 128 Washington Street. CHICAGO, Oct. 11th, 1887. Rev. E. KOENIG: Dear Str.-- deem it aduty I owe you to certify to the good effect the tak-ing of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by over-work. Your Nerve Tonic almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that I pressund, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreame of accidents, etc. One spoonful of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some in my house; always take some occusionally: would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours truly, JNO.F. SCANLAN, I. C. R. A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoin Street, Chleago. Our Famphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price SI per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.



GOLD. You can live at home and make more money world. Rihar sex; all accs. Costly outfirmer. Terms rmer. Address, TBUE & CU., Augusta, Maine.



must know how to keep his vessel in sanctid-As angler who was fishing on the Tweed at lust like the gentiles who know not Makerstoun, near Keleo, killed an otter. The God." Protestantism is variabled heathen-otter measured about 41 feet from the tip of the ism. It came into Europe on the back cation and honor, not in the possession of like the gentiles who know not Turks and has found its most consistent development in the Mormons of Salt Lake. The preachers never speak about temptation,

and the duty of resistance to the promptings of the flesh, Such instruction is never given to Protestant youth ; and when they find us imparting such necessary knowledge, they republish our lessons on purity and the virtue among Protestants. The other day a young lady whose answers on the witness stand showed that she was innocent of any stand showed that an ext, acknowledged that Five children who were in bed at the time Five children who were in the yard. Over 100 Against such practices there are no laws in Protestantism. The preachers all over the country are in the habit of kiesing the women of their charge, married or single. This is confined to no denomination. Everlasting domiciliary visite, consoling women in the absence of their husbands and indis-

oriminate kissing are turning the preachers into debauché. These men are not worse than others, but the lax principles and loose practices of Protestantism make them victims and then high priests of free love. What is worst of all, these preachers seldom per-manently lose popularity by their escapades, "All the world loves a lover," it is said ; the Protestant world loves a lascivious lover. Ice cold chastity is not an honor among Protes-

tants ; and they do not associate purity with virtue or religion. With Protestants purity is a medical, not a religious or theological term. This is sad, very sad; but it is as true as it is sad.

SUMMER TRAVEL

He declared the letters published by

the London Times to be forgeries. Regarding the charge made by Parnell on Tuesday agains

Chamberlain. Egan said that during the whole time Chamberlain was communicating cabinet

inquiry that if Chamberlain would demand an investigation he (Eagan) said he knew where

the evidence could be got to sustain Parnell's charge. Some of that evidence was in writing

and in the hands of their friends. Eagan fur-ther said: The information which Chamberlain secretly divulged to the Irish party was of con-siderable importance from time to time."

EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

The causes of summer complaint, diarrhœs,

gation.

free-love or Turkish or Mormon brutishness, has tainted Protestantiam from the beginning. The Reformers, one and all, were phenomenal letohers. The Baptists especially were lassivious devils, and, like the Chinese, their bestial propensities loved to sate themselves in debauching small children.

The Lutheran princes, encouraged by the

teachings and example of their new teachers,

were arimated with but one thought, namely,

England pailismint had to lit down the can-

onical bars to keep the preachers from bas-

tardizing the country. Ever since the moral

leaven of Protest-ntism has stirred mankind

the preachers have been in the foremost

ranks of libertinism. How could it be other-

Protestantism has never yet made a dis

formation of national councils for Ireland. trivial charges. If they had power to do so This Mr. Parnell himself had suggested to him. Had Mr. Parnell never approved that proposal?

Mr. Parnell-I cannot denv assenting to the proposal to establish a national council in Dublin. (Cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. Chamberlain repeated that the scheme was brought to him by Mr. Parnell. He had proof of this in Mr. Parnell's own hand, not letters written by his secretary, but lotters wholly in Mr. Parnell's own writing. He replied to Mr. Parnell, accepting the proposals, and he promised to place them before his colleagues and try to obtain their assent. Everything that passed between himself and Mr. Parnell was communicated to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington and other ministers. On the other occasion he had a direct communication with Mr. Parnell; it was in the House of Commons, about which he remembered nothing. It was on the Sunday after the Phoenix Park murder. Mr. O'Shea called on him, bringing Mr. Parnell with him.

Mr. Parnell said : " That is not true."

Mr. Chamberlain replied : Mr. O'Shea was certainly present, but nothing was said or done at that meeting which either he or Mr. Parnell had occasion to conceal, or of which either could be ashamed. These were all the communications direct or indirect that he ever, had with Mr. Parnoll. He would now, therefore, he said, leave the matter in the hands of the house. (Oheers.)

MR. PARNELL REPLIES.

Mr. Parnell, in reply, said Mr. Chamberlain might be a clever man, but he was not clever enough to ride on a transparently false issue about the Irish Local Government Bill. (Laughter and cheers.) The com-munications which passed between Mr. Chamberlain, himself, Mr. Dillon and another person, not now a member of the House of Commons, related to quite another subject than the Irish Local Government bill. and covered his release from Kilmainham jail, the Arrears bill, the renewal of coercion after the Phonix Park murders, and later in 1885 the question regarding the non renewal of the Crimes act, but whatever the subject of the communications, it did not touch his charge that Mr. Ohamberlain had violated his oath as a Cabinet minister. He could produce a letter in Mr. Chamberlain's hand. alluding to the defeat and withdrawal of the Police bill for Ireland, in which he glorified in Lord Spencer's discomfiture at the withdrawal of the measure. (Cheers.)

The Chairman remarked that Mr. Parnell seemed to have exhausted his reply to Mr. Chamberlain's personal explanation, and said it would be inconvenient to proceed with further discussion.

Mr. Parcell desired to say only one thing more. Mr. Chamberlain had stated that the not accompany him, but Justin McCarthy. did. O'Shea came afterwards.

imply that the subject of a national council | was irrelevant, If so, then why did Mr. Webwas that he had always aken care to informt, the bill. Amid constant Parnellite Hoping that having thus ventured to state STATE OFFICE RESTANCE I. F. L. J. and A. S.

The second communication referred to the judges would refuse to consider malicious and session room. Fortunately no one was in any the fact was virtually excluded from the bill

Mr. Goschen contended that power to refuse to enquire into irrelevant topics was in the present measure.

Mr. Labouchere said the Government refused to accept the amendment because it did not dare to alter a word in the bill without the permission of Mr. Walter. It was admitted that Mr. Walter had visited Mr. Smith on the morning of the day on which the latter appounced the bill.

Mr. Smith-That is not true. (Ories of "withdraw ! withdraw !" came from the Opposition benches, and the Ohairman asked Does the gentleman withdraw the expression ?"

Mr. Smith--I do.

Mr. Labouchere then said he would not dwell upon the incident. (Laughter.) Upon Mr. Ritchie repeating on behalf of Mr. Smith that Mr. Walter called after the bill had been formed, Mr. Labouchers reforted : Doubtless it is convenient for the leader of the Government to put the hon. gentleman up to make that statement, but let the leader of the Government answer this specific question : 'Did Mr. Walter visit him on the day he announced that a commission would be grant. ed ?"

Mr. Smith-I have stated everything that has happened.

Mr. Labouchere defied Mr. Smith to answer the question. He said that if Mr. Smith did not deny that Mr. Walter had called upon that day they would know what to think. It was a pitiful position for the leader of the house.

Mr. Healy said he thought the time had arrived for the distribution among the members of copies of "Parnellism and Crime," and especially as Mr. Smith was interested in the sale of the pamphlet. He announced that he intended to bring a charge sgainst Mr. Matthews with reference to the expenditure of £1,000 while contesting Dungarvon. The chairman ruled that Mr. Healys re

marks regarding Mr. Matthews were irrelavant.

Mr. Healy replied that as he had not read "Parnellism and Crime" he was unable to say whether they were or not.

Sir William Harcourt read an extract from "Parnellism and Crime" with reference to the Gladstone Government and asked whether the judges would be bound to enquire into the allegations of Mr. Gladstone's complicity. (Laughter.) Sir Edward Olarke, the Solicitor-General,

said it was for the commissioners to act as they saw fit. No reasonable man would suppose they would have anything to do with statements connecting Mr. Gladstone with Patrick Ford. (Laughter.)

GLADSTONE PLEADS FOR PARNELL.

Interview after the Phœulx park murder was arranged by Mr. O'Shes. That was untrue. He had never informed O'Shes that he was step further. He said it was proper that Mr. Gladstone said he would have been the step further. He said it was proper that in America as to the position of our family, as going to see Mr. Uhamberlain. O'Shea did these things should be investigated. There not accompany "him, but Justin McCarthy was certainly some mixture of the tragic and ludicrons in these doctrines. Still the charge Mr. Ohan berlain said he did not intend to was made and he might be told the matter

A crew of fishermen belonging to Cross Ness had the novel experience of being tossed by a whale. The incident occurred while the crew were engaged in hauling the long lines on the off-shore fishing ground to the westward of the Lews. The boat was suddenly hoisted out of the water, receiving a violent blow which smashed part of the gunwale and upper planking. Murdo MacLean, one of the crew, was thrown out of the boat, but was afterwards picked up without 10jury. The whale, which apparently came in contact with the boat when rising to the surface, was seen by the men, and

is described as being of a large size. Mr. Robert S. Stronach, whose name was prominently brought before the public in con-nection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878, died at Kindrochat, near St.

Filians, where he had been residing with his wife and family since the beginning of June. Mr. Stronach, at the time of his arrest in Octo ber, 1878, in connection with the bank failure. though a comparatively young man, had been officially connected with the concern for years. After the appointment of his brother, Mr. Alex Stronach, to the management on the retiral of Mr. Robert Salmond, he became joint-cashier along with Mr. John Turnbuli. About the year 1870 he was chosen assistant manager in conjunction with his brother, on whose death in 1876 he was appointed to the post of sole manager of the bank. This office he continued to hold till its failure. It was in 1876, too, that he purchased nine £100 shares in order to qualify himself as a director, be-sides being such in virtue of his official position as manager. Ever since the expiration of his sentence of 13 months' imprisonment Mr. Stronach has been in failing health, and during the last 18 months he gradually declined. He died in his 62nd year.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE S. J. MEANY,

The following letter appears in the Dublin Freeman's Journal :--

7 Mount View Terrace, St. Luke, Cork. SIR,—Were it generally known that the widow of the deceased patriot, S. J. Meany, is not only a helpless invalid, but also with out any resources save the proceeds (£8) of a local concert given on the 26th June last, I feel assured that the people of freland, as well as America, or wherever the Irish race is scattered, would not be appealed to in vain. For myself, I feel writing on this matter most repugnant, but being out of employment and finding no immediate prospect of any, I am compelled in my mother's interest to give up any further reserve. The circumstances are known to the leading Nationalists in this city, but they have already undergone very great expense in receiving my father's remains and rending them on to Ennis for in-terment, besides the Cork Young Ireland Society having got up the concort already mentioned, Indeed, as far as Cork is con-

cerned, our gratitude has been well carned. Evidently there has been a misconception whatever money was subscribed there was given to my grandmother in Ennis, by the delegate (Mr. Martin Scully) who accompanied my father's remains from America. Wa culy came to live in Cork a few weeks

Hoping that having thus ventured to state stock's been watered so often, sir."

During the execution of a distress warrant by a man named Uronin, assisted by four Riordans-father, two sons and a daughter -against John Connell, of Macroom, the latter got stabbed with a pike. A sum of ten pounds and two passage tickets to Amersecrets to the Irish party. Chamberlain's object ica were missed after the was to undermine Gladstone. In reply to an the Riordani were arrested. ica were missed after the soizure. Two of

On the Great Southern and Western Railway, between Prospect and Clara, on Saturday night, a prisoner named Barless, 16 years of age, who was being conveyed to Tullamore Jail under sertence of three months' impri-sonment for assaulting and threatening his grandmother, jumped out of the train, and has not since been recaptured.

Mr. Gardiner and Colonel Perese, resident magistrates, held an adjourned Coercion Act Court at Murroe. Two agricultural laborers named Michael Laffan aud John Mayrick dysentery, cholera morbus, etc., are the excessive heat, eating green fruit, impure water, were charged with assaulting Robert Wheeler, over exertion and sudden shill. Dr. Fowler's land agent. Laffan was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Mayrick to three Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt remedy for all bowel complaints from whatweeks.

The application of James O'Neill, bailiff on the Kingston estate, for £250 compensation for injuries alleged to have been received "Vat," said the collector for a little German by being assaulted at Mitchelstown on Nov. lst, came on for hearing before the county grand jury on Moaday. The grand jury awarded £24 compensation, to be levied on the baronies of Condon and Cloubibbons.

The farmers who hid assisted a number of others to plough up the land of Mr. Cormack. at Moleshill, were sentenced to two - on the hard labor under the Coercion Act at Mullin ahone. Mr. Cormack's tenants had a pted and find it to be the bast remedy I ever the Plan of Campaigs, and having cl ined tried." B. B. is sold by all desiers at ejectment decrees against them his lands were ploughed by a great number of people, including the accused.

At a meeting of the Dungarvan Guardiane, Mr. D. F. Slattery, solicitor, presiding, a woman named Ronayne, wife of an evicted farmer from Ballyguily, applied for outdoor relief for herself and family of seven young children. She said that two months ago her husband had been sentto jail under an order er melyun. The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills and outting some grass after baving been

Mr. Justice Johnson, at the Queen's County Assizes, passed the following heavy sentences in connection with charges of moonlighting in Kerry and Queen's County -Joseph Scanlan, aged 18, sentenced to 18 years' penal servitude ; John Connor (Tite), and Fainp counci, sever juits put in trade each; John Leane, aged 18, seven years' penal servitude; termiab Healey, 18 months ; Joseph Molloy and John Delany, 12 months each.

Half a loaf would never satisfy a thorough Ditolinor valuable Housencore Survivas. We pay allospoor loafer.

and diana

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND PELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizzinces, Nausea, Drowsinces, Distress after eating, Pain in the Sido, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing



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

HEAD Acho they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that thoy will not be wil-ling to do without them. But after all sick head **ACCHEE**

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills our eit while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

Contarts Little Liver Fills are very sinch and vory easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visits 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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This splendd, solid gold, bunting-case watch, is now solid for 857
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SON in each locality can secure one of these elegant watches absolutely FIEEEE. These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and rollahing particular the work of the secure one of these elegant watches absolutely FIEEEE. These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and rollahing particular the work of the secure of the secure one of the secure of a solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and rollahing the behavior to the work. You want one person in each locality is beep in their homes, and show to these who call, a comptet perfect was sered as Solit TELF FIEE. And the work was send Also Litzer FIEE, and the you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown after you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown more prive the passible to make this great offer, souling the Solid Teold Watch and large line of our analys for a for ear even and the our samples in any locality, always realis in a large time for ear even were who whils to us af cace will reach the showing of the samples in any locality, always realist for month or sive, we usually get 'hom \$1,000 to \$3,000 in a for her for the markable on the samples in any locality always realist for the showing of the samples in any locality always will reach and always into the samples in any locality always realisting for a month or sive, we usually get 'hom \$1,000 to \$3,000 in the fort of the samples in any locality always the fory can be seen, all order our amples have bound in order the same and your reward will be mont satisfictory. A ponth is on the showing the show all your wa

Box 480, Portlan. Maine,

Borigeo, Portland Maine

up a quarter. A CORRECT STATEMENT is made by Miss Jane Rutherford, of Nelles

ever cause,

Corners, Ont., who writes-"I have used your Bardock Blood Btters for Dyspepsia one dollar per bottle.

Gentleman-What is the matter, Uncle Rasrus, you look sick ? Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, I ate er whole water

melyun larst night jess 'fore I went ter bed, an' I ain's feelin bery well dis mawnin. Gentleman—Are you going to see a doctor ? Uncle Rastus—No, sah ; Ise gwine fo' anud-

der melyun.

is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently evicted, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but Mr. do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them, ... -

Three tailor established themselves in the same street in Glasgow. The first wrote on his sign, "The best tailor in this town." The second adopted as his motto, "The John Connor (Greeve), Thomas Mahouy best tailor in the world." But the third, and Philip Connor, sevel years' penal serviwho was the cleverst of the lot, got away with them all by putting on his sign, "The best tailor in this street."

"What's this, waiter "" "Railroad soup sir." "Queer name for soup." "Yes, sir;

band to a citizen who sat in his front window. "You no gif noddings for dot moosic?" "Not a cent," replied the citizen, with hopeless emphasis. "Denive blay some more, dat's all !" threa-tened the collector ; so the citizen hastly gave

THB TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

AUGUST S, 1888.

A TEST VOTE IN THE AMERICAN SENATE YESTERDAY.

The Likelihood of its Rejection on Stric Party Lines-Senator Morgan Pleads -An Interesting Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 .- In the Senate this afternuon toe presiding officer announced the appointment of the select committee under Mr. Hoar's resolution as to the relations of commerce and business between the United States and Canada, as follows :--Senator Hoar, Allison, Hale, Dolph, Pagh, Euslis and

Blodgett. Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the conideration of the fisheries treaty in open exe-outive session. The latter motion was agreed cotive session. I no latter motion was agreed to: yeas 24, nays 32, a strict party vote, and the fisheries treaty was taken up, the ques-tion being on Mr. Morgan's motion to post-pone its further consideration till December part. next.

Mr. Riddleberger said that the vote just taken had settled conclusively the only question that could possibly be in controversy from this time on in reference to the treaty, and that was, that the Republican party of this country was opposed to the ratification the treaty and that the Democratic party was in favor of it. It was being considered as a party question on the other side of the Atiantic ocean, and it was proposed to con-sider it as such on this side. When he offered the resolution some months ago to consider the treaty in open session, he had in his the treaty in open session, he had in his hands documents which gave him the right to judge that this was a repre-sentative English or pro-English Govern-ment. He did not propose to dis-cuss the treaty in its details. He proposed to bring it to the attention of the Senate as a mention which concerned the meanly of this question which concerned the people of this country outside of the mere catching and curing of fish. If it involved that question only, he would defer to the wishes of the representatives of the eastern section of the country in both houses. It concerned not only the people of the whole Atlantic coast, only the people of the whole Atlantic coast, but also the people on the coast of Chesapeske bay, because Judgo Levi Woodbury, a Democratic jurist of acknowledged eminence, had given it as his opinion that under the 12:h splicle of the treaty Canadian fishermen would have a right to participate in all the coss', by, sound and river fish-eries of the United States, and that Congress or the States would be precluded from passing any laks on the subject without the coning any is a bit one and set without the con-sent of the British Government. He (Mr. Riddleberger) would be willing to risk the while case on that epinion, and so the Democratic party in the Senate proposed to give away the last vestige of the rights of the States to protect their own interests against Great Britain and against the Catadian fish eries, He quoted from Sir Charles Tupper's speech in the Cauadian Parliament a statement (which he said had never been denied) to the effect that Mr. Bayard had assured him

FREE INTERCHANCE OF NATURAL PRODUCTS

read a book published by the same gentleman We can shape the treaty as we choose through many years ago entitled "The Buckeys our right to amend it. If Great Britain doer conclusion Mr. Riddleberger declared that Britain. we would never be a national government till we had whipped England for the third time.

The constitution gives you no such right. It is an arrogant act of presumptuous impertinence. That is all.

Mr. Everts-I only object to your reading the text and calling it a petition. Mr. Morgan-What also is it. He read it again : "The committee cannot but hope"-It might just as well have said "pray," That rty Lines-Senator Morgan Pleads is what it means. I denounce this as pre-for Amendments to the Treaty _ fill sumptuous. The constitution of the United States fixes our functions here, and so far as we are concerned with this treaty we have nothing to do with it except to ratify, amend or rejectit.

Mr. Toller obtained the floor and the Senate resumed legislative business.

THE 1818 TREATY CONDEMNED.

Proceeding to discuss the question in de tail, and coming down to the treaty of 1818, he was asked by Mr. Hoar-Do you think that the treaty of 1818 would have been improved if it had contained a provision that the trial of our fishermen (while exercising their own right) should be before Canadian tribunals, with the burden of the proof on our fishermen ?

Mr. Morgan-I think the treaty of 1818 is greatly improved by the present negotiations

Mr. Hoar-That is not an answer to my question,

Mr. Morgan-Perhaps not. I do not propose to answer any irrelevant questions. Mr. Evarta-Suppose the treaty of 1818 were abrogated by the United States or by Great Britain, what would be the subsisting arrangement between the two countries respecting the fisheries ?

Mr. Morgan-Inasmuch as ours was a per-petual renunciation of fishery rights, except as to a certain area, I judge that we should have no rights in respect to the fisheries, and that was the great misfortune with the treaty of 1818.

Mr. Evaris-I understood the Senator to say the other day that he was in favor of abrogating the treaty of 1818. Mr. Morgan-I usid and I say now, that

when a bill is brought here to abrogate the treaty of 1818 and to assert the rights which our negotiators then abandoned arising under the treaty of 1783, and which were the fruits of the revolutionary war, I would join the Senator from New York (although I know it would lead to war) in voting for and recovering our rights resulting from the revolution-

ary war. Mr. Evart:—Then it is worth while to fight for our revolutionary rights but not for our

rights under the treaty of 1818. Mr. Morgan—It is not worth while to fight about a matter which you intend to give up. It is better to try to amend the conditions and live under them. If we have to wear a yoke let us put something soft under the collar.

Mr. Evarts-In other words you would say that after the abrogation of the treaty of 1818 there would be no treaty whetever in respect to the fisheries ?

WHY NOT MAKE A NEW TREATY?

Mr. Morgan-My proposition is that while the statute of ISIS is on the statute books I am bound under my oath to stand up to it and execute it. I look upon that treaty as part to the effect that BF. Dayard new ansated and that if the fisheries irritation were allayed there would be no obstacio to arranging for a there would be no obst it and obey it as a man and legislator accordof both countries in accordance with the ing to what I believe to be a just and honest policy of the Democratic party. That muant interpretation. I will vote for its abrogation, that the figherios treaty was intended to lead Alter demouncing it as being violated by Great up to fice trade. He arraigned the adminie-tration and the Democratic party which backed it as a pro-English organization, and he proceeded to read extracts from English periodicals to prove that the Mills bill and the direction of free trade and that the presidential electoral contest was a conflict between free trade and protection, and nothing else. He read an ex-tract from the speech of S. S. Cox in the House, speaking of protectioniste as up to free trade. He arraigned the adminie- Britain (as it has been), I will with such a the House, speaking of protectioniste as mining what advice to give the President and robbers, rescale and plunderers, and said he how far we will coincide in what he has done. was not surprised at that contiment when he In this stage of our work we are negotiators.



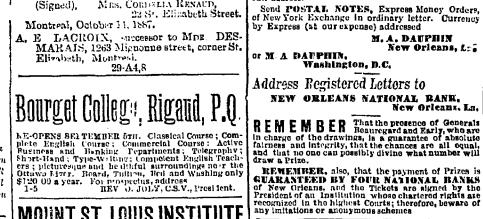
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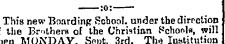


For over a year 1 had been suffering greatly from pulsa in the legs and arms and a very aunoying chuch, which reduced me to such a weak state that 1 was unable to attend to my household doties. Having patronized the physicians in vain, I was advised to visit Mdes. Desmarans & Interoix, who prescribed some of their roots, and, having followed their treatment for four weeks, I was can 1 toly cured. (Signed), Mas. CONDELLA RENAUD, 22 St. Elizabeth Street. Montreal, October 11, 1887.

Montreal, October 11, 1887.











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| Commissioners. | Circassian 3,724 | Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R. |
| Constanting and | Uorean | Capt C T Man |
| We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all | Grecian | Capt. C. J. Menzies. |
| Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may | Hibernian2,997 | " C. E. LeGallais. |
| be presented at our counters | Lucerne. 1995 | " John Brown. " Nunan. |
| R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisio 18 Nat'l Bk. | Dianitoban. 2.975 | " Dunlop. |
| PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. | Monte Videan. 3,500 | " W. S. Main, |
| A. BALDWIN a res. New Orleans Nat'l Bank | Nestorian | H John En. |
| CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank, | Newfoundland. 919 | John France. |
| | Norwegian | |
| GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING | Nova Scotian | |
| ANVER MARINEL ANVERTAR | Parisian | |
| iln the Academy of Music, New Orleans, | Peruvian | Lt.W. H. Smith, RNR. |
| Tuesday, September 11, 1888. | Phœnician2,425 | Capt. J. G. Stephen. |
| CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. | Polynesian | |
| ORFIIRD FRIZE, \$500,000. | Pomeranian4,364 | |
| 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars | Prussian | |
| each. Halves \$10: Quarters \$5; | Rosarian | |
| Tenths \$2; Twentleths \$1. | Sardinian4,376 | |
| LIST OF PRIZES | Sarmatian | |
| 1 PRIZE OF \$300,060 is \$300,000 | Scandinavian | THE THE THE TORON. |
| 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is | S.berian | |
| 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is | Waldensian | |
| 1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is | | " D. J. James. |
| 5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 25,100 | | |
| 25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are 25,000 | The Steamors of the L | verpool Mail Line, salling |
| 100 PRIZES OF 500 | daylight on WPDNESDAY | DAILS and from Montreal at |
| 500 PRIZES OF 200 are 100,000 | On THURSDAVE CONTEN | and from Quebec at 9 a.m. |
| APPROXIMATION PRIZES. | on board and land blails | at longh Foyle to receive |
| | J ALCONING MALL COOTINN, ANA | Intended to be dealed as the |

The Steamors of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THURRDATS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDATS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on TilURDAYS, calling at Longa Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as

| | TOO Prizes of Soon allowing and the second s | under . |
|---|--|--|
| | 100 Prizes of \$300 are | Sarmatiau. From Sontreal. From Quebec. |
| ł | TERMINAL PRIZES | |
| | 999 Prizes of \$100 are | |
| | 999 Prizes of \$100 arc | Parisian |
| | 3,134 Prizes amounting to | |
| ł | | 1 |
| | NOTE - Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en- | |
| 1 | titled to terminal Prizes. | i Sardinian. |
| | PW Con Duran Distant on your further information | |
| | FF FOR CIUN RATES, or any further information, | Portsion 4 30 |
| | desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly | Paristan |
| 1 | stating your residence, with State, County, Street and | Sardinian |
| | Number. More rapid return mail delivery will be | Sarinatia.n |
| 1 | assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your | |
| | full address. | |
| | Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, | Loannahannahannahannahannahannahannahann |
| | of New York North And In Street Money Orders, | 14 16 16 |
| 1 | of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency | Rates of passage by steamers of Liverpool Hall Line |
| 1 | by Express (at our expense) addressed | from Montreal or thushout On the Liverpool Fall Line |
| i | M A DAWDITT | from Montreal or Quebec:Cabit, \$60, \$70 and \$80, (according to accommodstion). Intermediate. \$30. |
| 1 | M. A. DAUPHIN | Steeruge, \$20. Intermediate, \$30. |
| | New Orleans, f | storrakej pan. |

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montreal at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebecal 9 a.m. on Fridays, call-ing at Lough Foyle to receive passengersifrom freland and Scotland on onlward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage ure intended to be despatched as under: New Orleans, La,

| Steamships. | From Montreal. | From Quebec. |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Polynesian | May 10 | May 11 |
| L IFCHNNIAEL. | Tune 14 | June 1 |
| Polynesian | | ." 18 |
| | | July 6 |
| FOLYNCSIAL. | Aug () | |
| | | Aug. 10 |
| LOIABESIME | Sont 19 | |
| | | Bept. 14 |
| rorynesian, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | Oct. 19 | Oct. 19 |
| CITCa891321 | Now 1 | N 0 |
| RAICS OF DASSAUG by | Liverson Veter | Oferstand and a second s |
| nontrent of Auchen Bl | 1. – Cabin, Soi), CR | 0 and \$70. In- |
| termediate, \$30. Steer | ago, \$20. | |

| | MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE | any imitations or anonymous schemes | Rates of passage by Liverpool Extra Stramers from |
|--|--|--|---|
| | FHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. | BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Belle of Pure Copper and Tim for Churches | termediate, \$30. Bteerage, \$20. |
| | This new Boarding School, under the direction | Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARKANED. Catalogue stat Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Ciacianasi. Q. | Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Balti- more Mall ServiceFrom Halifax via St. John's, Niid., to Liverpool : Nova Scotian |
| | of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will open MONDAY, Sept. 3rd. The Institution | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Nova Scotlan |
| | occupies a picture-que sito on the elovation known as MOUNT ST. LOUIS. | S ANLEY'S COMPOUND Ing Sluket-Spread- | Nova Scotian |
| | The buildings are commodious and contain all improvements tending to promote the health | S WAR NEFLECTIONS A Wonderior | Glasgow, Ouches and Montreal Service - From Mont |
| holesa | and comfort of the students. The programme embraces a complete course of Business and Scientific studies. | Halls, &c. Handsome Halls, &c. Handsome ruarantood. Catal | Norwegian |
| ramps | For terms, &c., apply to | I I BAILET BEFLEGTUR CO | Grecian |
| Olic | P. O. Box 418, or 50 Cotte st. 1-3 | Hard HI3 Wood SL, Pillsburgh, Pa | Siberian |
| _ | PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANICET NO. 2, | | London, Quebec and Montreal Service From Mont real to Loudon on or about: |
| | WANTED. | SUBCLASSICOL SUBCLASSICOL SUBCLASSICOL | Assylian |
| | The undersigned will receive applications up | BUAL SALE MANUFACTURING CO PLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO MANUFACTURING CO MANUFACTURING MANUFACTURING CO MANUFACTURING | These steamers do not carry passengers en voyage Europe, |
| | to the 18th of August next, for three female teachers, each holding a first-class Elementary | No Duit on Chunch Bring. 43-G | Glasgow and Boston ServiceFrom Boston on |
| UI – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – | Diploma. School term, eight months. Salary, \$14 per month. Schools to open first week of | | Manitoban |
| er (cooplexic) | September. Apply to P. W. LEEHY, | CDDSJS PAPAA | PhenicianJune These steamers do not carry passengers on voysum |
| nd all Troubles | St. Anicet, July 25th, 1888. 1-2 | KFF3 3 UUUUA. | Glasgow and Philadelphia Service From Phil |
| cured by | WANTED-A Female Teacher for the Municipality of the parish St. Jean | BREAKFAST "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws | Hibernian, |
| | Chrysestome, No 1, County of Chateauguay, | which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break. | CoreanJune E These steamers do not carry passongers on voyage to Europo. |
| | having a first diploms for English and French languages; reference required. Direct to I. J. | fast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution | THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. |
| | L. DEROME, SecTreas. St. Chrysostome, P.Q., July 28, 1888. 52-3 | judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tonduccy to disease. Hundred of subtle mala- | Granted to Liverpool and Clasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United |
| | WANTEDAt St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teachers | dies are floating around us ready to attack wherever i there is a weak point. We may eleane many a fatal | Canada and the United States to Liverpool and |
| Davis | speaking French and English; one capable of | shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourshed frame." - Civi Service Gazette." | Glasgow, Via Boston and Halifax. |
| in 🛛 | teaching music. Salary, \$100 to \$140 a year. Address, JNO JOS. CAREY, Sec. Treas., School Commissioner. | Made simply with boiling wath or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labelled thus; | Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Cep- |
| ller | SITERTINE COLLET | JAMES EPPS & CO & HOMROPATHIC CHEMISTS, | (National Despatch), and by the Boston and |
| | DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. S | HEALTH FOR ALL | Railways (Merchands' Despatch) via Boston |
| | DAME MARY RITCHIE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES H. MICHAUD, of the same place, Broker and | HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. | and by Grand Trunk Railway Company. Through Rates and Through Bills of Indine |
| | Commission Agent, duly authorized à ester en justice, Plaintiff, | This Great Household Medicine Rapk | of the Agents of the above-named Railways. |
| - | The said JAMFS H. MICHAUD, Defendant. | Amongst the Leading Necessa- ries of Life. | For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; |
| | An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff. | These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the | werp; Ruys & Co., Rottordam; C. Hugo Hom- |
| | W. S. WALKER, Attorney for Plaintiff. | LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these gree | burg ; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux ; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8. Bremen : Charles |
| 2001/201 | Montreal, 3rd July, 1888. 49 5 POVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 No. 9100 | MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remark | Foy, Bellast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Graca.church |
| | DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. | in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened | Great Clyde Street, Glagow - Allan Bather |
| | SUPERIOR COURT. DAME GEORGINE GAUDETTE, of the | They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Femalos of all ages, and, a Gen | James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chi. cago; H. Bourlier, Tyronto; Thos. Cook & Son |
| | town of St. Henry, said District, wife of | eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse | 201 Drosviway, New York, or to G. W. Rohim |
| | Narcisse Dansereau, of the same place, grocer, has instituted an action <i>cn separation de biens</i> | HOLLOWAY'S OINIMENI | son, 1361 St. James street, opposite St. La rence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN, |
| VE | against her said husband. Montreal, 26th July, 1888. | Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World, | 80 State street Boston, aud 25 Common street, Montreal. |
| · · } | P. B. LAVIOLETTE, | FOR THE CURE OF | So Common serest, MODILESI. |
| HEART, | 52-5 Attorney for Plaintiff. | Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! | WANTED. |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,) DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. SUPERIOR COURT. | It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub- bed on the Neck and Ohest, as salt into meat, it | Responsible parties in every Town and |
| DMACH, E SKIN, | No. 1385.) Dame Maria Alida Duval, a wife common as to pro- | Oures Sove Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swelling: | Country, not already represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address, |
| arising | porty of Emile J. Gauthier, a clerk, of Montreal, Dis trict of Montreal, Plaintiff in an action in separation | Abscesses, Pics, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatisn and every kind of Skin Discase, it has nevel | TUBNER, ST. PIEBRE & CO., 1487 Notre Dame Street, |
| DNEYS, OOD. | as to property against the said Ganthier, Defondant, this day. | been kown to fail Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo | 45-t Montreal. |
| OTE, NTO. | Montreal, 23rd July, 1883. DAVID, DEMERS & GERVAIS, | Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d. | WANTED-Active and responsible men represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines |
| FRE | 51.5 Attorneys for Flaintiff. | 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 88s. each, and by al medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world, | in every county in this Province. We sell direct, hire on salary, or pay commissions. Sole |
| Pletures, 🖼 🕷 | Lines no under the borses fact. Writ | N.R Advice gratie, abbhe abrys address | protrietors' for Quebeo Province, Turner, St. |
| anford, Conn. | Hol:y Mich | daily between then ours of and14, or hy letter. | 10ml 63-11 |
| | | | £ ³ 1 |

in her North American dominions to American vessels, and that her government will see the justice and propriety of extending to American vessels engaged in the business of fishing all the commercial rights and facilities in her North American ports that are so freely accorded to her own in the ports of the United States, and the friendship and good feeling which ought to exist between neighboring nations may be finally established and sacured.

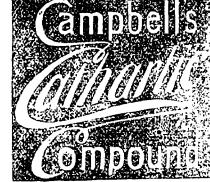
known to me."

A BEAUTIFUL REPLY.

A Bishop once went to a convent where the children had just come out of retreat. They were all gathered round him, chattering in great glee, when suddenly he exclaimed ; "What have you done with the silence of your retreat ?"

The chatter-boxes were not ready with an answer, and looked at one another in perplexity ; she Bishop repeated his question, and then the youngest of the group piped out: "We have left it with Jesus in the tabernacle." Oh, how delighted the Bishop was with that

answer. He told the story again and again, with a pleasure that lost nothing by repetition.

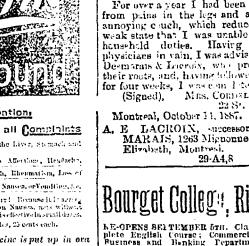


Cures Chronic Conctination.

Costiveness, and all Complaints

arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stemach and Boyels, such as Dyspep-ia or Indigestion, Billions Affections, Headarby, Bearthurn, Aridity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Lass of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausca, or Youdfirm, Lee CHILDREN LIKE IT! MOTINES LIKE IT! Because it! " here; able to the taste, does not occasion Nausea, nets without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small duren. In liquid form. Large bottles, 25 cents each.

to Note.-This favorite medicine is put up in ora bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label Boware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.



MORGAN PLEADS FOR JUSTICE.

Sanate. phase of the case covered by his resolution, the treaty has been properly authenticated and it is lawful and valid and the time has party that the treaty was doomed to defeat, and the purpose of his resolution was to save he were opposed to the treaty and believed get in accord. He could not conceive a more mont of the United States to make the declation (as proposed in the majority report otries were not a fit subject for negotiation, and secondly, that the time for negotiations had passed. He did not believe in either of these He desired by a vote of the Senate to free the question from any such embarrassment as that. If it was desired to reject the treaty in reform it by amendments, let it be so rejected, but let that rejection be accompanied was a proper one for negotiation. If the debe expected to make in regard to those north-Western lisherics, which it was now so necessary should be regulated by treaty agree ments. And that is signed by Senators Sherman,

Edmunds, Frye, Evarts and Dolph.

Mr. Morgan-The difficulty is that five will read it: senators are not a great nation. So far from The committee cannot but hope that if denators.

of the American people.

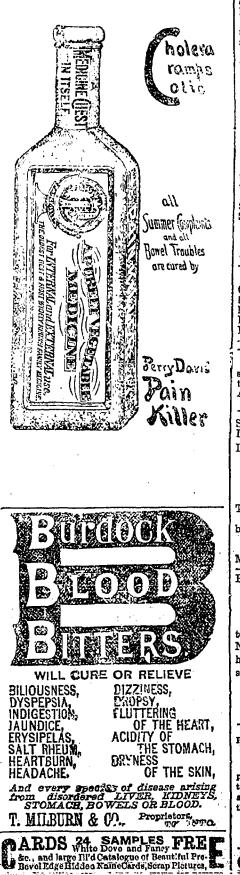
and how do you five renetary represent the hody. Hur Majatr's Gavermont will take thinks, No folder, othe bond at a whele people in the matter of diplomacy? measures to scoure justice and fair treatment NATIONAL CARD CO., North and the second sec

Abroad," in which such sentences as this oc- not accept our emendments, that ends the curred. "Old England I God bless her ! With matter. If she does accept them, then we tears in my eyes I hereech Heaver's best have a treaty which will be satisfactory to benizon upon ther. I remember her only as two-thirds of the Senate. The Senate cannot the land of noble deeds and generous hearts." fail to remember, as the country will remem-He (Mr. Riddleberger) knew Mr. Cox had ber, that we are clothed with all the powers pleaded the "baby act" in reference to that cf negotiators. This treaty does not suit book, and he supposed that be would plead us. Let us write one that does and addotage in reference to his later utterance. In vise the President to submit it to Great

PARTIZAN PRESUMPTION REBUKED.

Commenting upon the statement in the majority report that the time for negotiation MORGAN PLEADS FOR JUSTICE. Mad passed, Mr. Morgan characterized it as a Mr. Morgan then proceeded to address the piece of "outrageous presumption," and said The remarks which he proposed to that the Committee on Foreigu Relations had submit were, he said, in reference to the no right to instruct the President to prevent negotistions. He epoke of the committee's declaring that in the opinion of the Senate appeal to the British Government as a piece of unaccountable presumption and of affectation of authority and dignity on the part of no: passed for negotiation on the subject of this committee in setting itself up to advise fisheries. The country was already advised the British Cabinet. He paraphrased the by the action of a caucus of the Republican closing paragraph in the report in this man-party that the treaty was doomed to defeat, ner : "We begyour M_{*} jesty that you will not take this abortion, which the President of to the Government of the United the United States has negotiated with your States as good an attitude as possible commissioners, and its rejection as being an after the rejection of the treaty. If evidence of hostility on the part of the United Stater, but that you will proceed in such a it to be a sacrifice of the honor of the people way as that our fishermen shall have full of the United States, he would nevertheless commercial privileges and enjoy the same insist on the adoption of this resolution for rights and advantages in your Canadian the purpose of disembarrassing the future ports that your fishermen enjoy in ours." He diplomatic or other relations of the United said : "Look at the humiliation of that com-States with Great Britsin, and providing the mittee begging the British Queen for favors means by which the two governments could | after rejecting a treaty on the ground that she was no longer entitled to have negotiaunfortunate situation than for the Govern- tions in respect to it." Mr. Morgan went on to give a further free translation of the para graph as tollows :-- " Our offence, as you wil the Committee of Foreign Relations), firstf ploase understand it, is not against that the fisheries relations of the two coun, Your Royal Majesty at all cr Your Majesty's Government. It is against one Grover Cleveland. We want to give him a wife, and a very serious one, and we statements. The country would receive have done that by denouncing him as the such a declaration with very serious doubt. presumptuous negotiator of a treaty in the face of our law making it his duty to employ retaliation. We have done that and flattened him out, and we turn to Your Masotido, without attempting to improve it or to jesty and assure Your Majesty humbly that we did not mean any offence towards you." "I would like," said Mr. Morgan, "to see with a declaration (made necessary now by the man with the mouth big enough to gulp the majority report) that the time for nego- that down. It would have like a calendar tlation had not passed and that the subject to run from year to year. This little political finesse, this attempt to cast a claration proposed by the mojority of the slur on the President of the United States Committee on Horeign Relations were made and then turn around to the Queen of Great by the Senate, what reply could Great Britain Biltain and beg hor for favors, is one of the most humiliating attitudes that any great committee over tock. It is regular toadyism to the British power. I do not think that a record of that sort was ever made before, and I challenge the majority of members of the Committee on Foreign Relations to explain Mr. Evants suggested that such a statement why they put that address to the British was a proper one on the part of a great nation. Crown at the conclusion of their report. I

being a great nation they are merely five these ill advised negotiations, which as is Mr. Everts-It was expressed in the name commit the United States in any degree until they shall have received the assent of the Mr. Morgan-What right had you to do it, Senate, shall fail to meet the approval of this



THE TRUE WITNESSMAND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

A CONTRACTOR AND

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

8

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, July 31.—The Government held the reins firmly over their supporters in the debate on the selection of members for the commission. There was no evidence of individual action on the part of the Government forces. They blindly supported the plan of the commission laid out, disregarding all the demands and pleas for a far constitution of the board that for blindly supported the plan of the commission laid out, disregarding all the demands and pleas for a fair constituting of the bench that is to try the Irish leaders. Justice Day is peculiarly offensive, probably more distinctively so than any other justice that could have been chosen. Mr. Morley's characterization of Day, on the authority of a well known barrister, as a man of the sevencenth century in views concerning I Catholics. and late Torquemada, a Tory of the high-flyer-non-juror type, caused the Gov-verament supporters to howl for the name of the barrister, but although it was given them as Adams, a collesgue of Justice Day on the Belfast commission, they paid no regard to the mission. They meant to back the commission and did so. and did so.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. Cardinal Largerie has arrived here on a pecu-liar mission. He has come on the express desire of the Pope to arouse English public opinion concerning the slave trade of Africa. The ne-cessity of such an arousal is not altogether ap-parent, as more is heard of that object in Par itament, in public documents and in the press of London than in any other large city of Europe. London than in any other large city of Europe. Nevertheless, from what the Cardinal says there appears to be a great need of concerted European action in the matter. He says the European action in the matter. He says the trade is not narrowing, but rapidly extending; that it is entirely in the hands of the Arabs, and that under their brutal rule hundreds of thousands of native blacks of the interior tribes are annually sold into slavery. The treatment en route from the place of their capture to the market is horrible. Weak captives, unable to keep up, are ruthlessly cut down, and the route of the route for a slaver be traced by of the slave caravan can always be traced by human skeletons. The Pope, whose informa-tion comes from missionaries on the ground, is tion comes from missionaries on the ground, is thoroughly earnest in the matter and will exert all the pressure of his power to check the evil. His hope is that the concerted public opinion of Europe will be able to rouse the authorities of Egypt and Zanzibar to set themasives against the business. If the Sultan of Zanzibar, for instance, was held responsible for all the slave dealings permitted to go on in his domains a different state of things would quickly ap-pear. The movement is not confined to the Catholic Church but it is de-desired to include all Christian people.

DISAPPOINTED PRELATES.

The Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Davidson have been entertaining a succession of large parties of American and Colonial Bishops atending the Lambeth Conference at the Deanery of Windsor Castle. I hear much dissatisfaction prevails in Episcopal circles because the Queen has taken no sort of notice of the conference. There was a hope that Her Majesty would have

not be a duel. No man on the Conservative side is hated with anything like the bitterness with which the Irishmen look upon Chamberlain, due partly to his political character. The member for Birmingham is most unscrupulous in political warfare. It is also partly due to the feeling that Chamberlain, who was formerly an extremist of the Radicals, has tricked and betrayed them. They know that, whatever may be the feeling of his followers, Chamberlain is fighting Home

become Gladstone's successor in the leadership of the Liberal party, if his political strength was of the Liberal party, if his political strength was not sufficient to gain the desired recompense, it could at least obtain revenge. If he was never to rule the Liberal party he could at least go near to ruin it. That malignant satisfaction should at least be his, and never were his voice and pen more busy than in the excavation of a Liberal cave into which that eventful Home Rule division of June, 1886, would be rushed all discontented. But such a treacherous col-league and false friend is no very welcome re-cruit to any political party, and it is in those repulsive colors that Parnell has now undertaken te expose him.

te expose him. EMIN BEY IN A DIFFICULT POSITION.

LONDON, August 2 - Despatches from Zanzebar state that two native messengers who were captured from one of the earlier expeditions by tribes in the Ugandi district bordering on the Albert Nyanza and escaped last April, have ar-nved there. They report that the situation of Emin Bey is very difficult, provisions being tearce and the feeling of discouragement among she troops very great. In April Emin received a summons from the Mahdi dated at Khartoum to surrender or diaband his followers. He also received a letter from Lupton Bey ad-vising him to submit to the Mahdi's terms in order to save the lives of the Europeans at Khartoum and Madeli. The reported advance of the Mahdi's forces being confirmed, Emin decided to surprise him. He considered the Lupton letter a forgery, and the non-arrival of Stanley disturbed him greatly. Emin was then in receipt of reports that Stanley was hemmed in between the Mahada country and the Albert Nyanza country, and also that he had been compelled to divert his course to an unknown

route. LONDON, August 3.—The extraordinary letter of Capt. O'Shea, published in the *Finics* concern-ing the interview between Parnell and Chamkerain has attracted much attention by reason o the vindictive tone which it displays towards the Irish leader. The intense bitterness which marks the captain's missive lends some color to the general accepted rumor that the so-called Parnell letters now in the possession of the Times were handed to the latter by Mrs. O'Shea, who, until nine months ago, was the Irish leader's Egeria but now his worst enemy. For years, in fact ever since the famous Kilmainham treaty, Parcell had been the most intimate friend of the O'Shea family, whose villa, the Ellbam, near London, he secured permanently, keeping his horses and carriages there. A year ago a quarrel occurred, the intimacy came to an and, and at the present moment Parnell has no bitterer enemies than Capt. O'Shea and his wife, who is a sister in law of the well-known General, Sir Evelyn Wood. The most serious of all the many accusations against the ministry are two. The first is they inserted, for that is what it comes to, the words "other persons" There was a hope that Her Majesty would have fixed a day for formally receiving the Right Reverend prelates at Windsor. LONDON, Aug. 1.—The two last sessions of the Commons were the most exciting Parliament has had for some time. Scene followed scene in which the actors were Parnell, Chamberlau, Harcourt, Smith and Labouchere. The feud between Parnell and Chamberlain is the parlia-mentary sensation of the hour, the Floquet-Boulanger business over sgain, but there will not be a duel. No man on the Conservative side in hated with anything like the bitternees with solemn covenant into which they had entered. solemn covenant into which they had entered. There is, of course, great complaint that closure should be applied to all amendments and the main question being put without debute at 1 a.m. The Parnellites feel that the course of the

Ministry has been one of rank injustice. The passage of the hill was an exhibition of pure brate force.

of his followers. Chamberlain is fighting Home Rule from purely personal motives. Chamberlain aroses in some anger after the two preceding speakers. Reid and Sir Geerge Trevelyan, had malicicusly quoted his own words, in support of the motion then before the House, to restrict the scope of the commission. He was brilliant on Sir George, but failed to answer Reid's thrusts. He could not deny his sgainst the motion and sat down. Then Parnell conse at five minutes to twelve and put more

endorsed and promoted every calumny uttered against him. When it is remembered that Ohamberlain is credited with the authorship of the commission bill, his disgust can be unagined when he sees the engineering, his own devising, about to be turned against himself. His pro-fessional esteem for the Irish leaders will not conduct towards his party chief and colleagues. Uhamberlain never has forgiven his failure to become Gladstone's successor in the leadership of the Liberal party. if his political strenet was the Irish nature and widen the breach between the hostile races.

No real progress towards reconciliation has been made; and none will be possible until Gladatone returns to power.

LONDON, August 6 .- The pessimists have certainly a strong argument against the opti-missic view taken of European affairs as a result of the visits of the Emperor of Germany to Russia, Sweden and Denmark, three powers who are noted for their hatred to Germany and everything German. The fact is that on the continent, whether the talk is peace or war, the continent, whether the talk is peace or war, the ene universal rule is to arm and continue arm-ing. One of the later telegrams announces another large prospective addition to the al-ready overgrown army of Russia. France's army has been vastly improved in its training, organization and armament, and at present is better disciplined, trained and officered than it bas been at any time since 1870. The recent the make is conceeded to be comparatively small. In the creamery sections, however, there appears to have been a full make, much there appears to have been a full make, much the machinery of supreme command is receiving full consideration. The splendid Jorts which stud the eastern frontier are being rapidly strength-ened and made proof as far as possible against new explosives. Germany, Russia, Austria, France, Italy, and even Eogland, have of late developed intense anxiety to strengthen their naval defenses, and large sums are now being spent by each of these powers building ironspent by each of these powers building iron-clads, cruisers and torped, blats. The Czar is understood to be in a reculiar position. He is restraining the impulse waich commends his in-tellectual approval and restraining 15, because he wants peace. Brought up in a discipline of the Pan-slavist school he naturally accepts Panshavist ideals which would urge him to advance as so many of his ancestors have cone upon the road that leads to the Borphorus. He is largely (prices were 1112 to 12; cable 52; 6; in 1886, surrounded by p-rsons who are of the same [Sic to S2, cable 41s 61; in 1885, 61; to 71;,

Children Crv for Pitcher's Castoria.

political creed. These influences have for a cable 39s; in 1884, 1040 to 10%c, cable 52; year or two been centralized by the will of the land in 1883 9: to 94c, cable 52 Q notations: the probabilities are in favor of the Cz r's finding himself, sooner or later, acquiescing in the desires of those entronucing him. The main object of the recent visit of Emperor Wil-liam, no doubt, was to strotghen the Czar in opposing the barrier of bia will against all the fores of national prejudice and intricue. The G rman Emperor is now endeavoring to remore any misunder-atanding between the Czyr and the Aus-trian Government. This is, of course, of Gordian knot. There are those who would push the Czar into an attempt, at any cost, to recover the ground that has been lost in Bulgaria. The German Chancellor has expressed humself so favorably on the Russian claim toat in all prodesires of those matomiding him. The main favorably on the Russian claim that in all pro-bability a compromise will be suggested which Emperor William may try to have myle pal-atable first to the Cz r and then to Emperor Francis Joseph. Buy even if he should succeed in personaling the Carr and the Austrian Em-peror of the wisd most making some c no ssions there will still remain three irreconcilable borsuccession will sensing the entreconclusion of prime riers-the public law of Europe, as contained in the Berlin treaty; the protocol of Constanti-nople of 1888, and the Hungatian people, of whom Emperor Francia Juseph is not the autowhom Emperor Frances Juseph 18 for the auto-crat, but constitutional king. It must be borne in mind that Germany is r-ally as much hated hy Russia as by France. If this were not so, Emperor William's course would be simple. He would throw over Austria and allow the Czar to wreak vengeance on the Bulgarians. But Emperor William looks ahead. He knows that band themselves together for the destruction of Germany. For these reasons it is maintained. will result from the visits of Emperor William to the Czar! King Oscar and King Onristian.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

A grand bazaar in aid of the new convent and Academy of Our Luiy of the Rocary, at rose at five minutes to twelve and put more gate the circumstances of the original publics- Cote St. Pau, is to be held on Tucaday even-sensational language into the five minutes that tion of the charges egainst the Irish members in Ing. August 7th, until the fallowing Satur-

and the state of the second second

of the continued light receipts, and prices were unchanged. We quote first pots \$3 90 to \$3.95, and second pots at \$3 50 per 100 pounds.

Ecos-There was more enquiry for eggs, and the market was fairly active with better business doing at 165 to 1613 per dozen.

BUTTER --- The bottor market has remained about as before, that is quiet and steady. General opinion favors the statement that there is no important accumulation either here or in the country, for of which is still unseld. A local operator, whe makes an occasional spinrge, is reported to be offering 1Ss for Townships in the country, but whether it means business or not is not knowr. Lical and lower ports demand tine absorbed the bulk of the dairy make offered as about the prices quoted, while creamery is well held hy fuctorymen. Creamery, 18 to 200; Townships, 18 to 190; Morrisburg, 17 to 182; Western, 16 to 17c.

CHEESE-Private letters have a bearish tone, and reported the basief that prices are going lower, and add that there is much clisphemous talk about cheese. There was no cable to day, the last being 46. In 1887 prices were 111c to 12; cable 52: 61; in 1886,

BUFFALO CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

LITTLE FALLS CHRESE MARKET.

farm butter, sold at 170 to 193 and 44

last year the sales of cheese were 9,339 boxes

at the ruling price of 104c.

Czar. Experienc - shows thet in such conditions | Finest colored, 93; finest white, 91; fine, 87: to 9; medium, 81c to 81c. sellers would not concede. The 1,000 boxes offered by the Springville factory sold at the highest price 91: early, and eventually 1,700 1s boxes of Marshield and 1,900 of Cloverfield 2c sold at the same figure, but this price was regarded high and there was no contidence that it could be maintained. Such proved to be the case, as the Johnsonburg factory sold 1,000 at 9c and Neff. 600 boxes were sold at Sic. UTICA, N.Y., August 6 .- The market today showed a firmer tone, and the price was 1: better than last week. Transactions aggregated 23,131 hoxer as tollows : 4 lots, 500 boxes, at 83 : 69 lote, 6,555 boxes, at 81 -, the ruling price. The remainder sold at between Sg3 and Sg3. Lest week the ruling price was Sto. In 1887, at the same date, 15,529 hoxes were sold, the ruling price being 101 , and to 1886 the ruling price was 750 with sales of 14,847 boxes. LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., Aug. 6 -The cheese market was in better condition to-day than when Austria is out of the way, Russia and for several weeks past. Dairymen complain France, who have no opposing interests, would of a large shrinkage in production on account of a large shrinkage in production on account of the dry weather. Colored cheese and white cheese sold at about the same figures.

DPPRICE CREAN BAKIN MOST PERFECT MAD Its superior excellence proven in millions for more than a quarter of a century. It is us United States Government. Endorsed by th the Great Universities as the Strongest, Pr most healthful. Dr. Price's Grean Bakin does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CILICAGO. ST. Calfekins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16c wool, 211 to 250; sheepskins, 40c; pel:s, 003 to 152. FISH fish, per lb., Sc; sea salmon, 25c to 33 haddock, 70; halibut, 15; flounders, 5 cod, 82 ; salmon trout. Se; trout, ring, dozen, 25c; pike, 7c; mackerel, black bass, Sc; perch, doz., 25% lb, 10:. POULTRY (dressed)-0 pr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 65c to S0 to 50c; ducks, 50 to 70c; turkey \$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per 16, 13 geese, 50 to 80c. LIVE STOCK-Mile \$35 to \$50; live hoge, owt, \$4 50 to pige, pr, \$4 to \$6; fat beeves \$4 BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 6 - There were 6 200 boxes of cheese offered to day. Buyers were not anxious and wanted a cut in prices, which

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FULL WEIGHT PURE

| pring lambs, \$4. | C 1966468, \$4 | 10 50 ; | |
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| FLOUR AND | GRAIN. | | - |
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| Dibil | 10.00 | 101 |
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| Shorts, fine | 20 00 | 22 (|
| Oatmeal, standard bag | 2 97 | 3 2 |
| " granulated | 3 15 | 3 8 |
| " rolled, per 30lbs | 3 22 | 36 |
| Cornmeal | 2 00 | 2 2 |
| Buckwheat flour | 2 50 | 30 |

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of live stuck for the w The receipts of live stock for the we ing August 4th, 1885, were as follows cows, 1,710 hogs, 433 sheep and 356 Left over from previous week, 98 cow, for week, 2,001 cows, 1,710 hogs, 433 she calves. Exported and sold during wee cows, 1,227 hogs, 433 sheep, 324 calv hand for sale and export, 225 cows, 483 1 calves. Respire mericup, prod. 9,98 calves. Receipts previous week, 2,28 1,647 hogs, 295 sheep, 150 calves. E during week, 2,138 cows, 1,817 hogs; c vious week, 2,205 cows, 2,830 hogs. during the week was dull, there being ve demand for either export or hutchers' if the dry weather. Colored cheese and white oheres sold at about the same figures. If he aupply of butchers' cattle, although small, is lots sole at S2:, 44 lots at 9.1 lot at 9.2. International the same figures. The aupply of butchers' cattle, although small, exceeded the demand, and very low prices were arm butter, sold at 170 to 19.2 and 44 were full over. Hogs were in good demand and were quickly sold out. We quote the follow as year the sales of cheese were 9,339 boxes it the ruling prices of 1042. TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTO, August 6.—Business is very uniet. We quote :—Wheat, fall, per bush, t calves, each, \$4 00 to \$7.00. 58 lots solo at S2:, 44 lots at 9.. 1 lot at 9. Total sales, 8,390 boxes. Butter, 20 packages packages creamery at 20c. At the same date

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| | |
| | ADIES' KID GLOVES. |
| | LI GLUVES. |
| | SPECIAL PRICES. |
| | |
| | Good 4 Button Kid Gloves, 45c pair, |
| | SPECIAL VALUE. |
| l | First-class 4-Button Kid Glove |
| | and Black, 55c. |
| | SPECIAL PRICES. |
| | See one Chains in the second |
| | See our Choice 4-Button Embroidered Back Kid Gloves, at 75c. |
| | |
| | Postage paid on all Kid Gloves. |
| | S. CARSLEY, |
| ₽ | CONTRACTION A |
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| | SPECIAL NOTICE. |
| | S SOLAL ROLLCE. |
| | ALY, SHUBBERS |
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| | A Lot of Ladies' 6-Button Motisquetaire, in Opera, Tan and Black, worth S1 00 million |
| LCUIS. | Opera, Tan and Black, worth \$1.00, reduced to 45c pair. |
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| to 1Se | S. CARSLEY. |
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| | S. CARSLEY. |
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| \$ 3 75 2 75 | KID GLOVES Large assortment |
| 2 59 | |
| 18 (0 | KID GLOVES Best Value. |
| 22 00 | KID GLOVES Lowest prices |
| 3 25 3 55 | KID GLUVES |
| 3 55 3 65 | |
| 2 25 | LEADING GLOVE BOUSE IN GAMES |
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| eep, 356 ek, 1,777 | shades, to match Dress Goods, and from 4 Button Lenght to 27. |
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| hogs, 32 | S. CARSLEY. |
| 56 cows, Exported | Having made a special study of the Depart |
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| Market | ladies can always depend upon the standar makers of Kad Gloves. |
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CARSLEY'S COLUMN

AUGUST 8, 1888

SELFISH TREACHERY TO HIS COLLEAGUES.

Mr. Parnell finished by saying : " And after be became minister my principal recollection of him is that he was always most anxious to betray to us the secrets and counsels of his collesgues is the Cabinet, and endeavor while sitting beside those colleagues and while in con-sultation with them to undermine their counsels and their plans in his own favor. If this inquiry be extended to these matters, and I see no reason why it should not. I will be able to make good my words by documentary evidence which is not forged." The sensation this speech caused was remarkable. Gladstone stared at Chamberlain in rapt astonishment as the light in which Parnell's charges put the ex-Premier's trusted Cabinet councillor was an ugly one, to say the least. There were cheers, yells of order," loud talk and general confusion. The fight was renewed last night. Chamberlain spoke in an easy, natural tone, treating the mat-ter lightly, staining he had revealed to his colleagues all that had passed between Parnell and h.mself. He appealed to them to confirm his statement. Gladetone confirmed him as to the Kilmainham communications, but not as to the others.

Then came Harcourt's charge that the Government wanted to allow the Times

TO THROW DIRT WITHOUT RESTRAINT and were in collusion with the Timer. Solicitor, General Baunerman Robertson repudiated this-and Harcourt said he would withdraw it if Smith would say Mr. Walter of the *Timus* had not been consulted in settling the bill. Mr. Smith excitedly denied consulting Mr. Walter, but afterwards said Mr. Walter had called upon him, still strenuously insisting that Walter had had no communication with him regarding the bill. He voucheafed no answer to Labouchere's pointed inquiry whether Walter visited him the day he announced that a commis-sion would be granted. Mr. Smith's position was a disagreeable one. He was badly cornered, as it was shown he had held a communication with Mr. Walter, the accuser, on the day that he decided to grant a commission to enquire into his accusations. It requires a heavy strain upon the credulity of human nature to believe that these two men met on that eventful day and did not communicate with each other regard ing the matter that both were vitally interested in. The scene in the Commons was very excit-ing. Smith was carried completely off his ing. feet.

LONDON, Aug. 2.- The debate last night was sharp and not to the liking of the Tories. Mr. Glas one pertinently observed that there must be a motive for the manner in which the letters are now being thrown into the shade. These were the prompting motives for a com-mission, but the greatest auxiety of the Gov rnment is now displayed to bring other matters riment is now displayed to bring other matters' in, making the commission a roving one, hoping the drag-net will bring something that will overshadow the failure on the letters. It is well understood that the *Times* people and its Gov-ernment allies now fear that they have been deceived as to the letters and that they are, as Parnell charges, forgeries. Mr. Sexton dis-tinctly charged that Mr. Walter, when he visited Mr. Smith, knew the letters were for geries. The Government speakers could not visited Mr. Smith, knew the letters were for genes. The Government speakers could not throw off the charge that they had consulted Walter. It sticks and the impression grows that the bill was framed to suit the *Zimes*. Everytime the Government speakers here were supplied that them them along the the state of the ought they threw themselves hach on their dignity, considering it an insuit if their mere OR their statement was not accepted as conclusive, while they refused to accept the word of Parnell and

remained than has been heard in parliament for the Times; and finally dwindled to 15 against searching of the particular of the particular of the participation of th geries. These votes show that the Government were barely able to whip in their own sup-porters to a nassage of the measure. The ministers were convicted, moreover, of bad faith in suppressing important words in the original text, and in gradually converting what was youched for as a scheme for mapartial justice mto a measure distinctly hostile to the Iriah members and disadvantageous to them in many respects. The enforcement of closure on these The Alinisters have reason to look back with mingled feelings of shame and diamay upon the discreditable scenes of the week's bebate. In its general bearings this discussion has disclosed the shallowness and

DISHONESTY OF THE UNIONIST METHODS

of dealing with Ireland. Homo Rule has been opposed on the broad ground that Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom, and that its representatives having all the rights and privileges of imperial legislators have no reason to complain if they are not allowed to establish a separate Parliament in Dublin. Throughout the long controversy, it has been asserted that the Unionist side of the Island had its fair share of representation (based on population) in the Imperial Parliament and that the Irish members were justly dealt with and not exposed to hostile discrimination. The logic of this contention has been that neithe the island nor its constitutional representatives were deprived of the rights of Westminster, and consquently there was no injustice involved in the refusal of the English members to sanction a second parliament and thereby promote Separatist tendencies and disunion.

The force of this well-worn argument was seriously impaired by this rancorous debate and the hostile legislation which gave rise to it. The Irish members were entitled to an impartial investigation of the charges made againt them. They should have been allowed to debate the measure clause by clause. Their rights as members of the Imperial Parliament should have been respected and protected. The inves-tigation should not have been directed in a spirit hostile to them and markedly favorable to their SCOURAPS.

THEY SHOULD HAVE FAIR PLAY.

This they have not had. They have had no voice in arranging the details or in limiting the scope of the investigation. A jury of three judges has been formed without their consent

They were gagged and silenced by the proma-ture enforcement of closure. The proceedings have vitiated the Unionist claim that Ireland and its representatives are not discriminated against at Westminster. Then there is another and equally impressive

moral drawn from these scenes of recrimination and evil passion. The Unionist allies have utterly failed to reconcile Ireland and its repre-sentatives to the existing system. No progress has been made since the defeat of the Home Rule measure. For two years, it is true, the proceedings in Parliament have been more decor ous, obstruction tactics have ceased, there have been few outbreaks from the Irish benches, and English legislation has proceeded without seri-ous interruption. There were surface indica-tions of improvement in the relations of the English and Irish. But

ng, August 7:b, until the following Suturthe young lady patronesess of the bazaar. In connection with the ordinary routine of the bazaar, attractive entertainments, consisting of concerts, recitations, tableaux, and so forth, will be given each evening. This institution is a boarding and day school for young ladies, and is under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The course of studies is therough and practical. The convent is pleasantly situated at a short distance from Montroal, and the terms are specially advantageous, i.e., board and tuition, \$6 ; laundry, \$1 ; bed furnished, S1; piano lessone, S2; drawing and painting, S1. The terms for day pupils are 500 and \$1. The school will be opened in September, and no doubt will be largely patronized.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

COMMERCIAL

MONTREAL GRAIN AND FLOUR-Yesterday being a holiday in England the grain market was quiet owing to the fact that no cables were received and the demand was slow. The market, however, was firm and holders strong as the western markels were again strong and scored another advance. In some quarters a good business is looked for to morrow. The Ontario to Bristol took out 36,000 bushels whest, Nestorian to London 70,000 wheat, and 17,000 corn, and the Hibernian to Glasgow 6,000 wheat, 22,000 corn, and 4.000 peas. We quete:--Canada red winter wheat, 965 to 9740; Canada white, 960 to 9740; Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 980 to \$1; No. 2 do., 980 to 990; No. 1 Northern, 980 to \$1; pess, S5c to S7c; oats, 46c to 47c; barley, 55c to 60a; corn, 72a to 75c, duty paid.

There was no improvement in the flour market to-day, the demand having continued alow and business quiet at steady prices. The Ontario to Bristol took out 3,700 sacks; Nos-torian to London 8,700 sacks; Murciano to Londor, 4,820 do. ; and the Hibernian to Glasgow 5,275 do. We quote : Patent winter, \$4 85 to \$5 00; patent spring, \$4 75 to \$4 85; straight roller, \$4 55 to \$4 65; extra, \$4 35 to \$4 45; superfine, \$3 50 to \$4 00; strong bakers', \$4 50 to \$4 70. Ontarlo bags-Extra, \$2 00 to \$2 05; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sacka.) \$0 00 to \$4 50; catmeal, standard, bris., \$0 00 to

no DEFENDENCE WAS TO BE PLACED (good demand from load Buyers for small for, or good, by Qr, o to Ito; mutton, by Qr, o to

ng, August 7:b, until the following Satur-day, under the patronage of Rev. Father Prevost, P.P., and the kind supervision of the round lady patronaged of the bazaar. In 96c to 97c; wheat, spring, per bush, 85c to S7c; wheat, goose, per bush, 73c to 75c; barley, per bush, 50c to 561; oate, per bush, 47o to 48c ; peas, per bush, 00c to 00c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$5.50 to \$8.57 ; chickens, per pair, 603 to 75c ; butter, per pound rolls, 20c to 22c; egge, new laid, per doz, 15c to 17c; potatoer, per bush., new, 55c to \$0 80; appler, \$2 50 to \$3.50; outons, per doz, 00c to 15c; cnions, per bag, 00 to 00c; turnipe, white, per doz., 00c to 30c; rhubarb, per doz. 30c to 40; cabbage, per dcz, 003 to 303; beets, per doz, OCo to 30c; parsley, per doz, 00c to 20c; asparague, per doz, 00c to 40c ; lettuce, 00c to 150 : straw. \$10 to \$12 ; beans, per peck, 00c to 35n ; tomatoes, per case, \$0.50 to \$1.00 ; water melone, 25c to 50n ; carrote, per doz.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 6.-We quote as fol-lows : GRAIN - Red winter, \$1 55 to \$1 60; white, \$1 55 to \$1 50 ; spring, \$1 55 to \$1 60; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye \$1 15 to \$1 30; barley, malt, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; oats, \$1 50 to \$1 55; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beans, bushel, \$150 to \$2 25; buckwheat, contal, 95c to \$1 00. VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bush., 30: to 40:; potatoes, per bag, 00: to \$0 00; onions, per bushel, \$1 50 to \$2; onions, per bun, Oc to 5c ; letiuce, bunch, Oc to 5c radishes, 5c; cabhages, per dozen, 303 to 40c; spinach, pk, 00c to 10c; rhubarb, bunch, Oc to 3c; asparagus bunch, Oc to 5c; cauliflower, per doz., O0 to \$1 00; green peas, shelled, qt., So to 105, in pode, pk., 20c; cucumbers, per doz, 100 to 150; do per 100, 250; green corn, per doz, 50 to 80; beets, per bunch, 50; carrots, per bunch, 30; green beaus, qt., 5c ; turnips, bush., 60c. Tomatoes, box, \$1 00 to 00 ; tomatoes, qt 10c to 12c; squash, piece, 10c to 15c. PRO-DUCE-Eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; eggs packed, 00; butter, best roll, 20 to 24; butter, large rolls, 17 to 20 ; butter, crocks 17 to 20 ; butter, tub dairy 00 to 00 ; butter, store packed firkin 00 to 00 ; cheese, lb. wholesale, 9 to to 91; dry wood, 4 50 to 5 25; green wood, 4 25 to 4 75; solt wood, 2 50 to 3 50; honey, 10., 10 to 104; tallow, clear, 34 to 40; tal-low, rough, 14 to 20; lard, No. 1, 10., 11 to 124; lard, No. 2, 10., 10 to 11; straw, load, 3 00 to 4 00 ; clover seed, bus, 4 30 to 4 50 Alsike seed, 4 50 to 5 25; Timothy, bush, 0 00 to 3 00; Hungarian grass sd, bu, 00 to 00; Millet, bu, 00 to 00; Hay 0 00 to 10 00; Flax seed, bu, 1 40 to 1 50. FRUIT-Strawberries, qt., 100 to 120 ; Gooseberries, qt.. 60 to 80; cherries 40 to 70 qt.; dried apples, 1b., 60 to 80; cur-rants, red, qt., 50 to 70; currants, white, 50 strong bakers' (140 lb. sacke.) \$0 00 to to 70; currants, black, 11c to 140; rasp-strong bakers' (140 lb. sacke.) \$0 00 to to 70; currants, black, 11c to 140; rasp-\$4 50; catmeal, standard, brls., \$0 00 to borries, pail, 1 25 to \$1 60; raspberries, \$5 45; catmeal, granulated, orls., \$5 70. LOCAL PROVISIONS.—In this line a fair bushel, 60s to 1 00. MEATS — Pork, amount of business was done, there being a good demand from local buyers for small lots, and the market man failed and the market m

calves, each, \$4 00 to \$7.00.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The receipts of horses for week ending Aug. 4th, 1888, were as follows: 297 horses ; left over from previous week, 13; total for week, 310: shipped during week, 289; sales for week, 2: left for city, 6; on hand for sale and ship ment, 13. Arrivals of theroughbred and solp-imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R. : SS. Lake Superior-22 horses consigned to Jas. Hayter, of Newton, Iowa ; 31 to O. Singmaster, Keots, Iowa ; 17 to A. Stericker, of Springfield, Ill.; 17 to W. Kelly, of Wolverton, Iowa; 71 to G. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill.; 15 to R. Appleton, of Lest Nation, Iswa; 6 to H Park, of Shelbyville, Ill.; 33 to L. B. Wilson, of Bedlord, Iowa. This is the largest train that ever left Montreal It left Warded at 10 20 ar and available to the second Tuesday at 10.30 a.m., and arrived at Chicago Thursday at 7 25 a.m., making the distance, S37 miles, in the fast time of 43 hours and 55 minutes. Ex SS, Grecian, 23 houses consigned 20c; celery, per bunch, 10c to 12c; green corn, per doz, 03e to 10c; hay, \$15 to \$25. to P. Hopley, of Lewis, Iowa; 3 do. to G. Mc-Combie, Galt, Ont., left Friday at 6.15 a.m. Local trade during the week was quiet. There was a good demand for heavy draught horser, but the supply was short. There was also some enquiry for small drivers.

FARM NOTES. Do not let the grindstone stand in the sun, nor with one side in a trough of water. Be sure that all tools are in perfect order before any attempt is made to use them. At this season of the year the business of the farm frequently required the farmer to put in eight hours twice a day.

A small magnifying glass is useful in de-teoting foul seed and in distrimining the quality of seed in general. It will do very little good to set trees or

shrubs or flowers, and then leave them to the are of themselvee.

No system of farming can st present be profitable that does not include constant improvement in the productive power of the noil.

There is no danger of growing the much fruit of good quality, but it is an easy matter to overstock the market with an inferior article.

As a rule those crops pay best that a quire the most care and attention. The oral - and labor are what sell in the market in the stape of the crop.

An early plowing may help to dry out the soil of the garden, and by exposing it to late frosts it may be mellowed and numerons insects destroyed. Manure which was spread on the grass last

autumn or early winter may be made much fiber by passing a brush harrow over it inmediately after a rain. The farmer who, by draining or extra

manuring, increases his crops may not for the time appear to be making anything, but he is laying sure foundations for future success,

BIRTH.

DWYER-At Carillon, on the 16th inst., the wife of M. Dwyer, merchant, of a son. 19.4

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

3 pairs for \$1.25 3 pairs for \$1.25 3 pairs for \$1.25 A large quantity of the above goods selling out at wholesale prices. S. CARSLEY. Ladies' Summer Merino Vests. Ladies' Gauze Merino Vests. Ladies' Elastic Merino Vests. Ladies' Half Gause Vests. Ladies' Cashmere Vests. Ladies' Indian Gauze Vests. Ladies' Llama and Silk Vests. Ladies' Balbriggan Vests. Ladies' Merino Finish Vests. Ladies' Silk Vests. A full assortment of the above lines alway kept in stock. S. CARSLEY. Ladies should purchase some of those tilk stock ings which S. Careley is selling at 75 cents, bu worth from \$1 to \$1.25 per pair,-Post. LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR Ladies' intending to purchase Silk Under wear should go direct to the largest dry god store, where they can have their choice for \$1.25 to \$15 each. S. CARSLEY. OHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR Ladies will always find the cheapest and be place to purchas their Children's Underwear at the Hosiery Store of Canada. S. CARSLEY USE OLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD Use the best thread and take no other ; Ch pertou's takes the lead of any other make. S. CARSLEY MONTREAL, Sth August, 1888. CARSLEY'S COLUMIN

Cast with a state of the state of the

3 pairs for \$1.25

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.