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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 45.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1884.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS. 40.

NO FOREIGN LANDLORDS WANTED.

Protest of the Irlsh National League Against Land Grabbing-Presented at the Repub-,

lican National Convention.

The following protest was read by the President of the Irish National League in America before the Committee on Resolutions at the recent Republican Convention at Chicago :--

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Com mittee: The Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America, composed of American citizens sympathizing with the Irish people in their effort to procure the political rights the American people were compelled to wrest from Great Britain by revolution, respectfully request the privilege of ad-dressing you briefly on a question of paramount importance to the American Republic.

A well known writer on constitutional

law has assured us that in the contrivance of the national constitution the fathers of the Republic were guided by almost divine prescience. Many mournful chapters in our history as a people testify that their vision was only human. For the momentous needs of the birth of the Republic they did indeed provide those protections and guarantees which preserved it in tranquillity anarchy and chaos. The experience of American people has rendered necessary numerous additions to the constitution; and we have reached a period when another amendment is imperatively called for one which, happily, introduces no new doctrine into the fundamental law, but will merely embody there one which was born with the republic itself; which was present in the minds of the fathers whenever they considered the question to which it relates; and one which would undoubtedly have been declared in the original constitution had its declaration appeared necessary. We mean the principle that American citizenship shall be indispensable to

the ownership of land in the United States. Sir, that this was the intention of the statesmen and the people who laid the foundations of the government is beyond cavil. It is distinctly indicated in the explicit terms upon which the thirteen States surrendered their lands to the national government. Those lands were surren aered for the use and benefit of the entire people, and it was stipulated that "they should be disposed of for that purpose and for no other purpose what-The same principle is present in the land legislation preceding the organization of the government whenever individual colonies, availing themselves of their colonial rights, placed their citizens in possession of the soil; curtailing the right of primogeniture, totally abolished it and with it swept away all traces of the feudal tenure; their purpose being to base their political independence on the rock of citizenship freehold. Their object was utterly to separate themselves and their descendants from foreign rule; and to establish on foundations which would resist alike the insidious dangers of time and the open approach of foreign dictation, a democracy in which every man should be free to acquire American citizenship with American soil on which to plant his roof-tree and erect his home. The principle was reflected from the mind of Thos. Jefferson in that paragraph of the Declaration of independence in which he armigns the king for obstructing by vicious manipulation of land conditions, the bona fide settlement of new citizens in the colonies. It was indirectly affirmed by Washington, who, when he objected to premitting the individual States to be proprietors of their public lands, lest there should be "a tendency to set up separate interests," would assuredly never have consented to award to foreigners and enemies of republicanism the rights and powers he denied to commonwealths absentees will draw annually from the nermage within the consideration. It was affirmed acquired by our fathers in sublime self-sacriin the communication of Jefferson to Monroe that the second of our fundamental maxims should be never to suffer Europe to seeds of the Munroe doctrine. It was assuredly held by Clay, who declered that "If, indeed, an attempt had been made by allied Europe to subvert the liberties of the Southern nations on this continent and to erect upon the ruins of their free institutions monarchical systems" the people of the United States would have resisted the intruders; he would not have been less sensitive to the encroachment of monarchical institutions in the very heart of our country. It was held by Jackson as is clearly shown by his ment of the public lands in limto actual settlers. quantities when he contrasted speculative colonization and foreign proprietorship with the conduct and determination of the pioneers who, when the white cliffs of England grew dim in their sight, cast their last glance upon a land to which they intended never to return and who carried to their new country "their hopes, their attachments and their objects in life." The principle of identifying American citizenship with the ownership of American soil was involved in all the legislation concerning

ad from the Government. The intention of the fathers and founders which recommended a homestead law. Un isting indefinitely and universally, are distinguished from any of the qualities which have so distinguished Archbishop Ryan." dopted in the disposal of public lands was in- minimum.

it; for although none of the early or later

nactments constitutes a prohibition of foreign

ownership each distinctly requires actual citi-

tenship as a condition by which title may be

history of land legislation, and is We have the honor therefore, as distinctively American. Another policy American citizens, to request you to in relation to the public lands was, report to the National Convention a however, inaugurated prior to its adoption, recommendation to Congress to exact effec-In 1856, and again in 1866 the National Demo-tual legislation and to submit to the several cratic Convention approved of a resolution recommending the national government to aid in the construction of the Pacific railroad. The National Convention followed that example, and the result is that a quantity of the public domain, nearly equal to the thirteen original States, has been presented to monopolies by which it has been disposed of in a manner directly hostile to the spirit and the terms upon which those states surrendered the land trust to the National Government. It is chiefly through these land-grabs by corporations which have proved themselves superior to the popular control, that a danger which would have been averted by constitutional prohibition, has stealthily and silently fastened itself upon our country—namely, the creation of an immense absentee landlordism, by which the riches of our soil and the results of the hardy labor citizens are to be crained out the country to swell the fortunes of hereditary monopolists, who hate our institutions and despise our laws, and who, by the connivance of the beneficiaries of our mistaken generosity, are in legal possession of at least 20,000,000 acres of our soil.

The dangers inseparable from great estates and absentee landlordism, Mr. Chairman, are not left to conjecture. The most invaluable while other political experiments disappear in discoveries in science and the arts have been retarded by the dullness of men in discerning natural laws. Nations, not foreseeing the inevitable result of untried experiments, have gone recklessly on to ruin. We cannot plead ignorance concerning a foreign land proprietary. The system of great estates, which is now stealing over our immense western domain, was justly described by another of the fathers, who, after seeing its operation in the British islands, recorded that were he to form his judgment of civil society by what he had seen, he would never advise a nation of savages to admit of civiliza-tion; for, added Benjamin Franklin, the "effect of this kind of civil soriety seems to be the depression of multitudes below the savage state that a few may be raised above it." We have seen its effect in India, where the foreign land proprietor has permitted 37,000,000 of the inhabitants, workers of the soil, to perish of famine during the reign of the present monarch, while annually extracting from the country exports more than sufficient to feed the entire population. We have seen it in Ireland, where a copious annual export of foods has been simultaneous with frightful famine and com-pulsory expatriation. We have seen it in Egypt, where an invading power bombarded a defenceiess city in a time of profound peace was consecrated bishop in April (14), 1872, at of the Oblates on this continent, Fathers Anto bully out of an unarmed and unorganized the close of the Vatican Council. He then toine and McGrath, the Superior-General, nation the fruits of their soil and the profits selected the Church of St. John as his pro- Father Fabre, and the architects and buildand it is particularly conspicuous in the course of the New England colonists who, first of their industry to meet the usury on loaned to the power exercising over Egypt the rights of an absentee landlord. The only instances of widespread and deadly destitution in modern times are to be found in rich agricultural countries, exporting only products of the soil and owned by foreign landlords, who uniformly extract therefrom immense quantities of food while its producers have been remorselessly left to perish like worthless carrion. If these evils and crimes are witnesses to-day to the enormity of tolerating in our democratic land as institution hoary with vice and crimson with massacre, we have but to recede a step into the past to behold the gigantic catastrophes in which the Germans and the French cast its cruel yoke off their shoulders. It requires no prophetic vision, gentlemen, to see the hour when the industrious tillers of our prairies and the hardy delvers in our mines will combine to rid the country, by such means as they may find available, of a curse too malignant long to exist in a self-governing country, if the legislative power of the nation does not forestall violence by law.

The enormous drain of money which these absentees will draw annually from the heritage fice is not the sole evil which is already upon us. It is repugnant to our institutions that any land monopoly should be established, intermeddle in our affairs. It is one of the | whether native or foreign; but the foreign monopoly is by far the more objectionable since those national influences which affect our progress cannot be exercised upon absentees. The growth of democratic civilization requires that manufactures shall spring up around the camps of agriculture, and that the artisan shall press forward with the farmer, the miner and the herdsman. If we surrender to absentee landlords immense tracts of thousands and tens of thousands of acres we shall speedily have areas greater than many European countries under tillage or grass, to the recommendation of a law for the allot- exclusion of settlers, manufactures, schools and churches. Those of our citizens who pre-emptin the tracts contiguous to these monopolies will be It illuminated the intelligence of Webster deprived indefinitely of convenient access to markets; the opportunities for education which ought to be widely sown over every portion of the country will be curtailed, and there will be none of those privileges of society which render life tolerable and benefi-To the class of absence monopolists who have thrust themselves upon us, hating us, we owe nothing. They have manifested their regard for our institutions in the past. Their blockade runners carried into our ports the arms and ammunition by which a conflict they selfishly and maliciously fomented was prolonged. In every manner known to their intense detestation of our free institutions they exhibited their delight in the prospective destruction of this Republic. Their legal rights, such as they may have acquired, must but St. Louis' loss will be Philadelphia's gain. the Republic has been thwarted by a be respected. But a constitutional provision Surse of events which they could not fore is demanded to prevent their numbers from ee. The true policy which should have been enlarging an l to reduce their influence to a

toduced into Congress, it was scoffed at as necessity arises for their formulation. That agrarian and communistic, and encountered a it was the intention and design of the found-Popular cditions both of Queen Victoria's letters will been made it was the intention and design of the found-local popular cditions both of Queen Victoria's letters will been made it was in what was known as the would be victoria. The only difference is. The Duke of Westminster one of the largest would be wished to the money paid for liquor goes projectly owners in London, allows no liquor to design of the found-local popular cditions both of Queen Victoria's letters will been made it was in what was known as the would be wished to the money paid for liquor goes projectly owners in London, allows no liquor to design of the found-local popular cditions both of Queen Victoria's letters will been made it was in what was known as the would be wished to the money paid for liquor goes projectly owners in London, allows no liquor to the published carly in the autumn. The Queen local course, "Theorem to distinct the money paid for liquor goes projectly owners in London, allows no liquor to the published carly in the autumn. The Queen local carly in the autumn of the money in th

and most democratic enactment in the whole bistory of land legislation, and is We have the honor therefore, as COLLEGE OF GITAWA. States such an amendment to the National Constitution: and to recommend to the States holding land in their individual capacity like legislation and similar constitu-tional amendments; to the end that the lands the Legislature of one of the thirteen States, be disposed for the benefit and use of the American people "and for no other purpose !

> ALEXANDER SCHLIVAN, of fillings. REV. Chas. O'REILLY, D.D., Thomal O'Reilly, M. D., of Missouri. William M. Collins, of Kenencky. JAMES REYNOLDS, of Connecticut

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW PRELATE.

A BRILLIANT PREACHER TO SUCCEED THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WOOD.

NEW YORK, June 11 .-- The transfer of Archbishop Ryan, of St. Louis, to the archdespatch yesterday, brings to the East one of the most brilliant orators and profoundest scholars in the Catholic Church in America. He is an Irish County Tipperary, Ireland, nearly fifty-three years ago. He pursued his studies in the Catholic Christian Brothers' schools in Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, nearly fifty-three Christian Brothers' schools in Thurles, and O'Connell, M.P.P., P. Baskerville, M.P.P. Tabaret, the President of the College. There Christian Brothers' schools in Thurles, and O'Connell, M.P.P., P. Baskerville, M.P.P. Tabaret, the President of the College. There Christian Brothers' schools in Thurles and Defination 1 Section 1 Section 1 Section 2 Section dioces of Philadelphia, as reported by cable Christian Brothers' schools in Thurles and afterward in Carlow and Dublin, and always stood at the head of his classes. He was an exported at the head of his classes at the head of his classes. He was an exported at the head of his classes at the head of developed quite a poetic talent, but his oratory was natural as well as acquired, and it is that faculty which has given him the prominence which he holds in America. He graduated in theology from the Seminary of All Hallow's in 1853 and was named for the dioesse of St. Louis, where he was ordained deacon, by Archbishop Kenrick in the Cathedral in that city.

He was for some years connected with the Cathedral parish and then became paster of the Church of the Amunciation in St. Louis, where he won the favor of the entire hierarchy of the West, so that when Archbishop Kendrick asked for a coadjutor there was no cathedral.

AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL OPENING. Bishop Ryan was selected by Cardinal McClosky to preach the dedicatory sermon at the public opening of the Cathedral of this city, and in July, 1875, he was chosen to deliver the panegyric at the O'Connell centen-nial celebration in Dublin. Among his clerical brethren he bears the sobriquet of "the Bossnet of America." Archbishop Ryan was esteemed as greatly by the citizens generally as by his brethren in the ministry. When the late President Johnson, in "swinging round the circle," reached St. Louis Bishop Ryan was the orator chosen to welcome the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

He is a man of fine physique and manly bearing, stands about six feet three inches high and weighs about two hundred and thir ty pounds. He is a brilliant conversationalist as well as a fine scholar and deep thinker, and is the life of any social circle in which he may take part.

THE APPOINTMENT. " Bishop Ryan's transfer to Philadelphia is an accident," said a gentleman who has good means of information. "He was not among the three whose names were sent to Rome to succeed Archbishop Wood. Those names were Bishops O'Hara, of Scranton; Sharahan, of Harrisburg, and Vicar General Walsh, of Philadelphia. After a time the suffragan bishops of Pennsylvania sent Bishop Ryan's name also, and now, it appears he has been chosen. It is not customary to transfer a prelate from a diocese to which he has been originally named if his superior in jurisdiction objects. Hence it is inferred that Archbishop Kenrick has not seriously opposed this transfer, though it is said he dearly loves his coadjutor, whom he took to the Plenary Council in Baltimore in 1867.

"Last year Bishop Ryan attended the Commission of American Bishops in Rome, and on his return he stopped to visit Archbishop Croke at Thurles, and while there a despatch was received from Rome announcing his proclamation as archbishop coadjutor, with the right of succession to Archbishop Kenrick. Since then he has had almost entire supervision of the affairs of the archdiocese, the venerable prelate reserving to himself only the administration of the finances and the changes and promotions in the archdiocese. After his return from Rome last February, he was given a public recep-tion in St. Louis, and such men as Girard B. Allen, one of the most prominent merchants of St. Louis and a non-Catholic, headed the list to honor Archbishop Ryan. In his new archdiocese he will have a Catholic population of 600,000 in the diocese of Philadelphia and the suffragan dioceses of Allegheny, Pittsburg, Eric, Harrisburg and Scrauton. He will be missed from the West, The latter has been without a prelate since the death of Archbishop Wood a year ago.

"The succession in St. Louis is likely to fall to Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, Ill., who

Popular editions both of Queen Victoria's

Stone of the New Wing.

of the United States shall, in the words of AM IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Tharge Cathering of Clerical and Civic Dignitaries.

The ceremony of blessing the correstone a medical faculty, he regretted the of the new extension to the college of Ottawa want of a school of law in the Cawas witnessed by a large number of the patrons and admirers of the institution. The of the Septeme Court, in the Illyrary of Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Smealders, assisted which, in connection with the law by His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, and by library of the Parliament, the carnest student Rev. N. Valiquette as deacon, and Rev. A. could find all that he required to aid him in Paquette as sub-deacon, presided over the his studies, and he hoped that the faculty of ceremonies.

There were present on the platform Rev. Father Antoine. Provincial of the Oblate Order; the Rev. Dr. Tabaret, President of longer without a faculty of law. There was but the University: Drs. Balland, Froc and Fillatone law school now throughout the whole of Principal MacCabe, and Principal Scott of the Normal School, Inspector Glashan, A. A. Taillon, Sorel; P. A. Egleson, jun., W. Kehoe, M. Battle, John O'Reilly, A. Robil with a number of others.

which His Excellency proceeded with the blessing of the corner stone.

In a cavity in the stone was placed a parchment engrossed with a memorial of the ceremony, by whom it was performed, and having appended to it the names of the reigning Pontiff, Leo XIII., His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, the ordinary of the diocese, the Queen, His Excellency the Governor-General, opposition to the Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, who His Worship Mayor Bate, the two provincials

> ers.
> The following newspapers were placed in the stone:

The Citizen, Free Press, Sun and L. Canada. of Ottawa; the TRUE WITNESS, La Minere, Le Monde, L'Etendard, of Montreal; the Mail, Globe, Irish Cunadian, and the Tribune, of Toronto; the Catholic Record, of London; the Freeman's Journal, of New York: La Verité, of Quebec.

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., then came forward amidst prolonged applause and delivered an eloquent address. He said he had not come prepared with fine sentences or beautifully rounded periods, but if from the fulness of his heart his mouth could speak, then indeed would his utterances be eloquent. (Applause.) Standing beneath the shadow of that institution of learning with which he was connected by so many endearing ties, what he formerly knew as Bytown, now spreading itself before him as a magnificent rum has it. Every stage leaving a town of city, the buildings of the national parliament any size has more or less of it aboard, and the within view, overlooking the limpid waters of one of our great rivers, and the evidences of human ingenuity in sight bridging the roaring cataract beyond, whether he con sidered the proceedings and ceremonics of the day as a child of the Catholic Church, as a Canadian full of hope for the destinies of his country, or as an old student of the college posed for sale in the city. He had heard, whose giant strides and progress and usefulness they had gathered together to witness, he felt he could say they were all moved by feelings of gratification and a just and patriotic pride. (Great applause.) This ceremony would convince the most casual observer how futile and powerless were the persecutions of infidel governments to crush the Church and its institutions. They might break the crucifixes on the wall, and drive out the teaching bodies, but the spirit of the Church could not be destroyed. Taking flight on angels' wings, it settled in a new land, and as if by magic we saw edifices raising their majestic proportions heavenward, and beneath the flag that floats above us to-day, the emblem of a great power, where happily we enjoy the greatest liberty, the institutions of Catholicity found a refuge and broad fields for their self-sacrificing labours. (Applause.) He referred to the early mission of the Society of Jesus christianizing and civilizing the Indians and founding the first scholastic establishments of learning in early Canada, and he said what they had done the Oblates of Mary were now doing in our far west, and in this city of Ottawa for our new Dominion. Referring to the subject of education, he spoke of the glory that had been shed in older countries by similar institutions and what Canada should expect from this and kindred colleges. He felt that the older men grew the more they besitated to speak of a subject of which they had not made a specialty, but all would concur in the excellence of the commercial course in the College of Ottawa, where young men were formed not merely as accountants, but were educated fulfil all the duties of life,

inhabited by the French and their descen-Mgr. Smeulders Lays the Corner and their descendants no longer met the requirements of the day, when England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany had furnished their contingents, and when these that der a great nation of the most practical people the world had ever seen. (Ap-phase.) The requirements of this simu-tion had been met by the correction of this institution. He now referred to the college as one of the institutions of which Ottawa had a right to feel proud. This city | was not merely the political Capital of the country. Through the means of this college, their city was becoming known as a great in-ELOGS EVER ADDRESS PRESE, S. C. PRICAN, M.P. | teller out centre. This city was the seat of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, and whilst he Mid not think that at the present moment it was perhaps desirable to establish the University would soon find its way clear to provide for a legal school. He hoped Ottawa would see that the University was no was connected with all our institutions the name of a great founder or benefac-tor, and the name of Tabaret would ever be associated with this college. He had watched over it in its infancy; had struggled in the dark days when any other man would have abundoned in desprir, he saw it now on the high road to presperity, its courses blessed Mgr. Duhamel delivered a sermon in by our Holy Father, whose representative French, and Rev. Father McGrath, of was present to cheer him in his efforts, and Lowell, Mass., another in English, after God, he trusted, would space him to see the consummation of his brighest boyes. (Prolonged applease.) The old students of the college should be true to it: teachings, labor-ing with allereeds and origins for the advance-ment of the country, and ever mindful of the duty they tweed to their Alma Mater and the

that had given to Canada so many eminent

men, but what suited when the country was

church in which they gloried. (Loud applause) 10g, benjamen, Mere.

for Ottowa County, also an old stadent of the college, gave a brief sketch of the founding, learly struggles, rise and successes and enlargement, of the institution. The interesting specches as well as the eloquent sermons delivered by the speakers of the day were listened to by the large assembly with wrapt attention. The ceremonies were brought to a conclusion by the benediction being pronounc. of the alleged American dynamiters were not ed by His Excellency Dom Henry Smeulders. The Papal Legate then pronounced the

benediction. A pleasing feature of the occasion was the presentation by sixteen clergymen, membera

of the Alumni Association, of a purse of \$1,-600 towards the building fund. Others who were unfortunately absent have promised to

TIPPLERS DOWN IN MAINE.

THEY MAKE THE LAW A DEAD LETTER BY DRINKING AS MUCH AS THEY PLEASE.

Plenty of rum is sold in Maine in spite of the prohibition law. Everybody who wants express companies carry thousands of gallons every year; and yet people, knowing all these facts, stand up and tell everybody that there is no liquor sold.

A delegate to the State convention at Bangor has published a statement that on personhowever, that there was a bar at the Bangor House, and that there were low dives where man could sneak in and get a smile from a bottle. The writer, while at the Bangor Hotel the other day, found an open bar where he could purchase anything from a frozen absinthe to a Tom and Jerry. Further investi-gation showed that there were two elegant saloons on Kenduskeag Bridge, excellent ones on Pickering Square, two on Eastmarket Square, two on Main street, and half a dozen

In Augusta there are at present no open bars, owing to the recent change in the city government. Beer, however, is plentiful, and the hotels secure for their guests any kind of bottled liquids they desire.

When a man is thirsty in Augusta he can

evade the law in a hundred ways. He drops into a drug store, for example, and calls for a bottle of rum. The proprietor steps to the telephone and remarks:
"Bill, got any sicarium?"

Bill evidently has some sicarium, for the apothecary next observes:

"Then send me round thirty-two ounces right away of best grade."
In a short time a small boy appears with a

quart bottle of what the druggist calls sicar-ium, but which is very ordinary Medford rum. In the small towns no liquor is openly sold, but some one is drunk every day. The young men club together and send to Boston for liquor by the gallon, and very often the whole party celebrates the arrival of the freight by getting beastly drunk. Then, when rum is

which costs about twenty cents pergallon. Alcohol, too. is regarded as a pleasing beverage when properly mixed with water and sugar. They also mix alcohol with cider. either in their private business or the age with alcohol with case.

various public capacities that might be gar. They also mix alcohol with case.

various public capacities that might be gar. They also mix alcohol with case.

In short, there appears to be as much conferred upon them by their fellow-citizens. Where the greatest advance had drunkenness in Maine under the law as there would be without it. The only difference is The Duke of Westminstey, one of the largest; was in what was known as the would be without it. The only difference is The Duke of Westminstey, one of the largest; was in what was known as the would be without it. The only difference is The Duke of Westminstey, one of the largest; when the largest is the largest in the larges

THE FALL OF EMBER

The News Coullimed soldiers and Clinical Staughtered by the placings The Governor in the Gands of the Relate Congola id-

Carto, June 12. The Government has reselved news confirming the report of the fall of berber. The parrison fought with great herol in and kept up a deadly tire on the release and their aremanition was exhausted. The rebels sloughter of all the soldiers and with hundreds of its students thecking in and in my all the people. The concernor was somully from the United States, with representatives from every section of the continent, nobels. It is removed that we not a taken rebels. It is reported that 20,000 relels are merching on Dongola.

> THE UNITED STATES AND THE DYNAMITE QUESTION.

ENGLISH PEOPLE GREATLY PRUITATED.

Loxbox, June 14. Much curiosity is manifested as to the attitude of the United States Manister, Mr. Lowell, on the subject of socalled American dynamite conspiracics, and as to whether he has received notice of any contemplated action by his Government. His residence has been besieged during the past two days by reporters from all the metro, ditan dailies, who have made desperate but futile attempts to secure interviews. Your correspondent made a similar attempt to day, and with slightly better results. Mr. Lowell did not refuse to receive him, and resorted to no diplomatic fietions to evade the reportorial attack. He was, however, very wary, and while he was courteous, he was evidently disinclined to talk about the international phase of the dynamite question. He refused to state directly whother he had received any instructions from Warlington on the subject, but instimated that he had not, by saying that when he received any instructions from his Government he would promptly communicate them to the Dritish Foreign Office, and that then he might have some doing to say of interest to the oress. In regard to the parage by the United States Cloy ranged of his stor the

REPRESSION OF DYNAMITE ACITATION,

Mr. Lowell said that there was no one source of confusion in the English mind concerning the law-making power in the United States which ought to be removed. The general impression among Englishmen seemed to be that the American Congress by islated on all subjects, great or small, throughout the country, just as the British Parliament does for Great Britain and Ireland. As a matter of fact, however, in the complex organization of the United States, such laws as had been suggested by Englishmen for the repression really within the power of the Federal Congress to pass or the Federal Government to execute, but were within the province of the various State and municipal governments. This applied to every proposed new law which he had seen suggested, with the exception possibly of those proposed to regulate the export of explosives. In regard to even these there was danger of hampering legitimate trade without checking the snuggling. On this point, however, Mr. Lowell suddenly checked himself, and said that, as his duties were in no sense legislative, he must decline to express the feasibility of the proposed new

THE POPE AT HOME.

HOW THE HOLY FATHER SPENDS THE DAY -HIS WORK AND HIS LEISURE HOURS.

Here is the latest account of the Pore's day's work, taken from the Germania, the organ of the German Ultramontanes, which ought to know what goes on at the Vatican, Leo XIII., it asserts, is a busy man, who perhaps works harder time any sovereign in Europe. At six he rises, at seven celebrates mass, after having spent some time in contem plation. After mass follows a period of praye: and praise. At eight the decisions of his congre gations and his other correspondence are attended to, and at eleven the public audiences are held. The Pope receives the bishops and ambassadors, the pilgrims of all classes and countries. Then at half-past twelve he takes a walk in the gardens of the Vatican, generally accompanied by a prelate and two of the guard. Mgr. Boccali, his private secretary and friend, is generally his companion. In case of inclement weather or indisposition Leo XIII. drives through the grounds in a carriage which has been specially built for the purpose.

AT DINNER.

The Pope dines at two o'clock; his midday meal lasts not longer than half an hour, and is very frugal, consisting in one kind of meat, two dishes of vegetables, some fruit, and by the doctor's orders a glass of claret. After a short rest, the Pope works in his private study till half past four, when he receives the prefects and secretaries of the different congregations, with whom he discusses the affairs of the Church. The papers from different countries are brought to him at eight o'clock; the French and Italian papers he reads himself; interesting articles from English and German papers are translated for him. At half-past nine he performs his evening devotions, and at ten partakes of his supper, consisting in soup, an egg and some salud. Then he withdraws into his private room. The Pope is scarce, they fall back on very hard eider, said to have been in former years passionately fond of hunting and the study of nature, but for this he has now no time. His love of literature and poetry he is still able to indulge.

THE WILD ROS'

OF LOUGH GILL.

A TALE OF THE IRINH WAR IN THE

CHAPTER XXX-Continued.

On arriving at Kathleen's residence he surveyed the house with dismay, for its aspect was anything but inviting. As it lay in the close vicinity of the breach, it had been the threatre of one of the incidental combats of the day. The ground in front was sloppy with blood, the door lay flat on the floor, having been forced in off its hinges, and the windows on both ground and second floors were snashed to pieces. Seeing light sining through one of the apertures he entered the house and carried the form of Kathleen upstairs to the where he had spent more than one pleasant evening in her company. He found the apartment in a sad condition -in a condition which caused him a shudder of horror, hardened as he was by the events of the day. A shell had crashed through the roof, in which a large fissure revealed the starsprinkled heavens, and exploded, doing much damage. On the floor lay the lifeless hodies of two women and a man; the latter he recognized to be a trooper of his own command. Placing the form of Kathleen on the bed, he turned to see whence proceeded the light that had attracted his attention.

Immediately, as if to gratify his cariosity, a dark figure issued from an adjoining rooma figure bearing a long pole to which were appended three lighted lanterns -the ligure or a monk. For some moments he watched in silence the movements of the mysterious mentarian flag, and one Major Reed, "a ecclesiastic, who, unaware of his presence, waved the lanterns from a window.

cowl from over his face. The three lamps fell remarkable events of the Williamite wars. with a crash on the ground below, but not of the murderer, renegade, and treacherous spy, Emon O'Hugh.

Base and treacherous scoun lrel, you are caught at last." in an instant his face assumed the look of a demon. Wrenching himself free from the grasp which held him, he drew a knife from his boson and lunged Charlemont after its surrender, and travelled

struggle commenced.

"Hollo, what have we here?" inquired deep voice-the voice of Sir Phelim O'Neill hin self, as the light of many torches fell on hin self, as the light of many concast of the scene, and a number of armed men filled A FRIEND IN NEED-EXILE -- A SOLDIER'S the scene, and a number of across the room. The combatants were instantly

"My poor colleen!" exclaimed Niall O'Cuirnin, one of the new arrivels, as he raised the form of his sister in his arms. The cool night breeze through the broken window helped to revive her, and she awokeas if from a long sleep, with a fa' * inquiry as to her

whereabouts, Explain, Captain O'Tra y, explain. commanded Sir Phelim. This false monk-your foster-brother

O'Hugh, general-has been signalling to the enemy ;--search him." "Believe him not! believe not the villain" cried the traitor.

What have we here ?" inquired a musketeer, as he drew a folded paper from the sorties made on the besiegers' trenches. bosom of the false ecclesiastic, and handed it to the commandant, who opened and read it. It was a certificate of taking what was known as the "Oath of Engagement"—the non-pos-session of such a document rendering any Irishman afterwards, under the Commonwealth, liable to death or transportation to the colonies -and ran in this form :-

'I, Ed aund O'Hugh, do hereby declare that I renounce the pretended title of Charles Stuart and the whole line of the late King James, and of every other person pretending to the government of the nations of England and Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging; and that I will, by the grace and assistance of Almighty God, be true and faithful to this Commonwealth, against any king, single person, and house of peers, and every one of them, and thereunto I subscribe my name."

"Ha, the Covenanting Oath!" exclaimed O'Neill, "and in the possession of my ruflian foster-brother, for whom the hemp has been in waiting for the last eight years, ever since he murdered Lord Caultield. Emon, we grew up together in our childhood, we sucked milk from the same breast, and little did I think the day would ever come when my voice should send you to the gallows. But you are a black-hearted ruffian—a murderer—a traitor -a spy-and you shall have shrift only while

they are rigging you a halter."
"Mercy, brother, mercy!" groaned the wretched man, falling on his knees.

"Away with him," was the stern command. Without more ado the soldiers dragged the

condemned man out of the house, and in less than ten minutes his body was dangling from a cross-beam that spanned one of the narrow

The breath had secreely left the body of the suspended traitor, when bung! came the report of the matchlock of a sentinel on the ruined ramparts, and next moment an irregular fusibile, a clashing of steel, and a series of shouts and commands resounded from the direction of the breach. The Parliamentarians, acting on the preconcerted signal lately given them by the traitor, were making a night attack. Hoping to surprise the guard, they rushed confidently to the breach; but it had been burricaded by the wise precaution of O'Neill, and had to retire in disorder under a volley of musketry. One determined band, however, managed to scale the walls, and now rushed on the Irish, headed by a during and resolute

"On them, my brave lads!" shouted this officer; "death and destruction to the infernal sons of Belial! Strike for God and the Parliament.

"Harrison, by heaven!" exclaimed O'Tracy, and in a moment he confronted his foomanconfronted him for the last time.

"Ha, imp of the demon! you again—have at ye!" cried the Puritan.

A few clashes of the gleaming swords, a few quick nervous thrusts and glancing, lightning-like parries, and Harrison fell. The blade of his adversary had passed between his gorget and breastplate, inflicting on him a mortal wound. As he fell the cheers of the Irish announced the complete repulse of the surprise party. Panting with pain and ex-haustion, Edmund leant on his sword and

i'A neat thrust, Emon; that Roundhead

has fought his last fight." The dying Puritan writhed painfully over on the ground from his back to his side, and with a last revengeful effort drew a pistol

it go far to find a fatal billet.
"Take that—curse you!" were the last

words of black Gilbert Harrison, as his limbs became rigid in death.

"A narrow" escape," murmured our hero, turning away. "O God, have mercy on me!" moaned a

him: "O'Tracy Emon avic quick, for the leve of heaven!" " Niall, Niall, my brother !" exclaimed Edmund, in alarm, as he perceived his friend dismay; "come quick, for the love of her tie ground on the ground. Hurrying The soldiers !—the Saturday collection!"

towards him he supported him in his arms. "Good heavens, Niall, can this be serious? are you deeply hurt?"
"It is all—all over with me, my boy—the Roundhead's bullet has done for me-my days are over! I choke, I choke-God re-

coive my soul ! O Mother of God !-- Emon, Emon-Yes, brother, yes."

"My poor sister—my poor Kathleen— Kathleen!——" The death-rattle sounded in Niall

O'Cuirnin's throat, and he lay a corpse in the arms of O'Tracy. A wild and pitcons scream pealed through the night the lithe form of a woman bounded spectre-like through the darkness, and

Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin threw herself on her brother's corpse in an agony of grief.

Ere that night passed Sir Phellin O'Neill entered into a treaty of capitulation with Coote. The terms of surrender were fair and honorable, viz., that Sir Phelim and his Spartan band of survivors should march out with arms and baggage, and deliver up the place to the Parliament, Sir Phelim to leave Ireland and transport himself beyond sea within three months. So the Red Hand of Tirowen was of his mistress, and instantly nigh a score hauled down from over the last Irish strong- of armed soldiers, headed by a sergeant,

vernor of Charlemont. "Trememory, by heaven!" he ejaculated, the latter fortunes of that historic town under his breath; - "tis a signal to the it may be remarked that the second Charles purchased it from Lord Caulfield's successor Rushing at once on the strange monk, he for £3,000, and that its historic defence by seized him by the habit and pulled back the Sir Teague O'Regan forms one of the most

mere knave," was appointed by Coote, Gov-

The fate of Sir Phelim O'Neill may be reere their light revealed the villanous features lated in a few words. Neglecting to fulfil the entire terms of the treaty -to wit, the condition of quitting Ireland within three months --he concealed himself in an island in a Tyrone lake, where he was captured, being be-O'Hugh turned with a start of affright, but | trayed by another infamous O'Hugh. Taken

at the heart of his assailant. But the south-westwards into Connaught, were our wrist of the hand holding the weapon was hero and heroine. The route was a long and firmly grasped by O'Traey, and a despertte weary one, but they halted not until they reached the City of the Tribes.

LAURELS. Luter Juverna curbos, urbesque Britannas.

Postrema hostili Galvia capta dolo est. Of all the Irish or English towns, Galway was the last captured by fraudful treachery." I ynou's "I'ita Kerorani."

⁶ To Spain, to Spain, he now will sail, flis destiny is wroken — An evile from dear limisfail, Nor yet his will is broken.

Galway has fallen. He nine months' siege had been a severe one; great and obstinate the valour displayed by the besieged, notably by Farrell's troop of horse-the only cavalry in the town; and fierce and determined the But Lucilow had come with his army to the aid of Coote, who commanded the beleaguering force; the governor of the town, General Preston, often heretofore mentioned, had made his escape by sea, leaving the town to make what terms it might; and now at length the flag of the Parliament flew over

the Tribes. Some months had passed since the surrender of the town, when in the house of an honest burgher and tribesman named Mark Kirwan a wedding party was assembled -- a wedding party in the midst of famine, plague and slavery-no gay dresses, no flowers, no bridal favors of any kind-and those who were now to be united in the solemn bonds of matrimony were Edmund O'Tracy and Kathleen Ny-Cuirnin.

As the reader will remember, the eleven years of the war had passed since their first meeting on the shores of Lough Gill, and time had wrought its changes on the persons of our hero and heroine. He was no longer the lithe, agile stripling, but a tall, soldierly man of robust and sinewy frame hardened by the rough toils and usages of warfare; she no longer the slender, pearly maiden of long ago, but a queenly woman of well-developed charms, stately, graceful, and beautiful, though withal there were traces of care visible amid the bloom of her countenance. And now, after their long period of courtship and most broken and irregular course of true love, their constancy was about to be rewarded by their being made one. With the money he had accumulated during the war our hero had determined to leave Ireland for Spain, there to take his chance of fame under the banners of King Philip; and Kathleen, friendless, trusting, and devoted, had consented to accompany him as his wife. So they stood there to be married, and a finer looking couple it were hard to find than our soldier

and his bride-elect. Besides the twain, only about half a dozen other persons occupied the apartment. The owner of the house, Mark Kirwan, was in prison with his son; but his spouse, a buxom, rosy-checked dame, was present, together with her daughter, who acted as bridesmaid, and a few of her younger children. There was also present a soldier comrade of Edmund's; there was the priest, who was surpliced and stoled for the ceremony-a venerable, whitehaired soggarth, who died in the prison island of Innisbofin some years later—and in a retired corner of the chamber sat by himself an aged ecclesiastic, clad in the purple soutane of a bishop. This was the guest of the family, the pious Francis Kirwan, Bishop of Killala, of old the celebrated preacher of St. Nicholas', and now a hunted fugitive with the bloodhounds of the Parlia-

ment on his trail. The clergyman opened his book and proceeded with the wedding ceremony. It was soon over. Slow but distinct sounded the mystic utterances which united two loving hearts until one or other of them should be cold in death. And as O'Tracy slipped which Kathleen was leaning as if by mere the golden hoop on the fair, plump finger of his bride, kissed her red lips, and knelt with her to receive the benediction of both priest and bishop in turn, he felt supremely happy surveyed his prostrate foe. A he did so and blest despite of the harassing question, the voice of Ninll O'Cuirnin sounded behind what should be the sequel?

what should be the sequen?

"My clear children," said the officiating priest, as he closed his book, "your union has been made in the midst of woe and persecution, and you go forth hand-in-hand into the country of the stranger, exiles from the blood was now a-fire, seized the upland of your birth. But God who witnesses lifted weapon, wrested it from its posfrom his belt, presented it, and fired, the ball | the misfortunes of his Irish children, will, I passing close by his slayer's cheek. Nor did pray, bless you with happiness and prosper-

We will say amen to that, mo colleentenderly into the dark, love-lit eyes of his newly-made wife, and read in those lustrous bound. ly the chamber door was thrown open, and an hollow voice from the ground close behind affrighted domestic, a man-servant, entered and rushed up to the lady of the house.

"Gome, madam," he gasped, in a voice of dismay; "come quick, for the love of heaven! "Good God, preserve us!" shricked the wife of Mark Kirwan;—" hold them back,

good Geoffrey, for two minutes, for heaven's

the bishop and the priest immediately mounted.

"There is great danger," murmured Mrs. Kirwan, as they ascended; -- "keep close in the private closet on the garret for the pre-sent; you may afterwards get out through the attic window, and cross the roofs to Dame Blake's. I will send Geoffrey to help you."

The two old elergymen, thus hunted like beasts of prey, disappeared up the stairs, and their protectress drew the sliding panel back to its proper place. Scarcely had she accomplished this when there was a confused noise in the corridor on which the apartment opened—a trampling of many feet, a discord of rough voices, and the clatter of musket butts on the flagged floor. Immediately there was a loud knocking on the floor. It was opened by the domestic at the command clanked into the chamber. At the same moment the blast of several trumpets, mingled with the roll of drums, resounded through the street without, proclaiming to the Galwegians the advent of their weekly per-

This was the infamous Saturday collection. Oneach succeeding Saturday the of the Cromwellian troops in pav Galway was exacted from the inhabitants with circumstances of the utmost atrocity. "On these occasions," says a writer of the period, the soldiers entered the various houses, and. pointing their muskets to the breasts of men and women, threatened them with instant death if the sum demanded was not immediately given. Should it have so happened that the continual payment of these pensions had exhausted the means of the people, bed, bedding, sheets, table-cloths, dishes, and every description of furniture-nay, the very garments of the women, torn off their personswere carried to the market-place and sold for a small sum: so much so, that each recurring Saturday bore a resemblance to the Day of Judgment, and the clangour of the trumpet smote the people with terror almost equal to

that of dooinsday."
"Well, missus," said the sergeant, on ill-favoured ruffian, with an insolent and overbearing air, "so you've let us in at last, have ye? Now, then, we've been waiting long enough, so look sharp. Pay is scarce enough to-day, so turn us out your allowance right cheerily, or fore the Lord Harry, there'll

be crotchety work afoot.' "Have pity, sir," exclaimed the lady addressed, with a mixture of dignity and entreaty; -"in this house we have barely the means of life, though, alas! that the wife of a Galway Kirwan should be compelled to say so! My husband and son are in prison, and we are left poor and defenceless. Oh, sir,

have merey!—pass us by."

"Tush! the old story. Come, men—the usual thing, you know. Spread over the house, and be not shy in any room from garret to cellar. Take the best and leave the worst, say I. Do the articles as little damage as possible, else they may take confounded small figure in the canting. Mark me, I'll flay the rascal alive who loses me a penny of my honest pay. So to work."

His plundering crew needed not the second the last important Irish stronghold, and the Cromwellian was lord in the fine old City of room, and commenced carrying them out into the street. Elsewhere through the house the looters were also at work, while poor Mrs. Kirwin and her family looked through their tears at the ruthless plunder of their property and the demolition or disappearance of their various household goods. As for our bride and bridegroom, they stood side by side in a retired part of the chamber, unable to do aught but look with

> pefore their eyes. "Hallo, comrades, what pretty gimerack have we here?" cried a tall musketeer, as he emerged from a small closet bearing with him the object of his curiosity. It was a wooden tahernacle, ornamented with gilt mouldings and burnished candlesticks that glittered in the light. This sacred article which Bishop Kirwan had intended for some church, was speedily surrounded by the soldiers, who examined it with ribald jests and laughter.
>
> "Spare it—spare the abode of the Lord!"

distress and indignation on the scene passing

shricked Mrs. Kirwan, as she rushed forward and threw herself on her knees before the profane wretches, raising her clasped hands

entreatingly. "Gadzooks, a little Popish Mass-house!" exclaimed the villainous serjeant; "stand aside, my children, and I'll soon make an

end o't. Dashing the tabernacle on the floor, he raised his musket butt and brought it down way. On three sides of the quadrangle with a crash on the object of his wrath, gleaned the steel caps and corselets shattering it to pieces and strewing the floor of serried ranks of soldiery, and shattering it to pieces and strewing the floor of serried ranks of soldiery, and with splinters of the gilded wood—an act at the dead wall which formed the fourth which elicited a low wail of grief and horror and elenched their hands in impotent wrath.

So much for the bauble," continued the sergeant, with a brutal laugh; "and now, my brave ferrets, to the search. There are Popish priests near at hand; come, scent me out the vermin in double quick time. Guard the door, corporal, and let none pass in or out until we have our prey safe in hands. Bustle, my heroes, bustle."

The Cromwellians now instituted an eager and diligent search for the suspected clergymen, and bitter were their oaths of disappointment as they failed to discover any traces of their victims. They scowled fiercely on the other persons in the room, assailing each with threats of vengeance for not of a human soul rolled and reverberated through disclosing the whereabouts of the "l'ope's the courtyard—a noble Milesian, Colonel pedlars," and sought out their pray in every Edmund O'Flaherty, of Moycullin, being probable and improbable place they could amongst those sent to their last account. conceive. At length one of them commenced sounding the wainscoting with repeated blows of his musket around the walls, continuing the process until he came to the particular moving panel already mentioned, against

accident—though, in fact, her design was to foil, if possible, his investigation.

"Come, my dainty wench, stand aside, will you? I'd fain test the carpentry at your back. Come, hence with you, I say." He rudely seized her by the arm and cach of the lower windows of the prison was dragged her aside, but her place at the panel collected a crowd of excited people holding was immediately taken by O'Tracy. Cromwellian instantly rushed at the latter with clubbed musket, but our hero, whose

uproar. Edmund was promptly seconded by

by the soldiers, one of whom stove it in with his musket butt, revealing the hidden staircase. Two or three of the men bounded through the jagged aperture, and soon reappeared, dragging with them the old priest who had celebrated the recent marriage. The bishop had providentially escaped his

enemics for the time being.
"Bravely done, my heroes," ejaculated the sake. Come, father—come, my lord; to your hiding-places, or we are lost."

She touched a concealed spring in the wainscot of the room, and a large panel, sliding aside, revealed a small staircase, which the higher and the misst increase or on the higher and the misst increase in the mission in the misst increase in the misst i your heads be it. Take up poor Dobbs and bear him to the barrack; d-n little life there's left in the poor fellow, but this gay bantam

cock shall swing for it. Come, step out." A dreary night was that passed by Edmund in the noisome crowded cell into which he might be called his condemned cell, herded burning thirst, overwhelmed by the bitterthoughts of Kathleen's misery! He had seen ment was now a pair of pantaloons, and who her conducted, like himself, to jail, but knew nothing more of her.

He had been nigh two months in prison when one day he was conducted, among a crowd of other prisoners, in the midst of a strong escort, to the court-house for trial. The court-house was the venerable Francis can monastery on St. Stephen's Island, now capital charge of raising a weapon against a soldier of the Parliament, the proofs against him were deemed indisputable, and he was sentenced to be hanged, said sentence to be carried out on the second morning following. He was then taken out of the dock and escorted back to his prison, being spared the agony of witnessing another trial that commenced and ended within half an hour after his leaving the court.

A number of females, both maids and matrons, were placed in the dock in the charge of knowing the place of concealto the authorities. Amongst these unhappy criminals was Kathleen, pale as death. bloated judge on the bench commented warmly on the gravity of the offence, and was to be publicly whipped, and further punished by the amputation of the cars! A chorus of piteous shricks and cries for mercy arose from the unhappy culprits ere they were removed to make room for fresh victims.

hero on his way back to prison. He was mechanically stalking along in the midst of the musketeers, when the officer in command of the escort, who rode somewhat in front of him, happened to turn his head and gaze in his direction. He at once recognized the English officer and quondam royalist, Captain Willoughby, whose life he had been instrumental in saving in the streets of Galway eight years before, and with whom he had made the fatal voyage which was interrupted by the demoniac Swanley. The way in which his glance was returned assured him that the recognition was mutual, and that same evening he was not surprised to receive a visit in his cell now lonely, and unoccupied save by himself-

A strange circumstance happened to our

from his former acquaintance. "Well, my friend, so fate has thrown us together again, though for the last time it seems," said Willoughby, on entering; I never dreamt of seeing you more, and started not a little when I caught sight of your face to-day. Ah, you are surprised at seeing me in this uniform. My faith, I ne'er expected to wear it, but time change, and and principles change with them. But I grieve to find you in doleful dumps again—tell me, prithee, how comes your present misfor-

Edmund briefly narrated his case, omitting not the story of his marriage and the wretched predicament of his bride. As he concluded, his interlocutor arose and shook his head

gravely.
"Your case," he said, "is a serious one, but you saved my life, and, believe me, Anthony Willoughby will work heaven and earth to save you from the hangman's cord, if only for the sake of that brave, bonny lass who is now your wife. Coote is terribly strict and relentless, but I am a favorite of his, and I will do my best for you. He is now at Loughrea; I post there to-morrow at cock-crow, and mayhap be back here again at noon—heaven send—with good tidings. Till then farewell.

And the good-intentioned officer departed. After having passed a weary, restless night the captive was aroused at the gray dawn of morning by a long and loud roll of drums under his cell window. The little unglazed and doubly-barred aperture which admitted light and air to his dungeon commanded a view of the jail quadrangle below. On looking down he witnessed a mournful scene-one of the first executions which distinguished the Cromwellian reign of terror in Galside of the square stood a tall man, of rich from the females in the room, while the few natire and noble appearance, confronting a male Catholics present blushed with shame grim file of musketeers. Scarcely had and clenched their hands in impotent wrath. Edmund's gaze taken in the speciacle when the sabre of a mounted officer glittered in the air as he gave the death signal, the volley blazed from the levelled muskets, and the victim lay a corpse on the pavement. Our hero turned away with shudder from the window. He had witnessed the execution of Lord Theobald Burke, Viscount Mayo, on the charge of participation in an alleged massacre of Protestants at Shrule, on the borders of Mayo, at the commence ment of the war. This execution was followed by others.

Nigh a half dozen times, in rapid succession, the loud fusilade that announced the parting The executions being over for the time

being, the soldiers marched away to their various quarters, the cart containing the victims' bodies rumbling in their rear. And now the courtyard presented a scene scarcely less pitiable than that just described. Numbers of the slain men's friends and relatives filled the air with the most plaintive cries of lamentation, and threw themselves on the bloody payment in the frantic violence of their grief. Around converse through the bars with their imprisoned friends. Most impressive spectacle of all was that exhibited in a retired corner of the yard, where several children were kneeling the misfortunes of his Irish children, will, I seasor, and with one desperate blow of pray, bless you with happiness and prosperity in your foreign home, and sweeten your memories of old Ireland."

Integ weapon, wrested it from its post before a grating in the wall. Behind the grating were dimly visible a purple robe and the heavy butt stretched the Cromamild and venerable countenance, while a wellian apparently dead on the floor. All pair of lean, slender hands, protruded between the bars recting a mild and venerable countenance, while a stone the room was the scene of a frightful the heavy butt stretched the Crom a mild and venerable countenance, while a warmly by the hand.

wellian apparently dead on the floor. All pair of lean, slender hands, protruded be warmly by the hand.

wellian apparently dead on the floor. All pair of lean, slender hands, protruded be out, too!"

we warmly by the hand.

"What, General O'Reilly! You going tween the bars, resting a while on each little out, too!"

head as the children, both boys and girls, approached the aperture in turn. It was the venerable Francis Kirwan, "the model of a pious bishop," now at length a prisoner, administering the Sacrament of Confirma-

The day wore on, and shortly after noon the Cromwellian soldiery again marched with martial clank and tramp into the quadrangle, and formed a hollow square in the midst o which two or three of their number now set about erecting a strange contrivance—nothing else than the flogging frame of the day, the well known "halberts." Three halberts, or long handled axes, were bound in the form of a triangle, and held erect on the ground—on which the base of the triangle rested-by two strong men, a fourth halbert being fastened horizontally to the frame at about three feet from the ground.

The arrangement being completed there was a loud roll of drums and flourish of trumpets, and than a pursuivant with stentorian lungs called upon all loyal subjects of the Parliament to witness the punishment of was thrown. His wedding night!—in what enemies of the public peace and religion. might be called his condemned cell, herded Hardly had he finished his speech when a postwith unfortunates situated like himself, ern door of the prizon opened, and two stalbreathing a hot, tainted air, parched by a wart troopers appeared, leading between them the first victim of the lash. This was an old ness of his lot, and ten times more by the man of patriarchal aspect, whose only garblanched and tottered as his conductors thrust him rudely forward. He was immediately bound to the triangle, and a sturdy drummer divesting himself of his tunio and baring his arms, stood by with the degrading scourge in his hand. The lash whizzed and descended, leaving a long bleed-ing streak to mark its fall, and stripe converted into one of "Cromwell's slanghter- succeeded stripe until the old man's back was houses," as the iniquitous places of Puritan one red and lacerated wound, the continu-'justice" were then termed. His trial was ous roll of the drums drowning the viet m's short one. Thrust into the dock on the cries, if there were any. The flogger now took a large pair of seissors from the hand of an assistant. O'Tracy, who from his cell window was an indignant witness of the revolting scene, turned away his head in horror and disgust. When he looked again the victim was being borne back into the prison, and he noticed that where the old man's cars had been there were now only two ghastly, livid wounds, trickling blood! The sentence of the infamous law had been completed.

But now a loud murmur of pity and indig n tion ran around the quadrangle, outside the bristling lines of steel, where dense masses of ment of a priest and not disclosing it tye Calway folk were assembled, drawn by the morbid craving of human nature for the horrible, to witness the barbarous exhibition. All eyes were turned on the postern door, through which the form of the second victim then awarded the full punishment which the was now emerging—a form almost divine in law prescribed, viz., each of the delinquents its exquisite beauty and symmetry. A young and lovely female, her face and neck suffused with a burning blush of outraged modesty, and her dishevelled hair falling in heavy masses over her fair shoulders, was being dragged forward by two troopers-forward into the gaze of the ruffianly array-forward to the fatal triangle.

For a moment O'Tracy gazed, his eyes

starting from their socke's, and his whole frame paralyzed by the violence of his emo-

Blessed heaven! it was his own darling wife! his own Kathleen! his own cherished Wild Rose of Lough Gill!

In a moment his brain seemed on fire, and he was seized by a wild, fierce paroxysm of madness and despair. He grasped the bars of the window and endeavored with all his frantic strength to tear them from their sockets, but in vain. He rushed to his cell door and battered with his hands on the stout oaken panels. Again he rushed at the window like a caged wild beast, and tore at the bars as if with the strength of Sampson, until a large portion of masonry fell from the windowsill into the yard below.

"Kathleen! Kathleen!" he shouted, in a voice that rang high above all other sounds.

Hearing his voice, Kathleen looked up, recongised him, and uttered a piercing scream that seemed to cleave his heart asunder. Then the whole dread picture without danced a moment before his eyes, and back insensible on the floor of the cell.

Had he been strong enough to bear the dread scene half a minute longer, he should have seen his beloved snatched from the very jaws of misery and degradation. For a mounted officer, whose horse was steaming and exhausted, rode into the square, leaped from the saddle, and tossed an official-looding document to the provost-marshal who

presided. "Hold!" cried Captain Willoughby, whose arrival was so opportune; the punishment is stopped. Here is the order for this poor girl's release, and also the pardon of her lover—both papers signed by Sir Charles Coote. Water, men, for heaven's sake! The poor thing has fainted."

Great and prodigious was the bustle again on the quays of Galway. Not, indeed, the blithe and cheery bustle of commerce, but the sad bustle of an exodus-the exodus of the Irish soldiers. The bone and sinew of military Ireland—the fragments of the dashing battalions that had opposed Monroeat Benburb, and Cromwell at Clonmel, and Ireton at Limerick -were going into exile. In order to get rid of the fighting Hibernians in as peaceable a manner as possible, the English parliament had given permission to the Continental Powers to send their agents to recruit in Ireland for the soldiers whose valour and prestigo were so well known and appreciated through out Europe. France, Spain and Poland had sent their agents, who discharged their duties with such effect, that in the two or three years following the fall of Galway, no less than 34,000 Irishmen quitted their native shores-most of them, poor fellows, doomed to leave their bones on a foreign battle-field.

The number of men now embarking at Galway made up quite an army, being no less than seven thousand strong, and all recruited by a Don Ricardo White for service in the Spanish army.

All along the wharves lay the stately vessels that were to convey the gallant swordsmen into exile. All along the wharves was a dense crowd of men, women and children—a sud, excited, and tearful multitude. Many and mournful were the partings-partings of father and son, of brother and sister, of lover and beloved, of loving and devoted Irish hourts now to be sundered forever. A melancholy burden of sorrowful and bitter wailing

filled the air. "Good-bye, Captain Willoughby; good bye, and God bless you!"
"Heaven bless and preserve our benefac-

tor!" "Good-bye, friends. Heaven grant you a safe voyage, and bless and prosper you in the land across the sea!—good-bye!"

The chivalrous English officer shock

the hands of our hero and heroine for the last time, and then disappeared in the crowd. With his wife leaning on his arm, Edmund moved along the quays in the direction of the ship which was to bear him to Spain. As the pair quitted Irish soil for the last time Kathleen burst into tears. Tenderly her husband supported her across the connecting gangway. On gaining the vessel's deck, Edmund greeted by a familiar voice—that of General Philip O'Reilly, of Cavan, who shook him

"Yes, with the relics of my brigade, to serve his Catholic Majesty. Things have gone wrong with me, captain; I fear the star of the O'Reillys has set—at home at loast. My kinsman, the Slasher, slain at Finse, my brother. Miles sabred by Venables troopers at Ballyconnell, my son Hugh Roc killed on his own native Bretinian soil, and myself attainted by Cromwell's act.
Alas for the old blood! Well, thank God, my
own good wife is left me—she is in the cabin just now-and who knows what good luck heaven may send the poor exiles! Anyhow, I am glad we make the voyage together."

There was a movement in the crowd on the quays as the people drew saide to make way for a melancholy procession. A double-file of Parliamentarian soldiers, both pikemen and musketeers, appeared, conducting be-tween them a number of clergy, lay and secular, the two foremost of whom were two venerable prelates, the Archbishop of Tuam and the Bishop of Killala. The persecuted clergy were thus being conducted like convicts on board the ship, which was to convey them also into exile—a vessel bound for the port of Nantes.

"O God, help us! O God, pity the poor Irish race!" exclaimed O'Reilly; "forth we go in sorrow. priests and people, exiles from the sweet and holy land of our birth, Eire of the green hills and bright rivers. But God send we may return—ay, we shall return with the vengeance of heaven in our swords, and our native land shall run red with the blood of the Saxon!" Alas, for the brave Milesian's prophecy!

Scarcely had he served with his brigade three years in the Netherlands when he died, and his remains were laid with kindred dust in the cloisters of the Irish monastery at Louvain.

"Of course you retain your rank-you go out as a captain?" inquired O'Reilly of our

"Yes," responded the latter; "Don Ricardo has made that all right at least, whatever the fortune of war may chance to send me on the foreign battle-field."

Clang, clang, clang, chimed and jurgled the bells that summoned the departing soldiers on board their respective ships.
"All aboard! all aboard!" sounded the

command along the quay.

A wild and pathetic outburst of sols and cries; a multitude of fervid embraces. "such as press the life from out young hearts;" a shower of parting kisses on pallid lips; a

rending asunder of fond and devoted bosoms —and in a short time the last Irish soldier was embarked. (To be Continued.)

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive ife are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per lox, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

The Aurora (Ont.) Borcalis office keeps trained bear.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Hudson River Strawberry crop was

10-19 eow

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stanp. A. H. DIXGN & SON, 365 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

Buffalo's June festival has sold \$10,000 worth of seats.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX. It was known that a certain smart U. S. young man had studied chemistry for six months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival, and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned to open the bag, which, in view of probabilities, were regarded as patriotic heroism of the highest order. The official verdict reported 23 samples of Johnston's Fluid Beef, 10.000 circular ability of the contraction culars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.

The valedictorian of the Atlanta, Ill., High School is a colored boy.

DR. LOWS WORM SYRUP will remove all kind of Worms from children or adults.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING
—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
laws which govern the operations of digestion
and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of
the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr.
Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a
delicately flavored beverage which may save u
many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious
use of such articles of diet that a constitution
may be gradually built un until strong enough may be gradually built up until strong enough may be gradually built up until strong can't to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us read of subtle maladies are floating around us read to the control of of subtle maladies are floating around us read to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame,"—Civil Service Gazette Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold on ly in packets and tins, (4th and 1th) by grocer labelled, "James Eprs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Farmers near the alleged diamond farm Palmyra, Wis., are selling out at high price

NATIONAL PILLS are unsurpassed as a safe, mild, yet thorough purgative, acting upon the biliar organs promptly and effectually.

Two cannons, buried since 1812, he been dug up in South street, New York.

FREEMANS WORM POWDER are safe in all cases. They destroad remove Worms in children

Detroit pays \$95,000 a year for seventy-to electric light towers.

PROF. LOW S. MAGIO SULPHU SOAP — Healing, soothing, an cleansing for all aruptive diseases the skin. Delightful for tollet use.

FANCY.

Nothing helps the memory so much as order and classification. No pleasure is comparable to standing on

the vantage ground of truth. The winds and the waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators.

There is no knife that cuts so sharply and with such poisoned blade as treachery. Only the man who has a cheerful and virtuons yesterday can look toward a confident to-morrow.

The serene, silent beauty of a holy life is the most powerful influence in the world, next to the might of the Spirit of God. He is not dead who departs this life with high fame; dead is he, though still living,

whose brow is branded with infamy. Persons and events may stand for a time between you and justice, but it is only a postponement. You must pay at last your own debt.

Nature is sanative, refining, elevating. how cunningly she hides every wrinkle of her inconceivable antiquity under roses and vio-

lets and morning dew. The child taught to believe any occurrence a good or evil omen, or any day in the week lucky, hath a wide inroad made upon ths

soundness of his understanding. To tell our own secrets is generally folly; but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which we are intrusted is always treachery, and treachery for the most

part combined with folly. In those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is so calm and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake of her rejoicing with heaven and earth.

The philosoper has much harm to say of trade; but the historian will see that trade was the principle of liberty; that trade planted America and destroyed Feudalism! that it makes peace and keeps peace.

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND.

At all seasons, when the system is foul and the digestive powers feeble, or the liver and kidneys inactive, Burdock Blood Bitters are

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

The well-being of society rests on our homes, and what are their foundation stones but woman's care and devotion? A good mother is worth an army of acquaintances, and a true-hearted, noble-minded sister is more precious than the "dear five hundred The love we experience for domestic blessings increases faith in an infinite goodness, and it is a foretaste of a better world to come.

Our homes, as one well observes, are the support of the government and the church, and all the associations and organizations that give blessings and vitality to social existence are herein originated and fostered.

Those who have played around the same

doorstep, basked in the same mother's smile, in whose veins the same blood flows, are bound by a sacred tie that can never be broken. Distance may separate, quarrels may occur, but those who have a capacity to love anything must have at times a bubbling up of fond recollections, and a yearning after the joys of bygone days. Every woman has a mission on earth. Be she high or low degree-in single blessedness or double-she is recreant to her duty if she sits with folded hands and empty head and heart, and frowns on all claims to her benevolence or efforts for the welfare of others. There is "something to do" for every one—a household to put in order, a child to attend to, some parent to care for, a market of unfaturate logaridad or household contents. is given, of them much will be required." be felt for good after she has passed away.

There is little beauty in the lives of those women who are drawn into the gay circles of fashionable life, whose arena is public display, whose nursery is their prison. At home loss woman appear in her true glory; in the inner sanctuary of home life can she be most like those who walk above "in soft, white light" and follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth ?—Cleveland Leader.

RESPECT OLD AGE.

An old favorite is the remedy known as Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thirty cars reliable for cholera morbus, diarrhoe and summer complaints.

ELECTRICITY AS A SURGICAL AID. A few days ago a boy named Ulmar, of Portland, Me., got a piece of steel into one of his hands. A surgeon examined the wound, and decided that he would have to cut the hand open for two inches to extract the piece of steel. He first took the boy to the Western light station, and tried the value of electricity as a surgicul aid. The piece of steel had gone down through the hand. A steel instrument was inserted into the wound until it reached the piece, and the instrument was then magnetized and drawn from the wound, drawing the piece with it, leaving only the small hole where it had entered to heal, and thereby saving the usefulness of the hand.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

A failure to relieve or cure summer complaints can never be truthfully applied to Dr. fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. All lealers sell it.

THE "ANGELUS." The "Angelus," which Millet's famous icture has made known to many Protestants, said to be so called because it is the angeic salutation of the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. "Angelus" is the first word in Latin of the prayer mentioned, and has fiven the name to the entire devotion, just like the "Pater Noster," the "Ave," and "Credo." The prayer begins thus: "Angle Domini annuntiavit Mariæ," &c., and is laid in the Campana and the control of Mid in the Church, at morn, at noon, and at m, to commemorate the message from heaven announcing to the Blessed Virgin her slection as the mother of God. The prayer is called, in English, "The Angelical Salutation," or simply, as explained, "The Angelical"

GREAT NEGLIGENCE.

There is great neglect with most people to aintain a regular action of the bowels, which uses much disease. Burdock Blood Bitters constinution.

OATMEAL FOR BABIES.

Put four tablespoonfuls of oatmeal in a tin d pour on it three pints of cold water. at the pail in a vessel with hot water in it boil steadily for two hours. Then pour into an oatmeal strainer—a common sieve o-and drain all the liquid off thorough-To one cup of this add one half cup of to one cup or ans add one name out to the construction of the cons

ALL SORTS.

Brooklyn has 1,495 lawyers. There are a number of varieties of corns. Halloway's Corn Cure will remove any of

them. A deserted waste—the old maid's."

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and safe cure. The "xeason" has opened at Saratoga. Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest, and all

liseases of the Lungs, are cured by using Allen's Lung Balsam. - See Advt. Glass floors are being laid in the stores of Paris.

Do not suffer from Sick Headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them. tts By some terrible oversight a Kentucky

man has been killed in a duel. Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

Rijutei, a Corean nobleman, has translated the Bible into his native language.

For constitutional or scrofulous catarrh and for consumption induced by the scrofulous taint, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the true remedy. It has cared numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin. * _ *

It costs \$18,000 a year to cut the grass from the graves in Greenwood Cemetery. OTHER ODOROUS WATERS undergo many

variations of aroma as they fade into insipi-dity, but Murray & Lanman's Florida WATER passes through no such gradations. As it is when sprinkled upon the handkerchief or the garment, so it remains—delicate, refreshing and delightful to the last.

Fast freight trains run three times a day to New York and Boston from Baltimore.

The meed of meric for promoting personal asthetics is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose incomparable Hair Vigor is a universal boautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth.

The city of Boston pays Mrs. Mary E. Blake \$100 for her poem on Wendell Phillips. in dry and fancy goods stores to stand all day long without rest or relief is being superseded by more humane rules in many of our leading business houses. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is highly praised by those who have not yet been freed from the old necessity for constant standing; and is a genuine blessing in every such case, as well as to the tired out housekeeper who must be on her feet all day.

A New York fish dealer has a double turtle, a la Siamese twins, brought from Florida. Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine. Just think of it—you can relieve the twinger of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia-you can cheek a cough and heal bruised or broken skin with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25 cents.

Peter J. Faye, the doorkeeper of the New York Stock Exchange for two generations, is

Alexis Cyr, of Grant Isle, Aroostock Co., some class of unfortunate, degraded, or home-less humanity to befriend. "To whom much Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophesphites of Lime and Soda, and That soul is poor indeed that leaves the world derived great benefit from it, I take the without having exerted an influence that will liberty of asking you for quotations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, as I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this vicinity when its merits were made known.

The only way to get a murderer convicted in the West is to put a rope manufacturer on the jury.

Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto Globe, says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure to the public. I have suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and have tried several remedics without receiving any benefit. Being recommended to do so, I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly satisfactory, not being troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use. *.*

A proposition is being considered in Boston to make Monday a school holiday instead of Saturday.

DISEASE GATHERS STRENGTH as it advances. Annihilate it at its birth. When the bowels become sluggish, digestion feeble, or the liver torpid, they should be aroused and stimulated with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a medicine foremost in usefulness among alteratives. It should not be abandoned if an immediate cure is not effected, but be used as it deserves, systematically and with persistence. It will then prove that it is thorough.

There is a rumor in England that the Salvation Army is about to organize a hallelujah bicycle and trycicle corps.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Disease of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rub-bing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen, a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentry. and piles, for which blistering was the old fashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed a remedy possessing equally derivative, yet per-

fectly nainless, powers. Sir Michael Costa, of King's Theatre, London, lately deceased, was the first to use a baton in directing an orchestra.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATES.

FOR WAREFULNESS. Wm. P. CLOTHIER, Buffalo, N. Y. says: "I prescribed it for a Catholic priest who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc. He reports great on the hour in the Pie of

Austrian brides are allowed twelve dozen stockings. Surely no Austrian bridegroom can complain of his wife's cold feet.

The name of a Philadelphia vocalist is

REVIEW OF BOOKS, &c.

THE CATHOLIC FIRESIDE.—This magazine contains its usual amount of entertaining stories and poems for the younger classes. Its columns are devoted to useful information, pure literature and the interests of the Catholic family. John P. Dunne, Publisher, 5 Barclay street, New York.

THE AVE MARIA.-The contents of the May number, which is just to hand:—May (poetry); The First Splendor of Faith; A Heroine of Charity, by Kathleen O'Meara; The "Old House," (continued); The Pedler of Aberdeen; The Rosary; Records of the Poetr. At House, The Ameriting of St. Past; At Home; The Apparition of St. Michael; A Follower of St. Benedict Labre; Good Reading; Poems, Notes, etc. Notre Dame, Indiana.

ELECTRA. —This popular periodical presents a select and rich table of contents in its June number. Among the contributions are:— The Wanderer's Bell, by Mrs. Preston; The Bridge that Eliza Ann Built, by Annie M. Libby; One Hundred and Twenty Pounds of Tobacco, by B. Blythe; Into the Light, by Abby Eldridge; Only Four, by Hannah Coddington; The Doubtful Plantagenet, by Annie E. Wilson; Pietro Benettini, by J. K. Bloomtield; Harry Push (continued); Letter Literature, etc., etc. Isabella M. Leyburn, 3 Courrier Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE .-The June number has an excellent steel engraving of the portrait of Mrs. Siddons for its frontispiece. It opens with an entertaining article, "Two Centuries of Bath," by H. D. Traill, followed by another, "Drawing-Room Dances," by H. Sutherland Edwards. The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," continues "An Unsensational Journey Through Cornwall," and it is difficult to see how it could be otherwise in this dull country. Henry James contributes a story in two parts

"The Author of Beltraffic." There are
several poems and many beautifully executed

illustrations. MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York. THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The June number of the Catholic World has been received. It treats on the following subjects:—1. Dar-win's Mistake; 2. The New Flaggellants; 3. The "Leading Article" in English Journalism: 4. The Very Last Centenary of Pro-

testaut Isias: 5. The Wisdom and Truth of Wordsworth's Poetry; 6. The Isle of Thanet and its Saint; 7. My Espousals; 8. In and Around the Magdalen Islands; 9. Katharine; 10. Religious Liberty as Understood by the Evangeheal Alliance; 11. Paul; 12. Honest Protestants and the Public Schools; 13. New --- The old custom requiring saleswomen | Publications. Single copies 35 cents; \$4.00 per annum. Sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co,, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

"FREQUENT COMMUNIQN."-This is the title of a little work in which the advantages and necessity of frequent Communion are set forth, as asserted and proved from Scripture authority and tradition. This book was first published in the year 1780. It was a happy thought that prompted its publishers to reprint it, since it is indeed very useful for pastors comessors, preachers, and for those who have to give catechetical instruction. The book can never be recommended too much to all good Christians for its piety and solidity and the beneficial effects it is suited to produce in the mind and heart of the reader. Address all orders to L. F. Kilray. publisher, 187 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

THE CERTIC MAGAZINE, -- The May numof this illustrated Leish-American monthly contains a number of valuable and interesting arricles from the pen of noted writers and authors. The frontispiece is a portrait of Hon. S. J. Rundall, who has an able article on "No Free Trade with England": The Poor Man's Grave, by T. C.; The Poet's Child, by Rev. Father Ryan; James J. Coogan, by the Editor; Calls Before the Curtain; Trae Hearts, by Gerald Cartten. The Right of the Moon by J. K. ton; The Rising of the M Casey : An Irish Hero, by C. Scott ; Barry the Painter, by M. Cavanagh ; Kitty Bhan, by A. P. Graves : The Bridal Wake, by G. Griffin: Sudden Fortunes, by R. C: Onr Dead Comrades, by M. Cavanagh; Irish Genealogy, by John O'Mahony; notes, etc. Celtic Publishing Co., 393 Ninth Avenue,

The June Magazine of American History opens with an exquisite steel portrait of Washington from the original miniature painted by Mrs. Sharpless in 1796, never be-fore given to the public. The leading illus-trated article is one of great general interest, entitled "Defenses of Narragauset Bay, Rhode Island;" it is from the ready pen of General George W. Cullum, of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., and gives a complete history of the fortifications about Newport, with a dozen or more excellent maps. second article gives a breezy and timely ac-count of the "Discovery of the Yellowstone National Park," for which every reader in the country will be grateful to its author, Mr. P. Koch, of Bozeman, Montana. Then follows a pleasant chapter on the curious history of the rare and beautiful Sharpless miniature portrait of Washington, by its fortunate owner and possessor, Mr. Walton W. Evans, of New York. "The Rise of a Mechanical Ideal," by Charles H. Fitch, is an essay of exceptional value and interest on the early manufacture of firearms in the United States, and is illustrated with several interesting portraits. Lieut. General Charles P. Stone, late Chief of the General Staff of the Khedive of Egypt, contributes a readable and delightfully informing paper, entitled "A Dinner with General Scott in 1861," showing the situation of Washington at that time. The Private Intelligence Papers of Sir Henry Clinton are continued, under Mr. De Lancey's able editorship; Two Unpublished Letters of Lafayette to William Constable, of New York, are contributed by Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn; and the five standing departments of Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and Book Notices, are unusually entertaining. It is a strong and remarkably valuable number of an excel-lent periodical. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

The wife of Mr. J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs in Dixie, was cured of a chronic cough by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. The best throat and lung healer known.

A Brooklyn woman wants a divorce from her husband because "he is not nobby She should have married a living enough."

UNKNOWN TO SCIENCE.

That preparation is undiscovered which can surpass Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Summer Complaints.

A negro "vigilance committee" of Rich mond, Mo., recently ducked and then thrash ed a black man who had been beating his wife.

A LESSON.

BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

[From the Catholic Herald, Boston.] I walked where the ocean's faint pleading Broke soft on the shingly beach; But few its sweet murmurs were heeding, Few did its words mystic reach.

The voice of a God ever calling, From love of a mighty heart, On souls cold and hardened is falling, Like waves where these sedges part.

And e'en as they die sadly sighing While few list their music sweet, So Love after men tireless crying Brings few to God's loving feet.

A child of fair promise stood viewing The break of a gentle wave, Then, as a fixed object pursuing, He turned with a visage grave.

A hole in the sand with slight fingers He makes, like a tiny cup; Where a ray of the sunshine lingers He picks a bright sea shell up.

He fills, where a wavelet is breaking The shell from a briny tide,
To the hole his way backward making,
Pours it out with infant pride.

I watched 'till the last beams were trailing A glow from the opal West, That seemed, o'er the ocean low wailing To the heaven a pathway blest, But still with firm purpose untiring The boy from the ocean brought,

A shell full of water; admiring

Of his deed I the reasons sought. "I seek," said the boy, with eyes flashing, "To empty the vasty deep,
The sound of its waves ever plashing
I hear in my nightly sleep."

"How long 'till thy work shall have ended?" I asked of the comely boy; And he spake with right hand extended,

And a look of mocking joy--As man on false science relying, Would God in a balance place; So I with his folly am vieng To leave of the sea no trace.

When man God's perfections can number, And gauge His infinite mind, I shall cease from my labor, and slumber, This sea you will empty find.

With a smile like gladioles flushing The boy in the other rose; As westward Night chased Eve blushing To the heavens he swiftly goes,

I knew then an angel had spoken, And lessons of wisdom taught; The pride of false learning was broken; Man reads not God's hidden thought.

† C. O'BRIEN.

Halifax, April 25, 188

POTATOES IN THEIR JACKETS.

Should potatoes be pecked before cooking, or should they be boiled in their jackets? I say most decidedly in jackets, and will state my reasons. From fifty-three to fifty-six per cent, of the saline constituents of the potato is potash, and petash is an important constituent of bloods so important that in Norway, where scurvy once prevailed very scriously, it has been banished since the in-troduction of the potato, and, according to Lang and other good authorities, it is owing to the use of this vegetable by a people who formerly were insufficiently supplied with saline vegetable food.

Potash salts are freely soluble in water, and I find that the water in which potatoes have been boiled contains potash, as may be proved by boiling it down to concentrate, then filtering and adding the usual potash test, platinum chloride.

It is evident that the skin of the potato must resist this passage of the potash into the water, though it may not fully more at it kindly and saiding. water, though it may not fully prevent it. The bursting of the skin only occurs at quite the latter stage of the cookery. The greatest practical authorities on the potato, Irishmen appear to be unanimous. I do not remembe to have seen a pre-peeled potato in Ireland. find that I can at once detect by the difference of flavor whether a potato has been hoiled with or without its jacket, and this difference is evidently saline. - W. Mattieu Williams, in Popular Science Monthly.

AN ERECT POSITION.

A writer on health very justly condemns lounging, which a large number of persons indulge, as injurious to health. He says :-'An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health than is generally imagined. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always in jurious, whether in a sitting, standing or lying posture, whether sleeping or walking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach or to one side, with the heelselevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motion of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and theorie organs, and in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children become slightly humpbacked or severely roundshouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit or stand, or wall or sleep in a crooked position than a straight one, such person may be sure his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more care ful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

SUNSHINE AND SLEEP.

Sleepless people-and there are many in worst soporificis laudanum, and the very best, sunshine. Therefore, it is very plain that poor sleepers should pass as many hours as possible in the sunshine, and as few as possible in the shade. Many women are martyrs, and yet they do not know it. They shut the sunshine out of their houses and their hearts, they wear

veils, they carry parasols, they do all possible to keep off the subtlest and yet most potent influence which is intended to give them strength and beauty and cheerfulness. Is it not time to change this, and so get color and roses in their pale cheeks, strength in their weak backs, and courage in their timid souls? The women of America are pale and delicate; they may be blooming and strong; and the sunlight will be a potent influence in this transformation.

THE YOUNGEST CATHOLIC BISHOP HIS CONSECRATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE THIS MORNING. MANCHESTER, N.H., June 11.-The Rev. Denis

M. Bradley was to-day consecrated as the first Catholic Bishop of New Hampshire, at St. Joseph's Cathedral in this city. This State was formerly a part of the diocese of Portland, Me. formerly a part of the diocese of Portland, Me., under charge of Bishop Healy. It is now an independent see, with cathedral at Manchester.

The imposing ceremonial commenced at 10 o'clock to-day, the consecrator being Archbishop Williams of Boston. The dioceses of the Provinces were represented by Bishop De Goesbrian of Burlington, Vt., Healy of Portland, Me.; Hendrickon of Providence, R.I.; O'Reilly of Symposial Mess. O'Reilly of Springfield, Mass , and the Very Rev. James Hughes, representing Bishop Mo. aver



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

Mahon, of Hartford, Conn., who is at present in Rome. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Healy of Portland. From New York there were present: The Rev. P.S. Rigney of St. Andrew's Church, Rev. John J. Kean of St. James' Church, Rev. P. Malone, Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rev. Joseph F. Mooney of New-burg, Rev. Wm. N. Penny of Piermont, Rev. Charles R. Corley of Yonkers, Rev. Henry P. Baxter of Haverstraw, and Rev. Bernard H. Goodwin of Ellenville.

The new diocese contains 26 churches, 34 priests and a Catholic population of over 40,000 priests and a Catholic population of over 40,000 souls. Bishop Bradley is the youngest prelate in the Church in America. He was born in Ireland in 1846, and came to this country when he was eight years of age. His widowed mother settled in Manchester, where sho is still residing. The Bishop received his early education in the Park Street School of that city. His classics were made at the Jesuit College of the Holy Chem Warraston Mass, whom he graduated sics were made at the obsait Conege of the 1703, Cross, Worcester, Mass., where he graduated with honors in 1867. He studied theology at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, and was ordained a priest by Dr. McQuade, Bishop of Rochester, June 3, 1871.

CONVERSION OF GEORGE BLISS.

THE NOTED NEW YORK LAWYER AND RE-PUBLICAN LEADER ABANDONS THE PROTESTANT CHURCH-MGR. CAPEL CREATES AGREAT SENSATION IN SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CIRCLES.

New York, June 12,-Col. George Bliss has become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. On Monday morning he was baptized by gion. On Monday morning he was baptized by Monsignor Capel, and in the aftermoon went on to Washington. The majority of his friends are ignorant of his change of faith, and, although he saw his law partner, Mr. William M. Schley, just before he left the city, he said nothing to him about it. Many of Col. Bliss's acquaintances expressed strong doubts yesterday about his having become a Catholic, and were much surprised ing become a Catholic, and were much surprised

when assured that such was the case.

Col. Blise comes of Puritan stock. When quite a young man be joined the Unitarian Church. Of late years, however, it is said that he worshipped with no particular sect, and if he had any particular baning it was speculative and toward liberalism.

"Col. idiss is the last man in the world," one

of his intimate friends said yesterday, "that I thought would join any Church, especially the Roman Catholic, He often spoke with me on the subject of religion and we laid many interest-

ing discussions about it.

"When Col. Bliss married, his wife was an Episcopah n. Saverd years afterward, she embraced the Catholic faith, and became a most devout Catholic. In her residence at 54 West Thirty-ninth street she has a private chapel. Thirty-minth street she has a private chapel. Special permission from the Pope is required before Mass can be said in a private chapel, and many years ago Mrs. Bliss received this permission. Many great Catholic dignitaries have officiated in this chapel, and Cardinal McCloskey bimself has said Yass there on several occasions. For many years slich has carnestly desired that her husband should be of the same faith as herself. Mendicuse Cardinal underly all contents of the contents. self. Monsiquer Capel underto k to convert him at Mrs. 427 's suggestion."

"It was not a matter of persuasion," a person high in the Catlodic Church said yesterday, "but was a fight of mind and argument. Mon-signor Canel succeeded, after much labor, in convincing (13), Fliss, who thereupon joined the Church." Church."
The coremony of haptizing the Calonel, and

even the fact of his intending to join the Church was communicated to a few friends only, and to avoid publicity the cure many was conducted in Mrs. Elise's private chapel.

"What do you want to torment me about?" he asked pleasartly. "I should like to know something of the cir anustances of the conversion of Col. Bliss." "As far as 1 cm concerned," Monsignor Capel answered, "I have no information to give. Whatever concerns my professional duties I decline to be questioned about."

Almost everybody knows Col. George Bliss. His tall figure, abundant gray hair, prominent nose and piercing eyes are familiar to all court attendants. He was born in Springfield, Mass about fifty years ago. His father was wealthy and engaged in some extensive railroad enter-prises. There were only two children, Col Blass and a daughter, who married Mr. George Wal-ker, now Consul-General at Paris. Col. Bliss came to this city after graduation from Harvard College. He began the practice of law, and College. He began the practice of law, and soon became private secretary to Gov. E. D. Morgan. It was on the Governor's staff that he acquired the title of Colonel. In 1861 he assisted President Arthur, who was then Quarter-master-General, and has since been one of his warmest personal friends. He was a law partner of John L. Cadwalader, who was afterwards Assistant Secretary of State under Fish. Col. Bliss was once Paymaster of New York State, and was also United States District Attorney. He has been a lead. States District Attorney. He has been a leading politician in the Republican ranks, and has for many years been a leader in the Eleventh Assembly district. He is a Stalwart Republican, and strongly supported Gen. Grant for President four years ago. He was employed by the Government to assist the prosecution in the Star

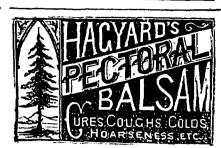
Mrs. Bliss called on Cardinal McCloskey yesterday to express her thanks to His Eminence for the assistance he had rendered in the conver-

sion of her husband. The news has caused no end of gossip, and is even a greater sensation in social and religious circles than the conversion of the millionaire

IMPOSING RELIGIOUS CEREMONY. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 10.—The corner stone of the new Catholic Church of St. Francis America—should court the sun. The very Xavier, corner of Grand and Lindell avenues, Xavier, corner of Grand and Lindell avenues, was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of 30,000 persons, by the Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, Archbishop of Salamis, at present coadjutor to Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis. Addresses were made by Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, and Bishop Gross, of Savannah, Ga. The most notable feature of the occasion was a parade preceding the ceremonies. It consisted of all the Catholic societies in this city, and embraced from 10,000 to 12,000 per sous dressed in handsome regalia and gay uniforms, with bands of music, banners and garlands of flowers. The church belongs to the Order of Jesuits, who, for four years, have been located at the corner of Ninth street and Washington avenue, where they own the large property upon which their pre-sent church and the St. Louis University buildings stand.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The returns of the Department of Agriculture show that the general average condition of cotton is 87 against 86 in June last year. There is an in crease of 4 per cent. in the area planted. The increase in the area of spring wheat appears to be nearly 900,000 acres or 9 per cent. The condition of spring wheat averages 101 per cent. being up to the standard in nearly every dis trict. The condition of winter wheat con-tinues higher and the average is 93 against 94 a month ago. The increase in area of cats is general average of tye is 97 but the barley average has fallen to 98



FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY

"Independence, Texas, 50pt- 26, 1882.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons: -

ist. To prevent failing out or the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.

3d. As a dressing. It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAPBY CRANE." AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair free arning gray restores gray hair to its on, tal color, prevents onliness, preserves by hair and promotes its growth, cure andruit and all diseases to the hair of a scalp, and is,

desirable ones are y South and BY

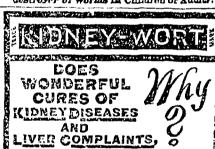
Dr. J. C. Myer of Co., Lowell, Mass.

at the seme torse, a very superior and



FEEEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgativo. la a safo, suro, and effectual



Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNETS at the same time. Because it cleaners the system of the poisonous Lumers that develope in Kidney and Universe Diseases, Biliounnes, Jaundice, Constitution, Piles, or in Recumation, Neuralga, Karvous Diseases and all Female Complaints,

IT WILL SURELY CURE

CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RMEUMATICM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD

the normal power to throw off di THOUSANDS OF CACES PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
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WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., liurlington, Vt.
3 Send stamp for Diary Almanac for lebd.

KIDNEY-WORT



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S st VEGETABLE COMPOUND st

For all of those Painful Complaints and * * Wesknesses so common to our best *

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-

MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-FLAMMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SUINAL WEAK-Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Carcebous Humors there is checked vert speedilt by its use. 🙀 🤚 ALL CRAYING FOR STIRULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEARNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBLIFT, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS FERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL ORNOUNDER AND INFORMATION OF THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE PENALS SYSTEM.

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THAT IT DOES ALL IT-CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. 184 2 LADIES CAN GLADIT TESTAL.

* * FOR THE COURS! OF KIDNET COMPLAINTS IN on of spring wheat averages 101 per cent., gup to the standard in nearly every dis.

The condition of winter wheat consent is the condition of winter wheat consent is prepared at Lynn, liase Price all Six bottles for \$8. Sold by all draggets. Sent by mail postage paid, in form of the increase in area of oats is prepared at Lynn, liase Price all Six bottles for \$8. Sold by all draggets. Sent by mail postage paid, in form of Ellis or Losages on receipt or prices above. Min. Pinkham's Guide to Health, will be mailed free to any law average of Tye is 97 but; the barley, age has fallen to 98.

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AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY..... JUNE 18, 1884

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 19 .- Octave of Corpus Christi. St. Juliana Falconieri, Virgin. SS. Gervase and Protase, Martyrs. Bp. Concanen, New York, died 1810.

FRIDAY, 20.—Sacred Heart of Jesus. Abp. Blanc, New Orleans, died 1880. Abp. Wood, Philadelphia, died 1883. SATURDAY, 21.-St. Aloysius Gonzaga, Con

SUNDAY, 22.—Third Sunday after Pentecest. Epist. 1 Peter, v. 6-11; Gosp. Luke xv..

MONDAY, 23. -- Vigil of St. John Baptist.
TUESDAY, 24. -- Nativity of St. John Baptist.
WEDNESDAY, 25. -- St. William Abbot, Con-

MENTIONING the amount of presents given at a welding is now considered to be in very bud taste to say the least. It tickles the fancy, however, of the nonveau riche, who like to let the world know the extent of their

A VALUED corres condent from Quebec says "Eno is still at the hotel, and the lawyers fighting, and will continue as long as there is any money in the case." Let the legal fraternity alone for knowing how to pluck a fat goose when they get hold of one.

ENGLISH capitalists are not throwing away their capital on Canadian and American railroads as they did in former days. We are over building in railroads and must cry halt. An Englishman says that Canada consists of two railroads with a fringe of land on each

FOREIGN capitalists own over 20,000,000 of acres of land in the United States. The people object to this attempt to introduce landlordism among them. The remedy is in their own hands. Tax the land and introduce those which prevail in New York, prohibiting on physical training, dramatic literature, measures into each State Legislature similar to liens from holding land.

in Montreal " A worshipper of Mercury."

In a recent report on the law's delays in The Post, it was stated that "getting the Montreal in comparison with an old country Inter Post, it was stated that genting in Montreal in comparison with an old country lawyers together was as rare as a conjunction of the planets. There is this important town says: "The people here are exceedingly polite, and in this respect they fairly put the old country to the blush. They are genial and sympathetic, and generally in a happy happen, but who can tell when three great happen. logal lights can be brought together?

Junging by present appearances it would almost seem that the raven of defeat has perch ed on the Republican banners. The Electoral College this year contains 401 votes of which 201 are necessary to an election. The Republicans at the outside can hardly obtain more than 182 votes. It is admitted that New York with its 36 votes is lost to the party.

So Tilden has declined the Democratic nomination for the presidency. A presidential race is a terrible strain even for a man in the prime of life, and it would be certain death for an octogenarian about to crawl into the grave. The strain killed Greeley and Harrison. Tilden, however, is exceedingly wiry and could endure so much fatigue that the reporters dubbed him "Old Rawhide."

TILDEN in his letter declining the nomina-tion, gives this slap at the monopolists "Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labour, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the chief executive of the republic."

THE United States have 600 Consuls abroad and 13 Ministers at the various courts. Its consular service is more than self-sustaining, yielding a surplus last year of \$50,000. Mr. Thomas White fears that Independent Canada will "be burdened with a consular service." The United States Consuls act as immigrant agents and the promoters of trade, sending monthly reports to the State Department, showing what articles of produce or manufacture can be profitably introduced into

would promote our interests and find a market for our products and manufactures. A short time ago our cotton lords, finding they had a surplus, endeavored to find a market, but no information could be had in Canada. and they were compelled to apply to the State Department at Washington. They manage these things better on the other side of the line.

THE Toronto World says it would like to

"If Father Chiniqui is really a humbug. If French evangelization isn't a fraud. Or rather a waste of good money for a poor

Our esteemed contemporary need not have the slightest doubt on any of the three points. The ex-priest is a real humbug, and nobody knows it better than himself. French evangelization is a pure fraud. It is throwing good money to the winds.

MR. WHITE thinks that if Canada had independence we should be saddled with the cost of an army and navy and a foreign consular service. Our volunteers are sufficient for our defense and we want no navy, not being an aggressive power. Our tonnage is the third largest in the world, and all the consular fees paid by our shipping goes into the British Treasury. For this so-called consular service we have to pay a quid pro quo in the shape of \$50,000 salary to a Governor-General, and about \$10,000 to a commander of our forces.

CANADA, in the past, has been well vietimized by land owning companies. Landlord ism restrained the growth of Prince Edward Island, the Hudson Bay Company laid its mortmain on the North-West and kept it a wilderness for centuries; the clergy reserves caused much trouble in Upper Canada, and the seignorial system was the bane of the Lower Province, while the British North America Land Company, in the townships, kept vast tracks a wilderness until they obtained their own prices. History is repeating itself, as this style of landlordism is now being introduced into the North-West.

MR. THOMAS WINTE, M. P. for Cardwell, has been giving his annual lecture to his constituents. Mr. White is not in favor of Sir Richard Cartwright's policy of Independence, announcing that "He desired to live and die a British subject, and he sincerely prayed that he might be permitted to do so.' If Mr. White intends to commit Hari Karia kind of aristocratic suicide common among the sentimental Japanese, the day Canada achieves its Independence, we are afraid he will die in the prime of life. Since Sir Richard's speech a large number of newspapers in the Dominion have wheeled into line on the Independence question and many have leanings that way.

New York is progressive. America is the land of impromptu oratory, and now the metropolis is to have an American Conservatory of Dramatic Art, and the Lyceum Theatre will be devoted to this purpose. One feature of the system will be a series of fifty lectures by prominent artists and professors criticisms, costuming, the theatre methods of different nations and the fine arts. The school, the prospectors hope, will combine the best features of the various European schools, particularly those of the "Paris Conservatoire" and the present age. John Bright says the commercial dishonesty is the besetting single school and theatre opens about November 1st. Young aspirants for the histrionic profession the religious world. When a merchant is a school and theatre opens about November 1st. Young aspirants for the histrionic profession and the fine arts. The school and the fine arts. The school is the various European schools, particularly those of the "Paris Conservatoire" and the German "Theatre Schulen." This school and theatre opens about November 1st. Young aspirants for the histrionic profession and the fine arts. The school, the prospectors hope, will combine the best features of the various European schools, particularly those of the "Paris Conservatoire" and the German "Theatre Schulen." This school and theatre opens about November 1st. Young aspirants for the histrionic profession and the fine arts. The school and the grant "Theatre Schulen." This school and theatre opens about November 1st. Young aspirants for the histrionic profession are fine and the German "Theatre Schulen." This school and theatre opens about November 1st. Young aspirants for the histrionic profession are fine and the fine arts. The school are fine and the German "Theatre Schulen." This school and theatre opens about November 1st. Young aspirants for the histrionic profession are fine and the fine arts. The school are fine and the fine arts. different nations and the fine arts. The pards without begging a mariager's permis-

> A WRITER in giving his first impressions of and sympathetic, and generally in a happy of whom they must get rid. They have, as humor. We at home are gruff and sour, but only in the prosecution of our selfish plans. With us politeness is a waste of time. We wrap ourselves up in a garment of beastly selfishness. We push doggedly on. We could not afford to tell an angel the name of the next street. We are reserved, surly, self-contained. The stranger is agreeably surprised to find here that a general courtesy pervades all classes." The best thing the new comer could do is to adopt our customs and not attempt to introduce English manners and habits of thought as many Englishmen would like to do who think everything British must therefore be perfection.

> MR. DRINKWATER, of the Canadian Pacific, with much effrontry, says that Canadian correspondents have been in collasion with the American press to deery Canada and Canadian interests, and hopes those wicked correspondents will reform their ways. This reminds us of the considerate prompter who whispered to one of the actors, "Lay on lightly, Macduff, Macbeth's as full as a tick." Mr. Drinkwater is not doing the company any service by assailing correspondents and the yield of wheat in South Australia is rethen begging them to desist. Correspondents have to do their duty, and when dry goods merchants and fancy financiers try to run railroads and make serious blunders, is it surprising that correspondents should make uncomplimentary remarks and write about shocmakers that should stick to their lasts?

Anorner Irish constituency has fallen into line and helps to swell the ranks of the Nationalists. The contest, which was made as hot and bitter as Tories could make it, was over the election of a successor to Sir John James Ennis, the late Liberal member for Athlone, who died last month. The borough has always been an exceedingly close one. In the countries where they are located. The 1876 the vote was a tie and the election had to turn representatives for Armagh, Monaghan, sum we pay for that figurehead, the Governor- be determined by the House of Commons, Tyrone, Donegal, and possibly Derry, Down

fees to British consulates, would handsomely ity of one vote only over Edward Sheil, Home support 200 Canadians abroad as consuls who Ruler. To fill the vacancy the Parnellites voters, against the 226,082 she now has, that any other city. Toronto, exclusive of put forward Mr. Huntley McCarthy, a son of Justin McCarthy, M.P. for Longford, Ireland, and he was during the progress of the campaign made a target for all sorts of abuse from both the Liberal and Conservative parties. The meanest device of his opponents was the publication of a circular or pamphlet which was widely circulated in Athlone and other parts of Ireland, and which sought to prove that the McCarthys, both father and son, were enemies of the Catholic Church and professed nothing but rank infidelity. This device proving a failure, his opponents threw up the sponge, and young McCarthy was given the vacant seat by acclamation.

THE question of female suffrage has received a very ungallant handling by the British House of Commons. In the House last evening the amendment to the Franchise Bill in favor of woman suffrage was rejected by a vote of 27 to 135. This small vote of 27 tor the affirmative is puzzling, considering that only a few days ago over seventy-five members of Parliament had gone to the trouble of signing a petition and presenting it to the Premier for at least some concession on the same queston of female suffrage. Mr. Gladstone opposed the demand, on the ground that it might interfere with the successful passage of the Franchise Bill through the House of Lords.

For a number of years past the Liberal party in Belgium has been making strenuous efforts to rival the Frenchradicals in prosecuting the Church and in making things as dis agreeable as possible for the Catholics who form the great bulk of the little nation. The patience of the Catholics has, however, been exhausted. They have turned upon their would-be oppressors and have routed them at the polls. The elections for the renewal of half of the members of the Chamber of Deputiestook place on Tuesday and resulted in the defeat of the Liberals and the triumph of the Catholics in the chief cities. Even in Brussels, where none but radicals have been returned for forty years, two ministers were among the defeat ed. This will cause the resignation of the Government and put an end to their undue appression of the people.

Ir has been said that if the world were suddenly to come to an end the English would meet somewhere and have a dinner over the event, while the Americans would appoint a committee to inquire into the cause, and the Canadians would look around for a Governor-General to present him with an address. For instance, the Mail says: "So far as our peopleare concerned, they find no easier, more decent, more graceful or more satisfactory way of 'receiving' a Governor-General than by a formal meeting, a formal address, and a formal reply." How much sincerity is contained in these cut-and-dried addresses, and how much do Governor-Generals learn of the real feelings of the people from expressions of sentiment framed to order, and which have no spontancity about them?

COMMENTING on the rumor that the no torious Bradlaugh had written to the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons, asking His Royal Highness to take the neces sary steps towards an elimination of the idea of a Supreme Ruler from Masonry, the Toronto Telegram says :- "The idea of putting "forth an atheistical propaganda, so far as " Masonry is concerned, is simply absurd. If "the Supreme Ruler were abolished from ' Masonry, Masonry would tumble to pieces.' Such an idea is not so absurd as our contemporary endeavors to make out, for it is already an accomplished fact in many of the European Lodges. French and Italian Masonry have not only put forth, but they have accepted and are living un to an odious atheistical pro paganda. They ignore the Divinity, and have officially declared "God to be the Enemy far as their infidel potency will allow them. abolished the Supreme Ruler. It seems rather strange if the Telegram should be ignorant of these facts, but it must have been to have writen such fallacies, of which the above quotation is a specimen.

AUSTRALIAN letters received by Bradstreet indicate that an unusually severe calamity has befallen a large part of that country, in the form of drouth and famine. The districts especially afflicted are New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania. It is estimated that 8,000,000 sheep have perished, the losses of individual "runholders" or ranchmen being in some cases as high as 60,000 to 100,000 head. The air in the drouthy districts is foul with a taint of putrifying carcasses, as fully 50 per cent of the stock has perished. In a portion of Queensland no rain has fallen in seventeen months, and, generally speaking, the drouth is described as the most disastrous known in forty years. The cereal districts were less unfortunate than the grazing, but duced to eight bushels per acre. In Victoria, however, the yield was relatively large. averaging 14.09 bushels per acre. The total product in the latter district was 15,489,148 bushels, indicating an increase of 6,747,689 bushels.

Conservatives and Nationalists have already commenced campaign arrangements throughout Ireland upon the calculation that a general election will take place before another session of Parliament. The Irish National party claim that, as a result of the passage of the franchise bill, they will carry every constituency in Leinster, Munster and Connaught, and that in Ulster they will re-General, and the amount our shipping gives in and in 1880 Sir John was elected by a major. and Fermanagh. It is fully conceded that

the franchise bill will give Ireland 800,000 in round numbers 300,000, or three-sevenths, of the new electors will be of the laboring class, including 200,000 agricultural laborers proper, 50,000 rural factory operatives in Ulster and elsewhere, and 50,000 mechanics in the small towns and villages; that of the newly enfranchised 150,000 will be landless laborers in the rural constituencies, and that in 25 of the 31 towns and boroughs the new bill will place the political sway in the hands of the artisan and laboring classes, since more than one-third of the present constituencies will be composed of householders rated £4 per annum and under. The coming election is destined to mark a memorable epoch in the political history of Ireland. A solid and united representation of eighty or ninety Irish Nationatists will constitute a condition of things to which neither the Government nor the House have ever been accustomed, but to which they will have to prove submissive and respectful.

THE DOMINION REVENUE.

According to returns received up to the 31st of May, the revenue on account of Consolidated Fund of the Dominion during the month amounted to \$2,925,175.55, distributed

Custonis\$1,735,778 92 Excise 458,754 13 Post Office Public Works, including Kail-248,421 40 way..... Miscellaneous..... 315.416 69 \$2,925,175 55

The revenue up to the 30th of April reached \$25,602,257.57, making a total revenue for the eleven months of the fiscal year 1883-84 ending on the 31st of May, of \$28,527,433.12,

The expenditure for the month of May amounted to \$3,093,745.21, and for the previous ten months of the current fiscal year to \$22,698,593.46, making a total for the the eleven months, to 31st of May, of \$25,792,338.17.

Deducting \$25,792,338.47 expended during the eleven months from the \$28,527,433.12 collected during the same period, we find a surplus of \$2,735,094.45. This figure will probably be reduced by the expenditure of the present month, so that at the end of the fiscal year the total surplus will not be much over two and a half millions.

BLAINE'S RELIGION.

In its issue of last evening the Daily Witness, speaking of the religious standing of Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate, and of his family, says :-

" Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for the Presidential chair, is declared by some papers, principally those that are opposed to his nomination, to be a Roman Catholic. This is an error. Mr. Blaine's mother was a Roman Catholic and he has a respect for that religion, but professes no leaning whatever toward it. His father was a Presbyterian and he also is a member of that denomina tion."

This is both an inaccurate and incomplete statement of the facts. The Rev. Father Lambert, the author of the now famous work "Notes on Ingersoll," which has silenced the notorious infidel, was a neighbor of the Blaine family and a schoolmate of the Blaine boys, and, as a consequence, knows a good deal of their early life. Father Lambert sets at rest the controversy over Blaine's religion by the following statement based on personal knowledge: "I knew the Blaines well. I grew up with them and have always been friendly with them. Ephraim Blaine, James G.'s father, married a Miss Gillespie, whose family were intense Catholics. Their children were all brought up in the mother's faith. John Blaine, Jim's brother, and I used to serve Mass together in Elizabeth. His mother made the cassocks we wore during theservice. As regards James G., I have not the slightest doubt that the parish register at Brownsville will show him to have been baptised a Catholic. I am told on what I consider good authority, which I do not care to divulge, that he made his First Communion and was Confirmed by Bishop Kendrick. I have been told that if he were asked to-day whether or not he was a Catholic, he would say yes or refuse to answer. He is not a knave. No one with the Gillespie blood could be a knave. With the spirit of his family to prompt, and its traditions to guide him, he would rather, I am sure. forfeit the Presidency than his self-respect With reference to James G. Blaine's father, he died a Catholic, having been converted about five years before his death." As will be seen, this statement of the facts by an acknow ledged nathority does not coincide with the Witness' version of the case.

ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS.

The report for the year 1882 of the Registrar-General for the Province of Ontario, re lating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, which has just been issued, contains much interesting information and shows our sister province to be in a very fair physical condition. The number of births was 42,429 against 40,714 in 1881; there were 13,449 marriages as against 13,106 and 21,800 deaths as against 23,824. Thus there was an increase in the establishment of new households and a good addition to the numbers thereof; while there was an actual decrease of 1,021 or 4.4 per cent. of deaths as against the previous year. This is equivalent to a double gain and ought to prove quite satisfactory to the Ontario population. In the whole Province the birth-rate was one to every forty-five of the population; seven marriages to every 1,000, and 11.3 deaths to every 1,000. In many counties the proportion differed very largely from the general average. Thus in Dundas, Glengarry, and Stormont there was only one birth to every 64.4 of the population, while in York there was one to every 36.2, and in Carleton one to every 35.5.

In proportion to the population Ottawa

hand its ratio of deaths was double that of Yorkville, had 2,800 births against 1,730 deaths. There were five cases during the year in which applications might have been made for the Queen's bounty. The increase in the number of marriagesis attributed to the "fairly good times" and the consequent ability of the Ontario men to take unto themselves partners for life. The marriage fever was not very contagious in Perth, as this county shows the poorest returns, only having 5.3 per thousand or 1.7 less than the average. Weterloo presents the largest ratio, there being 9.3 per thousand. As a general rule the Ontario boys and youths displayed considerable discretion by refusing to assume the responsibility of the matrimonial state while too young. Only 175 youths under the age of 20 had ventured to become husbands; but no less than 2,808 maidens accepted their fate before they had got out of their "teens." Between the ages of 25 and 30 more young men were married than women; and between 30 and 35 the proportion increases. Widowers seem to have been in fair demand, as 1,434 sought new companions, as against 695 widows. Two couples were married whose united ages in each case were 144. A shoemaker in Bruce aged 70 took a bride of 30. A farmer in Middlesex aged 84 selected a damsel of 45, while the greatest disparity was in the case of a farmer in Lambton of the age of 74 whose heart was captured by a maiden of 20. A blacksmith in the county of at a glance, that this system cannot York, aged 66, chose blushing bride of 74, but operate in the infliction of enorwhile a farmer in Halton who had rolled 60 years behind him was captivated by a maiden of 72 summers.

The proportion of deaths also varied very much, according to the locality. Thus, in Carleton, which had the largest birth-rate, it reached its maximum with one death to every 42; Danark was the most specially favored in this respect, having only one death in every 137.5. The largest number of deaths throughout the Province, 9,001, was caused by what are classed "local" diseases, in which the functions of particular organs of the system were disturbed. Pucumonia and affections of the heart among these created the most havoc. 'Constitutional" diseases rank next with a total of 5,715; of these consumption carried off 2,464. "Zimotic" or preventible diseases, such as measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers and epidemics have a list of 4.670. The number of violent deaths was 869, of which 74 were from self-destruction and 102 occurred on railways, the latter number being almost double that of the previous year.

RELIGION AND SUICIDE.

A leading paper published in Germany gi es some significant statistics with regard to snielde in that country. From exhaustive tabular statistics it appears that the number of suicides per million of inhabitants during the period 1875-1781 was, in the following provinces: -- Schleswig-Holstein, 287; Saxony, 245; Bradenburg, 218; Westphalia, 95; Rhincland, 83; Prussian Poland, 72. The point that our German contemporary, which is non-Catholic itself, wishes to make in comparing these statistics, is to show that the crime of suicide prevails to greater extent his visit to Belfast. Earl Spencer, says the among the non-Catholic element than any Witness, "has, like the man who interfers other class. It says: "It is acknowledged in a quarrel between a husband and a wife that, among the population which is almost exclusively evangelical, suicide is far more frequent than among Catholics. The percentage of the evangelical population in the three first provinces is 98.9, 83.2, and 97. The last three provinces show a percentage for the evangelicals of 31, 27, and 46. These numbers are eloquent. From this table it may be calculated that in the Prussian State, with a purely evangelical population, if all other circumstances be alike, the number of suicides is three or four times greater than with a purely Catholic population. The mean numbers per million are 250, or 60 or 70. This is a natural and necessary consequence of the difference of certain preponderating relations of the two religionsprincipally two. One is, that the Catholic, especially by means of the confessional, is brought nearer to his spiritual director than the Protestant, especially in the country and in small communes, hence the smaller proportion in large towns. The suicide, as a general rule, has been tortured beforehand, often long, long beforehand, with the fatalthought, or at least, with the foreshadowing of it. If religion has not lost all influence over him, he will seek help from his minister. The latter, on his part, if he is able to sound the depths of his penitent's conscience in the confessional, will come to his assistance. Material help. especially indirect, to which the priest, if he has influence, will easily find a way, certainly often plays a part herein. All this is wanting to the Protestant. The second point is this: With Catholics suicide weighs particularly heavy. They very rarely have the opportunity of receiving absolution for it; and all the means of grace in the Church are wanting in them. Suicide is a mortal sin. To enter into eternity with a mortal sin not atoned for is the most terrible fate that can be imagined. Among the simple country people, who form, after all the greater part of the population, these ideas and relations have their fullest effect."

"BLOOD-MONEY." A very interesting Parliamentary return has been issued, in which the exact number of the killed and wounded during the land war of the past four years and the amount of money compensation awarded to the relatives of the victims out of the pockets of the innocent people are given. The figures are not so Greenwich, this morning, has sufficiently reformidable as might be expected for one of the greatest revolutions of either modern or ancient times. The total number killed is given by this official return as thirty-one, of whom only seven were landlords. The Land League, as we all know, got a very bad | chemicals when the explosion occurred." had, of all other cities and towns, by far the name; its members were persistently set The English detectives have clearly Put greatest number of births, but on the other down by the English press and by the Gov. their foot in it this time.

ernment as a pack of village ruffians and bloodthirsty savages, to whom there was no greater delight or acceptable pastime than murder. The immense sums in the Land League Funds were said to be expended in hiring and rewarding assassins. Yet in four years of popular upheaval, fierce contention, and party conflict, we have only thirty. one murders for over five million of people, which is very much less than the average quota during three months for the city of London alone. The record of any of the first-class cities of either Europe or America during one year would surpass that of the whole of Ireland for four years' time. The amount of money awarded to the heirs of the victim, as specified in the return, was \$115,115.00. This money is levied by way of tax on the farmers of the district in which the injury is done, and the sum to be given the relatives of the landlords, agents or bailiffs who may be killed or wounded is fixed by the Lord Lieutenant, who is empowered to do so by one of the Coercion Acts. The theory of British justice on which this most oppressive and unjust law is based, is that the Irish sympathize with the crime. When a murder is committed in Ireland the Government assumes right away that the whole people of the locality know all about it, are at the bot. tom of it, and could, if they wished, point out the guilty parties. If they will not do so, the authorities think they are serve! right by having to pay a heavy fine for their obstinate silence. It is clear mous injustice on the people. Not until the present century and the administration of Mr. Gladstone did the idea of punishing the innocent for the guilty appear to have been seriously entertained by any intelligent and impartial body of legislators. Even in cases where the actual perpetrators are discovered. tried and hung, this iniquitous "blood tax" is enforced so that the ratepayers of the district. who are as innocent of any complicity in crime as the members of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, are also punished by being compelled to pay enormous fines.

This "blood money" is about one of the most infamous institutions and cruel instruments that the English Government has invented and established for the oppression of an innocent people.

NOT ALWAYS IMPARTIAL.

Our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness is not always impartial. When its friends do wrong it has not the heart to rebuke them, as it would its enemies, even when these are not clearly in the wrong. Thus, when the Orange rowdies of Belfast or Newry utter defiance against Her Majesty's Govern ment and openly threaten to take the Lord Lieutenant's life, the pious Witness looks on with an approving smile, and instead of condemning their unruly and seditious conduct encourages them on in their nefarious deeds. This is the mild and complaisant manner in which our religious contemporary views the prospect of the Queen's representative being shot or having his head battered in by a brick by Orangemen on the occasion of drawn down upon himself the anger of both parties. He saved the Orangemen from getting their heads broken at Newry the other day, and the Orangemen are therefore determined to break his head, if he goes, as he proposes doing, to Belfast. If he goes to Belfast, he will on his way have to be protected by a body guard from the National-

In the whole course of its remarks, the Witness has not one word of rebuke to utter against these would-be murderers, and shows no inclination to brand their unlawful conduct as it deserves. It is for this reason we say that our esteemed contempory is not always impartial.

A CONTRADICTION.

Another dynamite panie has seized upon the Euglish people. It was, as usual, worked up by the police. Early yesterday morning the peaceful slumbers of the citizers of Greenwich were disturbed by a loud explosion, which did considerable damage in its immediate neighborhood. The police were soon on the spot and a vigorous investigation was instituted without delay. Among the ruins the supposed dynamiter was found prostrated and with a hand blown off. After the investigation was over, the police sent word to the authorities that they had made an important discovery, and that the wounded man, who was very reticent and refused to converse on the subject, was actually engaged in the manufacture of dynamite when the explosion occurred. The police also stated that large quantities of chemicals, such as are used in the manufacture of dynamite, were found on the premises. These minions of the law were positive that the dynamite was being manufactured for the Irish dynamiters, and that within the following twenty-four hours they expected to make a number of arrests. This story was well calculated to throw the town into a state of excitement and panic, and was sufficient grounds upon which to base further tirades and charges against the Irish people. The police had lied and misrepresented the incident throughout the whole proceedings, as the following statement published a few hours later will abundantly prove :- "The man who had his left hand blown off in the explication of dynamite at covered to state who he was and to send for friends to identify him. Instead of being an lrish dynamiter, as was claimed by the police, he turns out to be a well-known scientist and was experimenting with

REPARATION.

We are gratified to learn that the Life of St. Peter, Carmelite of Tours, is translated and published in English. this venerable servant of God was especially appointed by the Most High to establish Reprotion for Blasphemy against the Holy parties of God. And what devotion more ecssary for our days of impiety and materialim! If we cast a rapid glance over society at large, we shall see that Satan has covered the world with a vast net-work of secret me work of secret all piety in the hearts of the faithful, by all piety in the name of God from their wouths. They attack the Church, the sacred spouse of Jesus, ridiculing her doctrine, her sponse of her ceremonies, yea, all that is most ministers, her ceremonies, yea, all that is most spored. It is to counteract this sort of blusphemy, that Sister M. St. Peter hasreceived many extraordinary revelations from Our He offers her His Holy Face' as a suitable reparation, most worthy to be pre-sented to His Heavenly Father for the heinous cimes of which the earth is guilty, making many consoling promises in favor of who devote themselves to this practice. We are almost astonished at the wonderful progress this work of reparation has made during the past twenty years in France and elsewhere. But why be astonished? Has not God always raised up saints and holy personages to stem the tide of iniquity which threatened to submerge the earth? Have we not had a St. Bernard, a St. Ignatius of Loyola, a St. Teresa, who, armed with the holy cross, have vanquished the spirit of cvil? Is our Holy Mother the Church less faithful today? God forbid! We have a wonderful proof of His ever-watchful care of His children in the admirable life now before ns, which we most carnestly recommend to the careful perusal of our readers, confident that it will stimulate a holy zeal for the honor of the name of God, for which the good Sister sighed and prayed during her whole

The book may be had of Messrs. James A. Sadlier & Co., the well-known Catholic publishers of this city, also at the Convent of the Good Shopherd. The proceeds of the sale are intended to aid this charitable institution, one of the most useful and necessary works of the city.

WEDDING BELLS.

One of those pleasing events which from time to time we have to chronicle took place on Tuesday, 10th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, Richmond street, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. John P. Hammill, eldest son of Mr. Patrick Hanmill, to Mary Emily, youngest daughter of Mr. John Gillies, a former proprietor of The True Witness. Long before seven o'clock the church was well filled with the many friends of the contracting parties, and shortly before that hour the bridal party entered the church, the bride being supported by her father, the grand organ in the mean-time pealing forth the inspiring strain of "Mendelssolm's Wedding March." The cere-mony was performed by the Rev. Father Leclaire. The choir of St. Patrick's, under the direction of Prof. Fowler, rendered several pieces, including an "O Salutaris," by Mr. E. F. Casey, which was given with fine effect. The bride looked charming in a very handsome costume of white satin, and wore the conventional wreath and veil. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jessie Gillies, who acted as bridesmaid, Mr. T. Kerby doing the honors as best man. After the ceremony the party and a few invited guests repaired to the residence of the bride's lather, where a sumptuous repast was partaken of, the happy couple in the meantime receiving the heartiest congratulations of their many friends. The bride and groom then proceeded to take the boat for Kingston and the West, where they intend to spend their honeymoon. They were accompanied to the steamer by a large number of their triends, and they left bearing with them metings of joy and good wishes from all.

APROTESTANT OPINION OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS.

Referring to the recent conversion to the curiously interesting:

"For my part, although not a Catholic, I am not surprised that the elegant gentlemen who represent the Church of Rome make so many converts, but that they trouble themselves to make so few. If churches are to be judged by their representatives, the Catholic is far ahead of any other. It is a melancholy fact that Protestant elergymen are apt to be either immoral like Beecher, vulgarly sensational like Talmage, or painfully stupid, illiterate even, like some we have all seen. The Catholic Church is far too clever to allow an convertly person to act as her representative. do not bow to her religion, but as a rational

being I respect her grand wisdom.

"As people grow rich and refined the Catholic Church will necessarily receive more converts. It is the Church par excellence of the aristocracy. It is the only Church with a distinguished and unbroken genealogy. Its heirlooms are the monuments of art, sculpture, architecture, music, and all the grand relies of genius that the globe contains. Its priests are invariably educated and diplomatically clever men. I take off my hat to culture and state eraft. Some twelve or fifteen Years ago Professor Tyndall predicted that af-Catholicism; that after this age of unrest men thinker must mark the force of is reasoning, and the wonderful way in which it is being fulfilled. Although there is no proselytising done, numbers of people—both great and lowly—have lately sought the shelter of the Church of Rome, both in America and in

READ THIS.

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

48 tf

MARY ANDERSON.

The appearance of the great Catholic actress, Miss Anderson, at the Alexandria Theatre, Liverpool, caused a rush for seats never equalled in the history of that popular resort. The superiority of her acting certainly justifies the eagerness shown to secure tickets for the performances. Her conception of the parts which she has taken has been characterized by genuine artistic culture of the rarest kind, and whether in repose or in action, she has been successful in producing the most perfect dramatic effects. Classic in her beauty, graceful in her gestures, clear and sympathetic in headelivery, and mani-featly refined in her entire manner, she exercises over her sudience a captivating influence which never diminishes whilst she remains on the stage. Liver pool Catholic

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

An Answer to the Presbyterian General Assembly-The Calumnies Against Roman Catholic Doctrines.

To the Rev. Moderator and Ministers of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church:

GENTLEMEN: We have reason to think that the vast majority of your venerable body neither believe nor approve of the utterances of some of your body respecting the doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church. The old calumny of attributing to the Church idolatry and immorality might be considered at the present day—at least by gentlemen of education and knowledge of the world—as entirely exploded, or at most but half believed by the very ignorant and naturally prejudiced. But when the gravest charges are made against the Catho-lic Church, year after year, at yourgeneral as-semblies and published in the newspapers to be read by the most ignorant people, we feel called upon at this late hour to protest against these calumnies. In the first place, it is not the creed of the Catholic Church to adore or worship images which would be in a Christian a more grievous sin than in a pagan, who knows no better. If we have statue and pictures in our homes and in our churches, they are merely to remind us of the great example which the saints have given to the higher virtues, operated in them through the mercies of Christ. "But to me Thy friends, O Lord, are made exceedingly honorable. their principality is exceedingly strengthened," (138th Psalm.)

We do not call ?rotestants idolaters when

they fill Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's and adorn their highways with statues and busts of their heroes in war, literature, and statecraft, though the morals of many of them were by no means edifying. Nor do we call a mother an idolater when she kisses the photograph of her dear son in a foreign land. The kiss is relative. It applies to the original. So with Catholics, when they venerate the images of Christ and His Saints. We do not find fault when you call the mayor of a city "His Worship," or in societies, "The Most Worshipful the Grand Master," or 'Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.' Catholics pay to God alone sovereign worship, and only give to the Blessed Virgin, the apostles and other saints, that veneration and honor which is due to them, as the friends of God and the benefactors of their race in the spiritual sense. Would Cardinals Manning and Newman, nearly three hundred Protestant ministers, Lord Ripon and Grey, Governor General of India, some many other lords and earls, and such a large number of the English nobility as well as some of the most illustrious citizens of the United States, have renounced Protestantism and embraced Catholicity to become grovelling idolaters? Some Protestants think that we adore bread. If we did we would be idolaters. We believe that at the consecration the bread is trans-subtantiated into the body of Christ in its glorified state, and under the appearance of bread we adore Christ as Christ was adored under the guise of a child by the wise men from the East, or as his blessed mother adored Him on the cross with His body covered with wounds. We believe that Christ is hidden in the Blessed Sacrament with His body, which has put on immortality.

No sane man with a respect for truth would attribute to Catholics the belief that it is no sin to murder Protestants, to break faith with them, or to injure them in any respect. For we believe the doctrine of Christ that tells us to love our neighbor as ourselves, to love our enemies, to do good to those that hate us, to bless them that curse us, and to pray for them that persecute us. (St. Matthew v.) Catholics are frequently called upon to practice this rule of Christ.

There is another grievous calumny that we have heard for the first time, which was reported in the papers as coming from the Rev. Mr. Tanner, who falsely quoted from the Council of Trent that "The blood of Christ cleanseth only from original sin, and that the guilt of their own sins must be atoned for by themselves." This is not the doctrine of the Council of Trent. The Catholic doctrine Faith of Col. R. H. Savage, of the United is that the merits of Jesus Christ cleanses States Army, and his wife, in San Francisco, from all sin, both original and actual, but the from all sin, both original and actual, but the and certain similar events in prospect else-where, Zax, of the San Franciscan, makes fore the merits of the blood of Christ can be the following comments, from his standpoint applied to him. The belief of the Catholic Church is that all redemption comes through

Jesus, though that redemption may be hastened and assisted by the prayers of holy and devout persons. Protestants as well as Catholics pray and intercede for one another. It is a pity that Protestants should be from their very youth steeped in error concerning the Catholic Church and its doctrines. Yet we have some converts brought to the faith through curiosity to know whether Catholics and their doctrines were as wicked as represented. Those people went to the proper source. They read our books, saw their errors and were converted. It is alleged also that in Lower Canada the superstition of the Catholies there is breeding infidelity. By superstition Protestants very often understand adherence to the strict practice of the Catholic

religion. This certainly will not bring on intidelity.

We have had some personal intercourse with gentlemen who professed then selves infidels. They said they once belonged to the Presbyterian Church, but their God was too cruel and abhorrent. They could not believe that predestination, as they understood it, could be in the counsels of a wise ter the intense free-thinking then prevailing and merciful God. The quotations concern-there would be a great re-action in favor of ing the doctrine of St. Thomas, as repoted in the newspapers, are all incorrect. If the would seek that perfect repose which only the Catholic doctrine were really known as it is, Catholic Church bestows. The most careless a great many good persons seeking after the a great many good persons seeking after the truth, which is in Christ, would embrace it and become Catholics. We have the consolation of receiving many such into the Church, without, however, making any noise about them, for, following the dictates of an upright conscience is a matter between God and

themselves. The sin of bearing false witness against a neighbor is greater in proportion to the numpresent 250,000,000, made up of an immense class of respectable and God-fearing people of all conditions of life. There are unworthy members as in every society, but to calumniate such a large number, as in an assembly such as yours, through the public press, may be considered a very grievous sin.

We shall feel great pleasure in sending our catechism of religion to any who may not be satisfied with our explanations. We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your friend and

well-wisher, '+ JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto, St. Michael's Palace, June 11, 1884.

He that by his trade would rise Must either "bust" or advertice, So let this catch fair ladies' eyes. Dear ladies, if you would be wise, Use only the bright DIAMOND DYES.

Mississippi leves builders are packing in Spanish moss, which is said to prevent crawfish boring holes.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

The Annual Procession Sunday last-A Magnificent Turnont of the People-The Route and Decorations-The Weather-The Attendance, the Music, de., &c.

Sunday morning dawned clear and bright upon the peaceful citizens of Montreal, and many were the expressions of pleasure, hap-piness and thanksgiving to God for the bestowal of such a fine day upon the many thousands of Catholics for their annual procession in honor of the Most Holy Sacrament. The weather was all that even the most sanguine could have wished for, and although the fiery rays of Old Sol pierced the celestial kingdoms and sparkled with magnificent splendor upon the mountain tops, still a cool and refreshing breeze came constantly from the northwest and fanned the heated countenances of the thousands of faithful thanks for his wondrous love manifested in the institution of this adorable mystery. The procession was announced for half-past eight, but it was fully an hour later before it was rightly started from the Church of Notre Dame, and long before the appointed time the streets in the vicinity of the line of march were crowded with anxious spectators of the brilliant and unusually imposing spectacle. Finally, about half-past nine, the procession was formed and wended its way slowly in the T. Prior,

Cross-bearer with two acolytes. The Parishioners of St. Bridget's. St. Peter's Temperance Society. Prince of Wales Band. St. Peter's Young Men's Congregation. St. Peter's Congregation. The Pupils of St. Bridget's Brothers' School St. Bridget's Young Men's Congregation. St. Bridget's Children of Mary. Congregation of Mary Immaculate. Parishioners of St. Joseph. Victoria Rifles Band. The Pupils of St. Joseph's School. The Grey Nuns. Christian Brothers' Children. Congregation des Hommes. St. James' Parishioners. Christian Brothers' Schools. St. Denis Academy Pupils. St. Laurent College. Pensionnats de la Congregation de Notre Dame. Little Servants of the Poor. Confraternity of Ste. Rozaire.

St. James' Temperance Society. St. James' Congregation of Mary Immaculate. The Clergy. L'Union des Commis Marchands. St. Mary's College. Montreal College with Band. Ville Marie Congregation des Hommes. The 65th Regiment and Band. St. Sulpice Seminary.

The Clergy. The Canopy and Host. The local Judges and members of the Bar and prominent citizens. Irish Catholic Benefit Society.

Christian Brothers' Pupils. The procession was fully as large as in former years, and was indeed a brilliant spectacle. All the windows commanding good views along the route were occupied and in many instances the tops of buildings were utilized to suit the purpose of the anxious sightscers. The grand procession, which took about an hour and a half to pass a given point, moved in a remarkably steady manner; few halts being made, and those

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

Catholic Young Men's Society.

that were made being of little account. The decorations were appropriate and the mottoes were becoming to La Fête Dieu. The Notre Dame Parish Church was decorated in a magnificent manner, with flags, banners, maples and evergreens, and presented a scene of unusual grandeur. The route of the pro-cession was from the Church westward along Notre Dame street as far as Mountain, up Mountain to St. James street west, and returning by the latter street to the Church. The arches were more numerous this year than on former occasions, some remarkably elaborate ones being erected at different points. At the corner of Notre Dame West and Mountain streets a grand altar was creeted where His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal gave solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament to the people. The houses all along the route of the procession were also gaily decorated with flags, bunting, maples and evergreens, giving to this usually pretty portion of the city scene of rare magnificence. The arch opposite No. 625 St, James street West was of unique design, being surmounted by a belfry in ever-green. The roadway underneath was strewed with sawdust, and the inscription on

the arch read "Voici le pain des Anges."

The music was superb. The singing of hymns and psalms by the clergy and the peo-ple in honor of our Lord, and the harmonious blending of the musical strains of the differ ent bands present, sounded clearly and sweetly in the air, reminding the faithful of their duty to God on this glorious occasion, and inspiring the Christian with an ardent love to serve more fully and honor the Divine Redeemer of mankind.

A strong posse of police accompanied the procession, being stationed at different points in the procession, and a guard from the 65th

Regiment accompanied the clergy.
Returning to the Church, all was finished with a grand Benediction. During the present Octave of Corpus Christi, which closes on Thursday next, there is Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament every evening in most of the parish churches.

OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to chronicle the demise of Michael Gannon, of Granby, Que., who departed this life on the 9th inst., after an ill ness of three months, which he bore with Christian resignation, fortified by the rights of the church. The deceased was born at Boyle, County Roscommon, Ireland, and was ber that is sought to be injured. The Catholic eighty years of age. He emigrated to Canada ber that is sought to be injured. The Catholic (agint) real of was a resident of Mont-Church numbers throughout the world at 54 years ago, and was a resident of Mont-Church numbers throughout the world at jet years. He was a subscriber real for fourteen years. to the TRUE WITNESS for the past thirty-four years, and was always one of itsmost enthusiastic supporters. He was widely esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Granby, where he resided for the past forty years. He was a member of the Irish Home Rule League, also of the Land League. He leaves a wife, six sons and five daughters to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in

Mr. R. A. R. Hubert, prothonotary, died suddenly at his residence, on east Sherbrooke street, at about one o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman left the office about half-past five yesterday, in apparently good health, and in the evening about ten o'clock had a conversation with Mr. Duhamel. It is supposed that the deceased gentleman was the victim of a stroke of apoplexy. He has been prothonotary since 1868, and previous to that period practised law. At one time the deceased was very largely interested in real estate transactions, and was reported to be very wealthy.

THE SHAMROCKS WIN.

The Torontos Take the First Two Out of the Five Games on Saturday-The Shamrocks Outstay the Visitors

A very large number of the lovers of our national game assembled on the Montreal Lacrosse Groundson Saturday to see the lacrosse match between the Torontos, of Toronto, and the Shamrocks of Montreal. The weather was all that could be desired, and when the teams took the field there was every prospect of a really fine exhibition of the game of lacrosse. The Torontos were their familiar costume of light and dark blue, while the Shamrocks sported the red shirts of old. The match was billed to commence at three o'clock, but it was half an hour after that time when Mr. F. McIndoe, who had been appointed referee, called the men into line. Mr. Lewis took up his position as umpire at and devoted Christians who assembled to honor the Divine Redeemer Paton assumed the other end. The Shamin the Holy Eucharist, and return God rocks looked much the bigger men as the teams stood in the centre of the field. Messrs. McKeown and R. B. Hamilton tossed for choice of position for the teams which they captained, and the former won for the Shamrocks. They, of course, elected to play towards the eastern end, which has the advantage of a heavy slope. The teams now took up their positions, which were as follows:-

SHAMROCES TORONT, S. A. McKenzic. W. Hubbell. Goal. Point. Cover Point. Defence Field. Garvin. J. Morton, C. J. Maguire T. Meehan, T. Devine, E. Kennedy. T. Daly, E. Hart, J. Irving, R. McPherson, F. Dixon, S. Sewell, J. Mcharg, C. Wollows Centre. Home Field. M. Cregan, J. Heelan, W. McKay, C. Mellenry A. Stowe. Outside Home. Inside Home.

Play was started after very little delay and the ball at once sought the western, or Shainrock, goal only to be taken out of danger by Prior, who but it down to centre, where Mc Pherson got it, and some pretty play ensued in the field. The rubber got down as far Drynan on the Toronto defence, and up it came to the western end again, where a wide shot by Meharg put it behind the flags, where Stowe was first round and threw it up to the Toronto home where it was secured by Lally, who threw it down the field. Up from thence it came to the Toronto home again, and Stowe swiped it through. Time, 23 minutes.

SECOND GAME.

After a short rest the teams again took the field, the Shannocks now defending the eastern goal. Kennedy got the best of the face this time and danger threatened the western goal, but Hubbel saved it, and some pretty work on his and J. Garvin's part soon left the posts free from danger. The play was evenly distributed over the field throughout the game and the home team did not look as though they were half warmed up to their work. They did not seem as if they were checking their men closely and were waiting for chances to give them the ball rather than making any effort to get the rubber. The Torontos worked together well and got the ball down to their opponents' goal, where McHenry, who had been doing his full share of work, saved for Toronto after ten minutes play.

This face put a different look on the match as the Shamrocks went in for close, quick checking, and never let their opponents rest for a second. The hard work soon began to tell on the lighter team and soon it could he seen that, barring accidents, the game was to the credit of the home team. The Toronto defence worked well and the play of Hubbell, J. Garvin, and Drynan saved a speedy overthrow. The fielders of the visiting team showed the work they had done, while the Shamrocks were as good as new. A shot for the Shamrock goal towards the end of the game was a close shave, but Prior, who played a grand game throughout the match, saved his side from a three straight beating After this the ball went yard by yard to the Toronto gaol and was passed through by Mackay in eleven minutes of play.

FOURTH AND FIFTH GAMES.

These were first-rate exhibitions, and the Torontos fought hard to stem the tide of defeat. but the veterans were playing their big game and won the last two games in 74 and 9 minutes respectively.

The match was, as we predicted, a bloodless and good humored contest, and the play was of the highest order. The five novices from Toronto played a good g me of lacrosse and proved that the Toronto Club knew what they were doing when they sent them down. The play of the day lay between Prior, Maguire, Cregan, Daley and Heelan, of the Shamroeks, and the Garvins, Hubbel, Drynan, McPherson and McHenry, of the Torontos. The coming contest on Saturday week is looked forward to with interest.

MGR. SMEULDERS AT OTTAWA.

The following address was presented to His Excellency Mgr. Smeulders, on his arrival in

To the Most Reverend Dom Henri Smeulders, Apostolic Commissioner:

Excellency, -- The French Catholics of Ottawa, at the calling of their Bishop, have come to greet in your person the Sovereign Pontiff, Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth.

It would be difficult to describe the happiness caused by your presence here of all those of the same faith and same hope, united under the direction of pastors which the Saviour of the world has made the salvation of all That your mission in our country will be blessed; that Providence may at least ren-

der your work fruitful, then all will affirm in the truth and concord in peace. May it please your Excellency, when near the august person of the Chief of the Church, to interpret our sentiments, makeknown, we pray you, to the common Father of the Faithour inviolable attachment to the chair of

St. Peter, and the determination in which we are prepared to comform in all at the decision of those whom God has given the authority to govern the souls, and the duty of conducting them to Heaven. May it please Your Excellency to bless

this city, its works of religion, and all its in-You are the sovereign dispenser of all good

during your sojourn in our country, and we wish you an agreeable and happy return. We are, Your Excellency,

Your respectful and devoted servants, THE CATHOLICS OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, 10th June, 1884.

Ask a Professor of any Medical College what, on the whole, in the best remedy for Kidney difficulties, and his answer will be, the newest and best diuretic. Ask him what is the best for torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the best alterative known to and used by the Faculty. Ask him, again, what on the whole is the safest, surest and best remedy for stomachand bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved tonic and laxative known to the profession. Kidney Wort is a combination of these, scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of the above diseases or their complications. 45tf

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

A great miner's strike is threatened in Pennsylvania. Rochester, N.Y., has concluded celebrating

its semi-centennial The Belgian elections have resulted in a defeat for the liberals.

It is reported that the plague has appeared on the Persian frontier.

Baron Nordenskjold is trying to organize an expedition to the South Pole. The Transvaal deputation is concluding

commercial treaty with Germany. The captain of a Norwegian barque a Dalhousie, N.B., tells the latest sea serpent story.

Numerous arrests on charges of nihilism, including many army officers, continue in Russia. The Servian Legation has left Sophia, and

the relations between Bulgaria and Servia are runtured. Parnell is preparing for an immediate election in Ireland in case of a dissolution of

parliament The U.S. Senate has been considering a cheme for the purchase of rights in the

Nicaraguan Canal. Bavaria will vote in the German Federal Council against the bill for the taxation of bourse operations.

Mr. O'Brien has sub-let his contract for the construction of the examining warehouse, Quebec, to Mr. Beaucage.

The New York Health Commissioners have granted the privilege of registration to Yeng Ti Shing, a Chinese physician.

By a rope breaking on a ferry-boat at Thompson's Falls, Mont., the craft was swept down the cataract, eleven men perishing.

Ugly rumors are affoat concerning the loss of a torpedo apparatus worth £500 while in ransit between London and Portsmouth.

The Times says Italy has consented to mediate between the powers relative to the treaty rights of Portugal in the Congo country. An employé of Hall & Fairweather, of St. John, N.B., who was sent to the I. C. R. sta

tion to pay a bill, has cleared out with \$164. Frank Cushman, the absconding teller of the Merchants' National Bank, Providence has been arrested at Havre. He will be ex tradited.

The Bulgarian guard on the frontier post of Bregova fire nightly on the Servian guard. The latter have been ordered to not return the fire. There was a sudden and severe frost in

Halifax and vicinity Saturday morning, and quite a lot of damage resulted to the gardens and farms. An ex-minister of the French empire states that Prince Victor's annuity is paid by ten

Bonapartist deputies, who each contribute 4,000 francs. Tenders have been received by the Public Works Department for the crection of a pier at Sault au Cochon, on the north shore of the

St. Lawrence. Paul DeCassagnae has written a letter to the imperialist committee asking for a renewal of the mandate making him president

of the committee. The Brussels religious authorities decided that there should be no Corpus Christi pro cession, as it was feared it would lead to the renewal of the riots.

The Ameer of Cabul, in Afghanistan, has asked the Indian government for assistance to fortify Herat. The Viceroy replied, refusing assistance at present.

The Swiss Government couples with its notice of the termination of the Latin mone tary convention an intimation of its desire for a revision or renewal.

The Governor of New York has granted an upplication for the extradition of John C. Eno, who is now in Canada. President Arthur has signed the necessary papers. Earl Granville has authorized Gen. Gor.

don to expend whatever money is necessary to remove himself and the faithful Egyptians with him from his present position. Widely extended crop reports received by

the Farmers' Review show no material change in winter wheat since last report, except that the general condition is not so good.

Archbishop Lynch has written to the moderator of the Presbyterian Assembly condemning certain statements made by members in the French evangelization debate.

A suspicious Irish-American named Murphy has been arrested at Castletown, Ireland The police connect his appearance with the coming of the channel squadron to Bantry Bay.

Prince Krapotkin's pardon from Klairvan prison July 14th is assured. The Princess is permitted free entrance to her husband's cell, and passes the whole day assisting him in his literary work.

A landlords' political fund for Ireland has just been organized, with Lord Rossmore and Sir Sannel Wilson as trustees. The object of the fund is to supply means with which to contest constituencies against the Nationalists.

Three thousand employees of the worsted mills in Bradford struck on Saturday for higher wages. Great disorder occurred; the windows of the mills were smashed by the strikers. The stonemasons in Bradford have also struck.

At the civil assizes Saturday morning in Toronto, in the case of Miller vs. C. P. Rail way, the jury answered the questions submitted to them virtually awarding to the plaintiffs \$45,587, Judgment was reserved on legal points raised.

At a meeting of the National Artillery Association, the Marquis of Londonderry stated that the association was in hopes the full amount necessary to send a detachment of Bishop was at once sent for, as above stated, twenty-three officers and men to Canada, would soon be subscribed.

Jercz, Spain, by garrote for Black Hand socialist outrages. The sentences of five others have been commuted to imprisonment for life. One has become insane and one who turned informer has committed suicide. The Court of Alabama claims will hear no

more cases before adjournment for the summer. Eighteen hundred and seventy cases nave been argued and submitted and judg-ment rendered in 1,754 for an aggregate amount of \$4,960,000, against \$7,230,000 claimed.

Six prisoners have been arraigned for the murder of Mrs. Smythe at Barbaville, Ireland. An informer named Cole testified that several English, Irish and Scotch members of the Loyal Orange Society formed a special committee to afford a common centre of ac tion for all Orangemen.

The largest iron aqueduct ever built in Canada will be shipped from Hamiltion on Monday by the steamer Celtic. The aque-duct was built by the Hamilton Bridge and Tool Company, and is a steel tube 160 feet long by 12 feet deep and 120 tons in weight. It is to carry water across the St. Charles River

ULSTER ORANGEMEN IN COUNCIL.

Lord Arthur Hill Presented with a Testimonial-Impudent Resolutions Passed by the Meeting-The Action of the Irish Executive Condemned.

LONDON, June 17 .- At a mass meeting of Orangemen at Belfast, Lord Arthur Hill was presented with a testimonial, Lord Claud Hamilton presided. Several members of the House of Lords and House of Commons addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed declaring that the law-abiding classes of the province of Ulster were determined to lawfully combat the disloyal agitators who, protected by the Government, propagate crime, sedition and outrage, involving peril to the Queen's authority, danger to loyal subjects and injury to the best interests of the country, and asking the Conservative leaders to call the attention of Parliament to Spencer's recent letter to Lord Arthur Hill. was further resolved that a deputation, headed by Lord Arthur Hill, should present a protest to Spencer declaring that the meeting regards with bitter feeling the language used by the Irish executive in his proclama tion, rendering, as it has, the position of the loyalists more anxious and difficult, and trusting that Spencer will now recognize the propriety of their attitude, otherwise the responsibility will rest with the Government. The meeting was turbulent, but dispersed in an orderly manner.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Gangé has been appointed vicar at Lambton, Beauce,

The Rev. Father J. A. Feniltault has been named Vicar of St. Michael of Bellechasse.

The Rev. Father F. X. T. Laplante replaces the Rev. Father Paradis in the vicariate of St. Joseph de Levis,

St. Ephrem de la Beauce has a new stone thurch, which is almost completed and will

be open for worship shortly, The remains of Sister Ste. Elodie, who died suddenly at Ville Marie Convent on Friday, were placed in the convent cemetery vester day.

The Rev. Father Arthur Gouin, formerly of the St. Jean Baptiste Church of Quebec, has been appointed curate at St. Paul de Montmagny, County of Montmagny.

The Rev. Abbe Louis Laurent Paradis has been transferred from the vicariate of St. Joseph de Levis to St. Roch, Quebec, taking the place of the Rev. Father D. Pampalon who is unable through illness to attend to the duties of the parish.

The Rev. Father Joseph Therphile Turcotte has been named vicar at Portneuf; Rev. Father Joseph Phillippe Ouellet, vicar at Ste. Henedine, and Rev. Father Henri Alfred Dionne vicar at Cap Ste. Ignace, the present vicar, Rev. Father Alfred Paquet, being obliged through ill-health to retire from active duty.

Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, is about to send to the various governments a protest on the civil and social disorders at Rome and the persecution of the Catholic religion. France will send Cardinal Lavigerie to establish an entente cordiale at the Vatican as soon as the French cardinals are

nominated. The Osservatore Romano, of Rome, publishes an official report of the progress made in the work of the Sacred Congregation in America since 1789. The report shows that since the foundation of the See of Baltimore twelve Ecclesiastical Provinces have been erected in America, with twelve Metropoli-tan Sees, tifty-four Episcopal Sees, eight Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture

On Saturday last His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke, held an ordination service in the Cathedral at that palace, when the following gentlemen received Holy Orders; Joseph Elzear Lessard, of St. Jude's, St. Hyacinthe, and Elie Cyprean Fisette, of Sherbrooke, Sub-Deacons; Mr. Grançois Na-notón Séguin, of Quebec, priest. Those poléon Séguin, of Quebee, priest. Those gentlemen are professors at the St. Charles Borromme Seminary. The two first will be

ordained priests next fall. Rev. Abbe Provencher, director of the Canadian pilgrimage to the Holy Land, writes from Suez on date April 15th, and states that all his companions are in excellent health and enjoy their trip very much. Speaking of their visit to Alexandria, the Rev. Abbe states that they were most heartily received by Brother Adelbert, superior of the College there, and who was a resident in Montreal for many years. Mr. Provencher refers to the present appearance

of Alexandria as being most desolate. The Rev. Father Provencher and Mr. Michel Lefebvre of this city, two of the Canadian pilgrims who left for an extended tour through Europe and the Holy Land, four months ago, have just returned to Mont-real. Most of the other pilgrims dispersed after their return to Rome, and are now visiting different parts of Europe, each on his own account. Mr. Roe, of Three Rivers, and Rev. Father Rioux, parish priest of Ste. Monique, have both remained in Rome, where they will devote some months to the study of painting.

Under the head of "Striking Conversion" the London Tablet says : " As the Coadjutor Bishop of Fossombrone was terminating his mass he received a hasty summons to the adjoining Palazetto Sciarra, where he found a young English lady, Anna Smith, nee Marton, who lay dying from consumption. She belonged to the Protestant belief but her beauty and the protestant belief but her beauty and the protestant belief but her beauty. lief, but her landlady, a fervent Catholic, had placed beneath her pillow a mi-raculous medal of Our Lady, and offered carnest prayers for her conversion. When, in her death agony, the invalid suddenly de-clared her wish to become a Catholic, the and on his arrival, with the full consent of the husband, he verified the validity of her Seven men were executed Saturday at baptism, administered to her the sacrament of penance, received her abjuration, gave her the last sacraments with the absolution and benediction in articulo mortis, and within an hour the new convert peacefully breathed her ast sigh."



H. HASWELL & CO., Wholesale Diuggists, Montreal.

ORANGEMEN TURN TAIL.

COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF KING WILLIAM'S TRUCULENT FACTION AT NEWRY.

DUBLIN, June 10 .- The collapse of the Orangemen at Nowry yesterday was signal and complete. It was more significant than a collision or defeat would have been, for it was a conclusive confession of weakness. It cannot be claimed that their spirit of hostility nationalism has cooled, for up to the latest moment their leaders were as violently abusive of the leaguers as ever. Nor can it be said that they acted in obe dience to the programme of Earl Spencer, for only last night they were blatantly proclaiming defiance, and Secretary Geddes, whom Mr. Biggar has dubbed, "Bombast Geddes," 'hold-the-fort" dispatch and announced his departure with 5,000 volunteers for the scene of action. It is now patent that all the violence of talk was what ex-Minister Schenck would have called "bluff;" that they knew that a counter-demonstration would but show their pitiful weakness in numbers, and thus be worse than useless morally, while physically they could not hope to cope with the leaguers, and much less with the police and military forces. The Nationalists to-day are jubilant over the Orange surrender, and Secretary Geddes is the target for unlimited sarcasm and ridicule. The Nationalists held their great demonstration undisturbed. Father McCartin addressed the assemblage. He uttered no disloyal sentiment, directing his speech wholly to "the curse of landlordism." The meeting broke up with cheers, and the men formed in The meeting broke procession to return to the town. The Orangemen had been all this time lashing themselves into fury. A man came running into their midst shouting, "The papists are crowing over us all out The Orangemen rushed off to meet yonder. the Nationalists, flourishing sticks and pistols. They met the returning procession, and began hurling volleys of stones. Several men in the procession were injured, and before the police, who were running up, could interfere, the fight was in full progress. Pistols were fired in the melée, and four men were wounded. The police rushed in pelimell, and began belaboring both sides. Sixty arrests were made, mostly Orangemen, and such of the injured as were not carried off by friends were taken to the poor-house infirmary. The Orangemen gave vent to their impo

tent rage in cries of "No surrender!"
"Traitor Gladstone!" etc. What was thought would be a bloody tragedy has turned into a broad farce. The Orange faction has made of itself a laughing-stock throughout the United Kingdom.

MURDER IN A BARRACK.

TEN ITALIAN SOLDIERS KILLED BY A COM-PATRIOT IN MAD FRENZY.

An Italian soldier has recently been put on trial in Naples for wholesale murder of his fellow soldiers. In the barracks at Monte di Dio, after roll call, an altereation took place between some North Italians on the one hand and some Calabrese and Sicilians on the other, opprobious epithets being exchanged and blows and kicks given. A corporal, Rancoroni, tried to put an end to the quarrel, saying that soldiers were neither Calabrese nor Piedmontese, but Italians and brothers, and ordered the disputants to leave the room. At this moment Misdea entered and the altereation was renewed, Misdea speaking with heat and arrogance so as to rouse the wrath of one Codara, who gave him a box on the ear, to which Misdea replied with a threat. Rancoroni again intervened, reproving Misdea and sending the men to their quarters, and presently all was

PREPARING THE DEED.

A short time after Misdea rose, took his gun, cleaned it, and provided himself with forty-three cartridges. Immediately after he loaded his gun and fired at a group of his companions, among whom were Zanolotti and Codara and others who had been concerned in the previous quarrel. Zanolotti fell At the same time the light was extinguished by the concussion of divine perfection in the mysteries of the the air, and then ensued a scene of fright, confusion and bloodshed. The soldiers seemed seized with panic, and acted in the most cowardly manner-a cowardice partly no doubt induced by the surprise and the darkness. Some hid themselves under the beds, others fled into the waterclosets, some jumped out of the window; and Misdea, calmly walking from corrider to corrider, from dormitory to dormitory, and calling out for Codara and Ran-coroni, had time to fire shot after shot. Rancoroni and others had barricaded the door of their dormitory with their guns and broomhandles, but Rancoroni was shot dead through the door. It was in the water closets that most of the victims lost their lives or were wounded. Eight soldiers had fled thither, while two were there already. Misdea followed the fugitives, and, calling to all the Calabrese and Sicilians to leave the place, fired several shots, killing two soldiers and wounding four others.

A KISS AND BETRAYAL.

He then went to the dormitory of the under officers, where he found a compatriot named Cundari in bed and ordered him to lie still saying that then he would not shoot him, and kissing him to prove his word. In this dormitory, finally, a soldier named Circelli-who had been out when the massacre commenced and on returning to the barracks had at once volunteered to take the murderer—cautiously approached Misdea from under a bed and seized him. He was a country man, and Misdea exclaimed, "Ah, Circelli, thou hast betrayed me!" Cundari, the man whom Misdea had kissed, now left his bed and hastened to assist Circelli, and the cry that Misdea was taken soon reached the ear of others. A corporal who appeared on the scene was bitten by Misdea, who said that he now regretted having spared Cundari's life. He struggled hard with his captors, but was finally bound and presently taken to prison. Though excited and furious, he appeared perfectly conscious of what he had done, and expressed his regret that he had not been able to kill all those whom he had wished to kill, and his sorrow that he had killed a compatriot.

THE TRIAL.

A plea of drunkenness and insanity was entered by the defence on the trial. Contrary sitting in the common dock, was placed in an and guarded by two soldiers. Misden is only ending union with the God of Love, the God twenty-two years of age, has a round face, of our Altars. small cheek bones, a growing mustache on the upper lip, vivacious eyes, a mixed expression of frankness and ferocity and a cynical smile. He was extremely attentive to what was going on, and sometimes burst out into an exclamation. When asked by the President what had induced him to commit such a crime, he answered it was because he saw some North Italians insulting his compatriots, and he blood rushed to his head.

There certainly is nothing in a name. Waterproof, on the Mississippi, is flooded.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Last Thursday the Church of God celebrated the solemn festival of Corpus Christi. The words Corpus Christi, in Latin, mean the Body of Christ, for in this feast we celebrate the good ness of God in leaving us His Body and His Blood to be our food and drink. From the beginning of the Church the memory of the institution of the Blessed Sacrament was always celebrated on Holy Thursday; but because the ceremonies of the Holy Oils took up the time of the clergy and of the people they could not celebrate on that day the feast

of the Most Holy Sacrament. About the year 1230, a nun named Juliana said she had a vision, in which Our Lord appeared and said to her that He wished to have a special feast set apart to the honor of the Blessed Sacrament. She consulted one of the canons of her diocese, who advised her to ask the theologians and bishops. One of her advisers was James P. Trecenis, who afterwards became Pope, under the name of Urban IV. Moved by many reasons Robert, Bishop of Liege, in a Council held in 1246, ordered the feast to be held throughout his diocese. Hugo, Provincial of the Dominicans, moved by the prayers of the holy nun, approved of the feast, and when sent by the Holy See as Cardinal and Legate to Belgium, he fostered the feast in that country. The matter was afterwards brought before Urbain IV., who, after a long time, commanded the feast of the celebrated throughout the whole Church. Pope Urban IV. died about two months after sending forth the Bull, and his commands were carried out only in the diocese of Liege.

According to the Bull, the feast was to be celebrated on the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday. Clement V., the successor of Urban IV., in the Council of Vienna, confirmed the instructions of his predecessor, and with the consent and at the request of the greater part of the world, represented by the Bishops of the Council, he commanded the feast of Corpus Christi to be celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday throughout the whole world. Clement V. died, and John XXII. took his place on Peter's Chair. By every way he promoted and sanctioned the feast. Martin V. and Eugene IV. granted new indulgences to all who would, in a becoming manner, celebrate the solemnity. The Council of Trent confirmed what was done before, and called it the Triumphant Feast.

Urban IV., before his death, asked the great St. Thomas to write the office of Corpus Christi. The Saint, whose wonderful mind has enlightened the world, who has been given to all as the greatest of the Doctors of the Church, composed the beautiful offices of the Mass and Breviary of this feast. According to the words of Urban IV., "the office of the same solemnity was composed by B. Thomas, of Aquin." The day for having the feast was fixed on Thursday, because on Thursday before He died our Lord Thursday before He died our Lord instituted the Blessed Eucharist. It was commanded to be held the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday, because the whole Easter time is dedicated to the resurrection of our Lord, and thus it does not interfere with any

of the other feasts of that season. The Apostle St. Paul invites us to return God thanks in all things. But what divine favor calls more for blessing and thanksgiving than that of the Most Holy Eucharist? It is in truth, according to prophetic expression of the greatest hymner of the works of the Most High, the living memorial of all the wondrous manifestations that we owe to the wisdom, the power and the love of God. Memorium fecil mirabilum snorum. In the mystery of the transubstantiation we adore a species repetition of God's greative In the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass a lively and enrapturing representation of the Sacrifice of the Cross and the tangible application of the merits of the sufferings and death of the Redeemer, and in Holy Communion an extension truly infinite of the union of the Divine Word with human rature. "O Lord!" cried out the Psalmist, "thy works are admirable, and my soul cannot conta n itself at their sight." Mira'dia opera tua et anima mea cognoscit nimis. But he knew only the works of God in the creation and the protection of His chosen people, Christian religion. To-day these mysteries shine forth with a celestial splendor and the Church in their presence is astounded and impressed much more than even was the Royal Prophet himself. That which fills her with rapturous delight; that which touches her inmost heart; that which excites her most fervent acts of thanksgiving, is the perpetual presence, the incessant

mus te. Every day she raises temples and altars and tabernacles which it is her delight to adorn and to enrich. Every day she devises and organises splendid feasts to which she calls her children in their thousands to celebrate and enjoy. But the feast of feasts wherewith she honors the Eucharistic God is that of Corpus Christi—a feast that delights the just and touches the wicked, a feast that nerves the painter and inspires the poet.

immolation, and the inexhaustible bounty of

her divine spouse in the Holy Eucharist.

Every day and every hour, and by every

means at her disposal, she blesses him for this great mercy. Persingulos dies benedici-

I smell the breath of the roses, (Scarlet and pink and white,) And the sweet ethereal odor Of many a waxen light; And 'round the steps of the altar, Tulips and asphodels, With pansies and fresh geranium, Keep guard, like sentinels.

And I know why the lights are burning And why the flowers send up The breath of their ardent yearning From petal and tinted cup; And why the white-robed children In solemn ranks defile, To sprinkle the aisles with roses. And sing sweet hymns the while.

For lo! thro' the incense misty, It comes, like the soft sunshine, The glorious Corpus Christi, Feast of a love divine! O flowers! pour fourth your odors;
O lights! burn still and clear; Bow down, O white-robed children!

The holy Guest draws near.

In Montreal this great feast was celebrated with becoming solemnity, as are all the great feasts of the year. Many of the churches were densely crowded at Grand Mass this morning, the services being of an unusually imposing nature. In fact, the festival was to the usual custom, the prisoner, instead of celebrated only as it should have been, with joy, with gladness and thanksgiving, making iron cage, exactly like that of a wild beast it for many the beginning of a true and never

DYNAMITERS DENOUNCED BY A FENIAN.

DUBLIN, June 11. -The Freeman's Journal publishes a letter from John O'Leary, a Fenian, now residing in Paris, in which he curses the new and horrible delusions of Dynamiters and Invincibles. He trusts it is but a passing craze, and warns the Irish people against supporting Dynamiters and Invinci-bles. He says if their policy is not abandoned at once the cause of Ireland will be ruined.

Address to the National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

E RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE BROTHERHOOD.

For some years there has been much doubt as to the character of this organization. Its members have usually asserted that it is Catholic and charitable only. But in many dioceses it has been regarded as a secret society having political or quasi political objects and has been condemned as such. It has done much of late to relieve itself of those suspicions. It invited Bishop Gilmour to address its National Convention recently held in Cleveland. The following is a rerbatim report of His Lordship's significant address on the occasion:

GENTLEMEN: In agreeing to address this National Convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians I fully understand both the gravity and delicacy of my position. Before me is large and intelligent representation of gentle men, chosen by the various divisions of a wide-spread organization scattered over the length and breadth of the land, met here to deliberate on such measures as may be for the ends and aims of the association. On their return home they will report to their constituents the results of your united action here. Hence the value of addressing an audience of this character, as the words of the orator will be carried far beyond the limits of this hall, and become the subject of discussion not only here but elsewhere.

Therefore the words I propose to say to you are not the passing words of thoughtlessness, or mere civility. They have been carefully considered and maturely thought upon, so that whether accepted or rejected they are the results of mature reflection. Moreover, they shall be spoken in kindness, and with the hope that they shall be to the benefit of your

organization. I notice amid the decorations of your hall ne words "Brotherly Love," "Mother the words "Brotherly Love," "Mother Church," "Ireland's Followers." These mottoes embody subjects of deep and serious thought. You have placed "Brotherl Love" in the centre, with "Mother Church on the right and "Ireland's Followers" on the left, as if to indicate that "Brotherly Love" was the object of your order, and Church and country were invited to its aid and blended for its support.

In your past and present you have steadily stated that the objects of your order were to unite Irishmen and provide a medium of mutual beneficial assistance, -- an object worthy your highest ambition and your ablest men. If there is any one thing needed amongst us as a people, and as fellow-religionists, it is the order here. unity-unity in action, unity in sentiment, unity in principle.

Unity gives strength; strength, power for weal or woe. The principle that binds, and the object for which the strength is exerted determine the value of the union and stamp its character. Is the principle good, then the union is good, and if the means employed are legitimate, the results will be to the benefit of the united. But if the principles are bad, or the meansemployed are bad, then the results will be injury somewhere; injury either to those united, or to society at large.

"Brotherly Love" is a sentiment that appeals to mankind and is an object for common action, "Mother Church" is an organization that fills the world, and commands the attention of great an x mall. Each lies." And so the matter stood for anpresents a vigorous germ of thought, and a wide basis on which to build. In them there place a chaplain over them and he should one can pass through Ireland without a feet. Unity gives strength: religion direction: spend themselves in lawful and praiseworthy ets. Do you seek to increase "Brotherly Love," you labor for a worthy object. Do you seek to increase the influence of "Mother Church," you labor for an object worthy man's highest ambition. Do you seek for the welfare of your country, after God and your soul, you seek for the next highest object of laudable exertion.

These are sentiments that not only commend themselves for their own sake, but have a right to recognition and acceptance everywhere and by all men. You have a right as Irishmen to seek for the welfare of your country. You have a right as men to unite in a common Brotherhood for mutual aid and improvement; and as brothers of a common faith, you have not only the right to unite in the worship of a common God, but you are bound to unite in the defense of, and the welfare of, a common Church. These sentiments are all legitimate, and may be united or separated. There is nothing in themselves forbidding association, and each or all may lawfully become the object of individual or united prudent, is it well to unite the three, and by the union drag the Church into the arena of

As Irishmen you are justified in sympathizing with your country, and your country's wrongs, and by all legitimate means seeking for your country's rights. In this your position is clear and your rights indubitable. But whether, as an organization, you will be justified in dragging in the Church as an associate in the struggle of Ireland forher rights, is a question on which there will be divers opinion. There have been occasions when all fairness it is your business to place yourthe Church was justified in uniting with the State against a common enemy. But such occasions have usually been transient and local, and form no permanent rule of action. The sphere of the Church is not political, "My kingdom is not of this world," says Christ, and the policy of the Church has been, and is, to guard the spiritual and let the State take care of the temporal. Only is clear and grave. Hence, if you are conwhere the State invades the domain of the demned in Pennsylvania and forbidden felspiritual would the Church be justified in meddling with the temporal. Here is where usually the conflict begins. On the one hand the temporal invading the domain of the spiritual, or seeking to drag in the spiritual to its assistance; on the other, the Church re sisting, or seeking to restrain the temporal within the line of the permissible.

Clergymen, as elergymen, cannot, and must not be politicians; nor can they in their clerical capacity mingle in, or be active actors in politics. As a minister of Christ a priest should be as if he had neither home nor country; and seldom has it been for the benefit of Church or State whon the priest became the politician. Hence organizations that are purely political in character render them selves ipso facto impossible to the priest. As a citizen the priest has the ordinary, rights of a citizen; as a patriot the ordinary rights of a patriot; but in his capacity of priest he can e but the priest as representative of God Hence organizations that seek to blend the priest into the patriot, or to make the priest subordinate to the patriot, have mistaken the office and position of the priest. It may be at times permissible, as it has been in Ireland, that for a time the clergy would unite with

condition of affairs both bishops and priests in Ireland have taken a noble and praiseworthy stand. But unless where the Church was attacked, the priest would not be justified in mingling in politics. I wish this thought clearly and well understood, as it underlies your position, if I grasp correctly the true nature of the question.

Shortly after you organized, the Irish Catholic Benevolent Association, the Emeralds, and German Catholic Union were formed, each in turn seeking recognition from the Church. At first the Emeralds, like the Ancient Order of Hibernians, aimed at being independent of the Church. The Irish Catholic Benevolent Association began meddling with matters foreign to its end, and it burned its fingers from which it has not recovered. Your association has from the beginning been prominent and powerful, commanding attention not only by its numerical strength, but by the intelligence and respectability of its leaders. The branches of the order are found in every diocese, and in most of the larger English-speaking congregations of the country. Being Catholics, the Church must deal with you, you with the Church. Now as I understand the Church, her object is to unite her children, and in unity give them strength, bringing the different elements of which they are composed into such association as will unite all in an harmonious whole. Hence she could have no possible objection, she can have no possible objection, to your organization, if powers. your organization keeps itself in the line in which she can work with you. You are therefore presented with this grave problem: Shall you so place yourself that the Church can and will accept you? It is the first time since your organization that a lishop has come before from Rome the charge would be true, and you to address you. The first time that you justly made. But we take our politics from have been received into a cathedral and treated as if you were a (a holic society. Now, this is a matter of grave responsibility for me, nd for the priest whom I have appointed as try, any more than Christ is of any country, chaplain of the local divisions here.

Under these circumstances the question naturally arises, "Are you a Catholic society?" in the sense of the Church. If a latholic organization there can be no possible discussion as to your position in the Church, or your recognition by the Church. The mere fact that you are Catholics does not make you a Catholic society any more than an insurance company composed of Catholics would make it a Catholic insurance company. It is un-American in its nature, and should cease well to keep this distinction clearly before us, its European affiliation and become American. and also this other observation, that Catholic If it will not, then let it die, say I. organizations can not, and must not meddle with anything other than purely Catholic subjects. Catholics have a right to meddle with, and be a part of all legitimate movements as well as non-Catholics, and in this the Church has no concern. But Catholic societies are organized for Catholic purposes and must confine themselves to Catholic works. Again I ask, "Are you a Catholic society?" as the Church understands these words. Now in all candor and kindness let Church. So far, so good. This, with what me tell you my experience with your order is above suggested relative to making your here, this, that you may the better understand my position, and a'so the position of

When I came to Cleveland twelve years ago the Ancient Order of Hibernians wished to enjoy all the privileges and rights of a Catholic society; attend funerals in their regalia, assist at church festivals and ceremonies, as is wont with Catholic societies: but they refused me recognition within their society, or, as bishop, control over their actions in matters of faith and morals. I asked but the right to direct them on such matters as appertained to faith and morals. The matter stood at that till your convention in New York, when you inserted in your constitution the clause relative to going to communion. This was brought to me, but I answered, "You do not go to communion as Hibernians but as Cathoother year when they informed me I might so long inflicted upon fellow religionists. No have a veto in all subjects appertaining to ing of indignation at the suffering he sees. faith and morals. This was all I asked, or It is difficult at times to keep wrath down that will guide the future of the Ancient Orhad ever asked, and all asked of any Catholie society. I placed the chaplain, and from that venge often rise to insist on a hearing. With to this the order in Cleveland has been entire—the warm affections of your Irish hearts, and ly satisfactory to me, they and their chaplain the impulses of your Celtic nature, you working in entire harmony. I must further | would be less than men if you would not, and say that on several occasions they have given | did not readily join in any movement that public expression of Catholic loyalty that has been not only creditable to them but highly advantageous to religion here. For this I thank, and as a recognition of their Catholic loyalty here, I am before you as I am.

But you are not merely an organization in Cleveland, nor are you dealing with merely one bishop. You are a national organization, spread over the whole country, and must therefore deal with the entire hierarchy of the United States, and in such form that everywhere you shallbe recognized as a Catho lic organization, and admitted to all the pri vileges of a Catholic society. Now it is a public fact that you are not. In Pennsylvania the Church is closed against you, and in New York, as stated in the papers, you are not permitted to join in Catholic demonstrations. To this I may add, in few places action. It is a mere matter of policy. Is it are you entirely satisfactory to the Episco pacy. In some places you are but tolerated: in most places you are looked upon with sus-picion. To say the least of it this is a very unsatisfactory position for you to be in, the more as you seek to be recognized by the Church, and to enjoy all the privileges of a Catholic society.

To you therefore in National Convention assembled are presented the very pertinent and grave questions "Why is this?" "Whose fault is it!" "Is it your fault or is it the Churche's fault?"—If it is your fault, then in selves in harmony with the Church, and get into position so that there wil be an end to this coldness and hesitancy that is everywhere so apparent. If it is the Church's fault, then believe me it is because you have not been candid with her, and have failed to take her into your counsels. All know the Church is slow to condemn unless where fault lowship in New York, and but grudgingly tolerated elsewhere, your position is certainly far from satisfactory, and is strangely want-ing that cordiality that should, and does exist between the Church and her children.

Within the last years you have made con siderable advance towards an understanding with the Church. There is now a better feeling towards you than there was, and a disposition to deal with you, if you will deal with the Church. Still you are not satis-factory to the American Episcopacy. Local causes have had something to do with this, but I suspect the following forms the basis for much of the general distrust with which you are viewed.

You have a European affiliation whose powers and duties seem but ill understood even by the mass of your own members, and not at all understood by the Episcopacy. person seems to know who this foreign direc-tory is; or where it has its headquarters, or for what it exists; or why at stated periods it should communicate with you here, sending certain pass-words which are regularly communicated to your members. Why this secre-cy? Why this focign affiliation? Why this mysterious, undefined lack of frankness in your dealings with the Church that leaves us all in doubt as to where you stand? This

RT. REV. BISHOP CILMOUR'S the Church as well as the citizen. In this case—the difficulty—and for the simple reacondition of affairs both bishons and priests son, as you know, the Church layer light and hates darkness, and insists upon frankness and candor in her children. There is a

give you no authoritative direction. All I can do is, express my individual views, and I the members are loyal and practical Catholics; do so with a sincere desire to benefit the make the order as loyal as the members. You order, in as much as I greatly desire to see it in harmony with the Church, and would thousand. This is certainly the largest organiza-deeply regret if designing men, or anything in tion, claiming to be Catholic, that in this counthe aims, or ends, or workings of the order would prevent harmonious accord with the Church. What then do I suggest as a remedy, in part at least, for this hesitancy and doubt so widespread?

First, then, I would say, let the world know who is this foreign directory, and what are its powers and duties, and second, and hetter still, cut the order off from any foreign affiliations. We are quite capable in America of taking care of ourselves, and for some time past have reached such proportions as enable us to dispense with European direction. There is no need that your order be pinned to the sleeve of any European directory or organization. You can manage the affairs of your order in and from America. And my advice is, be done with your foreign affiliation, and place your supreme directory—if such is needed—in America, letting the Church know who are the directors and what their One of the charges made against us as

Catholies is, that our religion is foreign, and that we are governed by foreign influence, and this because the visible head of the Church lives in Italy. If we took our politics America, and in our politics are American, not foreign.. Our religion is not of man, but of God, hence can be the religion of no counthough in his human nature of Jewish lineage. Hence the charge that our religion is foreign, because the visible head of the Church lives in Italy, is untrue, and we are justified in sharply resenting the accusation. In our politics we are American, and as American citizens we repudiate the charge of foreignism in our civic rights and daties. Therefore 1 say, any civic organization that seeks, or receives direction from Europe is

Therefore I say to you, place your supreme directory in America. Let the Church know who are its members, and what their powers and duties are. Thus you remove secrecy, and making yourselves American remove the appearance of foreign rule. European socie ties have not been such successes that we need either to copy them or be guided by them. You say in your constitution that you accept the Council of Baltimore and the laws of the organization American, would go far to re-move the hesitancy of the Church to deal with you and to recognize you. Let me urge this on you.

You have strongly insisted, and with much persistency asserted, that your order has been organized for purely beneficial purposes, and that the use of pass-words is simply to prevent unworthy members from imposing upon the credulity and chority of the order, where they are not known. The use of cheeks they are not known. The use of cheeks against fraud is not only legitimate, but necessary, in any well-organized society; and where charity can be so easily imposed upon you cannot be without them. In this there can be no fault-finding, and so long as you confine the order to the work of mutual aid you will and must have the approbation of all, whether lay or cleric

Your sympathies will also run readily to and the blood cool, until resentment and retended to the better condition of Ireland. In this you are not only to be encouraged, but praised. Hence the late Land League movement not only commended itself to public sympathy, but formed a rallying cry around which all could gather. So long as the cry was the land for the people honestly, the Land League was a success It has been succeeded by the National League, but you will readily see this is a political organization, with which the Church can have no association. It is outside her sphere, and no matter how lawful, or praiseworthy in itself, she can be no partner in it. Nor can societies calling themselves Catholic be mixed up in politics, or in political move-ments, no matter how laudable or fitting the political issues may be. Politics and religion should be separated, except where they are brought in contact on common issues.

Beneficial societies have no needed connection with politics, and as Catholic beneficial socities can have no connection with politics. There is a middling wide-spread belief that the Ancient Order of Hibernians is part political. Even prominent members so declare, as has been done here by the President of the National League. Now, though entirely fit that you as Irishmen should give your support and assistance to the cause of Ireland, yet I ask would it be proper for the Church to identify herself with the cause of Ireland? Of course you would say, and say properly, 'The Church can have and must have nothing to do with politics."

Now I do not know that the Ancient Order of Hibernians is in any way connected with politics. But I do know that in Cleveland a persistent effort has been made to so place the order. I also further know that if the order is in any way connected with politics that I, as a Catholic bishop, could not and would not have anything to do with it. The Church must not be dragged into politics, nor can Catholic societies mingle in politics, except to the injury of religion. When, therefore, you come to the Church asking for the usual privileges of a Catholic society, the Church nust be sure that you are not political in whole or in part. There should be no doubt on this point. It is due to yourselves as well as the Church, that this matter be definitely settled, and the hesitancy with which you are accepted removed. As you now stand, the order is placed at much disadvantage, being accented and rejected according as the order has conducted itself in the judgment of the local authorities. This is painful to you and embarrassing to the clergy, and tends to disorder.

The evidence of foreign control and the suspicion of, political affiliation have raised grave difficulties in your case, and I believe are the real cause of the hostility and mistrust with which you are met. You evidently seek recognition by the Church, and my knowledge of the sentiments of bishops and priests justifies me in saying that the Church wishes to be at peace with you. But you know as well as I that the Church will not purchase peace at the price of the people against a common political foe. your dealings with the Church that leaves principle, let the loss of numbers be But this could only be, as it actually has been, us all in doubt as to where you stand? This what it may. You know further the and in Ireland still is, where the foe attacked I consider the principal difficulty in your Church will not be a party to secrecy or

concealment, nor will she be dragged into politics. Your duty, therefore, if you wish to be recognized as a Catholic society, is clear and simple—sever your connection with halting, mysterious unseen something that prevents candor and frankness, and leaves the impression that all has not been told.

To remedy this condition of things I can hope for recognition by the Church, this much at least must be done. The most of say you have a membership of two hundred try the Church has had to deal with; an organization, that if loyally Catholic, would not only be a strength to the Church, but an organization that both priests and bishops would and should seek to maintain and strengthen. You can not stand as you are. The Church must come to some conclusion about you. Bishops and priests must know definitely who and what you are ; what are your aims and for what you exist; whether you are purely beneficial, or whether the beneficial is only a cloak for the political. They must also know in what this European affiliation consists. Many of the bishops and priests are most kindly disposed towards you. but the obscurity of your aims, and your apparent association with European politics prevent your recognition. This can not much longer continue. Moreover, the advances must come from you to the Church, not from the Church to you. Next November a Plenary Council is to be

held in Baltimore. All the bishops of the United States will be there, and the subject of societies will unquestionably be discussed: yours among the rest. It behaves you to place yourselves properly before the Council, and see that the truth be told. If action is taken against you it will be to your grave disadvantage and final ruin. Societies composed of infidels or non-Catholics may and do exist without and against the will of the Church; but societies composed of Catholics cannot and should not exist against the will of the Church. So far, none such have ever succeeded for any length of time. Yours will form no exception. Recognized by the Church you will flourish; not recognized you will perish. As a friend who has taken much interest in your organization, and who is most anxious to see you in harmony with the Church, let me urge you to place your order frankly and candidly before the coming Council, either through the Arch. bishop of Baltimore or through some other reliable medium, giving a fuil and statement of your end and frank iims, and the means to so that the Councilmay know what they have to deal with, and may thus be able to give a just and conclusive answer in your case. You say you are a Catholic society; the Church will deal with you under that name. You say you are a beneficial society; the Charch will deal with you under that name. You say your object is unity and mutual improvement; the Church will assist you for both oh jects, but she can not, and will not be dragged into polities.

I therefore urge you to place yourselves in harmony with the Church. Eliminate nom our society what is objectionable. iside polities; cut yourselves off from En rope: take the Church into your counsels: get into harmony with the local authorities. Be Catholic, frank, candid, taking for your pattle-cry, "God and Church first and L. t. A society, composed of Catholics, and name bering two hundred thousand members as yours is said to number, can neither ignore the Church nor be ignored by the Church. In time they must either join hands in harmony and union, or they must meet in battle array If the latter, the Church will not be the van quished.

Let me then again urge you to place this whole matter before the coming Council, eliminating from your organization what may in the sufferings of your country and the wrongs objectionable, and standing prepared to conform the order to the direction of the Church obedience blessing. May these be the mottee der of Hibernians.

SCOTCH NEWS.

OPENING OF MARYPORT DOCK .- On Tuesday Mrs. Senhouse opened the new dock at Maryport, which has been constructed at a cost of over £200,000. About 500 invited guests sat down. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., proposed "Success to the Senhouse Dock." In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks.

DUNDEE TOWN COUNCIL AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—The Law Committee of the Dundee Town Council on Wednesday recommended the Council to petition in favor of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women, and also to petition in favor of giving nower to the new Secretary for Scotland to have control of educational matters.

WEST HIGHLAND HERRING FISHING. -The herring fishing is being prosecuted nightly, when weather permits, at the various stations in the Outer Hebrides, from Stornoway to Barra. The most successful fishing ground up to date appears to be that reached from Stornoway and Loch Boisdale, at both of which ports large quantities have been

SCOTTISH LAND RESTORATION LEAGUE.-A meeting of the workingmen of the Northem District was held on Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Restoration League, in the Northern Hall, Garscube Road. Mr. Shaw Maxwell occupied the chair. The chairman expounded the principles of the League, and explained the methods by which the League proposes to shift the taxation of the country, at present borne by labor and commerce, upon the land.

FATAL ACCIDEENT AT STORNOWAY. -An accident occurred on Tuesday at Bayhead street, Stornoway, by which one man was killed and another had his leg fractured. Three laborers were employed excavating some earth and gravel at Bayhead, when their employer noticed a fissure in the earth, and went on the top of the bank to see if it was dangerous. At that time a large quantity of stones and earth fell from the face completely burying two of the men. George Macleod Newton, was first rescued, but it was found that his right leg was fractured at the thigh In half an hour the other man, whose name was Murdoch M' ver was found quite d

CONFERENCE ON THE UROFTERS COMMISSION REPORT.—A conference called by the "Conmittee of the Highland Association" was held mittee of the Highland Association "was hold on Tuesday at 5 St. Andrew square, Edinburgh. The first resolution moved by the Rev. Dr. Whyte, Free St. George's, Edinburgh, and seconded by the Rev. Calder Macphail, Pilrig Free Church, Edinburgh, was as follows:—"That the state of matters the Highland and Table 2 Section of the state of matters. in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, as disclosed by the report of the Royal Com mission, calls for the immediate attention of the Legislature." The second resolution, moved by Dr. Carment, Edinburgh, and seconded by the Rev. Professor Lindsay, Glasgow, was :-- "That, gending the consideration of permanent remedial measures, a sus-pensory act ought to be passed to prevent

Re will from the dual Tig cro of late into the interior of late and the

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galati s 💳 Mr. Healy, M.P., has been denouncing the Chief Secretary for Iroland as an imbecile.

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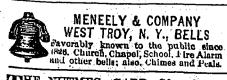
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Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex. Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cantharndes produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightner is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for prossing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists; of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, order direct from

ALEX. ROSS 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England. Removes hair from the face, neck and arms



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

Vessels, Tonnage, Commanders, Numidian6,100 Building. Siberian4,500 Carthagenian. 4,600 ... "
Parisian. 5,400 Capt James Wylie.
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Europe, being only five days between land to

The Shortest Sea Route between America and

Sardinian Saturday, May 31 Circassian Saturday, June 7 Polynesian Saturday, "14 Peruyian Saturday, "21 Saturday, "698

Parisian Saturday, Saturday, July 5 Sardinian Saturday, Rates of Passage from Quelec:

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow

as follows:—
Corean. About May 28
Waldensian. " " 31
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Nestorian. " 14
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The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:— FROM HALIFAX:

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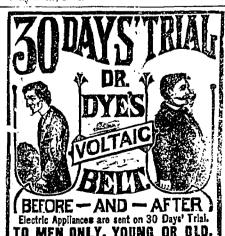
| PROBLEMATON. | |
|--------------|------------|
| Canadian | About June |
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| Austrian | . " |
| Scandinavian | . " |
| Waldensian | |
| Hibernian | . 16 61" |

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

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

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown: Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Grent Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers. 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpoot: Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec: Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago: H. Bourlier, Toronto: Leve & Alden. 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1362 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

II. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal. May 26th, 1884.



TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR CLD, WHO are suffering from Nervous Desility, Lost Virality, Lack of Nerve Force and Visor, Wasting Washingses, and all those disonse of a Personal Nature resulting from Abuses and OTHER CAUSES. Specify relief and complete restoration of Health, Vicon and Manhood Gullanteed. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Contury. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphil: free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.



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A NEW DISCOVERY. (3) For several years we have furnished the lairymen of America with an excellent articulal color for butter; so meritorious that it met rith great success everywhere receiving the ighest and only prizes at both International series Fairs.

pairy Fairs.

[23-But by patient and scientific charactal re-earch we have improved in several saints, and now offer this new color as the best in the world. t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Flancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made. 237 And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid. EDERWARE of all imitations, and of all ther oil colors, for they are liable to become other oil colors, for the star and and spoil the butter.

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WELLS, RICHARDSON ', CO., Burlington, Vt.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago. Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Thront. Swellings. Sprains. Bruises,
Burns. Scalds. Frost Hites.
AND ALL OTHER ROBLY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggias and Dealers everywhere - Firy Centra bottle.
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA in its Action.

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THE REMEDY FOR CURING THENS LUNG CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT. LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS. BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED, When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief. As.an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form. Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

228 and 230 St. James Street, Montreal,

Invite dealers and private parties requiring Pianos or Organs to examine the splendid stock of

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FROM THE GREAT FACTORIES OF

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THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U.S. GOV'T

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GOING WEST. ONLY LINE BUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Archison, Omaha and Denver with through traits for

SAN FRANCISCO, and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY,
And all points in the South-West.
TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS

Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Heatth and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic.

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Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the dovernment and Railrond Lands in Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railrond in the World for all classes of Travel.

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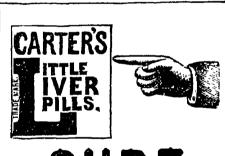


PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 2307.
Dame Mary Ross, of the City and District of Dame Mary Ross, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Ross, of the same place, merchant, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Ross, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted by the Plaintiff against Defendant.

Montreal, 26th May, 1884.

COOKE & BROOKE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.



CURE

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

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the storageh, stimulate the live:

and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at \$5 cents; five for \$1 sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by main.

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DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

45 C

IN MEMORIAM.

We parted, and the youth replied : When shall we meet again? My heart was filled with sorrow,

Aly heart was nized with sorrow,
And alas! no answer came.
He parted thus from all he loved,
From sisters and from sire,
Far from the scenes of happier days Did this bright youth expire.

The scene is changed-St. Martin's Church With tapers glimmered fair, And as the evaporing incense rose, We breathed a solemn prayer-For him, the gayest of our throng A few short months ago. Far from the cold world's cruel scorn

Where is that quick, clastic step,
That tall and manly form,
Locked in the cold embrace of death,
That heart once beat so warm; Alas! fond memories of the past Cannot our grief assuage:

A corpse is lying low.

For death does wreak his ruthless sword Alike on youth and age. What then to us is birth or power.

The rich, the lowly and the great, In death are all the same. Who can console the silent grief, Or heal the bitter stine. That still in memory round our hearts Like ivy wreaths shall cling.

Or what is wealth or fame

WHILE MCCAPPREY.

FASHION NOTES.

The latest novelty in parasol handles are those covered with plush.

The polenaise is the favorite garment for nid-summer utility suits. Rough goods are very popular for seaside,

nountain, and traveling wear. Green, in all the dark and bronze shades, is ebetter color for summer fatigue and utility

ostumes than blue or brown. Instead of strings to bonnets, a bow of celvet under the chin is attached to the strap

or band that does duty for strings. Very large lace and embroidery collars, attached by bows of soft muslin, lace trimmed, tre dressy afternoon and evening wear.

Velvet dog-collars, fied to a bow under the left ear, and small flat cravats, just like those gentlemen wear, are worn by young ladies. The dressiest jerseys have white silk jersey cloth waistcoats, and are made of silk jersey doth for the jacket in all colors and black

and these are frequently decorated with em-broideries of time beads. Odd fancies in gentlemen's bandkerchiefs have borders in color on which in black or white are outline figures, horses in action, horses' and dogs' heads, whistles, whips, sadlles and bridles, and yachting and sporting devices of various kinds.

A new mode of plaiting woollen is in Paccordion plaits. These consist of compressed folds, very fine, laid close together and held on the inside with elastic. Taken from the sides the skirt can be drawn out almost to its fullest width, but falls back instantly to its original position. It is a charming way of treating soft, plain wools, or any of the twilled soft satins, merveilleux, surah or rhadames. These skirts do not require lining.

Much trimming is not now fashionably used upon basques, bodices and the libe. Cloth and woolon dresses are made as plain as possible; more dressy toilets have vests and Moliere fronts, full or plaited, the trimming always flat and simply outlining the front or forming a jacket bodice. This lengthwise trimming is particularly becoming to stout figures, which require styles that preserve the outlines as strictly as possible. If full vests are used for such figures they should be laid in fine flat folds, not shirred,

Many ladies are again choosing the glazed kid glove in preference to those which are undressed. Silk and silk and linen gloves will, however, take the lead in popularity when the weather becomes uncomfortably warm. The latest makes of these in jersey style are very handsome in fit, finish and coloring. Few ladies choose the gauntleted gloves which were so widely heralded. These gloves never were pretty, and always suggest a whip and reins as their proper accompaniments.

A stylish walking costume is made as follows: The skirt is of occun gray merveilleux, with four shirred flounces, the upper one of which is nearly concealed by an old tunic, open up the right side and caught up in many full drapings on the left, with a huge ent-steel slide. The tunic is trimmed with gray silk embroidery put on like a revers. The jacket is trimmed in similar style, with basque opening in front, and a breast-piece cut like a square barette extending like a gimp. An embroidered band, put on like a revers, finishes the neck. The sleeves are trimmed to match.

CHARCOAL AS FOOD FOR LIVE STOCK. Charcoal has recently been recommended as an addition to the food of animals, as it increases their power of accumulating fat, and promotes the rapid and healthy produc-tion of flesh. This was recently proved by taking the live weights of two lots of sheep, and simply separating them by an ordinary net; the artificial food, corn and cake, being net; the artheral rood, corn and cake, being carefully weighed out to each lot alike daily, one pint of charcoal being added to one lot only. When re-weighed prior to selling to the butcher, the increase in weight was in favor of charcoal by 16.25 per cent. Sanitation causes easy and complete digestion; and assimilation only can account for these results, which charcoal alone can accomplish. The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in argent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel, and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every twenty-live head of sheep or lambs, one-quarter pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses, or pigs, half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one dessert-spoonful for young calves, daily, when suffering from discase, or in ill condition. To keep in good health, and fortify against diseases, the dose should be given two or three times a week, according to the class of food they are having, and the state of the atmosphere. The best plan is to wet a quantity of bran, pollard (malt-combings); mix the charcoal among it, and then among the food you give them. For rapid and healthy fattening of cattle, it should be used daily among their food. Charcoal for internal and medicinal purposes must be pure vegetable charcoal, free from all irritating and injurious foreign matter. The charcoal when coming into the user's possession must be kept perfectly dry, and free from any ill-smelling surroundings, such as the vapors of a stable, or artificial manures, etc., or it will absorb them, and thus become septic, and of no medicinal value. It is better kept in a closed bin, or tin canister with a tight cover.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Bells
Manufacture those celebrated Bells
Manufacture those celebrated Bells
Manufacture those celebrated Bells
and Chimes for Churches,
can be found to do it, provides that liquor
drinkers—not the sellers—will be licensed,
and catalogues sent free Address,
and that any man so licensed shall wear a
badge openly on his coat.

Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why
not be fair about it and buy her a box? tta

-Popular Science News.

A-Great-Problem.

TAKE ALL THE

Kidney & Liver MEDICINES.

BLOOD PURIFIERS.

RHEUMATIC REMEDIES.

DYSPEPSIA

And Indigestion Cures.

Ague, Fever, And Bilious Specifies,

Brain and Nerve

GREAT HEALTH

Force Revivers,

IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualifies of all the best Medicines of the World and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in there, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorsugh trial will give positive proof of this.

Robbig Pilos—Symptom traditure The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the ectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNES OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sore care. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Bank Andria, Scant Arcad, rayspeads, Parocella, High, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases, Boy by mail 50 cents; three for 81,25. Address, DR. SWAYNE, & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 27 G Sold by Druggists.

An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, Texas. May 3, 1882 "I wish to express my appreciation of the

valuable qualities of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

" While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER's

CHERRY PECTORAL. "I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WHITLEY. discases.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Aver's Cherry PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

FARCY WORK Not Patterns; 500 for Konsington Needlework, such as sprays, and bunches of Roses, Dalsies, Pansies, Ferns. Apple-blossems, &c. &c.; 25 Border Designs of flowers and vines, for Embroudering divesses and other garments; and 25 Elegant Patterns for Corners, Borders and Centres for Planoclavers, Table Covers or Scarfs, Titles Lambregains, &c., all for 25 cts., post-paid Staroping Outle of 10 Jul size Petersied Patterns, Powder, Blattbatting Pad, Instructionr, &c., 60 cents, One Book "Manual of Seedlework," backes bow to do all kinds of Emmonsery, Knitting, Crachesling, Lace Making, &c., 35 cents, 4 for \$1. All the above to the Bollar, Address Patter Pub. Co. 47 Barciay 80. A. Y.

MR. BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH

---)× THE---

ORINGE INCOMPORATION

24 PAGE PAMPHLET.

"THE POST"

PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY

MONTREAL.

The late William Maxwell, of Connecticut, made it warm for his executor when he left \$400,000 to improve and experiment with his flying machine. Since the fact of the bequest was published nearly 2,000 letters have been received by the executor from flying machine cranks, and a score of inventors have laid

B Ital

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH LAND BILL IN THE LORDS-THE DYNAMITE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, June 12 .- In the House of Commons this evening an amendment to the franchise bill in favor of female suffrage was rejected by a vote of 27 to 135. Gladstone said during the debate that if the amendment was adopted the government would not be answerable for the passage of the bill.

A popular demonstration in favor of the

franchise bill has been arranged to take place here in August. It will be the greatest popular display in London since 1867. Trades, agricultural and laborers' unions throughout the country are to send deputations to take part in the arrangements for the demonstration. The movement is meant to overawe the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 16 .- In the House of Lords this evening the Duke of Argyil moved for returns of the working of the Land Act in Ireland. He believed that the act defeated the intention of its framers and placed a per-nicious power in the hands of the lawless and discontented. The Ea.1 of Derby, Colonial Secretary, regarded the act as a disagreeable necessity, and deprecated the Duke of Argyll's

In the House of Commons to-day Lord Fitzmaurice, under foreign secretary, said that correspondence with the United States Government on the subject of the dynamiters subsequent to that which had already been laid before the house was resumed on May 10th, 1882, and had been continued since. He could not enter into details at present nor give dates of the later despatches.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST COURTNEY.

NEW YORK, June 10. -Wallace Ross says that Courtney told him that if he would allow him to win the race at Oak Point they would have another race at Sarato a which Courtney would let Ross win. He had a friend at Union Springs who has \$15,000. Courtney proposed that he should get his friend to bet \$15,000 on him and that they should scoop the money between them. Pilkington says Courtney approached the boat house the night before the race but was warned off by a man who had been stationed there with a

MR. OBRIEN, M. P., TO BE PROSE-CUTED.

London, June 16. -There is more trouble ahead for William O'Brien, M.P., the pugnacious editor of United Ireland. Crown Solicitor George Bolton, who is suing him for £30,000 for libel, has applied for an attachment against his person, on the same grounds on which one was recently issued in the similar suit of Secretary Cornwall of the Irish post office department. Mr. O'Brien is, however, as defiant as ever, and the Nationalists are encouraging him to continue his crusade against the cestle officials by raising a fund to defray the cost of his defence.

AN IRISH MEMBER ON NATIONALIST POLICY.

GLASGOW, June 15.-William O'Brien, M.P., and editor of United Ireland, addressing a largely attended meeting of Irishmen at Glasgow to-day, on "Modern Irish members of the House of Commons," said last week he appeared before several judges for exposing the villany of the Castle officials villany unsurpassed in the annals of human iniquity-villary which Earl Spencer's government, instead of chastening, connived at and aided, hoping to wreak vengrance on the newspaper United Ireland, which the government hated, and which he hoped the government would have reason to further hate. The Irish party cared not a brass farthing for the convenience of the ministers, the tone of the commons on the courtesies of debate. If the house howled it was a clear sign that the corns of the enemy were being trod upon. The Irish party would get nothing by conciliation; to gain its end it must be Townships Bank, and a decrease of \$100,000 in the Bank of Hamilton, \$100,000 determined. Parliament resembled purgatory, being a state of punishment through which the Irish Nationalists must pass for the purpose of earning that earthly paradise -Irish national independence. (Applause.) The bloody defeat of its army abroad troubled the government less than the defeat in parliament which imperilled their own power, comfort and splendid spoils of offices. The Irish members were independent because they had the country at their backs. Mr. O'Brien hoped the unborn generation of Irishmen would never look back upon the work of the present Irish members of the House of Commons with shame. (Cheers.) A resolu-tion was adopted expressing confidence in the Irish members of the House of Commons and pledging the audience to strengthen the party at the next general election.

A SCENE IN ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, June 10 .- A comical scene was witnessed in St. Paul's cathedral this morning. The ten Maori chiefs who accompanied King Tawhai to London were taken to the cathedral to attend morning prayer, and were expected to be profoundly impressed with the grandeur of the edifice, the beauty of the music, and the solemnity of the service. The untutored New Zealanders, however, were by no means impressed, but were, on the contrary, unmistakably bored. They listened with some appearance of interest to the music, but they found standing up during the responses and kneeling during the prayers too exhausting, and finally kept their seats. When it came to the sermon they could evidently stand it no longer, and the entire ten fell asleep, and snored scandalously throughout the discourse. King Tawhai did not attend, being confined to his room by rheu-

THE MAORI KING IN PARLIAMENT.

matism and sore eyes.

LONDON, June 14.—The Maori King, Tawhai, and his ten attendant chiefs, occupied seats in the gallery of the House of Commons to-day, and appeared almost as much bored by the debate as they were by the service at St. Paul's last Sunday. One of them loudly expressed his disgust in robust Maori profanity at not being permitted to smoke a villainons-looking pipe with which he was provided. All were overcome with the heat, which was really intolerable in thegallery, and loosening or discarding the uncomfortable garments of civilization, they slumbered and snored through most of their visit. At the end of half an hour they declared that they had seen all they wanted to of the pow-wow, and seen all they wanted to of the pow-wow, and departed, the King leaving his collar and necktie behind. Alluding to the discomfort of the New Zealanders, the papers renew the complaints of the unhealthiness of the House of Commons, and charge that that was what has always been successful in Montreal. On this leaves the consist of the co killed Lord Claude John Hamilton, M. P., this occasion Strakosch, her manager, ar-

A BROTHER MASON.

DUBLIN, June 11 .- The Freeman's Journal says Bradlaugh wrote to the Prince of Wales as a brother mason asking the Prince's sup-port to an atheistical propaganda, which he said it was the duty of English and Continen-tal masons to provide. The Prince was greatly annoyed at the receipt of the letter and sent it to Lord Carnarvon. It is believed Carnaryon will move in the grand lodge for Bradlaugh's expulsion. Should Bradlaugh be expelled other atheists will secode from the nasonic order.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

APPROACHING RELEASE OF THE CLAIMANT ON A TICKET-OF-LEAVE.

LONDON, June 15.—The Tichborne claimant is to be released from prison on a ticket-of-

Roger Charles Tichborne, a child born January 5, 1829, of an ancient English Catholic family, was, after his father, heir to the title and estates of his uncle, Sir Edward Doughty. He is known to have arrived at Valparaiso on June 19, 1853, and having crossed the Continent eastward April 20, 1854, he sailed from Rio for New York on the Bella, which was lost at sea. His father succeeded to the baronetey March 5, 1858, and died June 11, 1862. It then passed to the second son, Alfred (Roger being presumed to be lost), who died February 22, 1866, and was succeeded by his posthumous son, Sir Henry Tichborne, born May 28 in that year. In 1865 Sir James' widow, hoping Roger might yet be alive, had advertised for him in the English and Australian papers. In 1865 her advertisement was answered by one Thomas Castro, a butcher at Wagga Wagga, Australia, who pretended to be her son, and who asserted that he had been saved from the wreck of the Bella. After some correspondence with Lady Tichborne, Castro sailed for England, where he arrived December 25, 1866.

LADY TICHBORNE'S RECOGNITION.

In January, 1867, he joined her at Paris and was by her accepted as her son, though most of the other members of the family re pudiated him. In March he filed a bill against the trustees of the estate and, having been occupied in the interim in obtaining witnesses and testimony, brought the action for the recovery of the estates, valued at \$24,000 a year, to trial May 11, 1868. Lady Tichborne had died March 12, 1871, still believing Castro to be her son. The trial lasted at one session 103 days, and, with adjournments-till March 6, 1872, when the jurors declared themselves convinced that the claimant was not Sir Roger, and he was nonsuited. The principal points against him were his ignorance of French, which language the true Roger spoke admirably, and of incidents happening during his sojourns in France; the dissimilarity of the handwritings of the two men; their marked physical differences; the claimant's neglect while in Australia to avail himself of the large balances at Sir Roger's credit, though he was pressed for money, and his own action in seeking out immediately on his return to England the Ortons, a family of rather humble life, to whom he presented himself and sent his photograph as Arthur Orton. The claimant was indicted for perjury as "Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton," put on trial April 23, 1873, and after a trial of 188 days' duration, convicted February 28, 1874, and sentenced by Sir Alexander Cockburn to fourteen years' penal servitude.

CANADA GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, June 16 .- An extra of the Canada Gazette contains the bank statement for May, which shows the following aggregate change as compared with last month:—In capital account there is an increase of \$205,000 made up of increases of \$40,000 in the Bank of Toronto, \$90,000 in the Ontario Bank, \$50,000 in the Bank of New Brunswick. The total determined to organize a vigorous anti-liabilities for May are \$136,218,798; do. for league campaign. April \$139,174,293, a decrease of \$2,955,495.
The total assets for May are \$218,972,091;
do. for April \$221,770,662, a decrease of \$2,798,571.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. LITTLE BELLEDUNE LIGHT.

A heacon Light, established by the Government of Canada on Little Belledune Point, in the Bay de Chaleur, in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, will be put in operation on the 10th instant:— Lat. N. 47°55' 20". Long. W. 65°53' 20". The light will be fixed white dioptric, elevated 38 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 11 miles from all points seaward. The lantern is hoisted on a mast 28 feet high, which has a white shed at its base. POINT A LA GARDE LIGHT BOAT.

The small light vessel, irregularly maintained since 1879, off Pointe à la Garde, in the Restigouche River, for the benefit of the mail steamer, will continue to be kept in operation:—Lat. N. 48° 3′ 10″. Long. W. 66° 32′ 10″. The light is fixed white dioptric, shown from a lantern hoisted on a mast 20 feet above the water. It is visible 31 miles up and down stream. The vessel is a decked boat, painted black with white spars, anchored in 7 feet water on a spit on the south side of the main channel. The light is to enable vessels to avoid the spit.

A PIANO THAT DON'T PAY.

Sir.-In the Witness of Saturday last a sir,—In the names of Saturday last a piano dealer, evidently wishing to get up a controversy with the agent of the Weber, insinuates that the Weber piano is the only one that pays artists to play on them. This, in one sense, we are ready to admit, for Weber, having the best piano, readily secures the best artists and, as a matter of course, the best paying audiences to hear them. We are, however, sorry to hear from this Montreal dealer paid for it."

Now, if this be true, it is a great shame, for some of us are witness that Dr. Mans and Mr. Sherwood each put in two hours' hard work to bring music out of this piano, and if they were not paid for it they ought to have

for Liverpool, who died on the 3rd inst. of congestion of the lungs. The papers say that his disease was caused by exposure in the House on the morning after the vote of cenhouse, and a heavy loss was the result, and yet house, and a heavy loss was the result, and yet sure, and that he was plainly a victim to the atrocious state of the temperature of the House. This is a real grievance, and seems to many quite us serious as that which Sidney by the Montreal agent, who, for the fun of

THE PRESIDENCY.

TILDEN DECLINES THE PRESIDENTIAL NO-MINATION-WHAT THE MEXICANS SAY ABOUT THE NOMINATION OF BLAINE.

NEW YORK, June 12 .- Mr. Tilden has addressed a letter to the chairman of the New York Democratic State committee announcing his purpose to withdraw from further public service. After expressing his belief that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil as the governmental machinery for administering justice and for making and executing laws, he gives an account of his endeavors to reform the state administration of New York, and says he accented the nomiof New York, and says he accepted the nomination in 1876 because he believed his candidacy would best present the issue of reform the democratic majority of the people which desired to have worked out in the federal government as it had been in the State of New York, and believed that he had strength enough then to renovate the administration of the government of the United States, and at the close of his term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy. Twenty years of

CONTINUOUS MALADMINISTRATION, under the demoralizing influences of intestine war and of bad finance, have infected the whole governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false constructions and false practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these evils is a work of great difficulty and labor, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the chief executive of the republic. Undervaluing in nowise that best gift of heaven, the occasion and the power sometimes bestowed on a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good; grateful beyoud all words to my fellow-countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the democratic party, nor the republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now or ever can be dependent

upon any one man for their successful pro-

gress in THE PATH OF A NOBLE DESTINY. He then proceeds: At the present time the considerations which induced me in 1880 to decline the nomination of the Democratic party have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the administration of the Federal Govern-ment; to realize my own ideal, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, would in-deed warrant, as they could alone compensate, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But, in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assur-ance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say, definitively, that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration or of a canvass. Having given to their welfare whatever of health and strength I possessed, or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands, I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever

Mexico, June 12.—The newspapers continue discussing the nomination of Blaine. It is generally regarded as the threatening evil for Mexico. La Libertad says its hopes for the election of Blaine, for Mexico has more to fear from a friendly President than one avowedly hostile, regarding it as more to the interest of Mexico to deal with her neighbor in a spirit of want of conference and reserve than to hob-nob with traitors who pretend to be friends in order to become masters.

ORANGEMEN TO ORGANIZE AN ANTI-LEAGUE CAMPAIGN.

Orangemen and other loyalists are becom-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

Consols in London sold at 99 11-16 and 995, yesterday's rates. Eric 14g; Illinois Central

1218; Canada Pacific 433.

The New York stock market was easier at 1.40 p m. Western Union sold at 60\(\frac{7}{5}\); Lake
Shore at 83\(\frac{1}{5}\); Pacific Mail at 40\(\frac{1}{5}\); Erie
seconds at 54\(\frac{1}{5}\); D. & L. 101; Union Pacific
38; W. S. B. 38\(\frac{8}{5}\); L. & N. 27\(\frac{7}{5}\); Pullman

99½; Money 2½.

The local stock market was easier, and there is no tone to it and no visible source of strength. The money market is without change and firm at yesterday's prices. Another lot of £100,000 in gold has been

ordered from England by the Government.

Stock sales.—50 Montreal, 186½; 50 Ontario, 103½; 50 Toronto, 170; 41 Peoples, 55; 8 Merchants, 107; 50 Federal, 115½; 26 Richelieu, 56; 50 Passenger, 123.

One per cent. was paid to put 100 Canada Cotton at 25; in pine months. The last sale. Cotton at 35 in nine months. The last sale was at 40, and this "put" looks a little like

a desperate bluff. a desperate bluff.

New York, 1 p.m., June 17.--Stock weak;
Am Ex, 90; C S, 36½; D & H, 95; D & L,
100¼; Erie, 13¼; pfd, 32; III C, 117½; L S,
53½; M C, 66; Mo Pac, 59½; N J C, 56½; N
P, 19½; pfd, 44½; N W, 93½; pfd, 125½; N
Y C, 103½; P M, 40; Rdg, 23½; R I, 105½;
St P, 69½; pfd, 104½; St P M & M, 86½;
Tex Pac, 93½; U P, 37½; Wab, 5½; pfd, 12¾;
W U, 60%.

W U, 60g. COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS. The markets generally have continued quiet all week and business seems to have run into the usual dull summer rut. The torpid condition of the grain markets of this Continent

has had its influence on the shipping trade, though happily stagnation has been averted by the movement from this port of large quantities of deals and phosphate. We are afraid that in the present state of the grain markets the reduction in the canal and harbor tolls will have little effect. The reductions all round should be permanent and sweeping to obtain the object for which the canals were constructed, that is, to act as feeders for the ocean marine of Canada. As it is, they are in part merely temporary and only up to September 1st. The crop prospects continue fairly good, but with the large surplus stock of breadstuffs on both sides of the water, we are afraid farmers will have to market at poor prices. Merchants report payments a little better and equal to expectations for the season. There have been no failures worth speaking about, and on the surface it would appear that business is being conducted on true and proper principles.

GROCERIES. -- Sagars have sold well at the low prices current. Yellows are quoted at 10W prices current. Lenows are quoted at 5% to 6½c, and granulated at 7½ to 7½c, with more favorable terms for large lots. Syrup is dull and difficult to sell, quoted at 3½ to 60c per gallon. Molasses continues dull and 18 ann and unneated Sen, quoted at 32½ to stone to speak of. I fices are lower for lard 60c per gallon. Molasses continues dull and inactive. There is no business doing. Barbadoes is quoted at 31c to 32½c; English to \$21.50 and Western \$19.75 to \$20.25.

Islands at 27½c, and sugar house at 25c. Butter—The market is weak and a further re

Choice lots are scarce and quoted firm at 5½c. Eastern Townships, 17c to 18c; Morto 5½c. Fair grades are quoted at 5c; commen at 3½c to 4c; and old fruit for choice grass fed. Cheese—The market is at 3½c to 3½c. Currants are quiet steady, and a better feeling prevails, although at 4½c to 5½c. Prunes remain at 4½c to 5½c, it is not thought that it will be of any durand Grenoble walnuts at 1½c. Almonds are unchanged at 1½c to 13c, and filberts at 9c. Figs are steady; Turkish in pound boxes at change from last week's closing quotations. 123c. Lemons are firmer and higher at \$4 to 19c. Eggs continue scarce.

THE CONTRACTOR AND SERVICE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE SERVICE OF THE

off. There have been no important transactions. Rice is firm at \$3.50 to \$3.60, millers being sold ahead. Spices have been in moderate request and firm, but buyers as a rule will not accede to holders' terms. Nutmegs, however, are easier at 50c to 70c. Black pepper is firm at 17c, and white at 26c to 27c. Ginger is quoted at 15c to 18c, clover at 15c

to 18c, and cassia at 10c to 11c.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- Warrants after declining to 40s 11d, have advanced to 41s 3d-2d up from a week ago, are quoted at 7s 6d. Here prices are quoted follows :-- Siemens, \$18.75 to \$19.00; Coltness and Langloan \$20; Gartsherric and Summerlee \$18; Dalmellington \$17.50; and Eglinton \$17. Bar iron remains dull at \$1.75; sheets at \$2.50; and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. Private advices from England state that prices are low, but will not be shaded further, as makers will rather close their works than submit to a reduction. As it is, many works have closed. Tinplates are quiet and unchanged at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for I. C. charcoals, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 for cokes, as also are Canada plates at \$2.90 for Pean and equal. Ingot tin is nominally as before at 211c for Straits, and 221c for Lamb and Flag. In London it is cabled weak and active £82 178 6d, a decline of 178 6d from a week ago. Ingot copper is unchanged at 164c. London is cabled at £63 10s for best selected. Lead remains at \$3.40 to 3.50, with soft Spanish in London cabled unchanged at till 2s 6d. There are no changes to note in the general hardware trade, which continues slow and of indifferent volume.

DRY Goods.-The orders received from travellers and the personal selections made by buyers are all of a sorting-up character, such as are necessary to replenish broken stocks. Despite the fact that prices are on an unusually low basis, buyers refrain from taking any large quantity, and travellers find it a difficult matter to take many orders. Country dealers are postponing operations until the crops are assured, but the outlook for a healthy fall trade is somewhat more encouraging. This view is taken by most mer-chants, both in this city and at interior points. Remittances have been fairly satisfactory. Samples of fall fabrics are being got ready to take on the road, and travellers will be out with them in a few weeks. Cotton goods have ruled dull, and almost unsaleable. There has been a quiet business in prints, while woollens and heavy dress goods have been inactive. The demand for Canadian tweeds has been light, orders coming in slowly.

LUMBER.—The movement is light. Deal freights are unchanged at 40s to Glasgow and 45s to Liverpool. Lumber to the River Platte is quoted at \$13 to \$14. The following are prices at the yards, large quantities ing are prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower:—Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to \$40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$18 to \$20; ash, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$20; hass run of log culls out per M, \$17 to \$20; bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$20; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1 75 to \$2; shingles \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3.

HIDES, ETC .- The market for hides and Dry hides are quiet and unchanged at 16c for No. 1 and 14c for No. 2, and dry flints at 20c for No. 1, and 17c for No. 2. Green butchers' hides have been dull and unchanged at 8c, 7c, and 6c for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Calfskins are unchanged at 12c; sheepskins at \$1.00, and lambskins at 25c.

OILS.—Cod oil is easy at 60c to 621c for Gaspe and Newfoundland. Steam refined seal is lower at 66c to 671c. Pale seal is quoted at 60c, to 621c and steam at 55c to 571c. Linseed oil is dull and weak, with values quoted about 2c lower at at 55c to 56c for boiled, and 52c to 54c for raw. Cod liver has further de-clined 5c, with business at \$1 15 to \$1 20. Olive oil unchanged at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Petroleum-A firm tone continues to characterize the market for petroleum. Business has been fair for the season on the same basis as last week. Refiners' price at Petrolia is firmly sustained at 11½c. Here we quote: Car lots, 134c; broken lots, 14c to 144c;

and single barrels, 15c to 15½c;
Woot.—Cape is quoted at 16½c to 17½c, and
Australian nominal. Domestic is at 27c to
28c for A supers; 22c to 23c for B; 21c to 22½c for unassorted, and 20c for black.

SALT .-- Transactions occur at 40c to 421c for elevens, 36c to 37½c for twelves, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag for factory filled. Higgins' Eureka remains at \$2.40 for sacks, \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

CHEMICALS.—Bicarb soda, \$2.40 to \$2.50; bleaching powder, \$2.25 to \$2.50; sal soda, \$1 to \$1.10; caustic soda, \$2.25 to \$2.40;

and soda ash, \$1.55 to \$1.65. Bleaching powder has advanced from £7 to £7 10s. Quinine is at \$1.75 for Howard's and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German in bulk. Opium is at \$1 to \$4.25, and morphia at \$2.25 to \$2.50. NAVAL STORES-Rosins have ruled quiet,

ranging in value from \$2.50, for common strained up to \$5 for fine clear white. Pine tar is at \$3.50 to \$4 and pitch \$2.60 to \$2.80. large lots of both lower. Oakum is in moderate request at 6c to 10c, as to quality.

COAL—Prices are unchanged at \$6 for chestnut and stove, and \$5.75 for egg and

furnace. There is no change in bituminous. Scotch steam in barges from Quebec is valued at \$4 40 to 4 50, and lower ports at \$4 to 4 25. South Hetton smiths' is quoted at \$6.

CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Flour-There was no business reported on Flour—There was no business reported on Change yesterday. Values are steady and unchanged. Wheat is without change. We quote: Canada white winter, nominal, \$1.13 to \$1.14; Canada spring, \$1.16 to \$1.17. Peas are 89c to 90c. Rye is steady at 70c to 71c. Barley is nominally 55c. Corn is quiet at 65c in bond. Oats are lower a 38c to 40c. The local market for hog markets was very quiet and beyond the requirements of the regular jobbing demand, there were no transac-tions to speak of. Prices are lower for lard

Fruit has been quiet, except for Valencia duction may be looked for in view of the toraisins, which have been in good request, with cumulation of stocks which is steadily business at within range of quotations. taking place. We quote:—Creamery. 2Co; 12½c. Lemons are firmer and higher at \$4 to We quote 9c to 9½c. Eggs continue scarce, \$5 per box. Demand for coffee has been enand prices have advanced to 15½c per dozen. tirely for jobbing lots. We hear of sales at The advance in Canadian eggs in the New 204c for Java, and 264c for Mocha. The tea York and Boston markets is not maintained, market is quiet, with buyers inclined to hold and prices have declined to 164c in the former and 16c in the latter markets. Ashes-The receipts were light. The prices of rots have advanced to \$1.00 to \$4.70 for firsts. Seconds are nominal at \$4.25. There are no seconds offering. Pearls are nominal at \$5.25.

> THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET Wheat, fall, per bushel, \$1 to \$1 12; do spring, do, \$110 to \$114; do, goose, do, 67c to 85c; barley, do, 55c to 60 c; oats, do, 4: c to 4!c peas, do, 73c to 77c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, \$7 50to \$825; butter, pound rolls, 14c to 18c; do large rolls. none; do tub dairy 15e to 16e; eggs, fresh, per dozen, 15c to 16c

THE HAY AND STRAW MARKETS. Business in hay and straw yesterday at College street market was limited, with prices steady at \$5 to \$8 per hundred bundles as to quality, and \$4 to \$5 for straw, the top figure for extra choice.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

The total receipts of live stock at Acer & Kennedy's yards since the 12th were 85 car loads which consisted of 53 cars export cattle, 23 cars butchers' and 3 cars of live hogs. Business in export cattle was very quiet with a very small movement, in fact there was virtually no business yesterday morning. The demand, however, picked up a little during the afternoon, and prices may be quoted at 51c to 61c per lb. live weight, as to quality, the top tigure for choice. Live hogs were dull and inactive, with some sales at prices ranging from 51c to 61c per lb., as to quality, the outside price for extra choice. In butchers cattle also business was limited. Prices are quoted at 41c to 51c per lb live weight, as to quality, choice beeves bringing the outside figure. Cattle freights are firm at 13 to 13 los. At Viger markets the receipts aggregated about 225 head of butcher cattle of a very fair quality, principally from the Point. Demand was fairly active, and sales were made freely at prices ranging from 5c to 5c per lb. live weight, as to quality. Only a few extra choice head brought the outside tigure, the bulk of the transactions being at prices ranging from 5e to 51c per lb. live weight. Calves were scarce, with prices higher. A lot of three calves brought \$33, while another lot changed hands at \$30. Sheep and lambs were scarce and firm at former quotations, viz: \$4 to \$8 each for sheep and \$2 to \$4.50 for lambs as to quality. The total shipments of cattle since Tuesday

were 789 head, which were as follows :-SS. Vorsetzn for Antwerp..... 451 231

THE OTTAWA MARKET.

Flour-No. 1, brand per barrel \$6 to 6.25; strong bakers \$6.50; double extra, \$6; patent, do, \$7 to 7.25; buckwheat flour, \$4.24 to 4.50; oatneal, \$5 to 5.25; cornmeal, \$4 to 4.25; cracked wheat, \$6.25; wheat meal, \$6.25; canaille, per cwt, \$1.30 to 1.40; spring wheat per bus., \$1.10 to 1.25; fall do, \$1 to 1.10; Scotch do, \$1 to 1.10; oats, 40c to 42; corn, 75c to 80; peas, 70c; beans, \$1.25; buckwheat, 50c to 55; barley, 65c to 70; rye 55c. Pork. -Dressed hogs, per 100 pounds, \$8.50 to 9; pork steak, per pound, 12½c; pork chops, 12½c; mess pork per brl, \$14.50 to 16; hams, per skins is firm, but for leather and boots and pound. 15e to 16; smoked bacon, do, 14e to shoes we note a quiet business and no change. 15. Vegetables.—Potatoes, per bag, 60e to Western buff hides are at 9 to 12 for No. 1, turnips, per bus, 45e to 50; carrots, do, 60e to and 8e to 8 for No. 2. Toronto inspected 65; parsnips, do 50e to 60; cabbage, per doz. are scarce, and valued a shade higher at heads, \$1.50 to 2; celery, 75e; onions, per the No. 1, and 82 for No. 2. Hamilton 94c for No. 1, and 84c for No. 2. Hamilton peck, 60c to 75; butter, in pails, per pound, are quoted at 9c for No. 1, and 8c for No. 2. 15c to 19; do firkins, 15c to 17; do fresh print, 18c to 22; do roll, 17c to 21; cheese 12c to 15; eggs, per doz. 14c to 15; hay, per ton, \$9 to 10; straw, do, \$6 to 6.75; lard, per pound, 15c; tallow, do, 7c to 8; maple sugar, do, 10c maple syrup, per gal, \$1.

THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.80 to 1.91; Wheat, Treadwell, do 1.75 to 1.82; Wheat, Clawson, do 1.60 to 1.85; Wheat, Red, do 1.70 to 1.90; Oats, do 1.16 to 1.18; Corn, do 1.40 to 3; Barley, do 1.0 to 1.20; Peas, do 1.30 to 1.50; University of the control of the Rye, do 1.10 to 1.20; reas, do 1.30 to 1.50; Rye, do 1.10 to 1.15; Clover seed, per bush, 7.25 to 7.50; Timothy seed, 1.50 to 2; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; Pastry flour, per cwt, 3 to 3.25; Rollerflour, do 3 to 3.50; Family flour, \$2.75 to 3; Oatmeal, Fine, do 2.40 mily flour, \$2.75 to 3; Uatmeal, Fine, do 2.40 to 2.60; meal, granulated, \$2.60 to 2.75; cornmeal 2 00 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$16 to 20; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$8 to 10; straw, per load \$2 to 3, eggs, retail, 15c; eggs, basket, 16c; butter, pound rolls, 14c to 15c; do crock, 13c to 14c; do tubs, 12c to 14c; cheese, pound, 14c to 15c; lard, 12c to 14; turnips, 30c to 40c; turkeys \$1 to \$2; chickens, per pair, 50c to 15c; lard, 12c to 14; turnips, 30c to 40c; turkeys \$1 to \$2; chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; ducks, per-pair, 70c to 80c; potatoes per bag, 90c to \$1; apples per bag 75c to \$1.25; onions per bushel 60c to 80c. Dressed hogs, per cwt, \$8 50 to \$9; beef, per cwt, \$9 to \$10; mutton, per lb, 9c to 10c; lambs, each, \$4 to \$4.50; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5 50; veal, per lb, 7c to 10c. 7c to 10c.

BIRTH.

BIRMINGHAM.—On the 11th inst., at 524 Upper St. Urbain street, the wife of J. Bir-mingham of a daughter. 140.2 MARRIED.

STRANGMAN—GOFF—At the residence of the brother of the bride, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on 12th June inst., by Rev. David Fitz-gerald, D.D., assisted by Rev. Charles O'Meara, gerald, D.D., assisted by Rev. Charles O'Meara, Charles Strangman, Esq., of Montreal, late of Waterford, Ireland, and formerly of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, to Anna Amelia, eldest daughter of Hon. John Goff, of Woodville, P.E.I. [Waterford and Cape 'Town papers please copy.] 142 2

HAMMILL—GILLIES.—On Tuesday, the 10th instant, at St. Joseph's Church, Richmond street, by Rev. Father Leclaire, John P. Hammill to Miss Mary Emily Gillies. 139-2

BULLICK—WOLEVER—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Belleville Ont., by the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, James S, Bullick, of Montreal, to Hattie Milne Lizette, daughter of Isaac Wolever, Esq. 140-2

DIED.

RYAN.—In this city, on the 9th instant, Ellen O'Brien, relict of the late Patrick Ryan, aged 80 years, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland.

O'LEARY—In this city, on June 14th, Joseph Cornelius, youngest son of John O'Leary, Esq., aged 3 years and 4 months. GOLDEN.—In this city, on the 15th instant, Charles Edward, only son of Felix Gol en, aged 11 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The statement of eirculation and specie for the month of May shows the amount out standing on the 31st to have been \$15,686. 680.96, being \$1,509,968.50 less than on April 30th. The amount of specie in the hands of the assistant receivers-general was \$1,192,780.61; additional at Montreal \$096, 666.66, and in transit from England \$486. 666.67, making a total of \$2,376,113.94, which, added to \$2,920,000 guarateed debentures, gives a total of \$5,296,113.94, or \$1,374,443.70 in excess of the amount required to be held under Vic. 43, chap. 13. The amount of unguaranteed debentures held is \$13,500.000, making the total excess \$2,109,432.98.

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



Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange monts for all the Mouthly and Semi-Annual Brawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with homesty, fairness un-in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of ma-riantifications and accompany to the same than the same are



Incorporated in ISGS for 25 years by the Lacislatus for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of 648 \$550,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lottery ever coted on and cadorsed by the people of any State.

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TUESDAY, July 15, 1884-176th Monthly braw CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,600. 100.000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and addres Registered Letters to

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WANTED—For Portage du Fort Schol an Assistant Female Teacher holdings first or second-class diploma; salavy \$150 a year duties to commence 1st August next.
Apply to C. J. RIMER, Sec. Treas.
Portage du Fort, 10th June, 1884.

45-3.

LISTEN!

Perhaps the greatest overcharge that has been exposed for years in the Dry Goods line in this city was that shown up in the daily papers during the latter part of the past winter, which read in effect as follows:

S. CARSLEY'S prices all through the autume and winter for Paton's, Baldwin's, and Baldwin's, W. W. How's both Powerly Fingering was 31.25

and winter for Paton's, Baldwin's, and Baldwin & Walker's best Four-ply Fingering was \$1.25 per pound for Black, White, Grays, Browns and all similar colors, and \$1.50 per pound for Bright Colors. Whereas Credit Stores and Imitation Cash Stores charge their customers for the same goods from \$1.40 to \$1.50 for Black, White and same colors as S. CARSLET sells at \$1.25, and from \$1.60 to \$1.75 for the colors S. CARSLET sells at \$1.50.

Some of the stores when the thing was shown up reduced their prices for a few days and then advanced them. Our prices were not altered

advanced them. Our prices were not altered during the whole fall and winter, and are the same still. So much for the use of the "Press of the same still." in regulating value.

A PARALLEL CASE!

The case of Credit Stores charging 124cfa the same all-wool Cream Color Bunting or Num. Veiling as we sell at 10c is an exact similar cast to the overcharge on Fingering Wools.

Reducing it to 8c or 9c when compelled to do so may partially atone for such an exorbitation overcharge. But then what dependence can be placed on such establishments? As the ladie now say, the only place we can really depend upon getting uniform good value in Dry Good for ready money is

for ready money is S. CARSLEY'S

LADIES' AND MISSES'

BATHING SUITS!

In great variety of materials.
In great variety of colors.
In great variety of styles. At S. CARSLEY'S.

LADIES' MORNING GOWNS, IN AL LEADING MATERIALS AND DESIGNS, At S. CARSLEY'S.

MANTLE AND COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

NEW COODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. Novelties in shapes and styles.

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Our new street numbers are

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