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STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

By JISTIN SUNTLY MCCARTHY M.P.

VII. - THE STRUGGLE FOR CATHOLIC RMANCI-PATION.

The white terror which followed upon the failure of Emmet's rising was accompanied by almost all she horrors which marked the home of repression after the rebellion of Ninety-eight. As soon as the news of Emmet's daring attempt reached London, a royal message was sent to Parliament, in ploring fresh powers to deal with the muti-nous island. The two Houses displayed all the alacrity usual with them when their business is coercion for Ireland. There was not then, nor for more than two generations later, an Irish Party in the English House of Commons, to teach the dominant majority that coercion could only be won by bitter tra rail and by yet further violations of consitutional rights. The measures which the King demanded were rattled through the two Houses at breaknerk speed. A Habras Corpus Act Suspensi n Bill and a Bill enforcing military law in Ireland were rushed through all their stages in the Lower House before ten o'clock of the evening on which they were intro luced. By eleven o'clock the same night they had received the assent of the Lords and became part of the law of the land. Then the old brutal business began again; the old devil's dance of spies and informers went merrily forward this part informers went merrily forward; the prisons were cheeked with prisoners. The spies and informers received liberal rewards for each arrest, and took good care to keep the prison market well stocked with victims. It is simply horrible to read of the treatment en simply normale to read of the treatment endured by these unhappy prisoners. The Russian Nihilist, Stepniak, has lately given in his grim record of "Russia under the Tzars," ghastly accounts of the way in which political prisoners are treated in the do-minions of the Tzar. All that Russian political prisoners are said to suffer now, Icish political prisoners suffered under the gentle rule of the third George in the early part of the present century. Men who were arrested immediately after Emmet's rising, were in many cases kept in jull for no less than three years, and subjected to inhuman indignities without any kind of investigation into their guilt or innocence. "If anything," says an English writer, who cannot be accused of undue sympathy with Irish aspirations-" f anything could extend a show of rouson, or the color of an excuse, to the insurrectionary movements of Emmet and Russell, it was the subsequent parbarity of the Government to every person accused or suspected of sym

The Government acted in blind panic. The ar of a French invasion was eternally bore their eyes, and they could conceive of classic state of the Archangel shall disturb the slumbers, will be fear of a French invasion was eternally beno better means of linking the sympathies of the Irish people to the English Crown than the jail and the gallows. They guarded themselves against further insurrection with ferocious ingenuity, but they took not a single step towards allaying the discontent which animated and kept alive the spirit of revolution. The juggle of the Union had been successfully accomplished by deluding the Catholics with pledges of emancipation, but the moment that the Union was passed the covenant with the Catholics was broken Pitt retired from office cleven days after the passing of the Act of Union because the king would make no concession to the Catholic claims; he returned to office in 1804, on the distinct understanding that he was no longer to weary his intolerant Monarch with suggestions of rchef for the Irish Catholies. The minister accepted the terms and kept the engagement. The royal ears were un vexed by any importunities from his obedient Cabinet about the wrongs of Irish Catholics.

path with their designs or the will to aid

Outraged by the law, detested by the sovereign, abandoned by the Minister, the posi-tion of Irish Catholicity was bad enough, but it had not merely to contend with the harsh ness of the law, the hatred of the king, and the treason of the statesman. A fresh enemy swelled the tanks against it—an enemy grow ing more powerful and more hostile with the failure of every fresh effort for Catholic relief—the enemy that was known by the name of the Orange Society. "The Orange Society," says an English author, "grew out of the violent spirit into which the sellishness of Protestant monopoly now precipated its animosity. Lured by the lust of power and the avarice of self-interest, the Protestants began to band themselves toge ther by secret oaths; and in many places committed themseives with the blind fury of zealots to the trammels of their leaders.' The Orange Society first came into existence immediately after what is known as the "Battle of the Diamond." On the 21st of September, 1795, a violent conflict took place between the Protestant "Peep o' Day Boys" and the Catholic "Defenders" at the little village of Diamond in Armagh. After a desperate struggle the "Defenders" were defeated, and many of their number killed. In commemoration of this event the first Orange Lodge was formed in Armagh, and soon after another lodge was established in Dublin. In the January of 1798, a solemn manifesto was issued by the members of the Dublin Lodge declaring that the principles of their existence were the maintenance of Church and State-that is to say, the maintenance of the Protestant faith, and the imposition of the Protestant faith upon Catholic Ireland. For some time the society made but little progress, and it was not until after the passing of the Act of Union that it began to make sensible advances in number and in influence. According to Francis Plowden its purpose was to uphold the Crown as long as the Crown upheld Protestant ascendancy-and

The Orange Society gained from its very carliest days much support and encouragement from the of intuitious patronage of the Duke such an extent that he drew from them who was the first to give the information of York. The Duke of York was not an estimable person. In a family that was young Irelanders nowhere as regards plain rarely remarkable for the moral qualities of statements, strong denunications, and open its members, he was conspiguous for his indifference to all the restraints that religion pendence.

no longer.

and civilization impose upon humanity. But it pleased him to come forward on all possible occassions as the patron and champion of the Church of England whenever that patronage and championship might be calculated to inflict an injury upon the professors of some other creed. In the Orange Society he saw an excellent opportunity for striking a blow at the Catholics of Ireland, whose claims, as he and the fiercer fanatics of ascendancy began to dread, were upon the eve of obtaining some recognition from the English Government. In the year 1797 he became a prominent patron of the Orange Lodge in Ireland, and he appears to have made use of his power as Commander in Chief to encourage the formation of Orange Lodges in the regiments stationed in Ireland in direct defiance to military regulations. So bitter was his animosity towards the Irish creed that more than a generation after the formation of the Orange Ledges he called upon God to witness that he would never assent to the onfranchisement of the Irish people. This saying inspired Sheil with a fierce attack upon the Duke of York, when the Duke's health was proposed at a public dinner at Mulliagar. Naturally incensed by the pro-posal of such a toast in a Catholic assembly, the orator inveighed against the ducal patron of Orange lodges with a vehemence which, for long enough, was prejudicial to his own career. When the Duke lay dying, a little later, Shell, in a public speech, gave utterance to what has been cailed an apology for his attack upon the Duke of York. He did, indeed, express some regret at the terms

be had employed, but the manner in which to expressed that regret was scarcely likely to win his pardon in high quarters. "It is right," exclaimed Sheil, "that the offence which the Dake of York committed against our country should be committed to forgetfainess. Indeed, it is almost necessary to express a desire which the na-tural oblivion that must befail the greatest as well as the humblest of mankind cannot fail to accomplish. In a month hence the Duke of York will be forgotten. The pomp of death will for a few nights fill the gilded apartments in which his body will lie in state. The artist will endeavor to avert the decay to which even princes are doomed, and embalm him with odors which may resist

the cadaverous scent for a while. He will, be laid in a winding sheet fringed with silver and with gold; he will be enclosed in spicy wood, and his illustrious descent and withcred hopes will be inscribed upon his glittering coffin. The bell of St Paul's will tell, and London-rich, luxurious, B. bylonic London-will start at the recollection that even kings must die. . . . The collin will go sadly and slowly down; its ponderous mass will strike on the remains of its regal kindred; the chant will be resumed, a moment's awful pause will take place-the

procession will wind through the aisles again and restore them to their loneliness. The torches will fade again in the open dayligh -the multitude of the great will gradually disperso; they will roll back in their gilden chariots into the din and tumult of the great netropolis; the business and the pursuitand the frivolities of life will be resumed, and the heir to the Three Kingdoms will be forgotten. We, too, shall forget; but let us beore we forget forgive him !" Such a speech, o imated with all the scorn and all the passion of Hebrew prophecy, and spoken as it was while the object of its scorn was still linger-

ing in life, will serve to show the hatren which the fanatic and vindictive bigotry of a foreign prince could inspire in the mind of a statesman and orator like Sheil. (Continued on eighth page)

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

WESTERN BISHOP DESCRIBES THEIR CON-DITION IN RATHER HARD TERMS.

Dublin, June 20 .- The Freeman's Journal publishes a long interview with Bishop O Connor, of Nebraska and Wyoming, in which the prelate deprecates extensive Irish emigration. He takes the ground for two-thirds of the people who leave Ireland as emigrants America the change means misfortune and physical hardship of a most terrible kind, besides degradation still more appalling. the great cities of the East, says Bishop O'Connor, Irish new comers sink daily un til they become the scum of the population, without money or friends. In this condition they are compelled to do the hardest and most menial labor, and from this position they can seldom rise. If they go West, continues the Bishop, their prospects are scarcely any better. In the West there is, of course, land in abundance, but this land must now be purchased, and the Irish in migrant has no money. In commenting on the surprising declaration, the Freeman's Journal expresses the hope that Bishop O'Connor's statement may save Irish men and women from misery and ruin beyond the Atlantic.

THE NATIONALISTS. DUBLIN, June 20.-While a great deal of official and semi-official hugger-muggering is going on, voices are resonant in the air which the masses as the leaves of a tree are moved by the breath of Heaven. Mr. O Brien is heard in many places, Mr. Healy, too, and Messrs. Harrington, Redmond and Biggar also! The first-mentioned is the member of the Parnellite party who exerts the strongest influence on the rising generation. Witness one of the outgoing vessels this week for his his speech at the Dalton-Williams' Association meeting on Saturday night! Surrounded so changed in appearance, manner and by about two hundred Young Nationalists of voice that his relatives would not University education he fanned the flame of their ardour in the most seductive manner the brother of James, who is settled in one of and wrought on their youthful enthusiasm to the colonies and well off, and Robert Farrell, speeches which left those of the historic which led to the arrest of the assussins of young Irelanders nowhere as regards plain Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secre-

GOVERNED BY BARRELS.

SIR THOS. BRASSEY'S VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION

HE SAYS ENGLAND IS GOVERNED BY BEER, AND THAT BARRELS ARE THE BULWARKS OF LANDED PROPERTY.

London, June 20.—Sir Thos. Brassey, Secretary to the Admiralty, being interviewd on the political situation last night, said :-My firm opinion is that the Conservatives will accept office within 48 hours. They are endeavoring to obtain every concession and promise of support from Gladstone, and will take as much as they can get; anything to get into office.

Correspondent - Supposing they cannot get their supplies?"

Sir Thomas Brassey-" The financial question is by no means insurmountable. It could be overcome either by remaining in debt over one session or by issuing treasury bills. What I think has really been their apprehension was ever the Irish Crimes Act. They appear to have settled that now." Correspondent-" What attitude will the

Liberals take?"
Sir Thomas—" Assume a position of grateful repose. This going out is a great thing for the Liberal party. When a ministry goes out its past sins are whitewashed. Our hands will be free and the Conservatives will find themselves in the position all ministries are open to, make mistakes, and subject to contingencies and events such as the late government was so largely beset by all over the world-in the Soudan, in Asia and in France.

Correspondent-"What do you think of the prospects of the Liberal party in the coming general election?"

Sir Thomas Brassey-" I am not one of those who look forward to an enormous m jority. There is Chamberlain. Who knows what line he is going to take? Quite as likely as not socialism will be his cry. In any case his are attreme views, and may deter property owners. He will probably appeal to thos: who have nothing, and despot those wh have something. They may work in certain places, but such doctrines will, it my opinion, sause a difference among a large class of voters. Then again, although it may seem a disgusting thing to say, we are very largely controlled by the beer interests. I always look upon beer as an antidote to socialism and a friend of property, and, degrading as it may sound, we are practically governed by barrels, and barrels form the bulwarks of landed property, and a much needed bulwark too.

THE INFORMER AND SPY

M'DERMOTT, UNDER THE GUISE OF A DE-TECTIVE, IN DUBLIN CASTLE-HE IS AIDED TO ESCAPE TO THE COLONIES.

NEW YORK, June 20. - A special cable from

London says :- News comes from Dublin to

day that when the announcement of Mr.

Gladstone in the House of Commons, on June

luch, that his Ministry had resigned, reaches

Dublin Castle, there was consucrable haste

made to get rid of a certain detective who has been employed at the Castle for severa months past. It is now said that the detective was none other than James McDermott, the dleged informer, and the report published in the London Globe on Monday last to the effect that McDermott had died some time ago of cholera in France was formulated by the Castle authorities in order to give McDermott a better opportunity to leave Dublin for one of the colonies, as it was feared he would receive but poor fare at the nands of a Tory Lord-Lieutenant. It is claimed that the information which secured the conviction of Featherstone, Deary, Feans gan and Dalton, sentenced to penal servitude for life for treason felony on Aug. 9.h, 1852, and of Dr. Gallagher, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Whitehead, Wilson and Cuatio, sentenced to penal serviced for life in June 14, 1832, for conspiracy to blow up public buildings in Birmingham, was obtained by the Government from McDermott. In the case of Featherstone and his companions their betrayal by McDermott was so clear to the minds of In vincibles that his life was declared forfeited When McDermott found America too hot for him he left for Liverpool where he was arrested on his arrival, August 7th, 1882, on a conspiracy to murder public officials, and after three alleged examinations before astipendiary magistrate was discharged on Sept. 18th following. But McDermott refused to leave the protection of a prison, fearing that once outside his life would be of short duration, as several avengers were already sworn to kill him. After McDermott had remained in confinement long enough to take a noticeable change in his appearance, he suggested that employment be given him in Dublin, saying that the avengers would never dream that he would seek safety in their lair. It is said that McDermott has been of some service to the Castle authorities in ferreting out the schemes of the dynamiters. Very few persons were aware of his whereabouts, and it is said the authorities are exultant over their game of deceiving the avengers and lodging the "doomed" man for months in the heart of the Invincible headquarters. It is asserted that McDermott left London in recognize him. The success of Peter Carey. the brother of James, who is settled in one of tary Burke, who is prospering in another colony, led Earl Spencer to induce McDer-

mott to seek safety in the colonies also.

ROME.

THE ENGLISH PARTY THOROUGHLY BOUTED A STRONG APPEAL TO AMERICAN SYMPA IN THE VATICAN.

ROME, June 3.—The Irish Bishops have left Rome. On Monday at noon they hade the Holy Pather farewell. Archbishop Croke, on Lehalf of the prelates, took formal leave of his Holiness. The Pope replied in a very warm and cordial speech in Latin. The speech has not been published. His Holiness hard y touched political matters, dwelling chiefly on education and the Mayno th Callege reforms. These were the main questions treated by the These were the main questions treated by the Bishops in their meeting at the Prop ganda. Cardin I Franzelin, the Jesuit, led in the dis-cussion, and kept the Bis ops all busy.

Since their arrival in Rome the Bishops have received overy mark of respect and every demonstration of affection. They were dined by the irish College, by he Cardinal Secretary of State, by the Propaganda, by the Canons of St. John of Lateran and Cardinal Monaco della Tallette and by the Prior of St. Changer. The Tallotta, and by the Prior of St. Clemens. Dr. Derrian, Bishop of Down and C muor, also gave dinner at Tivoli, in the Sibilla Hotel.

a dinner at Tivoli, in the Sibilla Hotel.

The Bishops were received in private audiences, one at a time, by His Holiness who took great delight in listening to their reports. The Pore did not in any way satisfy the ardent desires of the English party. This party, as I have told you, did not spare any means to get the best of the Irish Bishops. They did not succeed. The visit of the Irish Bishops has been a triumph for Irela d and a defeat for the Erringtonians and the anti-Irish Catholic party of Rome. The Unita Cattolica, the first Catholic paper of Italy, which stands well with the Pope, has published a series of letter coming from Ir and on the Irish question. In these letters, some of which have appeared these letters, some of which have appeared also in the Irish papers, ample justice is done to the Irish. Their behavior during the visit of the Prince of Wales has en just fied, their agitation defended as law ful, the Land League upseld, and home rule favored. These letters quoted facts, challenging contradictions. The effect has been very good. Public opinion in the Vatican and outside, poi soned by the unfair reports and suggesti us of the anti-Irish party, has been completely changed, and the Holy Father himself has been informed of t dings which he never knew before

The publication of these letters, coinciding with the presence of the Bishops in Rome, has smoothed the antipathy against the Irish cause and has contributed to modify to a certain extent, the personal opinions of Cardinal Simeon and of the other Cardi als at the Propaganda. No wonder that Mr. Errington left Romabruptly when his presence was more needed by an upuy when his presence was more needed by the English. No wonder that His Grace Arch bishop Croke expressed the great at satisfaction after his interview with the Pope. Ireland, claims found a sympathy which had been want

one peculiarity of these letters is the ope one peculiarity of these letters is the open-attacks upon Errigton anothe square blane-put on him. The Unita Cattolica, the greates Vatican organ, would not have published these eccusations if it had not been previously in-formed that Mr. Erring on was in tail odor at the Vatican, and that he really hed nothing to do with the Curia, and no chance whatsoever of seeing the Pope in the future.
While the Bishops were in Kome his Holine

granted the honors of doctor-hip in sacre theology to Father J. P. Greene, of Beltas who accompanied his Bishop, and to Fath-Healy of Maynouth. When leaving Rom the prelates were unanimous in expressit their satisfaction with the way they had been treated by the Pope, whose kindness was an speakable. Leo XIII, has not exactly changed his opin

ions abou. Ireland, but, like a wise man, he ha anodified his views, having had a good opportu nity for seeing things with his own eyes and for hearing from toustworthy sources with his own

MODERATION, NOT EXCESS.

BISHOP CLEARY ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF DRINK-DOCTRINE OF THE CATHO-

KINOSTON, June 20 .- Eishop Cleary lay lown the law and propounds the doctrine to the Catholic Church on the subject of the as f liquors. In answer to some anonymous let ters he says:—The Irish bishops in their patoral condemn the use of drink. We have read carefully the pastoral alluded to, and rom beginning to end we cannot find on ingle word condemnatory of the use o drink. Indeed, how could there, since the Catholic Church, whose rule of life they en force, has never permitted any one in her communion to publicly teach that wind and other fermented drinks may not be lawfully used in just moderation, as each one may require. Such teaching would be an open demal of the religious principles propounded by the Saviour of the world, and confirmed by his example and that of His apostles. Nor could the Irish hishops be unware that century after century popes and bishops have cut off from the communion of the Church arrogant sectaries who undertook to reform her apostolic doctrine on this subject. The Irish bishops do strongly condemn drunkenness, but that differs as the poles from the condemnation of the temperate use of drink."

TEN WHITE SLAVES.

NEW YORK, June 20 .- Nine young girls and a lad arrived at Castle Garden to-day under a contract made in Belfast, Ireland, to work for Dunbar, McMaster & Co., in the Gilford Flax mills at Greenwich, N.Y., on a weekly salary of 2s 6d. District Attorney Root will investigate the case.

FEMALES RUNNING AS M.P'S.

LONDON, June 20 .- The example of Miss Helen Taylor, who has promised to contest a borough in the Radical interest at the next election, is becoming contagious. An Irisa young lady intends to imitate her London sister by standing as a Home Rule candidate for an Irish borough, and an Euglish girl of Conservative politics has made a smilar annonncement in one of the Midland countie of England.

A Mr. Birnes writes to the London Standard of his being cured of eczema by applying anails to the parts affected.

THE IRISH BISHOPS LEAVE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF $\Delta MERICA$

> THISERS-EARL SPENCER CONDEMNED. LINCOLN, Neb., June 20.—The following circular has just been issued and is being widely circulated:---

> > EXECUTIVE OFFICE, fancoun, Neb., June 17th, 1885.

DEAR SIR, In view of the momentous events of the past few days we deem it a duty to address you for the purpose of pointing out the urgency that exists for at once calling your Branch together and taking steps to push the collections for the Parliamentary

Mr. Parnell with his band of thirty-nine followers (and not even all of these reliable) has succeeded in defeating and driving from power the strongest government that ever ruled in England, banishing from Ireland in disgrace Earl Spencer and his brutal and loathsome minions, and causing such an awakening in public opinion at home and auroad on the subject of English misrule in Ireland, that the attainment of self-government is now brought almost within our

The new ministry in England, representing a minority in the House of Commons, can only govern on sufferance during the balance of the sessions and a general election in September or October is now assured.

With a moderate amount of the "si lows of war" at his command, Mr. Parnell can seeme at the general election the return of eighty reliable followers, and with that number and the balance of power in the hands of an nonest Irish Kational party, the next two or three years will, we believe, bring forth reults which few of us hoped to see a complished in our time

We are at present in communication with Mr. Parnell on the subject of fixing a time for our annual convention, and hope to be able to lay his views before you at an early ate. Meantime we urgently appeal to you to do all that lies in your power to push on the organization, and particularly to aid in raising for the Parliamentary Fund such a um as will enable Mr. Parnell to take advantage of the all important opportunity now so near at hand. Relying on your prompt and vigorous response to this appeal, we

> Yours very truly, PATRICK EGAN, President, CHARLES O'REILLY, D.D., Treasurer, Roger Walsh, Secretary.

The following cablegram was sent last night by Patrick Egan to be read at the meeting in Dublin to-day, held to celebrate the resigna-tion of Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:-

HARRINGTON, M.P., Dublin :-The American League hails with delight the drumming out of the Spence gang. Pluck and perseverance must triumph.

ROYAL RESIDENCE FOR IRELAND. loxpon, June 23 .- Owing to the politic existement the question of purchasing Arthracian in Councy Meath, as a royal residunce for the elder son of the Crince of Wales, is hangin fire. Little is thought of, there or here, at pre-sent, but the change of Min stry and the approaching elections, but in the autumn Royalt will turn its face towards the green isle. It hely Priace Albert will pass some weeks at Dublin Castle with the new Lord-Lieutenant, a dit is amounced that the Duke of Convaught will make an extended tour through the

country. THE COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

London, June 23 - The disaster in the Poreth oury colliery, near Manchester, proves to have been even more terrible than was at first report ed. The number of miners now known to have ocen killed is 168, and many more are still un accounted for. This disaster and the recen-ing at the Philadelphia colliery, near. Durban-are more than usually sev re in the hardsoip they inflict on the survivors, on account of the prevailing poverty caused by scarcity of wo k for everal menths throughout the coal and iron-country. The collects families have already by en much dity the verge of despair, but there is greater misery ahead for many. The number of wage-carners now kull-dirept sents fully 500 widows and ophans, and not one in 100 has a hilling second. Their meighbors are equally noor shilling saved. Their neighbors are equally poor and the less of husband and father leaves to many of them only the alternative between starvation and spicide.

The Convention of the St. Caecilia Society to be held in Chicago, Ill., on June 30th July 1st and July 2nd, will be honored with the presence of the following named prelates: Most Rev. M. Heiss, D.D., of Milwaukee, Wis.; Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, D.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Light Rev. B. J. McQuaide D.D., of Rochester, N.Y.; Right Rev. K.C., Flasch, D.D., of La Crosse, Wis.; Right Rev. F. X. Krautbauer, D.D., of Green Bay, Wis.; Right Rev. J. Vertin, D.D., of Mar quette, Mich.; Right Rev. J. Rademacher, D.D., of Nashville, Tenn.; Right Rev. A Edelbrock, Abbot of St. John's, Minn.; Right Rev. F. Mundwiler, Abbot of St. Meinrad, Ind. Copies of the various com positions on the programme can be had of Fr. Pustot & Co., New York, and at the stores of Muehlbauer & Behrle, 41 S. La Salle street, Chicago, at reasonable prices. Information about hotel accommodations, &c. can be obtained during the session, in St. Francis' School Hall, where the headquarters of the Society will be located. Parties of five or more members can obtain reduced rates of fare on the Chicago & Northwestern R.R., hy applying to Rev. T. Fagan, Bay View, Milwaukee Co., Wis., or to the undersigned. Members in the Eastern States may address Mr. J. B. Seiz, L. B. 3627, New York, on the same subject.

CANADIAN FISH DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, June 16 -Judge McCue, Solicitor of the Treasury, has given an opinion to Secretary Manning that shadines or herrings caught in Canadian waters by American fishermen in boats of less than five tons burthen, can be admitted to the United States free of duty.

THE TOMB OF A POPE.

A SACRILEGIOUS DESECRATION.

THE MORTAL BEMAINS OF CLEMENT IV, OUTRAGED BY THE ITALIANS AFTER SIX CENTURIES OF REST.

Rour, once 19 .- An net carculated to

ouse indignation in the mind of every Catholie throughout the world, and even of every person who respects the tembs of those who have passed away, has just occurred at Viterbo. On the night of the light of the light of the secretary and the chief civil engineer of the municipality of that city, proceeded to the demolition of the mansoleum or sepulchre enclosing the mortal remains of Pope Clement IV. In a short time they discovered a murble surcephagus, which, on being opened, was found to contain within it a wooden coffin. This having likewise been opened, the workmen came upon the mortal remains of the Pontill, the benes m which retraced by their position the primitive form of the dead body. The arbitrary sacrilege was suspended for the moment, but on the following day the sub-prefect and the syndic, having been notified of the mut-ter, proceeded to the spot, and, without any other formality, they took from the flathese hand of the dead Pontiff the Pontifical engage which it still here, the gloves, the shoes sandals, the buckles of the cape, and the stole. Then the hones were taken and east heedlesay into a box, which was taken to the Municipal Palace, and afterwards sent to the Pinacotheca, or Musicani of the ancient church of St. Francis. All this was done without any one taking the trouble of drawing up a report of the proceedings or illiming the authenticity of the mortal re-mains of Clement IV., thus rhandfully pro-funed. The Pontiff, whose remains are thus treated, was of French origin and had been Secretary to the Saint King Luis IX. Elected Pope at Perugia in 1265, he died at Viterbo in 1268, and was burried in the Church of Santa Maria del Gradi, a church served by the Dominican Fathers until they were bamshed from it by the barbarous revolution now triumphant in Italy. In 1793, the French revolutionists-the elder brethren of the modern Italian revolutionists-opened the tomb of Clement IV., but even they did not dare to touch the mortal remains of the Pontiff. Since the Church was deprived of the Dominican fathers, all sorts of devastation has been committed in it. It was abandoned first and then was used as a receptaclo for wood and a species of saw-mill. Now the culminating outrage has been accomplished in secresy and darkness, for fear of arousing the indignation of the Catholics of Viterbo. The Roman annicipal journal Popolo Romano leny the facts thus made known, and admits that they "are true in substance; but it is not true that the authorities have remained indifferent. The Syndic of Viterb immedia tely informed the Minister of Public In struction of the matter and the sub-prelect at the same time notified it to the pre-fect of Rome." The ministry has sent a commission of inquiry to Viteroo composed of a councillor of the prefecture and two members of the commission for the preservation of monuments, to pursue inquiries on the spot. The journal adds: "It is uperfluous to add that those who are found milty will be severely and in xorally punshed." The probability is that no one will a found guilty, as there are those in the commission who would gladly wipe out the ne mory of the Popes from Italy. There is no leubt but that this brutal net will create a hep feeling of indignation among t the Catholics of Italy and of the whole world.

FROM A BURNING BALLOON.

CHARLESTON, W. Vol., June 19 - It is alson soon a most frightint accident lappered at the circus grounds just place to the aparing performance of Richards & Louis . 1 - us. linong other out-door attractions which baiioon ascension, and just as the repes heading the balloon were cast off the accident ocsurred by the overturning of a hor air stove used in inflating the balloon, causing it to eatch fire. The burning battern shot up into the air at a rapid rate with Wim Patterson, an aeronaut, in the bashet. When a short distance up the crowd yelled 'jump," but he did not heed the advice that iter going several hundred feet up the balloon collapsed and Patterson fell to the could a lifeless mass of humanity. Patierson was 20 years old and resided at Weilsville, Oato, where he leaves a wife and family. It was his first ascension. The balloon was totally onsumed.

THE CONFESSION OF A MURDERESS. Chicago, June 20.-Mary Kleman, a girl

in gaol, who has heretofore persistently asserted her innocence of the offence with which which she is charged, that of administering poison to the family of Mrs. Michael Fromrs, her sister, with whon she had made her home for a short time at Rosehill, has now confessed that she is guilty not only of the attempt upon their lives, but of causing the deaths of her mother, father and scorner sister in Dubuque, lows. Her mother died in July of last year, her sister Lens in August, and her father, Michael, in March of this year. She assigns no motive for her crimes, other than that she was impelled to commit them and is evidently insane.

Preller, for whose murder Maxwell we arrested in New Zealand, was insured Cook's Agency for \$20,000, and his relative have displayed so little anxiety about the dis position of the body and so much anxiety about the money that the insurance company suspect that Prelier is not really dead, but that a mutilated body was placed in the trunk in order to deceive the public and defraud the company, and accordingly they refuse to pay over the insurance money.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

REV. DR. O'REILLY'S LETTER

An Interesting Account of Artane Industrial School, Dublin

ARTANE, May 29.—After going over every part of the industrial school created here by the Christian Brothers, aided by the sceningly inexhaustible charity of the citizens of Dubliu, I was not surprised that Lord Spencer had selected this Catholic establishment from among so many as deserving of a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales. Lord in Cork, does not hesitate to affirm that the industrial school at Artane has not its equal means the good Brothers began here their beneficent labors, with what heroic self-sacriwhat wonderful results they have achieved.

Began fourteen years ago, "without a single shilling of their own." as the Brother Director expressed it, the beautiful grounds have been purchased, the vast central building, with the workshops and subsele on cithout the workshops are cithout the workshops and subsele on cithout the workshops are cithout the workshops are cithout the workshops are cithout the workshop and the workshops are cithout the workshop and the workshops are cithout the workshops are cithout the workshop and the workshop are cithout the workshop are cithout the workshop are cithout the workshop are cithout the workshop and the workshop are cithout the workshop are cithout the workshop and the workshop are cithout the workshop are citho fice their undertaking was carried on, and with the workshops and schools on cither side, has grown as grows a great bee's rest, from a single little cell, until now 900 loys, thoroughly educated and taught respectively

some twenty odd trades 'Both the Prince and Princess showed their warm approciation of these results, and so did the crowd of the titled and the wealthy who had flocked to Artane to look upon their futere King and Queen, and to whom the eight of this institution with its 900 bright, intelligent, happy children was a revela-

Let us bear in mind that the Government has never contributed a penny toward the purchase of the ground or the erection or me. A small pittance towards the maintenance of each of the boys was granted by the Treasury when the establishment had evercome the first difficulties and was attracting a good deal of public attention. The Brothers, from the beginning, had to send some of their number to collect the necessary funds through the streets of Dublin, while others of their community were impy with their serolars in doing the work of masons, bricklayers and carpenters, constructing the hive that now shelters so many industries and so many happy young toilers. And, as one must see on approaching the great central building, the school is still increasing : and the Brothers, as their means permit them, are continually making additions to the waifs gathered from the streets and by-

As I have said, both the Government and the City Corporation grant the School of Artane a yearly pittance for each boy, which merely goes to supply him with food. The remaining enormous expenses of the cetallishment are met by the donation of the citizens of Public, whose charity supports an incredible number of similar institutions. Of course, nothing but this charity and the unpaid devotion of the Brothers themselves, together with the produce of the pupils' skilled labor, could enable the School of Artane to live a single year. But, thanks especially to this self sacrificing devotion of noble men, this school steadily grows and prospers. To se men, not one of whom is in priest's orders, give their whole time, their whole strength, their whole life, and with a love that never wearies or weakens, to the task of lifting up from vice, degradation, and misery, those hundreds of children of the grat of the laboring poor. The Christian Brothers are only one division of the great army of educators who are laying deep in the souls of the laboring, the middle, and the wealthy classes the imperishable foundations of that rectionality toward which the New Ireland is aspiring -a nationality founded not on the mere cultivation of the mind, but

While the royal visitors at Artane were admiring and praising with such unfeigned satisfaction these 900 boys, so well taught in all necessary book knowledge and so well trained in the most improved methods of modern industry and handicraft, neither they Several large companies in Bombay manusor Lord Spencer nor the titled ladies and facture ice and sell it at half an anna, one gentlemen w to shared their admiration re- and three-fourths cents, per pound. flected, probady, that the Christian Brothers clucate in Dubin alone 7,000 boys ; that, in all Ireland, they yearly number upward of 30,000 scholars. Every fourteen years 60,000 young men, thoroughly prepared to enter successfully on industrial carcers, or to compete for university honors and professional distinction, go forth from their schools.

true Christian naphood.

I have said that twenty and more trades are taught in this school, every one of them under well-selected and well-paid masters chosen from the trades, all superintended by the Brothers. The course lasts seven years, boys who manifest special aptitude being allowed to remain longer to perfect them still more The pupils of this school are already in great demand in the foremost industrial establishments in the United Kingdom. A wise economy of time allows three hours daily for the schoolroom, in which all are carefully taught the elements of literary and scientific knowledge in view of their future avocations. The remaining hours of the day are divided between the workshop, meal times and healthful play in the beautiful grounds.

Our first surprise at Artane was caused by our entrance into the great junior school, or workshop rather, in the main building, where 150 of the younger boys-from eight to ten years of age-were as busy as bees, working in classes in three ranks down the sides of a vest hall, lefty, well aired, well lighted, and nandsomely decorated. Printers, weavers, tailors, carvers of ornamental woodwork were wholly intent on their labor; experienced artisans and mechanicians superintending the little workmen, while foremen taken from the more advanced classes stood in front of each group of knitters, weavers, etc., ready to detect and correct minor misakes. No one seemed to notice our presence as we passed through. Here is made most of the light clothing used in the establishment-stockings, slippers, woven panta-loons and jackets, neckties and linen collars, cotton and woollen coverlets. Several of the boys were moving about, dressed from head to foot in habiliments of their own manufacture. And right smart and nest they appeared. The others were their working suits. For play they put on stronger clothing.

Passing by the music hall and through a vast and lofty corridor some 300 feet long, which serves on occasion for general musters and exhibitions, we visited, outside the main building, the two great piles of workshops and class rooms. One one side are the engine room, with the flour mill, bakery, browery, blacksmith's forge, the iron, brass and tin workers, the carpenters, cabinetmakers, slice! makers, tailors, saddlers, plumbers and for torpidity of the liver, costiveness, and all glaziers. On the other side are the graduated derangements of the digestive apparatus. tts

class-rooms, all fitted with the admirable charts and school furniture of the Christian Brothers; then come the larger workshops, in which are the most improved looms for weaving the cloths, shirting, sheeting, bedticking, etc., as well as the manufacture for hair and wire mattresses.

We passed through all, examining scruti-nizing, comparing. The dormitories, which occupy the entire unper portion of the main building, are marvels of neatness, order and cleanliness, forming vast and lotty halls, lightsome and airy, and commanding a wide prospect over the adjoining historic plain of Clontarf, the Bay of Dublin, the Hill of Howth, and the Wicklow mountains. Each dormitory has its lavatory, with a shining waxed floor, two towels for each basin, and everything as fresh and new looking as if it were of recent manufacture. When Mr. Gladstone visited the place some years ago, he inquired how the Brothers managed to Spencer, who expressed a warm admiration for the Christian Brothers' educational labors in Cork, does not hesitate to affirm that the industrial school at Artane has not its equal exclaimed the Prime Minister. "Aye, inin all Europe. This must seem a not deed," said the other. "When any of our exaggerated judgment to any one who boys commit a fault against discipline, they knows with what inadequate worldly do penance by polishing these floors: and do penance by polishing these floors: and they do not think it a naciship." A statue of the youthful St. Aloysius Gonzaga is in the middle of the princ ; al lavatory. "Whom

Need I say that everywhere, from the blacksmith's forge, with its group of bare armed, well fed, sturdy, and smiling apprentaken from the slums of Dublin, are here tice lade, to the music hall with its admirably trained bands of instrumentalists and voca lists, we saw contentment, earnestness, and that bright and intolligent alacrity which indicates a consciousness of advancing in one's studies? There was not a cloudy or moody countenance to be seen, nor any but rosy,

happy faces. "What, then," I hear it asked, "do they teach these poor lads music and the fine arts?" Music, both vocal and instrumental, they do certainly teach, and most successfully. They have, besides, an admirable military band, an orchestra of some forty performers, furniture of the vast pile I have now before which we had the pleasure of hearing at the me. A small pittance towards the maintendance of our visit. These little musicians of from nine to fourteen years of age played two very difficult concert pieces, the leader being ala i of sixteen, named Keane, looked upon already as an accomplished musician, and who is muster of the piano, organ, violin, ciarinet, etc. Old and distinguished musical connoisseurs were I and in praise of the faultless execution of the pieces. And then a lady present asked for a sing, and we had one of Moore's melodies and another beautiful song rendered in solo an ! chorus with a perfection which Dub-

lin and onces applaud with enthusiasm. I have not said one-tenth of what I purposed saying about this school, and the great school (the O'Connell School) in North Richmond street, and the Deaf Mute Institute at the structure and opening their doors to Cabra -all under the Brothers, and equally to be graised and admired. These and such as these are the glory and the hope of New Ireland.

> A FORTUNE FOR " " CHAPIN, OF MAYNAKU, MASS.

Mr. J. W. Chapin, a dealer in teas, etc., in Mr. J. W. Chapin, a dealer in tens, etc., in Maynard, Maes., came into the city to collect \$1,200, providentially his property. Some weeks ago he purchased from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., a one-fifth of ticket No. 18 807, in the drawing for May 12th, in The Louisiana State Lottery. He received from Adams' Express Co. \$1,200,—Roston (Mass.) Star. June 3.

Referring to the wealth of flowers at Florence, a correspondent writes thence: "Yesterday I bought four dozen beautiful Marshal Niel and other roses for half a franc.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seaextreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the praspiration, they must of course affeet the healt's. Nothing so suddenly ob structs the perspiration as sudden transitions from leat to cold. Heat rarifles the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the on the training of the heart to the virtues of perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

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vent the diseases which result from it. By the last assessment roll of San Francisco it appears that the estate of Charles McLaughlin pays taxes on \$750,000 of personal property, Leland Stanford on \$287,620, and Charles Crocker on \$148,000.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of r. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspen-ory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous bebilty, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranced. No risk is incurred. Hustrated pamphiet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Cheese rinds are disposed of by making them into coment for mending glass and porce-

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are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleaare so perfect and so beatting that it is a picture to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c at druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q. Sample Card, \$2 colors, and book of directions for 2c stamp.

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Avoid by all means the use of calomel for bilious complaints. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, compounded entirely of vegetable ingredients, have been tested for forty years, and are ac-knowledged to be the best remedy ever devised

[Now First Published].

CAMIOLA

A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of Athens," dc.

CHAPTER XII.-Continued.

Alas! this was the only way to make Camiola more resolute than ever in her sacri fice. Lady Letitia did not mean to do this for the moment she really meant what she said. She felt a stronger and a better will rising up within her, and she would have gone and told Georgie her resolve il Camiola had allowed her, but Camiola would not. It seemed to the girl that it would be better to be married at once and done with it put out of the reach of any more per secution. Her late experiences had put her into a mood to seek refuge and shelter anywhere; and to a girl marriage seems almost as secure a retreat from the troubles of the outer world itself. Besides, when she got murried she would be done with her absurd fancy for Romont ; so she said to her own heart. She would make the whole family of the Lisles happy; she would secure herself from foolish love fancies of her own, and from the persecution of other people's love fancies. Oh yes; she saw her way

growing quite clear before her. For the moment, however, Lady Letitia would not yield. She insisted that Camiola must think the matter over once more before deciding; and Camiola promised to think it over, being quite decided in her own mind all the time. So the day went by, and she had said nothing about Janette's love affair; and that very evening Jauette came to her breath less, and drew her aside, and began with looks of intense earnestness:

"Camiola, dear; you didu't say anything about that to-day? There was only one business in the world

for Janette now, and it was that. "No! Janette, dear," Camiola said, rather penitently. "I hadn't much of a chance, you know. I thought it would not be well."
"Oh, I am so glad; I am so glad. Please

don't say a word to anyone." "No, have you changed your mind : Has anything happened?"

Changed my mind, Camiola : 1 wonder at you. No, indeed ; I never could change But I have seen Walter, and he does not wish; he is particularly anxious that nothing should be said to anyone just yet. He has reasons, the best reasons; I leave all to his judgment. Promise me this, Camiola-oh, you are so kind and good : promise me that you will not say a word to anyone until I ask you again."

What could Camiola do but promise ? Per haps if she had been less troubled with her own affairs she might have suspected some thing in this change of purpose, but she sus-pected nothing and felt it a relief not to have to open the matter to Lady Letitia.

There was a strong family likeness between Georgie Lisle and his sister Janette. Both were impulsive, impetuous, sentimental, effusive, even hysterical; both were capable of any amount of illusion and delusion; self-delusion not the least. But there was one great difference which out of qualities that otherwise might have been absclutely the same sent forth two human creawith tendencies totally different. tures Georgie was an egotist: Janette was not. Janctte's affections, loves, hopes, dreams, ambitions, were all for others and of others. Poor Georgie's egetism made him in many ways merely selfish. He could not conceive in his own mind the idea of self-sacrifice. He could not understand it; it never appealed to him: it made no part of his existence. He was madly in love with Camiola, and he merely thought of marrying her for her own sake, be ause he loved her. Janette had fallen madly in love with Walter Fitzurse and she thought morning and night only of what would please him; what would suit him and serve him, what would bring her people to love him. It was for his sake solely that she consented not to speak out openly to her father and mother, not to tell them of her strong love and ask them to allow her to marry her lover. Walter would not have this; and she urged it no more. He told her that their only safe course was to make their marriage certain in the first instance; and she thought it was for him to say. Nobody could understand her welfare. she was satisfied, so well as the man who loved her and whom she loved. She would positively have conscuted to give him up if that wou'd be for his good. Some days of monotonous and unspeakable

dreariness followed. The rector's house broaded in gloom. Poor Georgie continued very unwell; so unwell that all talk of love and marriage was put aside for the moment; and this in itself was something of a relief if not an actual comfort to Camiola. But the face of Lady Letitia bore always a melancholy, half-reproachful expression as she looked at Camiola. "What have you done, what are you doing with my boy?"she scemed to ask. "Have you killed him, him whom Providence allowed to get over the danger of the savage enemy's spear?" Lady Letitia was far too kind and was too much of a Christian woman to say anything like this to Camiola, and in her calmer moments shorecognized the cruel injustice of such a thought. But her boy was ailing; her boy was weak; her boy was dying, perhaps; and if Camiola had been more kind to him in time she might have saved him. People don't die of love now, to be sure, Lady Letitia admitted to herself; but George might not have been sick at all if it had not been for his fatal passion. Lady Letitia did not know anything of the reopening of Georgie's physical wound on the unlucky night of the entertainments at Fitzurse House. If she had known she would have found out another and a much stronger reason for holding Camiola Sabine responsible for the illness and the danger of her boy. Camiola began to think in despair "I cannot stand this any longer. If Georgie recoversand oh, please God, he will recover—I will marry him; I will do anything they all like; what does it matter about me?

One dreary, windy, wintry, wild, cold even-ing, when summer seemed to have suddenly dropped out of the sky, Camiola utterly gave

way. Georgie was getting better.
"Oh, Lady Letitia; you must tell poor dear foolish Georgie that of course I'll marry him; since he really wishes it. I am follow. ing the dictates of my own heart and my own conscience when I say that I will do what I know you would all like me to do; and I like it myself; I do, indeed; now. I will go and tell Georgie myself-but you must come

Camiola suddenly remembered that her announcement to her lover might penhaps be the signal for a storm of kisses if she were alone with him, and she shrank from this prospect with a shuddering sensation that did not seem the natural prelude to a happy

ust come with me."

Lady Letitia's heart sank within her. She understood Camiola's re-uctance. She could not help seeing only too plainly that Cami-

ola's was a mere sacrifice.
"Camiola," she said, staying the girl with
one hand, "I am afraid you have not thought enough of this.'

"Oh, yes, I have thought quite enough; I don't want to think about it any more." Little Alice suddenly bounced into the room with angry cheeks, and eyes of fire.
"Don't do it, Camiola," the child ex-

claimed, "don't marry Georgie -he's a had, nasty, selfish, silly boy; and you shan't marry him. I don't love him any more; not one bit, for he wants to take you away. Alice kissed Camiola passionately and clung

to her.
"But, Alice dear, he is not going to take me away; I am to be here always. "He will take you away," the child repeated; "I know he will. People always go away when they are married. Mr. Fitz-

urse is going to take Janette away."

"For shame, you silly child," Lady Letitia said, turning crimson with surprise and anger; "how can you say such things? who told you to say that? what do you mean?"
"No one told me; but I know it all the same," Alice said, doggedly. "Janette is going to marry Mr. Fitzurse and he will take her away; and I am fonder of Camiola now; and I won't have her taken away. I'll go and

tell Georgie that he shan't." This created something like a diversion in Lady Letitia's mind, and for a moment Georgie's love pangs were forgotten. The child was talking nonsense she thought: utter nonsense; she was always saying odd things But a to sing chill went through Lady Letitia nevertheless. Was there a new trouble before her, of which, up to that moment, she had never dreamed ?

"Where is Janette :" she asked. Do you know.Camiola :'' "Janette is gone out with Mr. Fitzurse, Alice promptly answered; "I know she is."

CHAPTER XIII .- THE MUSIC ROOM.

The decision was taken and was announced: Camiola had told Georgie Lisle in his mother's

presence that she would marry him. The eremonial, if it may be called so, was not exactly cladsome. Georgie, indeed, was feverishly overy pyed, and seemed to think that with Camiona's promise a positive change in their natures and destinies was ensured for him. Lady Letitia read only of sacrifice in Camiola's eyes, and thought that the girl oanish of be happy, and wondered what Mr. Lisle would say, and what prople generally would say. Meanwhile Janette and Fitzurse had not returned.

It was now about half past six on the evening of the strange sort of day which we have described, which anticipated late autumn, or even winter itself, at a season when summer was still not past its prime. Camiola felt that the blown clouds and the wind and the harsh wintry skies were congenial with her mood. She had made up her mind that come what would she must see Mrs. Pollen at once; for she had heard by chance that Mrs. Pollen was at Fitzurseham. Camiola had of late been feeling herself drawn more and more into sympathy with Mrs. Pollen; and Mrs. Pollen knew more about her than any other women did. Nor was she thinking only about her own trouble. She was thinking much about Janette's love for Fitzurse, and Lady Letitia's sudden alarm. Camiola had positively promised Janette not to tell arything to any one for the present, and she did not see how she could break that promise, and yet it seemed hardly right of her to know so much and keep it all-keep any hint of it-from the knowledge of Lady Letitia. This was another reason why she must see Mrs. Pollen, and try to get from her some idea as to Walter Fitzurse's real character and prospects, after having confided to Mrs. Pollen her own story. For she felt that she must confide it

she could not bear the burthen if she had to keep it to herself. Camiola was not afraid of meeting Christian 'algrim again; although she would much rather not meet him. She was a girl of spirit, with a high sense of bonor, and inclined therefore to put much trust in the honor of others. Pilgrim had told her he would never trouble her with love-making again, and she to it a full reliance in his promise. She would much rather not see him, but it was certain that she would have to see him many times glance at Camiola. Unbelief might be a very in the future; and it little mattered when. She would have time enough to go to Fitzurse House and have quite a long talk with its owner, and get back and be ready for dinner. In any case she preferred not to be in the Rectory when Janette returned; for she feared there would be some sort of a scene, and that she might be brought into it one quick, penetrating glance. "You are without any capacity on her part to make looking at that curtain, Miss Sabine? It without any capacity on her part to make things the better for anybody. In what way Mrs. Pollen could help her or help anybody concerned, she had no idea, and did not stop to think. Mrs. Pollen generally managed to impress those who knew her with the conviction that she was a woman who could suggest something helpful in any manner of human

emergency. So Camiola left the Rectory and made for l'itzurse House. The day was falling amid stormy cloud and boding of bad weather. The steps of the Old Ferry Inn were bespattered by sullen waves lashing themselves into anger; chains and ropes were groaning and creaking every-where; the trees in the churchyard bent their heads and mouned; the water was of ivid steel-like color. It would have needed very high animal spirits indeed to keep one from a dull sense of approaching evil of some kind on such an evening, and in such a place. Camiola had enough of genuine and personal reason for repression to be proof against any mere omen of cloud or wind, Her heart was beating so loudly that she could hear the sound at intervals when the wind was hushed for a moment; yet, burthened as she was with her own expectations of trouble, she could not repress a shudder of mero physical gloom and awe as she looked in through the railings of the churchyard and saw the tombs and the graves in that ghastly twilight.

She hurried on, struggling against the wind at corners and fearing sometimes that she must be blown off her feet. She got somehow to Fitzurse House. The great gate was closed, but there was a smaller side gate which she knew was always open until very late at night. She made her way in and looked around her; there was no light in any of the front windows, although the dusk had gathered heavily over the forlorn place. For a moment Camiola felt as if she were venturing on some fateful errand to some dread lone home of enchantment.

Fitzurse House was still in an unfinished condition. All day long workmen were busy there. Mrs. Pollen was gradually reclaiming or reconstructing room after room; but it was not yet in a condition to be called a dwelling house, much less a home. Mrs. Pollen never slept there. No one, in fact, slept there, but Christian Pilgrim. When Mrs. Pollen came there in the day time she generally brought her maid with her and took "Won't you go to him yourself, Camiola? the maid back to her town lodging at night. Don't you think Georgie would rather hear it from your own lips without any one clse being there?"

They would do any the maid back to her town lodging at night. Mrs. Fitzurse, you will not bring this child into a quarrel with her father irregular manner, and was pleased to be allowed to come and go without the most of the maid back to her town lodging at night. Mrs. Fitzurse, you will not played with an easy, firm touch, with full bring this child into a quarrel with her father irregular manner, and was pleased to be allowed to come and go without this moment Mrs. Pollen came back. She gave to Camiola a dainty little key of ignoble, of pathos that is not enervating.

I couldn't do that; I couldn't indeed. You the workmon had gone for the evening she was sometimes absolutely alone in the house. She often despatched Christin Pilgrim to execute some commission for her, sent her maid somewhere else, and remained in the house alone. Perhaps when Christian or the maid returned, Mrs. Pollen was gone. If she had not to dine in town, she sometimes had a morsel of dinner brought to her in Fitzurse House, and stayed there until late in the night. She had been a long time in the habit of doing as she pleased, so she used to say, and it pleased her to do as she pleased.
Camiola, therefore, did not feel by any
means assured that because Mrs. Pollon had

been in Fitzurse House an hour before, she must necessarily be in bitzurse now. great front door was closed: but Camiola knew ker way in one of the side doors; and she found it invitingly open, and was glad to see light in some of the rooms in that part of the house. She went in and was guided on her quest by the soft sound of an organ played in low tone and with a touch that somehow seemed to say that the organist was listening to something else while waking the sound of keys. Camiola knew at once that Mrs. Pollen was in the music-room which ste was having constructed, and in which she took immense pride and interest. Camiola had not yet seen it. Following the strain of the music she soon came near the half-open door of a room, at the end of a long corridor or gallery. As she came near this the organ ceased its sound, and she heard Mrs. Pollen say in a high and animated tone:
CHAPTER XIII—Continued.

"Tell the truth, then; tell the whole truth. Go to the girl fairly and openly and tell her, and then I will help you if I can. But I'll not stand any deceit. Tell her that you are no more a Fitzurse than I am, and if she doesn't mind, then take your chance; but let us have the truth if you want help or countenance from me."

Camiola was actually knocking at the door to stop any further utterances not meant for her when these last words were spoken. She would have given much that she had not heard them; she would have been rejoiced to get away even now. But it was too late. The voices ceased.

"I came to look for you. Mrs. Pollen." Camiola said, almost breathless. "Have I disturbed you? May I come in?"

"Come in, you darling girl, of course you may come in ; I am delighted to see you. It's only Mr. Fitzurse ; he has been admiring my music-room. Don't you admire it? All my own ideas. We shall have many a concert here. How do you like the effect of the light?"

The room was a beautiful amphitheatre with very long enclosing arms and a narrow platform, making the chord of the arc. On the platform was an organ. All round the cornices, just beneath the ceiling, ran a succession of lights concealed and softened by screens of pearly glass. The light filled the room, but no lamp or burner was to be seen; no point of distracting lustre. Be neath there were windows now so heavily curtained that no streak of the pallid twilight was seen within, and no gleam could have shone out upon the night. There was a great fireplace with much creamy marble and tiles. The roof looked like an inverted shell. There were no actual adornments—no spangles, so to speak. The form and colour of the music room were their own ornamentation.

Not much perhaps in the humor for artistic admiration, Camiola nevertheless did admire the room, the marbles, the tiles, the noble organ, the music stands and instruments, the soft involving light. She had, however, first to exchange a greeting with Walter Fitzurse, who was looking embarrassed and sullen when she came came in. There was a sort of insolence, too, of something like defiance

in his manner now, Camiola thought.
"By the time I have this great old house all finished," Mrs. Pollen said, "it will be about the proper period for me to die. No matter; I will leave it to some charming person who shall make it look beautiful by er presence; and she will sit here of ever ings and play delicious things on that organ; they do not justify it. They tell me that I and I shall see her; oh! yes: I shall hear

her. " Even in death?" Fitzurse asked.

"Why not? I suppose you don't believe in anything to come after death, Mr. Fitz urse? I am told it is not the way with elever young men now to believe anything. "Oh, paidon me, I didn't say that," Walter hastened to interpose. He cast an clarmed tine thing in its way and show off well under proper conditions; but it would never do it Miss Sabine were to be allowed to tell the people at the Rectory that Walter Fitzurse

was an unbeliever.
"I am glad," Mrs. Polien said quietly, her deepest tone. She saw through him with one quick, penetrating glance. "You are puzzles you."

For there was a heavy curtain of pearl-grey plush, which hung down apparently for no purpose at one side of the room.

"Yes; it's a beautiful thing in itself, but I don't quite understand what it is doing

there."
"This is the idea, you see." Mrs. Pollen lifted an edge of the curtain and showed that there was a small door, itself also curtained. behind it. "That door opens out on the lawn. I mean to have it locked, but each of my few special friends shall have a key. They can come in from the grounds without passing through the house, and go in the same way. That shall be the privilege of my friends; and then we have only to lock the door on the corridor side and we shall be safe from all dull intruders. We shall want nobody but those who have the privileged key. You shall have a key, Miss Sabine, of course; and then you can come and play here whenever you like without any trouble of ringing at doors and being shown in by servants. I have promised Mr. Fitzurse a key also-if he will be good and do everything I

"You may trust me," Walter said ferven! '' Yes. Well I do trust you. Stay, I will get you both your keys. Don't go a moment,

Mr. Fitzurse." These latter words reassured Camiola, who began to fear her visit would all come to "Don't go a moment" clearly meant " you are to go after a moment." Mrs. Pollen left the room.

"Is Janette at home, Mr. Fitzurse?" Camiola asked, quickly.
"Oh, yes; at least I suppose so. Miss

Lisle was going home when I left her."

"I am glad," Camiola said, emphatically.
"You know all," Fitzurse said, approaching her and speaking in a tone a little above a whisper; "she told me. You know our secret; you know that we los each other. You will not betray us?" "I have promised Janette. I am afraid I

did wrong, but I have promised, and I suppose I must keep my word. But you will go to Mr. Lisle or Lady Letitia and speak to have had my little silly hour or two of raving; them?"
"They would hate me because I am poor,"

"Oh, no, no, not if she leved you. They are too fond of her. They would do any

silver. "That is your passport and your pledge of eternal welcome," she said; "and Mr. Fitzurse, here is the key I meant for you, Oh-another thing I want you to notice. You see that little box?" she pointed to a casket, not very little, that stood on a table Each of these keys opens that, too; and I generally keep some money in it. Money is always wanted for something or other here while all this work is still going on, and if I should not be here, or Mr. Pilgrim, I should be glad that my friend who happened to be in the way should know where a few sove. reigns could be had to pay wages and that sort of thing. I pay my own wages; I don't contract in the ordinary way; I much prefet to do my own work. Of course, Pilgrim generally does the actual business of paying but still I have to do it myself sometimes." She opened the casket and showed a great

deal of gold.
"I think you keep too much money lying about in a place like this," Walter said.
"Nobody knows, except Pelgrim and a few

of us. The ordinary burglar would never think of looking for money in a music-room and a lady's glove box. One must have money on hand here; a cheque would cometimes paralyze the resources of Fitzurse. ham

"Still there are a great many had characters about Fitzurseham, and I strongly recon mend you to be cautious."

"My dear friend, I am cautious. I have lived in countries and slept in places where your host would cut your throat for the value of one of your rings if only he could do it without being found out. I have learned some lessons in caution, I can assure you, Are you going?"

Yes; he was going; he said good bye and looked an imploring look into Camicla's eyes

as he went. The moment he was gone Mrs. Pollen sot a chair for Camiola and sat herself down to the organ again ; but she did not touch the

keys. "Now then, Camiola, dear," sho said, "tell me all about it—something has hap roued and you have come to talk me. Well, what is it?"

" First, it is about me." "Oh, first it is about you. Yes; and next it is about Janette Lisle."

"It is; but how did you know?" "Oh, I knew; well, first about yourself."
"I have been and done it, Mrs. Poller," Camiola said, with downcast eyes and a

dismal attempt at pleasantry.
"You don't mean to say you have pro mised to marry that crazy boy-promised to marry Georgie Lisle?"

I do ; I have promistal."

"What on earth made you do that "
"They are all so fond of him; I am so fond of them; I owe so much to Lady Letitia; I couldn't see them in trouble about him; and besides what does it matter: How could I do better with my life? I have a great affection for him, and if 1 can make him happy is not that the best use I could put my life to? A girl ought to try to make some man happy. Perhaps I am fortunate that there is anyone who thinks me necessary to his happiness. It is something to live for.

I haven't anything else."
"Stuff!" Mrs. Pollen vehemently interrupted. "A girl like you ought to know bet ter than that. You have no right to give yourself away to this young man merely to indulge his father and mother. He is a miserable creature, who persuades you or allows you to do such a thing. Have you positively promised; are you actually engaged?"

"Yes, Mrs. Pollen, I gave my promise today."
"Break it off then! Tell them you cannot marry him. Speak frank out to Lady Letitia. Speak to Mr. Lisle. He is a good man; he will not allow you to be talked into

such a marriage.' "He has been so good and kind to me. He spoke as kindly and tenderly as if I were his daughter. He told me not to do anything that my heart and my conscience did not justify, and I have followed his advice. I have asked my heart and my conscience, a could not do anything better with my life than to make poor George and Lady Letitia happy. Oh, of what other use is life to me? Camiola stood up and clasped her hands across her forchead. She did not want her tears to be seen.

"Tell me, dear," Mrs. Pollen said gently, "why-if you have resolved on this and given your promise--why did you come

"I hardly know; oh, I don't know at all. I wanted to tell you; to talk to you; I don't

know why. "I do; I know it even though you may think you don't. Shall I tell you why you came here at once to me. Camiola?'

"No. Mrs. Pollen : at least I don't think I want to know. You might have guessed something wrong." "I have guessed something and it is not

wrong. Come; I'll tell you, and we shall see how your resolve will hold after that." "Prav don't," Camiola implored, covering her face more closely than ever with her hands.
"Oh, yes: I must show you what you are doing. You came to me out of a sort of

sympathy, a yearning for sympathy; because am the only person in the world who knows that you do not love George Lisle; who knows that you do love some one else, and knows who that someone is. That is what forced you to come to me." There was a silence for a moment.
"Come, look up and talk to me," Mrs.

Pollen said, going to Camiola, and gently drawing her hands from her eyes. Camiola had recevered some of her composure. The worst was known and said now. "But what would be the use, Mrs. Pollen, even if this were so? It is mere folly on my

part : sheer madness. I hardly know him at all; I haven't often spoken to him; there never was a word of love making between us; he never thought about me—you can't call that being really in love with a man." "I am romantic enough even yet to be a

believer in affinities and love at first sight," Mrs. Pollen said composedly; "and I believe your love for him will last you all your life; and I believe still more that he is just the man you ought to love. These are my senti-

"Still, as things are," Camiola said, more courageously, "you see my loving, whether it is for age or for all time, couldn't come to anything. I must do my best to forget him; and the surest way of forgetting him it to think of someone else. Then I have Georgie Lisle to make happy, Then 1 that will fill my life for me, and I suppos I shall come to love him in the end. Oh, I have thought over all this; I have not been acting on mere impulse and the spur of the moment. I know my own weakness; but also think I know where I could be strong. No, you are kind and sweet and I thank you ever so much; but I believe this is right to do. So my mind is made up, Mrs. Pollen. I and now I am a sensible girl again.

Camiola felt very brave and resolute now. Mrs. Pollen returned to her organ and began to play something of Beethoven's. She played with an easy, firm touch, with full

seemed to have neen breathed into it and to happily exempt from trouble of his own, and

breathe from it."

"Pray don't," Camiola softly pleaded, laying her hand on Mrs. Pollen's arm. "Pray don't play that. I can't stand it just now."

"I meant to touch you, dear," Mrs. Pollen said, looking up with an unspeakable tenderness in her dark and eloquent eyes. "I was trying to speak to your very heart. I wanted to plead there against this cruel sacrifice of to plead there against this cities of secritics of all that makes life worth having to a young and generous woman. Well, is it of no

Of what use could it be? I cannot make myself happy according to my fancies and dreams and follies. But I can make someone else happy; and that will make me happy in

me ruu. don't believe in argument about such things; and a wilful woman will have her way. At and a wind won't have it the less for being tild she eight not to have it. Well, there was something else you wanted to talk to me about, but I think we may put that off. Nothing will happen immediately; I hope nothing may happen at all. I couldn't think much about any body's affairs just now, Camiola, but only yours; and so go home, dear.

Shall I send someone with you?" "Oh, no. Mrs. Pollen-for what purpose? It is not dark yet, and I should hate to have

anyone with me." Mrs. Pollen shock her head sadly. Then she kissed Camiola, and Camiola went Not another word was been spoktween them.

Mrs. Pollen rang a bell and her maid came. " Is Mr. Pilgrim in "

"He has just come in, ma'am." .. Ask him to come in here, please." Mr. Pilgrim presently made his appear-

ance, grave, stooped, and melancholy as ever. "Do you know Mr. Romont's address, Mr.

ngrim:
"Yes, Madame."
Mrs. Pollen wrote a few words on a scrap

of paper.
Will you telegraph that to him from me

"Certainly, Madame."
As Pilgrim was leaving the room she said: I expect Mr. Merridew here in a few He may come to me at once. Tell me, Mr. Pilgrim are you at all curious as to Mr. Merridew's visits to mo; are you curious to know what we have to talk about, he and

"No, Madame. I am not curious about many things; and I assume that you would tell me if there was any occasion for me to know.

"You are quite right in that. I may perhaps have something to tell you to night after he is gone. There may be something to in-

terest you. CHAPTER XIV .- Mrs. POLLER'S ALEA-

NIAN. Albert Romont had followed out his purpose and youe to see his mother in the country. His mother had always been his best triend. In her company he found himself a boy, a ujere boy, otno again. She had married when little more than a child, and she used to say with Goethe's mother that she and her some were young together. Her eld. est son had now been for some time married, and had other loves and interests; and sice had always been fonder of her younger boy. Bertie Romont had got into the way of going to his mother when anything particular had happened or was likely to happen either for good or ill; and he confided in her as a schoolhoy might in his chosen comrade. This time, however, he did not tell his mother what was in his mind, and partly for the reason that there was hardly anything definite to tell. Was he in love with Camiola Sabine? Why, he had hardly seen the girl half a dozen of times. He had not had one single talk with her alone; they two alone. He knew next to nothing about her; he really knew nothing more about her now than he knew the first you really in love with her?"
day he saw her. Surely he could not tell his "As if you didn't know!" he said passion day he saw her. Surely he could not tell his mother-he could not admit to himself--that he was in love with a girl under such condi-

Exactly; but then arose in his mind the very practical question - Had he not fallen in love at first sight? Was he ever the same drawing room for the first time and his eyes rested on Camiola Sabine ? It is all very well fice " to slight the poetic fable; but how about the Why was be now so jealous of poor George Lisle? Why did he think the boy such a presumptuous nuisance? Why were his the ughts always fixed on Camiola and the place where she was staying? Why had fitzur-chain suddenly become a sacred spowfor him? Why did he care so little now about anything he used to care for? "If this be not falling in love," he said to himself, somewhat rusfully, "it is a confoundedly good imitation of it; as Mercutio says, 'It will serve.'

marry him. One might as well believe at

One thing was clear; he must not let this be known, even to his mother. Miss Sabine would, no doubt, be married to Georgie Lisle, ard Romont did not mean to play the absurd part of a hopeless lover where he had really not the slightest right to fall in love. He took it for granted that Camiola was engaged to Georgie Lisle before he ever saw her face, and it would be merely a gratuitous insult to her if he were now to let it be known that he had fallen in love with her. "It is a case of every one dragging his own corpse out," Romont said to himself. adopting a once famous saying. "I have simply to drag my own corpse out of this, and let no one be any the wiser. I have made a fool of myself, but only of myself, and only I myself are aware of the fact-and only I myself have a right to scold myself, or laugh at myself, or pity myself." He played his part so well that even his mother did not suspect for a moment that anything was the matter with her boy, but she was not over pleased when he told her that he was going abroad for a short time. She would have wished

Up to this time Romont had known none of the troubles of life; no, not one. his father died when the younger son was too young a child to feel the loss, and since that time he had seen only happiness and known only affection. He ought according to all received ideas to have turned out a very selfish and unworthy person for lack of the adversity which is esteemed necessary to chasten and purify the character. But certain natures have a wilful way of taking their own there are natures which become their very there are others which, like some grapes, thrive only with the snow on them. A sort

mother lent a semi-poetic, almost feminine

qualification to the straightforward manliness

of Romont's general character. He always

him to stay with her.

for that reason free to take constant thought for those who were not so happy. Thus he got ou of his life all it had to give him, and would have been well content under such conditions to live on for ever. The love which now disturbed and distracted him was his experience of mental pain. While he was thus perturbed, longing for

something to do and not well knowing what to do, he received a telegram from Mrs. Pollen. It merely asked him to come back to town and see her at once. It told him nothing. It was a relief to him to be asked to do anything at once. He made a hurried e planation to his mother; indeed it was not much of an explanation, for he could only tell her that he had to go to London; he did not himself know why-and he went off by the next train. The telegram had been dated from Fitzurse House, and he assumed, therefore, that it was at Fitzurse House he was expected. He found Mrs. Pollen alone in her music room, playing to herself on the organ.

CHAPTER XIV .- (Continued.) "So kind of you to come at once," she said. But I knew you would come when I asked you."

"Oh, of course, I would come." "I have just been thinking of something said by Jean Paul Richter about music-I wonder if any one, even in Germany, reads Jean Paul now! He says that music alone of all the arts can only express what is good. Do you think that is so? Can music not express hate and passion and wild anger ?"

"I have not thought the matter over," Romont said, with entire gravity. "But I will turn my attention to it if you wish." He understood Mrs. Pollen's ways, and he never thought of pushing her on to an explanation of her reason for asking him to come to Lon don. He could wait. She would tell when she felt inclined.

"I wish you would think it over; I am much interested in it; and I can't but think that Ritcher was wrong. Surely one can express the passion of hate as well as the passion of love in music?"

"Perhaps what Ritcher meant was that one cannot express in music anything that is ignoble and mean. Envy, for instance. How could one get the idea of envy out of the sound of an organ?"

"Well, it is something worth thinking over. I didn't send for you to London to talk about that alone."

" No; I suppose not." " Camiola Sabine was here last night. She

came alone."
"Yes," he answered, with almost perfect camposure. Alra. l'ollen rose from her place at the organ.

" Give me your hand; I want to feel your pulse." He complied. She held his wrist.
"Camiola came to tell me something. She came to tell me that she has promised to marry George Lisle. That will do-it is just as I supposed. Your face is firm enough, my dear hoy, but your pulse tells its fale."
She let his hand drop. "There, you need not explain or protest; I know it before"

He did not explain or protest, "Well, Mrs. Polien, if my pulse told you that I was surprised at this, my pulse told you an untrue etery. I was not surprised: I was expecting it; I knew it would come; I thought it was something of the kind you had you are quite at liberty to do so, to tell me" Yours respectfully,

She knew it then; Mrs. Pollen knew his secret ; it was no secret ; he had betrayed himself in some way; no could not even have the poor satisfaction of thinking that he had dragged his corpse out as he had

"Will you do nothing for her? Nothing nathing ?

honed to do.

"What can I do? What could I do for her? Does she want anything done for her? Does she want my help? Would she have it?" " Look here, Bertie Romont; and come to the point. Do you love this girl or not? Are

"I am in love with her; I would do Mr. A. J. White ately. "I am in love with her; I would do anything for her; I would give my life to tions, a girl, too, who was in love with please her: I hate the thought of her marry another mar, and was going no doubt to ing him: I should hate it even if I knew sh loved him, and that it would make her happy; ouce in the poetic fables about love at first | see what selfish creatures we are ! Ask me if I love her ?"

" And yet you will do nothing! You will see her sacrifice herself to that hysterical bay, and you look on with your arms folded and after the day when he entered Lady Letitia's will do nothing! If I were a man I would rather kill him than see this hideous sacri-

"But," Romont exclaimed, "What is the good of my being in love with her? What right does that give me over her? What right should I have to kill her lover, if these were days for killing off one's rivals?

doesn't care about me."

"You of little faith," Mrs. Pollen said scornfully. "Have you asked her?"

"No; not likely. Wny should I ask her? Ila-n't she eagaged herself to him? Why, don't you remember ; didn't we see her kis him that night? Didn't that tell us her story? I learnt it afterwards." Then Mrs. Pollen stopped and pulled herself up. She was on the point of letting out Camiola's secret; but she bethought herself in time, Mrs. Pollen was above all things a good "pal," and although she had not any great affection for women in general, yet she had a strong feeling of her sex, and she would not tell even Romont what she had found out about Camiola. "Let him find that out for himself," she thought; "he is not worthy of that girl, or of any girl, if he can't do that much. Hor manner became instantly more

quiet. "Well," she said, "I have my doubte about the whole thing. I can't bring myself to believe that such a girl really is in love with such a man. She might as well dress him in her apparel and make him her waiting gentlewoman, as Beatrice says, -

"Oh, I think he's a plucky little fellow, so far as that goes." "I daresay he is; most schoolboys are

but a plucky little fellow isn't quite enough for a girl like Camiola Sabine. Well, the point is this-are you, Mr. Romont, disposed to study the matter for yourself, to satisfy your own mind as to whether she is in love with him or not? You will have to lose no time."

"But how can I find out? She is engaged to him. I can't go and ask a girl: 'Do you roally want to marry the man you have promised to marry?' It would be an insult.

"Is there no other way?" "I don't know of any." " Can't you think of any."

He shook his head. road without regard to axiom; and prosperity had made Romont unselfish, sweet and sympathetic. His mother had, indeed, as Mrs. Pollen put it, "spoiled him very nicely" She had indeed, as had indeed, and had indeed, as had indeed, as had indeed, and had indeed, as had indeed, as had indeed, as had indeed, and had indeed, as had indeed, and had indeed, as had indeed Mrs. Pollen put it, "spoiled him very made a man and a lover? Only I suppose I nicely." She had indulged his Quixotic should be as dull as the rest of you in that should be as dull as the rest of you in that whimsies and allowed all that was generous, brave and self-sacrificing in put yourself into all sorts of disguises and go his nature to grow at its will. Whatever through all sorts of dangers for some unfortumay be said to the contrary, it is certain that | nate creatures you never knew anything about before, can't think of anything to do to best in the constant sunlight of happiness, as save the girl you love from a fate which to me, an unconcerned looker on, seems twenty times worse than death by fever or any other of sweet wilfulness which he got from his cort of death."

(To be continued.)

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND. telt for the trouble of others. He had got the liver and kidneys inactive, the way of regarding himself as a being the way of regarding himself as a being the liver are required.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING THE GOVERMENT EXPADITION.
A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de-rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: —Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, beavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagrecable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal the sufferer in turn as the dread ful disease progresses. If the case be one of In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys beif taken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this dis-tressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

and branch, out of the system. Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 1882. Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dys pepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend ng pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the resuits they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial

Yours respectfulty, (Signed) R. TURNER. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the Lowels from all irritating sulstances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrap, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir. yours truly, William Brent.

Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White, -Dear Sir--1 was 101 some time afflicted with piles, and was ad vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health .-- I remain, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot. (Signed 15th August, 1883

Dear Sir,-1 write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir, -I find the sale of Seigel's Syrupsteadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people," I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist. To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil.

Preston, Sept 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines

possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. BOWKER. (Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James

street. Montreal. For sale by all druggists and by A. J White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

FROM WINNIPEG.

GOOD RAILWAY AND HARVEST REPORTS WINNIFEG, June 17 .- Hon. Mr. Norquay has received word from Mr. George Stephen, president of the Canadian Pacific railway. that he can state positively that the Manitoba Southwestern railway will be extended to Whitewater Lake during the present year The despatch was received in reply to a letter written a short time ago by the Pre-mier urging the construction of the road this season. The news is read with intense satisfaction by the people here, who were almost on the verge of despair again this year. A heavy crop has been sown throughout Southern Manitoba, and the prospect for a large harvest was never better. Hot weather has just set in after the rainy season, and the growth of all kinds of vegetation is simply marvellous.

National Pills will not gripe or sicken, yet are a thorough cathar-

MR. BIGNELL GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE LAKE MISTASSINI EXPLORATION-WHAT HE HAS TO SAY AGAINST MR. LOWE AND HIS BLUNDERS-THE CAVE OF THE GREAT SPIRIT.

Quebre, June 17 .- Mr. John Bignell, the

late nead of the Government exploring expedition to Lake Mistassini, as already announced, has just returned to this city with a portion of his staff, having been absent since the 19th July last, and having been recalled from the command of the expedition before his original commission had been terminated. Mr. Bignell is still without complete information concerning Canada's great unknown inland sea, though he has doubtless brought with him much that is of very great public interest and that wil probably aid in considerably amending the existing maps of the district visited by him, as stated yesterday. Mr. Bignell declines to be interviewed until his report has been submitted to the Government Amongst the members of the expedition who have returned with Mr. Bignell are several of position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread set of the expedition last year serious delays occurred at Rimouski, whither the party prolong standing, there will be a dry, hacking c-eded by the Intercolonial Railway, and at cough, attended after a time by expectoral Bersimis, on the North Shore, where Mr. Bignell engaged his Indians. The letter place was left on the 19th of August, the party pushing up the Bersimis river for a distance of over 12 miles, to Lake Pipimakan or Peetmagan, and perspiration. As the liver and kidneys begome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspopsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most import and that the disease should be promptly and brought treated in its light tr Lake Mistassine was reached by the expedition by way of the Rupert River, or River of the Devil as the Indians call it, of which Mistassine is an extension. This river is the outlet of lake Temaskamy or Temiscami and flows into James Bay. In exploring the neighborhood of the Great Lake Mr. Bignell derived some assistance from an old map drawn by the Jesuits 200 years ago, and which was heartest which temps his design. and which was handed to him before his depar-ture from Quebec by the Crown Land Depart n.ent of the Province. The location is specified on this map of a cavern which is referred to as being designated by the Indians of those time, as the Cave of the Great Spirit. Currosity pr mpted Mr. Bignell to find out and explore this cave, for which task he was amply rewarded by the result of his visit. It is situated on the southern side of the Rupert River, and about cleven miles from its junction with lattle Lake Mastissine. The cave consists of a large well shaped potentially appearance of the second or the cave consists of a large well shaped overther the cave consists of a large well shaped apartment entered by a small opening in the side of a clift. It is some fifteen teet equary in-side and twelve feet high, and a smaller apartment was entered by a small opening in the side of a cliff. Mr. Bignell believes the cave has been made by the natural effect of water upon the boulders, which, after hollowing out the case, were doubtless removed by the Indians.

Little Lake Mistassici, which is parallel with the large lake of the same name, was followed by the expedition for nearly its whole length and is estimated to be from 100 to 120 miles in length. According to the space which it occu-ples on the best maps, it would not appear to be more than from forty to fitty miles long. Its gre test width is about eight miles. On nost of the maps this lake is made to appear but as an arm of Great Mistassini, whereas it is in an arm of Grad Austissian, waters it is in reality some miles from it, and connected with it merely by a narrow stream. The name Mis-tassini is comp sed of two Ladian words signify ing "Big Rock," and is applied to the lake from the fact that a very large and striking suck, visible for a very great distance, over hangs the lake near its southern extremity. The location of the lake as laid down upon the maps is altogether erroneous. The latitude of the Hudson's Bay company's post at Mistassini is claimed by Mr. Eignell to boat least half a degree from that heretofore accepted as correct.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS valuable. The expedition reached the height of valuable. The expedition reached the height of hand forming the boundary between the Pro-vince of Quebec and Rupert's La d on the 0th of December, little Lake Mi-tassini was reached on the 12th December and the big lake on the 19th, and the Hudson Bay company's post on the 23rd. Mr. Bigned left the post to return to Quebec on the 28th May. The ke on the by had just breken up, but on the man oody of the loke is still held firm. The return was made by way of Grinds of ellake, down the Sapin Creeks into the chief eiver, and from the latter into the Changa Chonan, one of the principal feeders of Lake St. John, which was reached on the 10th inst. On the way from from stone lake to Lake St. John the par experienced no less than forty two port gen The cold of last winter at Mistissini was meterse, the thermometer in the month of December having fallen to 56 degrees below zero while on the 17th March it registered 52 de, ro

below. THE PORMAD IN OF THE COUNTRY in the immediate vicinity of Mistassini is principly of limes one, and it is believed that the oil will be found well fitted for the zro-th of hardy cereals. It would have required fully another season at the large lake to ascertain any thing definite respecting its dimensions, but Mr. Bignell believes that his son in no way exaggera to the facts in the estimate of its size in de b him last year. No o of the Indians know it scma extent, while the Jesuit Father Albanel who wrote two centu ies ago, said that it would take twenty days to circumnavizate it. The surveyors of 1871 travelled its southern cons for about sevent, miles and found it still stretching indefinitely before them. Mr. Bignell's sen, who visited it last year to conduct the provisions for his father's expedition, followed the coast for 120 miles and the Indians told him he had not yet reached the main body of the lake

THE PRIVATE PARTY to be conducted to Mistissini by Mr. Frank Signell is expected to accomplish much more than the Government expedition Mr. Sector Kerr, of the Royal Geographic d society, London, not only takes out with him sextants, chro nometers and theodolites for ascertaining the exact location and dimensions of the lake, but is a so an armsteur photograh r of some note and takes his camera with him. Professor La flamme, of Laval university, will accompany the party, and is also an amateur photographer Lands department will be represented on the expedition. The departure of the party has been postponed until the 23rd inst.

some guide to the size of Lake Mista sini it may be noted in conclusion that some of the numerous groups of islands in that in and sea appeared to Mr. Birnell to be over ten miles in length and were found to contain large lakes in their interior.

CLERGYMEN, Singers and Public Speakers, will find ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or Bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated memorane, gives full tone and atrength to the vocal organs and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitution.

The Standard hears that Mr. Parnell and several of his followers will visit America in the autumn to raise funds for the political campaign.

PROMPT MEASURES.

Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds, and cure coughs in their early stages. Hagyard's Petoral Balsam does this most speedily and effectually.

A TERRIBLE MARCH.

MEN FAINTING AND SUNSTRUCK FROM THE INTENSE HEAT.

THE WINNIPEG FIELD BATTERY ORDERED HOME-A LEGAL OPINION ON RIEL'S POSITION-THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

WINNIPEG, June 17 .- A despatch from Battleford announces the return of Lieut. Brock and Scout Bird from Colonel Otters's camp to-night with despatches for General Middleton. The march to Jackiish lake was very difficult. The heat and mosquitos were something terrible. Some men fainted, while some were sunstruck, but none dangerously. Two days from Battleford the roads and heat became simply terrible. The guns stuck several times, delaying the column. When within ten miles of Turtle lake they had to turn back three miles for water. On Friday they found it impossible to get the guns or wagons along and started westward, the country becoming worse every mile. Scouts were sent on to Turtle lake. The column reached Turtle river on Saturday, the 13th June, camping on the south side. On the 14th the Ottawa Guards and Queen's Own went to the lake. The whole country there is impassable for guns or wagons. The intention was to go next day to Stoney laker ten miles further east. Bird says on Sunday Col. Otter came upon Big Bear's camp only two days old and found a hair-brush with children well and healthy with from two to McLean's name on it. He believes the three bottles per year. There is no need to enemy is going towards Green lake. Gen. be sick at all if these bitters are used. Middleton has therefore had a wild goose chase. The Midland Battalion found a number of skeletons at Frog lake and interred them in the cemetery and erected prosses with the names, so far as known, engraved thereon. Transport Officer Bedson has wound up the

transportation service via the Qu'Appelle route. There are at least 800 tons of supplies at various depots on the Saskatchewan. These will be moved to points hereafter to be decided upon, by contract. Expenses are being out wherever possible.

The Winnipeg Field Battery has received orders to return home at once from Prince

Capt. Doull reached here this morning with a car load of luxuries and supplies for the Haligonians at Moosejaw and Medicine Hat. Sergt, Kennedy, of the Queen's Own Ritles, has arrived from Battleford, ca route to Toronto on leave. Speaking of the action of Col. Otter in the Cut Knife Creek fight, he says the corps is indignant at the abase of their General in Eastern papers that knew nothing of the situation or circumstances in which Col. Otter was placed.

A LEGAL OF INION OF RIFL'S POSITION. Mr. John O'Farreil, a Quebec lawyer, itea letter to the Chronicle, gives his professional opinion that during the existence of civil war the authority of General Middleton was para-mount in the region of that civil war; now, if the texts of General Middleton's proclama tion and of his letter to Riel, upon which Riel surrendered himself to General Middle ton, be such as they have been represented to be, he is of opinion that Riel, whether he be same or not, cannot be lawfully tried for any act of his prior to the surrender. Precedents, he says, are not wanting to show that there has been a full and complete condonation of his acts up to the date of that

OTTAWA COLLEGE ALUMINI.

Orrawa, June 17. The meeting of the alumin of Ottuwe College took place these ven-ing in their hall. The president, Mr. 3, J. Curran, occup od the chair, and delivered an address on the prevent state of the college and the position of the alumini in regard to the same. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, Mt. Curran being re-elected president. Among the new vice presidents were 3. Lapthorne Smith. Montread, and Frank A. Aughn, To ronto. The alumini then repaired to the Rus sell, where the annual dinner was held. Mr. Cueran ecoupled the chair, and Rev. Father Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister, and C fiv. of the Cathodic Recard. Leadon, the her Senor Robbedo, minister of the interior, dechair.

BOURGET COLLEGE, MGAGD, E.Q. Through respect and gratitude for their cenerable and illustrices founder and benefactor, the late lamented Bishop bear get, the directors of Bourget Cellege, Gigan I, P.Q. will not have the grand acrossed commencement on June 23rd. Moreover the prefessor and students of the slove college will we a mourning during three mer, by On Tues lay, June 16th, a solemn Nesz of requient was snug in the college chapel for till bordship. The decorations were with to the organical with taste. A targe crowd of thickle were in attendance. In Journing Burget C liege the holy bishop give to the least Casholics of Canada and the United States an institution into which their children een obtain a some complete English and commercial education A great many Irish Catnolic students are already attending the complete. English course of the college that renders. "Honor to whom honor is due."

A NEW CORN PEST.

Parsons, Kan., June 17. There is now naking its appearance in this vicinity a scourge equal to the grasshopper. Large ticks of corn standing on an average of eight inches high, looking fresh and green in the morning, before night becomes withered and dead. Examination discovers in each hill a myriad of worms, ranging from one inch and a quarter down to one-eighth of an inch in length. Apparently they become completely distributed over a field, then commence simultaneously to work, and within a very short time the whole is devastated. Every piece of corn is more or less infested. The eggs from which the worms are hatched are supposed to be deposited by a small yellowish white moth. The worm is by the farmers termed the wet worm.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES possesses heating, strength giving, and flesh producing qualities—that are especially valuable in Consumption, Scrofula, General De bility, and wasting diseases of Children.

THE MAHDI AND HIS PRISONERS. ten a letter declining to release the Caristian prisoners who have embraced the Islam faith. He says they are unwilling to leave him. The Mahdi exhorts Englishmen to turn Mohamedans, otherwise he will destroy them. A letter has reached Dongola signed by ninety-six of the Mahdi's prisoners, including Ontario, do retain counsel for the purpose of Greek Copts and Syrians, stating they are aiding in the investigation of the truth of the unwilling to leave the Mahdi and are not Christians, Lupton Bey and Statin Bey are among the signers.

"O, IT WAS PITIFUL!" Of course it was! He tried one remedy

after another, and finally gave up and died, when his life might have been saved by tak-ing Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" -the great "Consumption Cure"-which, if promptly employed, will soon subdue all threatening symptoms, such as cough, labored breathing, night sweats, spitting of blood, etc., and restoring waning strength and hope, effectually stop the poor consumptive's rapid progress grave-ward. Is it not worth trying? All druggists;

NARROW ESCAPE.

BOGHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ton years age acked with the most Intense and deathly

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain! "Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!"
"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in value to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other selections

" Had no effect ! "After two mouths I was given up to

die 1 ! ! "When my wife

heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters nad done for her, she at once got and gave me some. The first dose eased my brain and seemed to go hunting through my system for

the pain.

the pain.

The second dose cased so much that I slept two hours, smething i had not done for two months. Before I had used five bottles, I was well and at work as hard as any man could, for over three weeks; but I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was taken with the most soute add painful rheumatism at through my system that ever was known.

"I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me a crimple on crunches for life, as they said, I met a friend and fold him my case, and he said flop lighers had cured him and would cure me. I peofied at him but he was so curnest I was induced to use them again.

aram.

In less than four weeks I threw every my cratches and went to work lightly and kept on using the hitters for five weeks, until I became as well as any man living, and have been so for six years since. It has also cured my wife, who had been sick for years, and has kept her and my

J. J. Berk, Ex-Supervisor.

"That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mether, "Or daughter: !!!

"Can be made the picture of health ! with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!

28" None genuine without a banch of green Usigs on the white laked. Shun all the vile, polsonous strill with 'Hope or " Hope" in their trune.

THE CHOLERA IN SPAIN

MADRID, June 18.—An official report of yesterday is as follows: —Valencia city, new cases 15, deaths 6; Valencia province, new cases 169, deaths 75; Murcia city, new cases 91, deaths 20; in villages adjacent the city of Murcia, new cases 24, deaths 56; elsewhere in the province of Murcia, new cases 64, deaths 24; Castellon de la Plana, new cases 103, deaths 45. The inhabitants of the populous quarters of this city streamonsly oppose all measures taken by the municipal authori-

ties to disinfect their dwellings. The resistance of the people became so passionate and persistent that the authorities finally felt constrained to abandon the en-forcement of all sanitary regulations which had been adopted to prevent the entry of cholera in Madrid or to limit its ravages should the dreaded disease find a lodgment therein. A meeting of tradesmen was held to day for the purpose of giving expression to the indignation of the merchants of the city at the course of the Govern ment in making a public proclamation that cholers had appeared in Madrid. The meeting adoped a resolution that a deputation be sent to King Alfonso to explain to him the very serious injury done to the trade of the capital by the official declaration that enviers existed there. The members of the Mercantile club have decided to close their shops for twenty four hours and drape the club house and curtain the windows as a protest against what the members consider the extraordinary action of the Government in officially declar ing the presence of cholera in Madrid.

In the Cortes last evening Senor Elduayern. minister for foreign affairs, said the Govern-ment was not yet prepared to advise that the King should visit Murcio. Smor Sagasta denied that cholory existed in Madrid, and severely arraigned the Government for as serting the contrary, thereby doing a goat injury to the commerce of the capital as well fended the action of the Government in had. ing public the facts regarding cholers. They said the Gavernment were desirous of preventing any alarm among the people, which would be caused by the talse reports in circu lation, if they were all eved to go on 'al longed and uncontradicted.

CENTRAL PRISON INVESTIGA TION.

The following resolutions were paracat ananimously at a joint meeting of the trish Catnotic Benevolens Union, branches No 4 and 11, held in their hall, corner King and Jarvis streets, Toronto, on June 11th task is Whereas, the warden of the central prison

is accused of having shown gross crucity, and partiality and hate towards prisoners confined in the central prison, and especially towards these who are Irish in nationality and Gatho lie in their cretd:
And whereas, this association has layesti gated into the truth of such charges, and do

believe from the evidence brought before them that a strict investigation of such charges should be had: And whereas, the Government of that die have ordered that such investigation should

be had, and have appointed commissioners for the purpose of trying such charges;
And whereas, it is the interest of the insinand the Catholic residents, and of all citizens of the Province of Ontario, that no bigot should hold an o'lice under any government

where his bigotry might prejudice the just right of any citizen;
And whereas, the object of this union is protect the just rights of the Catholic citizens if this province, no matter what their ration

ality may be:
Be it therefore resolved, that it is the corp. of this union, non-political as it is in it comstitution and form two and carrying out, to look after the interests of any limb Commen, no matter how unfortunate so may been been, and to protees him is his just rights, even when suffering purishment for mime, and to help the strong arm of the law in punishing and degrading anyone who may be guilty of infringing on the rights of such THE MAHDI AND HIS PRISONERS. thoroughly unpredicted unfortunates, no Dongola, June 16.—The Mahdi has write matter how high the position of the offending

party may be.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, tire I ish Catholic Benevolent Union, although contposed of members of different political parties, and yeth in majority having been strong supporters of the present Government of charges alleged against the Warden officer and the management of the Central Prism; and that we do request the Attorney General of Ontario and the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Ontario to allow counsel retained by us to attend such investigation, to examine witnesses, and to take part in such

investigation as counsel. Be it resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the attorney-general and to each commissioner appointed to investigate such charges, and that a copy of these

resolutions be furnished to the press. P.S.—A deputation waited on the attorneygeneral and obtained be permission to retain counsel to attend such investigation.

T. BARFF, Secretary.

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761 GRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada

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WEDNESDAY JUNE 24, 1855

The appointment of the Earl of Carnarvon as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland would be a tremendons improvement on the red Earl Spencer. Lord Carnaryon has an unsullied reputation. He is known to be a man of principle, and would not sacrifice the interests of justice and of honest government for partiesn and unholy purposes. He would, at least, so the Dublin Freeman remarks, he a neutral vicercy.

Sanon we commenced to publish the charming and interesting story of "Camiola" by the popular Irish member of Parliament, Mr. Justin M. Carthy, our cuterprising contemporary, the Toronto Globe, has been negotiating for and has obtained the sole right of publication in Canada. Henceforth we shall be Indebted to the kindness of our esteemed contemporary for the privilege of continuing the publication of the story.

THE Queen has offered Mr. Gladstone at carldon in recognition of his services, but the ex-Premier begged to be excused and to be allowed to forego the shoner. It is easy to be seen that Mr. Gladstone is not a Canadian statesman. Unlike them, his name is too large for a handle and his fame too great to receive any additional lustre from a title. He prefers to remain the people's William. What a pity he was not the entiro peoplo's William while in power ?

good, it will be Earl Spencer, Her Majesty's representative in Ireland, when he will embark for England on Saturday next. What 4 cheer of exultation and delight will ring kond and long throughout Ireland when the country will be rid of his vile presence, and when his foul breath will cease to pollute and corrupt the pure almosphere. The patron and protector of a horrid broad of criminals, the executioner of innocent men, the suppressor of the people's liberties, Spencer goes forth cursed so diex erated by a nation.

The leich National party are jubilant over Diller and Chamberlain's forward move it the direction of self-government. The Irish mannars find consolation in the reflection the which wer side gets the upper hand they have secured important victories in killing coercion and receiving such frank and public recognition of their claims. Sir Charles Dilke is more auxious than ever about the Irich question. He told a meeting of Liberals last evening that he wished to study in Ireland a plan for the devolution from Parlia ment to Welsh, Scotch and Irish bodies of much of the business that Parliament is now not competent to discharge, He would visit Ireland as soon as possible for that purpose. He believed in my Irish officials were in favor of decentralization and many agreed that it was necessary to abolish Dublin Castle.

Messas Fitzpatrick and Lemieux, who have been engaged to defend Louis Riel on his trial, complain that the Department of Justice shows no disposition to aid them in armaging the defence. They find it difficult to obtain information regarding the character of the indistment which it is intended to being against the prisoner, and regarding the time of commencing the trial, without which, they say, they are unable to prepare a defence. In order to secure a fair and imparton trial, Meesrs. Lemiex represented to the Government that it would be necessary to delia, the expenses of calling and harry loc witnesses up to the North-West, as their client had no funds to do so. It appears that the Government would consent to meet the expenditure on condition that the names of the witnesses to be summoned would be made known. This, however, Riel's counsel refuses to do, so that Riel's defence is pretty ranch at a standstill.

Lord Randolph Chunchill has succeeded in forcing the venerable and happy-goeasy Sir Stafford Northcote out of the House

Stafford for his many years of service, has the Louise of Lords, under the title of Earl | their lives and homes. of Iddesleigh. By the shelving of Sir Stafford Northcote, who entertained and showed nothing but disdain for Lord Randolph and his friends, the little fourth party, so much despised and laughed at, has suddenly acquired a powerful and, perhaps, a controlling influence over the whole Conservative organization. At Churchill's bidding the idea of coercion has been abandoned and no longer forms an element of Ministerial calculations. It is a great triumph for the ambitious youth, and makes him more and more master of the situation and the coming leader of the whole Tory party.

A REPORTER of the Cincinnati Enquirer has been interviewing Mgr. Capel on current topics. The distinguished prelate availed himself of the opportunity to express his opinion regarding the political struggle between Ireland and the English Government In answer to the question of what views he entertained on the Irish question and dynamite, Mgr. Capel replied :- "When I became a priest I resolved not to mix in politics. Still, I am very candid in my views. I think it monstrous and outrageous that England does not make Ireland independent on the same footing with Canada and Australia. I am not for dynamite. The way to do good for Ireland is by statesmanship such as Parnell's, and by enriching her. There are eight million Irishmen in this country. If they would all resolve to wear no linen, no poplin and no lace that was not made in Ireland or in this country, what a boom they would give the old Island! They would enrich her through her manufactures. They could do the same thing in regard to their books and articles of furniture."

A REGULAR organization has been formed none too soon, for the purpose of premoting and protecting the trade of the St. Lawrence route. The fire evering was held yesterday and was attended was large number of our leading business to a . It was resolved that the organization should be a thoroughly Canadian one, having branches in all the provinces and to be called the "Free Navi gation League of Canada." There is abuu. lant room for improvement and for the extension of facilities to trade on the St Lawrence, and an organization that will effect a change for the better will render a lasting service to the highest commercial interests of the Dominion. The objects which the new league proposes to accomplish are to free the canals of all to is, to relieve ocean traffic of all undue taxation, to effect the removal of the burden of the Lake St. Peter channel debt, to secure a better and more economical service of pilotage and towing to free shipping and commerce from lesser charges, such as those of hospital and police charges. It is to be hoped that the spirit and determination which brought the "Free Navigation League of Canada" into existence will not abandon it until our Canadian ports are made as favorable and profitable to the shipping interests as other foreign ports, and until Canada has secured its fair and legitimate share of ocean traffic.

It is exactly two weeks to-day since Glade stone returned the reins of government into the hands of the Queen. The unique and un paralleled spectacle of Power and Place in a great Empire going a begging for the space of 15 days has, it appears, been brought to a close and an end put to the political deadlock that has kept toth Whigs and Tories from taking seats on the Treasury Benches. The demands of the Tory leaders, under the circumstances, were not nures on ble, but were absolutely necessary if they were to have the least chance of getting through even with the neutral business of the House. Mr. Gladstone and his party did not appear inclined to facilitate the work of their opponents, and gave but little encouragement to their lemands for assurances of support. The Queen, it seems, has been busy during the prelonged crisis, and has worked industriously in the interests of the Tory party. As a result of her efforts, the Marquis of Salisbury has resolved to take office on the pledge that Mr. Gladstone will use his influence with the Liberals to prevent hostile action against the new Ministry. In the conditions which Salisbury placed before the Liberal Ministers coercion was ignored; thus the opponents of coercion have an additional, and, under the present conditions, an unanswerable, reason against the Liberals adopting coercion if events should compel them to return to power.

THE Electeur, of Quebec, throws some new light on the direct cause of the rebellion in the North-West. It appears that a company was formed under the name of the Prince Albert Colonization Company, in which memhers of Parliament and Ministers of the Dominion were interested. The Government was most liberal with this company, and granted it immense tracts of land which embraced the principal half-breed settlements on the South Saskatchewan, such as Batoche and St. Laurent. This company made no delay in asserting its newly-acquired claims, and served eviction notices on the half-breeds. These old settlers rightly declined to go, and started to organize and arm themselves for the defence of their homes and properties. Memorials were forwarded to the authorities asking what this eviction business meant and protesting against being made the victims of robbery and open injustice. In the meantime Mr. Clarke, the Hudson's Bay Co.'s agent, arrived at Batoche and informed the half-breeds that the Government were about to answer their memorials and that it would

If this version of the outbreak in the North-West be true, we do not see what else was left to the half-breeds to do. There was no alternative, and under such circumstances they would be perfectly justified in repelling the invader from their door.

THE Gazeile's correspondent, writing from St. John's, N. F., sends the following piece of information :-- " The Hon. James S. Win-" ter, solicitor general, has resigned his office and also his scat in the Executive council. "Much surprise is expressed at this step on the part of Mr. Winter, as he has always "been a staunch adherent of Sir William Whiteway's party. As yet he has no 'made known his reasons for resigning, so that comment on the matter would be premature."

This is the same Mr. Winter who, in his capacity of Solicitor General, prosecuted Head Constable Dayle, an Orange leader in Newfoundland, for the murder of Callahan; then a lowed the trial to drop, and finished by having the accused reinstated in office with the charge of murder still hanging over him. Has this digraceful action anything to do with the resignation of Hon. James S. Winter, who has prostituted his office in the interests of Orang ascendancy and ruttianism?" The Terra Nova Advocate, commenting on the be wiped out. He worked up bogus dynascendalous proceedings of the solicitor-general, says : - "We are not disappointed at this were fully convenced from the beginning that | treacherous performance by hanging his alnone of the Orenge rioters, and especially the ringleader Doyle, would ever be brought to justice. We now leave Mr. Doyle to the happy suggestions of his own conscience and to a higher and more just tribunal. We do not envy a man who walks abroad with the imputation of murder upon him. An innocent man would never concent to accept life on such terms, but would (it the accusations against him were false) surely make some effort to have his character vindi cated and those who have sworn against him former; but there is one thing certain, and it duly punished."

THE CANAL TOLLS.

THE agitation to abolish the tolls on our canals and to give Canadian trade an inex pensive, if not an altogether free water route. has been successful. The pressure which had been brought to bear upon the Government from all sides could not have been reasonably resisted or ignored, and the Government have acted wisely and well, although none too soon, in relieving the St. Lawrence trade of a burden that threatened to crush it. At a meeting of the Council on Saturday, the Cabinet decided to reduce the tolls to the lowest figure possible, and an orderin-council was passed accordingly fixing the price at 2 cents per ton, which is tanta mount to abolition. The efforts of our city members have contributed largely to bring about this gratifying result. This is a good step taken towards making the St. Lawrence route cheap and attractive, but much still re nains to be done in the same direction. Th cost of carrying freight from Kingston to Montreal will mave to be reduced, and the elevator charges will have to be lowered. The Lake St. Peter debt will have to be assum-d by the Government, for the deepening of the channel is not a local but a national work. Then the City Council should seriously con sider whether it would not be advisable to contribute towards the maintenance of the Harbor. With all these burdens taken off the St. Lawrence route, there would be little left to impede the development of our ocean traffic.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE BLACK.

There is a very general belief in the Units States that the negro race, owing to an al leged capacity of multiplying faster than the whites, will in the near tuture come to exer cise a decided surremacy in the Republic. This belief, however, does not seem to be based on any very good grounds. An exami nation into the vital statistics of the two races shows the disparity of their growth to be in favor of the whites. In two leading cities of the South, Nashville and New Orleans, where the population is fairly mixed, it is found that less births and more deaths take place among the blacks than among the whites. Thus, in Nashville the death rate during the past five years gives the following re-

 Year, White, Black, 1880.
 19.98
 36.47

 1881.
 .20.63
 32.87

 1884.
 .17.82
 35.50

 Year, White, Black, 1883.
 .18.68
 31.29

 1884.
 .16.77
 26.94

These figures show that on an average fourteen per cent, more negroes die annually than white people. Then, as regards the number of births, the same disparity exists the city of Nashville show that in 1883 the births numbered 450 white and 242 colored, and in 1884, 534 white and 291 colored. It will be seen that the proportion of deaths to births is much greater among the blacks than it is among the whites. In New Orleans the situation is pretty much the same, During the last ten years the per centage of mortality of the two races was as follows :-

Black
40.2
42.5
49.0
39.9
32.4
34.3
38 93
39,0
47.10
47.19

The fact that in nearly all cities the negroes die a great deal faster than they are born, and at the same time do not show signs of o Commons. Lord Randolph has thereby | be brought by five hundred policemen in the | decrease, only proves that the rural districts rid himself of a rival, and has relieved the form of little balls of lead. This unlooked are being drawn on continually to sustain the

the greatest alarm and excitement. The in the towns. These figures are consequently to pass no opinion on any particular legislabeen consigned to the dignified seclusion of half-breeds flew at once to arms to defend a sufficient refutation of the belief or opinion that the United States was fast coming under the supremacy of the blacks.

RED JIM NOT DEAD.

Last week the London Globe published the news that Jim McDermott, the spy and informer, had died some time ago of cholera in France. We, at the time, had no heritation in pronouncing the Globe's statement "a mere blind" to avert the arm of vengeance which is lifted up over the head of the wretched protege of Scotland Yard and Dublin Castle. Events already prove that we were right in our construction of the rumor, and that instead of having died of cholera in France, red Jim has been living on the best that his master, red Earl Spencer, could purchase with Government funds. It seems that Mr. Gladstone's Government were afraid that their friend and abettor in the mal-administration of Irish affairs would be a rather awkward instrument to leave behind for Tory manipulation, and, to get rid of him, they proposed that he should take his blood money to one of the colonies, where he could live in peace and security.

The excuse given for this display of interest in McDermott's welfare was thathe would receive poor fare at the hands of the Tory Lord Lieutenant. McDermott's was a strange role under a Liberal regime. Its infamy can never he calculated; its disgrace can never mite plots to poison public opinion against the Irish people and their cause, and the action of the crown law officer's, as we government supplemented his unholy and leged dupes or by sending them to penal servitude for life. Victims were required to rive the dark and nefarious doings a semblance of reality and to make the world believe that the abominations were genuine, that the crimes were the result of secret organizations and not the outcome of Secret Service plotting. We do not know which is more provocative of abborrence and condemnation, the role played by McDermott or the protection and encouragement afforded the spy and inis, that the historian will have to record no fouler blot on the civilization of the age than the services rendered to Mr. Gladstone's administration against Ireland and her people by the said James McDermott and than the emoluments he received therefor.

JUSTICE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A correspondent writing from Newtoundland gives some painful particulars of the law officers and of the mal-administration of justice in that misgoverned island. The Orange section of the population have actually established a reign of terror there, and are making their ascendancy work shameful deeds of wrong and cruelty. The results of the Harbor Grace riot of two years ago have not yet been wiped out. The law authorities, who are in strong sympathy with the Orangemen, have prosecuted the Catholic prisoners with the utmost rigor and unfairness. While the Orange prisoners who were indicted on the same counts have been allowed to roam at large in perfect liberty the Catholic prisoners or a large number of them have been kept in prison now nearly two years, notwithstand ing that they were twice acquitted by a jury. The Crown, anxious to gain a conviction at any cost, have now altered the indictment and no longer charge men with murder, but with 'rioting and riotous assemblage,' etc., rather a 'come down,' certainly; but it is only a ruse to get a conviction; the sentence would remain at the option of the judges, and all know what it would be ! In the meantime the grossest insult has been offered to the Catholics by the Crown officers, namely, the restoring, with all honors and landation, to his position as head constable, Doyle, who was the cause of the trouble and bloodshed. He is restored in the face of the statement on oath of eighteen or twenty witnesses, who saw him fire the first shot and kill Callahan, and thus gave the signal for the spilling of blood. The lengths that the Orangemen and the authorities have gone in order to screen this guilty official are almost beyond belief. The Attorney General himself, and chief law officer of the Crown, is accused on solemn and sworn declaration of having endeavored to suborn a witness to perjure himself in order to save Doyle, the chief constable. The document containing this charge has only been just published, and it is not known yet what effect it will have. If there were any sense of justice or right left in the island the Attorney General ought to be impeached, but the corruption and political iniquity of the Courts there are equal to what Ireland experienced in the palmiest days of penal laws and coercion. The people are powerless to obtain justice, and it is feared that this terrible accusation against a minister will rein favor of the white race. The statistics for | main unheeded by his colleagues, and that no action will be taken unless the Governor take the matter into his hands and report it to the Home authorities.

INTEMPERATE PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Dominion Senate is being furiously assailed on all sides by Prohibition fanatics for its amendment to the Scott Act, allowing beer and light wines to be sold wherever the act may be adopted. The Rev. Mr. Lucas called the senators a pack of "bull pups." Goldwin Smith was called "a blackguard" for having endorsed the action of the Senate. In this city the Presbyterian Assembly passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Canadian Senate in amending the Scott Act, and expressing a hope that the House of Commons will throw out the amendment and strengthen the prohibitory character of the act. The opinion of the Assembly on the question, however, was not unanimous. Rev. Dr. Grant submitted an amendment to the

Tory party from an incompetent chief. Sir for and startling piece of intelligence created numerical strength of the colored popu'ation resolution by which the Assembly was asked "last few years, rendering educational adtive messure. This was the signal for the clerical prohibitionists to give an exhibition of their intemperance. Dr. Grant was received with hisses and cries of "No. no." when he rose to support his amendment, This was not very becoming conduct on the part of men who are supposed to be educated and enlightened, but Dr. Grant took their measure well and hit the nail on the head when he exclaimed after the unseemly interruptions and echoes of faraticism had died away: "I am perfectly aware of the spirit "of this Assembly. I think that, at least, " is a little intemperate, but I intend to state " my reasons fully."

Dr. Grant did state his reasons fully, and so well that the Assembly found no time but; to yell contradictions at nearly every sen-

Prohibition is an unsound principle; it is not a true nor a warrantable method of rooting out the evil of intemperance. That is the secret of its failure wherever it has been adopted. What is singular in this matter is that fanatical Prohibitionists will never admit that Prohibition is a failure, even in the face of the clearest evidence. A Mr. Johnston, of Fredericton; related his experience to the Presbyterian Assembly He said he yielded to no man in his desire that the temperance cause would succeed, but he asked in what respect such prohibitionary acts had been a success. Answering his own question, he said: "He had been a " traveller for ten years and had witnessed "the working of the Dunkin Act, and he would like to know where such an act had worked successfully. "The Scott Act had proved an absolute failure in Fredericton. (Cries of No, no.) "Drunkenness was just as prevalent, and " whiskey was sold as much as ever. (Loud "cries of No. no.) You tell me "No. no!" "Have you been there to see? I am living there and know about what I um speaking. "Do you think that I, a commissioner of this " Assembly, am telling you a lie ? If you do, " you can send a committee down to enquire."

The Assembly was cornered, and it of course did not accept the challenge to institute an enquiry. It is a weak cause that is afraid of the truth. Empty assertions and easy contradictions are a poor basis upon which to establish such a measure as Prohibi

REPORTING PROGRESS.

It cannot but afford much pleasure and satisfaction to Catholics to hear the various sectarian congregations periodically com plain about the growth and spread of what they are pleased to call "Romanism" and "Ultramontanism" in this Canada of ours. A rose smells none the less sweet under another name. The Rev. Principal MacVicar, at the General Presbyterian Assembly, accomplished his task of presenting the report of the Board of French Evangel ization in a very neat and inoffensive manner. He dealt largely with statistics which showed conclusively that the Catholic Church was taking in everything and everybody of consequence into its mighty and comprchensive grip. Of course a contemplation of this progress and development had a most depressing and saddening effect on his views regarding the people and the country. The report says that "the injurious spiritual and moral inflaence of its teachings are well known, but the facts regarding its establishment and the soul and in God. He could not have grawing power in this country are less clearly understood. It may be said in a word that Romanism, which is coming more and more to mean Ultramontanism, has in this Prevince all the strength and stability which can be derived from civil law, a powerful priesthood, enormous wealth, a vast array of thoroughly equipped ecclesiastical institutions, and the ready services and support of the Local Legislature. It is impossible to state precisely, or even approximately, the revenues of the Roman Catholic Church."

The Board of Evangelization say that the spiritual and moral influence of the Church's teachings is injurious. We are sorry for the Board, but the majority of the people do not agree with it. We are of the opinion that if the said influence was injurious, the people would not submit to it; nor would the best minds and hearts in Protestantism come under it, as they do daily.

We are next told by our Presbyterian friends, that "so far as the education of Romanists in the Province of Quebec is concerned, it may be said to be wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics. It is thoroughly permeated, from the most elementary to the highest departments, by the spirit and principles of Ultramontanism. And the spacious numeries, which receive so many of the daughters of Protestants, and in which thousands of pupils, in the hands of skilful nuns, are being moulded by the same power, are subject, as a rule, to no public inspection."

This is an exceedingly satisfactory state ment of the case, and it is an unusual tribute paid to Catholics for the therough and skilful manner in which they support the cause of

In spite of all efforts to stop its onward march, the Catholic system is, according to the Presbyterian Board, spreading and strengthening itself in every part of Quebec and beyond. Speaking on this subject, they say that, as an instance of this growth, "it may be mentioned that who is at present sejourning in Colorade. last month public meetings of the Protest-" ants of the County of Megantic were held " in Leeds, Inverness, Kinnear's Mills and South Ireland, to take steps for the forma-'North-West Territory. Resolutions were " passed declaring, among other things, that many English-speaking people had already tion. He is the same man whose house was left the county, that resident farmers twice wrecked and who narrowly escaped were about to leave as soon as they "could dispose of their property, and that this was due to the fact of the rapid instructions by the mother house in France, "increase of French-Canadians within the relative to the branch n Quebeo

vantages and control unsatisfactory. A similar influx of this people is taking place "in Eastern Ontario, in the Counties of Prescott and Glengarry. They are aided " in this movement for displacing Protestants by the church, which directs the work of " colonization, whether carried on in name of " special societies, by means of lotteries, etc. " or by the Government of Quebec."

This the Board considers to be a matter of the gravest significance to our whole Do. minion in many ways, and particularly from a religious point of view." Any body with an eye at all can see that such " instances" are full of significance, but whether the sig. nificance be grave, graver or gravest, or not grave at all, matters not. The fact is there and cannot be disturbed, and the march of events will not be impeded.

VICTOR HUGO AND THE PANTHEON. The death of Victor Hugo was impiously

made a pretext for the secularization of the Pantheon, the Church of St. Geneviere, putron saint of Paris. The new French Cabinet have cheerfully repeated what the distinguished French statesman, Mr. Guizot, deeply regretted as one of the greatest blunders of his ministerial life. Like Guizot, the present Premier, Brisson and his colleagues did not want to displease the revolutionary and infidel party, and acceded to its demand for a profanation of the temple. The decree was hastily signed and the Altar with the Cross was levelled with the dust. Bad luck has invariably attended the remains of those whom the revolution and infidelity have caused to be buried under the dome of St. Genevieve against the will of the Church. The bones of Marat, Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau, who were buried there, have been thrown to the winds; it is not likely, however, that the dust of Victor Hugo will be thus scattered, for the dead noet had some respect for things divine, and while avowing his belief in God, asked for a prayer from every soul. It is also quite certain that if Victor Hugo had been consulted he would never have consented to an outrageous profanation in honor of his remains. The protest against the secularization of the Pantheon, which was addressed by Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, to the French Government, has just been published. The Cardinal's letter is one of great tact and moderation. After commenting on the system of resorting to ministerial decrees instead of to legislation, and remarking that the rejection of the anti-Jesuit Bill by the Legislature was followed by an edict, just as the collapse of the Pantheon Secularisation Bill has been, the Archbishop protests against an act of force accomplished under pressure of rioting, He denies that the Church is thus "restored to its primitive purpose," and contends that the Concordat, which provides for the maintenance of all churches necessary for worship, has been violated. He adds :- "The Christian conscience is outraged when the burial of an illustrious poet who had refused the prayers of the Church serves as a ground for the profanation of a temple; and when in order to bury a stranger to our beliefs the God whom we adore ignored_in His sacred dwelling. 1 protest in the very name of him you desire to honor, for he believed in the immertality of wished his funeral to degenerate into an act of public impiety. He knew and comprehended the majesty of our temples, the same tity of our worthip. How I pity his soul, which must suffer when, on the threshold of a violated senctuary, his dust will be laid next the venerable remains of her whom Pair formerly invoked in distress, and whose tomb is no longer respected."

The archbishop concludes his letter by giving the ministry a prophetic warning that the end is not yet, that further sacrifices will be extorted by the turbulent spirit of disorder and anarchy, that there may be funrals which will torce the families concerned to refuse such sepulture for inture great men, and that a system of government, which promised liberty, will become synonymous with tyranny and license.

THE NEW TORPEDO.

This, the newest and most terrible of the arents introduced into modern marine warfare, which has been purchased from the movertor, Mr. Brennan, for a sum, it is said, of \$100,000, has furnished the thome for general conversi tion ashere and affeat during the past week. new feature of local interest is now attached to this most formidable of projectiles, as it now at pears that its fortunate inventor is a Bray man the son of Mr. Brennan, who years upon year ago caused the Bray International Hotel to be built in an incredibly short space of time, and at an enormous cost. Mr. Brennan also caused to be built the long terrace of houses which bear in the state of the second of the s his name, and numerous other structures in the township, the interests of which he did much to towaship, the interests of which he did much by promote from the time he returned from America up to the period that he left Bray, where he inventor of the great war engine was horn at about the opening of the second half of the present century. Many gentlemen who have lived all their lives in Bray say that they remember young Brennan well, and that he always of the whom your worms of great promised. ways, even when very young, gave promised rising to distinction. In all probability Mr. Brennan's invention will take a prominent place in the coming neval operations in Bantif Bay. - Dublin Irish Times, June 1st.

[The fortunate inventor is a cousin of a well known Montreal citizen, Mr. Frank Brennou

AN OLD MONTREALER.

Rev. Father Piche, superior of the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul, of Lurgan, near Beltion of a colony near Calgary, in the fast, has arrived in town and will probably remain for the convocation of old students of Montreal College, he being himself an old Montrealer and an ex-student of that institutwo pistol bullets in the recent Orange riots near Lurgan. He also comes out here on official business, being confided with certain

CORRESPONDENCE.

MIGH1 VS RIGHT.

To the Editor of The True Witness: To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIE,—It is to be feared that for the present speculations as to where the responsibility should be placed for "our little unpleasantness in the North-West" would be idle. Having embarked in that enterprise without any inquiry into its merits, we are without any indirect y much diligence examining into or disclosing evidence that might go to prove we have been contributory to, if not primarily liable for, the whole so-called re-primarily liable for, the Duck Lake fight or riot as a justification, we have created a virtual as a justification, war over a vast portion of the Dominion, when to this day the facts of that sad affair have not come to public know-

With all the injustice that usually characterizes mere truce force, we have assumed all the rights of the case to be on our side, and that an army of 5.000 men should satisfactority dispose of all questions between the habitants and ourselves. But an inquiry will have to come sooner or later, and the right of one class of our citizens to require any other to lay down their arms be settled. If we intend to retain our authority over the North-West, the justice of employ over the investment of a military force against them must be proved to a demonstration, and if we come enlist their sympathics by the sense of a justice I hope we will never the sense in povereing them on the principles of During Costs: disarming them first and over-rain; them with our janussuries afterwards. When it becomes impracticable to govern this Dominion without disarming any portion of its citizens, then it will cease to be a desirable place of residence. promise this for the benefit of any short sighted people on either side of policies who may think the time is opportune to evade public vigilance and curse us with a standing army. The government of any complexion will do well to ponder the consequences of any attempt wen to possess a rule of bayonets and bullets even over those we have systematically robbed and ostracized.

Military measures are especially objections the country which plumes itself on exceptional fiberty, and their efficacy is always countries. The real resources of civflication, justice, mercy, equality, good admin-istration, never not been established, cannot be established, without success, while the disarming of citizens by law soon teaches them to regard themselves as public enemies. Agsie, the establishment and maintenance of aperminent force for other than purposes of instruction and organization of the constitutional force, the militia, is a suggestion that the militia is not to be trusted, and a menace to popular government. Is it vain then to hope that every one who values the integrity of the Dominion will see to it that their representatives for the time being shall in dealing with our fellow citizens of the North-West, whether Indian or half-breed, adopt a policy calculated to make them a safeguard of our union rather than public enemies, only to be trusted when under the espionage of a mercenary Jane 16th, 1885. PHILODEM.

ST. MARY'S PILGRIMAGE.

The pilgrimage of St. Mary's parish to the shrines of Varennes and Boucherville took place Thursday laston board the Three Rivers.
The day was most pleasant, a gentle breeze tempered the heat of the sun, and five hunared pilgrims landed at St. Ann's of Varennes at 9.30 a m. A solemn service chanted in the parisa church at that hour forced the pilgrims to hear mass in and around the small chapel dedicated to St. Ann. Rev. S. P. Lonergan said Mass, during which Holy Communion was given to a large number of those present. After poon the pilgrims repaired to the parish church, where an impressive scr-mon was delivered by Father Jas. Lenergan, P.P., of St. Bridget's. He dwelt on the y of Christian motherhood, and re marked, most appropriately, that sorrows and pain were her lot, to increase in preportion by O'Reilly, after a game, including the the good wrought by this angel on earth. waits, of 63 minutes playing. the good wrought by this angel on earth. Many tears were shod in listening to the feeling appeals of the Rev. Father in regard to and order of the church is a credit to paster and parish both. At solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament Father Desrosier officiated, having Fathers Kiernan and DeRome as descon and sub-deacon. The singing of St. Mary's choir, under the direction of Miss Reed, was most creditable. The solos by Mrs. Jackson, Miss Mount and others were excellently rendered and reflected praise on all. We carnot too highly praise the excellent management of the refreshments on board. The ladies of St. Mary's know how to make their friends feel at home. We only hope to enjoy often the pleasure of their kind attendance, and they may rest assured that their pilgrimage will always be as auxiously looked for in the future as it has been largely petronized in past years.

MR. WALTER SHANLY.

bir. Walter Shanly, the eminent civil engineer, has been induced to offer himself as a candidate for the Dominion Parliament as the successor of the late Mr. Benson, M.P. The South Riding of Leeds and Greavillo will likely elect Mr. Shanly by acclamation, There are few men in the Dominion of Canada who deserve to sit in Parliament better than Mr. Shanly, and we would consider his election a public benefit. His ability and integrity are universally admitted.

CRUELTIES TO SOUTHERN CONVICTS.

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 19.-Reports are renewed of the barbarous treatment of colored convicts at work on the Savannah Valley railraid in this State. Nine of these unfortunates died recently, it is alleged, from the effects of treatment by contractors employed by the railroad company. A few days ago a squad of eight convicts were returning from work to their camp when one of the number escaped. Next morning the remaining seven were stripped and beaten unmercifully and in a short time one died from the effects of the whipping. On another occasion a convict who saw a fellow prisoner attempting to file off his leg shackles and did not inform on him was frightfully whipped and has been ready, not later than next year, to break up unable to work since. Another convict was the monopoly of the Ontario distillers, probound up with wires and beaten until his back was left raw from his neck down, and he is now lying in camp in a critical condition. It is said the convicts are called up at three o'clock in the morning in order to reach their place of work, which is five or six miles ful of capitalists who want to continue to away, that they are worked until after dark, take advantage of the good will of the and that they do not get back to camp until public." about nine o'clock at night. Culy one hour for rest is allowed in the day. Seven disabled convicts from the railroad camp arrived at the penitontiary in the city last night.

BLAMING THE CANADIANS.

has appeared in Plattsburg, Clinton County. It is supposed to have been brought from Canada. Inspectors will be appointed in Troy to watch all incoming trains and canal beats for cases of smallpox;

READ IDIS

READ IDIS

Within the city during the past week and of these the large number of 80 were those of children under five years of age. There were can, therefore be returned if not founds its typhoid fever among the whole number. bests for cases of smallpox

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

The Shamrocks Victorious.

THREE STRAIGHT GAMES.

It is estimated that there were fully six thousand [people on the lacrosse ground on Saturday to witness the match between the Toronto team and the Shamrocks. The int test was very natural. The unexpected defeat of the Shamrocks on the previous Seturday had caused much anxiety to exist in the breasts of their friends, an anxiety which was not wholly withon foundation. But the moment the ball was faced it was clear that the hand of the Shamrocks had not lost its cunning, and the result of a week's practice showed itself in a manner that was most conspicuous and forced the conviction upon the spectator that with unison and practice the home team must be deemed as nearly invincible as any team can be. The playing throughout was superb, and it is no disparagement to the Torouto team that they were beaten. As it was they showed themselves to be in splendid trim and team of the first water to play as they did. The twenty-six minutes battle in the second game was one of the finest exhibitions ever witnessed. The playing was perfectly legi-timate, which added to the attraction it presented. Rough playing was totally absent, and the one accident that occurred was not attributable to it. There were no fouls and the work of the referee, Mr. John Lewis,

was nil.		
Shambooks.	Position.	TORONTOS.
T. Prior.	Goal.	S. Martin.
W. McKay.	Foint.	J. Garvin.
Morton.	Cover.	J. Drypan.
Butler.	Defence Field.	W. Bo mell.
C. Magnire.	4.6	W. Robinson.
E Hart.	41	S. Sewell.
T. Devine.	Centre.	A. Blight.
T. Tribey.	Home Field.	F. Dixon.
A. Barry.	"	E Smith.
M. Cregan.	" C.	A. McHenry.
T. Daiy,	Ontside Home.	R. Eckhardt.
O'Riely.	Inside Home.	A. Stow.
		1 41

In the first game the Shamrocks won the toss and played down, Devino making the first draw, and the ball was gradually sent down to the Torouto goal. The Toronto defance was very able, and again and again sent the ball up again, only to find it back, threatening their goal. In seven minutes and a half the ball was sent through by Barry, the new man, thus scoring the first game for the

home team. The second game started at four o'clock and the Torontos, stung by the quick victory of their opponents, went to work with great vim, and their fielders showed to better advantage than before. The ball was sent re penterly into close quarters with the Sham rock goals, but the detence was impregnable, However, the battle was hardly fought, and for some time it was clear that both sides were uncertain as to the victory. But the playing of the Torontos weakened a good deal, especially in the field play, as the half hour's play grew to its end, and after a sharp contest Barry again sent the ball through the

The third game started shortly before five, the Torontos playing up and the Shamrocks down. The Torontos saw their last chance and did their level best to redeem their chance, and the game was rapid and sharp and some beautiful playing was exhibited. The home of the Torontos made several slips, which might, though in view of the splendid defence of the Shamrocks probably would not, have helped the team. The efforts of the Torontes were certainly very fine, and they died game. An accident occurred to Cregan during the playing which necessitated his having a split lip sewed up, but, not with standing, he stool to his lacrosse. This delayed the game for a quarter of an hour, Comail to which I am striving to form will be after which it was concluded in one minute

It is almost impossible to single out individual players for praise when all did so well, the mother, the blessing of our homes. After but a word of compilment ought to be given renerating the relie of St. Ann's, the pilgrims moved on to Bancherville. The neatness rendered the abundance of the abundance of the abundance of the control few and hardly worth notice. It is seldom so fine a match has been witnessed. The spare men were J Menarg and M. Rowan; captains, M. J. Polan and R. B. Hamilton; umpires, H. Starnes, jr., and Col. Book : re ferce, Mr. John Lewis.

The series now stands as follows: Torontos, Shamrocks and Montrealers and tie with one game each lost and two wen. O. tario has lost three and will have to win every game in their schedule to have a chance.

A great number of persons were at the incl way station on Saturday to see the Tatonia team off. In conversation with a Post representative, one of them said, "We did not expect to be beaten in three straight games, arthough we were not sure of the match. did not think before I came that the Sham rocks were what they are in play. I won't say what I think now."

THE DISTILLERS' LAW.

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEW MEASURE BY QUEDEC DISTILLERS.

A circular has been issued amongst the distillers of this city and throughout the Province of Quebec and the Lower Provinces protesting against the new law on distilleries, which provides that "after the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, no spirits subject to excise shall be entered for consumption which have not been manufactured for at least twelve months; and after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety, no such spirits shall be entered for consumption which have not been manufactured for at least two years." circular states that this provision would perpetuate in view of the fact that all existing distilleries are in Ontario a gigantic monopoly in direct opposition to the spirit of our insti-

tutions and continues: Public justice demands that an end be put to such an outrageous imposition, and in the Province of Quebec some capitalists are ready, not later than next year, to break up vided such an unpolitic and unfair legislation as this one now submitted, carried by surprize or lobbying, does not fetter them in their project, and does not compel them to

A public meeting will, it is said, shortly be called to protest against the measure and to ask the representatives of the Province to be on their guard and not to be "beguiled by the apparent harmlessness of the measure."

READ THIS

COLONIZATION MATTERS.

THE CIRCULAR OF MGR. FABRE TO THE CLERGY OF MONTREAL.

The following is the copy of a Circular issued by Mgr Fabre to the clergy of the diocese, and which will be read in the different Catholic churches of the district on Sunday next :-

To the Olergy of Montreal : The executive council of the Colonization Society begs to remind you of the collections to be taken up on the 28th inst., the solemnity of the Nativity of St. Jean Baptiste. This collection is for the profits of the society, and this year more than ever the society relies on the generosity of the priests and the faithful of the diocese to meet their obligations and to try to accomplish and bring to a good end the work it

has commenced. The Colonization Society, as is known, fol lows a rel gious and the roughly patriotic end. It wishes to retain in the country, by furnishing sufficient means of living, those poor com-patriots who are tempted to go elsewhere to find an existence to the detriment of their faith. It wishes to throw open to remmerative work vast and fertile lands, which nood nothing but strong arms to give excellent products; it wishes principally, in clustering the colonies around the chapels which they have had constructed, by giving them zealous priests todirect them to maintain the faith of the fathers among their ch ldren.

But the society can not be capable of arriving at such beneficia results unless you lend your aid; and it counts upon your generous co-op ra tion, because it knows the dev tedness of the clergy, and their i duence in all that is good The Colonization Society b gs you to say a few words in their favor on Sunday next, in order that your parishioners, or well disposed visitors to your church, may donate a reasonable sum. This charity will be well disposed of by the society, and the use to which it will be put will result in general good to the country and the colonies in particular. The society published this year in the newspapers the amount which was furnished by the different parishes and institutions of the diocese. Several have figured with honor, and the society hopes this year to see a noble emulation between alt the parishes and institutions, and that in the donations of 1880 all will figure proportionately according to their means. Sums collected will be addressed to Mr. J. Vaillant, priest, treasurer, or to the secretary of the society.

FEOWARD CHARLES, Bishop of Montreal, President.

By order, T. Hake, Priest, Secretary,

SIAN NOTABLES. Father Labelle has formed a committee of a number of influential personages in France to

FATHER LABELLE ISSUES A CIECULAR TO PARI-

promote more intimate relations between that country and Canada, His objects are related in the following circular which he addressed to such Fren hmen of position as he suppose : were

Site: Having received from the Canadian Government a commission to Turther commer-cial relation and emigration between Canada and several European nations under the direction of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner of Canada, at London, and of the Hou. H. Fabre, in France, I am come to Paris to commence this work, which is defined in a letter written by me to the Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Immegrati n, and of which I send you the following extracts. I desire to the extent of my humble abilit s and in my own way to promote between France and Canada:-

1st .- A regular transport service, which will permit of a trade between the two countries, which is now hampered by the want of direct facilities of communication.

2nd.—A current of healthy French, Belgian

and Swiss emigration and advantageous invest-ments for French and other capital in the lands which the transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railway is opening up. Fri.-The development of facilities of com-

nerce and exchange between France and Canada.

To aid me in the accomplishment of this doubly patriotic task I solicit, sir, the assistance of your great influence and humbly entreat you to make one of a number of Frenchmon who are willing in the interests of France and County to be a supported to the control of the Cannels to bring about the realization of this

held on Wednesday, June 3, at half-post four No. 18 Danuon street, at the office of the Colonial and Maritime Society.

I shall be very grateful if you will be so kird

as to be pr sout then.
I have, sir, the honor to be your very humble avar, (digned),

A. Labelle, Priest.
The committee is composed of the Count de
Mun, Marquis de Bassalo, Count Keller, H.
Fabre, Eonjean, Abbé Roussel, Abbé Biron, Dety Morrin, president of the board of trade at Paris, E. F.q. et, Admiral de Montaignac, Lourdelet, president of the Stock Exchange, Thursteller, president of the Book Aschalage, Tunes, Claudio Jennet, Baron de Camboure, Chart de Sesmaisons, E. Bameau, Duciere and

WEDDING BELLS.

A very pleasing ceremony took place this morning in St. Patrick's church, when Missente Sheehan, niece of Mr. J. B. Lane, was not sed in the hely bonds of matrimony to Mr. A. Twomey, of the Grand Trunk Rudway, by the p stor, Rev. Father Dowd. The happy went was largely attended by the numerous The happy attended by the numerous The happy attended by the numerous The happy attended by the numerous The numerou jerds of the contracting parties. The wedding presents were both numerous and beautiful, and were remarkably indicative of the popularity of both bride and bridegroom. After a wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's ancie, the happy couple left for the West on their wedding trip.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

... ... A CHANGE IN THE COMMANDER-PRAC-TICE AT OTTAWA.

Offawa, June 22.—In consequence of the illness of his daughter, Lieut. Colonel Landry, M.P., has decided not to go in command of the Wimbledon team, and Lieut. Col. Ross, of the Governor General's Foot Guards, has been offered and has accepted the command. Capt. Clarke, the adjutant. is expected here on Wednesday. The members of the team here are Capt. Thomas, Melbourne; A. Kennedy, 49th Battailon, Napanee; Asst. Surgeon McLaughin, 41th, Bowmanville; Staff-Sgt. Aflan, 82ed, Courlettetown, P.E.I.; Pts. Maries, Hamilton; Lieut. H. L. Patterson, 85th Bettalion, Montreal; Lieut. C. B. Jamieron, 60th Battalion, Clarenceville, P.Q.: J. R. Wynne, 5th Royal Scots, Montreal; L. A. Daley, Carparal W. Scots, Montreal; L. A. Daley, Carparal W. Heiton, Marmora, 19th Battalian; Steff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R., Toronto; Captain Kirkpatrick, 67th, N. B.; Sergt. H. Norrice, 71st, St. Stepheo, N.B.; Capt. McDonald, Gaelph Artillery; Surgeon W. C. King, 45th, Bowmanville; Capt Sherwood, Sergt. Short and Ptc. Jamieson, G.G.F.G., Ottawa. Capt. Corbin, 61 the 63rd, Halifax, who returned from the North-West. has gone home turned from the North-West, has gone home and will join the team at Rimouski. This afternoon the members went to the butts at the Rideau range, firing at two, three and five hundred yards. The scores were poor, as a high wind interfered with the shooting. The team will have practice twice daily during their stay in Ottawa.

There were 107 deaths among Catholies

RELEASED AT LAST.

THE McLEAN FAMILY ESCAPE, AID-ED BY THE WOOD CREES.

BIG BEAR'S TRAIL DISCOVERED-HIS BAND DISORGANIZED AND BROKEN UP-SOME SICK MONTREALERS COMING HOME.

WINNIPEG, June 21.—A despatch has just been received from Fort Pitt, of yesterday's note, which reports the agreeable news of the release of the McLean family. The hot pursuit of Big Bear caused his band to be divided into seven parties. The Wood Crees, who have proved friendly throughout, got the McLean's in charge and took them north of the Beaver river where they allowed them to escape. They are now en route to Fort Pitt. Big Bears' trail has been found and is being followed by Colonel Otter. Yellow Sky a band of twenty-two lodges was captured by five of Boulton's scouts at Bird Lake. The scouts rushed in at 10 p. m. and found the lodges filled with loot. The Midlanders will arrive on Sunday from Frog Lake, but orders probably will not be issued for their return home till plans for the cap-ture of Big Bear are completed. The early return is anticipated now of all the troops.

A later despatch from Fort Pitt, under date of yesterday, reports the discovery of Big Bear's trail by Col. Otter. He is reported to be en route to Waterhen Lake with about 200 braves. Col. Otter had only some twenty mounted men to follow him, and his main force cannot proceed farther than Birch Lake. Gen. Middleton will reinforce him by a detachment of Mounted police under Colonel Herchmer from Beaver River.

Captain Bedson, transport officer, has gone out with the necessary vehicles to bring into Fort Pitt the McLean family and the remain fer of the white prisoners who escaped from Big Bear through the friendliness of the Wood Crees.

THE WOUNDED

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., June 20.—Of twenty wounded at Saskatoon, eight go to Moosejaw early in the week. The balance will probably be taken to Winnipeg by water at an early date. Wilson of the Grenadiers is the only dangerous case in the hospital. His recovery is doubtful. All the others are pro-

THE TRIAL OF RIEL.

QUEDRO, June 21 .- Messre. Lemicux and Firzpat ick returned to town this morning from Ottawa, having been there to interview the Minister of Justice and Sir John Macdonald about having Riel tried in the Supreme court, and, if possible, in Lower Canada. It is said the government gave no assurance. The Minister of Justice also stated that he does not think there is any provision in the law to justify the Government in giving assistance to enable counsel for the defence to produce witnesses in Regina who are required to establish Riel's defence. For instance, in the event of a plea of insanity, it would be necessary to summon a numbr of witnesses from this province, where Riel spent several years as an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Upon their arrival this morning, counsel received a telegram from Riel in answer to one sent, asking that his brother be sent here to assist in the defence. The telegram says that his family are miserably poor and abandoned in the Saskatchewan district; in fact so badly off that he had to send his brother to get them and bring them to Manitoba to prevent them from starving, and consequently his brother will be unable to come to Quebec and give any instructions for the defence. There is a rumor here that several French Canadians are co-operating with their brothern in the United Stases to have the latter petition the United States Government to interest them-selves in Riel's defence, alleging that he is a naturalized American citizen and that, being insane, he is not responsible for his late actions. Riel's counsel, however, do not believe any such movement is on foot, but state that their plea is well established.

A HALF-EREED'S STORY.

A lefter from James Ebester, an English half-breed settler from near Prince Albert, was published in the Sun to-day. He is one of the delegates who went to Montana a year ago to induce Riel to assist the settlers in ob taining a redress of the gravances against the Government. He says: "In common with all the settlers of this country, both half-breed and white, I was much dissatisfied with the treatment we had received from the Government. As a half-breed I claimed the same rights as the natives of Manitoba and as a citizen I claimed the same right as any other British subject, amongst others representative government, habers corpus and Government officials responsible to the people." He admits having gone with Miche Dumont, Gabriel Damont and Meise Ouil lette to Montana to ask Riel's assistance in a constitutional agitation for their rights. Hon. Lawrence Ulai, the Hudson's Bay factor, had been consulted and approved their action, even suggesting rebellion. He adds that the Government seemed disposed to meet them half way, as three of the delegates who went for Riel received offers of Covernment appointments, probably through Mr. Clarke' influence, viz: Michel Dumais and him-self were appointed Indian farm instructers, which appointment Michel Dumais accepted, but he declined; Gabriel Dumont was given a ferry license, C. Nolin was Harvey by air line to Moneton. After three given a contract and Mr Louis Schmidt hours discussion, the Chamber unanimously was appointed deputy hand agent at Prince A'bert, both these gentlemen being promi nent members in the agitation. He attributes the precipitation of the rebellion to the threats of Clarke and the rashness of the mounted police at Du k Like. He was arrested by the police at Prince Albert and subsequently released by Gen. Middleton, without even being told the reason for his arrest. He closes the letter by saying that if Canada wants this country to be a freed home for millions, as she freely advertises in the old country, let her not begin by tyranizing over the native population and depriving the their sacred rights as British subjects. inhabitants of the North-West Territories of

THE GRASSBROOKE LOST.

ANOTHER ANTWERP STEAMSHIP WRECKED -ASHORE IN FORTUNE BAY.

St. John's, Nild., June 22.-A despatch from the signal service operator, at Cape Race, states that the German steamsnip Grassbrooke, Captain Schwaner, from Hamburg the 2nd instant, Ma Antwerp, with NAPANER, June 19.—The nominations to general carge of iron, glass, spirits, etc., fold fill the vacancy in the Ontario Legislature Quebec and Montreal, ran ashore at Seal Cove, Fortune Bay, near Cape Ballard, on The Sunday afternoon during a dense fog. ship and cargo will probably be a total loss. The crew are reported safe.

The Grassbrooke belonged to the Hansa Line, for which Messrs. D. Torrance & Co. are agents in Montreal, but they have as yet received no manifest as to the ship's cargo. The Grassbrooke has a tonnage of 1,459 net.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, St. John's Grove, Sherbourne street, Toronto, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. tts Lady of Lourdes.

RIOTS IN MADRID.

IN OPPOSITION TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF SANITARY MEASURES-THE CANOVAS

MINISTRY RESIGNS, BUT IS REINSTATED. Madrid, June 20 -The Ministry has resigned in consequence of the decision of King Alfonso to visit the infected districts. Ali shops and cafes have been closed as a protest against the official announcement of the appearance of cholera in Madrid.

MADRID. June 21 .- King Alfonso having determined to visit the cholera infected dis tricts, although the ministers threatened to resign, immense crowds gathered on the streets on Saturday, and made a demonstra tion in favor of the King and Queen as against the ministry and the municipal authorities. The crowd becoming riotous, the Civil Guant was called out and fired upon the mob, who thereupen stoned the soldiers. Dis order continued throughout the night with slight abatement, but the crowd was finally dispersed. To-day it is reported that two workmen were shot dead and several wounded. Many of the rioters were arrested. Some of them had revolutionary proclamations in their posses sion. It is reported that fourteen soldiers were wounded by stones and two by shots. The streets are tranquil to-day. The King, after consulting with the ministers, finally decided to abandon the projected tour, and the Ministry was reinstated to day, having previously tendered their resignation. Three new cases of cholera and one death were reported in Madrid to-day, against three new cases and one death yesterday. Throughout Spain the deaths and new cases sinc-Thursday havo been: Thursday, 570 new cases and 230 deaths; Friday, 719 new cases and 316 deaths; Saturday, 485 new cases and 117 deaths

LONDON, June 21 .- The following despatch from Madrid gives an account of the riots there:-"The riots in this city caused by the opposition of the populace to the enforce ment o sanitary regulations continue and far exceed in violence reports made by the of ficials. The latter admit that three civilians have been killed, but the number is really seven. The regular troops have been called out to take the place of the gend'armen who have been sent into the country for quarantine. The streets are now occupied by the military. The rioters are composed of the lower classes, who are bitterly opposed to all kinds of practical preventive measures, and rely solely on prayers to keep off the dreaded scourge. The same despatch gives the following account of the Spanish cabinet crisis. "The exhinet crisis is ended. Upon the resignation of the ministry of Sener Canovas del Castillo, in consequence of King Alfonso's determin ation to visit the cholera districts of Marcia, His Majesty requested Senor Sagasta, the former Liberal Premier, to form a cabinet. Senor Sagasta declined and advised the King to remain in Madrid. After much persuasion the King consented to abandon his journey and Senor Canovas Del Castillo and his min isters withdrew their resignations."

MURCIA, June 21.—Thirty thousand inhabitants have fled from here to escape the choleta. The aspect of the city is most melancholy.

THE SHORT LINE RAILWAY.

THE PROPOSED SUBSIDIES CONDEMNED HALIFAX, N.S., June 18 .-- An enthusiastic

meeting of the Chambers of Commerce and City Council on the Short Line Railway question was held to-day. President Silver said the hopes of Nova Scotia had for many years been directed to the expectation of a great western traffic, promised at confederation, as sure to flow to the harbor of Halifax. Engineer Keating explained the "combination" route, and showed its advantages, also the "international line" with its crooked route, heavy grades and excessive curves, rendering it unfit for either a passenger or freight road as compared with either the In-Mayor Mackintosh reviewed the action of the chamber in the past, and showed that its resolutions all consistently and persistently called for the shortest and best route as promised by Sir John Maccloudld, Sir Charles Tupper and other ministers. The Mayor condenned the Eliminston subsidy as an indefensible waate of public money, and showed the International line to be an utterly impracticable road; the heavy grades and sharp curves killed it as a commercial read. It is impossible, he held, that this railway can compete with the others, and he characterized the proposal to give it \$250,000 a year or \$5,000,000 in twenty years as a monstrous perversion of public funds. This international road would be utterly useless to the Maritime Provinces, and the proposal to subsidize it must be resisted at any cost and at all hazards. Hon. A. G. Jones denounced the action of Hon. Mr. Pope in connection with the International Line, and said Mr. Schrieber was simply Mr. Pope's servant and had to do as he was told. Nothing better could be expected from such a man than such proposals as these subsidies. He urged the combination of both Conservative and Liberals to defeat the subsidies. Dr. Farrell and others all agreed in condemning the proposed subsidies as ruinous to the Maritime Provinces. Ald. Stephen believed the adoption of Mr. Pope's road was a foregone conclasion, and that it was better for Halifax to make the best of it and make connection at protes ed against the subsidies to either the International or Elmunston routes, and resolved to heartily co-operate with Quebecineccuring the "combination 'route, believing it to be the shortest and best for the Maritime Provinces and the whole Dominion.

ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO.

LIBERAL CHOSEN IN EAST KENT-AL-GOMA, LENNON AND SIMCOE NOMINA-TIONS.

RIDGETOWN, June 19 .- Mr. Robert Ferguson (Libera) was elected for East Kent by acclamation to-day. Mr. David Wilson, the Conservative candidate, retired from the con-

Collingwood, June 19 .- The nomination of candidate to represent West Algoria in the Legislative Assembly took place on the 12th inst. in Port Arthur. The proceedings Gough as the Conservative candidate.

for Lennox was held to-day. Geo. D. Haw-ley, cx M.P.P., was nominated in the Reform interest, and G. T. Blackstock in the Conser-

vative. ORILLIA, June 19 .- Nominations of candidates to fill the vacancy in the Local Legislature for East Simeoe were held here to-day. Mr. George Copland, of Penetanguishene, the Conservative, and Mr. Drury the Reform.

Archbishop Lynch yesterday laid the corner

BARTHOLDIS BIG GIRL.

THE PREJUDICES MET BY A CANVASSER FOR THE PEDESTAL FUND.

The Bartholdi pedestal fund is nearly com-The Bartholdi pedestal fund is nearly com-plete. The statue has arrived, and soon New York harbor will be graced by the most magni-ficent colossal statue the word has ver seen. "Liberty Eu ightening the World!" What a

briceless blessing personal liberty is? It is the shrine at which people, ground under the heel of tyramny in the older worlds, worship with a tervency that Americans can scarcely realize; at is a principle for which Nihitists willingly die the death of dogs; and fit an i proper it is that the very entrance of the Rev of New York. at the very entrance of the B y of New York this emblematic statue should flash a welcome to the world.

The press is outilled to the credit of this achievement. Mr. Phillip Beers, was has been making a circuit of the country on b half of the Pedestal fund, says that the fund wil certainly be raised, as the World does not know the word

Mr. Beers says that he has found the most onth. They seem more appreciative of liberty than do our native born. Moreover, among some a strange prejudice seems to exist.

"Prejudice? In what particular?"

"I have ever found that however meritorious thing may be the entire of the ent

a thing may be thousan is of pe p'o will inevitably be prejudiced against it. I ave spent most of my life on the rold, and I know the interican people 'like a book.' In 1879 a personal misfortune illustrated this prevailing prejudice. I was very iff, had suffered for several years with headache, fickle appetite, dreadful backache, cramps, hot head, cold hands and feet and a general break down of the system. I dragged myself back to New York, seeking the oest professional treatment. It so happens that many my relatives is a distinguished physician who up taided me roundly for preaching so who up taided me coundly for preaching so much about my own case. Finally, with some spirit, I remarked to him:

al wisdom is pretence. You cannot reach a case

"I had him; and you know it, can you?"

"I had him; and he fingly cone-ded the point, for it was Bright's disease of the kidneys which had prostrated me, and the schoolmen admit that they cannot cure it. Having cured myself, however, in 1879, and not having seen a sick clay since my relative finally admitted that Warner's sate cure which accompanied this result, was realty a wonderful propagation. Had President Entter, of the Central Hudson, used it I am certain he would be alive to-day, for he could not have been in a worse condition than I

1 have found similar prejudices among all classes concerning even so laudable a scheme as this pedestal fund."

by, Earth experience and the recent death of President Kutter, of the Control Hudson Railroad, of an extreme kidney disorder, proves that the physicians have no real power over such diseases, and indicates the only course one shouls pursue if, as the late Dr. Wibard Parker s vs haddene, sickness of the st much, dropsical swellings, backeche, durk and offensive flather are maturely invaried aversight has of fluids, pre-maturely impaired eyesight, loss of strong h and energy occur, for they umaistak-ably indicate a fatal result, if not promptly ar

"Yes siree, every cont needed for the pedestal will be raised. Of course it will be a great triumph for the World, but would it not have been an eternal disgrace had our people failed to provide for this pedestal?"

BOOK NOTICES.

HISTORIC HANDBOOK OF THE NORTHERN TOUR. By Francis Parkman. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros.

In this volume, Mr. Francis Parkman has given to both American and Canadian readers a group of narratives of the most striking events in America's colonial bistory. The narratives are drawn from "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Pioneers of France in the New World," "The Jesuits in North America," "Count Frontenac," and "Montealm and The author has accompanied Wotfe." them with necessary explanations which makes of the book a most interesting and instructive resume of the leading series of that period. It is needless to refer to the literary merit of the book. It is written in Mr. i's best style. Vicor and brilliane characterize the entire parration. The volume is printed on the finest of paper and contains a number of portraits of old herces and of maps to facilitate the geographical appreciation of the principal points of interest in the sketches.

AFTER WEARY YEARS By the Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., Archbishop of Halifax, Baltimore and New York: John Murphy & Co. 1885.

This work from the pen of the distinguished Archbishop of Haliax is an historical tale, with more fact than fiction. The story revolves around the revolutionary movements in Italy from 1866 till the seizure of Rome by the Piedmontese troops. The action is first placed in Italy, then in Canada; it passes a second time into the Roman States and is finally transferred to Canada. The story deals with the leading events of that period The galtant deeds of the Pontifical army are related with much fervor and in a style that is as captivating as it is brilliant.

The descriptions of natural scenery, of dangers encountered and overcome, of life on shipboard, in the birracks, on the field of battle and amid postilence are spirited and graphte, as also are those of sacred shrines, and Church leacts and other solemnities.

The book is a valuable contribution to our literature and ought to find a large number

DONARIOE'S MAGAZINE for July is an admirable melange. It contains "Dr. Brownson and Ireland," by W. F. Dennehy; Connor Lord Maguire, by Hannah Lynch; The Commercial Fature of West Africa from the Dublin Review; Archbishop Lynch on Temperance; Archbishop Croke on Athletic Games; Cardinal Mauring on the Fourth Estate; A paper on the Dominion Govern-ment and the Indians; Home Rule, etc., etc. Publishers, T. B. Noonan & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE ELECTRA. -June number. Contents: Mrs. Felicia Hemans, by A. L. Bacon. A Baccalaureste for Girls, by Margaret Preston. Notes on Colonial Florida, by Cecil Keith. Daisy and I. A Pertrait and a Statue. Genius and Religion, by F. Trail. The Stars at Night. Lionicel. My Sojourn at the Springs. Glimpsez into Nature. A Prayer at Night-fall. Letter Literature. Publishers: Isabella M. Leyburn, 3 Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

AVE MARIA. - Contents : Mary, Queen of May. The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin 12th just, in Fore Arinar. The proceedings of the first were of a formal character. Mr. Commee was in New York city. Lady Georgiana Fuller-nominated as the Liberal candidate and Mr. Gondon as the Conservative candidate.

Cross Garden and Oalvaries. The Masterpiece of an Unknown Sculptor. The Use of Sacred Names. A Catholic Poet. The Fool of the Wood. In Honor of Mary, &c. &c.

Notre Dame, Indiana. "TWO CELEBRATED SANCTUARIES OF THE MADONNA IN ITALY," is the 4th number of the Ace Maria series. It contains charming descriptions of the sanctuary of our Lady of Good Counsel and of the famous Shrine of Loretto.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eralicated in from one to three applications no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canads.

man after the service of the service

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

THIRD SESSION—PIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA June 16. Hon. Mr. Bowell introduced a bill to provide \$1,700,000 to detray expenses in connection with the troubles in the North-West, which was read a first time.

Mr. Mitchell asked whether or not the statement in the Montreal press was correct, that no arrangements had been arrived at between the Canadian and the Government at Washington under which American fisher all time to come.

Sir John Macdonald said he was sorry the question had been asked as the subject was such a matter. still under consideration and he hoped that important papers would soon be laid on the table. He could not say whether the report was correct or not, but he did not think it well to be more specific in his statement. At present no arrangements had been made with the Americans. There was no doubt but that the tendency of all the correspondence was to give strong hope that negotiations would take place, not only with regard to fisheries, but perhaps for a revival of reciprocity.

Mr. Pope moved the House into committee on the resolutions regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway and providing for an amply secured temporary loan of five millions to the company. He entered at some length into an explanation of the work done since last session, which he described as enormous, and said the country might feel proud of it. The roadway was well built and in excess of what the contract called for. It was partly owing to this that the house was asked to concur in the proposition that the company be assisted temporarily to the extent of five million dollars, ample security being given, the quantities of not more than eight ounces at company to have released to it the \$35,000,000 any one time, patent medicines, except such of stock held by the Government and as could be used as beverages, can de Cologne, be issue preference bonds to the same perfumery, bay run, tinctures, varnishes, amount. Of these bonds \$20,000,000 were to be held by the Government and, as disposed of, the proceeds were to be applied to paying beverages, be dissented from on the grounds. off the loan of last year; \$5,000,000 were to that it was unnecessary, the Scott Act already be held as the security of the \$5 000,000 loan, containing such provisions.

and the balance was to be applied to the comand the balance was to be applied to the completion of the road. As security for the other \$10,000,000, the Government would hold the 21,000,000 acres of unsold land. No bon, gentleman would say that the the amendment. security was not ample. Indeed the After some dis \$5,000,000 to be advanced was already lost on division: spent on the road, so that the Govern Afr. Jamieson ment had the expenditure represented there in addition to the bonds upon the whole road class' prescriptions containing spirituous as security. He believed, and the arrange-liquors, if sold in quantities of not more than as security. He believed, and the arrangement provided for this, that the temporary
lean would be repaid by July, 1886. With
this aid the company would be able to comthis aid the company would be able to comsenteman then reviewed the integer and the ground that the treathers the sale of alcohol that there had been in certain cases or spirits for the purposes mentioned.

In a spirits for the purposes mentioned.

Sir John Macdonald supported the amendment cost with rolling stock for the 782 miles of the heaving that it opened a very wide door for abuse.

The amendment was agreed to. of the heaviest work in the Rocky Mountains would be \$30,700.789. It was also necessary to secure communication with Quebec, which would be done before long. He also favored a connection with New England secure trade there and a road as far east Withdrawn, as Louisburg, the point on this con Mr. Scriver timent nearest to Liverpool. This latter concian and dru Breton what it demanded and deserved, the and make an annual return to the collector of advantage of railway communication. It Inland revenue. Carried.

North-West ac all times over our own terri-OTTAWA, June 17.

year, after which immigrants could go to the

Mr. Blake proceeded to review at great length the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway and condemned the Kicking Horse Pass as the route adopted. Avalanches and sides were the route adopted. Avalanches and sides were dangerous and the aborigines would not trust themselves in it. The grades were too severe, one being 237 feet to the mile. He held that the standard of the line was below that of the Union Pacific. In order to prove this, he had obtained a letter from the Commissioner of Rulroads at Washington on the subject of the Union Pacific and ject of the Union Pacific grades and curves. This letter established his contention and stated further that three-fourths of the bridges were of iron, while those of wood were in excellent condition and capable of bearing heavy traffic. The fact proven was that while 35 per cent of the C. P. R. line was made up of curves there was only Spercent of curv s on the Union Pacific; such was the character of the road. He did no, believe the line had any prospects of obtaining freights as alleged. existing lines only carried a few cargoes of silk worms. The water rout- was also a serious competition. The transcontinental traffic was not increasing and be thought also there was no local traffic. He thought the Government had pushed the read too fast and had discounbecaused the product too fast and find discoun-benanced the building of branch lines and had produced a bad condition of things in the North-West. He was of apinion that the in-formation before the house was too sparse to justify the proposed grant, the terms of which be condemned. Then the proposed alteration would impair the security held by the Dominion for all over twenty millions of our lien. We were to be partners with the public or virtually second mortgagees. That the road had cost more than it should have cost he believed could be proved, but there was still a balance of twenty millions which had been reserved for dividends. Through heavy watering the original five millions of stock had been increased and other allotments of stock were put on the market and manipulated so that the stock, which only cost 40 per cent., was sold at a premium of from 25 to 50 per cent., and my millions of proceeds were distributed in dividends. And while this was bying done the company's employes were behind in their salaries and the Government was being asked for further aid. His view was that the Government should not make a key of five millions to ment should not make a lean of five millions to the company, but should release to them the money they had lodged with the Government as security for the payment of the dividends. Mr. Ives denied that the Kicking Horse Pass

was as stated by the bon, member for Durham (Blake). The route by the Kicking Horse Pass was one hundred miles shorter than the rute by the Yellow Head. The climate and the lands in the southern part of the province were bet-ter than those of the n rth. The memb r for East York (Mr. Mackenzie) had certified to this, and as to the traffic, the net earnings of the road in the last full year were as much as \$1,191,291. The story that the grades and MI,181,291. The story that the grades and curves were excessive was also beyond the mark. They were more moderate than those of the Union Pacific. The leader of the Opposition, in order to prove that they were in excess of the Union Pacific, had given the grades and curves of but a portion of the Union Pacific read, and that the easiest portion. The scheme of building only the prairie section, which the leader of the Opposition proposed years ago, but which he now advocated very sparingly, was not a Canadian Pacific Railway sparingly, was not a Canadian Pacific Railway scheme at all. It was a surrender to foreign competing lines. But the hon, gentleman not only did all he could to prevent the fulfilment of an engagement which he said himself tors have or were bound to fulfil, but he depreciated our

North-West by crying down the quality of the lands and the character of the railway, by exaggerating the cost of the railway, by discouraging immigration and by encouraging emigration. He regretted that so much faction should have been exhibited in the matter. Had there been union, and Canadians all worked together, there would have been no need to ask for the present

OTTAWA, June 18. Mr. Jamicson moved that the House do not concur in the third amendment made by the Senate to the Scott Act, on the ground that It permitted medical men interested in sell-ing in the absence of a certificate from another, and without reing required to keep a record of their sales, to dispense liquors, which was Washington under which American men would be prevented from coming into our fisheries till Congress meets in December our fisheries till Congress meets in December upon this proposal to allow medical men to next; but that hopes were entertained that an arrangement would then be arranged dispense liquors and not to compel them to which would settle the fisheries question for make an annual return of their sales and the Senate certainly should not act in defiance of the well defined views of the Commons in

> Dr. Hickey did not think that the amendment would lead to illicit solling, as medical men would not serve out drinks to customers, besides they would violate the law any way. Dr. Orton resented as an insult the insinuation that medical men would sell liquor as beverage. It was absurd that they should be expected to keep a record of what they

Mr. Forster said every profession had its black sheep.
Mr. Fisher said that in his county one of

the first charged with solling liquor unlawfully was a physician, and he escaped by a Mr. McCraney also opposed the amend-

ments. On division the amendment was lost-ayer

Mr. Jamieson moved that the Senate amendment providing that druggists in Scott Act counties might sell official preparations of anthorized pharmacoparias, physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors, in

Scotland country chemists could not sell the compounds mentioned and it was to protect themselves that caused the chemist to ask for

After some discussion the amendment was lost on division :- Ayes 54, nayes 108.

Mr. Jamieson then moved that the amendment allowing druggists to make up physi-

plete its line and give to Canada a transcontinental railway which could compete with
other transcontinental railways. The hon
gentleman then reviewed the mileage and
the ground that it contravenes the provisions

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Fisher introduced an amendment to provide that all physicians and chemists selling alcohol or spirituous liquors under the Senate amendments should keep a record of ports in order that the company might sales and make an annual return of the same.

Mr. Scriver then moved that each physitiment nearest to Liverpool. This latter con-nection would not only give Canada the shortest ocean route, but it would give Cape Breton what it demanded and described the

would be seen on comparison that the Ameri- Mr. Jamieson moved to reject the amendcan lines cost twice as much as the Canadian ment made in the Senate, striking out of the Pacific, and were not superior. Our road bill the penalty clause which provides for the would be open for traffic in the spring of next grant certificates under the act.

Sir John Macdonald opposed the motion, which was carried. On the motion to exempt ales, beer, lager

beer, eider and light wines containing not more than 10 per cent, of alcohol from the operation of the Scott Act, Mr. Jamieson moved the rejection of the

clause in a long speech, in the course of which he argued that the proposition was ahead of the principle of the act, which was a prohibitory one. The act had been adopted in sixty one counties and cities in the belief that under the provisions of the law it would so continue for three years. The passage of the amendment would be a breach of faith with the electors. He thought Parliament having given the act should support it. The amend ment meant free trade in beer, ale and light I wines, and thought total repeal would be

Mr. Small moved an amendment to the cffeet that the beer and wine amendment shall come into force only in counties and cities where the act shall be hereafter adopted.

After some discussion, Mr. Curren said that while one who was himself strictly temperate he could not shut his eyes to the fact that there was a wide differonce between temperance and prohibition. Nor was he alone in this. The Catholic temperance organizations had laid down the opinion that probibition was not the cure for intemperance, and that instead of adopting that principle the state should in-stitute a stringent license system or arrangement under which liquors offered for sale should be subject to analysis by the state. So distinguished at authority as Archoishop Lynch had also propounded the view that the doctrine of prohibition was anti-Christian, and that it was immoral and could not, therefore, live. Further, Rev. Principal Grant had point ed out that moderate measures, and not moral terrorism, should be resorted to in order to secure a sober community. Not only this, but professors of Trinity College, professors of St. Michael's College, a large majority of the physicians of Hamilton, thirty seven physicians of Toronto, the mayor of Toronto, and thirty out of thirty six aldermen, besides numbers of gentlemen in high authority, had petitioned in favor of the proposition om bodied in the amendment of the hon, member

for East Toronto. After some remarks from Mr. Casey and Mr. Girouard, who spoke in favor of the use of light wines and beer, the House divided on Mr. Small's amendment, which was lost. Ayes, 75; poes, 86

Mr. Campon (Victoria) moved that after the Scott act has been in operation for a inspired by M. Lessur, of the Russian section year in any bounty the question may be submitted to the Afghan Boundary commission, couched ted to the people whether or not the beer and light wine amendment adopted by the Senate Salisbury wishes to deepen the conviction of

should become law. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Jamieson was carried without division, and the House ad-

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS.

Mr. John Morrison, of St. Anns, N.S., was so seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that dropsy was developing and his life was despuired of. Two bottles of Rurdock Blood Bitters cured him after physicians had failed.

Wm. O'Brien, M P., editor of United Ireland, is suffering from insomnia. The doctirs have ordered him to take a prolonged THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS FI-NALLY REACH AN AGREEMENT.

SALISBURY AND CHURCHILL RECONCILED HIGH POSITION.

LONDON, June 16. - Lord Randolph Churchill had a long conference to day with Lord Salisbury. There is a great deal of speculation as to the result of this meeting. At the close of the conference Lord Randolph proceeded to the Carleton Club; there the members were gathered to hear the result. Conservatives in general are disappointed that no progress has been made since yesterday, and the fear is expressed that the delay to form a Cabinet will damage the prospects of the Tory party in the general elections. Matters just now are at u standstill. The Conservatives appear reluctant to take office, until the opinion of the whole party can be taken. Lord Salisbury will confer with the Queen to-morrow. In the meantime nothing will be done regarding foreign, colonial or Indian affairs without the Marquis being first consulted. The Earl of Carnarvon and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach were in conference to-

day with the Marquis of Salisbury.

It is now understood that the differences between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Salisbury have been arranged and that a Conservative ministry is in a fair way of formation. Lord Salisbury has definitely accepted the premiership and will be premier and secretary of state for foreign affairs. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will be chancellor of exchequer. It is stated that Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted a peerage, leaving Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to lead the Conservatives in the Honse of Commons. Lord Randolph Churchill will have an important position in the new cabinet, but the distribution of portfolios will not be decided until the ar-rival of the Queen, who is travelling with the utmost speed. Lord Randolph Churcnill agreed to the renewal of the coercion act on orndi tion that it only be forced if found imperative. Several Liberal ministers held an informal meeting at Mr. Gladstone's residence to-day to decide upon their action in response to the Conservative overtures for support. Lord Randolph Churchill's action yesterday is generally attributed to the fear that Lord Salisbury and other leaders would ignore his claims to office and to a desire to retard the progress of the Seats bill in order to give a hance, if possible, to appeal to the old constituencies, which are more likely to support the Conservatives.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, home secretary in the Gladstone cabinet, addressing the Liberals to night, denied that the Liberal Government had courted defeat. The Fories had at last overthrown the Government by an alliance with the Parnellites, with whom they had nothing in common, and were now in an embarrassed position. He hoped the Tories would not negotiate with Russia in the spirit of the late speeches of Lords Churchill and Salisbury. Sir William gave assurances, however, that the Tories should have fair play, and if they labored for peace, they should have the support of the Liberal party also. The Tories, he said, might squabble about their leaders, but the Liberals would have no dissensions about theirs. The Liberals were mobilizing their forces for great compaign. They would fight it for the old cause and with the old leader, on whose honored head would be placed the crown of final victory. The meeting was crowded to excess and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE "GRAND OLD MAN" NEEDS NO TIPLE.

LONDON, June 16.-The Queen has offered Gladstone an earldom in recognition of his services. Mr. Gladstone asked that he be twenty-one. allowed to forego the honor. The Notes rejoices at his decision, and says no title couladd to his fame or enhance the enthused devotion of his countless admirers.

AGMINST ALL MEN.

Dunats, June 16 .- Mr. T. D. Sullivan M.P. for Westmerth, presided at a League meeting here last evening. He said that "coercion" now was impossible. The Irish members of Parliament will treat the Conservative cabinet about to be formed in a m ner not dissimilar to that which characterized their treatment of the Glad tone manney, a the Conservatives should treat Ireland in the same way as the Liberal Government had done. The prospects for Ireland, Mr. Sullivan said, were never brighter.

SOME OF THE NEW MINISTERS ALREADY ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, June 17. - The Marquis of Salis bury this afternoon left for Windsor Castle to present to the Queen, who arrived this morning, the names of the ministers he has chosen

for the new Cabinet.

LONDON, June 18.—It is announced that
Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, M. P., nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been appointed chief secretary for Ireland, Mr. Holmes has been appointed attorney general for Ireland and Mr. Monroe solicitor-general for Ireland. The composition for the new Cabinet has le :n partially settled as follows :-- The Marquis of Salisbury, prime Minister and secretary of state for ahe foreign department; Sir Michael E. Hicks Beach, chancellor of the exchequer; Lord Randolph Churchill, secretary of state for India; Sir Richard Assheton Cross, secretary of state for the home department; Right Hon. Edward Gibson, lord chancellor of Ireland ; Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith will probably be secretary for war; Col Frederick Stanley, secretary for the colonies the Earl of Carnaryon or Viscount Cranbrook. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Sir Stafford Northcote, lord president of the council; Lord Salisbury had a two hours interview with the Queen yesterday, and immediately returned to London. It is stated that the Conserva-tives have decided to accept office regardless of obtaining Liberal support. Sir Stafford Northcote's acceptance of a peerage is generally regretted, as it will leave the Conservative leadership in the House of Commons too much under the influence of Lord Randolph Churchill Sir Stafford Northcote's title will

be Lord Indesleigh.

London, June 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon has un editorial, believed to be Russia that his ministry is a menace of war he will cancel the appointment of Lord Churchill as Secretary of State for India. Russia, continues the article, already regards the Salisbury (abinet with suspicion; and any sudden hitch may cause such a rupture of the negotiations now in progress as will

result in war. LONDON, June 18 .- Mr. Gladstone delivered up to the Queen to day the seals of the office of Prime Minister. The Queen gave an audience at Windsor to-day to Sir Stafford Northcote. The unexpected developit quite possible, in the opinion of many of their companions,

Liberals, that Mr. Gladstone, however much he may be disinclined, will be compelled to return to office. It is reported that the Marquis of Salisbury demanded from the retiring ministry a more comprehensive pro-mise of support than they were prepared to give. It is believed by many Liberals also that the visit of Mr. Gladstone to the Queen at Windsor Castle had a connection with this subject of a return to office. Conservatives, —SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE TO BE on the other hand, have not a doubt but that SHELVED AND CHURCHILL TO GET A the Marquis of Saliebury will accept office. All outside reports regarding the personnel of the new Cabinet concur in the statement that the Earl of Carnarvon will become Viceroy of Ireland, and that the Hon. Edward Stanhope will be President of the Board of Trade. Lord George Hamilton is named for First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord John Manners is mentioned for Postmaster-General; Right Hon, Edward Clark, who represents Ply-mouth in Parliament, will be the Attorney General, and the Right Hon. John Eldon Gorst, M.P. from Chatham, is named the Solicitor-General. Sir Harding Gifford will

be High Chancellor. In accordance with the decision of the meeting of the Marquis of Salisbury and other Conservatives, Sir Stafford Northcote has been appointed first lord of the treasury with a peerage, the premiership remaining in the hands of Lord Salisbury. For the premier not to assume the duties of first lord of the treasury is unusual, but has a precedent. Mr. Arthur Balfour will be president of the local government board without a seat in the cabinet. Hon. Edward Stanhope will be vicepresident of the council.

THE LIBERAL POSITION.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech yesterday, said Lord Randolph Churchill had his foot on Lord Salisbury's neck. He liked Lord Randolph, however, because he had borrowed his political baggage from the Radicals. It is believed that at their last meeting the Liberal ministers decided to offer no fractious opposition to the Conservatives except in regard to the Budget, which Mr. Gladstone will oppose directly if unsatisfactory.

WARNING LORD RANDOLPH.

The Times says the new Cabinet is a compromise between rebuilding the Disraeli ministry and the infusion of new blood demanded by Lord Randolph Churchill. It is not a complete triumph for Lord Randolph, although his principal demands have been conceded. Misgivings are widely entertained lest his rashness and inexperience shall inflict injury in India at a critical moment, but he must work in harmony with Earl Dufferin and the Council of India. Lord Randolph probably insisted that the renewal of the Coercion act be abandoned. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's charge that 30 000 soldiers are maintained in Ireland to support British rule, the Times asks if he will be ready to acquiesce if Ireland wishes to sep arate when the restraining force is removed and warns him against trifling for party pur poses with the gravest imperial interests.

AN IRISH OPINION. DUBLIN, June 18 - United Ireland is of the opinion that the advent of the Conservatives to power will be for the benefit of Ireland. They are likely, it says, to grant the country more of self-government than the Whigs. The movement of the Ulster Conservatives in favor of a renewal of the coercion has utterly failed, being feebly supported

A CONTINENTAL VIEW. Cologne, June 18 .- Tae Kolmische Zeitung says :- The new English Cabinet is hailed in political circles here with cordiality and con-tidence. The Marquis of Salisbury has always been a friend of Germany and advocate of closer union with Germany and Austria. It may now be taken for granted that the unsettled questions between England and Germany will be amicably arranged.

A SIGIL FOR OLD TIMES.

O ! God be with the good old times when I wa r-one. ne among the nushes" where the Finn and Mourne run ;

When my heart was gay and merry-recked not then of care or toil. Blythesome as the b lls of Derry ringing o'er the sunny Foyle.

When lightsome as the summer breeze I whistled cares away, Among the fields and meadows fair, by Mourne's winding way;
Or by the slopes of Knick-a-voe bodockel with

heather brown, That rises o'er the Mourne's shore, and guards my native town.

There's not a spot round old Strabane but memory treasures still,

From Milltown wide to Crogian's side but has my right good will :

And all the comrades, kind and true, I loved in life's young day, Who roamed with me in reckless glea by many a bank and brac.

The "Curley Hilt," our play-ground was—our camp the "Cuttage Lea,"
Within the glen where outlawed men in other

days roamed free; And riding on the white-capped waves with merry noise an I din,
We whiled the summer day away upon the " Point of Finn !"

Twas pleasant, sure, to see old friends at market and at fair,
The kindly boys, with honest hearts, would
meet their sweethearts there; And when the fair was over, how they'd coax the girls away,
With honeyed tongue and roguish eye to hear

the piper play. And O! the merry, merry dance-the music's madd-ning reft When "The wind that shook the burley" shook

the sorrow from my soul! And Kitty—dark-eyed Kitty—that outshone the fairest queen, To "The rocky roads of Dublin" tripped it with me on the green!

Old Shawn, the piper, played his best, and high his bosom be it,

Though b'ind he was, to hear the sound of
Kitty's fairy feet— And 'tis no lie to say the stars went dancing in the rky, When Kitty tripped an Irish jig, and some one

Tis past. The piper plays no more by moon-light on the green, But saddened memory sanctifies each wellremembered scene;

And still I say, and condly pray, till sinks life's setting sun, May God be with the good old times, when I was twenty-one!

Wu, Collins.

FATAL COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, June 18 .- A terrible explosion took place to day in the Pendelbuy colliery near Manchester; 60 persons have been res-cued alive. Seven dead bodies have been recovered. A hundred miners are still below, and there is only a faint hope that any of these can be saved. The cages in which the volunteers were proceeding to the bottom of the pit got stuck in the shaft, and it was two hours before the party could get to work exploring the mine for the missing men. Those who were rescued state that when the explo sion occurred they fled to the bottom of the ments to day in the march of events render shaft, and that they are ignorant of the fate

IRISH LANDLURDISM.

A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF T

Envismone, 12th June, 1885. Mr. EDITOR,-I saw in your issue of May 27 an account of an eviction scene in County Limerick, Ireland—one of those heartrending scenes which are so familiar in that unfortunate nation. An old woman ninety years of age is dragged from her death-bed, and, with her family of small grandchildren, is flung on the door yard, there amid the inclemency of carly spring weather to breathe her last nothing to shelter her from the cold wind but the surrounding hills ; no covering save the canopy of heaven. And to render the situation more painful, if possible, the crowbar brigade goes to work and tears off the roof of her humble cot, and levels to the earth its walls, protected the while by a cordon of police and soldiers, with British bayonets in their hands.

After commenting strongly and in a masterly style on this display of barbarity, and on landlordism in general, you said it is the same in the North as in the South, in the East as in the West, of Ireland. Too true, alas! Now, a case nearly similar to the one just mentioned came to my personal knowledge a few years ago in County Monaghan, on the estate of Lord Rossmore. The sherift's bailiffs came to the house of one Thomas Stewart to carry out the sentence of death (and truly it was a sentence of death), as showed by His Lordship. Mrs. Stewart, a young weman, was confined to her bed by a severe attack of typhoid fever. Notwithstanding this she was carried by these ruthess minions of the law, these monsters in human form, and laid in the open air while ber husband hurried off to Monaghan for a medical certificate from his family doctor to the effect that her removal would seriously endanger her life. She was admitted into the house on the receipt of this advice by the sheriff. But it did not end here, she died in less than two weeks afterwards in premature childhood, caused by the shock sustained during the attempted eviction proceedings.

The reader will naturally ask were these murderers taken hold of by the law and put upon their trials, convicted and hung? No: no such a thing ever entered the mind of "Buckshot" Forster, the then Chief Secretary of Ireland, nor any of his underlings. No, no; Lord Rossmore was then foreman of the grand jury and Orange Grand Master of County Monaghan. His Lordship's holding either of these offices was a shield for all persons engaged in his service, no matter what crimes they be guilty of in their en-deavor to drive discontent beneath the sur-

This is the same Lord Rossmore who, on the 16th October, 1883, at Rosslea, in County Fermunagh, threatened to eat up a body of soldiers who opposed his march and prevented his attacking a Nationalist meeting, and who on the same occasion superintended the beating almost to death of Mr. Trimble and Mr. McAleese, newspaper correspondents, because they happened to hold ideas contrary to his. This is Irish landlordism. To use the words of Rev. Mr. Macauley, Presbyterian min-ister: "Irish landlordism is a combination of all that is oppressive, of all that is wicked, of all that is diabolical, of all that is abominable! It is the occasion, if not the cause, of thousands of premature births and of tens of thousands of untimely deaths." ONE WHO HAS FELT ITS LASIL

"COERCION HAS UTTERLY

FAILED."

THE TORIES DARE NOT TOUCH IT-FAR-NELL TO COME TO AMERICA-LORD THE SITUATION-THE "TIMES" PEELS SICK AND SORE.

LONDON, June 18 .- The Marquis of Salis bury will to-day go to Windsor Castle and inform the Queen he is ready to accept the responsibility for the conduct of the Govern ment of Her Majesty. Sir Harding Collord Greenbacks are said to be so popular in is to be Lord High Chancellor. The movement of the Uister Conservatives in favor of any other money, whether of gold or silver. renewal of the Coercion Act has utterly

failed being feebly supported.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech yesterday, said Lord Randolph Churchill had his foot on Lord Salisbury's neck. He liked Lord Rundolph, however, because he had borrowed his political baggage from the Radicals. It is believed that at their last meeting the Cabi net ministers decided to offer no fractions opposition to Conservatives, except in regard to the Bulget, which Mr. Gladstone will oppose directly if unsatisfactory.

The Times says the new cabinet is a compromise between rebuilding the Disraeli Ministry and the infusion of new blood, demanded by Lord Randolph Churchill. It is not a complete triumph for Lord Randolph, although his principal demands have been conceded. Misgiving are widely entertained lest his rashness and inexperience inflict injury in India at critical moment, but he must work in harmony with Eurl Dufferin and the council. Lord Raudolph insisted that the renewal of the coercion act be aban-Referring to Mr. Coamberlain's charge that 30,000 soldiers are maintained in Ireland to support British rule, the Times asks if he will be ready to acquiesce if Ireland wishes to separate when the restraining force is removed, and warns him against trifling for party purposes with the gravest imperial interests

The Standard hears that Parnell and several followers will visit America in the autumn to raise funds for political campaign

GOLDWIN SMITH ON ENGLAND.

ITHICA, N.Y., June 17 .- Goldwin Smith in his lecture last evening, said :-- How long England will last no one knows. Her drum beats "circling the world" is a hoax. She has less than half the soldiers of Russia, and it may be possible that she cannot hold her 250 000.000 subjects on the other side of the globe under her hands for a great while Whatever may happen to England, she has had her history; if fight we must, let the old ship be cleared for action.

DEATH OF JUDGE DESBARRES.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16.-Ex Judge Frederick W. Desbarres died to night, aged 85. He belonged to one of the most famous tamilies in Nova Scotia. His grandfather was the first English Governor of Cape Breton, and made a remarkably accurate survey of the Atlantic Coast, for which the British Government promised him \$30,000. He was afterwards Governor of Prince Edward Island. Judge Desbarres was the last surviv ing member of the first responsible Government of Nova Scotia, of which he was Solicitor General. He was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia by Hon. Joseph Howe, and was the first Liberal ever appointed judge in this province. He sat on the bench a third of a century and presided over many important cases during that period, perhaps the most remarkable being the tria of Nicholas Martin, for the murder of a son of Judge Dodd. Deceased was father in-law of Col. Bremner, commanding the Halifax Buttulion in the North West.

Prof. Low's Sulpnur Soap is a deligniful tollet luxury as well as a good curative for skin disease.

PATENTS | Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D.C. No pay asked for Patent until obagood curative for skin disease.

Hot and dry skin? Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia?

Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches ofskin? Then

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nerveus system, and dnally pneumonia, diarrhera, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplesy, paralysis or convulsions above and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—1t is an every-day disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disease.

Disint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mestry.

Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

When Sanford Sisco was hanged in New York last week for murder, his old father stood outside the jail and offered to bet 320 that his son would die game

Holloway's Pills .. - Wrongs made Right -Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling and strengthening Fills are well adapted for any irregularity of the hu-man body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid, or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stont by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few design of them usually mitigate the most painful symp-toms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal and completely restore its natural power and action.

Although as high as 250,000 alligator wains have been tanned in a single year in the United States and Europe, it is said there is not a single tanner of these hides in to Southern States.

" Be wise with speed;

A fool at forty is a fool indeed?" So said Young. Straws show which way the wind blows, and there are a score of symptoms any one of which shows the exis-RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IS MASTER OF tence of catarrh. Neglected, it will rob the blood of its purity and the system of its strength. Get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures even long standing cases, as thousands testify, and should be used for colds in the head, which often result in confirmed Catarrh.



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS. BILIOUSNESS: DYSPEPSIA. DROPSY. FLUTTERING INDIGESTION. OF THE REAK JAUNDICE, **30 YTIC'AA** ERYSIPELAS. THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM,

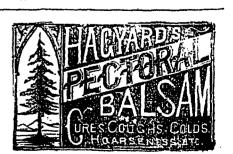
DRYNESS HEARTBURN. HEADACHE. OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto



FREEMANT FORM POWDERS.

Ere pleasant to take. Contain their own Pargative. Is a male, gure, and effectual Castewer of worms in Children or Adults



NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-LRN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers

wanted.

LOSS OF THE LAKE MANITOBA. STRANDED ON LANGLEY ISLAND, ST. PIERRE THE CREW AND PASSENGERS SAFE OTHER MARINE CASUALTIES.

Sr. Pierre, Miq., June 16.—The steam-ship Lake Manitoha is stranded on Langley ship Lake manners is stranged on Langley island, and will become a total wreck. island, and will become a total wreck. The crew and passengers were saved. A portion of the cargo is being salved. The Lake Manitoba was built in 1880 by James E. Thomson, of the Clyde, builder of the Cunard line steamships. She was 3,321 tons gross and 2,159 tons register; was 355 feet in length, 41 feet in breadth and 31 feet in depth. She had two compound engines of in depth. She used two compound engines of 400 horse power, and was one of the best vessels of the Beaver line. She was commanded by Captain T. A. Sackson, her chief officer being Mr. Bernsen. Her crew numberofficer being att. Defined, and she had seventeen passengers, among whom were some Montreal sengers, among whom were some Montreal ladies and children. She cleared from Montreal on Wednesday, June 10, and arrived as Quebec to following day. The following was her cargo: H. McLennan, 14,654 bush. her cargo: — H. Sielennan, 14,654 bush, pease; Wilson, Pat rs m & Co., 90 bris. 61; J. Robertson, 11 casks steel; W. Niven, 200 boxes cheese; Anderson, McKenzie & Co., 2,860 pieces deals; Canadian Pacific rathway, 2,500 parees water community and rather rathway, 362 bags bones, 2,580 sacks flour, 32,635 bush. oats; Swift Bros., 696 qrs. beef; Cauada

Shipping Co., 458 eattle.
Shipping Co., 458 eattle.
Ouesec, June 15.—The Allan Mail 88
Polynegian, from Liverpool, arrived in porc at 3 p.m., and proceeded to the Grand Trunk depot to land passengers. She brought to port Captain Forgussen and crow of the Norpore capeting Birgette, ahandoned at sea in wegian parque in geore, anangouer at soa in a sinking condition. The vessel was at the mercy of the waves for five days, and all on board had given themselves up for loss, until last Friday, when they were rescued by the Polynesian. One of the crew, named Melsen, was lost. The vessel was from Dunkirk, bound for West Bay, U.S.

OFFICE HOLDERS.

The office held by the Kidneys is one of inportance. They act as Nature's suice-way to carry off the extra liquids from the system and carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the inpurities, both those that are taken i to the stomach and those that are formed in the blood. Any clogging or inaction of these organs is therefore important. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kidneys in good working order, strengthening them and inducing healthy action. If you would get well and keep wed, take Kidney-Wort.

Some Western insane asylums provide tent accommodations for their mild patients during July and August.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla operates radically upon and through the blood, and is a safe and absolute cure for the various diseases, complaints, and disorders due to debility, or any constitutional taint or debi ity.

Curworms are doing unusual damage in Michigan cornfields.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children.

A convict in an English prison perfected the style of lawn tennis racquet now the most popular among British players.

Corns cause intelerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

The Chautauqua University, which is condueted on the correspondence plan, has now 60,000 students.

As Sweet As Honey is Dr Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup, yet sure to destroy and expel worms.

A. 'f. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: "For recks I was troubled with a swollon ankle, which reserve me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Mayire, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas Educatic Oil for it. I tried it, and hadron on in the new year." before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an actiolo of great value. Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, as they are initations of Dr. Thomas Educatric Oil.

Pagest of cought at Saybrook and placed in the literatori (Coun.) Reservoir caused so much republic by gerting out and walking over the neight oving fields that it was taken back to Savbrook and loosed into the river there.

S. Chalwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year.

A Boston man, claiming to be a scientist, says if the earth is not bored full of holes it will burst.

Most excutofating are the twinges which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, by promoting increased action of the kidneys, by which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes through the natural channels certain acrid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism and gout. The medicine is also a fine laxative, anti-bilious medicine and general corrective.

A fire escape idea, and a good one, is seen in Massachusetts hotels. All the staircases and landings are marked out plainly by red lights. The bewildered traveller, in case of alarm, has not to grope about or lose precious time in taking the wrong turning for the stairs. They are always to be discovered by the red lanterns.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes:—"I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and lanter for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

Aroostook County, Me., produced last year 7,000 tons of starch, made from 1,500,000 bushels of potatoes.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold—how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. One of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Enulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods. Mr. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly."

It Can Do No Harm to try Freeman's Worm Powders when your child is ailing, feverish or fretful.

A Livingston County, New York, woman is the mother of twenty-seven children.

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU?

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant may be "fairest and foremost of the train Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the that wait on man's most dignified and inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla happiest state," but the dignity and hapin the treatment of sore eyes and skin piness of man cannot long endure withdiseases, among the many unfortunate out the health that may be obtained in a children under their care. Mrs. S. D. few bottles of Aver's Sarsaparilla. A. W. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con- Parker, lumber dealer, 209 Bleury street. cerning the treatment of her daughter, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol- troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything I was cured of both diseases by using

Ayer's Sar saparilla

blood purifiers."

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of in all cases requiring a powerful alterative

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

RIEUS TRIAL.

CROWN COUNSEL IN A DILEMMA AS TO

METHODS OF PROCEDURE. OTTAWA, Ont., June 17 .- The Crown counsel who are to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the government in the Riel trial are hari of the government in the litel trial are here receiving instructions, and up to the present moment the date of the trial less not been fixed. It is understood that the defence will first endesver to prove Riel's American citizenship. This fact established, his counsel will point out that he can only be tried for waging war against a foreign country. The trial would then have to be under court martial; but as martial law was not proclaimed in the Dominion the trial could not be conducted in this way, and would have to be abandoned. If tried as a Canadian citizen it must be for high treason, and, as three out of the six jurors are to be half-breeds, it is believed that the jury would disagree. This would involve a new trial, when the same difficulties would un toubtedly he encountered. It is impossible to ascertain what line the Crown counsel will adopt.

THE PARIS GRAND PRIX.

A FASHIONABLE BEAUTY ON FIRE-THE UNION JACK HISSED.

UNION JACK HISSED.

PARTS, June 14.—The Grand Prix to day was the most brilliant and charming in many years. The weather was perfec ion. The ladies tr bune resembled an immense flower garden. The Marquis de Bouthillier's Reluisant, mounted by R. Ife, took the lead from the start and managed to hold it this near the finish. The course resounded with cheers f r the French horse. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and even broke their fans in their patriotic excitement, but at 100 yards from the winning post Mr. Clete's Paradox, admirably ridden by Archer, dashed ahead like lightning, winning easily by a length.

easily by a length.

During the running two exciting episodes took place. A cigarette fell in the folds of a charming rose-colored toilet of a young lady sitting beneath one of the central tributes. The dress was made of fashionable gauze canvas and took fire. The fair wearer was suddenly enveloped in a sheet of flames, which fortunately were specific quenched by buckets of water, lem nade, purch and chargains. The lady escaped, but was sovere'y burned on the legs and chest.

and chest.

At the same time several Chauvinistic Englishmen, on a well appointed until coach, heisted a Union Jack. Hisses and vituperations broke out on all sides. The flag was torn down, and a regular fight would have ensued but for the prompt intervention of a corporal's guard of the Twenty-fourth regiment of line and the

THE LONDON SHOP GIRL.

LONDON, June 17.—Since Mr. Sutherst published his "Death and Disease Hehind the Counter," public attention has been from time to time directed to the hardships of girls in shops and refreshment rooms. The fact that last week two girls attending the buffets of Mosers. Spiers & Pond in the Inventories fainted, and one had to be taken to the hospital, led to an enquiry, which showed that the girls were required to attend from nine o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night, and that they were not allowed during those long hours to sit down, the old plea of the shopkeepers being urged that it does not look "business-like" to see the assistants sitting down. It has also come to the public notice that some of the assistants in haberdasheries and other shops in the East End have much longer hours, their attendance being from 7 a.m. till 11 p.m., and sometimes midnight. The bill prepared by Mr. Sutherst to regulate shops is in the hands of Sir John Lubbock, and stunds for a second reading on 24th inst. It is supported by Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Albert Pell, and Mr. Burt, and whether it pecomes law or not it is sure to create a lively dabatc. The Dean of Westminster and Archdeacon Farrar, who have taken such an active part in ameliorating the condition of the London shop girl, are nevertheless opposed to legislative interfer-ence. While no one but a heartless slavedriver wishes a young girl to be employed for a longer period than twelve hours in one day, to regulate shop hours by Act of Parliament, some say, might be a remedy that would be worse than the disease, as tending to increase the difficulties of young persons in search of employment. But it must be recollected that all reforms on behalf of labor have been met with a similar cry.

NEW CATHOLIC REFORMATORY. HALIPAX, N. S., June 16 .- The late Patrick Power, one time M.P. for Halfax, left a large amount of money for the establishment of a Catholic reformatory in Halitax. A site has been purchased and the Christian Brothers of Westchester, New York, will send a staff here and open the reformatory next month.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. . For all purposes of a family medicine, Harryard's Yellow Oil is head of the list. It is used with unprecodested success, both intornally and externally. It sures fore Throat, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites; relieves and often cures Asihma.

Lawrence Barrett carries \$120,000 insur-unce on his life, Edwin Booth \$85,000, and Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage \$70,000.

A HUMAN BAROMETER. Are you troubled with biliousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney complaints, or bad blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Bitters.

A HOMAN BAROM FIELD.

The man with rhoumatism can feel the approach of bad weather in his aching joints. Hagyard's Yellow Oil ures rhoumatism, aches, pains and injuries.

with Salt Rheum

For a Number of Years,

that helped her so much. I think her eyes six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M. G. never looked so well, as now, since they Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have were affected, and her general health is found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious improving every day. She has taken but remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspephalf a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East | sia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charles-Merrimack st., Loweil, Mass., writes: town, Mass., writes: "I was completely "My weak eyes were made strong by cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Sarsaparilla." Win. Lee. Joppa. Md. Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. of years I have been troubled with and it has done me so much good that I a humor in my eyes, and was unable shall always regard it as the best of blood to obtain any relief, until I commenced purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Aver's Sar-

treatment.

WITTER PULLS

Clek Restates and report states trustice to dent to a bilious state of free existent such as I comess, Number, Brown and Promise State and the Sade, it. What were must trus-able integrals but web shown in curring

Readuche, yet there extends have Philis are equal valuable in Conetipation, curing and proved this annoying complaint while they also compile the control of the stomath, attitude the sale control of the stomath, attitude the sale regulate the bowels diven if they only the sale regulate the bowels diven if they only the sale regulate the bowels diven if they only the sale regulate the bowels diven if they only the sale regulate the bowels diven if they only the sale regulate the bowels diven in the sale they will not be willing to do without them. But they will not be willing to do without them. But they will not be willing to do without them. But they will not be

ACHE

the bane of ac many area that nere is where weaks our great boast. Our palls cure it while there do not.

Carier's Little area Piles are very small near very casy to take. One of two piles makes down They are arriefly regamble and do not grips or Durge, but by their gentile metion pilesse all who cast here, in vials at 25 center after for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. Hely York City.

Appendix on (1), as we not have the special about the residence of some and special first in CAIN Mealth and Happiness.

How 3 DO AS OTHERS

Are your Kidneys disordered?

"Kidney Word brought me from my grave, as in were, after that been given up by thest decided in betroit." It W. Bovernay, Machanie, Icnia, Mich. Are your nerves weak?

"Tidney Work cared me from nervous weakness for, after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. H. B. (Goodwin, Ed. Christian Louder, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease?

Kidney Wort curred me when my water was just
like chalk and then like blood.

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?

"Eldney-Wort is the most successful remedy [have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."

Dr. Phillip C. Balbot, Monaton, Vt. Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Heary Ward, late Col. 62th Nat. Guard, N. Y. Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, il battle) cured me when I was so
lame I had to roll out of head."
O. M. Tallange, Milwaukee, Wia

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney Wort made me sound in liver and hidneys
for years of unsuccessful destoring. Its worth
10 a box." -Sam'l Hodges, Villiamstown, West Va. Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Work causes easy evacuations and cured no after 10 years was of other modernes."
Reison Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?

"Ridney-Vort has done better than any other remedy? have ever used in my practice."

Dr. H. E. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?

"Ridner-Wort has done me more good than any ther remody I have ever token."

It's J. T. Gallowsy, Elk Flat. Oregon. Are you tormented with Piles? "Kishov.Wort permanently cared mo of blooding piles, Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."
Coo. H. Horst, Cashler M. Bank, Myer.Lown, Fa.

Are you Rheumatism racked? "Kidney-Vert cured me. after 1 was given up to the by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Matcoin, west Buch, Maine.

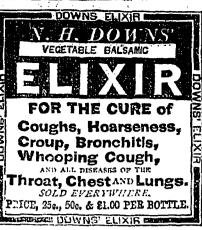
Ladies, are you suffering?
"Ridner-Work cured me of pectilar trulies of
several years shading, hany friends use or digrate.
It." Ers. II. Lamortaur, bile La Mort. Ye.

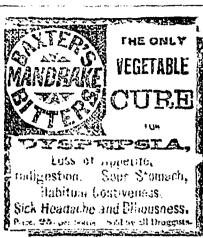
If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take the second second second lines and second

KIDNEYEWORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

FARM FOR SALE

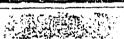
300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Hruses, and Saw and Grist MITERMS EASY. TE





ARAIDA & OL

The Best Laternal Remedy for Rheumatism, Rouralgia, Cramps, Sprains, 1 le d. Wounds, James and Scalds, Prosect Feet and Laws, and all other Lams and Aches. As a Liniment for Morses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects an in most cases instantaneous. Every buttle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Esttle. SOLD EVERYWHELE.



STATUTES OF CANADA.

B. CHAMBERIAN, Q. P. Ottawa, March, 1885.

JOHNSTON'S

Fluid cef is the ONLY prepa ation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef. 29-tf

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

-13 THE-

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the perpose of RAISING and SHORT ENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a

RETAILED EVERYWHERE WiNone genuine without the trade mark on

CURE FITS

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of EPTS, EPILETSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my zemedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send atonce for a treatise and a Pree-Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. vill cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

\$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costweness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Fills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never tall to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 20 Fills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Heware of counterfeits and limitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial packagesemby until prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.



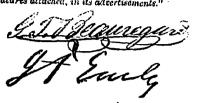
Dn. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, of unwanteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions 'its, Nervous Neu algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration ansed by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness Mental Depression. Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Pre-mature Old Age, liarrenness, Loss of power in either sox. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. WE GUARANTER SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.5' we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to. cfund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (Enst), Toronto, Ont.

LE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 TEA



Louisiana State Lottery Company. "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lattery ever exted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones.

It nover search or posipones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLEADIR OPPORTUNITY TO WIS A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS 4., IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, July 14, 1885-152nd Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Fractions, in Filths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approxin ation Prizes of \$750,.... 9 500,.... 9 550....

,967 Prizes, an ounting to 8065,600 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. FOSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

or M. A. DAUPHIN.

607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payal le and address Regis

M. A. DAFPHIN,

lered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessar-ries of Life

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPEINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments instituted to Evanture of All warms and incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

its Searching and it alleg Properties Pabewa abroughout the Waria.

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Threat, Eronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Files, Fistulas, Cout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to the

been kn · n to fail.

Both r m to fail.

Both r m and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford etreet
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½4., 2s. 6d.,
4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter

CONSUMPTION .

They a postive remedy for the above disease; by the they had been also of they work kind and of long's anding have been curred. Indeed, constrained in my faith in the effective it will send TWO BOTTLES FIRE, together with a VAL DABLE TREATINE on this discusse, to any sufferer, Given press & P. G. address, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Fourist, K. Y.

GRATEFUL ... COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST,

"BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy dector's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of died that a constitution may be aradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. If gradeds of subite mainties are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well forthied with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Cazelle.

Madusimply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homopathic Chemists, London, England.

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.





WEST TRUY, W. 1., Delen-Favorably known to the public slace 1836. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells: also, Chimes and Py WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL

TROY, N. Y.

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Vessels.	Tonnage.		Communicae.
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Parislan		Captuir	James Wylle.
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Sarmattan	3.600		J. Graham.
Ctreasslan	4,000	••	W. Richardson.
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Nova Scotian	3.300	+ 6	Hugh Wylie.
Carthaginian	1.600	•6	A. Maculco'.
Sibernian	4.600	**	R. P. Moore.
Norwegian	3.531	"	J. G. Stephen.
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Austrian	9.700		J. Ambury.
Nestorian	2.700	**	D. J. James.
Prussian	3.000	64	Alex. Mclougett.
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Canadian	2.600	44	John Kert.
Phornician	2.800		McKillop.
Waldenstan	2.600	•:	W. Dalziell.
Lucerne	2.200		W. S. Main.
Newfoundland	1.500	**	C. J. Mylins.
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The Shortest Sea Raute Between America and Europe, being only Fire days between Land to Land. The Stemmers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Tuchsway, and from Quebec every SATERIAN, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Malls and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

FROM QUEBEC:

FROM QUEBEC:

Sardinian Saturday, June 12

Sarmadian Saturday, June 22

Parisian Saturday, June 27

Polymestan Saturday, July 21

Sardinian Saturday, July 11

Sardinian Saturday, July 12

Sardinian Saturday, July 18

Parisian Saturday, July 25

Rates of Passage from Queber: Cabin, \$50, \$70 and \$80, (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$50; Sterage at lowest rates.

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Montreal Served are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

 follows
 About 2 one 13

 Scandinaryian
 About 2 one 12

 Carthaguran
 About 4 one 22

 Stherian
 About 4 one 24

 Norwegian
 About 4 one 24

 Buenos Ayresta
 About 4 one 24
 The Steamers of the London Plymouth and Moutreal
Line are intended to sail from Montreal for London as
follows:
Lacerian About July 1
Corean About July 8
Canadian About July 22

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifak and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:

FROM HALIFAX: FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scotian. Monday, June 122
Caspian. Monday, July 6
Hitteracetian. Monday, July 120
Rates of passage between Halifax and 81. Jeffit's:
Cabin, \$20.00: Intermediate, \$15.00: Steerage, \$6.
The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry,
Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to
be despatched as follows, from Boston for Ginsgow
direct:

FROM BOSTON:

Priessan About June 20
Austrian About July 4
Seandhavian About July 18
Frassan About Aug. 15
Hibernian Alsont Aug. 15

Prission. About Aug. 15

This Steamers of the Glasgew, Londonderry and Philadelphia for Glasgow, as follows:
Manifedam. About June 17

Waldenslan. About July 1

Waldenslan. About July 1

Waldenslan. About July 1

Waldenslan. About July 15

Mantickan. About July 15

Mantickan. About July 15

Mantickan. About July 19

Mantickan. Allowed Indox. About Maltickan. Berths not secured until paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Contineuml Ports, to all jounts in Canadia and the Western States, via Hailfors, Botton, Baltimore, Quebec and Montread, and the Western States, to Hailford States Internation, 19 pply for John M. Curric, 21 Qual d'Orte and, Montread.

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H. & A. MAAN. SO State Street, Poston, and 26 Com-mon Street, Monte eat. June 4, 1885.

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These bonds are shares in an Austrian Government loan, and are guaranteed by the ernment loan, and are guarantied by the Imperial Government and redeemed in drawings TWICE ANNUALLY, until each bond is redeemed with at least 20 per cent. over its face value. A part of the interest on the whole loan is distributed in premiums ranging from 120 florins to 60,000 florins among the holders of bonds redeemed in each drawing. The bonds also bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The per annual payable semi-annually. Every bond is entitled to

TWO DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there

G	01	Harris III To the	Prom	A CHILLIAN STATE OF
are no	BLANKS.		-	•
Premi	ums	Florina.		Florine.
2	œ	60,000	_	120,000
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2		5,000	-	10,000
4		2,000	**-	8,000
30		1,000		30,000
GO	• •	200		12,000
4,800		120		676,000
Togeth 000	er 4,960 Florins.	The next I	tedem	nting to 776,- ption takes

place on the FIRST OF AUGUST.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of August is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in RECUSTRAND LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments.

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP. GEN. GORDON NOT DEAD.

A Beiter from Pope Lee creates a Sentation—The Musical Pitch—Merc Mormons -Imaginary Dynamilers—Fever on Board Ship-Oriental Doings.

Rems, June 22. Information through Italian military channels at the Red Sea has just reached the Italian government that Syrian who had passed three months at the residence of the Mahdi after the fall of Khartoum. He says the Mahdi has Gordon in secret keeping, having discovered him se-verely wounded, but not dead and that Gor-don recovered. The story is dated at Massowah and forms the subject of an official despatch.

Rome, June 22. - In reply to the manifesto by Cardinal Pitra supporting the intransi-geant Catholic in various countries in stating that the Church is going to wreck and ruin under the present Pope's direction as compared with that of the former Pope. Leo has written to Cardinal Guibert strongly asserting his right to enforce an uncomprising obedience to the reigning pontifi. The letter has created a sensation. Cardinal Pitra has written to the pope a humble and submissive apology. The liberal press receives the pope's letter most favorably.

LIVEUPOOL, June 22.—Five hundred and forty-one blormons sailed in the steamer Wisconsin on Saturday en route to Utah.

At a large meeting of musicians of this city, yesterday, a resolution was passed in favor of the adoption of the French pitch of 513 double vibrations for the treble. sailed Mr Arthur Sultivan, the composer, on the steamer Etruria for New York.

During the voyage of the City of Chester from New York, two of her seamen died of malarial fever and three others are ill with the same disease. PABIS, June 22 -A meeting of Irish dynamiters was held at Mons yesterday at which it was resolved to call a convention at Ant-

werp. The speakers made the usual violent attacks upon England. Begun, June 22 - Emperor William finds it difficult to select a successor to Von Mun-

teferi as governor of Alsace Lorraine. According to the latest reports Cabulis quiet and the Asser is well. Cholera among the Tories to assume it. The very nature of the with courtesy, and listened to their appeal Bolan railway workman has disappeared, and political situation engenders all manner of with that unalterable composure which had work has been resumed.

The Japanese government is shipping large supplies of coal, timber and cattle to Port Hamilton, Corea. Five hundred workmen have also been sent there, and it is believed the Japanese intend to permanently occupy the place.

THE DEADLOCK.

RHE CONSERVATIVE LIBERAL NEGO TIATIONS STILL UNSETTLED.

SALISBURY WILL REFUSE TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL -GLADSTONE REJECTS SALISBURY'S BUDGET SOILEME -- PARLIAMENT AGAIN ADJUURNS.

LONDON, Jane 19 .- This afternoon great erowde thronged the streets in the neighborbood of Westminster Hall, the interest exhibited boing greater than at any time since the beginning of the crisis. The police experienced much difficulty in keeping clear the entrances to the houses that members might have free pressures. At the opening their was a full attendance of both parties. No meeting of the Privy Council was held to day to formally transfer the Ministry, and the Liberals occupied their old seats on the Treasury beaches.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS the Marquis of Salisoury rose amid cheers and asked Lord Granville to consent to an adjournment of the House until Tuesday next. He said the conferences of the Liborals and Conservatives had not yet reached a stage to enable either side to make a statement; therefore it would be more convenfent for all to postpone any discussion until Tuesday next, as he had sug gested. He wished, however, to make just one observation. It was in respect to s very important order on the paper. He was aware of the importance of pushing the Redistribution of Seats bill to a conclusion, but a very serious question had unfortunately arisen in connection with the measure. It had become known that the effect to carry the Weish interindrate in Redistribution of Seats bill had destroyed one struction bill, the Australian Confederation set of constituence s. The Macquis objected bill, Irish National Education bill and Minister set of constituenci s. The Macquis objected set of constituence s. The Marquis objected to Scotland bill. Lard Salisbury declined to the Redistribution of Seats bill, because for Scotland bill. Lard Salisbury declined to the Redistribution of Seats bill, because for Scotland bill. The Seats bill when passed in its present form it would prevent, even in case of necessity, an appeal to the country before November. The mo tion of the M crquis was adopted by 124 to 56 Earl Kimberley, who was Secretary of State for India in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, voted against the motion to adjourn.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Labouchere asked if was true that the Marquis of Salisbury was prevented from taking office by his failure to obtain assurances of assistance from the retiring Government, adding that he himself and many other Radicals strongly objected to any assurance being given the Conservatives in the event of their taking office.

Mr. Gladstone said when he was last asked a similar question ho stated that he had not at that time had any conference with the Marquis. Since then, however, he had received overtures from the Marquis of Salis bury. Should there be any result of any correspondence between the Marquis and himself it would be made public. There would be no secret understanding whatever. In that the Majouis concurred.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Glad-.tone, adjourned until Tuesday.

THE NEGOTIATIONS between the Liberal and the Conservatives

are proceeding through the medium of the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury urges Queen. The Marquis of Sansoury urges that if the Redistribution of Seats Bill is finally passed, the Conservatives will be deof the constitutional alternative of appealing to the country should the Liberals unfairly hamper the conduct of public business; therefore, the Marquis of Salisbury, unexpectedly, after taking the best legal ad vice on the subject, decided not to allow the Seats Bill to pass into a law until further consideration has been had. It is impossible for the new bill to come into operation before November, hence Lord Sal isbury insists upon having Liberal pledges not to wilfully obstruct Conservative business. The Conservatives are alarmed at the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's ro cent speeches, which denote an intention on his part to harrass the Conservatives to his ntmost. The Conservatives insist the Libe rals will yet be compelled to accept Lord Salisbury's terms. Under the threat of the Conservatives that they will appeal to the present constituencies, it is expected that Mr Gladatoue will succeed in persuading the Radical section to agree to allow the budge deficit to be carried to next year, though to: in order to induce the Conservatives to pro- viceroy.

pose unpleasant taxation that would prove disadvantageous to them at the general elec-

The second second by the second second of the second secon

LONDON, June 20. - Lord Salisbury asked pledge of the Liberals that they would fairly consider the budget scheme, and, if they disapproved of it, would consent to let the deficit be carried to 1886 and to allow the Conservatives the whole time of the House of Commons during the remainder of the session. Mr. Gladstone declined to give a pledge regarding an unseen scheme of finance. The News states that Mr. Gladstone's reply Mussedagalia Bey, former governor of Upper is final, and that there is no chance of the Maypt, has written to the Italian commander there that he had recently seen a Syrian who had passed three months ing a memorial to Lord Salisbury asking him ing a memorial to Lord Salisbury asking him to refuse office unless a pledge be obtained from the Liberals. In consequence of the political deadlock Earl Spencer has postponed his departure from Ireland. The Liberals have resolved to stop supplies until the Redistribution of Seats bill is completed. They will probably oppose the making of the First Lordship of the Treasury a sinecure when a vote is asked for the salary of £5.000 attached to that position. It is understood that Sir Stafford Northcote has accepted the peerage, regardless of any action that may be taken. LONDON, June 20 .- The Standard believes

Mr. Gladatone is willing to resume office if Salisbury declines. In that event, it says, the Coercion Act will be dropped and Farl Spencer and the Marquis of Hartington will not enter the Cabinet. The Liberals are signing a memorial te Gladstone asking him will prove a fatal impediment and hopes that Lord Salisbury will not despair of his task, but trust to the patriotism of Moderate

Liberals for sympathy and support.

LONDON, June 20.—The political situation to night is one of dead lock. The Torics will not assume power unless the Liberals pledge themselves to refrain from obstructing the progress of the new Government. This promise the Liberals refuse to give. They say : "You overthrew us by opposition, we simply, as parties, exchange functions." The deadlock, based as it is, gives a cast of absurdity to the whole situation. Here is a party which having driven the Government out of power by relentless, often unreasonable opposition, dares not take its prize unless its defeated enemies bind themselves from attempting to recover it. Nothing more absurd rumors. One of the latest of these is to the have given assurance of support to a Tory break the deadlock and proceed the work of forming a ministry. On the other hand, it is asserted that no Liberal leaders have joined in any such assurance, and that, therefore, the Tories dure not take the power. The Queen is said

to be particularly anxious that the Conserva tives form a government, and it is generally believed that Her Majesty is using all her influence to induce Lord Salisbury to accept office. The Queen's private secretary to day delivered a message to the Marquis, shortly after the receipt of which he held a consultation with Sir Michael Bicks Beach, Arthur Balfour, Wm. Henry Smith and Sir R. A. Bross. This message is said to have conveyed the intelligence that Mr. Gladstone and the members of his Cabinet were willing to give their successors in office all aid possible in the conduct of the Government. There is no unimpeachable authority for this, however, and there are other reports that the l'ories have refused to accept the responsibility of forming a Ministry under existing circumstances, and that Mr. Gladstone will resume the premiership, which many think is the only solution of the problem, Among

tremely critical and the Issue absolutely in (LATEST)

the best informed the situation is deemed ex-

LONDON, June 23. To-night it is announced that as a result of the Queen's efforts the Marquis of Falisbury has resolved to accept Mr. Gla Istone's promise to use his influence with the Liberals to prevent he stile action by the Opposition. It is expected that Lord Salisbury will aurounce the forms tion of a cabinet to morrow. Writs will then be usued for the re-election of the Capinet min

LONDON, June 23,-Mr Gladstone has made a promise to Lord Salisbury to give the new Government as much time as possible during the remainder of the session. The corresp nthe remainder of the session. The correspondence between the party leaders will probably be prejented to Parniment today. It is stated that the leaders have arranged to make ar will be finished to night. I'a liament will need to morrow or Wednesday to obtain the Royal assent and then adjourn for the re-elections.

THE NEW CABINET. The following is an authentic list of the new

Cab-net:-- Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs-The Marquis of Schisbory.
First Lo.d of the Treasury-Sir Stafford North cote, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Michae

Lord High Chancellor-Sir Hardinge Gi

Lord Privy Seal-The Earl of Harrowby, Secretary for the Liome Department-Sir Richard Asheton Gross.
Sor tary for the Colonial Department—Colonial Frederick Stanley.
Secretary for War-Right Hon, Wm. Henry

Secretary of State for Ladia-Lord Randolph

First Lord of the Admiralty-Lord George Hamilton. President of the Local Government Board-Arthur J. Balfour.
President of the Board of Trade-The Duke

of Richmond and Gordon.
Vice-President of the Council—Hon. Edward

Stauhope.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—The Earl of Carnavon.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Right Hou, Edward Gibson.

The minor offices have not yet been filled.

The Nors says no specific pledges have been given, but a general promise has been offered that the giant's strength of the Opposition will

not be used like a giant. THE RADICALS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. LONDON, Jone 22—Sir Charles Dilke, addressing a meeting of Liberals to-night, said he was prepared to give the Conservatives reasonable assurances. He wished to study in Ireland able assurances. He wished to study in Ireland a plan for the devolution from Parliament to Welsh, Scotch and Irish bodies of much of the bus ness that Parliament is new not competent He would visit Ireland as soon as to discharge. rossible for that purpose. He believed many Irish officials were in favor of decentralization, and many agreed that it was ne essay to abolish Dublin Gastle. He though that Lord Salisbury's recent attitudes vored of bluff and brag, and was not likely to induce the Liberals to onter into a formal compact.

AN AGREEABLE APPOINTMENT.

Duntin, June 19 .-- The Freeman's Journal gives a cordial approval to the appointment of Earl Carnaryou as Lord-Lieutenant of Ire-Liberals would sladly avoid giving a pledge land. The Journal holds he will be a neutral

(Continued from first page.) While, however, the Duke of York had had promised much had performed nothing; the law still held nothing but terrors. The Government had nothing but hostility for Roman Catholics. Under the benign Lord Li utenantship of Lord Hardwicke all the in icial offences which had darkened the close of the eighteenth century and compelled insurrection were in full force. The vile old policy of shameless corruption on the one hand and shameless oppression on the other was followed out with stubborn persistence. A purchased press and a place hunting minority strengthened the hands of the Executive, and gave it full force and sanction for the hangings, and floggings, the transportations and the imprisonment which were so lavishly employed in order to make the Irish appreciate the blessings of English rule. It is one of the most remarkable features of Ireland's history, however, that no oppression has retarded her steady and persistent advance toward freedom. The desire for liberty, like the torch in the old Greek game, is handed ever from hand to hand. One runner may fail, grow faint and fall off, but there are always others ready to not to give way. The Standard declines to snatch the torch from his loosening grasp believe that the refusal of a Liberal pledge, and carry it a further stage nearer to the goal. Emmet's insurrection had been only just crushed out; the blood of the young leader was scarcely dry; his body scarcely cold in the nameless grave which his dying request had left without an epitaph, when the new movement began which was destined to gratify one of the greatest and justest of

Irish an bitions in a quarter of a century, and

to culminate in unavailing revolution nearly

half a century later. Pitt, the Prime Minister who had promised the Catholics their emancipation was, as we have seen, Prime Minister again on the dis tinct understanding that he should make no concessions to the Catholics. The Irish Catholics resolved to combat this understanding. The old Catholic committee met in Dublin, drew up a petition, and entrusted it to Lord Fingall and some other Catholic can happen unless it be the return of the Liberals to power because of the fears of the of Mr. Pitt. Pitt received the deputation produced so irritating an effect upon Edward ffect that a sufficient number of Liberals Gibbon many a long year before, when Pitt was little more than a lad and had ventured Government to induce Lord Salisbury to to traverse some opinion of the historian of Rome. He absolutely refused to support the Catholic claims in any way. Previous promises, early pledges, he graciously admitted; he was still, it seemed, an ardent advocate of Catholic relief; but just then Catholic relief was inexpedient, in fact, impossible. The deputation wasted its words and its wits upon the Minister. He was civil, smooth spoken and immovable. Pit had in his hands the greatest chance ever offered to a statesman of ameligrating the condition of Ireland and of damming a sea of troubles from many generations of men. But he had come into effice on the condition that he was to be deaf to the voice of the Irish Catholics, and he preferred office to honor. Other Ministers since Pitt have pursued a like policy, and with a like disastrous result.

The disappointed deputation then turned from the Minister to the Opposition, and placed their petition in the hands of Lord Grenville and Mr. Pox. The question was the cause of long and eloquent debates in both houses, which ended in recording the vote of a small minority in favor of the Catholic claims, and of an overwhelming majority against thom. The decate is memorable especially because it was the occusion of Grattan's first appearance in the Endisadvantages of his voice and manner, in spite of the still greater disadvantage of a great reputation gained in another country and another assembly, Grattan's oratory earned an unqualified triumph. It was applauded by the Minister against whom it was levelled, and whose sec et opinions it, no doubt, expressed while it censured his public action In vain, however, Grattan con-tended that the principle of religious liberty was equally sound whether applied "to con stitution where it is freedom, or to empire where it is strength, or to religion where is is light." In vain he condemned the pros-ription "which made in Ireland not only war but peace calamities." In vain he told the attentive Senate that "what the best men in Ireland wished to do but could not do, the patriot courtier and the patriot oppositionof Grattan nor the genius of Fox could move or reduce the anti-Catholic majority, and the hopes of the Catholics were lowered to be raised again unexpectedly by an unforescen accident, only to be dashed to carth again by another accident yet more unforeseen.

On the 2nd of December, 1805, Napoleon defeated the armies of the alies at Austeriitz. On the 26th of January, in the follow ing year, Patt had ceased to live. Not for a moment before his death, it is said, did the 'Ansterlitz look" leave his face. His fears foresaw the unrestrained triumph of Napo leen and the ruin of England; his genus could not predict Trafagar, and Moscow, and Waterloo. The death of Patt was immediately followed by the fall of the Pitt administration and by the accession of the Op position to power, nominally under Lord Grenville, but actually under the commanding influence of Fox. The hopes of the Catholics rose high. Pitt had been their most dangerous enemy; Fox had promised to be, and seemed like to prove himself, their fastest friend. But the ingenious combination of the followers of Grenville, the followers of Fox, and the friends of Lord Sidmonth, which its friends proudly and its focs contemptuously styled the Ministry " of all the talents," was not destined to do much for the Irish Catholics or for Ireland. Lord Hardwicke, indeed, freed Ireland from his obnoxious presence, and a Duke of Bedford held away at the Castle in his stead—the same Duke who has carned a dishonorable immortality by his attack upon Burke, and by the magnificent reply with which Burke held his name up forever to the contempt o posterity. But a change of vicerous means little in Ireland. It is simply an Amurath succeeding to an Amurath. To this Duke the Catholics of Dublin presented an address expressing the hope that the new Govern ment was prepared to accomplish Catholic relief. The Duke gave a guarded answer, but let it be noised about that as soon as Fox could convert his king the Catholics should reap the reward of their patience. Whether even Fox could ever have converted such a king must ever remain one of the unanswerable speculations of history. At least, he did not convert him. We may well believe in the integri'y of Fex's intentions, and in his loyalty to his convictions and his promises, but he was not allowed the time to ratify his pledges or to verify the hopes of those who depended upon him. In the Sep was carried to Westminster Abbey. The

and the hopes of the Irish Catholics seemed to be buried in Fox's monument.

The prophetic wisdom of Fox had warned the Catholics, on his accession to power, that the unpopularity of their cause might mean the rule of the Ministry that advocatstill more than twenty years to live, and the ed it and the accession of a Ministry formed Orange Society was yet in its infancy, the on the avowed principle of defeating the position of the Catholics was pitiable in the position of the Catholics was pitiable in the extreme. The statesmen of the Union who pass. The Ministry "of all the talents" showed some signs of sympathy with the Roman Catholics. The grant to Maynooth was increased by five thousand pounds. An effort was made to pass a Bill admitting Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy. Even this small concession to justice roused the passion of the bigot King. After it had passed the Commons he declared himself against it, and attempted to extort from his new Minister the pledges he had successfully imposed upon Pitt, never and prices easier. Barrel lots of Cauadian again to importune his kingly ears with proposals to relieve the Catholics. The Ministers refused to make this humiliating concession, pushed their Bill through the Lords, and placed their resignation in the of car lots of Superior Extra are reported at hands of the menarch. George immediately \$4.05 and \$4.10 for good brands. Extras at \$4. hands of the menarch. George immediately sent for Mr. Spencer Percival, a man more after his own heart than Grey or Grenville, and entrusted him with the tisk of forming the Ministry, which, from its supple acceptance of the royal bigotry, came to be known by the nick-name of the "No-Popery" Minstry. Catholic relief was postponed for twenty years.

The new Ministry began its work in no spirit of compromise or conciliation. It had come into office on the strength of its anti-Catholic pledges, and it was determined to retain its power by a thorough going fulfil-ment of those pledges. New measures of coercion signalized their entrance into office, and the new measures of coercion were a usual followed by fresh outhreaks. In 1802 we hear for the first time of two desperate local factions, the Shanavests and Caravats. who seem to have agitated for a time very fiercely before they disappeared under the pressure of the law. Patranage, corruption and coercion held their familiar carnival. The grant to Maynooth was reduced, and in every possible way the Catholics were made to feel the enmity of the King and of his Ministers. But, though the hopes of the Catho-lics seemed to be da hed to the ground, they did not dospair. They still agitated, still petitioned, still united. It was their darkest hour, but it heralded the dawn. The hour which had come had brought the man with it. The leader for whom Ireland was waiting was at hand. There was a young man in Dublin taking an active part in the work of the Catholic Committee whose name Ireland, England and the world were destined to hear a great deal of. That name was Daniel O'Connell.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with ner vous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets,

The movement of staple goods is moderate. In some lines the warm weather is stimulating enquiry, while in others, leading mer chants are complaining of 4 summer dullness." Reports from travelling salesmen and others speak highly of the growing crops, which are said to be well advanced and in a most healthy condition.

BOOTS AND SHOES. - LEATHER. -At most of the factories it is reported that the fall tradi-is opening out fairly well. On the whole, an improvement has been shown this week. Que bee men are busy, and prospects for the fall trade are good. Oak sole continues firm to the English market.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- The market though glish House of Commons. In spite of all the | and N . I Montreal, uncured and unit spected, cannot be bought under \$8. Lamb are up to 30c and clips to 25c. Western hides are also firmer. Tallow is steady at our

ilgures elsewhere.
DRY Goods—The city retail trace has been satisfactory. Travellers out on a special trip with samples of full woolens, etc., have not met with success; storekeepers seem short of the supplies offered, out evince a disposition to delay pur-chases. Re-mittances are unsatis actory. Prices of imported goods have kept firm. FLOUR AND GRAIN. -An unusually quiet

week has been passed. The demand from both outside and local sources is disappointing. The market is easy. In grain some few transactions have occurred. The Government has ordered a temporary reduction in colls, equal to last year, and the forwarding companies have brought down their rates 1 per bushel. Business is disappointing, and the St. Lawrence route is not gesting it; share

DAIRY PRODUCE -- The market continues to wear an uninteresting appearance. In ausettied, and reports of higher prices being paid in the country are in circulation. Sales have been fair, and have not been confined altogether to fine goods. Provisions,—The usual describution of jobbing lots has been made. Eggs are selling at 12c to 124c.

IRON AND HARDWARE -Pig-iron has been moving a little more treely in jobbing lots. Canada plates are slightly weaker. Tin plates are firm in consequence of cable advices noting an advance of 6d per box in Eagland, in sympathy with pig tio. There seems to be no reason why merchants here should not advance their figures, as prices are already excessively low.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED .- Receipts of locse hav were large but the demand was fair, and we quote \$10 to \$13 per 100 bundles as to quality. Straw was quiet at \$5 to \$6. There vas a good demand for pressed hav at \$16 to \$17 per ton; straw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton. Shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran weaker at \$14 to \$15, the former for Monteal and the latter for Upper Canada; moulie \$24 to \$26 as to quality; buckwheat, 70c per

hushel. GROCERIES .- Orders are more frequent and larger in amount, but business is far from being active. Teas-Blacks are slow, with a downward tendency. Japan tea is higher, cables reporting an advance of \$2 to \$3 per picul. There is a fair enquiry for Paklings in boxes. Low greens keep dear, and desirable kinds are scarce. Sugar-The market is strong and advancing for both raw and retined. There have been large sales here, and refiners hold stifly to rates. Beet sugar is higher in Europe. Fruit-Old stock is well clouned up, and anything desirable brings ontaide figures. Molasses—Sales in round tots are reported at 29c to 30c; under 30s we believe were cargo lots.

GREEN FRUITS. - Oranges are very scarce; Valencias in cases, \$10.50 to \$12, and in boxes \$4 to \$4.50. Lemons in good demand. Messinas. \$4 50 to \$5 50 per box. Palerinos, \$3 50 to \$4 50; Naples in chests, \$8.50 to \$9 Pin pples \$2 25 to \$3 per dozen. Strawerries-American berries sold at 150 to 210. Bananas are scarce and in demand; no yeltember of that same year, 1805, which had hows offered; red \$1.50 to \$2 per bunch, opened with the death of Pitt, Fox himself Cocoanus dull at \$4.40 to \$4.75 per, 100. two great rivals slept in neighbor graver, 20c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

where set to make a set of the great accompany for the strength and the set of the set o

There has been no apparent change in the market; business is quiet all round. There is a moderate dry goods trade, and orders are fairly numerous for hardware, but they are for small parcels. The money market continues to rule quiet, and rates are unchanged.

BUTTER.—The movement is still restricted in absence of any export demand. Prices have ruled rather firmer for new makes, which are in good local demand; the finest qualities job at 13c to 131c, and fair to good at 10c to 11c. Cheese is quiet and steady at 72c to 84c for small lots, according to quality. COAL AND WOOD, -Trade in coal is quiet

and prices unchanged. Stocks are increasing. Egg, stove, grate and chestnut sell at \$6 a ton, delivered. Wood unchanged, with a moderate demand.

COAL OIL-There is a moderate demand, barrel lots as 16c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The flour trade has been very quiet during the past week. Siles Spring extras are nominal at \$3.90. Wheat-Business has ruled remarkably cull this week. Burley is purely nominal in absence of transactions. Oats are quiet, and unchanged in price, with sales of car lots at 34c on track. Peas quiet, with a sale of No. 2 on Monday at 67c. Rye is purely nominal. Canadian Corn is nominal at 550 to 58c. Ontmeal dull and unchanged. Bran quiet, with a moderate demand, and prices steady at \$10.50 to \$11.

GROWERIES.—The business of the week has been moderate and prices steady. rather quiet. Sugars are steady and un-

changed. Provisions -Trade continues very quiet. Bacon easy, small lots of long clear selling at 740 to 8c. Hams are firm at 111c to 12c for smoked, and 10to for pickled. Mess Pork is unchanged at \$15 to \$15.50. Hops continue dull, with quotations at 10c to 12c. Besus dull at 75c to 90c a bushel in lots, and \$1 05 for small quantities of hand-picked. Pota toes dull and weak, with sales of car lots st

20c per bag. HIDES AND SKINS.—There are fair offerings and prices rule steady. Calfekins are un-changed at 11e to 13e for green, according to quality. Pelts bring 20c, and ismbakins 30c. Tallow quiet and unchanged at 3½c for rough and 6½c to 6½c for rendered.

Woor -Business is quiet and without special feature. New fleece is coming in more reely and bringing 16c to 18c. Selections bring 10c. Supers quiet and steady at 21c to 22c and extras at 25c to 26c.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS. There was only a fair market this mornin at the Bonsecours. Farmers were plentiful, but the outside market was not so brisk . a usual, and people flocked to transact their business on the inside. In the vegetable market the only trade done was in small articles. There is very little demand for potatoes; a good demand was noticed for abbage, turnip, carrots, lettuce, pareley, etc., also for green peas and beans. Prices are unchanged. In fruit business is quiet, and prices have had no alteration. There is little or no demand for apples, and for oranges mall. The greatest trade is in bananas which are having a good enquiry, but the most of the stock is unripe. The meat market has been doing a fair trade, and prices rule high Beef is having a good demand, as well as lamb. Prices are unchanged. The poultry and game market is ruling quiet, but little business has transpired lately, but a new eature may be looked for in a few days. Nothing has occurred to alter prices.

THE FARM.

Potatatoes, when cut in small pieces, should quiet is firm. Hates have been advanced 50c not be dropped far in advance of the coverer, especialty on a warm, salaning day. The seed is very sensitive to heat, midday's sun's rays will, on dry soils, destroy its vitality.

Corn and potatoes may often be top-dressed to advantage after planting, providing fine manure is used. The cultivation of these crops during the season will mix the manue with the soil much more perfectly than it coud be if ploughed under.

Peas sown after the 10th of June will be free from the bug which destroys the crop of early sown. Quite often of live years the tate sown peas have yielded crops which, besides fatconing the pigs, have given a profit-

ble surplus for market. The potato loves cool, moist soil, and is an exception to the general rule that shallow planting is hest. Late in the season especial y deeper planting is desirable. The tubers will be down far enough so that they will not be greened by the sun, nor will it be necessary

to earth up the hills as is often done. In places where there is danger of dogs at tacking sheep the latter may be enclosed as cheese the tone was less strong here and fine | night in hurdle fences, which the dogs cannot could be bought at The; the market keeps | get over or through. Placing these hurdles on the poorest and dryest spots in the fields is

a good way to increase their fertility. Good crops of heets may be grown on any band rich enough and in soitable tilth for corn Drilled in rows two feet and eight or ten mehes apart, much of the work may be done by horse hoes. But the thinning must be done by the hand hoe, and unless properly attended to in time the best crop will no amount to much.

A plough to run easily for either man or team should be set so that the bottom of the plough will rest flat, the point neither turn ing down nor up. Some farmers never get the hang of adjusting steel ploughs, and we have known them to throw aside valuable implements as worthless for lack of a little skill in adjusting them to run easily.

Some kind of forage should be sown now, so that stock may be kept of the new seed ing of grass and clover after the grain is harvested. The damage from cropping clover when it is only three or four months old from the seed is so great that a farmer had better purchase the most expensive grains as feed rather than turn his stock on it.

In the general uncertainty about potato seed most tarmers are likely to plant more than will give the best results. Nome good farmers make a practice of planting liberally and then thinning to one or two shoots in each hill. With the less vigorous varieties one strong shoot will furnish more potatoes of marketable size than would be got by leaving more.

English farmers report better results from the use of phosphates on turnips than any other crop. But English summers are very wet and this helps to dissolve the mineralfortilizer. Our summers are not so well adapted to root growing as are those of England, nor will phosphate do much good here on any crop after the moist weather of spring has passed or until fall rains

Excepting for two or three days when first hatched, even little chickens should never have an exclusive diet of ground and moistened food. Whole grain of wheat or oats is hetter as soon as they are large enough to eat it. The digestive apparatus of a fowl-is very strong, and chickens will thrive better when Where are Canadian berries in the market at food is given whole to furnish the digestive organs proper exercise.

MANCY SILKS AND SATING

New Fancy Ottoman Silk, worth \$3.5% for \$2.16. New Fancy Gros Grain Silks, worth \$7.00, for \$4.50 New Pancy Striped Satin, worth 75c, for 55c.

New Colored Broche Silk, worth \$2.00, for \$1.40. New Washing Silks, worth 60c, for 45c.

New Pongee Silk, worth 45c, for 33c. New Fancy Pongee Silk, worth \$2.00, for \$1.49. New Striped Silk, worth \$2.25, for \$1.75.

New Pancy Pengee Silk, worth \$3.00, for \$2.25,

S. CARSLEY.

MILLINERY!

S. CARSLEY is showing a fine stock of COLORED and WHITE HATS and BONNETS. Also, a full title of BLACK STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS. S. CARSLEY is showing a large stock of SHAB HATS, in six different colors, also black and wh trimmed and untrimmed.

B. CARSLEY is showing a large stock of Millinity and French Goods, rich materials and first-class styles.

FEATHERS: FEATHERS:

8. CARSLET is showing a very large block Ostrich Feathers, Pompous, Tips, Plumes and Fan Wings of all descriptions.

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S. CARSLEY'S large stock of Flowers are going

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Notre Dame Street.

FIRST ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE IRISH CATHOLIC PARISHIONERS St. Ann's Parish, Montreal,

TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and under the direction of the Roy. Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's, who will accompany the Pilgrimage,

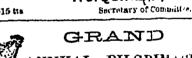
SATURDAY, 4th July, 1885. The splondid Steamer "CANADA" has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave the Wharf, foot of Jacques Square, about POUR O'CLOCK P M₂ on the above date.

The Committee of Management is composed of representatives of the various Temperature, thattichie and Young Mon's Societies of the Parish, who will space as efforts to ensure the comfort of all who attend.

Satisfactory arrangements will be made for the service of meals at moderate prices.

Fe KET -- Adults, 82.00. Children, \$1.00. Plans of the Boat will be on view at the St. Ann's Hall, corner of Ottawa and Young streets, where the Secretary will be in attendance, on Monday, Weinesday and Friday Evonings from 7.30 to 0 o'clo & for the con-

T. J. QUINLAN,



ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE OF THE

IRISH CATHOLICS -OF MONTRKAL TO-

ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE! With the function of His Lordship the Bishop of Meatwell and under the personal Direction of the BEY. FATHER DOWD and an experienced Committee of nt, will take place on

SATURDAY, JULY 11th, 1885. The splendid Stramer CANADA

will leave the Jacques Cartar Wharf at 4 o'clock a.m. Returning will reach Montreal at 6 a.m. on Monday, TECKETS-Adults \$2.00. Children #1,00.

Tickets may be had from the Committee of Management and at the float on the day of the Phyrimage. The plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of St. Patrick's House, No. 92 St. Alexander street, when Statercoma and Ticketsjuny be secured, on Sunday, June 18th. Immediately after Graid Blass, and every day therefrom from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PETER F. McCAFPREY,
Secretary of Committee.

handsomers, best and most interesting liserary and family paper published. Each number contains is manimous pages and columns, filled with interesting nine rate and search number contains is manimous pages and accolumns, filled with interesting and instructive residing mains and beautiful illustrations. It contains continued and show attories, steches and poems by the hest authors, wit and honor, useful miscolinny, etc. It will do sout Free for Six Months on the will send us Twenty-five Comis to pay publication who will send us Twenty-five Comis to pay publication and the pay the cost of this authorisement. This greet one is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to introduce the payer into homes where it is as is made a city to the control of the city of 4:-1

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TEACHERS WANTED

For SS. No. 1 and 5, Municipality of Calumet Island, we Catholic Male or Fema e Teschers, holding First or lecond Class Diplomas, and qualified to teach irreach and Ruglish. Address, stating salary, JOHN HONAN, Sco. Trans. Calumet Island P.O., Co. Ponting.

DIED.

WALSH—In this city, on the 19th institution Thomas, aged 13 months and 13 days, be loved son of Richard Walsh. CAUIEUX-In this city, on the lith inst. Isaac Cadieux, aged 72 y ars.

MALONE.—In this city, on the 17th inst.

Margaret Ann, aged 10 months, only daughter

of Arthur Malone.

O'NNOLY—At Quebec, on the 14th instant,
Patrick Connoly, aged 85 years

CAMPBELL—In this city, on the 15th June,
at 7 p.m., Alice McWilliams, beloved wife of
Wm. Campbell, cattle dealer, aged 63 years

wm. Campbell, cattle dealer, aged of years native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

SHEEHAN—In this city, at No. 234 William at est, Agnes, aged 5 years daughter, of Michael and Agnes the hun, late of Kilamey, Ireland. [Cornwall, Ottario, papers please ropy.]

BURKE—At Quebeo, on the 18th inst., after a lingering illnes, John Birke, Gaol Guard, aged 63 years, leceased was a native of county Cimperary Ireland

county lipperary, Ireland
AULD—At Quebec, on the morning of the
19th nat. Joseph Auld, aged 33 years,
JEFFERY—On Thursday, 18th inst.
Quebec, Amy Florence, aged 9 years, elds
calld of E. A. Jeffery,