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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...

Both the Prince and Princess showed their warm appreciation of these results, and so did the crowd of the titled and the wealthy...

As I have said, both the Government and the City Corporation grant the School of Artane a yearly pittance for each boy...

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

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one season to the other in a few hours...

Several large companies in Lombay manufacture ice and sell it at half an anna, one and three-fourths cents, per pound.

Every bottle of Arnica and Oil Liniment sold is warranted by the proprietors to give satisfaction or money will be refunded.

Survival of the fittest. Down's Elixir has outlived every other cough remedy simply because it is the best.

More people, adults and children, are troubled with costiveness than with any other ailment. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cure costiveness and prevent 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.

class-rooms, all fitted with the admirable charts and school furniture of the Christian Brothers; then come the larger workshops...

We passed through all, examining, scrutinizing, comparing. The dormitories, which occupy the entire upper portion of the main building, are marvels of neatness, order and cleanliness...

Need I say that everywhere, from the blacksmith's forge, with its group of bare armed, well fed, sturdy, and smiling apprentice lads, to the music hall with its admirably trained bands of instrumentalists and vocalists...

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.

Let us bear in mind that the Government has never contributed a penny toward the purchase of the ground or the erection of furniture of the vast pile I have now before me.

As I have said, both the Government and the City Corporation grant the School of Artane a yearly pittance for each boy, which yearly goes to supply him with food.

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

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NEUROUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Foy's Celebrated Tonic...

These rinds are disposed of by making them into cement for mending glass and porcelain.

CAMIOLA. A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY. Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of Athens," etc.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued. Alas! this was the only way to make Camiola more resolute than ever in her sacrifice...

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.

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."

What could Camiola do but promise? Perhaps if she had been less troubled with her own affairs she might have suspected something in this change of purpose, but she suspected nothing and felt it right not to have to open the matter to Lady Letitia.

There was a strong family likeness between George 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.

Some days of monotonous and unspeakable dreariness followed. The rectory's house brooded in gloom. Poor George 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.

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These rinds are disposed of by making them into cement for mending glass and porcelain.

THE BEST FOR BUTTER. There is but one best color for butter, and that is the color of Richardson's Improved Butter...

I couldn't do that; I couldn't indeed. You must come with me. Lady Letitia's heart sank within her. She understood Camiola's reluctance. She could not help seeing only too plainly that Camiola was a mere sacrifice.

"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.

"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 George Lisle in her mother's presence that she would marry him.

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.

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 her presence; and she will sit here of evenings and play delicious things on that organ; and I shall see her; oh, yes; I shall hear her."

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

"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.

"You may trust me," Walter said fervently. "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 nothing. "Don't go a moment," clearly meant "you are to go after a moment."

"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 lope each other. You will not betray us?"

the workman had gone for the evening she was sometimes absolutely alone in the house. She often despatched Christy Pilgrim to execute some commission for her, sent her maid somewhere else, and remained in the house alone.

"Don't do it, Camiola," the child exclaimed, "don't marry George—he's a bad, nasty, selfish, silly boy; and you sha'n't marry him. I don't love him any more; not one bit, for he wants to take you away."

"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."

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

"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 corners, just beneath the ceiling, ran a succession of lights concealed and softened by screens of pearly glass.

"Even in death?" Fitzurse asked. "Why not? I suppose you don't believe in anything to come after death, Mr. Fitzurse? I am told it is not the way with clever young men now to believe anything."

"I am glad," Mrs. Pollen said quietly, in her deepest tone. She saw through him with one quick, penetrating glance. "You are looking at that curtain, Miss Sabine? It puzzles you."

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silver. "That is your passport and your pledge of eternal welcome," she said; "and Mr. Fitzurse, here is the key I mean 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.

"I think you keep too much money lying about in a place like this," Walter said. "Nobody knows, except Pilgrim and a few of us. The ordinary burglar would never think of looking for money in a music-room and a lady's love-box. One must have money on hand here; a cheque would sometimes paralyze the resources of Fitzurseham."

"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?"

"I do; I have promised. "What on earth would 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 it; and besides what does it matter? How could I do better with my life? I have a great affection for him, and if I 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."

"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, and they do not justify it. They tell me that I 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 forehead. She did not want her tears to be seen."

"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."

"I am glad," Mrs. Pollen said, 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 I 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."

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seemed to have been breathed into it and to 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 mean 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 all that makes life worth having to a young and generous woman. Well, it is of no use."

happily exempt from trouble of his own, and for that reason free to take constant thought for those who were not so happy. Thus he got on 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 explanation 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.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICITING A NUMEROUS CLASS. The disease commences with a slight derangement 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 is 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, heavy 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 disagreeable 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? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, 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 disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended at times by expectoration. 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 become 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 indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important 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 distressing 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 Farringdon 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 dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded 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 anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results will show you find out for yourselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so. Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. TURNER. Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness. St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1883. Sir,—I give my greatest pleasure in informing 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 Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured. I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. Hensington, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised 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, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot, 15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,—I 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 doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne, September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily 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. Willis, Chemist-Dentist. To Mr. A. J. White. Merton 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, (Signed) W. BOWKER. A. J. WHITE, Esq. To 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. WINNIPEG, 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 Premier 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 cathartic.

THE GOVERNMENT EXPEDITION. MR. BIGNELL GIVES HIS VERSION OF THE LAKE MISSISSIPI EXPLORATION—WHAT HE HAS TO SAY AGAINST MR. LOWE AND HIS BLUNDERS—THE CAVE OF THE GREAT SPIRIT. QUEBEC, June 17.—Mr. John Bignell, the late head of the Government exploring expedition to Lake Mississipi, as already announced, has just returned to this city with a portion of his staff, having been absent since the 17th July last, and having been recalled from there at the command of the expedition by 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 will 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 his Indians. In general conversation with Mr. Bignell and with members of his party a few incidents of the expedition were learned. In reference to his recall from the post of the expedition, Mr. Bignell was recalled upon representations by Mr. Lowe, one of his subordinates, who left the expedition against the express orders of Mr. Bignell. At the outset of the expedition last year serious delays occurred at Rimouski, whether the party proceeded by the Intercolonial Railway, and a party of the expedition, under Mr. Bignell's command, engaged the Indians. The latter party was left on the 19th of August, the party pushing up the Bersinis river for a distance of over 120 miles, to Lake Pipimakan or Peetagan, and through it to the main inlet for 125 miles more to Lake Moniwerris. The expedition lost about a month of valuable time by the blunder committed by Mr. Lowe, an assistant of Mr. Bignell, who, in a boat of waiting for his chief at a post deserted by him, pushed on in a wrong direction, and had to be searched for and brought back, necessitating in all about 600 miles of unnecessary transport for the supplies. Lake Mississipi was reached by the expedition by way of the Rupert River, or River of the Devils, as the Indians call it, of which Mississipi is an extension. The river is the outlet of Lake Temagami or Temagami, and flows into Lake Huron. 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 handed to him before his departure from Quebec by the Crown Land Department of the Province. The location is specified on this map as a cavern which is referred to as being designated by the Indians as the "Cave of the Great Spirit." Curiosity prompted 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 seven miles from its junction with Little Lake Mississipi. The cave consists of a large well shaped apartment containing two Ladin waterfalls, and a cliff. It is some fifteen feet square inside 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 bowlders, which, after following out the cave, were doubtless removed by the Indians. Little Lake Mississipi, 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 100 to 120 miles in length. According to the map which it occupies on the best maps, it would not appear to be more than from forty to fifty miles long. Its greatest width is about eight miles. On most of the maps this lake is made to appear but as an arm of Great Mississipi, whereas it is in reality some miles apart, and connected with it merely by a narrow stream. The name Mississipi is not the name of the lake, but the name of the Great Spirit, and is applied to the lake from the fact that a very large and striking rock, visible for a very great distance, overhangs the lake near its southern extremity. The location of the lake as laid down on the maps is altogether erroneous. The latitude of the Hudson's Bay company's post at Mississipi is claimed by Mr. Bignell to be at least half a degree from that heretofore accepted as correct. THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. Brought back from Mississipi are considered valuable. The expedition reached the height of land forming the boundary of the Great Spirit of the Lake and Rupert's Falls on the 25th of December last, and Lake Mississipi was reached on the 12th of December, and the big lake on the 20th, and the Hudson's Bay company's post on the 23rd. Mr. Bignell left the post to return to Quebec on the 25th May. To be sure the heavy pack train, on the main body of the expedition, did not leave the post until nearly a year ago. The expedition was carried by the way of Grand Portage, down the St. Lawrence into the St. Lawrence, and from the latter into the Hudson's Bay, and the point reached by the expedition, which was reached on the 10th July. On the way from Grand Portage to Lake St. John the party experienced no less than forty-two portages, the coldest last winter at Mississipi was in excess of the coldest in the month of December having fallen to 56 degrees below zero on the 17th March it registered 52 degrees below.

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 Otter's camp to-night with despatches for General Middleton. The march to Jackfish lake was very difficult. The heat and mosquitoes 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 Lake ten miles farther east. Bird says on Sunday Col. Otter came upon Big Bear's camp only two days old and found a hair-brush with McLean's name on it. He believes the enemy is going towards Green Lake. Gen. 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 crosses with the names, so far as known, engraved thereon. Transport Officer Beilson has wound up the transportation service via the Qu'Appelle route. There are at least 500 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 cut wherever possible. The Winnipeg Field Battery has received orders to return home at once from Prince Albert. Capt. Doull reached here this morning with a cart load of luxuries and supplies for the Haligonians at Moosejaw and Medicine Hat. Sergt. Kennedy, of the Queen's Own Rifles, has arrived from Battleford, en 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 abuse of their General in Eastern papers that knew nothing of the situation or circumstances in which Col. Otter was placed. A LEGAL OPINION ON RIEL'S POSITION. MR. ALGER O'DAFFY, a Quebec lawyer, in a letter to the Chronicle, gives his professional opinion that during the existence of civil war the authority of General Middleton was paramount in the region of that civil war; now, if the texts of General Middleton's proclamation and of his letter to Riel, upon which Riel surrendered himself to General Middleton, be such as they have been represented to be, he is of opinion that Riel, whether he became or not, cannot be lawfully tried for any act of his prior to that 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 surrender. OTTAWA COLLEGE ALUMNI. OTTAWA, June 17.—The meeting of the alumni of Ottawa College took place this evening in their hall. The president, Mr. J. J. Curran, opened the chair, and delivered an address on the present state of the college, and the position of the alumni in regard to the same. Others were elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Curran being re-elected president. Among the new vice-presidents were J. Laphorne Smith, Montreal, and Frank A. Anglin, Toronto. The alumni then repaired to the Grosvenor Hotel, where the annual dinner was held. Mr. Curran occupied the chair, and Mr. J. J. Curran presided over the banquet. BOURGEE COLLEGE, BOURGEE, P.E.I. Through respect and gratitude for their venerable and illustrious founder and benefactor, the late lamented Bishop Bourgee, the directors of Bourgee College, Bourgee, P.E.I., will not have the great annual convocation on June 25th. Moreover the professors and students of the college will be well as mourning during that month. On Friday, June 16th, a solemn Mass of Requiem was sung in the college chapel for the Rev. Bishop. The decorations were artistically arranged with taste. A large crowd of folks were in attendance. In Bourgee College the body of the late Bishop Bourgee of Canada and the United States has been interred into which their children can obtain a sound classical, English and commercial education. A great many Irish Canadian students are already attending the college. English consuls to the college that renders "Home to whom honor is due." A NEW CORN PEST. PARSONS, Kan., June 17.—There is now making its appearance in this vicinity a scourge equal to the grasshopper. Large fields of corn standing on an average of eight inches high, looking fresh and green in the morning, before night becomes withered and dead. Examination discloses 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 healing, strength giving, and flesh producing qualities—that are especially valuable in Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and wasting diseases of Children. THE MAHDI AND HIS PRISONERS. DONGOLA, June 16.—The Mahdi has written a letter declining to release the Christian prisoners who have embraced the Islam faith. He says they are unwilling to leave him. The Mahdi exhorts Englishmen to turn Mohammedans, otherwise he will destroy them. A letter has reached Dongola signed by ninety-six of the Mahdi's prisoners, including Greek Copts and Syrians, stating they are 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 taking Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery"—the great "Consumption Cure"—which, if promptly employed, will soon subside all threatening symptoms, such as cough, labored breathing, night-sweats, spitting of blood, etc., and restoring wasting strength and hope, effectually stop the poor consumptive's rapid progress grave-ward. Is it not worth trying? All druggists. PROMPT MEASURES. Prompt means should be used to break up sudden colds, and cure their source, Bigg's Pectoral Balsam does this most speedily and effectually.

NARROW ESCAPE. "I was attacked with the most intense and deadly pain in my back and... "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 vain to relieve me, but to no purpose. "Morphine and all sorts of remedies "Had no effect! "After two months I was obliged to die!!! "When my wife heard a neighbor tell what Hop Bitters had 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. "It passed the time so quickly that I slept two hours, something 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 be over these weeks. But I worked too hard for my strength, and taking a hard cold, I was again laid up with the most acute and painful rheumatism all through my system that ever was known. "I called the doctors again, and after several weeks they left me as a cripple on crutches for life, as they said. I had a friend send me my case, and he said Hop Bitters had cured him and would cure me. I pooled at this, but he was so earnest I was induced to use them again. "In less than four weeks I threw away my crutches and went to work hard and kept on using the Bitters 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 children well and healthy with her from two to three bottles per year. There is no need to be sick at all if these Bitters are used. "J. J. Bank, Ex-Superior. "That poor invalid wife, Sister, Mother, "Or daughter!!! "Can be made the picture of health! "with a few bottles of Hop Bitters!" 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 51, deaths 20; in villages adjacent to the city of Murcia, new cases 24, deaths 36; elsewhere in the province of Murcia, new cases 64, deaths 24; Castellon de la Plana, new cases 103, deaths 45. The inhabitants of the population of this city strenuously oppose all measures taken by the municipal authorities to disinfect their dwellings. The resistance of the people becomes so passionate and persistent that the authorities finally felt constrained to abandon the enforcement 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 townsmen was held to-day for the purpose of giving expression to the indignation of the merchants of the city at the course of the Government in making a public proclamation that cholera had appeared in Madrid. The meeting adopted 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 cholera existed there. The members of the Mercantile club have decided to close their shops for twenty-four hours and drag the club house and certain the windows as a protest against the action of the Government in officially declaring the presence of cholera in Madrid. In the Cortes last evening Senator Eudogano, minister for foreign affairs, said the Government was not yet prepared to advise that the King should visit Murcia. Senator Sagasta denied that cholera existed in Madrid, and severely arraigned the Government for asserting the contrary, thereby doing a great injury to the commerce of the capital as well as to the many other interests of Madrid. Senator del Castillo, the prime minister, and Senor Faldes, minister of the interior, defended the action of the Government in making public the facts regarding cholera. They said the Government was desirous of preventing any alarm among the people, which could be caused by the false reports of infection, if they were allowed to go uncorrected and uncontroverted. CENTRAL PRISON INVESTIGATION. The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a joint meeting of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, branches No. 4 and No. 11, held in their hall, corner King and Jarvis streets, Toronto, on June 17th last:—Whereas the warden of the central prison is accused of having shown gross cruelty and partiality and hate towards prisoners, and in the central prison, and especially towards those who are Irish in nationality and Catholic in their creed; And whereas, this association has investigated 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 Ontario 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 Irish and the Catholic residents, and of all citizens of the Province of Ontario, that no bigot should hold an office under any government where his bigotry might prejudice the just rights of any citizen; And whereas, the object of this union is to protect the just rights of the Catholic citizens of this province, no matter what their nationality may be; Be it therefore resolved, that it is the duty of this union, non-partisan as it is, to constitute a committee and form a committee to look after the interests of any Irish citizen, no matter how unfortunate he may be, even when suffering punishment for crime, 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 thoroughly unprotected unfortunates, no matter how high the position of the offending party may be. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, although composed of members of different political parties, and yet in majority having been strong supporters of the present Government of Ontario, do retain counsel for the purpose of aiding in the investigation of the truth of the charges alleged against the Warden of the central prison and the management of the Central Prison; 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 Attorney-General and obtained his permission to retain counsel to attend such investigation. T. BARFF, Secretary.



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WEDNESDAY JUNE 24, 1885

The appointment of the Earl of Carnarvon as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland would be a tremendous improvement on the red Earl Spencer. Lord Carnarvon has an unimpaired reputation...

Since we commenced to publish the charming and interesting story of "Camilola" by the popular Irish member of Parliament, Mr. Justin M.Carthy, our enterprising contemporary, the Toronto Globe, has been negotiating for and has obtained the sole right of publication in Canada...

The Queen has offered Mr. Gladstone an earldom in recognition of his services, but the ex-Premier begged to be excused and to be allowed to forego the honor. It is easy to be seen that Mr. Gladstone is not a Canadian statesman...

If a man ever left a country for the country's good, it will be Earl Spencer. Her Majesty's representative in Ireland, when he will embark for England on Saturday next. What a cheer of exultation and delight will ring loud and long throughout Ireland when the country will be rid of his vile presence...

The Irish National party are jubilant over Dillon and Chamberlain's forward move in the direction of self-government. The Irish members find consolation in the reflection that while the side gets the upper hand they have secured important victories in killing coercion and receiving such frank and public recognition of their claims...

Messrs 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 arraying the defence. They find it difficult to obtain information regarding the character of the indictment which it is intended to bring against the prisoner...

Lord Randolph Churchill has succeeded in forcing the venerable and happy-go-lucky Sir Stafford Northcote out of the House of Commons. Lord Randolph has thereby rid himself of a rival, and has relieved the

Tory party from an incompetent chief. Sir Stafford for his many years of service, has been assigned to the dignified seclusion of the House of Lords, under the title of Earl of Iddesleigh. By the shoving 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...

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 dynamic, 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 promoting and protecting the trade of the St. Lawrence route. The first meeting was held yesterday and was attended by a large number of our leading business men. It was resolved that the organization should be a thoroughly Canadian one, having branches in all the provinces and to be called the "Free Navigation League of Canada." There is abundant 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 taxes, 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 Gladstone returned the reins of government into the hands of the Queen. The unique and unparalleled 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 both Whigs and Tories from taking seats on the Treasury Benches. The demands of the Tory leaders, under the circumstances, were not unreasonable, 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 demands for assurances of support. The Queen, it seems, has been busy during the protracted 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 Elector, 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 members 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 be brought by five hundred policemen in the form of little balls of lead. This unlooked

for and startling piece of intelligence created the greatest alarm and excitement. The half-breeds flew at once to arms to defend their lives and homes. 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 Gazette's correspondent, writing from St. John's, N. F., sends the following piece of information:—"The Hon. James S. Winter, solicitor general, has resigned his office, and also his seat 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 Doyle, an Orange leader in Newfoundland, for the murder of Callahan; then allowed the trial to drop, and finished by having the accused reinstated in office with the charge of murder still hanging over him. Has this disgraceful action anything to do with the resignation of Hon. James S. Winter, who has prostituted his office in the interests of Orange supremacy and rufianism? The Terra Nova Advocate, commenting on the scandalous proceedings of the solicitor-general, says:—"We are not disappointed at this action of the crown law officer's, as we were fully convinced from the beginning that none of the Orange 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 consent to accept life on such terms, but would (if the accusations against him were false) surely make some effort to have his character vindicated and those who have sworn against him duly punished."

THE CANAL TOLLS.

The agitation to abolish the tolls on our canals and to give Canadian trade an inexpensive, 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 order-in-council was passed accordingly fixing the price at 2 cents per ton, which is tantamount 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 remains to be done in the same direction. The cost of carrying freight from Kingston to Montreal will have to be reduced, and the elevator charges will have to be lowered. The Lake St. Peter debt will have to be assumed by the Government, for the deepening of the channel is not a local but a national work. Then the City Council should seriously consider 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 United States that the negro race, owing to an alleged capacity of multiplying faster than the whites, will in the near future come to exercise a decided supremacy in the Republic. This belief, however, does not seem to be based on any very good grounds. An examination 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 result:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, White, Black, Year, White, Black. Data for Nashville and New Orleans showing birth and death rates for whites and blacks from 1875 to 1884.

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 decrease, only proves that the rural districts are being drawn on continually to sustain the

numerical strength of the colored population in the towns. These figures are consequently 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 hesitation 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 that he would receive poor fare at the hands of the Tory Lord Lieutenant. McDermott was a strange role under a Liberal regime. Its infamy can never be calculated; its disgrace can never be wiped out. He worked up bogus dynamite plots to poison public opinion against the Irish people and their cause, and the government supplemented his unwholy and treacherous performance by hanging his alleged dupes or by sending them to penal servitude for life. Victims were required to give 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 abhorrence and condemnation, the role played by McDermott or the protection and encouragement afforded the spy and informer; but there is one thing certain, and it is, 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 Newfoundland 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 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, notwithstanding 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 assembly," 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 laudation, 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 remain 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

resolution by which the Assembly was asked to pass no opinion on any particular legislative measure. 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 fanaticism 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 sentence.

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 prohibitory 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 am 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 Prohibition.

REPORTING PROGRESS.

It cannot but afford much pleasure and satisfaction to Catholics to hear the various sectarian congregations periodically complain 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 Evangelization 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 comprehensive grip. Of course a contemplation of this progress and development had a most depressing and saddening effect on his views regarding the state of the country. The report says that "the injurious spiritual and moral influence of its teachings are well known, but the facts regarding its establishment and growing power in this country are less clearly understood. It may be said in a word that Romanism, which is coming more and more to an Ultramontanism, has in this Province 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 nurseries, 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 statement of the case, and it is an unusual tribute paid to Catholics for the thorough and skilful manner in which they support the cause of education.

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 'last month public meetings of the Protestants of the County of Megantic were held in Leeds, Inverness, Kinross and Mills and 'South Ireland, to take steps for the formation of a colony near Calgary, in the 'North-West Territory. Resolutions were passed declaring, among other things, that 'many English-speaking people had already 'left the county, that resident farmers 'were about to leave as soon as they 'could dispose of their property, and 'that this was due to the fact of the rapid increase of French-Canadians within the

"last few years, rendering educational advantages 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 Dominion 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 significance 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 impudently made a pretext for the secularization of the Pantheon, the Church of St. Genevieve, patron 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 poet 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 Secularization 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 is ignored in His sacred dwelling. I protest in the very name of him you desire to honor, for he believed in the immortality of the soul and in God. He could not have wished his funeral to degenerate into an act of public impiety. He knew and comprehended the majesty of our temples, the sanctity of our worship. How I pity his soul, which must suffer when, on the threshold of a violated sanctuary, his dust will be laid next the venerable remains of her whom Paris 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 funerals which will force the families concerned to refuse such sepulture for future 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 agents introduced into modern warfare, which has been purchased from the inventor, Mr. Brennan, for a sum, it is said, of \$100,000, has furnished the theme for general conversation and debate during the past week. A new feature of local interest is now attached to this most formidable of projectiles, as it now appears that its fortunate inventor is a Dray man, the son of Mr. Brennan, who years ago went ago caused the Dray 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 his name, and numerous other structures in the township, the interests of which he did much to promote from the time he returned from America up to the period that he left Dray, where the inventor of the great war engine was born about the opening of the second half of the present century. Many gentlemen who have lived all their lives in Dray say that they remember young Brennan well, and that they always, even when very young, gave promise of rising to distinction. In all probability Mr. Brennan's invention will take a prominent place in the coming naval operations in Japan Bay.—Dublin Irish Times, June 1st.

AN OLD MONTREALER.

Rev. Father Piche, superior of the Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul, of Lurgan, near Belfast, has arrived in town and will probably remain for the convocation of old students of old Montreal College, he being himself an old Montrealer and an ex-student of that institution. He is the same man whose house was twice wrecked and who narrowly escaped two pistol bullets in the recent Orange riot near St. Laurent. He also comes out here on official business, being confided with certain instructions by the mother house in France, relative to the branch in Quebec.







PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 16.

Hon. Mr. Bowell introduced a bill to provide \$1,700,000 to defray 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 fishermen would be prevented from coming into our fisheries till Congress meets in December next; but that hopes were entertained that an arrangement would then be arranged which would settle the fisheries question for a time to come.

Sir John Macdonald said he was sorry the question had been asked as the subject was 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 company to have released to it the \$35,000,000 of stock held by the Government and to issue preference bonds to the same 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 off the loan of last year; \$8,000,000 were to be held as the security of the \$5,000,000 loan, and 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 hon. gentleman would say that the security was not ample. Indeed the \$5,000,000 to be advanced was already spent on the road, so that the Government had the expenditure represented there in addition to the bonds upon the whole road as security. He believed, and the arrangement provided for this, that the temporary loan would be repaid by July, 1885. With this aid the company would be able to complete its line and give to Canada a transcontinental railway which could compete with other transcontinental railways.

The hon. gentleman then reviewed the mileage and costs and the estimates, pointing out that there had been in certain cases under estimate, as in the case of the Port Arthur and Winnipeg section. The total cost with rolling stock for the 782 miles 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 ports in order that the company might secure trade there and a road as far east as Louisburg, the point on this continent nearest to Liverpool. This latter connection would not only give Canada the shortest ocean route, but it would give Cape Breton what it demanded and deserved, the advantage of railway communication. It would be seen on comparison that the American lines cost twice as much as the Canadian Pacific, and were not superior. Our road would be open for traffic in the spring of next year, after which immigrants could go to the North-West at all times over our territory.

OTTAWA, June 17.

Mr. Blake proceeded to review at great length the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway and confirmed the figures given in his report on the route adopted. Avalanches and slides were dangerous and the aborigines would not trust themselves in it. The grades were not too severe, only being 27 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 Railroads at Washington on the subject 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 25 per cent of the U. P. R. line was made up of curves, ours was only 5 per cent. Curves on the Union Pacific were such as to make the grade road. He did not believe the line had any prospects of obtaining freights as alleged. So far existing lines only carried a few cargoes of silk wares. The water route was also a serious competition. The transcontinental traffic was not increasing and he thought also there was no local traffic. He thought the Government had pushed the road too fast and had distributed the building of branch lines and had produced a bad condition of things in the North-West. He was of opinion that the information before the house was too sparse to justify the proposed grant, the terms of which he condemned. Then the proposed alteration would impair the security held by the Dominion over twenty million acres of land. The Government 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 being done the company's employees were behind in their salaries and the Government was being asked for further aid. His view was that the Government should not make a loan 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 hon. member for Durham (Blake). The route by the Kicking Horse Pass was one hundred miles shorter than the route by the Yellow Head. The climate and the lands in the southern part of the province were better than those of the north. The number of far East York (Mr. Mackenzie) had certified to this, and as to the traffic, the net earnings of the line in the last full year were as much as \$1,101,901. The story that the grades and curves were excessive was also beyond the mark. They were moderate in comparison with those of the Union Pacific. The best 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 road, and that the easiest portion. The scheme of building only the prairie section, which the leader of the Opposition proposed for the year, but which he had afterwards very 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 fulfillment of an engagement which he said himself was 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 fact should have been exhibited in this matter. Had there been union, and Canadians all worked together, there would have been no need to ask for the present aid.

OTTAWA, June 18.

Mr. Jamieson 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 selling in the absence of a certificate from another, and without being required to keep a record of their sales, to dispense liquors, which was a violation of the principle of the Scott Act. The Commons had already pronounced upon this proposal to allow medical men to dispense liquors and not to compel them to 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 such a matter.

Dr. Hickey did not think that the amendment would lead to illicit selling, 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 a beverage. It was absurd that they should be expected to keep a record of what they sold.

Mr. Forster said every profession had its black sheep.

Mr. Fisher said that in his county one of the first charged with selling liquor unlawfully was a physician, and he escaped by a quibble.

Mr. McCraney also opposed the amendment.

On division the amendment was lost—ayes 75, noes 54.

Mr. Jamieson moved that the Senate amendment providing that druggists in Scott Act counties might sell official preparations of authorized pharmacopias, physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors, in quantities of not more than eight ounces at any one time, patent medicines, except such as could be used as beverages, can de Cologne, perfume, bay rum, tinctures, varnishes, and other pharmaceutical preparations, containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages, be disseminated from the grounds that it was unnecessary, the Scott Act already containing such provisions.

Mr. Sutherland said that it seemed that in Scotland country chemists could not sell the compounds mentioned and it was to protect themselves that caused the chemist to ask for the amendment.

After some discussion the amendment was lost on division—Ayes 54, noes 108.

Mr. Jamieson then moved that the amendment allowing druggists to make up physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors, if sold in quantities of not more than eight ounces at a time, be dissolved from. Lost on division—Ayes 75, noes 90.

Mr. Jamieson then moved that the paragraph authorizing the sale of alcohol or methylated spirits for pharmaceutical, chemical or industrial uses be dissolved from, on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of the act which authorizes the sale of alcohol or spirits for the purposes mentioned.

Sir John Macdonald supported the amendment, believing that it opened a very wide door for abuse.

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 sales and make an annual return of the same.

Mr. Scriven then moved that each physician and druggist selling spirituous liquors should keep a register of all sales indicating the name of the purchaser and quantity sold, and make an annual return to the collector of inland revenue. Carried.

Mr. Jamieson moved to reject the amendment made in the Senate, striking out of the bill the penalty clause which provides for the punishment of medical men who wrongfully grant certificates under the act.

Sir John Macdonald opposed the motion, which was carried. On the motion to exempt ales, beer, lager beer, cider 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 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 amendment meant free trade in beer, ale and light wines, and thought total repeal would be preferable.

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

After some discussion, Mr. Curran said that while one who was himself intemperate he could not shut his eyes to the fact that there was a wide difference between temperance and prohibition. Nor was he alone in this. The Catholic temperance organizations had laid down the opinion that prohibition was not the cure for intemperance, and that instead of adopting that principle the state should institute a stringent license system or arrangement under which liquors offered for sale should be subject to analysis by the state. So distinguished an authority as Archbishop Lynch had also pronounced 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 pointed 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 embodied 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; noes, 89.

Mr. Cameron (Victoria) moved that after the Scott Act has been in operation for a year in any county the question may be submitted to the people whether or not the beer and light wine amendment adopted by the Senate should become law. Lost.

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

THE HISTORY OF HUNDREDS. Mr. John Morrison, of St. Ann's, N.S., was seriously afflicted with a disease of the kidneys that drooped was developing and his life was despaired of. Two bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured him after physicians had failed.

THE SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADERS FINALLY REACH AN AGREEMENT.

SALISBURY AND CHURCHILL RECONCILED.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE TO BE SHELVED AND CHURCHILL TO GET A 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 Carlton 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 in forming a Cabinet will damage the prospects of the Tory party in the general elections.

Matters just now are at a standstill. The Conservatives appear reluctant to take office, until the opinion of the whole party can be taken. Lord Salisbury will confer with Lord Northcoté tomorrow. 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 Northcoté has accepted a peerage, leaving Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to lead the Conservatives in the House 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 arrival of the Queen, who is travelling with the utmost speed. Lord Randolph Churchill agreed to the renewal of the coercion act on condition that it only be forced if found imperative. Several Liberal ministers held an informal meeting at Mr. Gladstone's residence to-day to discuss 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 chance, 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 Tories 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 Lord 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 leader, but the Liberals would have no dissensions about theirs. The Liberals were mobilizing their forces for a great campaign. 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.

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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 promise 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, on the other hand, have not a doubt but that the Marquis of Salisbury 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 Plymouth in Parliament, will be the Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. John Eldon Gort, 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 Northcoté 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 vice-president of the council.

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

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 frictions 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. Miscalculations 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 separate when the restraining force is removed, and warns him against trifling for party purposes with the gravest imperial interests.

AN IRISH OPINION.

DEBIL, 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.—The Kölnische Zeitung says:—The new English Cabinet is hailed in political circles here with cordiality and confidence. 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 SIGN FOR OLD TIMES.

O! God with the good old times when I was twenty-one. In "Tyme among the bushes" where the Finn and Mourne run. When my heart was gay and merry—recked not then of care or toil, Whylesome as the bls of Derry ringed o'er the sunny Foyle.

When lightness as the summer breeze I whistled o'er the way, Among the fields and meadows fair, by Mourne's winding way; Or by the slopes of Knock-avee bodock I with heather-brown, That rises o'er the Mourne's shores, and guards my native town.

There's not a spot round old Strabane but memory treasures still, From Milltown wide to Croghan's side but has my right eye and will; And all the comrades, kind and true, I loved in life's young day, Who roamed with me in reckless glee by many a bank and brae.

The "Curley Hill," our play-ground was—our camp the "Craggy Lea." Within the glen where outlawed men in other days roamed free; And riding on the white-capped waves with merry noise an' linn, We whistled 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 tones and roguish eye to hear the piper play.

And O! the merry, merry dance—the music's mad-dance reel. When the "Burr" that shook the barley" 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 beat, Though 'twould be, to hear the sound of Kitty's fairy feet— And 'twould be to say the stars went dancing in the sky, When Kitty tripped an Irish jig, and some one standing by.

'Tis past, the piper plays no more by moonlight on the green, But saddened memory sanctifies each well-remembered scene; And still I say, and fondly pray, till sinks life's setting sun, May God be with the good old times, when I was twenty-one!

WM. COLLINS.

FATAL COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, June 18.—A terrible explosion took place to-day in the Pendlebury colliery near Manchester; 60 persons have been rescued 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 explosion occurred they fled to the bottom of the shaft, and that they are ignorant of the fate of their companions.

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

ENRISMORE, 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 early 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 crowd 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 Rosmore. The sheriff'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 shown by His Lordship. Mrs. Stewart, a young woman, was confined to her bed by a severe attack of typhoid fever. Notwithstanding this she was carried by these ruthless minions of the law, these monsters in human form, and laid in the open air while her 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 less than two weeks afterwards in a 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 thing ever entered the mind of "Buckshot" Forster, the then Chief Secretary of Ireland, nor any of his underlings. No, no; Lord Rosmore 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 endeavor to drive discontent beneath the surface.

This is the same Lord Rosmore who, on the 16th October, 1883, at Roslea, in County Fermanagh, 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. Triamble 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. Macaulay, Presbyterian minister: "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 LASH.

"COERCION HAS UTTERLY FAILED."

THE THORIES DARE NOT TOUCH IT—PARNELL TO COME TO AMERICA—LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL IS MASTER OF THE SITUATION—THE "TIMES" FEELS SICK AND SORE.

LONDON, June 18.—The Marquis of Salisbury will to-day go to Windsor Castle and inform the Queen he is ready to accept the responsibility for the conduct of the Government of Her Majesty. Sir Harding Gifford is to be Lord High Chancellor. The movement of the Ulster Conservatives in favor of a 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 Randolph, however, because he had borrowed his political baggage from the Radicals. It is believed that at their last meeting the Cabinet ministers decided to offer no frictions opposition to the Conservatives, except in regard to the Budget, 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. Miscalculations 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. Lord Randolph 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 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 light 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 families 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 surviving 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 trial of Nicholas Martin, for the murder of a son of Judge Duffin. Deceased was father-in-law of Col. Bremner, commanding the Halifax Battalion in the North West.

Prof. Lov's Sanguin Soap is a delightful toilet luxury as well as a good curative for skin disease.

HAVE YOU

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-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Effrit rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? A sallow, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. 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 nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, blood-poisoning, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions occur and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disease, and claims more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. 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 as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

When Sanford Sisco was hanged in New York last week for murder, his old father stood outside the jail and offered to bet \$20 that his son would die pained.

Holloway's Pills.—Wrongs unto Rights.—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 Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human 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 stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few cases of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by indigestion, from which they thoroughly free the alimentary canal and completely restore its natural power and action.

Although as high as 250,000 alligator skins 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 the 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 existence of catarrh. Neglected, it will rob the blood of its purity and the system of its strength. Get Dr. Sigo'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.

Greenbacks are said to be so popular in Cuba as to command a large premium over any other money, whether of gold or silver.

BILBOURNE'S BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPESIA, DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING, LAUNDRY, OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, SALT RHEUM, DRYNESS HEARTBURN, OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. BILBOURNE & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL. FREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Fragrance. Is a safe, pure, and effective Remedy for various skin diseases.

HAYWARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCH



LOSS OF THE LAKE MANITOBA.

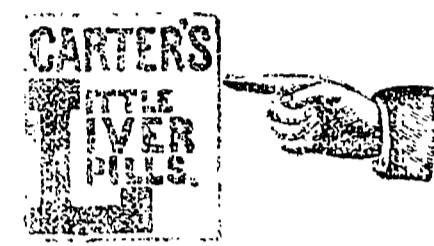
STRANDED ON LANGLEY ISLAND, ST. PIERRE... THE CREW AND PASSENGERS SAFE... OTHER MARINE CASUALTIES.

Sisters of Charity

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases...

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.



CURE SICK HEADACHE... Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

RIEL'S 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 here receiving instructions...

THE PARIS GRAND PRIX.

A FASHIONABLE BEAUTY ON FIRE—THE UNION JACK HISSSED. PARIS, June 14.—The Grand Prix to-day was the most brilliant and charming in many years.

THE LONDON SHOP GIRL.

LONDON, June 17.—Since Mr. Sutherland published his "Death and Disease Behind the Counter," public attention has been from time to time directed to the hardships of girls in shops and refreshment rooms.

NEW CATHOLIC REFORMATORY.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 16.—The late Patrick Power, one time M.P. for Halifax, left a large amount of money for the establishment of a Catholic reformatory in Halifax.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.

For all purposes of a family medicine, Huggard's Yellow Oil is head of the list. It is used with unparelleled success both internally and externally.

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU?

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.

GAIN Health and Happiness. How? ED AS OTHERS HAVE DONE. Are your Kidneys disordered? Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease? Suffering from Diabetes? Have you Liver Complaint? Is your Back lame and aching? Have you Kidney Disease? Have you Constipation? Are you tormented with Piles? Are you Rheumatism racked? Ladies, are you suffering? If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, take KIDNEY WORT.

FARM FOR SALE. 300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills. TERMS EASY.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted by the School Trustees of the Township of Hemmingford, P.O. Female Teachers, holding diploma for both English and French next September, 10 months, commencing 1st September next. Salary, \$15 per month. Address: HEMMINGFORD, Ont.

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DOWN'S ELIXIR. H. DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR. FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE. MANDRAKE BITTER. LOSS OF APPETITE, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache and Blisters.

ARINCA & OIL. THE BEST LUNG REMEDY. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Spasms, Neuralgia, Burns and Scalds, Frost-Bite and Itch, and all other Tons and Aches.

STATUTES OF CANADA. THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here, also pamphlets since 1871. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef. is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

I CURE FITS! CONSUMPTION. When I cure you I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return with more or greater force. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long cure.

\$500 REWARD! WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Diarrhoea we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with.

Health is Wealth! DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Headache, Neuralgia, Migraine, Nervousness, Nervous debility, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Guns and Blasts for Churches, Taverns, Fire Alarms, Clocks, etc. Price Lists and circular sent free.

MEENEY & COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

CORPULENCY. Receive and notes how to cure it. It is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease.

MEENEY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

Commissioners. Incorporated in 1838 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes...

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

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Soothing and Healing Properties. Known throughout the World.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition...

DR. KANNON. C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. State of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED in 1874.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Guns and Blasts for Churches, Taverns, Fire Alarms, Clocks, etc. Price Lists and circular sent free.

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ALLAN LINE. Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New Foundland for the Conveyance of the CANADIAN and BRITISH STATES MAIL.

1885--Summer Arrangements--1886. This Company's lines are composed of the following double-ended, Clyde-built Iron Steamers. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unassailable for strength, speed and comfort...

FROM QUEBEC: The Steamers of the Liverpool, London and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Tuesday and from Quebec every Saturday...

FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotia, Monday, June 22. The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Tuesday...

FROM BOSTON: Prussian, Monday, June 29. The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, London and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Tuesday...

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TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP. GEN. GORDON NOT DEAD.

A letter from Pope Leo creates a sensation. The Marquis Fitz-McRae, a member of the House of Commons, writes to the Italian commander...

Rome, June 22.—In reply to the manifesto by General Pitta supporting the Italian military channels at the Red Sea...

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

Paris, June 22.—A meeting of Irish dynamiters was held at Mons yesterday at which it was resolved to call a convention at Antwerp...

Berlin, June 22.—Emperor William finds it difficult to select a successor to Von Manteuffel as governor of Alsace Lorraine.

THE DEADLOCK.

THE CONSERVATIVE LIBERAL NEGOTIATIONS STILL UNSETTLED. SALISBURY WILL REFUSE TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

LONDON, June 19.—This afternoon great crowds thronged the streets in the neighborhood of Westminster Hall...

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS the Marquis of Salisbury rose amid cheers and asked Lord Granville to consent to an adjournment of the House until Tuesday next.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Labouchere asked if it was true that the Marquis of Salisbury was prevented from taking office by his failure to obtain assurances of assistance from the retiring Government.

THE NEGOTIATIONS between the Liberal and the Conservatives are proceeding through the medium of the Queen. The Marquis of Salisbury urges that if the Redistribution of Seats Bill is finally passed, the Conservatives will be deprived of the constitutional alternative of appealing to the country.

AN AGREEABLE APPOINTMENT. DUBLIN, June 19.—The Freeman's Journal gives a candid approval to the appointment of Earl Carnarvon as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

pose unpleasant taxation that would prove disadvantageous to them at the general election. LONDON, June 20.—Lord Salisbury asked a pledge of the Liberals that they would fairly consider the budget scheme...

LONDON, June 20.—The Standard believes Mr. Gladstone is willing to resume office if Salisbury declines. In that event, it says, the Coercion Act will be dropped and Earl Spencer and the Marquis of Hartington will not enter the Cabinet.

LONDON, June 20.—The political situation is one of dead lock. The Tories will not assume power unless the Liberals pledge themselves to refrain from obstructing the progress of the new Government.

THE DEADLOCK. SALISBURY WILL REFUSE TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL. GLADSTONE REJECTS SALISBURY'S BUDGET SCHEME—PARLIAMENT AGAIN ADJOURNS.

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STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

(Continued from first page.) While, however, the Duke of York had still more than twenty years to live, and the Orange Society was yet in its infancy, the position of the Catholics was pitiable in the extreme. The statesman of the Union who had promised much had performed nothing; the law still held nothing but hostility for the Roman Catholics.

Pitt, the Prime Minister who had promised the Catholics their emancipation, was, as we have seen, Prime Minister again on the distinct 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 Fitzgibbon and some other Catholic noblemen and gentlemen to place in the hands of Mr. Pitt.

The disappointed deputation then turned from the Minister to the Opposition, and placed their petition in the hands of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox. 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 them.

On the 2nd of December, 1805, Napoleon defeated the armies of the allies at Austerlitz. On the 26th of January, in the following year, Pitt had ceased to live. Not for a moment before his death, it is said, did the "Austerlitz look" leave his face.

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TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been no apparent change in the market's business in quiet all round. There is a moderate dry goods trade, and orders are fairly numerous for hardware...

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

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 merchants are complaining of 4 summer dullness.

POTATOES, when out in small pieces, should not be dropped far in advance of the coverer, especially on a warm, sunny day.

THE FARM.

There has been no apparent change in the market's business in quiet all round. There is a moderate dry goods trade, and orders are fairly numerous for hardware...

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FANCY SILKS AND SATINS.

New Fancy Ottoman Silk, worth \$3.50, for \$2.10. New Fancy Gros Grain Silk, worth \$7.00, for \$4.50. New Fancy Striped Satin, worth 75c, for 55c.

S. CARSLLEY.

MILLINERY.

S. CARSLLEY is showing a fine stock of COLORED, and WHITE HATS and BONNETS. Also, a full line of BLACK STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.

S. CARSLLEY.

FEATHERS.

S. CARSLLEY is showing a very large stock of Ostrich Feathers, Pompons, Tips, Plumes and Fan Wings of all descriptions.

S. CARSLLEY.

FLOWERS.

S. CARSLLEY'S large stock of Flowers are now fast. Ladies say they are really beautiful.

S. CARSLLEY.

FIRST ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE.

IRISH CATHOLIC PARISHIONERS TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and under the direction of the Rev. Beator Father of St. Anne's, who will accompany the Pilgrimage.

S. CARSLLEY.

GRAND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE.

IRISH CATHOLICS TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and under the direction of the Rev. Beator Father of St. Anne's, who will accompany the Pilgrimage.

S. CARSLLEY.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS!

ORGANS. The most beautiful in the world. Low prices. Easy payment. Send for Catalogue. Weaver Organ & Piano Co., York.

S. CARSLLEY.

TEACHERS WANTED.

For SS. No. 1 and 5, Municipality of Calumet Island, two Catholic Male or Female children, holding First or Second Class Diplomas, and qualified to teach French and English. Address: St. Anne's, Montreal.

S. CARSLLEY.