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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1886.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

A COALITION GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST LEADERS NEGOTIATING.

The Platform of the New Combination Hartington Re-Elected—Healy and Trevelvan Defeated - Coschen and Dilke to Contest Leith-Bright on

Gladstone.

LONDON, July 11 .- Lord Salisbury has made overtures to Lord Hart'ngton for the formation of a coalition ministry, whose programme shall include a local government bill for England, Scotland and Ireland, a laborers' all tment bill empowering rural lahorers to acquire small holdings, reform and extension of the Artizan's Dwelling act, including dwellings of farm laborers, a measure for the cheaper transfer of land and the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the administration of the government of India with the view of giving the natives increased local control. If Lord Hartington assents to the formation of s Colition ministry the Cabinet will include Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry James and the Duke of Argyle, but not Mr. Chamberlain.

Parnellites 1, and the Unionists 4. The net Unionist gain is 37. Twohundred and eightynine Tories have been elected, 63 Unioniats, 149 Liberals and 72 Paraellites. The Conservative gain is reduced by 2. The position of parties is, therefore, now as follows:— Total number of seats..... 670

Number of elections held	
To be held	97
Conservatives elected	289
Liberal Unionists	6
Gladstonians	149
Parnellite.	79
Conservative majority over all	
Conservatives and Unionists combined	
over Gladstonians and Parnellites	13
LUNDON, July 11The total vote po	lled
up to Saturday night was :- Unionist, 1,5	209.
S74; Gladstonian, 1,118,973.	,
214 ; Gladacontant virrointo.	

Lord Hartington was re-elected for the Rossendale division of Northeast Laucashire, receiving 5,892 votes against 3,949 cast for Mr Newbigging, Gladstonian, a majority of 1,450, against one of 1,812 over his Conservative opponent last year

The Tories and Unionists combined have stood: Healy. 23; McCalmont, Conserva tive, 2,342; Findlater, Liberal, 1,816-a National majority over both the other candidates of 565, which is now converted into a Uniquist majority of 108.

Mr. George Otto Trevelyan, who with Mr. Chamberlain resigned from the Cabinet to oppose Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, has seen defeated as a Unionist candidate in Hawick. in the last election Mr. Trevelyan was returned as a Liberal without opposition. This year Mr. John Dillon stumped the district against him denouncing him for his orposition to the Premier's policy toward Ircland and pointing out the unreasonableness of Mr. Trevelvan's attitude in view of the fact that he had been chief secretary for Ireland and by actual observation knew the merits of the issue. Mr. A. L. Brown, Gladstonian, received a majority of 30, obtaining 2 523 vot a to 2,493 for Mr. Trevelyan. The result has produced a sensation throughout the country.

Viscount Baring, Conservative, has defeat ed Chas. Magniac, Gladstonian, in North Bedfordshire. This is a Conservative gain, Magniac having been clected last year by a najority of 1,615 in the total vote of 10,459. The Conservatives have defeated the Unionist candidate in South Essex (Romford division). where James Theobald, Conservative, who unsuccessfully contested the constituency last year, has defeated John Westlake, C.C., Radical Unionist. They have also wen the Penrith division of Cumberland, where Jas. Wm. Lowther, Conservative, has defeated Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the well-known temperance advocate, by a majority of 600. The Liberal majority last year was 373 in a total vote of ,359. In the Stroud division of Gloucestershire, Geo. Holloway, Conservative, has defeated Hon. Henry R. Brand, Liberal Unionist, the former member, and who acted as one of the tellers for the majority against the Home Rule bill. At the last contest the candidates were the same and Brand was returned by a majority of 313. The Contervatives have also won South Leicestershire. Northwest Suffolk, the Gainsborough division of Lincoln, Northwest Stafford, No.thwest Norfolk, where Joseph Arch, Gladstonian, the well known agricultural laborer, is deteated by Lord Henry C. Bentinck, and the Hyde division of Cheshire. Joseph Arch was defeated by only twenty votes, although at the last election he defeated Lord Bentinck by a majority of 940. The Conservatives have also won the Ripon division of Yorkshire from the Unionists.

Major E. J. Saunderson, Conservative, has seen re-elected from North Armagh over Mr. Williamson, Parnellite, by 4,572 to 1,177, an increase of 380 over the vote obtained by Saunderson in the last election although the total vote of the district fell away 818. Ker, Conservative, has been re-elected for East Down over McGrath, Parnellite, by 5,093 to ,561. Ker was returned without opposition in the last election.

Leonard Courtney, Unionist, has been reelected for Southeast Cornwall over Mr. Abraham by 3,763 to 2,101 in a poll 1,490 ss than that cast at the last election. Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild has been reelected for the A sbury division of Buck-inghamshire, as a Unionist by a majority of 000, a slight increase over the last election, The Liberals have wen Osgoldeross, Yorkshire, from the Unionists, defeating Sir J.

W. Ramsden, and sending in his place J.

Avecton. It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone, who wa elected in both Midlothian and Leith, will commend Sir Charles Dilke for the latter, in which event the Unionists will run Mi.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, addressing a meeting at Poole to night, said that whether or no the Liberals were utterly defeated in the elections, home rule would not be beaten. It was impossible to delay much longer granting self-government to Ireland.

John Morley, speaking at Northampton to-day, said that within a year Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals would carry Parliament and the country. Did anybody, he said, think the policy that Spotland and Weles, and a great part of England, approved would be heard of no more? None of the plans of the paper Unionists, he said, touched the enormone problem of restoring social order in Ireland.

John Bright has written a letter to an elector of Cleckhoaton, in which he says : "The Irish have a right to ask for the repeal of the act of union or to make an insurrection and take the consequences, but it may be wrong to grant the repeal, and such action might be injurious to them. I have never uttered a word in favor of repeal or of a Dublin Parliament. My good will towards Ireland renders it impossible for me to support the wild plans embraced in the Government's Irish bills. I LUNDUN, JULY 10.—The Tories have won 66 my age and mental condition. Mr. Anderseit, 7 from the Unionists, and 59 from the ton may be a strong Home Ruler, but he is Liberals. The Liberals have won 25 seats, the not a gentleman." must ignore Mr. Anderson's remarks about

At Warmin ter, Wiltshire, to night, Lord Harry Thynne, Conservative, met C. P. Fuller, the Gladstone candidate for that constituency, at the railway station, and in a heated conversation called him a liar. Mr. Fuller replied in similar language, when Thypnestruck Fuller. The latter returned the attack vigorously, and a lively scrimmage ensued. At length Viscounts Weymouth and Hobbonse succeeded in separating the combatants. The difficulty grew out of the fol-lowing circumstances: Mr. P. J O'Brien, Parnellite M.P. for Tipperary, had attempted to deliver an oration in support of Fuller during the evening, but had been howled down by the crowd in the hall, who greeted the speaker with cries of "dynamiter" and "convict." O'Brien, Fuller and their friends were eventually compelled to withdraw. The streets were filled with a mob until midnight.

LONDON, July 11 .- Mr. Labouchere, in an interview to-day, said : I am confident that Mr. Gladstene will resign and that the Conservatives will take office. Any coalition be-tween the Tories and the Unionists cannot last twenty minutes. Mr. Chamberlain and beaten Timothy Healy, Parnellite, in South last twenty minutes. Mr. Chamberlain and Londonderry. Thos. Lea, formerly member his party do not count. Mr. Chamberlain and his party do not count. Mr. Chamberlain and his party do not count. for East Donegal, reserved 4,737 votes to Mr. Caine are the only two worth consider-Healy's 4,629. At the last election the poll ing. The Liberal defeat arises from Mr. clear, the Radicals not seeing the force of buying out the landlords. "Three acres and a cow" has not done any good. It would have been better to have talked of "half an acre and a calf." The laborer would understand that. I do not think the Tories will adopt a Home Rule policy. It is not to their interest to settle the Irish question but rather to keep it open. The Tories used Mr. Chamberlain nicely, but he does not They will throw him over when it suits their purpose. It will be a long time before the Irish question is settled. It cannot possibly be settled by the next parliament. The counties know nothing of the question. When they have been educated Mr. Gladatone will win, hands down. This will be the great work of the Radicals in the immediate future.

NO TORY MAJORITY.

THE LATEST AND CLEAREST VIEWS ON THE RESULT OF THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

New York, Ju'y 10.-A special to the Times from London says:—There will be no Tory ma-jority in the new Parliament. They now have a total of 264 members, with 146 more elections to take place. Of these the Tories carried last autumn 20 English, 5 Scotch and 7 Irish constituencies. If they do so now, it will just give them a total of 296 members, which is 36 short of half of the house. If the tide continues to run as it has hitherto, they will be likely to gain 15 seats, but this will leave them 24 short of half: but of the remaining vacancies, 10 are in Yorkshire, 4 in Cornwall, 5 in Cheshire, 4 in Dorset, 4 in Derby and 4 in Cumberland—all Dorset, 4 in Dérby and 4 in Cumberland—all Glads:one atrongholds, and so are most of the others. The Tory gains are more likely to number 10, or under. Nothing but a miracle can give them a clear majority. Thus, Chamberlain will occupy in the next House of Commons a position of arbiter of Ministers, which Parnell held in the last Parliament, the situation of the control of the c tion which will suit his nalignant genus per-fectly. There is a rumor that Mr. Gladstore will ignore the division in his party when the House is called to meet, and assume that all members are Liberals who are not branded as Torics and keep office on the strength of this assumption, letting the Home Rule bill wait over one session. But my opinion on information is to the effect that the Premier is in a furious state of temper, desiring nothing so much as the formation of another ring for a second fight, and planning already to smash the Salisbury ministry, drive Chamberlain out of public life, and, after asharp series of debates in the House go to the country again. The secret of his de-sire is explicable by an analysis of the figures of the elections. When the Liberals have been beaten by a tremendous falling off in their own vote rather than by accessions to the other side. these absentees from the polls are to some extent men who have not made up their minds regarding the Home Rule issue, but more largely poor reople who move about during winter and spring looking for employment, and whose names are not on the old register. I learn to-night of one district alone where a Liberal election ageent has had six hundred letters returned to him because the addresses had changed since last November. All this will be fixed befo e another election. these absentees from the polls are to some exten-All this will be fixed before another election.

London, July 10.—The Standard says:—Although the Conservatives will not have an absolute majority in the parliament they will be far the most properly and the pr far the most powerful and then more than a match for any two of the other parties, and hence, according to the doctrine upheld by Mr. Gladstone in the debate, will be entitled to

claim the control of affairs.

GLORIOUS MANNING.

The great english cardinal pro-CLAIMS FOR HOME RULE.

Martyrs. Not Personators—Vindication of Farnell, Ireland and Gladslone.

LONDON, July 2.—Cardinal Manning has written the following important letter to an American friend in reply to one calling his attention to the assertion of the Rev. Mr. Author in a letter to The Times that it is a moral mystery how any friends of religious liberty can vote to hand over Ireland to Parnellite rale :-

You ask me whether I share the fear expressed by Mr. Arthur as to religious liberty of Protestants in Ireland if Ireland be handed over to Parnellite rule. I have no such fear first because Mr. Parnell is himself a Protestent-and the other day declared his hope that he should live and die a Protestant. He is not a man either by his American kindred or Cambridge education on Irish sympathics or English antecedents to persecute Protestants anywhere, least of all in Ireland, and further because the whole power wielded by Mr. Parnell is the sympathy and trust of the Catholic people of Ireland, in whose behalf I have no hesitation in saying that they have never persecuted their Protestant neighbors in matters of religion, and have been always a conspicuous example of respecting that liberty of conscience which has been so cruelly denied them.

THE CHILDREN OF MARTYRS ARE NOT PERSE

CUTORS In proof of this read the life and acts of Lord Baltimore and Maryland Constitution of 1633. Mr. Parnell would readily take the oath framed by the Catholic Lord Baltimore: "I will not by myself or any other directly or indirectly molest any person professing to believe in Jesus Christ for or in respect of religion." He invited Purstan Massachusetta to come to Maryland. In 1645 when perse cution again broke out in England Baltimore received into Maryland the persecuted Epis-copalian Protestants who fled from Virginia. It was the Puritan revolutions in Maryland that disfranchised the Catholic population. The great American union of this day is true to the spirit of Lord Baltimore and the Cath olic people of Ireland would never adopt a policy which overthrew the toleration of

Maryland. But you do not need to go out of Ireland for proof. Mr. Fox in his excellent pamphlet "Why Ireland wants Home Rule," page sixty-one, has quoted Ireland and Taylor to show that when in the reign of Mary the Protestants fled over to Dublin for safety from Parliamentary England.

bill Dublin merchants rented and turnished the seventy tour houses to shelter those who fied from Bristol. They provided for them, and after the persecution ceased conveyed them back into England. Taylor says that on these occasions the Catholics had the upper hand and they never either injured or killed any one for professing a religion different from their own. By suffering persecution they had learned to be merciful. Again, in 1689 the Catholic Parliament in Dublin passed many laws in favor of liberty of conscience, at a moment too when in England and Scotland Catholics were prescribed.

It is senseless to quote old texts when the great revolt of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries was the main subject of debate, the Unity of Christian was an ancient and precious heritage and they who broke it were one severally and personally guilty of the act. The preservation of religious unity for the peace of commenwealths and for inheritance of posterity was the duty of States, but when the unity was once broken the generations bera into this confusion and division of the past are in a condition in which persecution is crime, and because millions are unconsciously borainto a state of privation of which they are not the authors, and because faith is a moral act of human liberty in the reason, the heart and the will. Force may make

hypocrita, it can never generate faith. THE PASTOR AND THE PEOPLE

of Catholic Ireland are too profoundly conscious of these truths to debase the divine tralitions of their faith with human cruelties. Retaliation would level Ireland down to the massacres of Oliver Cromwell and the penal laws of Ormonde, but that may not be suspected. Only giving my private opinion, I will quote authorities before which even Mr. Arthur will, I hope, keep silent. Leo XIII., on the lat of November last year, promulgat

ed these words to the whole Catholic world: The Church, it is true, deems it unlawful to place the various forms of Divine worship on the same footing as the true religion. Still it does not on that account condemn those rulers who for the sake of securing some great good or preventing some great evil allow custom and usage each kind of religion to have its place in their States. Indeed the Church is wont diligently to take care that no one shall be compelled against his will to embrace the Catholic faith, for, as St. Augustine wisely reminds us, man cannot believe other

wise than that of his own free will." Mr. Arthur speaks of handing Ireland over to the Parnellites' rule. This does not seem to be the transfer now proposed. For centuries Ireland has been held by a garrison. Elizabeth, James, Cromwell and William held it by a minority of English and Scotch, with a small number of Irishmen. The Government was essentially adverse in a country of which the immense majority neither ac cepted the law nor the fountain from which it flowed.

CUT DOWN, SPOILED, ENHAUSTED,

the Irish people could not regain their liberties, either civil or religious. If Mr. Pitt's policy of the Union had been carried out the Irish people would have been enfranchised, emancipated and admitted to a aliare in the making of laws for Ireland eighty years ago.
The emancipation was defeated with every

and twenty years, but the union haffled as it case.

has been has done more for Ireland than we are willing to acknowledge. Ireland was never so united as she is now. The Cataolius have neven since their confication held so-much land as they hold to-day. There was never so much money in Ireland. With all it inequal ties, restrictions and vexations national education was never so wide spread. Ireland had never so powerful a public opinion, so vigorous a press, so great a hold upon the great centres of England or upon the public opinion of Great Britain, or upon the Imperial Parliament, as it has at this hour. The remnant of Connaught has become a great people. Still it does not govern itself as England and Scotland do. It is indeed represcuted in the Imperial Parliament, but until now the minecity in Ireland with an English or Scotch majority in Parliament has defeated or delayed legislation desired and demanded by a majority of the Irish people. The time has come when Ireland shall be handed over to itself. The people have attained their mejority.

MR PARNELL has indeed done what no other man attempted to do-he has filled the place he found vacant. He knows the needs and interprets the desires of the Irish people, and therefore he leads, but the transfer to self-government is

not to Parnell nor to Parnellites, but to

Ireland and her people.

In these years of terrible conduct much that is unwise has been spoken, much that is wrong has been done, much that is execrable has been perpetrated. If I do not gratify those who will neither see nor speak of any thing else by denouncing such deplorable blemishes, such ignominious brands on a cause so essentially just and sacred, it is not that I deny them or condone them, but they are used for a purpose and they obscure the truth. The transfer may seem to be to Mr. Paruell and his followers. They are the for lorn hope which has carried the stronghold. Forlorn hopes do their work and are forever remembered with gratitude, but they return into the army out of which they came, and

the army holds the field. What Parnell and his singularly able lieutenants have accomplished can never be for-gotten, but it is Ireland that by self-culture will order and unfold herself. Society which springs from the soil and forms itself by the tilings of the land, training its people to thrift and industry and unfolding its steady growth in hamlets, villages, towns and cities, ripening by centuries of time and binding all orders, despite the inequalities of rich and poor, mast. r and servant, together in mutual

England and Scotland with flowers and fruit have swept over Ireland with withering and desolation. We are beginning in the nineteenth century to undo the miseries of the seventeenth and eighteenth, but let us not excuse ourselves by alleging the faults of National character. If our Irish brethren have land has made them. The part of the most part what England has made them. The proofs of its love and affection; our ancient metropolis now possesses a Prince of the Church, and the dignity of Cardinal, with which Your Holineas has just invested the most illustrious and worthy Archbishop of Quebec, is an honor which reflects on all Candidates, they are for the most part what England has made them. The proofs of its love and affection; our ancient metropolis now possesses a Prince of the Church, and the dignity of Cardinal, with which Your Holineas has just invested the most illustrious and worthy Archbishop of Quebec, is an honor which reflects on all Candidates of happiness and prosperity for himself ada. Ottawa, the political capital of the Dominion, has been raised to the rank of an Archbishop of the Church foot of the Church and the dignity of Cardinal, with which Your Holineas has just invested the most illustrious and worthy Archbishop of Quebec, is an honor which reflects on all Candidates of the proofs of its love and affection; our ancient metropolis now possesses a Prince of the Church and the dignity of Cardinal, with which Your Holineas has just invested the most illustrious and worthy Archbishop of Quebec, is an honor which reflects on all Candidates and prosperity for himself and the church of Church and the dignity of Cardinal, with which Your Holineas has just invested the most illustrious and worthy Archbishop of the Roman doctrines, and to accept their questions are provided in the church of the proofs of its love and affection; our ancient description of the church of the church of the church of the church of the faults, they are for the most part what Eng-land has made them. Englishmen with like treatment would have been the same. The root that has been checked is the possession and culture of land, on which the people have been born and to which they will return with the love of children for a mother. It is a law nature, which is the law of God; and they who fight against it must fail at last. It was violated by warfare: it must be revived by wise and peaceful legislation. It cost much, but

REPARATION MUST BE MADE. Reparations are always costly and involve those who are innocent of the ancient wrongs. In your majestic union there is a central power which binds all your liberties and legislatures into one commonwealth. England, Ireland and Scotland must, in my belief, all alike have home rule in affairs that are not imperial; but there is an august sovereignty of a thousand years the centre of a world wide empire, standing in the midst of us. England, Scotland and Ireland can be handed over to no man, nor to no movement; neither can they wrong one another, nor put fetters on the liberies of any member of our great imperial common wealth. The sovereign'y pervades all parts and will ever restrain and promptly radress all excesses of delegated power.

I wish I could have written you a shorter reply, but on a subject so near my heart I hardly know when or where to stop. Believe me always faithfully yours,

HENRY EDWARD, Cardinal Arch'p, Westminster, Archbishop's House, July 1, 1886.

AN ITALIAN SENSATION.

ROME, July 12.—A sergeant of the in fantry garrison at Monsea attempted to-day to kill himself with a rifle. Among his efects was found a letter addressed to the King stating that he had been deputed by a secret society to kill the King, but prepared to die himself, and commending his mother to the King's care. When taken before a magistrate the sergeant adhered to the statements in his letter, but refused to divulge the name of the society. King Humbert, on reading the letter, said he must be a lunatic who wished to create a sensation.

THE DUC D'AUMALE PROTESTS AGAINST HIS EXPULSION.

PARIS, July 12.- The Duc d'Aumale has appealed to the council of state against his expulsion from the French army. He has also addressed to President Grevy the following letter: "Three years ago, without pretext or precedent, you inflicted on me the severest disciplinary punishment. I remained silent until to-day. By striking my name from the charter of the army, you do interfere with the charter of the army, without con-sidering titles won in war. Ministers strike men without reproach, men bonored for their services and traditional devotions to the country. My, counsel will defend my cause, which is that of all officers as well as myself the doyen of the general staff. It is my duty to remind you that the military grades are beyond your attack." The Duc de Chartere, who held the rank of major in the French army, has also appealed to the council of circumstance of irritating bigotry for eight state from the decree of expulsion in his

ARCHBISHOP FABRE

RECEIVES THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICA-TION OF HIS ELEVATION.

Addresses of Congratulation from the Tice Rector and Professors of Laval Entversity, the St. Jean Bantlete Society and L'Union St. Pierre.

Mgr. Fabre received on Saturday the official papers from Rome in connection with the elevation, by His Holiness the Pope, of the discre-of Montreal into an archdiocese, and the consequent elevation of His Lordship to the rank of archbishop.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

At eight o'clock on Saturday evening the St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal presented an address of congratulation to His Grace Archbishop Fabre. The officers and members of the various sections met at Victoria square at half-past seven o'c'ock, where they were soon afterwards joined by the officers of the general society. They then mare's d to the Archiepiscopal palace, dressed in full realist. The president of the society, Mr. A. Ouimet, then said the following address and the following address. then read the following address :-

To His Grace Myr. Edward Charles Fabre First Archbishop of Montreal :-

MONSEIGNEUR-The central board of the St MONSEGNER—The central teerr of the st. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal, at a special meeting field on the 5th of July mst., unanimously adopted the following resolutions of congratulation on the occasion of your elevation to the dignity of Archbishop of Montreal, which you are prayed to accept :-That the St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal, as a national and Catholic society, is proud of the high dienity of archbishop in the ecclesia-tical hierarchy which has just been conferred upon one of the most distinguished of

Montreal. That his devotion and his charity, his pater nal solicitude for the maintenance and success of the interests, religious, normal and social, of his immense chooses, has for a long time designated him as deserving of the high honor which has been conferred upon him by the

is members, its grand chaplain, the Bishop of

mony in the Catholic consciences.

That, grateful for all these favors, the St. treal, which the crowning virtues of his two illustrious predocessors make resplendent to-day with a very bright light.

A. OUIMET, A. A. GAUTHIER, Secretary.

Montreal, July 10, 1886. His Grace, in replying, expressed the grati-fication which he felt at all these manifestations of good will on the part of the members of such an important organization as the St. Jean Ball tiste Association of Montreal, and alluded to the happy coincidence that the association had presented its address of congratulation on the very day that he had received from Rome the official papers erecting the diocase of Montreal into an archdinesse, and elevating himself to the dignity of Archbishop. He sincerely thanked them for their kind address.

The officers and members of the association were then presented to His Grace, and after a few minutes agreeable conversation, the gentlemen withdrew. AN ADDRESS FROM LAVAL UNIVERSITY

Mr. J. E. Marcoux, vice-rector of Laval university, accompanied by Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Dr. Rottot and the other professors of th faculties of law and medicine, proceeded to the palace of Mgr. Fabre on Saturday afternoon and presented Ris Grace with the following ddress:-

MONSEIGNEUR, -It is with the greatest joy that the vice-rector and the professors of law and medicine of Laval university, of Montreal, come to salute in you the first archbishop of the Ecclesiastical province, of which this city is

the metropolis.

The favors which His Holiness Lee XIII. our glorious Pontiff, has showered on Canada this year have, and with good reason, moved our population, and our brethren separated from us have not been insensible of it.

The elevation of the illustrious Archbishop of Quebec to the purple of Rome and the creation of two new ecclesiastical provinces are for all proper subjects for felicitation.

To all the reasons for rejoicing which your other diocesans have expressed to you, permit us to add the acknowledgment which we owe you for the solicitude which you linve always shown towards our institution.

We associate ourselves then with pleasure with your clergy and the faithful of your arch-diocese in offering you our respected homage and our most sincere prayers for success in all your undertakings. These undertakings, like those of all the successors of Monsigneur de Laval on this vast continent, will always be for the greatest glory of God and for the greatest presperity of the Canadian fatherland. We will be very happy to contribute in proportion to our power in the important task which is confided to us, and we will count, as in the past, on your charity, on your zeal and on the benevolence which distinguishes you.

Wo rest cetfully request your benediction and the aid of your prayers. His Grace declared himself very happy to receive the homage of the Laval University, and thanked them cordially for their kind wishes,

L'UNION ST. PIERRE, The members of L'Union St. Pierre assembled at the hall of L'Union St. Joseph, corner of St. Catherine and St. E.izabeth streets, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, accompanied by the president and officers of the union, and headed by L'Union Musicale, marched to the by His Grace the Archbishop.

The president, Mr. Alphonse Gosselin, assistant city clork, then read the following address

of congratulation: —

Monseigneus, —It is with a triple sentiment of admiration, respect and affection that we, the members of L'Union St. Pierre, come to present to your grace our humble homage on the occusion of your well merited elevation to the high ecclesiastical position of archbishop of the

lioces of Montreal.

We do not wish to wound the modesty of your grace in proclaiming before you the num-erous merits and the precious qualities which have given birth to the two first sentiments in

As to the third, which is a sentiment of love As to the third, which is a sentiment or nove deeply rooted in the heart of each of us, more powerful motives have contributed to inspire to with it, but what has touched our sensibilities most deeply is the kindness with which your grace has consented to be the first apricual

father of our association.

Without doubt the wise counsels and allpowerful prayers of your grace have drawn on
us the benedictions of Heaven, for our scolety

becomes more fluirishing every day.
With what joy and legitimate pride have we seen our first and venerated chaplain and our present honorary chaplain chosen by His Holiness Lao XIII, to bothe first to occupy the new

Canada has just been gratified.

Thus it is we consider that it is for us a sacred duty to warmly thank the Holy Father for the favor which he has just conferred on us.
He has east his paternal glance on our prov-

ince, and at the same time that he accorded to old Quelic the honor of having a Cardinal with in her ancient walls, he raised to the Archiepis-copal Sec of Montreal one of the most virtuous

of the children of Vil'e Marie.

In closing this humble address we, the members of L'Union St. Pierre, make the successt prayers that God may long preserve Your Grace in our affections; that the obstacles in your path may be cleared away by your generous efforts, aided by Providence and accorded by the zeal and submission of those whom you have charge.

Ad multos amor. We pray Your Grace to accord your benediction to our society, to our families and to our

After HisGrace had replied in suitable terms. the members were individually presented to

THANKING HIS HOLINESS.

The following address, signed by the Roman Catholic clergy of the diocuse of Montrest, has been forwarded to His Holiness the Pops :—

highest authority or the whole world.

That the Holy Father, in erecting the discesse of Montreal into a new ecclesiastical province, has more than satisfied the desires of all the Catholics of this portion of the church.

That this erection into an archdiocese will serve tocement more and more the union of the pastor with his flock, and to bury in oblivion the differences of opinion which may have for a certain time troubled the interest of the secular and regular clergy of the secular and profound veneration they feel toward Your Holmess and the Apostolic Sec.

The paternal heart of Vaccata and the certain time troubled the interest of the secular and regular clergy of the se

serve to cement more and more the union of the pastor with his flock, and to bury in oblivion the differences of opinion which may have for a certain time troubled the indispensable harmony in the Catholic consciences.

The pastonic see.

The pastonic see.

The paternal heart of Your Holiness, whose solicitude extends to the regions the most remote from the Eternal City, has just given to the Church of Canada new and magnificent

Archbishopric.
As to Montreal, Your Holiness has deigned to grant the ardent wishes of the worthy bishop, clergy and faithful of this important thouse and has been pleased to erect it into an archbishopric.

Most Holy Father, We give to Your Holiness a thousand thanks, and we lovingly kiss the hand of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who

showers such benefits upon ns.

So much solicitude, so much tenderness on the part of Your Holiness has deeply touched our hearts, and we feel the need of loudly proclaiming to Your Holiness our voneration, our unalterable attachment to your sacred per our joyful acceptance of your decrees, and that the chair of St. Peter will be the beacon to which we shall turn our eyes on all orcasions, and that we shall always follow the light it projects on the whole world.

Love, gratitude, veneration, obedience, such sentiments that the undersigned lay at the feet of Your Holiness, soliciting the Apos-Montreal, July 6th, 1886.

A WORD ABOUT ULSTER ORANGE.

MEN. To the Editor of the Catholic Record :--

DEAR SIR,—Any one who has ever lived in Ulster and was an eye-witness of the cruel wrongs inflicted by the blood thirsty Orange. men of that Province upon their Catholic fellow-countrymen, can have no sympathy at all with the object, end or aim of the parties who are now trying to inflame the minds of of this country with the fictitious and un-founded cry that the interests of the Protest-

ant people will be endangered or suffer by the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland. The foolish any of pretented danger is merely a mockery, a delusion and a snare, and is un-doubtedly raised to kindle the flame of sectarian bigotry in Canada, in order to swell the fury of the torrent which is already in full blast in the Mother Country.

I was born and bred in Ulster, and being

closely united by the ties of blood and friendship with the Protestant community, I can affirm from personal knowledge and exper-ience that whenever the goodfellowship and cordial relations of the various creeds were broken it was always the work of the insatiable and relentless Orangeman, either from some absurd notion that he was a superior being and could wantonly trample upon the rights of his Catholic neighbour with impunity, or that a papiet had no right to be regarded as the equal of the so-called defenders of the crown and constitution.

Setting aside, however, the few thousands of misguided individuals who are led by the songuinary doctrines of such men as John ston, of Ballykilbeg, and "roaring" Hanra of Belfast, you will find the thoughtful an respectable Protestants of all sects willing to accept Home Rule, and when the whole nation will begin to realize its benefits prudent people will be wondering why they ever listoned to the senseless bluster of men who for the sake of a temporary and pernicious ascendancy would blast the best interests of their native land.

A DONEGAL MAN. London, Ont., July 9th.

VIENNA, July 12 .- In Trieste during the past twenty-four hours two deaths have occurred from cholers and eight new cases are reported.

A WUMAN'S SUPPERINGS AND LADY ETHEL GRATITUDE.

A VOICE PROM AUSTRIA.

A VOICE PROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," ahe says, "in the work of a large farmhoure. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach until I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seamed to spread over my whole bedy, and thirdbod in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and abortness of breath, mail finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the bet'er.
My last illness began June 3rd, 1983, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the
Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work.
The cough left me, and I was no mere troubled
in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured.
And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express
gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now
I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no sood, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a "clic The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine fo six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by soing through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a Coctor in the surround-ing districts to whom her mother had not ap-plied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in ourplace when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills save i her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, so s to church, and can work even Everybody was astonished when

MARIA HAAS

The people of Canada speak confirming the RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886

Deer Sir,—I wish to inform you the good your Seige's Syrup has done me.

I thou, hit to one time I would be better dead than aive, but had the luck to find one of your almanaes and after reading it conclude to try your remedy.

I tried one bot le and found my health so much im. prove that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it.

Richmend Corners, N.B.

RIN PIRLD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1835.

Syrup.

A. J. Whits, Limit d. A. o. whire, Lands a, Fentz-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Despepsia seemed aluest a mirsele) was greatly enefited by your medicine. Your respectfully, JNO. G. MORRIBON.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1881. A. J. WHITE,
I connected using the "Shaker Extract" in my I continenced using the "Snaker extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often atte ded with a cough, but I am now fast gaining my health; my neignbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine. edicine. Yours, etc., MARABBEH E. BRAM.

FREDERICTON, N.B. A. J. White, Limited,

Gentlemen - Your medicine has done more for me
than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly Patrick McLosky. TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885. A. J. WHITE, Limited.

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen - Your medicine is just what is needed here for cisor-cred liver. When I was in London the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advis d me to travel. I did so, and came across Soigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope.

Yours truly,

W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1585.

J. White, Limited,
Gentlemen I am now using Seigel's Syrup for
Dyspepia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever
used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any
one afflicted with indigestion.
Yours truly
WM. BURKE. J. Wmrs. Limited.

Sourn Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885. Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pil's. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, conditing food and bile from the stomuch, which caused great pain. I tried reveral good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, to you can easily see that I was discouraged, and it was within the fath that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrun and pills

I started with your medicine about one year ago and havetaken in all about 3 dozen bot les, it did take some mittle time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that how my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints.

I can give you the names of several others if you wish.

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the

means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALBANK South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

TWO NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

Chicago, July 7 .- It is understood that before many weeks official announcement will be made of the promotion of two of the priests of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago to the episcopate. Some weeks ago it was reported that two new Sees would be established in this State and within the province of the Archdiocese. The new Sees will be at Quincy and at Belleville. The new bishop of Quincy will be an Irish-American, and he of Belleville a German.

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their Colebrated Voltaic Bears and Electric Appliances f r thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debilli y, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphle in scaled envelope with full particul s mailed fre . Write them at once.

One-fourth of the male repulation of France are bachelor..

By FLORENCE MARRYAT, [Mrs. Ross Church,]

Author of 4. Love's Conflict," " Veronique," elc., elc.

CHAPTER XXVII.-Continued.

As this southing view of the case atruck Colonel Balmbridge's imagination, he forgot his previous pain, and even the litter truth which had occasioned it, in his sensety treach home, and assure his dearest girl that the had no pleasure in its assure his dearest girl that he had no pleasure in life except when by her side and ministring to her without.

So distorted becomes the judgment of men whose eyes are blinded by a passionate at-

schment.

The old ceach horses seemed to creep back to Cranshaws on that afternoon, and the agged road to be more tediously impassable han ever, whilst he sat by his mother in the] close carriage listening to her uninteresting remerks on what they had seen and heard et Mrs. Hodson's, and longing with his whole neart that he could fly back to the presence of his wife, and read in her eyes that all was right again by tween them.

They reached the Castle about seven o'clock. just as the dinner-goug was sounding, and Miss Lloyd and Maggie Henderson, dressed for the evening, were passing through the

Colonel Bainbridge, having handed his mother out of the carriage, hurried up the staircase to Lady Ethel's room, expecting to and her in the midet of her toilet.

But what was his astonishment, on onening the door, to see her eletted in a white dressing gown, with her long buir rippling down her back, quietly seated by the fire; while Louise, surrounded by her mictress's travelling cases in every stage of preparation for a journey, was receiving and obeying the

d'rections given her.
"My dearest Ethel!" he exclaimed, stopping short upon the threshold, and forgetting everything he had intended to say to her. what does this mean ?"

"It means that I am going back to town to-morrow," she answered, curtly. "Do you are coming, and that that door behind you; you are letting a most horrible draught blow right upon my feet!"

He did as she desired him, and took up his position on the hearthing, just in front of

"Going back to town to-morrow?" he re peated, "you must be joking, Ethel, surely." "I consider it anything but a joke to be insulted." "Insulted? Who has dared to insult you

in this house ?" "The owner of it!" and then turning to her maid with a tew words of German, she dismissed her from the room.

they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Colonel Bainbridge could scarcely believe that he had heard aright.
"My father, Ethel! You must be mis

taken. "Mistaken! when I heard him with my own ears. I tell you that he has insulted me most grossly, and without the slightest provecation: and I refuse to remain in this house

an hour longer than is necessary."
She tooked so beautiful with her heated face, and in her simple undress-so like Colonel Bainbridge's mundane conceptions of an angel, and his affections were so entirely hers, that even though his father were the supposed offender, all his sympathies were enlisted on her side, and he roplied, warm-

"Tell me about it, dearest. 1 am not going to have you annoyed in this manner for all the relations in the world."

He threw himself down on the hearthrug as he spoke, and clasped his hands about her waist, and Lady Ethel suffered it. It would have been politic in her to renulse him now, for her pride demanded she should be permitted to quit Cranshaws, and she knew she could not do so without his consent.

"Your father has insulted me most bitterly," she went on, quickly, and trying to avoid the passionate gaze he fixed upon her face; "he came into the drawing room this afternoon as I was sitting alone, and told me that he had overheard what we said in the dining-room (he must have been listening at the door), and that I was a mass of faults, and not so good as a dairy maid, and he wisned that you had never married me, with a great deal more in the same strain

to such an indignity again!"
"He mentioned you in the same breath as dairymaid!" exclaimed her husband, indignantly. "Ethel, my dearest, can it he possible? he must be mad! My own girl! my own noble, peerless, beautiful girl! I know, if no one clas does, what an invalcul able honor you did me by becoming my

"I must leave this place," she went on, urheading his address; "I cannot stay here after all he said to me—it is impossible. You wil let me go back to town ti-mor-rw-wontyou?" with more appeal in her voice than she had ever used to him before.

The tone electrified him. "Let you go! Of course I will! Do you think I would wish you to stay one hour in a house where you have been made to feel uncomfortable? My queen! you little know. me! I can't imagine what my father can value your wife's welfare and your own peace have been thinking of to dare to speak to of mind, do not despise the advice I give you you in such a manner. It would not have

happened if I had been at home. He raised himself up slowly as he spoke, until his lips met here, and, as they did so, almost timidly, husband and wife b th cel-

cred. This fact alone would have betrayed to an observer the footing on which they stood to one another. That was not the full frank carees of happy married love, but to Colon I Bainbridge it was a glimpse of paradise.

"My darling!" he whispered, presently, "t ll me only that what you said (you remember!)—those dreadful words—say they were not true—that you did not mean them ! and his dark eyes sought her for an answer. But Lady Ethel leaned back in the chair, and closed her own.

"Of course not! Haven't I told you, lots of times, that you are never to believe anything I say !"

"They were too cruel," he murmured; "they rung in my ears the whole afternoon. U Ethel ! you don't half know how much my happiness is bound up in your affection! If I thought for a moment that what you said could really be the case, I should teel tempted to destroy myself! Oh! what fools you

lief, a tan came opportunely on the door, and Colonel Bainbridge, with all an Englishman's dismay at the idea of being caught love. making, sprang to his feet, and stood on the

opposite side of the fire-place.
But no one entered; to their invitation there only responded the cheerful voice of fact of having preparations to make for the to come to a decision when his present leave Magic Henderson, with a message from morrow as an excuse for quitting their com-Aunt Lizzie to the effect that the second dimer-gong had sounded for some time, and The day mail passed through Berthwick thousands yearly, was, with the exception

Bainbridge from the bearth-rug; "I shall be to speak to her father in-law again, refused down directly," and then he turned to his

wife, inquivingly—
"And you, my darting?"
"I am not going down, Colonel Bainbridge
They can send me up some dinner here, or
they can leave it alone, just as they please; but I would rather store to death than sit at the same table with your father again."

"I shall certainly demand some explanahusband, as he walked away late his dressing-

The small show of complaisance which he had so unexpectedly received from Lady Ethel had completely enrolled him on her side, smi when, shortly afterwards, he descended to the dining room, it was with a lawering countenance and in a very undutiful et te of mind.

" Is your wife not coming down this even ing, Thomas ?" demanded Mrs. Bainbridge in surprise as he entered the spartment slone.

"She is not quite well," he replied, with grave courtesy, "and she prefers to keep her room this evening," with a glance towards his father, who, conscience stricken, buried his tace in his soup-plate; "" so perhaps you will be kin le nough, mother, to have her dinner sent up to her.'

"Ul course I will; but, dear ! dear ! this is sail work, poor Lady Ethel being so often laid up. Is she always so delicate, Thomas?"
"She is never robust—I don't think any of the women in her sphere of life are. You must take her I ringing up into consideration. And-and"-after a moment's hesitation, this place is too I leak for her. I should

not have brought her here."
"Oh! I hope you don't think it has done her any harm?" said Mrs. Bainbridge, anx-

"Not yet," he answered; and most people might have seen he was only making an excuse to prepare them for what was to follow : but it would have been better to wait till the apring was more advanced; and I am doubtful now whether it will be prudent in me to keep her here much longer.'

"Weil, of course you must do as you think best, my deer," rejoined his mother; "for Lady Ethel's health is of the first considerstion to you." And then conversation see ned to flag, for no one dared to advocate, and no one car d to deprecate, the proposed departure. But after the Indies had left the 100m, Colonel Bainbridge Craw his chair closer to his father, with whom, during dinner-time, he had scarcely exchanged two rom. words, and nlunged at once into the subject that was vexing him.

"Father, I am going to take my wife back

t) town to-norrow."
"Well, Thomas, I am not surprised to hear it, for from what you said at dinner, I concluded you had some such projet in your

"You spoke to her this afternoon in a manner which greatly wounded and irritated her She is a high-spirited girl, who has not been used to brook control, and your language appeared to her insulting. After which, it is quite impossible that I should ask her to remain in a house she no longer feels at he esse.

"Had Lady Ethel been truthful in repeating to you what took this afternoon, Thomas, you would not speak of it in the terms you do. If any insults passed between us, they did not proceed from me. I never maulted a woman in my life, and am not likely to begin with my son's wife."

But I think what passes but seen married people, father, should be saured. Let them make up their little differences in their own way. It is not likely but that Ethel would resent the interference of a third person between her husband and herself.

"I spoke for my own sake as well as yours, Thomas. The 'little difference,' as you call it, was carried on so publicly as to be patent to the household.'

Colonel Bair bridge bit his lip. " She is harty, I know, but it is sorn over.

She meant nething."
"I am glad to hear it; but, in that case, Lidy Ethel should be taught that others may misconstrue her unmeaning words. I said nothing to her, Thomas, which, under the same cir umstances, I should not have said to my own daughter -- that I should not repeat t - norrow did the occasion for it arise.

"I can take care of my wife myself, thank you, father," rejoined Colonel Bainbridge, hastily. "I hope you can, but you will find a diffi-

culty in it. "Of courself ou are set against her on account of her birth; but she is no more responsible for that than I am for mine.'

"You are quite wrong I homas. I may think you have committed a mistake in bring. ing a woman of noble birth into our family but the mere fact can never raise or lower Lady Ethel in my estimation. No, no! my objection to my daughter in law consists in something of fir greater importance. It is, that she is both careless and irreligious.

"Well, you will not have her bad example set before you much longer," returned Colonel Bainl ridge, drumming impatiently on the table with a speen.

"It would not much signify if I did : but you have bound yourself to pass your life beweath it. Oh! my dear son, you refused to take my previous warnings; but, as you now-in ell cares gently but firmly to insist upon her doing what you know to be right. I am quite aware that in your present state of mind my counsel may appear unpalatable, perhaps unnecessary, but you know that I have never yet interfered in your private uffirs without a sincere desire to do you good.

"I know that, father, and I thank you for the interest you take in me," returned Cole-delighted at the welcome change in her do nel Baint ridge, whose heart felt sorely dividence meanor, permitted her to do exactly as about ed between its affection for his parents and chose. his wife: "only it is not to be expected that every one should feel the same, and-it is better we should go; is it not?"

"If Lady Ethel is bent upon going, most decidedly," replied his father. "The day may come when she will wish to return to Cranshaws; but, whether or no, this home is always open to you or yours, Thomas."

Colonel Bainbridge grasped his father's hand, but he could not speak. With all his blind idolatry for Lady Ethel, he believed in this instance she might have been the one in the wrong.

The news of their intended departure did not create the amazement in the drawingroom which he had anticipated, for Mr. Bainbridge had related the incidents of the after-

change. when the weather was warmer they might of genuine sympathy which usually accom-

that they were all waiting for Cousin Thomas during the forenoon, and the travellers were of his regimental pay, entirely dependent on bliged to leave Cremshaws by nine o clock. his father.

"Tell them not to wait," shouted Colonel Lady Ethel, holding to her determination not be was as sure of receiving his annual into appear at breakfast, and the carriage was standing at the door when, having parted w th Miss Lloyd and Mrs. Bainbridge on the upper landing, she descended to the hall.

Maggie Henderson was there, superintending with Colonel Beinbridge the packing of

the luggage. Her eyes were heavy, and her face pale, for she had been grieving not only for her uncle and aunt (who felt the audden departure of their son soutely), but for her cousin, who was scarcely less discressed than his parents; and in her loyalty towards these three, so dear to her, her feelings for the capricious creature who had been the cause of all their annoyance were anything but

friendly.
Yet, when Lady Ethel stood on the last step of the staircase and called her by her name, the old attraction came so forvilly upon her, that Maggie could not help answer ing with alacrity-

Yes! here I am. Can I do anything for "No, thank you; Louise has den's every

thing. I only wanted to give you this." And Lady Ethel thrust a large gold cross into her hand. Maggie did not know what to answer ; but she was sure that she could not accept it.

"Oh! no !- rray don't-it is not fit for me-I must not take it. Lady Ethel. "What nonsense! If it is not fit for you I am sure it is still less so for me; I have not much to do with such things!" with a little grating laugh; and then, as her companien stood silently regarding the organiest with a perplexed expression of countenance, she added, hurriedly, "Don't forget me, Muggie ! I feel as though I should

be safer if you think of me sometimes in your prayers." She was going for ward then, in obedince to a summons from her husband, when she hastily returned, and casting her arms round Maggie's neck, kissed her three or four times upon the check. The girl loked up upon the cheek. The girl Foked up helf-startled by the action, and saw that tears were standing in Lady Ethel's proud the eyes. That fact was quite sufficient to melt the thin ice upon Maggie's heart, and, open'ny her arms, she folded her cousin's wife in a warm embrace "I won't forget you. I will pray f r you

every day," she whispered. "God bless you; iry to make him happy." "Ethel, my dearest, everything is ready," xclaimed Colonel Bainbridge. And Maggie fied away to hide her wet eyes in the dining

As Lady Ethel passed the threshold, Mr. Bainbridge atood upon it.
"My dear!" he said, almost humbly,

'you will not retuse to give your hand at parting to an old man who may have blundered, but had not the intention to offend von !

She was a different creature then to what she had been a moment before. She placed her hand in that of her father-in-law, it is true, but no forgiveness shone out of the cold face she toraed upon him.
"Of course she won't, father!" exclaimed

Colonel Bainbridge, promptly, trying to make up by his own heartiness for the shortcomings of his wife. "Ethel knows as well as I do thit you meant it for the best!" But the oli man did not heed his sen's re

mark. He was still holding the small gloved hand she had delivered to him, all gazing up earnestly into her beautiful unmoved face. "May God Almighty bless you," he sail,

solemnly, "an't make you a ! lessing to your husband and your children, if you have any; and grant that we may meet above, my dear. Good-bye!" and abruptly dropping her hand, with a farewell grasp to his son, he turned away and walked slowly back into the house, Colonel Bainbridge, having watched his figure till it disappeared behind the study door, put his wife int, the carriage, and get

in after her. "The dear old may," he said, musingly, as was suddenly called over to Paris; and thev drove away. 'I am aure he didn't mem 🛭 to be rule to you. Ethel. He has a blunt parations." way of speaking, but it is mostly due to his

country manners."
She did not immediately reply, and he thought she might have been touched by the match for them, and if the girl's teeth

last words of his father. "Don's you think so, my desrest? Can's you make a few allowances for an cll man who has seldom had to do with such a dainty bit of goods as you are?"

"It is of no use your speaking to me whilst we are joiting over these hourid roads, Cel Bambridge. I can't hear half you say, and have enough to do to keep myself from being shaken to pieces." He sighed heavily, and turned his attention to the view from the opposits window.

LET SLIP THE HOUNDS OF WAR. CHAPTER XXIX.

The house in Curzon street, which had been taken and furnished for the bride and bride groom by the !iberality of Mr. Bainbridge, was nearly ready for their reception; on after a few days spint at an hotel, they entered on their first experiment in housekeep-

It was now the end of April. Linlon was filling fast, and between the excitement of meeting former friends, and setting her new twitted on their most sacred feelings; but he did not relax in any of his usual attentions residence in order for the season, Lady Ethel shook off much of her previous lethargy, and ing a photograph upon the table.
appeared more like herself than she had deny "How is Alured?" she said, presently. since her father's death. She had not visited town since that time; and reviewing old scenes and reviving all memories, lant her, for the moment, a false stimulation which might woll be mistaken for happiness by those who were unacquainted with the secre of her heart.

She never appeared tired of running about from shop to shop to select crnaments for the the decoration of her drawing room or herself, (r of r-turning the visits of her numerous acquaintances; whilst Colonel Bainbridge, meanor, permitted her to do exactly as she

He had not forgotten-far from it-the disagreeable circumstances attendant on their journey north; but as the merest allusion to Cranshaws appeared to revive his wife's illhumor, the subject was seldom mentioned between them; and he tried hard to banish the unpleasant memory, as she seemed to have

Meanwhile, there were few amongst the unmarried portion of her female acquaintinces who were not disposed at that juncture to envy Lady Ethel tor the possession of one of the prettiest houses, the best-appointed equipages, and the most indulgent husbands

The six months' leave which Colonel Bainbridge had obtained upon his marriage, ex-

There had been some talk at Cranshaws of see Ludy Ethel there again; but Colenel his solling out of the army and settling down Bainbridge missed from their voices the ring quietly at home; but love for his profession, and a great horror of idleness, had prevented panied all their comments on his actions; and him hitherto from taking any steps in the sick at heart for want of it, he urged the matter. It would be time enough, he thought,

For Colonel Bainbridge, though he spent

He was as sure of receiving his annual in-come as though it had been legally his own, but every shilling of the money he expended

dependence he possesse At his father's death he knew that all In another moment, greatly to his sur-would be his own to do with as he thought prise, he found himself deposited upon the it; but until that event took place, he did not reliah the idea of relinguishing his pro-fession. Even to think upon the subject was an evil day, which he put off as long as pos-sible; he-had nothing to do in the present but to anjoy himself.

April slipped unconsciously into May, and Lady Ethel's moods of excitement deep med daily. She would go out driving in the park every afternoon, and return home with a bright carmine spot in either cheek, and eyes of unusual brilliancy; and her husband, without guessing athe reason of it, saw only that it made her more beautiful, and knew by experience that she did not like to have the alteration noticed. but attributing the change to her increased content, he only trusted that his darling would not over-fatigue herself, nor injure her

health by too much exertion. Meanwhile, Lady Ethel was awaiting, with mingled dread and longing, an event which the new to be imminent -the advent of her step-mother in London. Would she be accompanied by him?

At last it occurred. Towards the middle of May, the Morning Post announced that the Countess of Clevedon had arrived at her town residence for the sesson; and Lady Ethel knew that if the courtesies of society were to be kept up between them, it was imperative that she should be among the first to pay the compliment of a call in

Park Lane. She dressed hereelf most carefully for the occasion, returning again and again to her glass to he certain that her bonnet was be-coming, and not a lock or traid of her hair out of rlace; and that she looked just as a happy bride ought to do; so that when she descended to the carriage, her husband, who accompanied her, was loud in his approval of her general appearance. They found Lady Clevedon at home, and alone.

Bewitchingly attired in the faintest of halfmourning, and with her rich coils of hair arranged in the most girlish fashion, the Countess did not look a day older than one or two and twenty; and Lady Ethel, who had traced herself up to the point of meeting her successful rival amidst a crowd of chattering guest, grew deadly pale as she submitted her face to the undivided acrutiny of her young and radiant-looking step-mother. Lady Clevedon was loud in her commiseration of

her appearance.
"My dear Ethel!" with uplitted hands "what have you been doin; with you self! why, you are a perfect ghost! I declare I shouldn't have known you in the street." At this remark Colonel Bainbridge became

seriously anxious. "Do you really think she looks so ill?" he exclaimed, and fixing his gaze upon the pellid features of his wife. "I did not consider she was at her best in Scotland; but she seems to me to have improved so much since her return

"Well, my dear Colonel! she may have mproved—I den't deny that—but there must have been room for it. She looks quite shocking to me. "I am perfetly well, nevertheless, said

Lady Ethel, with all her old hauteur, for she

read the meaning which underlay her step-mother's compassionate remarks, "and never felt better in my life. When did you arrive in town Gertrude ?" "Last Thursday. I ought to have been here sooner, only Victor-you remember your old friend Monsieur de Lacureas-

Her grey eyes were staring Lady Ethel full in the face as she delivered this sentence; but no women on earth could stand it. It's the blue ones which they encountered were a

clenched beneath her fir.nly-closed lips, no one was the wiser for it but herself. "Indeed! I suppose Temple Grange has

been very full of company this spring!"
"Pretty well! Oh, we managed to enjoy ourselves," with a smile of secret satisfaction. And you-you also have been very gay, I

presume, at Cranshaws Castle!"
"Weil! I am afraid poor Ethel can scarce ly say that," interposed Colonel Bainbridge, smiling; "for my father and mother are very old-fashioned couple, who live in the depths of the country, and have not much opportunity to give their friends more than hearty welcome.

"We did not go there for society," interposed his wife.
"Ah! sol tude was no detriment in your

eyes, I daresay, Ethel. We all knew that new ly-married people think no company so chaiming as that of each other." At this Colonel Bainbridge colored and laughed, and looked shyly at his wife, in the stupid way that even sensible men adopt when

"I have not asked after him, Gertrade!" "Oh! your dear little brother! How could I be so forgetful ?" ringing the be'l; " of course you must see him;" and then, as the servant appeared, she gave the order for Lard Clevedon to be brought down at once and the subsequent arrival of his lordship, in a highly embroidered and blue-ribboned condition, turned the convesation into another

direction. "Oh! you have changed his mourning!" exclaimed Lady Ethel. She still wore mouraing herself, although she did not dress exclusively in black; and that the heir to her father's titles and estates should be permitted to discard it before the usual term had expired, appeared to her neither right nor reasonable. Lady Clevedon colored. "Well! he is but an infant, you see!" she

replied, apologetically; "and under the circumstances-and with the season coming on -my friends thought-that is, I was advised, to put off his black with the cold weather."

the child upon her knee. She had never evinced much affection for her infant brother, for beyond the fact of being her father's son, he did not appear to have any claim upon her : being the image of his mother, and bearing no resemblance

the gift of a very long tongue, was able to make himself perfectly well understood in "I don't know who you are."

"Why! I'm your sister, you ungrateful little creature! Don't you remember me at Femple Grange?"

"Soon, darling, very soon!" exclaimed she ought to have occupied, seemed sufficient

"And so you have forgotten sister Ethel altogether?" resumed the quivering lips. but every shilling of the money he expended had been coined by the sweat of the paternal brow at Birmingham; and though he accepted it from the paternal hand with as little saruple as he had done half-crowns when a boy, yet he had all an Englishman's pride at the thought of resigning the last scrap of inbands together.

"Colonel Balabridge! I think it is time

that we were going. "Just as you please, my love," he answered, rising to his feet.
"So soom!" exclaimed the Counters; "why, this is quite a formal visit. You

must both come and dine with me some even. ing quite by ourselves, you know; and I'll get one or two of Ethel's old friends to meet you. But you must really do something to put a little color in your face, my dear, or we shall have people saying that the Colonel hasn't treated you well."

Lady Ethel turned upon her checks of fire. "She doesn't look pale now," said Colonel

Baintridge, eagerly. "No!-but that is not natural; perhaps the room has been too warm for her. I advise you to go into the park, my dear, and get a little appetite for dirner. I am sure you cannot cut enough.

Her remarks went home to Colonel Bain-baidge, and though Lady Ethelstoutly denied their truth, he could not shake of the impression they made upon him, and as soon as they were in the carriage he alluded to it. "Ethel! my dearest! Lady Clevedon has

made me so unhappy! is it really true that you are not feeling well? Let me look at your face !" But she was sitting with her back towerds him, gezing cut of the opposite window, and

refused to yield to the gentle force with which he tried to turn her round.
"What nonescense! Do leave me alone! You heard what I said to her. I am as well

as ever I was in my life !' " But peor le are uct always the best judges of their own health, Ethel, And now I come to think of it, you do not eat so much as you ought to do. How miterable I should be if

you were to fall ill."
"I have slready told you that I am not ill."

"But why, then, do you look so thin!" " I always was thin." "Oh, no! I am sure you were not so when I first knew you. And you are paler than you used to be. And I know you do not

sleep well at night." Lady Ethel returned no answer to his anxious remarks. She kept her eyes determinately fixed the other way, and had bitten her lip till the blood came in her encesvor to keep down the emution which she felt gaining the mastery over her, Her interview with Lady Clevedon, and the allusions which had been made during the course of it, had revived her old pain more bitterly than she had celculated on. At last, her husband became alarmed at her long

silence.
"Ethel! I am sure that you are conceeding something from me; and if you refuse to tell me what it is, I shall send for Dr. Chalmers as soon as we get home, and ask him to find out the truth; for you are much too precious to me to have your health trifled with in the slightest degree,"

But the mention of Dr. Chalmers' name was just the feather needed to overbalance the woman's tottering strength of mind, will turning quickly from the window to the centre of the carriage, she hid her face in her hands, and burst into a storm of tears.

"O what have I done that I am to be werried-worried-worried-in this way, and never allowed to have a peaceful moment to myself? I hate it - I am sick of it - this constant surreillance; not to be able to est a little mere or less, or to hold one's tongue for five minutes together, without being brought to book for it, like a child. You'll kill me, Colonel Bainbridge, if you go on in this way ; enough to make one wish one's self in the

grave !" So she declaimed, with her impetuous I tt'e tongue, while her heart was weighing a very different matter; and he, deeply wounded by her manner, and still more by her words, sat quietly in his corner of the carriage, till she hould have concluded.

the least he would have repreached her ; but still he sat silent, though his countenance was very grave. At last, she lifted up her head, disclosing an inflamed and tear-swellen face, on which the traces of viclent emotion were but too

When that occurred, the expected that at

evident. They were driving, then, towards tbo park. "Don't you think we had better go home?"

remarked her husband, quietly. "Yes," said Lidy Ethel, in a low voice. She wished that he would fly cut at her in return; she did not understand having her turbulent passions treated with so much coclaces; and she was almost reproaching him with his indifference during the ccurse of their drive home. Yet she was occupied, apparently, with examin to her; but having handed her out of the carriage and into the drawing-room, summoned Louise to her assistance before he ventured to leave her alone. But then he walked off to his club, and did not appear again till dinner time, during which interval Lady Ethel found it exceedingly dull, and had cecasion more than once to miss the manifold services of love with which of late her life

had been surrounded. "ile doesn't care for me!" she murmured. with female inconsistency, "No man who cared for a woman would walk out of the house in that way, on a horribly dult afternoon, and leave her to look after herself. They are all slike! There is not one of them better than another. I wish to goodness I

had never set eyes upon a man at all!" CHAPTER XXX.

A SCENE AT THE OPERA.

Colonel Bainbridge, far from reproaching his wife for the burst of temper she had exhibited towards him, did not even allude to it; but spent his evening as usual by her side, "I daresay it is more consistent you should and made no difference either in his manner do so," said Lady Ethel, quietly, as she lifted or his words.

But this was no proof that he had not felt the circumstance. Sorsly against his will, he had been forced of late to acknowledge that Lady Ethel was not the perfect creature for which he had taken her, nor responded to his love as he would have her do; but still his generous heart framed excuses for her on the score of youth and faulty training, and hoped against hope that her indifference was only "manner." For (so he argued), without caring for him, what reason could she have

had for becoming his wife?

Her momentary impatience in the carriage he attributed, upon reflection, to the fact that it was the first time she had visited the house in Park Lane since her father's death; and her attachment to his memory, no less than the painful truth that he had left one who was more than a stranger to her (for the mutual dislike of Lady Ethel and her step-mother, though not its cause was well known to Colonel Bainbridge), in the position which

women make of us!" whatever to the Carrs. He seized both her hands in his, and car tended over the season, and consequently he noon to his wife, and she had already pre-"Well, Alured," she said, as he turned his pared Miss Lloyd and Maggie to hear of some had nothing to do except to frequent his club ried them to his lips, and she, unknowing full grey eyes upon her, "have you quite forwhat to answer, and longing to be able to and dance attendance on his lovely wife, though Lady Etnel thought that she would gotten me ? release herself without offending him, was on All the remarks that met his announcement The youthful Earl of Clevedon, who, the point of making some unnessary excuse were polito regrets for the sudden termina- have gladly dispensed with the latter obligaamongst other maternal virtues, had inherited for changing her position, when, to her re tion of the wedding visit, and hopes that tion, had she been able to do so.

> "I remember Temple Grange, and Victor. Mamma," raising his voice, "when is Victor coming back?

her silence broken in upon.

He wished, with a deep sigh, that his dearest girl could love him well enough to turn to him in all her doubts and difficulties, but he trusted that the day might come when she would do so; when patience should have her perfect work, and Lady Rthel would find that his unfailing sympathy had become one of the necessaries of her lite. hur silence broken in upon. of the necessaries of her lite.

How little he thought that, far from grieving for her dead father, whose absence from a world which she found so bitter Lady Ethel had already learned to rejoice at, every nerve of her soul had been quivering at t h perve of ner sout new oven quivering at the fresh wrenshing asunder of wounds, whose edges, though unconsciously to herself, had already commenced to close beneath the balm of his affection.

He treated her that evening much as one treats a chili that is a little out of scrts-that is, without inqu'ring forther into the cause of her distress, he petted and coexed her whenever he had an opportunity; and, persuading her to go carly to bed, sat for a couple of hours by himselt, buried in thought as to the best method by which he could pro-cure her amusement and distraction.

Acting on the decision he arrived at, he salited forth the next morning, and bought her what she had more than once expressed a wish to have—an opera-box for the season. But it was a small box on the second tier, and by no means came up to Lady Ethel's ideas of what was befitting ber rank and cir-

"Why couldn's you have let me know befere you got it!" she said, fractionaly; "men always make some stupid mistake when they undertake to do things they know nothing about." se My darling, there is not a box on the

grand tier to be had; this is the best prccurable, I can assure you; and I had no end " Well, your ir uble has been thrown away

then, for I'm act going to ait in it."
At this Colonel B inbridge frowned, and looked gravely at the bit of paper represent-

a little too far. "Very well, then," he rejsined, coelly, "I will give i: to some en : who wi'l. Only I'm not going to buy two bexes in a season, re-

She glasced up quickly; he had never presumed before to u-e so authoritative a tone to her; was it possible he could be in earnest? In her dread of it ane so far forgot her pride as to stretch out her hand and place it on the

paper. "That I am sure you sha'n't," she said, half defiantly; "it is mine, Colonel Bainbridge; you gave it to me."

He smiled at her vehemence; for, to see

her interested in anything was pleasure to the advice of Dr. Chalmers (whom Cel mel him, and his eyes and tongue told her so. Bainbridge had insited upon summoning), she "My dearest Eshel, you know that every-

thing I have, and am, is yours. How could came a it be otherwise? But what is the use to you story. of an opera-box in which you declare you "I cannot sit on the second tier, and so

far from the stage I should never see any-thing that was going on, and the gas-lights make my head ache. But you can exchange it for a couple of stalls.

tal's!" "Yes, since this box is too small to admit

any one but ourselves."
"I thought it would be so cosy," lamented Colonel Bain ridge. He had not been mar-ried long to mind being shut up alone with

his wife for two or three hours. "Too cosy, in my estimation," rejoined Lady Ethel. "It would be hot as a furnace.

And sitting there alone, too, night after night; fancy how stupid. He did not answer her directly, he was

not in her confidence.
h m; for, unable to blind himself lenger to "Ah! well, I show her indifference, the cold a pellative atung were, for it looked like it. By the way, him to the quick each tirns she used it. But. Lady Clevedon expressed so much surprise at as yet, he had failed in persuading her to you fainting. She said it was so unlike your abandon it; and as he alluded to the custom now, she turned her face away from

his serutiny. "I Which of us is to go, Ethel!" he coninued playfully.

"And who am I ?" coming round to her

side. "Yourselt, I suppose;" and then the complaint burst from him almost without "Oh, my darling! why can't you be a little kinder ! You know how I am longing

day after day to hear you say you care for we."
She sat down on the nearest chair, and put her feet up on the fender, and was silent. He stood by her for a moment, expectant

of an answer; but none coming, he went on passionately-Say something, anything to me before I

go. "I have said something—I've told you to change that opera-box for me; and when people profess to be so very fond of one another, they generally care to do the things

that are asked of them.' He seized up his hat and gloves, thrust the offending bit of paper into his pocket, and, turning on his heel, left the room without another word. He was desperately in love,

but he had some pride as well as herself. The stalls were produced and from that day Lady Ethel, although not particularly fond of music, was to be seen at the opera at least

three times a week. Her husband was astonished at the pertinacity with which she went there, the excitement she betrayed in going, and the extreme languor which attacked her coming home, and more than once remonstrated with her seriously on the amount of fatigue which she encountered; but Lady Ethel, as usual, was not well disposed to listen to any counsel that ran counter to her inclinations.

She was living at this time under a cotinual fear of meeting the Marquis of Laccaras again, and yet there was nothing that she dcaired more than to meet him.

She did not know how much Lady Clevedon might not have revealed to him of the feelings she had discovered in herself, nor to what motive he attributed her hasty marriage, and she longed by her conduct to make him believe that she had grown utterly indifferent to the claim he once had upon her. At the time, she could not be sure how far she might trust her pride and courage in second ing her will, and she thireted to have the or-deal over, and feel that she was safe. It was only the first sudden meeting that she dreaded. for after intercourse she could depend upon herself. But day succeeded day, and neither at the opera por in the park did she see anything of the Marquie, and she could not bring herself to ask her step-mother when he

was expected to return.
One evening, Lady Ethel was particularly pale and languid, so much so that her husband en'reated her to give up the opera and remain quietly at home; but she persisted, and had \$164,850.

seems in his lenient judgment for rendering not been seated in the house many minutes, ther a little irritable and unwilling to have bafers, evercome by the heat and glare, she have broken in upon.

She did not even have any warning of what was going to happen to her, but quietly lost consciousness whilst sitting by her husband's side, and remembered nothing more until she lound herself supporced in his arms in the crush-room, with some one stand-

over her with a glass of water.
"Where am I? oh! where am I?" she exclaimed, in the vague manner in which people always put that question on first coming to themselves.

"Here, dearest, with me! you are quite sate," replied Colonel Baintridge, whose

face with alarm was almost as pale as her OWD.

"You have been ill, my dear," interposed the unwelcome times of Lady Clevedon; you fainted in your stall, but it is all right now, and the carriage will be here in a minute to take you home.'

" Ludy Ether's carriage is already in waiting," replied a voice, the scund of which thrilled through her languid nerves like an electric shock; "and if she will permit me to offer her my arm, I will have the pleasure of conducting her to it;" and looking up, almost with horror, Lady Ethel encountered the dark eyes of Victor de Lacarras.

"Yes! do, Victor," said Lady Clevedon, familiarly; "the sconer she gets home the better; such a strange attack, and so very andden!

"Thanks, monsiour," answered Lady Ethel, coldly, as she attempted to rise from her re-cumbint posture, "but Colonel Bainbridge's support will be sufficient for me;" and she turned towards her husuand, who eagerly responded to the appeal. But she had miscolculated her strength; her weakened frame was as yet unable to sustain her without further aid, and Colenel Bainbridge was compelled to demand for her what she had re-

fused for herself.
"I must ask you to support Lady Ethel on the other side," he said to the Marquis, "for she is quite powerless to stand by herself;" and then, as between them they conducted the ainking girl down stairs, and placed her ing so many wasted pounds, which she had the sinking girl down stairs, and placed her tossed to one side. He was beginning to in the carriage, he added, "I am sure I am think Lady Ethel's caprice might be carried infinitely obliged to you for all the trouble you have taken; I scarcely know what I

should have done without your assistance."

The Marquis only answered by raising his hat respectfully to Lady Ethel, and as they drove away from the opera house, the last thing she saw was his figure, standing bareheaded on the pavement.

She lay tack on the cushions with closed eyes, passively leaving the hand which her huaband had clasped in his where he had placed it, and was silent. She never asked where the Marquis de Lacarras had come from, or how he happened to be there: she felt too weak to enter upon that, or any other subject. But the next morning, when, by Bainbridge had insited upon summoning), she kept high 'holiday in bed, her husband came and sat by her, and told her the whole

"You frightened me most dreadfully, my darling," he began, in his fond way, as he played with the long trasses of hair which lay upon her pillow, "for I was occupied with the stage and what was going on there, when down dropped your dear head upon my for a couple of stalls."
shoulder, and you looked just as if you were
"Would you really rather have two dead. I didn't know what to do with you at first, when the Marquis de Lacarras leapt over the front of his box (he was in one on the ground tier with Lady Clevedon), and came and helped me to would cease to pay, public life would be carry you out. But you made quite a sen- purified and public morals elevated. The sation, I can assure you. There was not a man in the stalls that didn't want to help too. Linever liked De Lacaras in the old days. Rthel, but I suppose that was only because I fancied he was in love with you, for he seems a very nice fellow. You can't think how gazing dreaming at the table cloth.

"Well, Colonel Bainbridge," impatiently; it all to look for the carriage, though Lady or not ?"

Clevedon seemed to be in a great state of or not ?"

Cloved Rainbridge will describe the control of the control good natured and active he was last night; exercise of common sense in place of party "Colonel Bainbridge will do nothing for anything between those two Ethel? They y u, Lady Ethel," he said gently; "but your appear very intimate with one another." hisband will, if you ask him," 'You had better ask Lady Clevedon your Her persistence in calling him by his sur- self if you are curious on the subject. I am

> "Ah ! well, I shouldn't wender if there usual habit, and that when you entered the theatre she thought you looked so well. You went off just as she was pointing you out to the notice of De Lacarras.

> 'Indeed! a remarkable coincidence. Colonel Bainbridge, I think if you were to leave me to myself a little while that I could

sleep! that was a strange sleep that tacked Lady Ethel as soon as she was left alone, as with a burning head and throbbing eveballs she turned restlessly on her uneasy pillow.

So, by an unhappy accident, she had failed (without connivance on her part, for she had been quite unaware of the presence of the Marquis de Lacarras in the opera house) at the very time to which she had been looking forward to display her courage, and her pride qualled at the thought of the construction which would be put upon her conduct, both

by the Countess of Clevedon and her lover. Fainted ! dropped of lifeless-at the moment when his eye was first directed towards her, when he might reasonably suppose she also had caught sight of him, and in the centre of a crowded theatre. As Lady Ethel reflected on it, she thought that fate must surely be against her.

FIVE YEARS OF TORTURE. Mrs. U. Aston, of Bracebridge, writes to say that Burdock's Blood Bitters cared her of headaches, from which she had suffered for five years, all other means having failed.

The capital of the Third National bank of Cincinnati, \$1,000,000, is mostly owned by

GOLDEN OPINION.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful com plaints. Her opinion is well founded.

A Fort Worth jury has found a man guilty of stealing his own horse.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will be found an xcellent remedy for sick headache. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Ask your druggist for them.

Katie Good, eleven years old, carries a lad ler, and lights street lamps in Lancaster. She says she does it to help her "pop."

COMPELLED TO YIELD.

Obstinate skin disesses, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all the secretions.

The Lick telescope at San Francisco, when finished and set in position, will have cost OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, July 5.-Were the minds of men less absorbed than at present by the tremendons struggle now going on in the old country and the grandeur of the great statesman who is its central figure, they would surely be absorbed in the contemplation of another statesman, not less grand, who is waging as noble a contest in a different sphere against similar malignant powers of political darkness. In Canada we have Edward Blike continding for the restoration of free, constitutional government, as Gladstone is fighting in England for the same object. I have slready drawn attention to the atriking contract between the recent public utterances of the opposing leaders of Canadian parties. From the flippancy, shallowness and buffornery of Sir John Macdonald we have turned to the calm, wise carneatness of Mr. Blake, feeling at once that we have been lifted from a region redolent of corruption into an atmosphere of moral and intellectual purity. It seems to me impossible that a people endowed | which is commended by the wisest considerations estat lish

VIRTUE IN HIGH PLACES

could healtate between these two man. But leaving saids these higher considerations have their greatest influence with the more cultured and thoughtful, let us reflect on points of policy which affect all alike. By a system of heavy but indirect taxation the Government is enabled to extract vast sums from the carnings of the people. This enables them to launch into extravagant enterprises whereby large individual fortunes were secored, vested in-terests established and a large un-scrupulous class, aptly named the Boodle Brigade, created. Erger in the pursuit of the nev, those men see how party service Acceives prompt, generous re-ward and each strives to erect a claim on the Government by means which in any other business would ensure ruin and disgrace. Each in his aphere becomes an agent of corruption, and the money taken originally from all is filtered through them to corrupt, the impecunions in the constituencies in order that the dispan crs of patronage may continue in office. Public works are carried on, railways are bonused. a system of paternal administration is prevalent, and the whole power and patronage of the Government is used to stifle constitutional liberty as it is used in Europe to sustain dynastic pretentions. The result is general degradation of the people, demoralization throughout the public service, and

DEGRADATION OF LIFE among all classes. The money wrongly extracted from the masses is forced into permanently unproductive under-takings and lost, whereas if it had been left to circulate in the ordinary channels of industry it would be vastly productive in private enterprise. Relieved from the blighting influence and interference of patronage business would stand on its inherent merita and economical forces would not iring about the periodical depression they now do by their inevitable pressure upon artificial stimulants and barriers. As a whole the people would be more comfortable, and the source of corruption in the body politic would be dried up. The occupation of the professional politician and demagogue general tone of society would be strengthened by sounder moral filre, and habits of manly self-reliance in thought and action would result in happiness and independence. To tring about a state of affairs so much needed in our country requires simply the a clique. Broadly speaking, this is what the people will be called upon to decide upon to decide upon the decide upon to decid At any rate, it is consoling to reflect that the era of extravagence, corruption and political perversion is drawing to a close, and must cease with the disappearance of Sir John from the helm of State. For, though there are many among his followers who are

adents in his methods and equally lacking in principle, they have not his capacity, I might eay his genius, for GOVERNMENT BY DEBAUCHERY. The Citizen repeats a favorite Tory remark to-day which is very amusing. Speaking of Sir Richard Cartwright the organ says :-"Next to Mr. Blake he, generally speaking, is the ablest man in the party. It is one of his weak points that he is lacking in those qualities of personal attractiveness which secure individual attachment, but in this particular he is scarcely less objectionable than his leader, who is as cold as an iceberg. Тэ Tory journalists, whose personal virulence is a disgrace to journelism, no doubt both Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright are cold as icebergs. This is very dis'ressing to those whose estimate of conduct befitting statesmen is founded on the hilarious famili arity of "the chieftain" when he goes among the faithful. Of course a grave, self-respecting deportment is icebergs to such people. But granting the charge to be true, one of the foremost thinkers of the age, considering the qualities of public men, says :- "The coldest tempers are the soundest thinkers and the safest guides and administrators. To be worthy and efficient coadjutors of God, on the great arena of the world, we must be able to borrow some of the sublime, impressive calm with which, age after age, He has looked down on the slow progrees and lingering miseries of his children.'
The circumstances of our time call for mer possessing a temperament like that described by Greg, and it is a blessing, uprecognized by narrow intellects, that we have them in the front ranks of the party of Opposition. It is quite possible that views like these have little weight with the mass of the unthinking. I would never think of laying them before a man who had sworn away his reason and independence in an Orange lodge. But the most stunted intellect can understand that it would be more gratifying to a man to have \$50 in his pocket at the end of the year than to know that so

contracts for its friends. Men who sell their votes for a few paltry dollars ought to reflect on this aspect of the question, even if the sense of degradation at taking a bribe should never prick his conscience.

OTTAWA, July 6.—It is always a matter of supreme joy to the Tories when they can bring charges against an opponent which they fancy will make him out as bad as themselves. Thus whenever some instance of turpitude is brought home to them they immediately set to work, not to clear themselves, for they quickly recognize the impossibility, but to get up counter charges to blacken the reputation of their accusers. They know they cannot plead innocence, therefore they try to make others appear as bad as themselves.

This game they have carried on so long that sensible men only laugh at it, especially when it is remembered how repeatedly and con
But meantime greater dangers to the Empire of decency are less severely dealt

much money had been taken from him by

taxes on the necessities of life, to enable the

Government to provide big salaries and fat

tinusly they have failed. Following up these Post has been a terrible thorn in the side of the Orange-Tory Government, and its apologists. Anything, therefore, which would promise to injure the influence of

THE LEADING IRISH PAPER

in the country is grasped with the delight of a

hungry dog seizing a bone. But, having given all the publicity in its power to Mr. Curiau's letter, the organ is bound in justice to do the same for Mr. Whelan's reply. Should it not do so, the inference is inevitable that it is afraid to do an alternative documents. to do so because the reply would destroy the effect of Mr. Curran's letter. People whose vision is not blinded by partizinship, and who have neither interest nor prejudice to in-fluence their desire to find excuse or con-demnation for either party to the dispute will not trouble themselves by questions of cess. In the old country at this moment there are many men once bitterly heatile to Home Rule who are now among its warmest advocates. Irishmen do not bother with inquiries as to how the change was wrought in their , out mente. Whenever a man, or a journal, or an administra-tion takes a distinct step in a direction contrary to that heretofore pursued, and the step is one with reason and possessed with a desire to of justice and policy, we naturally conclude that the influences which brought about the change were good. Those who find them e ves adversely affected by the change may kick and squeal; it is quite reasonable that they should; but their contortions only serve to show how it hurts. A man or an institution that does not wish to be injured or crushed in a great movement should put himself, or itself, in harmony with it. Gladstone put himself in harmony with the times when he pronounced for Home Rule; the Tory party of Canada did the reverse when they took the opposite course. The one must succeed in the long run, the other is doomed to do not the force that Tun Poer has been the deleas. The fact that THE POST has been the heat and ablest champion of the Irish cause during

A DARK AND TRYING PERIOD is sufficient answer to the clanders and asper sions of those who, for personal and party ob-jects have ranged themselves with the enemies of Ireland. Granting, for argument sake, that the charge be true, is that any excuse for Mr. Curran's traitorous action in parliament? Do it in any way excuse or pallate the contemptible conduct of the government or weaken the truth and force of The Post's position? All who uphold and applaud the Irich cause, approve the course t ken by The Post, let those who will asp rse its motives. Aspersion is what we must ex-nect from those whose conduct has been condenned. All men who have taken part in a struggle of this kind have had to suffer the but the result has been to establish their hororable fame and cover their enemies with oppro-rium. We must not wonder that the selfish, uspriced pled upholders of a rotten Government a Government convicted of every crime from colors the blood and steels the nerves of Irishpetty larceny to murder-should vici usly stal these who are instrumental in the exp sur and punishment th reof. But if we contine our rgument and find a professed Irish member of parliament taking a course directly opposition to the feelings, wishes, principles, ohis people in deference to ministers, and dis cover at the some time that he is indebted to the ministers for favors amounting to \$32,000 and also that he hopes to get a judgeship here after, would we be stretching a point were we to impute other motives than those of patriot-ism to his conduct? I fear our friend Carran

IN A BAD BOX. He may strive to make others, appear as had as himself, but the big, stubborn, unalterable fact remains that, as an exponent of Irish thought. THE Post is on the right side, nabrited, unintimidated, walle, as a representative lish member of parliament, he stands in a position where the charge of his having been amenable to the malign influences of a corrupt ministry can be made with strong presumption of his guilt. It is always very dis agreeable to be compelled to deal with personal matters like these, but the conduct and policy of the Government has been so utterly vile, it poison has so covered and permeated its support. and abhorionce can alone give adequate expresthe lash. So much is this the case that it is now recognized as the official

ORGAN OF THE BOODEL MEN at the capital. But until such time as the peculiar idiosyncrasies of these gentlemen come to be recognized as just and honorable it wil have hard work to convince the world that its standard of public virtue and political principle is the highest attainable. For an honorable man 1 can concieve no more dismal employment than that of having to defend and excuse the conduct of the ministry and its supporters, Plowing among pine stumps in the deg days with a team of pigs would be preferable. Herein I sympathise with the Catern:—

"Taught by time, my heart has learned to glow For other's good; and melt at other's wos."

THE PREMIERS HEALTH continues precarious, so much so that it was o that account, I understand, that Lady Mac donald returned from Regina and the trip to British Columb a was abandoned. He a tend to business, however, and gives a striking instance of the power of a strong mind over a weak and failing body. He suffers greatly, it is said, and has occasional fits of collapse which give alarm to his family. Ottawa is no place for a sick man in hot weather, and I would be glid to see him able to move to a more invigorating climate, for the contest before him is one that will exercise his powers to their utmost. We want to see him beaten politically,

not overcome by disease.
OTTAWA, July 7th.—Enemies of the Em pire will have good reason to rejoice should the elections result unfavorably to Gladstone. The contest will, however, stand in history as the most remarkable among the incidents in the evolution of democracy. In the Home Rule battle two political forces, hitherto irreconcilably hostile, nave united to defeat the only man living who has the genius and the will to solve a problem which, if left unsolved, must bring about the disintegration of the empire. The singular spectacle now presented of an almost equal division of the people shows, when we take antecedent circumstances into consideration, that England is not educated up to the point where the masses could give an intelligent vote on the principle for which Mr. Gladstone is contending. A few months ago we would have considered the vote now given as A MIGHTY STEP IN ADVANCE.

It is a wonderful advance for it places the question of Home Rule in such a position that no other legislation is possible till it is settled. That Ireland must be conceded self-government of some sort is conceded by all, even by those who most bitterly oppose Mr. Gladstone's scheme. Salisbury' anxiously vehement repudiation of coercion, Chamberlain's federal scheme, all the various alternative suggestions go to show that the necessity for settling the Irish question is recognized as paramount in British politics.
A little further experience will teach Englishmen that the only way it can be settled is in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people. Whatever those who

wakened up by this time to a sense of the contemptible position he occupies in the seek to displace Mr. Gladstone may now eyes of all honorable men. Only a most think they will soon discover that the cannot callous, unsophisticated politician, or one propose less than he proposed, and that they who had become thoroughly depraved, could may, perhaps, have to concede more. Hav be so stupid as to publish himself to the world as a trafficker in public patronage. ing come within reach of the goal for which they have so long striven; no power on earth can turn the Irish people aside or prevent them from attaining it. However the battle In England his letter would secure his expulsion from Parliament Even in the United States a man so self-confessed could not re-

than those contemplated by the opponents of with. It remains, however, ruption of the Liberal party can only result in a Tery reaction or the splitting up of parliament into a number of wings or factions as in France. The first is hardly probable and the other must eventuate in a series of weak, apasmodic ministries, torn by contending factions, unable to govern firmly at home or pursue a respectable policy abroad. The blame for so wretched a state of affairs must rat with those, Tories and Radicale, whatever name they may assume, who have refused is move with the times and grant those measures of reasonable reform by which the British can alone be maintained. Amid

THE HURRICANE OF PASSION

now raging the Irish are calm, patient, selfpossessed, determined to have their rights. knowing that justice is on their side, they can let the storm blow over, and when the smoke and dust clears away the Irish brigade will be found strenger, mere solid, more powerful than ever.

"We tread the land that bore us,
The Green Flaggli tering o'er us,
The friends we tried
Are by our side,
The foe we hate before us."

Whoever may be beaten, whoever may go down in the present conflict, the Irish will After aristocratio terror, religious bigotry, plutocratic selfishness, Radical measures, sud all the passions and prejudices sroused in the struggle for constitutional expansion have spent their force, and the fertuitous conglomeration of parliamentary atoms assembles at Westminster, Ireland, solid, unflinching, eloquently invincible within the constitution, will tower grandly above all-a saviour or a nemesis, as England may choose to address her.

It is amusing to listen to the howls raised by the opponents of Home Rule against THE IRISH IN AMERICA

because they contributs largely to help their friends in the elections. Do these people imagine that because they have succeeded for a time by force, fraud, persecution, confiseation, by fire, sword, penal laws, and Ulater con-t or of their birthright, that the laws of The eternal justice are suspended? Do they think that because the thief has pessession of stolen goods the fact establishes his right to the property? Have they ever heard the homely but true proverb that what cornes over the devil's back goes under his belly? If they have lorgetten these things the Irish in America will refresh their memories and teach them that no Irishman nor descendent

colors the blood and steels the nerves of Irish. men and Irishwomen everywhere. It is an hereditary principle which England must recognize, or woe to England. On this continent the Irish have become free, rich, powerful, happy. They have won their place with labor and virtue, and they will use their freedom, spend their money, exert their power, risk their happiness to linerate the dear old land from the tyrauts who have so long oppressed her. This is the mission handed down to them by their fathers :-

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Be queathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though bafiled off is ever won."

Sensible Englishmen, those who can think above the clouds of class interest and religious bigotry, accept the inevitable. They see that the very foundations of England's strougth and greatness are shaken as with an earthquake by resistance to the just demands of the Irish people. They recognize the wisdom of timely concession, and they must eventually control the majority, for the English are, after all, a practical people. They will soon see that neitzer their personal hap piness nor political well being is bound up with the preservation of that sum of all villanies, Irish landlordism. They have a taste of the kindred institution at home and and abhorience can alone give adequate expression to bound feeling. Cf course the Citizen

opens its columns feely to all who squirm under they will educate themselves in its management in England, for in this atruggle the interests of the masses are identical throughout the three kingdoms. They are really entering upon a revolution. What the Irish are fighting for to-day, they will have to fight for to-morrow. By helping Ircland now they will make the coming doubt, on the first opportunity. struggle all the casier for themselves.

MR. CURRAN AND "THE POST," The general opinion here among those who when a member of parliament or a ministry bargain for abandonment of principle in consideration of patronage the matter assumes the character of a scandal. This is what Mr. Curran attempted to do. The documents he has published shows that he failed and discovers him in a most disgraceful position. He declares himself, apparently without a twinge of shame or remorse, as willing to devote public money to the purchase of newspaper support. The question whether was right seems never to have entered his head. His proposition was simply that THE Post should surrender its independence, quo to their disadvantage. and he would get the Government to pay it for doing so. Yet Mr. Curran is so lost to all sense of decency, so inherently corrupt that he cannot see what is patent to everybody the worst evidence of a mind debased and hardened with familiarity with the worst form of political turpitude. The published correspondence is a verritable boomerang, for the fact that at the very time when he thought he was succeeding in his little game, THE POST upset all his calculations by attacking the Government, clears the newspaper management of the imputation he seeks to fasten on it, and proves him willing to be an active ac-complice in a fraud and happy in the oppor-

tunity of concecting an immoral bargain. Such are the impressions of those with whom

I have conversed at this city. The only excuse

offered is that such are Tory methods and we must be prepared for their exposure. OTTAWA, July 8 .- Mr. Curran must have

for threadbare tactics the Citizen reproduces Mr. Home Rule must arise. Students of events constituents to pronounce an opinion feedings. I am not astonished at this, for THE unition of the Citizen reproduces that the Citizen reproduces Mr. Home Rule must arise. Students of events constituents to pronounce an opinion headings. I am not astonished at this, for THE unition of the City of the C of Mentreal, whom he claime to represent, will regard with favor his efforts to destroy the independence, weaken the influence and degrade the character of Irish journalism. His action ought to show them the folly of sending a hide-bound partizen to represent then in Parliament. The idea that their memher should be a thick-and-thin supporter of a ministry in return for patronage is one which should not be tolerated. At bast such patropage

CAN ONLY BENEFIT A FEW.

while conduct such as Mr. Curran has been guilty of in the Riel effair, the Home Rule resolution, and now in this recent exposure, inflicts positive injury on the Irish cause and Irings diagrace on the Irish name. It is quite natural that he should seek in the bitterly anti-frish Gazette a channel for the publication of his dishonor. But since the columns of that paper are open to him, there is other correspondence which he might publish with far greater advantage to the Irish cause than that which he has given to the world. For instance he might induce Mr. White to find room for the following letter, which has never been published in the Gazette:-

(Letter from Sir John Macdonald to the Ro-

(Letter from Sir John Macdonald to the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ontario.)

"Toboxto, June 5th, 1892. (Private and confidential.) By Dran Lord.—1872. (Private and confidential.) By Dran Lord.—1872. (Private and confidential.) By Dran Lord.—1872. (Private and the specific of the interest in Toronto on account of the superstition that his views are extremed on the Irish question. This might destroy his future, and it has, therefore, been arranged by tween the Hom. F. builth and O'Donohoe hat the former is to represent the Irish Casholics in the Cabinet, while U'D. will get a seat in the Senate.

"Frank Skith is to make way for O'Donohoe in the Irish Casholics in the Cabinet, while U'D. will get a seat in the Senate.

"Frank Skith is to make way for O'Donohoe in the Mistry will have they find the Irish is off-or-time. Those two genilemen are acting in perfect accord, and desire that I should explain to your Lordship the nature of their arrangement, which, of course, Must be Kept a Propound Becket at Present.

Believe me, my dear Lord.

Believe me, my dear Lord,
Faithfully jours,
(Signed,) "Joint A. Macdonaid."
Mr. Curran might also, while he is at it, insert Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir John Macdonald, thanking him for burking Mr. Blake's resolution in favor of Home Rule. Being auxious, doubtless, for the triumph of truth and justice, he should use his influence to secure the publication of those famous rejected addresses touching

the causes of the North-West rebellion, and so persist mily suppressed by the Government. There is no telling what good he might do in the new sphere upon which he has entered. But why does he not give us the letter ho wrete for Mr. Whelen to sign? That document would give us a fair idea of what Mr. Curran thinks ought to be the proper style of addressing a minister on a business matter. We could see by it the workings of Mr. Curran's mind and judge the extent of his sub-serviency by the measure thereof that he considered proper for a newspaper. A politicism a lawyer, a criminal lawyer to heat, should be sufficiently acute to be able to write such a letter with consummate skill. A man who assumes to control an Irish constituency, manipulate an Irish newspaper, trade in Gavernment patronage, defend hanging for treason, oppose flome Rule, and all the time attitudinize us an Irish patriot, has a difficult contra t to fill, and requires a genius, a power of resource, little short of sublime. One thing is evidont from Mr. Curren's conduct - he holds Montreal Centre, not as an exponent of the will of the people, but as an agent of the ministry. It is for the electors to consider how far such a position is conducive to their wishes and interests. Certainly such was not the idea of those who voted to send him to parliament, and 1 am sure he would stand a poor chance for election in any constituency on an issue like that. Were the electors to consider his position and conduct correct. anybody, even an Orange Grand Master. would be as good as he, for selfish reasons would compel any man to mani, ulate patronage, and the worst enemy of the Irish would do no more than seek to debauch an Irish representative journal with Government gold. mistake the people of Montreal Centre very much if they submit to a continuance of so humiliating a use being made of their fran-chise. The curse of time-serving demagogues has been often inflicted on the Irish reople, but they know how to get rid of them. They have done so in Ireland, in the United States, and will do so in Canada, I have no

MAYOR M'DOUGALL has raised a veritable at rm about his cars by his vetoing the annexation of New Edin have read Mr. Curran's letter is not at all lourgh to the city. He was one of the warm-favorable to him. In the first place it is est advocates of the scheme, spoke at meetnoticed that his moral perceptions of what is | ings and worked to bring it about, but when honest and becoming in a public man are it came to be ratified by the city council he very obscure. If it was a crime, as threw it out by exercising his double vote. he says, for Mr. Whelan to seek advertising Letters have appeared in the newspapers and printing from the departments, what criticising him severely and some directly must we think of the man who laid down accuse him of having changed at the bidding the terms on which the said advertising and of the Catholic powers. This raises a very printing was to be sold Any maniconducting disagrees ble, dangerous issue in a commua newspaper giving a general support to the n'ty that for long has been pretty free from ministry of the day will look naturally for r ligious dissensions. Mr. McDougal's reciprocal favors. It is the same in ordinary critics charge him with opposing the anbusiness. A journalist who deals with a nexation of New Edinburgh through merchant expects the merchant to deal with fear that the Protestant suburh would overhim. He does not he sitate to say so, and no holy believe Catholic in the nee in the council. thinks it wrong. Governments always, as a Wore this the only consideration there would recognized thing, give patronage to their appear some force in the charge, but there are journalistic friends. This has been admitted grave financial reasons against arms atton, Were this the only consideration there would as a matter of course in Parliament. But | and until these are set led in a satisfactory manner the Mayor should be condemned But supposing the charge to be true, who could blame the Catholics for resisting the admission of three representatives for less than 2,000 of a population? Were there any way by which Catholics and Protestants could have representation according to population it would be all right. It is all very well to say religious differences should not be mixed up with municipal affairs, but they are, and so long as such is the case Catholics will be justified in resisting all attempts to alter the statu

> THE BRITISH ELECTIONS have disappointed, but have not disheartened, the friends of Home Rule at the Capital. It now seems as if the English peorle will have to be further educated on the sui ject of Irish affairs. The vote against Mr. Glaustone has been too large and generally spread over England and among all classes to allow a doubt of the present feeling of the English people towards Ireland. The worst of it is that the establishment of a purely Tory government is now almost certain. This will mean the reopening of the agitation under renewed provocations to exasperation. And if Engand will not do justice to Ireland when she can gracefully she must be made to do so by means—the only means, alas—that have heretofore compelled her in the same direction. Russia, taking her one from the distracted state of British home politics, caused by Tory obstinacy and Radical bigotry against the Irish, has made snother move which threatens the peace of Europe, and more especially English influence in the East. Wisdom ought to show Euglishmen that, till the irish question is settled, they cannot hope to act decisively abroad. Brit-ish diplomacy must be weak, Brit-ish power paralysed, until justice is done to Ireland. If nothing short of disaster and humiliation will bring England to reason, so be it. She will only have herself to blame should she discover again, as she did before. that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportu-

RIDEAU

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THE Mentreal Gazette says: "Above all " things, it is essential to the good govern-"use a position of trust and influence "with swift and sure condemnation." White "the blind share colonizer," etc., etc., were whitewashed and carried triumphantly out of their disgrace on the shoulders of the great boodle majority in Parliament.

THE Trade Bulletin is of the opinion that the recent developments in certain Customs cases have supplied strong proof of the existence of a regular system of condoning frauds upon Her Majesty's Customs, which has degenerated into a cesspool of reeking rottenness. The Bulletin does not hesitate to say that the modus operandi by which settlements are effected consists "in extorting hush-money to the fullest extent that it is considered the guilty firms can stand, instead of applying the law in a righteous and impartial manner. The system which connives at these underhand settlements, by members of Parliament and special agents, should be abolished and more open and above-board procedures adopted. Until this is done, all settlements in cases of fraud or undervaluation of imported goods will be looked upon with just auspicion by the public."

Mr. PARNELL has forwarded his thanks to the Hen. Mr. Costigan and the Irish Cana- rected against the present organization of the dian members of Parliament for their personal Kuights of Labor, has given rise to considerand private expression of sympathy for Home able comment and excitement in religious cir-Rule, which was cabled from Ottawa the cles in the United States, as a very large proday before Mr. Blake introduced his portion of the members of the order in the Home Rule resolutions in the House. Under what a deeper obligation would not Messrs. Parnell and Gladstone have been if | the effect of the action taken by the ecclesithese Irish Canadian members had, in their public and representative capacity, stood true to their private and personal views and urged the Canadian Parliament to adopt | Henry Elder, D.D., Archbishop of Cinzinnati. Mr. Blake's resolutions instead of an Orange amendment, which was not only an injury to the cause but an insult to the Irish people, whose honor, sense of justice and spirit of fair play were called in question and denied by the terms of the amendment, which demanded that if Home Rule were granted it should only be on condition that the rights of Ulster would be protected.

MANY exquiries have been made by admirars of Mr. Parnell to know what creed he professed or belonged to. It was commouly thought that the Irish leader was a Presbyterian, and a short time ago the Toronto Globe had occasion to say so. One of it; readers asked what authority it had for the statement. The reply was made that none of the published biographies of Par nell that it could find gave his religion, and that the only authority it had was a statement by an English correspondent of the New York Tribune. To settle the question, the editor of the Globe wrote to Mr. Parnell, and received the following answer :---

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY. June, 1886.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE, Toronto, Can.

DEAR SIR,-I am directed by Mr. Parnell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. and to inform you that the religious denomination to which he belongs is the Episcopalian Church of Ireland.

I am, yours truly,
HENRY CAMPBELL,

THE Quebec Daily Telegraph cal's atten tion to the significant coincidence that "so many frishmen should in one way or another be connected with Mgr Taschereau's Cardinalate. In the first place came Archbishop Conroy as the Pope's representative te settle the religious disputes in this country and to pave the way for the great honor now conferred upon us in the creation of the first Cana dian Cardinal. Then we have chosen t convey to his Eminence the beretta another

leading prelate of the Pope's houshold. And now it is understood, by the Papal letter, of which Mgr. U'Brien is the bearer, that the honor of placing the beretta on the new Cardinal's head has been reserved for another distinguished Irishman, His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, who, with the other prelates of the Dominion, will be present at the installation ceremonies here on the 21st inst."

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH has intimated, in a public speech, that the Conservatives intend to make it warm both for the Irish people and their representatives. Sir Michael was good enough to give rublic notice that as sucn as his party got hold et the reins of power their first measure would be to suppress the Irish National League; their second would be to introduce the cloture, and, by that agency, close the mouths of the Parnellites, and their third would be stop short when the Tory leader, through the Speaker, would call for silence. If Sir fun indeed.

THE Toronto Week, speaking of Dominion politics, notwithstanding its well known hostility to the Liberal party and to Hon. Edward Blake, especially on account of their attitude on the Home Rule question, says in a recent issue : "A dissolution of Parliament cannot be far off and it is in the ensuing election campaign that the policy and conduct of the government in the North-West should be arraigned before the country Never before under confederation, had the Liberal party such a genuine advantage over their adversary as is afforded by this plain issue—the results of Conservative government in the North-West. These results are patent to all. They were experienced by the whole en ment of the country that any attempt to country in a terrible manner a year ago, and some of the causes have come to view during "for personal aggrandisement should meet | the past session in the blaze of political scandals wherewith it began, continued and And it was, of course, to meet out this swift | ended. If the men concerned in these scanand sure condemnation that Beatty "the dals be not relegated to private life at the boy," McCarthy "the blackmailer," John approaching general election, it can only be because the constituencies are as corrupt as the representatives. In many cases, doubtless, it is a matter of mutual bargain; the member plunders the public treasury for local purposes, and is allowed to take his share in the shape most convenient to himself,

THE ARCHDIOCESE.

WE have received for publication the following official notification of the high honor of the Archiepiscopacy which it has pleased the Holy See to confer upon the Most Rev. Edouard Charles Fabre, D.D., and upon the diocese of Montreal :-

> ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE, Montreal, July 10.

His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal recoived this morning, from His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propagands, the Papal Brief which crects Montreal into an Archdiocese and raises His Grace to the rank of Archbishop of Montreal. This Brief, dated | don, Merioneth, Suffelk, Cambridge, Buckthe Sth of June last, is signed by Cardinal ingham, Carmerthen and Wilts. Passing pionage of the police. It is such outrages Ledocnouski.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER'S OPINION.

THE recent pasteral letter issued by the bishops of the Province of Quebec and di-Republic are Catholics. Bishops and priests are daily questioned as to the meaning and astical authorities in the Province of Quebec. We see by the Catholic Union of Baltimore that the Most Rev. William has been consulted in reference to the matter, and the following is the opinion of His Grace : "Catholics in this country (the United "States) are not directly affected by any order issued by the Church authority of Canada, and Catholics here that belong to the Knights of Labor need take no cognizance of the matter until it is directly presented "to them by the Church in the United "States. So far as I am concerned, I have "nothing against the organization and know " of no wrong in the order. However, I have " closely."

THE TOAST OF THE "LAMBS."

There are many versions of the Grange toast that is honored to-day by the Ulster Lamba wherever they meet. The Dublin Nation gives one which has the merit of being somewhat toned down. It is: "To the glorious, pious and immortal memory of the great and good King Williamnot forgetting Oliver Cromwell - who assisted in redeeming us from popery, slavery, arbitrary power, brass money, and wooden shoes. * * * And he that wont drink this, whether he be priest, bishop, deacon, bellows-blower, grave-digger, or any other of the clergy, may a North wind blow him to the South and a West wind blow him into the East. May he have a dark night, a lee shore, a rank storm, and a leaky vessel to | Montreal Centre dreading, with good reason, carry him over the River Styx, May the dog Cerberus make a meal of his body and Pluto a snuff-box of his skull, and may the devil jump down his throat with a red-hot harrow, with every pin tear out a gut, and blow him with a clean carcass to hell. Amen." There is another version, in which there is a wish that "he who would refuse to drink this tout should be hanged, rammed and crammed down the great gun of Athlone, and blown to everlasting blazes.'

Another expresses the Christian hope that the l'ope would be set up in a pillery in the other world and afford recreation to his fact in a letter dated 19th November, 1885,

distinguished Irishman, Mgr. O'Brien, a Satismic majesty in pelting him with pricets. The men who drink to and honor these monstrous sentiments are the lambs about whom Chamberlain and Saliabury are ac solicitous, and to whom the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs in the Canadian Government, pledged himself by formal resolution to send "men and means" to resist the establishment of an Irish Parliament in Dublin.

ULSTER GONE NATIONALIST.

THE two strongholds of Urangeism in Ulater, Derry and Belfast, have been suc cassfully stormed by the Irish Nationalists. Justin McCarthy, who carried the National standard at the last election and lost by 29 votes, has reduced that majority to three votes, and it is not yet clear if his Orange opponent has even that slight majority. The sheriff figured it out to that effect only after a great deal of shuffling and of counting of the ballots. Mr. McCarthy has given notice to expel the Irish members that would not that he will contest the decision of the revising officer.

The other great victory is that achieved by Michael means what he says, there will be (Sexton in Belfast. Just imagine the grinding and gnashing of teeth there will be in the Orange camp when the "lamba" come to realize that it is a Parnellite and a Nationalist who will represent one of the most important divisions of the northern capital. Sextun has crushed the nead of the serpent and has conclusively proved to the world the hollowness of the Orange pretensions as well as the falsity of their assertions regarding the national feeling and aspirations of the Black North. The clouds that have hung over Ulater are being lifted one by one and the light is being let in with wonderful effect. Sexton turned his minority of 35 at the last election into a majority of 153 in yesterday's glorious and memorable contest. Ulster is practically solid for Home Rule and the Orange disloyalists and cut-throats will have

THE IRISH VOTE IN ENGLAND.

In the general elections now taking place in England the Irish are no unimportant factor. They have already turned the scales in a number of constituencies in favor of Gladstone that would have otherwise gone against Home Rule. In many of the constituencies the Irish vote has reduced the Tory majorities.

It may be interesting to note the distribu-

tion of the Irish over Great Britain, as shown by the census returns. In 1881 they numbered, excluding men of Irish descent, 562,374, or some 4,000 less then in 1871, and their distribution over the country was most unequal. In the purely agricultural counties their numbers are insignificant, while in the great manufacturing and mining counties they formed a not inconsiderable fraction of formed 6.1 per cent; in Cumberland, 5.6 per cent.; in Durham, 4.2 per cent.; and in Cheshire, 7.3 per cent. of the population. In no one of the following counties was the percentage as high as 0.3:-Cardigan, Radnor, Norfolk, Huntingthese Lancashire and Cheshire towns being those in which the Irish element was strongest. Then followed in order Middlesborough, Stockport, Cardiff, Gateshead, Preston, Bolton, Bradford, Bury, Blackburn and Oldham, exhausting the list of great towns in which the Irish formed as much as 4 per cent. out of the inhabitants. The number of Irishmen in London, including Westham, was 82,614; in Liverpool and Birkenhead, 71,118; in Manchester and Salford, 38,788; in Leeds, 9,554; in Bradford, 7.868; and in Birmingham, 7,307. In no other of the great towns was there as many as 6,000 Irish.

"LA PRESSE" HITS FAIR AND HARD. Our esteemed contemporary La Presse pub. lished a leading article in yesterday's issue on the Gazette-Curran attempt to creats a scandal at the expense of THE POST and TRUE WEINESS. La Presse hits the nail on the head every time. It says : -" THE POST had supported the general policy of the Government since the election of 1878, and believed not examined into its teachings very it had a right to the official patronage as well as the ministerial organs. Mr. Curran chtained letters from Mr. Whelan in that direction, and, armed with these documents, he imagined that he could prevent THE POST from ever criticising him or the Government.

"During the North-West rebellion, the trial of Riel and the campaign against the execution of the Metis leader, THE POST dictinguished itself by its vigorous, independent and patriotic articles. THE Post took the initiative in having addresses passed to Mr. Gladstone in favor of Home Rule, and was the first to denounce the double game played by Sir John against the Irish Catholics in the O'Donohoe-Smith affair.

"During these divers campaigns THE POST was often obliged to condemn and repudiate Mr. Curran's course, as he had sacrificed the interests of his fellow-countrymen to Sir John for a mess of potage. The member for the influence of the Irish organ, set about to kill it by trumping up a charge of venality agsinst it.

"We must say that the play was well prepared, and that the mis-en-scene was irreproachable. Only he forgot one essential point, viz., that if Mr. Whelan was the busi ness manager and the principal sharsholder, he could not sell what did not belong to him, and he in no manner attempted to influence the political and editorial management of the paper, which is under the control of Mr. Clor.n Mr. Curran himself establishes the

You have already told me you had no control over the paper, consequently you can get nothing.

"Now it matters little to the public to know what business transactions occurred between Mr. Whelen and Mr. Curran, his fellow shareholder, or to know on what financial basis the Irish organ rests. The important thing is that the editorial management and utterances be honest, impartial and patriotic.

"On that score THE POST and TRUE WIT-NESS are unassailable.

"If all papers were obliged to give the public a detailed statement of their financial position, there would be mighty few who could throw the first stone at THE POST.

"It is conclusive, from all this, that the Government, despairing to manipulate or to get the better of the editorship of the Irish organ, has attempted to discredit it with the public, so as to weaken the effect of the independent and patriotic attitude of its editorial pal Sec of Paris was made by M. Thiere, management."

La Presse concludes its lengthy and manly article by stating that this system of Church, as the eminent prelate was just? Their necessity is taken advantage of intimidation and corruption is altogether in most desirous of wiping out all traces of the by capitalists and employers to deprive them conformity with Sir John's methods.

POLICE INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHT OF MEETING.

THE New York police authorities have aroused the warmest indignation among the masses, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the country, by an unwise and unwarranted exhibition of tyranny in ordering a number of policemen to forcibly gain entrance to a meeting of the Knights of Labor in Cooper Union. The outrage has assumed a national phase from the fact that Captain McCullagh, who gave the orders to the police, in justifying his arbitrary conduct declared that he proposed to have "officers of the law attend every meeting of communists and anarchists." Thus he classes the great body of American workingmen as communist; and anarchists.

The meeting disturbed by the police was a very important one. It was called to discuss the trouble of the car drivers and conductors with the horse car lines of New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Powderly was present for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts and advising a course of action. The companies were pleased that he had been called to hear the grievances, as they have faith in his common sense and judgment. But hardly had the proceeding begun before the doors were broken in and several pelice officers took stations around the hall.

The meeting was a regular one of the Order, and therefore strictly confined to members, as in any other society. The policemen had matters explained to them, but they refused to move, saying that the authorities the population. Thus, in Lancashire they had ordered them there Of course no meeting was held under the circumstances. The New York papers all condemn the outrage and the Board of Police Commissioners have been forced to order an investigation. They say it is coming to a pretty pass in a free country if peaceable citizens cannot hold meetings without being placed under the csfrom counties to towns, in Liverpool the as this that inflame the multitude and Irish formed 128; in Birkenhead, 8.8; in breeds contempt for constituted authority. they can obtain even a bare majority of the St. Helens, S.5; in Manchester, 7.5; and in Mr. Powderly is naturally very indignant, and House. This bare majority, not to speak of Salford 7.4 per cent. of the population; he has not been slow to enter his protest a working majority, Lord Salisbury will not against the tyrannical interference and by any means be able to command. Neither against the slanderous insinuations of the is it likely that the Unicnists, -composed as police officer. In speaking with a N. Y. they are of some of the most advanced Lib World reporter about the matter he said :-"I shall not be a little curious to see Captain McCullagh's report. I would like to know how he justifies his act. It is a matter of regret to all of us that the members of the executive board were not able to call on Superintendent Murray. We had a great deal of official business to attend to, and we came here for a special purpose. A number of gentlemen came here expressly to confer with us, and it was not fair to keep them waiting. As a matter of economy we had to finish our business with them before attending to other things. I do not mean to infer that this question of police interference is not an important matter. I do not blame the policemen for going there nor insisting on remaining despite our remonstrances. They were acting under instructions, and good soldiers ought to obey orders. I would have had a poor opinion of them had they not done as they were commanded. I would like to know whether Captain McCullagh acted on his own responsibility or had instructions from his superiors. If he has been correctly reported in classing workmen with anarchists and communists he has taken upon himself a great responsibility. I am neither an anarch. ist nor a communist, and I am not disposed to be classed with them. There is nothing in my public utterances or published letters to justify such an aspersion. It is not simply local matter; it has become or grown into national one. Workmen throughout the United States should not rest under such an imputation."

DEATH OF CARDINAL GUIBERT.

THE Catholic world will learn with sorrow of the death of one of the most distinguished princes of the church, His Eminence Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, which occurred yesterday in the French Capital. Cardinal Guibert has filled an unusually prominent and responsible role in church affairs since the downfall of the Empire and the establishment of the Republic in France. He has figured in all the great controversies between the Church and State since that time, and if the freedom of worship and liberty of conscience are not altogether banished from the soil of France by the radical and anti-Christian rulers of the day, it is largely attributable to the courage and prudence of the deceased prelate in resisting the spirit of incredulity and intolerance.

Cardinal Guibert's career was a lengthy one, and covered over four score years. He was born at Aix, in the beginning of this century, December 13, 1802, and early disinguished himself in his classical and theo. logical studies, which he completed at Rome. His schol stic success in the colleges of the

After his ordination he returned to France and became one of the most zeslous mission-

aries among the Oblats Fathers, Subsequently he became Vicar General of Ajsocio and Bishop of Viviers (Ardeche). His diocese being small and not over populous, he was able, while here, to devote himself to his favorite study of theology, and to compose several religious treatises which are very widely read by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded Mgr. Moriot as Archbishop of ness and modes of making money, prevalent Tours, February 4, 1859, on the promotion in modern times, by which such enormous of that prelute to the see of Paris. He himselt was also destined to become Archbishop of Paris, in succession to the marryred Mgr. Darboy, in July, 1871. He was created a is contrary to justice no less than to Cardinal by Pope Pius IX, in December, mercy. Att r pointing out that the in-1873. He was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honer August 11, 1859.

Archbishop Guibert was noted for his unalterable attachment and devotion to the Holy Sec. His selection for the Archiepiscothen President of the Republic. It are obliged, in order to escape starvation. was a most fortunate choice for the to work for wages which are manifestly meold Gallicanism. Mgr. Guibert brought his unjustly of the greater part of the just fruit archdiocese into perfect harmony with Rome of their toil. and to-day the Gallican spirit is as good as extinct throughout France. He was a most invoked by the monied classes, adds the ardent upholder of the pacific policy of Leo XIII. It will be remembered that it was to the starving poor are terribly punished by him that Pope Leo addressed a letter laws which are often inhumanly severe. How by which His Holiness made known to the true is not this charge, and how well does it Catholic world the line of conduct that was not describe the condition of affairs as it to be followed in politico-religious discutsions. Mgr. Guibert was known throughon: France as the tather of the poor the labor problem in vain, and, what is more, and the iriend of the helpless. distinguishing virtues were simplicity and charity. He was one of the pillars of the church, and was universally re spected and admired as such. His admirable pastoral letters, and particularly his elequent pronouncements against the persecution of the French Catholic people by their atheistical rulers, are worthy of ranking with the great productions of the first Fathers of the Church.

THE HOME RULE BATTLE IS NOT LOST.

Ir Mr. Gladstone's message of peace and conciliation to the Irish people has not been endorsed by the electorate of Great Britain, neither has Salisbury secured a Tory majority upon the savage platform of renewed coercion and expatriation. The great electoral struggle now in progress will, in all probability, result in a drawn battle, with the Gladstonian and Parnellites on the side of freedom and justice, the Tories and Orangeites on the side of savagery and oppression, and the Unionists standing between the two camps, willing to concede a Dublin Parliament under cer tain conditions, but who object to ratify the lishes the following article in its last issue :specific scheme of Home Rule proposed by Gladatone.

The latest returns show that 265 Tories, 5-Liberal Unionists, 135 Gladstoneites and 73 Parnellites have been elected-or an aggregate of 529 members out of the total 670. leaving 141 to be elected.

Thus it will be seen that the Tories still require to return 71 other members before erals and Radicals, -will coalesce with the Tories to carry on the legislation and administration of the country.

A solid and lasting alliance between the of their momentary opposition to Gladstone's scheme there is absolutely n thing in common between them. As Home Rule has got to come, a coalition on a basis of opposition to it would end in speedy rupture.

cause they imagine that the question of Irish self government will be finally disposed of when the election returns show that Mr. Gladstone has not a majority, are wofully mistaken. A measure for which almost one of the new Parliament will be pledged to support, is not a thing to be finally disposed

of. Revelutious never go backward. English history even in its stirring and re volutionary pages can show no other instance where a great measure has made such rapid progress in the favor of the British Parliament and of the British people as Irish Home Rule has made within the brief space of six months. In fact, Home Rule may be much nearer than the results of the elections would seem to indicate. Mr. Gladstone's defeat will neither discourage him or If the Tories come into power he will down and out. Then will come a renewal of the combat in the electoral field with probably a more favorable result than that of the present elections. We quite agree with a remark of the Globe that it was perhaps unreasonable to expect that so great a measure could be carried at once, even under the leadership of so great and so powerful a man as Mr. Gladstone. It has made extraordinary progress, and it has become the world's great question, and the great question it will remain, absorbing public attention and occupying the attention of the Imperial Parliament until it shall be settled in a manner consonant with justice and satisfactory to the people of Ireland.

BISHOP BAGSHAWE ON THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, one of the Macdonald when he was loyally giving that Eternal City was so marked that the young | most distinguished Bishops of the Catholic | Government an independent support? If so student attracted the attention and won the Church in England, has devoted much of his then what are we to think of all the Tory

in which he said he wrote to Mr. Whelan: high consideration of the then reigning Pope. | time to the social and labor situation, and has largely treated of the subject both in his writings and utterances. His Lordship has in consequence been opening the eyes of many to the real state of affairs as it affects the laboring classes. For in. stance, in a recent pronouncement in which His Lordship undertook to instruct the wealthy classes about the sacred rights of libor, he held that there can be no doubt that in many of the received usages of busifortunes are accumulated in the hands of a few, while the multitudes are ever more and more impoverished, there is very much which justice of oppressing and defrauding luborers of their wages is described in Holy Scripture as among the sins which especially cry to heaven for veugeance, Mgr. Bagshawe asks if it is not the case that there are whole olasses of laborers and producers who

The sacred rights of property are loudly Bishop, and the least infringement of them by exists between the masses and the classes?

Evidently Dr. Bagshawe has not studied His he is not afraid to strike at the cancerous spot in the body politic and to declare the remedy that ought to be applied.

His Lordship asks who is then to invoke the se sacred rights in favor of the most sacred of all property, the hardwon earnings of the poor, unless it be the Church of God? Ard who is to protect their interests and rights against the overwhelming power of the rich

The eminent prelate then expresses an ardent hope that the legislators may see their way to do so before it is too late, for it is certain that the widespread injustice of modern society is far more largely responsible for the partly miscrable and debased condition of the poor than even its hardhearted selfishness, and if the well-to-do classes would only pay back to the poor what in strict justice they rightfully owe them, the sums paid would be larger than all the poor rates and charities put together.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P., AND "THE POST.

Under this heading the Quebec Record pub-" Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., has opened fire

on THE POST. He says that Mr. J. P. Whelan, the Managing director and principal stock owner in that paper, was willing to sell its influence to the Government on certain conditions. At least that is the way Mr. Curran puts it. But that is not putting the case furly. As we understand the situation it is as fel lows :- THE Post had given the Conservative party an independent support for six or seven years. Meanwhile the paper was not paying. The manager looked to Ottawa for some assistance. He saw the Gazette getting as much as \$20 000 in one year from the Government. Seeing this, it was natural enough for the manager of THE Post to expect some printing from an administration to which he was two is simply out of the question, for outside giving a great deal of help. And he asked Mr. J. J. Curran, M P , to assist him. Mr. Whelan wanted to put THE POST on a sound financial basis. Mr. Corran, at that time, ran the paper to suit himself. But Mr. Curran would not, or could not, get printing Those who are throwing up their hats be for THE Post. He told Mr. Whelan that so long as the paper remained independent in its tone he could do nothing for it. But if THE POST WENT over to the Conservative party then, oh! then, he could get Government pap. Curran was the tempter. That half of the entire electorate of Great Britain fact should be kept steadily in view. Up to has voted, a measure which so many members | this time there was no reason why an Irish Catholic organ could not support the Conservative party. The Kingston Freeman and the Irish Canadian were in the same hoat with THE POST. But just then grave questions of principles came to the front. Riel was hanged and, as one man, the Irish Catholics of Canada cried "shame." Then came the exposures of the "Cabinet Secret" and again that cry of "shame" was repeated by every honest Irish Catholic in the Dominion. This was followed by Sir Joan's treachery on the Home Rule question, the abuse the Mail and all the Tory organs in force him to retire from the field. Canada heaped on our people everywhere and a general policy of "Croppie lie down." If compel them to deal with the Irish question, J. P. Whelan did not then wheel THE Post into and if they cannot agree upon a policy other line, with the sentiment of the Irish Carbolic than that of coercion, they will have to step people, he would have been a traitor to their cause. Sir John A. Macdonald would have put, not mere printing contracts, but jobs, big jobs, aye \$100,000, in his way if Mr. Whelan held his peace, abandoned his people, and cheered for the Orange-Tory hangmen at Ottawa. If Mr. Whelan was "on the make" he could have commanded his own price from Sir John at that hour. There can be no doubt about it. But in face of the fact that Mr. Whelan was the contractor for the building of the Courthouse in this city, with the Conservative Gov ernment at Ottawa urging the Conservative Government here to "shut down on him," yet he never fultered, but bell on aganist the threats of both administrations and against their pressure. If he was "on the make," that was not the way to show it. Was it a crime for him to expect as

sistance from the Government of Sir John A.

papers in Canada that are kept alive by Government patronage? But that is not all. The principle point to remember is that it was Mr. Curran who tried to buy the influence of THE POST. not THE POST that tried to sell. He said that THE Post should become Tory out and out before it could get government patronage, That is the pith of the trouble and Mr. J. J. Curren will find it out before THE POST has done with him."

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

YESTERDAY the election returns showed that the Conservatives had succeeded in winning enough seets to counterbalance the three partica the Liberal-Unionists, the Gladstonians and Paraellites, and still have a majority of five over all. Out of the 573 elections, held up to Saturday evening last, the Conservatives secured 289; while the Liberal Unionists returned 63, the Gladstonians 149 and Parnellites 72, or a total of 281 to the Tory 289.

This morning there is an improvement in these figures on the Gladstone side. The Tory majority of five has been turned into a minority of three on the whole. Yesterday twelve elections were held. Of these the Conservatives only got two, the Unionists three, while five two, the Uniculate three, while five what to do with it. An amusing debate en-Gladstonians were returned, with two Par-sued when somebody asked whether it should nellites. Thus the total figures stand :- be sent to Gladstone or Parnell? A roar of Conservatives 291, anti-Conservatives 294. There are 85 elections still to be held. The Paintlines will of a certainty carry 12 of these, leaving 73 to be contested among the Tories and Liberals. The Conservatives require to win 45 more seats to give them a bare majority of the whole Hou e. It is not likely that they can do so, and c neequently their prospects of forming a parety Tory administration are not bright.

THE EFFECT IN ENGLAND.

While our esteemed Tory contemporaries are very eager to place before their readers Mr. Parneli's letter of thanks to the Minister of Inland Revenue for the latter's private expression of sympathy with Home Rule, they by no means exhibit the same eagerness or anxiety to tell the Canadian people what English public opinion thinks of the official and public action of the same minister in offering an obnoxious amendment to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions in the Cana-Cian Parliament

La Justice, of Quebec, referring to the fact of the Conservatives parading Mr. Parnell's letter as a proof of the Irish leader's superior appreciation of the efforts) of Mr. Cost gan and the Tory party in favor of Home Rule, very justly remarks that, "The publication of this letter (Mr. Par. department. It is slights and injustices like "neli's) is all very nice and fine, but a " triffing derail has been suppressed by the " Ministerial papers, which should prevent " them fr on deriving much glorification from " its receipt. This is that Mr. Parnell's ex-" pression of sympathy was communicated " before Mr. B: ke's Home Rule resolutions " were defeated in the House." The treacherous con lust of the Irish Canadian memhers towards their fellow-countrymen since Mr. Parnell's letter was written is well known.

The letter was a reply to a cable despatch sent on the 4th of May, and not to the anti-Home Rule triumph achieved by Sir John's Orange-Tory combination two days after. wards, or on the night of the 6th.

We, at the time, declared the emasculation of Mr. Blake's resolutions to be tentamount to an adverse expression of opinion and a the Tory press of England must have had amendment has been so looked upon and accepted in England.

The Herald of this morning quotes the views and judgment of a non-partizan and independent organ of English public opinion on the question. The Colonies and India. Our readers, in perusing the following srticle from The Colonies and India, can see for themselves whether the repudiation of the Macdonski-Costigan amendment was not amply warrented, whether the condemnation of the conduct of the men who thus played into the hands of Ireland's enemies | grave disadvantage. In a conflict with Ruswas not fully justified and deserved. The land should have the friendship, or, at all Colonies and India savs :-

"From that resolution (of Sir John and Costigun) it is impossible for even Mr. Gladstone to acrive much satisfaction, and from the circumstancer under which it was passed he can derive stillers. The original motion submitted to the House by Mr. Blake, as leader of the Opposition in Canada-i. e., of the party which most closely resembles the Gladstone party in this country expressed "the desire of the Dominion House of Commons that some means might be found to grant local self-government to Ireland, and nating with joy the submission of a measure to that end." To this resolution the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, seconded and supported by other members of the Ministry, moved the following amen ment: Then follows the Government's amendment

The Colonies and India then adds: "There are three points which appear on the surface of this resulution. The first is that any expression in favor of the bill is religiously avoided. The next is that the representatives of the Dominion of Canada, as a whole, are animated by exactly the same views as the most uncompromising opponents of Mr. Gladstone's scheme in England, none of which will refuse to express his earnest hope that some measure actisfactory to Ireland may be adopted, but that the integrity of the Empire and the protection of the loyal inhabitants must, in any case, be secured. press an opinion in 1882 it has none now ; but thoritative representative Assembly in Canada—if it has not "cursed it altogether"

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 9 .- The Anglican Synod for the diocese of Ontario closed its annual session here yesterday. The only matter having any interest for persons not belonging to the sect was the introduction of two very strongly-worded resolutions condemning Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy and expressing sympathy with the Protestants of Ireland who oppose the reestal lishment of the Irish parliament Canon Jones was the mover of the longest and strongest of these resolutions, but he was not long in discovering that he was in a very small minerity. After discussich and postponement, the resolutions were finally disposed of yesterday by the adoption of the following, which was carried almost unanimous'y, only four voting with dones against it, amidst loud and somewhat irenical ai plauit :-

By plause :—

That this synod, moved by an carnest sympathy for other clow churchmen in Ireland, and recognizing the vast importance to the clurch as walt as to the state of the struggle which is now point on in the Mether Country, desir, a carnestly to express is confidence that matters will be so ordered by a gracious Providence that the foundations of civil and religious bestly may be thereby broadened and deep-ned, that the course of progress and enlightenment may be promoted, and that equal justice may be done to all, and that the great empire which we form part, and which has been the champlen of liberty amongst the nations of the earth, may not only be preserved in its integrity but be strengthered and consolidated.

This is a Home Puls wear integrity if its next.

This is a Home Rule resolution, if it is anything, and a vast improvement on any of the amendments to Mr. Blake's, proposed in Parliament last session. But the fun came in when, having adopted it, the question arose laughter greeted the question, whereupon Rev. Mr. Tighe rose and began with great impressiveness: - "I cannot forget the history of the British empire; I cannot forgethis voice was here drowned amidst loud shouts of "Order."

The chancellor then moved hat the .esolution be forwarded to the Archbishop of Armagh.

Archdeacon Jones said it was so ut'erly vague and worthless that he would move it be not sent.

This produced another uproaroflaughter and confusion, during which the chancellor withdrew his motion and the synod proceeded to other basiness. From the feregoing, it is evident that the day and leading laymon of the Church of England in this diocese are by no means unfriendly to Home Rule.

"NO CONFIDENCE IN THE BREED,"

Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs and ex-Grand Sovereign of the Universe, has given another proof of Orange domination which has roused considerable feeling among Catholics here. It was a small affair, but it shows the spirit of bigotry by which he is actuated. Mr. Johnston, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Parmelee, his assistant, bing both absent from the city the next in sencrity, Mr. Barry, an Irish Catholic and an old and competent official, should, according to the rules of the service, have acted as commissioner. Mr. Bowell, however, had donoid has eigantly observed, and appointed Mr. Watters, a young man Mr. Barry's junior, to the temporary command. It was a gross, palpable insult to Mr. Barry for no reason in the world save that he was an Irish Catholic; the only one, by the way, in the this which create so much ill-feeling on l discontent in the Civil Service. Other like instances could be mentioned, but this was so flagrant and the animus so evident that it demands more than passing attaction. As a matter of fact our people have never had a tair show in appointments or promot ons in the Civil Service, so that when they do win posi ions by seniority it must not be tolerated that they should be pushed aside and passed over at the will of a bigoted ministry.

THE TORIES ARE JUBILANT

here over the prospective overthow of the Gladstone Government and consequent post- doubted, for I know several who were very ac-ponement of the Home Rule bill. They regard tive in this business, when in Parliam at, lose the result of the English elections as confirm atory of the action of Sir John Macdonald and his followers in Parliament last session. This will be gratifying, no doubt, to those Irish members who belong to that following. The Costigan amendment, no doubt, had the effect desired by the Premier when he drafted it. Coming from when he drafted it. Coming from the greatest of the colonies enjoying Home Rule, the construction put upon it by defeat for Home Rule. And the Costigan | considerable weight with many and helped to turn the scale against Gladatons. But though he should be defeated, Irishmen everywhere must lend assistance in preventing whoever may ancored him carrying on legisla-tion and government till the question is sattled on lines similar to those we have aid down. We can see by the action of Russia and France that British influence abroad is at a b g discount, and the prospect of the Irish agitation continuing must tend still further to lower British prestige and encour age Russia to push forward in the direction of India and the Meditercanean. Anyone can see that the longer Ircland is kept dissatisfied and the Irish abroad regarded as enemies, England must remain at a very events the neutralty, of the United States. This she can never obtain so long as instice is denied to Ireland. The sooner British statesmen make up their minds on that point the better. Even now the ever-

WAR-CLOUD IN THE EAST is growing darker and England dare hardly stir a finger. Should she have to encounter reverses, which is very probable, it will only he another instance in her history of how Tory infatuation and resatance to reform at home have brought about humiliation and disaster. But if there is no other way of teaching her to do justice, if she will follow false guides, there is of course nothing left but to let her take her way, Itishmen, meantime, remaining prepared to force from her necessities what she will not grant with good will. It was slways so in the past. Nothing but sheer terror has ever induced England to act justly to Ireland, and if the process has to be continued she has only herself to blame. At this moment, when the fruition of hope seemed so near, we cannot consent to retrogression.

Yot, Freedom, yet, thy banner, torn but flying, Streams, like a thunderstorm, against the wind."

We are in a perilous time, and England most of all nations needs to put her house in order. She has the opportunity new of making firm. lasting friends of the Irish people. By hesituing to do so she encourages her enemies, invites aggression, and keeps alive an agitation which must parsives all her movements. The effect upon Canada is also very bid. Added to our own home troubles of atill less has anyholdy in the United States. But since so much has been made of the fact that resolutions in favor of the bill have been passed in Quebea and Boston, Mr. Gladetone can harrily ignore the fact that the most authoritative representative Assemiliant in Court own nome troutors of debt, added to the fact that the most authoritative representative Assemiliant in Court own nome troutors of the fact that the fact that the most authoritative representative Assemiliant in Court own nome troutors of the fact that the most authoritative representative Assemiliant in Court own nome troutors of the fact that unfitted to enter, but to which our connechas studiously refrained from "blessing" a leading cause of the languid progress the bill. tion with the Empire exposes us. It is

seek investment where the future so problematical and where the channes of war erising from European complications are never wholly absent. We have, therefore, an immediate interest in the speedy settlement of the Irish question as a step towards the friendly expansion of our foreign relations and the establishment of our institutions on a more permanent basis. OTTAWA, July 10 .- An echo of the prejudice and bigotry which are now raging over the water is now resounding in the capital of the Dominion. In my last letter I referred to the howl that has been raised against Mayor Mc-Dougall and the Catholic aldermen who threw out the New Edinburgh annex tion scheme. They have been openly charged with having been instigated by the clergy in order to prevent Protestant prepondenance at the city council. Of course there is no fountation for the charge. Their action more than justified by considerations altogether apart from the religious question. But it seems they are almost ost sight of in the bitterness of sectorian actimosity. Such being the case it would be the she-rest felly for the

Catholic majority to submit to the imposition of a scheme which would give absolute control of

civic affairs into the hands of these who have

ever shown themselves ideapable of acting in

A SPIRIT OF DEMOCRATIC PAIRNESS. New Edinburgh is an almost exclusively Protestant auburb. It has over 1,200 inhabitants, yet it is sought to be brought into the city with an equal representation to each of the two populous Catholic wards. This would secure that Protestant ascendancy which the minority has been atriving to obtain for years. And, when the domineering conduct of that minority is considered, their opposition to Catholic representation, their exclusion of Catholic, from every position possible in civic government, the question is really one that touches the peace and progress of the city. Their cry is "Croppies he down" always and at all times. But the Croppies will not lie down, especially as they are the majority. They that the Gazette slone, during the past year, are willing, nevertheless, to agree to any arrangement that will give equal representation to both sections. In this respect the Catholics have shown an example of to eration which the Protestant agitators would do we'l to m tate. virulent venom with which the mayor is assaidd would hardly be believed possible in these days did we not hear it on the streets and read it in the papers. It serve, however, to show the bottom motives of the annexa tionists to be

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY and a desire to deprive the Catho'res of their p oper share in city covernment. Judged by a purely business standard the properties is preposterous. Neither in population nor assessment does the Vice-degal submb hear any proportion to existing wards, while its lit-bility to annual floods would impose atics. All they want is another Protestant ward to crush the Catholics and place them in a minority at the council board. This they shall not be permitted to do. Therefore they had better leave things as they are or devise a scheme of representation by population in which they would have their fair share and no more. This dispute will probably have the effect of turning the next civic election into a religious contest. This election is a religious contest. This stead of our advertising agent being election into a religious contest. This is very unfortunate, but, if it must be so, and the schemers driven to the wall, they will only have themselves to blame. An idea of the spirit animating the men who have created this disturbance can be seen in the association they have formed, all the members of which are pledged not to vote for a Cathelic candidate for any position. to vote for a Cathelic candidate for any position, puliamentary or civic. I am glad to know that this Processant Electoral Association, as it is called, is entirely composed of Tories, and includes all masters of Orange lodges in the city. A little knot of implacable bigots, they form a disturbing element in the community. It would be wrong to conform them with the mass of liberal Pentagraphs but they are applied. liberal Pr destants, but they are cyable of any amount of mischief and must therefore be kept in a proper state of subjection to the better and common sense of the community at large.

THE "TRADE BULLETIN" EXPOSURE has laid bare a system of procedure which has long been in practice at Ottawa. I have observed that certain legal gentlemen, members of parliament and warm supporters of the Government, are constant visitors to the capital with cleants who have dealings with the Government. That these gentlemen are emplayed on account of their influence cannot be the practice slowest entirely when they lost them seat. It may be all right; I will not presume to investigate the conscience of a legal hus parliamentarian, but I cannot fit to notice that persons and firms that are in scrape with the Customs department or otherwisa never employ a lawyer who is in opposition to the Government. Anyone who should say that legal luminaries like those alluded to in the that legal luminaries like those slluded to in the present case were employed solely on account of their abilities as laurant to the case of the with the Government would be laughed at in Ottawa. Whatever face interested par i-s may try to put upon such transactions nobody here is so verdant as to believe them. It is regarded, rightly I believe, as a part of the general system of corruption which prevails throughout the ramifications of this Tory G verament. Let any man try to obtain the smallest measure of justice, or even a patient hearing, of his case rom a minister or his leading subordinates without "influence," and he will quickly discover the beauties of the circumfocution office.

BOODLE IS GOD AT OITAWA, and to it you must bring peace offerings or there is not redress. From the Premier down it must be propitiated. Never since church benefices, judgeships and public offices were openly sold by prestitutes in England ha such unblushing corruption been rampant as now in Canado. The worst of it is that this shameful condition of things is accepted as a matter of course, and men who would scorn to b- guilty of a mean or disreputab e action in the ordinary affairs of life show no computation in the performance of transletions with the government which are wholly disgraceful a d. in some instances, little hort of i famous. The eypical contempt thus shown for moral restraints in matters connected with government has found proverbial expression in the saying that " IT IS NO SIN TO BOB THE GOVERNMENT."

But when men learn to play fast and loose with principles in one direction, it is not long before ne paisonous habit permen es their whole con duct and they become, as shown by Mr. Curran's correspondence, incapable of ing correctly between right and wrong. A thorough cleansing of the Augean table is the only remedy, but it is coubtful whether the mass of the people are really alive to the stupendous extent to which corruption has obtained under ministerial auspices, or whether the electorate be not itself tainted with the prevailing liseage. Surely enough has been shown in the Intersection to rouse the indignation of any people not wholly abandoned of honor and relf-respect. In a few months they will have an opportunity of pronouncing upon these things and saying whether King Boodle shall continue to reig; a Ottawa, and the army of Bood! men billeted on nem for an ther five year. I cannot think they will adopt the worser alternative, but should they do so, they will have the consolation of knowing that they invied the plunderers in o their city, and gave them the keys of the treasury.

DR. VALADE CONTRADICTED. The Ottawa correspondent of the Irish Canadian says :- At a meeting of Catholics held in the Institute Canadi n, for the purpose of said festing their appreciation of the elevation of Bishop Duhamel to the Archiepisco esl Chai, Dr. Valade gressly insulted the rew silfia pointed Irish representatives pre out by telling them that their absence would be more acceptwhile than their presence. As the four or fire trishmen present neglected, to take the hint and walk out, their friends are naturally indignant. The incident has creaked a great deal of bal feeling throughout the city

RIDEAU.

TORY TACTICS EXPOSED.

Curran's Charges Bemolished—How the Ot tawn Government Proposed Meeting their Liabilities - The So-called Blackmail on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS Sin,-I think in my lotter published in the issue of yesterday that I effectively disposed of Mr. J. J. Carran's assertions. However, there are meny details in connection with this affair which will be of interest to the general public. It is not my intention to go into all the details at present until I have consulted certain parties and obtain their permission to Curring assertions is to the effect that I the directorate found a place in our columns, vertising and printing, and that, having been assertions, and he will have an opportunity refused this patronage, the papers went into opposition. This assertion I must character-125 as false, unfounded and melicious. There opposed the granting of \$30,000,000 of public is no use in equivocations. The papers n.on-y to the C. P. Railway, but we did so in is no use in equivocations. The papers did give Sir John and his administration so independent support from its incoption up to the outbreak in the North-West. And in the beginning of 1885 the sharehollers and board of directors criticised my management and were surprised to learn that, notwithstanding the support we gave the Govern-ment, we received little or no patronage, whilst the Government organs -lor instance, the Gazette, Minerce, Monde, etc .- were react cally living on the printing and advertising that they received. So much was this so, that it was a matter of public noteriety received

OVER \$20,000 FOR PRINTING

from the Ottawa Government, not taking into account what they obtained for advertising. And if Sr John A. Macdonald's administration were so favorable and deerous of giving justice to the Irish Catheles of this Dominion, it was stronge, to say the least, that their only org in was so totally ignored. Acting on this and feeling the justice of the criticism, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Curren, as ur represent tive in Ottaws, and stated matters at the time were likely to continue so doing, we considered that we were en a vast expense on the city. But these so doing, we considered that we were enconsiderations count as nothing with the taning that was going, and would deem it no lavor whatever. Mr. Curran pretended to take a great interest in our demand, but, for reasons which we may here. after explain, simply played the usual role of tising would be sent to us in-stead of our advertising agent being compelled to be continually losing his time writing to the heads of the various departments for their ads. Mr. Curran states that the Government, having refused us printing and advertising, that we went howling mad against the administration. This is a deliberate falsehood, and he knows it. Whilst our advertising agent and a member of the board were negotiating with the Gov. ernment for patronage which we, unquestion ably, would have received, The Post de stroyed the whole arrangement by denounce ing the Government on their North-West policy and the execution of Louis Riel. In a word, instead of going into opposition for want of patronage, our action in denote ing the administration was the only rease to that the whole arrangement fell through, and the Government boyestied the papers.

econocited with the printing of 100,000 pamphl its or special copies of the Thun Wir-NUSS, which I am sure will be read with a good deal of interest. The Government at Octawa were under cert en obligations to a Irish sent him to the North-West, Gar. Mital ton refused to give him a position on his staff on the plea that he was a "Home Ruler, thus insinusting that a "if me Ruler" was not worthy of confidence. the termination of the North-West troubles this gentleman, who had done his Ii 11 their abilities as lawyers to obtain rettlements under the impression and with the hope that he would be given permanent employment. Again the sincerity of the Administration of pretensions to give justice to the Irish Catholics of this country was put to the test and found wanting, and on the plan that to give him a position would only serve to ar suse bitter feelings among the Orangemen, he was refused employment, but was given to under stand that they would make matters all right for him, indirectly. For example, a move was then made to have him appointed on the editorial staff of the raper, and as there was no vacancy, and we had no desire to increase our expenses, it was then hirt of that any expense would be made good by having, say, printing done, out of the profits of which we would employ and pay him or :i.e him directly a commission sufficient to satisfy his immediate wante. To all these transactions I was no party, but was partially aware of what was going on, and the intention of a prominent member of the Cabinet to assist, by the method, already referred to, was, in a measure, frustrated through the jealousy of Mr. Curran, who stated that all parron ge to us should and must come through him, and I am of the opinion that he was afraid that anything we would receive would be so much taken away from that immaculate and most independent of all Canadian journels, the Montreal Gazette Notwithstanding Mr. Curran's jealousy the government were prepared and would have given all the printing required and saked for by that journalist as well as by the memb of the board, had not the Post on learning of

the intention of the government to commit A GRAVE POLITICAL CRIME

for party exigencies, and to satisfy the bloodthirsty instincts of the Orangemen of the Dominion, denounced in unmeasured terms There is, therefore, no reason for destroying such an unprecedented act of injustice and cruelty. This actalone on the part of the papers explains clearly why the arrangements about being entered into were never brought to a successful termination And I defy Mr. Curran or any one else to say that any act or word on my part coull be construed in to a desire to cease the agitation for Government patronige of any kind. In the eginning of the Riel agication many gentlemen, with whom I had been in intimate heaped by the Givernment on that Home terms and whom I looked upon as friends, Rule hater, the Montreal Gazette, into whose informed me that the action of the proper a taking the part of our French-Cana dian fellow-cirizens at tors crists would be detriment I to the host a tree to of our people and used every means to their power to have the paper withdrawn from the alliance that we had entired into. Being sais-fied that the Post had better take the proper stand, yet it struck me these gentlemen might have been in posit on to advance reasons that had not occurred to me, and in order to ascertain

and I have no hesitation in saying that if they could could have convinced me that it we'll have been to the heat interests of our people and our French Canadian fellow-citizens I would have used my infig. ence to cease the agitation. The only argument that they could advance was that the agitation was injurious to Sir John and his administration. Failing thus to influence me to endeavor to change the tone of the journal, Mr. Curran then brought his efforts to bear upon the other members of the board of directors of this company, three of whom he indused to resign when the paper persisted in the coorse it had adopted towards Sir John and his adminis tration on the Northwest question.

"THE POST 'AND THE C P.R.

Mr. Curran states that we attacked the

C.P.R. with unparallelled venom, and that use their names. The whole pith of Mr. every shader that could be forged against offered to sell the papers and their and all for the purpose of blickmailing influence to Sr John A. Macdonaid's the company. This birefaxed falsehood of government in consideration of receiving ad-Mr. Curran is in keeping with all his other elsewhere of endeavoring to prove the trut's of this slander. It is perfectly true that we perferamence of our duty as journalists, sud we defy Mr. Curran or anyone else to say that THE POST ever prostituted itself to the C.P.R. or any other institution, or that I ever, person ally, asked the C.P.R. for any patronage. But on Mr. Curran's request, who was very anxious that we should cease criticizing the C.P.R., I did have an interview with Mr. Shaughnessy, having heard much of that gentleman's ability as a rallway man, and being a fellow countryman I was naturally anxious to make his acquaintance, and at the same time learn from him a few points in connection with the C.P.R. I wanted to know how after the load was construct ed the C.P.R. ever could pay working expenses. I knew that the C.P.R. had made money in the construction of the road an I that, having a uniform price per mile for the whole length of the road, had built raine acctions at enormous profits, but when it evine to the most difficult part of the line they had to ask for assistance, namely, \$30, 0:0,000, the grant ng of which the paper opposed. This question once decided Parliament it would have been ridi culous to continue harping on a m t that as we were supporting the ter once settled, and this the paper government, and from the appearance of unit rally, as other papers would said did, not wally, as other papers would said did, ceased discussing the matter, as it was no longer an open question, and not, as Mr. Curran asserts, because he received patr n age. I was under the impression that on e the road was boilt and paid for and all the prohits realized that these members of the syndicate would stand from under, and thus the road would fall back into the hands of the Government. The whole and only matter of my conversation with Mr. Shaughnessy was on these points. No mention whatever or solicitation was made by me for patronage. Mr. Shaughnessy took the trouble to give me his views on the future prospects of the C. P.R. and I must confess that I left him with the impression that his character for general intelligence and ability us a railway man, of which I have some knowledge, was not over-estimated, and that the C.P.R company in a measure owe much of their suc cess to his ability, and subsequent events demon trat: to my mind the truth of the statement; he then made. He at the time assured me, as a railway man who intended to fellow this line of business, that he would not remain connected with the comp my tainty for r hours if he was not confident of its financial success. Thus Mr. Curran's slinter falls to the ground, and if he has still any doubt regarding the veracity of my statements he is at linearly to wait upon Mr. Shaughnessy who, I have no doubt, will recollect the interview and corrobotate what I have above stated.

Yours, etc., J. P. WHELAN. Montreal, July 6th, 1886.

THE CURRAN POST VERSY. CONTRO-

Under the above heading our worthy contemporary the Herald publishes the following,

which is a clear and common sense view of that gentleman in public estimation. It tue in a refusal to do so a . seems on the face to be an attempt to suppress stances. The Garite and exterminate a newspaper which did not it refuses to confident falling with Mr. Curran's vi washed keep out of pander. We will also be a supported by the confidence of pander. THE POST is right or wrong in its views on public questions, such as Home Rule and the extent of the Canadian Government's responsibility for the North-West rebillion, it is essentially a journal published in the interests to do what it was bribed to do. Woof Irish Catholics, and whatever differences of Gazette tell us how it expects the of Irieh Catholics, and what ever differences of oninion it may have had with Mr. Carran en public matters, it does not seem to have done anything that the public will regard as werranting the attack Mr. Curran has made upon it. On the Home Rule question it has been consistent : on the Riel question it has taken a stand and maintained it; in its demands on the political parties to do justice to Irish thims it has not wavered or flinched. Most Irish Catholics are agreed on these points, and THE POST has voiced their policy. views, giving no indication of a change of course. Mr Carron's complaint seems to be that he failed to induce THE Pest to change its cours. He was willing, even anxious, to induce it to do so. He hell out the hope of Government rewards if it would change, if it would be inconsistent, and if it would play in'o his and the Government's hands; but the paper speaks for itself, and its opinious show that it did not change and its editorial opinions were not bought. What went on behind the scenes the prolic care very little about; and any private centroversy between Mr. Curran and Mr. Wielan does not concern the public. The main fact, as the public can see and judge for them-selves, is that THE POST maintains the same attitude to day that it did before Mr. Curran began to tamper with it and sought to bring wout a change in its editorial opinions an organ of Irish Catholic opinion simply to please Mr. Currar, who seems to have fallen into disfavor wi', to his former Irish Catholic

supporters.
"It appears that THE Post gave Mr. Curran a her rty support for six or seven years. It gave the Government an independent support for about the same period. There was any amount of Government advertising and G, vernment printing, -as witness the favors heaped by the Givernment on that Home arms Mr. Corran has thrown himself. It does not appear that Mr. Curran was moved by any teeting of justice towards an Irish Cathalic printing establishment, or of grati-tude towards the jour althat supported him, to lift a finger to help THE Post to a faid share of the Government patronage. He seems to have overlooked that altogether, Many politicians when they have climbed are apt to spurn the ladder, and Mr. Curran does not appear to be an exception to the rule governing that class. While he owed what they were I wrote to Mr. Curran, considerable to The Post he appears to have facturer alone three tons of yard among others, to have him give me his ideas, quite forgotten at least one of the means yearfor the insides of baseballs.

by which he became an M.P., andt he kle of cisiming printing or advertising for the organ of the Irish Catholics of Mon real—as Mr. Curren regetter THE POS when it supported him—was apparently the last thing in his thoughts. The manager of THE POST reminded him o the Governments perfect as he had a right to do, and then Mr. Curran plumply told him that the paper would have to sell its principles to the Government!
This is the cardinal point of the whole controversy, and should be steadily kept in view by those who take an the discussion. interest in Curran, as shown in the correspondence, was the tempter. He it was, instigated as it would seem by the Government, who suggested an abandonment of principle by the paper. He gwo is to be understood, plainly domphatically, that Tim. Post, after it six or seven years of independent support of the Government and setive support of Mr Curran himself, could only secure want was fair and reasonable by doing what was mean and dishonorable. This is the gist of the business, and no amount of correspondence or beating round the bush can put any other face on it. It is c'inrect Mr. Curran that Mr. Whelan was willing to be as had as Mr. Curran desired him to be; the readers of the Post, however, have discovered no change in the raper in consequence of Mr. Curran's propositions and inducements, and that is the main thing for their consideration. Next to that is the course of a member of Parliament, elected by the suffrage of Irish Catholics, who, havng failed to debauch the organ of Irish Catholic opinion, now seeks to destroy it, finding in the work a congenial ally in his friend, the home rule hater, the Montreal Gazette. This, indeed, is a matter for serious consideration, and we are very confident that Mr. Currau's best friends will regret the extraordinary and unfortunate position in which he has deliberately placed himself.

"We are no way interested in defendin THE POST, but every journal in Canada interested in condemning these corrup' practices by means of which the independence of Copress is assaided and journals and journal and journal assaid personal because they will not bend to the recessities and demands of carmust governments and politicians.

THE TORY "GAZETTES" CHARAC-TER.

THE " DAILY WITNESS' SAYS WHAT IT THINKS OF 1T.

(From the Montreal Daily Witness, July 7.) That the Carette should become warraly indignant over the fact of its being classed with THE POST as a boodle newspaper, is a hopeful sign : it seems to imply that in the spectacle afforded by THE Post it gets a dim glimpse of how it itself appears to others, if it does not entirely "see itself as others see it." The Gazette argues that as it is a consistent supporter of the Conservative party, whereas THE POST was paid to change its views, therefore the Gazette carmat be classed with THE Post. We ourselves pointed out the difference between THE Post and the Gazette : we said that the Gazette "stays bought" while The Post does not. The Gazette is consist ut, except upon or maions. Once it broke away from the party, or was it only from Sir John Macdenald, when it declaved that a prime first case had been made out against Sr John on the Pacific Samlal tharges. For one day it was free, then it went back into the party traces. Duce the Gazette think that consistency corsests in supporting its party right or a row, in de fending the grossest mismonages at at and bribery; and all the time accep h, litral nee from that Government in the chape of profitable princing and advertising the blinded partisan who fancies that the body bought, as Sir John called it, is to dighest political virtue. Just how high it power in the Gazette let us examine. The Gazett . ve that someone tried to buy it for \$10,000 and saled. The public account, show that the Chiefte would have been a fool for selling it ill for hat amount, it could do biter The sum of \$113,197 was divided a mong the Government organs during three year, 1883, 1884 and 1885, for printing and advertising. Of this sum the Gazette got \$20 3 2 or over 87,000 per year. Would it have been writh Mr. Curran's stand in the present controversy: the Gazette's while to throw away such pa-"The washing of derty linen of which Mr. fromage and the chances of point to perfer Curran give the public the first instalment in ment for the Hon. Them of Write for any Monday's Guzette, is not estendated to raise such rum as \$10,000. There is no much virit refuses to continue be a legal the pander. We will all they because a trap that had been set for it. Now, whether the briver is the Government with a petranizes the Caneth and Income the go between is a "consistent" supporter of that Government. It does not containe The Post for being bribed so much as in failing should be any independence among the flowernment organs, any valuable criticans of the Government's policy or acta, while the Govcrament continues to give to those newspapers for a known purpose Government printing and Government advertising? The pullic are betrayed by newspapers which become the consistent-that is, through thick and through thin, for Covernment

OBIT.

advertising-apporters of the Government

We have learned with painful surprise of the death of Mr. Neilly MacEville, which occurred at his father's residence, Easton Talls, on the 4th inst., after a short illness, at the early age of twenty-tour years. He was well and favorably known in this city in many social circles, where he was always regarded as one possessing rare merits of mind and heart as well as promise for the future of occupying a prominent place in the com-mercial circles in the place of his birth. He was the only son of Mr. Wm. MacEvilla, an old and much respected citizen of Roxton Fuils, and cousin of the Misses MacEvilla of Upton, P.Q. To the many expressions of sorrow we add ours for the bereaved parents.

IN A DEATHLIKE TRANCE

OTTAWA, July 12.-The Rev. Father Smith. of the Society of Pricats of Mercy, popularly known as the Fathers of Mercy, a native of Ottawa, left here for Brooklyn on Saturday after a visit to his mother and family. The reverend gentleman has had a unique experience recently. He had been seriously iil and fell into a trance which was taken for death and the news of his demise was wired to his family. While lying awaiting inter-ment he fully realized the preparations that were going on around him, but was unable, for a considerable time to signify that he was still living. Happily, however, he recovered and among others who called upon him to congratulate him was a brother priest who had been summoned from another city to. preach the funeral sermon.

The hides of about one thousand horses and the skine of at least ten times as many sheep are cut up into coverings for baseballs in New York every season. By one manufacturer alone three tons of yarn are used a

reconstruction of participations

THE TORIES STILL AHEAD AND JAINING.

The English Countles Scient a Majority-Bucching nationalist Aictor, in Mest Echnic Sections True to Glade nevne-More Parmellites Returned.

LONDON, July 8 .- The last hope of the Gladstonians—the vote in the counties—has failed. The English counties are going Unionist. The counties of Somerset, Warwick, Hereford, Derby, Benbigh and Shropshire, in which counties the agricultural vote thad returned Conservatives. Scotland constitutes of the state of the stat Unionists are confident of an ultimate strength of 370 against 300. The Conservastrength of 370 against 300. The Conserva-tives are certain that with a compact phalaux of 300 members, Lord Salisbury will form a parely Conservative ministry. Mr. McCart-ney, Conservative, has been elected in South Antrim, the nomination of the Nationalist candidate having been declared informal. The Tories have gained the north and south divisions of West Ham and the Accrington and Southport divisions of Lancashirs. Every noll shows increased Tory votes. The net poll shows increased Tory votes. The net Unionist gain at 1 a.m. is twenty-nine. Mr. Crawford who was connected with the Dilke case, has been re-elected in Northeasts anarkahire. Sir J. E. Reed, Gladatonian, has been elected in Strond, Gloncestershire, by 300 majority, after a great fight with Mr. Brand, one of the majors anirits of the Unionists one of the moving spirits of the Unionists.

The latest totals are 240 Tories, 47 Unionists, 119 Liberals and 55 Parnellites. The result of the elections up to now and the present position of parties is therefore:

Liberal Unionists 47 55 19 over Gladstonians and Parnellites.... 66 CONSERVATIVE GAINS IN THE COUNTIES. The returns from the English counties show large gains for the Conservatives, who are wining some of the county division by

sweeping majorities. Such is the case in North Cambridgeshire, North Shropshire, West Somersetshire and Northeast and Southwest Warwickshire, in all of which the kin, Conservative, won the Leominster divi-sion of Herefordshire by a majority of nearly 2,000. He was defeated by T. Duckham, Liberal, in the same district last election by a majority of 121. The Leominster returns were the first published from the county elections to day, and the result caused profound excitement among the Tories all over England. S. Waddy, Q.C., Gladstonian, extried the Brigg division of Lincolnshire by a majority of over 2,000 less than that ob-tained by the Liberal candidate at the last election. The news, published alongside of the great Tory victory in Leominster, put the Liberals in a gloom. Thomas Sexton (Parnellite) who sat in the

last house for South Sligo, went up into Belfast again this campaign to contest the west division against Ald. J. Haslett, Conservative, who defeated Mr. Sexton in the same district last election by a vote of 2,778 against 3,743, a Conservative majority of 35. Mr. Sexton has now won the district and scored the greatest Parnellite victory of the campaign so far, defeating Haslett by a vote of 3,882 to 3,729, a majority of 153.

E. S. W. DaCobain (Conservative) has been re-elected to Parliament from the east divi-sion of Belfast by a vote of 5,068 against 1,289 obtained by his Parnellite opponent, Mr. McCalmont. At the last election the poll atood: DeCobain (Conservative), 3,033; Corry (Conservative), 2,990; and Murray (Liberal), 837. Wrg. Johnston (Conservative) is re-elected for the southern division of Beliast by a vote of 4,542 against 657 obtained by Mr. McErlean, Parnellite. Johnston had a majority last year of 2,620, and this time has one of 3,885.

DUBLIN, July 7.—Bank of Ireland stock full to 267. Crowds paraded the street; until a last the hour, headed by bands of music and carr, ving torches and American and Irish flags. Enthusiastic cheers were given for Parnell and Home Rule. Mr. Sexton was seranade, 1 at his hotel. Lalmohun Gkose, who was defeated at Deptford, will contest Ossory, Que. o's county, as a Parnellite. Among the Parnellite candidates returned

unopposed to d. w were: Lawrence Connolly, for South Longfo. vd; P. J. Power, for East Waterford; T. L. Carew, north division of Kildare; A. Blaine, south division of Ar-magh; Hanlon, for East Cayan; P. A. magn; Hanlon, for Cast Cavan; F. A. Chance, for South Kilk enny; Mr. Mahony, for North Meath; J. D. Sheahan, for East Kerry, and E. Leamy, for Northeast Cork. Sir T. Ezmonde, Bart, Parnellite, was relected for the south division of Dublin County by a vote of 5 000 acres at 3 254 for county by a vote of 5,022, again at 3,254 for Mr. Pim, his opponent. In November last Esmonde polled 5,114, and Hamilton (Conservative) 3,736, a Nationalist majority of 1,378, which is now increased to 1,768.

London, July 8.—Returns received up .*o six o'clock this evening show a total Conservative and Unionist vote of 942,437 and a Gladstonian vote of 887,728. Of the sixtytwo London seats only eleven have been secured by Gladstonians. The Government newspapers admit that the voice of the majority of the masses is the same as that of the classes. The totals at this heur (midnight) are Conservatives and Unionists 302; Glad-stonians 195. The Conservatives, in order to obtain a working majority independent of the Liberal-Unionists, must parry 82 of the remaining 173 seats, and it is considered im. probable that they will succeed in doing so. The Gladstonians rely upon the collapse of the Conservative Union to coalition when Lord Salishury takes Lord Salisbury takes office, and they are cer tain that the Conservatives cannot dominate the House of Commons unless the Unionists co-or rerate with them. It is reported in covernment circles that Mr. Gladstone is undaunted, and is determined to wage a cease-less battle in Parliament. Political leaders of every party anticipate a period of unpre-

cedented Parliamentary conflict.

LONDON, July 8.—The following Parnellite candidates have been returned unopposed: J. G. Biggar, for West Cavan, J. O'Cornor, South Kerry; E. Shiels, South Mesth; L. P. Hayden, South Leitrim. J. F. X. O'Brien (Parneliite) has been re-elected to Parliament in the South division of Mayo without opposition. All were opposed last year except Shiels. Among the other candidates re-turned to-day are Justin_McCarthy (Parnellite) North Longford ; James Tuite (Parnel lite) North Westmeath; R. J. P. Cerey (Tory) middle Armagb, by 4,160 against 2.522 for Mr. Gardner (Parnellite); Arthur O'Connor (Parnellite) East Donegal, by a reduced majority in a diminished vote; John J. Clency (Parnellite) North Dublin; P. J. O'Brien (Parnellite) North Tippersry, un-

Mr. Chamberlain addressed a meeting at Rossendale this evening, and were loudly cheered. A vote of confidence in Lord Hartington was adopted by a large majority. Mr. Chamberlain in his speech said that "Behind the National league there were fereign enemies of England. There were Ford, Egen and the Fenian conspirators, some times working through Parnell's obstruction, sometimes through the assassin's knife and dynamite. (Hisses.) If Englishmen accepted the policy of these seen (cries of "No!") they should be consistent and give them all they wanted. They must truckle to sadition to satisfy the traitors. The consession of a constant of the constant of t satisfy the traitors. The concession of an Irish parliament would not remove obstruc-tion, but would cause constant friction and panics, and compel and increase of the army

weeleyan ministers throughout the coun had returned Conservatives. Scotland con-tinues Gladatonian. Namerous county pools have not yet been taken, but is impossible to reveree the detect of the Government. The

> which was to have been held to-night to cele-brate the return of Sir E. J. Reed (Gladetonian) to Parliament. The police will be prosecuted for using undue violence. NOTES.

The new Parliament will meet on August 5. Bank of Ireland stock is quoted at 269. In Stirling Mr. H. Campbell Bannerman, Gladstonian, received 2,440 votes and his opponent, Mr. Pentier, Unionist, 1,471.

EASILY CURED.

Mrs, Berkinshaw, 26 Pembroke street, Toronto, cured of a bad lameness of the kneejoint, upon which the surgeons were about to operate. Other treatment had been tried in operate. Other treatment had been tried in vain. Hagyard's Yellow Oil was the remedy used.

POPE LEO'S NEW PORTRAIT.

A YOUNG IRISH ARTIST, HARRY THADDEUS PRODUCES A FINE WORK.

LONDON, July 8, 1886. - Harry Thaddeus, the young Irish artist whose portraits of the Abbé Lizzt, de Brazza and other celebrities Abbé Lizzt, de Brezza and other celebrities have been attracting much attention in Lon-The leaders of the Irich party, while not altodon this week, is now privately exhibiting a Tories have won the seats held by Liberals striking life size portrait of Pope Leo XIII. in the last house. The Tories have also taken Carnarvon from the Liberals. James Ranwhere His Holiness gave sittings—privileges which he has rarely granted.

A GOOD PICTURE.

I called at the artist's studio in South Kensington to see the picture, which will shortly be exhibited in the States. The Pope has often been painted, but never, I believe, in so natural and unaffected a pose as the one chosen by Mr. Thaddeus. His Holiness is shown seated in his study preparing one of the admirable Latin encyclicals which have won him the reputation of one of the greatest classical scholars of his time. He is clad in white. He sits in his favorite armobair, pen in hand. sits in his favorite armchair, pen in hand, with his head bent slightly forward as though listening to some literary inspiration. His delicate, intellectual features are stamped with the Pontiff's neck hangs a golden chain, torminated with a cross.

SKILFUL DELINEATION. A white skull cap crowns the wrinkled, careworn, lofty forehead. The eyes are full of life and thought. The mouth, fly far the most conspicuous feature of Leo XIII.'s face, has a more pleasing and restful expression than it usually wears. Perhaps, too, a more literal painter would have shown the lines and wrinkles more, even though by so doing he might have detrected from the calm hapsylerics as IN AID OF IRELAND. have detracted from the calm benevolence so characteristic of the Pontiff. The artist shows his illustrious model at his best. In many ways this portrait is the most satisfactory yet painted.

AFTER TWEATY-THREE YEARS'

SUFFERING. Rev. Wm. Stout, of Wiarton, was cured of sorodulous abscess that seventeen doctors he re could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all up of s impurities of the blood.

A MURDER AND SUICIDE.

TERRIBLE TRACEDY AT BELLEVILLE, CAUSED

BY A TRIFLING QUARREL. BELLEVILLE, July 8 .- A shocking tragedy, the result of a trifling quarrel, occurred here to-day. John Pentland, an old pensioner. and Wm. Mack, grocer, occupied separate apartments in the same building, Pentland some time ago claimed a portion of the garden plot attached to the house, but his claim was denied. The dissension increased, and in the Police court this morning Pentland charged Mack with having assaulted him, but the charge was dismissed. Pentland, on leaving the court, swore he would have vergeance, but no heed was paid to his threats. About 1.30 p.m., as Mr. and Mrs. Mack were seated in the shop, Pentland approached, and, presenting a revolver at Mrs. Mack, fired at her. She acreamed and started to run across the road. Peutland pursued her, and placing the pistol's muzzle close to her back, fired a second shot at her as she fled. The ball struck her between the shoulder blades, and passing entirely through her body, came out at the left breast directly above the heart. The ascassin then returned to the shop, and fired three shots at Mack,

to the shop, and pred view shore at Mack, but fortunately without effect. In trying to escape Mack fell, and Pentland, thinking he had completed his work, cooly walked to his end of the house, entered a room and locked the door. In the meantime the police had been sum-moned and Mrs. Mank was attended to. Her wound is fatal. The police called upon Pentland to surrender, but he refused, saying he would not be taken alive. While the officers were consulting as to the best method of effecting capture of the murderer, a shot was heard in his 193m. They then broke open the door and found him stretched on a bed dying from a wound in his breast. Ho died in a few minutes without uttering a

A MIDNIGHT ALARM.

There is scarcely any fright more alarming to a mother than the ominous sound of croup -so liable at the hour of night. When Hag. yard's Pectoral Balsam (for the throat and lungs) is at hand, croup and distressing coughs lose half their terrors. It cures coughs, asthma and brouchitis.

The Civil Service List of Canada, lately Parties and the control of the contr

IRISH HOME RULE.

医原子的 海河 电路操纵 经外额

LABOUCHELE STATES WHAT WILL HAPPEN WITH THE NEW GOV. LRNMENT.

New to Bring on a Crish-An Alliance of Radicals and Iriah-The Time Arriving to Take of the Gloves-The Dublin Riots -Great Reasons for Expectation of Disorder - The Side Imnes Which Will Cause the

Defeat of Mr.

diladutane.

try are signing an address expressing sympathy with Mr. Gladatone and the hope that he will be apared to give such self-government to kreland as will satisfy the claims of justice and hasten the reign of peace and good will.

Londer, July 8.—Rioting broke out this afternoon in Cardiff, Wales. The police charged the crowd and wounded over 100 persons. Twenty of the injured were seriously hurt and were conveyed to the hospital. Owing to the excitement that prevails the mayor of Cardiff has prohibited a meeting which was to have been held to-night to celebrate the control of the line of the line and hasten the description of the line of lands of the line and hasten the control of the line had but has done us a vast amount of harm. Every possibility of the Irish lands lords benefits at the expense of the tax-based with the line and hasten that prevails the mayor of Cardiff has prohibited a meeting which was to have been held to-night to celebrate will not have a description of the line of the line and hasten the control of the line of lands of the line of lands of the line of lands of lan As things stand now, it tooks as though the new parliament will be much like the old. The Liberals will not have a decisive majority, nor the Conservatives, even with the support of the Liberal and Radical Unionists, who have made a common cause with them. What them will happen? I suppose Lord Salisbury will be installed in office and be supported by Hartington's friends and mem error Birmingh m. What then will be the duty of the Radicals? To render it possible for anyone else than Gladstone to carry on a government. This they can easily do by strict alliance with the Irish. Should the Tories obtain the upper hand and attempt to Tories obtain the upper hand and attempt to pass a coercion act, the Radicats and Irish should fight on until they are suspended. This will bring things to a crisis. Probably at first the Tories and their allies will say "Good riddance," but they will soon find that it will be practically impossible for the house to legislate with one-third of its members excluded, having declared that the Irish have a right to resist coarcion. We must back up their resistance should it be attempted. The time is arriving to take off the

LONDON, July 7.--The Conservatives have gained Portsmouth and Monmouth and the

Gladstonians have gained Wedgesbury.
Everybody in Lendon concludes that the question, whether there shall be home rule or not, has been decided in the negative. There gether disheartened, are angrey because of the side issues which have caused, or helped to cause defeat, such as John Bright's desertion and annoying attitude; Joseph thamberlam's artful reticence, and the Marquis of Harrington's uncommonly active canvass conducted with an ulterior purpose. But all give credit to the men who have fought the fight on Gladetone's side. The listlessness of the voters and public of London has desappeared; Fleet street at midnight was as lively as Broadway at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. At the Duily Telegraph office returns were displayed under the electric light after the theatre and public houses, had closed, and wild shouts went up from the throng as reports of successive Tory victories appeared

THE DUBLIN RIOT.

The New York Times despatch says: Much capital will be made out of the cisting in Dublin, albeit it has been satisfa torily proved that the offenders were mombers of the Conservative Workmen's club. As the 12th July approaches thought. One hand droops languidly beside him over the right knee. The artist has skilfully disposed the red drapery. Round capability of Lishmen to maintain their selfrestraints while laboring under great excitement without good cause for the same. Never in the history of Ireland, not even during the period of Daniel O'Connell's repeal agitations. were there greater reasons for expectation of disorders. Yet one cannot point to a year since

IN AID OF IRELAND.

ENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PARNELL

PARLIAMENTARY FUND-AUTUSION TO CANADIAN AFFAHRA. OTTAWA, July 5 .- On Sunday last N. Mc-Caul, one of the collectors for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, drove out to River parish, in the township of Organde, a short distance above Manotick. Before Mess he requested feer. Father McGoey, parish priest, to announce the taking up of subscriptions in aid of eaid fund. After High Mass his Reverence read a list of names of persons who had subscribed to the Irish Famine fund two weeks ago, to the amount of eighty-six dollars. His Reverence then said, you are called upon again to-day to subteribe for another fund, which I know is a great strain on your financial sources so soon, but it is for a very laudable, under-taking. The Grand Old Man, Mr. Gladstone, after being defeated on the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill, has decided to appeal to the British people to see if they will decide in favor of peace, prosperity and contentment for the nation, or coercion, dynami'e, bayonets and buckshot, as this was all the Tories intended to give the people of Ireland. This is the reason you are called upon to subscribe on this occasion to avert that dreadful calamity. The reverend gentleman said we have a government at Ottawa, the most corrupt in the world; they were elected to make just laws for the people and for the welfare of the whole people. But in his opinion they were only making laws to fill their own pockets. Curran, Coatigan & Co., he said, to use a vulgar phrase, were a raiding crew. He hoped when the general clections came around they would vote for tues.

Tom Hanaburry, for Hanaburry could do Before concluding, allow me to express the confidence that your Ordinary may rely, no injury, and he had no sons to vote t mber limits to. In conclusion he told his congregation to le liberal in their subscriptions on this occasion, and that Mr. M. Cau!, frem Ottawa, would receive their subscriptions outde the church. The following is a list of the names of subscribers. Rev. Father Patrick McGoey, PP, \$15; Mr John O'Callagen, \$20; James Doyle, \$2; Cormack McGuire, \$2; Mrs Catharine O'Connor, Michael Marchal nor, Jeromiah O'Conuor, Michael Marshal, James Doyle, Thes McNeely, Wm Doyle, Patrick Mooney, James O'Brien, Baziel Leplant, Stephen Doyle, Patrick Kelly, Cornelius O'Callaghan and Patrick Doyle, \$1 cach: Daniel McNeely, Mathew O'Corner, Patrick McGuire, James McEwen and John McEwen, 50 cents each; John Daly and Thos Gosson, 25 cents each; Mr Jas McMullin, \$2; Patrick O'Rourke, \$1; from a friend, \$1, total, \$60.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all Druggiets. See advertise

Menthol is now used as a local ancesthetic in place of cocaine. Its effects lest from fifteen to twenty minutes longer.

CONGRATULATING THE ARCH-BISHOP.

23 12 3 5 17

The Irish Chisens of Montreal Pay Their Addresses to Architekop Fabre.

On July 7th a large number of Link Catho-on assembled at the Bishop's Palsoe for the purpose of presenting a congratulatry address to Bishop Fabre on the occasion of his elevation to the Archbishopric The deputation was com to the Archishopric The department was conposed of the leading parishioners of the five
Irish parishes. The who's party met in the recaption room of the palace, and the following
address was presented to His Grace by the Rev.
Fathers Dowd, of St. Patrick's; McCarthy, of
St. Anthay's; Lonergan, of St. Mary's; Catulle, of St. Ann's, and Salmon, of St. Gabriels:

THE ADDRESS. To the Most Rev. E. C. FABRE, Archbishop of

Montreal: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE.—Forming a po tion of your favored flock, the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal, through their deputies and their pastors, are happy to take part in the universal joy that animates all part in the universal joy that animates all part in the universal joy that animates all parts in the universal joy that animates all parts in the universal joy that animates all parts in the parts of the control of the parts of the your spiritual children on the occasion of the elevation of Your Grace to the Archiepiscopal dignity.

dignities of the Catholic Church are bestowed as the recompense of single minded humility, and are the reward of having borne the yok-of labor in the cause of God during prolonged years. Humility, charity and self-sacrifice, are the only titles to her sacred digni ies recognized by the Church. They who seek the honors of the Church are rejected and cast off as unworthy. She herself seeks out her faithful Ministers, who, in the midst of the plaudits of the world, know h w to sink deep into the self-abasement of humility, and what charity knows abasement of humility, and wh sicharity knows no other happiness than to spend itself in the service of God and in the salvation of souls.

Your Grace will permit us to express our con-

Your Grace will permit us to express our conviction openly. In selecting you for the Archie-piscopal dignity our Holy Father was moved, not by the commercial greatness of your episcopal city, nor by the large Cathalic population of the diocese of Montreal, nor by the number and importance of its charitable and educational institutions: no, the decision of His and importance of its charitable and educations; institutions; no, the decision of His Holiness rested on yet higher and more solid grounds. You were chosen for this sacred elevation because you always gave to your flock the precious example of an humble and faithful submission to the com-mands, and even to the desirer, of the supreme authority of Rome; we can be ir testimony to the good fruits produced by this precious ex-ample. Again, you were elevated because of your love for your large flock; a love that nour-ished in you that hunger and think for the sal-vation of souls, that knew no fatigue, and that

devoted charity could overcome.

Here is the secret of your elevation, and allow us to confess it; the knowledge of this secret enhances the love and veneration we owe to your Grace, and at the same t ma fills us with consolation and edification. We are consoled to know that the Holy See, which favors only true merit, has conferred so high a dignity on our first paster, and that we have the happiness of being entrusted to his sure and loving so icitude. Edification is added to our consolation. Rome is the apprene gu de of o r archbishop in al things. His example is, therefore, for us a new light, so that we are safe so long as we accept with docility his guidance and his in-struction. Venerated Archb shop, if the prayers of your Irish children with pastors and people are heard by God, your days in the enjoyment of your new dignity will be long and happy. We will continue to ask for your health and strength to support your fruitful labors, and that on the part of your flock your zealous and enlightened instructions may be received with docility and obsdience; and that your tender solicitud may receive the only return worthy of it in the constant gratitude of your devoted people. The humble and devoted children of Your Grace.

THE BEPLY.

The address was read by the Rev. Father Dowd, and in reply His Grace the new arch br shop said:-

GENTLEMEN,—I am deeply touched by this step which you take to day. You come to congratulate the new Archhishep of Montreal, hin. whom Providence has placed at your head as spiritual chief, him who has been and is your leading the spiritual chief, him who has been and is your leading to the city, will be illuminated with the electric light, and a number of electric lamps will also be placed upon the father. Wi'h all my heart do I thank you, and with a gratitude do I accept your good wishes and your prayers.

I feel that more than ever I need the help

from on high to bear the burden of that respon-sibility which the Holy See has just laid upon me. This assistance, of which I am in want, you will doubtless obtain it from God, who will not fail to hearken to your fervent supplications, and to you I will owe much of the success which I may obtain in my new position; cause all comes from God, and God will gr. me with open and liberal hand the grac a I need, only if I know how to solicit them, and you will join with me that my petition may be better received by the Almighty. I thank you for

your prayers. Thave always considered the English speaking population as a chosen portion of my lock. Their fai has known to me; so is their gener-osity, of which new precise are forthcoming each day, and I cannot but admire those two great virtues, which shape to resulendent y and which are one of the distinctive traits in those whom I

God, who rewards the racrifices made for his gory, has not failed and does not fail each day to prove that he acknowledges the efforts you make, either in the erection of new temples, the adornment of those already existing, or in the founding of charitable institutions calculated to founding of charitable institutions calculated to meet the wants of the disinherited of this world. Your congregations are flurishing, a few additional efforts and the Eeglish speaking population will have an enviable position in the Metropolitan Church of Montreal.

I bless you with all my heart, and I desire that those who are here present may convey to their families and their friends the gratitude which I feet for the grantous gustiments non

which I feet for the generous sentiments you have expressed in the name of all.

May the Almighty continue his graces and

favors in your behalf; may He grant you all hearts docide to ecclesiastical authority, and all we will walk together in the path of spiritual we'fare and in the practice of all Christian vir-

active co-operation in the works which he has himself undertaken. Far from remaining in the background, he is convinced that you will be the first to second him in his undertakings, notably in that of building the Cathedral, which he has thought opportune to continue and in favor of which a general movement is already on foot, a movement to which you will not fail to lend your concourse.

OTHER CONGRATULATIONS.

This afternoon at two o'clock a great num-ber of clargymen representing the different city parishes, and, in fact, every parish in the dio-cese, as embled at the Bishop's Palace and presented His Grace Archbishop Fabre with congratulatory addresses on the occasion of his elevation. The proceedings in each case were similar to those which took place with the deputation from St. Patrick's Church, and the addresses and reply were pret y much the same in tone.

It is reported at Lachute that Mr. Richard Dudderidge, leather manufacturer, will contest Argentsuil in the Liberal interest against the present member, Mr. William Owens, at the approaching election for the Quebec Legislature. Mr. Dudderidge will, it is said, adopt the National platform. Mr. Meikle, who was formerly the Liberal nominee for the Quebec house, is to be held in reserve, lature. Mr. Dudderidge will, it is said, adopt the National platform. Mr. Meikle, who was formerly the Liberal nominee for the Quebec house, is to be held in reserve, and pitted against the Hon. Mr. Abbott in the election for the House of Commons. The National party of the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and such that the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and such that the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and such that the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and such that the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and such that the county are said that the county are said to be county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and such that the county are said to be county are sanguine of the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and the county are sanguine of electing their candidates by large majorities, and the county are sanguine of electing their candidates are candidates and the county are sanguine of electing their candidates are candidates and candidates are candidates are candidates are candidates and candidates are candidates are candidates and candidates are candidates and candidates are candidates are candidates are candidates are candidates and candidates are candidates are candidates are candidates are candid

CANADA'S CARDINAL

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS FOR CARDINAL TASCHEREAU'S FRTR.

The Departure of the Papul Ablegate With the Baretta-The Proposed Concert, Hinminations and Firework Display.,

QUEBEC, July 8 -Active preparations are under way for the ceremonies which are to attend the installation of the first Canadian Cardinal. Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal Ablegata charged with the baretta destined for Mgr. Taschereau, is to sail from Liverpool to day by the Allan Royal mail SS. Polyncaian, and may therefore be expected to arrive hereabout the 17th or 18th inst There will probably be a civic reception in his honor, and it is not unlikely that he will be presented with a firmal address of welcome on linding by His Worship the Mayor. During his stay in Quebec, the Ablegate will be a guest at the palace of the Cardinal. The baretta which ln oar Holy Church dignities are not intended to gratify the cravings of empty vanity, nor to be the tood of human ambition. The sacred dignities of the Catholic Church are bestowed pointed caps worn by many priests indoors, at the recommense of single minded humility, of the Cardinal, which is never ornferred but by the Pope in purson, when His Holiness places it with his own hands upon the head of the newly-made Carlinal in a private consistory. This hat is never worn but once. Cardinal Taschereau will go to Rome in the fall of the year to receive the red hat at the hands of the Sovereign Pontiff. At the death of His Emineace it will be placed upon his orffin and thereafter will be suspended from the Basili.a immediately over the high altar. The exact details of the coremony attending the ent' ronation of Sis Eminence will not be known until the arrival of the Papal Ablegate. The outline of the official programme is, however, already pret'y
well determined upon. On the 21-t inst.
there will be a gigantic musical feet val in
the Skating Rink, which will be attended by Cardinal Taschereau, by Mgr. O'Brieu, Papal Ablegate, and by the Count Gazzoli, Garde Noble of His Holiness. Signor Liberati, the cornet at, Miss Emily Winant, and other distinguished artists, have been engaged for the occasion. The principal musical organizations of Quebec and Montreal will lend their assistance, and the services of nine-pounder guns will also be brought into requisition. An oration, appropriate to the occasion, will be pronounced by Judge Routhier. After the Mass, the documents brought from Rome by Mgr. O'Brien will be read. These will include the credentials of Mgr. O'Brien himself, and also a letter appointing the pre-late who is to place the baretta upon the head of the new cardinal. It is understood that the honor is reserved for Mgr. Lynch, Arch. bishop of Toronto. At the close of the impressive service, a full orchestra, with organ a companiment, will perform a grand Pontia companiment, will perform a grant Ponti-cil march, composed expressly for the occa-sion by Mr. G. Gagnen, organist of the Basilica. The tody guard of His Eminence will be composed of the Pontifical Zouaves of Quebec and Montreal The usual princels with a city Montreal. The usual princely gifts will be made by Cardinal Taschereau to the Papal delegate and Garde Noble. The purse to be presented to Mgr. O'Brien will probably be one of \$2,000, while Count Gazzoli will doubtless be saked to accept not less than \$1,000. Custom also demands that the delegate and Bishops, with other officials, shall

> Basilica. It is expected that a number of arches will be created on the streets along which the procession will pass.

> electric lumps will also be placed upon the

be entertained at a banquet by the new Car-

of the afternoon at the Academy of Music, where covers will be laid for 500

guests. In the evening there will be a grand general illumination of the city, which will

dinal. This will be given in the course

THE LATE HUGH DALEY. Our readers will learn with regret of the death of Mr. Hugh Daly, which took place at St. Ambrose de Kildare on June 19th. Deceased was 79 years of age. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1808; having emigrated to Canada at the age of 15, he settled in Kuldare township in 1823, where he lived until his death. The deceased was father of a large family, and leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss. fellow-citizens will find it difficult to fill the vacancy caused by his death. As Mayor during 20 years, as Justice of the Peace, as School Commissioner, and as arbitrator in all his neighbors' disputes, Mr. Daly gave proof of his love of justice and truth as well as of his vast experience. He was a since re Ca-tholic and practised his religion fervertly; his moral qualities were equalled only by his friendly social character. His funeral took place on Tuesday in the parish church of Kildare, in the midst of a vast concourse of relations and friends .-- Joliette Observer.

BIRTH.

BEAUDIN-At 264 St. Martin elrect, July 2nd, Mrs. S. Beaudin of a daughter. 2-1 O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., at 76 William street, the wife of Chas. O'Brien of a daughter.

HUFF.—In this city, on Monday, the 5th inst., Mary Ann Bond, beloved wife of James Huff.

O'NEIL.—On Saturday, July 3rd, after a long illness. Aggie, youngest daughter of P. O'Neil.

BURKE-In this city, on the 5th instant, Richard Burke, aged 40 years and 3 months, native of Queen's County, Ireland.

GIBLIN.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Ellen Agnes, aged 7 months, youngest daughter of P. Giblin, jr.

CASEY.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Annie Catherine, aged 1 month, 3 weeks and 5 days, beloved daughter of Thomas Casey. NOLAN—Accidentally drowned at Windmill Point, on Saturday, the 3rd July, Denis, aged 9 years, son of John Nolan.

SKELLY—In this city, on the 1st inst.

SKELLY—In this city, on the 1st inst. Patrick Skelly, aged 75 years, a native of Courty Westmeath, Ireland.

DEVIN:—On Monday, the 5th July, 1886, after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary patrence, Elizabeth Honzibah Everett, wife of Richard John Devins.

MILLER.—On alonday, 5th instant, after a short liness, Gertrude Manel, aged two months and thirteen days, daughter of the late James Miller.

Miller.
COUTLEE.—In this city, on Saturday evening, the 3rd instant, Dame Marie Leblanc, wife of J. L. Coutlee, Potary, aged 41 years and 9



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. Fore economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cast. BOLL BARING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

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300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling H. uses, and Saw and Gris-

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As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons should ask for its d take no other.

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PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place Wednesday, 11th August,

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JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoopathic Chemists, LONDON, England MULES FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Jaly 7.

THE CARDINAL'S PATE. The preparations for the Cardinal's fête continue, in i the scheme is assuming shape.
The road committee decided yesterday to repair the streets in upper town for the passage of the procession, and to ercet at civic ex-pense some triumphal arches. There will be a very brilliant illumination by the Electric Light company, which has undertaken to illuminate the line of march and also the Basilton. It is thought the Parlisment buildings will be illuminated at the cost of the Government. The architectural fea-tures of this structure are such as will enable them to present a truly magnificent spectacle if the details are carefully attended to. A plan has been prepared which will require some tew nales of gas pipe to be bent and generally fitted to ornament two sides of the buildings. A pleasing and novel feature of the illuminations will be the electric lighting 1885, of the beach of the river, from Quebec to and the Levis & City Shore are also part of the programme, provided the beyon subscriptious are such as will enable the prosubscriptions are such as will enable the pro-position to be carried out. All the boats and railways will give reduced fares during the festivities, and it is thought the city will be crowded by the visitors from the vicinity and elsewhere. A grand banquet for 500 persons

will be given at the St. Louis on the 21st. Pere Lacombe will lecture on the 14th under the patronage of the officers of the 9th Battalion on the "Indians of the North-The non-commissioned officers of the Regiment have asked to be appointed a c mmittee of organization.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There has been quite an exodus of leading politiciens, who have gone to the meeting at Sorel, and the political atmosphere here indicates a temporary lull.

L'Erenement having stated that Mr. L P. Pelletier has positively refused to run in the County of Montmorency on account of his professional duties, La Justice publishes a counter statement to the effect that Mr. Pelletic mas come to no decision on the subject, and has given no definitive answer to the requisition of influential electors of Montmorrney and Temiscousts, both of whom have called on Mr. Pelletier.

THE WHELAN-CURRAN AFFAIR.

The controversy between Mr. Whelan, of The Post, and Mr. Corran has attracted some attention here. L'Electeur publishes the article of La Presse on the subject, and La Justice to-night says, under the heading of "A Buret Scandal," "Un Scandals a l'eau," that the Government failed to corrupt THE POST. "Mr. Whelan could legitimately ask for THE Post its fair amount of patronage after having contended in favor of the general political course of the Government. The Riel question and that of Home Rule subsequently modified the views of the Irlah organ, and it became, and properly, one of the most vigorous adversaries of the 'rope party.' The attitude of THE Post has always been straight and consistent in spite of the seductive influence of Ottawa, and Mr. Curran had to let his little edifice of oerruption fall to the ground. The deluded hang-men have tried to pick a quarrel with our courageous confrere, but without success. All the odium in the transaction falls on them.'

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. To the Editor of Tue Post :

SIR.—Ashort time ago a remark was made by one of the members of the Y.M.C.A. of this city that that association was the means of providing-amongst other useful menclergymen for the Church of England. Now, if there was ever a statement calculated to Prevost and Mr. Cardin, N.P. mislead, it is this. Can anyone attending are destined to hold a prominent position in the ministry of Christ's Church? Of all the ranting ignerance one has to listen to, I think nothing can compare to the silly and self-confident addresses delivered by the memb rs of the Y.M.C.A.

Do these beings think there is nothing required in order to be a clargyman of the Church of England in this land than a smattering of the Holy Scripture, interpreted according to the whim and fancy of an ignorant and fanatical enthusiast?

The members of the Y.M.C.A.'s all the

world over are mentally incapacitated, taking the overwhelming majority of them, for the ministry of the English Church. They may suit Werleyan and Baptist conventioles, but to say that they are in any way fitted for the ministry of the Church of England is a piece of impudent presumption.
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servent, R. O. J.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

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L' A HONDON SENSATION. A PROMINENT LAWYER ADSCONDS WITH TRUST FUNDS IN HIS POSSESSION.

London, Ont., July 7.—A profound sensa-tion was created about the city, particularly in business and legal quarters, this morning when the rumon got abroad that Edward Harris, of the firm of Harris, Magee & Co., solicitors, had become financially embarrassed and had fled from the city, taking a large sum of cash and leaving various funds, in which he was interested, in a serious state of entanglement. He is supposed to have gone to Toronto on Friday and from there towards Niagara. It is known that before going he drew the sum of \$20,000 in cash, but the amount in his hands is thought to be much larger than that. To-day the partnership was dissolved by the other members. Mrs. Harris did not accompany her husband. Harris was well known as a solicitor for many years and reported to be worth from \$50,000 to \$100,000. He has spent a great deal of time out of Canada during recent years, and did little active work in the firm since last October. The funds involved are those held in trust chiefly for wealthy people in Great Britain. The loss will be under \$40,000. It is believed Harris is temporarily deranged.

POOR HOP PROSPECTS.

CANAJOHARIE. N.J., July 7 .- By condensed reports from Montgomery, Otsego, Schoharie, Oneida and Madison Counties, it is estimated that the hop crop this fail will not be over one-quarter of the average yield. Where and 6 cents were offered for last year's hops three weeks ago now 15 and 18 cents are savings bank. Fare hard, and work while easily obtained. Very few old hops are in you are young, and you will have chance of rest when you are old.

"A BAS LES PENDARDS."

GRAND POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.

FOUR THOUSAND AT SOKEL.

The Electorate Aroused—Fix Mours' Speech Making, and the Andlence Wanted Nore-Scenes and Incidents.

ance and gravity of

THE POLITICAL ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNTRY and on which they will shortly be called upon to pass judgment. Party ties have been dissolved and there is no more violent exchanges between the rouges and the bless. The entire electorate seem to march hand in hand, having buried the party hatchet and lifted aloft the national barn r to carry it to certain victory.

This was clearly illustrated at yesterday's mass meeting of four thousand electors. gathered from the counties of Richelieu, Berthir, Yamaska and Arthabaska. The outhusiasm was intense, and there was but one opinion and one sentiment in the vast assemt lage -that the pendards must go. The friends of the Orange-Tory government predicted that the agitation against it was nothing but "a fire of straw, and would end in smoke," but as one of the speakers put it, events showed that the agitation was not "fire of straw," but a fire of good sound maple, which would only end in the

EXTINCTION OF ORANGEISM AND TORYISM. The appliance that greeted this thrust was deafening and demonstrated that the cld Conservative stronghold at Sorel and the environs had cast off its Toryism and had tallen into

line with no uncertain step.

The speaking lasted fully six hours in the large market square under the most scorching heat of this summer, from one o'clock p.m. to seven. It was a scene never to be forgotten to see that mass of people standing for these long hours in the sun, unwilling to lose a single word that fell from the orators on the occasion. The speeches, it is true, were eloquent and

captivating from the beginning to the end, or no audience would have stood it for six mortel hours. And the meeting manifested its pleasure at, and its approval of, what was said by continuous and prolonged outbursts of cheering, hand-clapping, waving of hand-kerchiefs and hats. And what was remarkable was the fact that the electors, who are largely Conservatives, accorded unstinted applause to the Liberal speakers. Everybody saw in this a clear proof of the solidity of the alliance between bleus and rouges.

Dr. Ladouceur, mayor of Sorel, acted as chairman, with Mr. Sylvestre as accretary. The chairman introduced the different speakers to the assembly, which gave to one and all rousing receptions.

Speeches were delivered by them in the following order:—Hon. H. Mercier, Mr. H. J. Cloran. Hon. W. Laurier, Hon, Senator Bellerose, Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Mr. Poirier, Hon. Senator Guevrenont, Messrs. G. Duhamel, O. Desmarais, E. Pacaud, Wilfred

Mr. Proulz, who had charge of the arrangethe religious meetings of the Y.M.C.A. to ments, was most attentive, and the excursion the teachers for their assuidity in bringing convinced that those who take part in them from Montreal, which he organized, was the boys up to the standard of exmost successful. About two hundred Montes are they presented. The "Farewell trealers, and contingents from Longueil, Chirus" was then sung, the solo being Vercheres and Lanoraie, along the St. Law rence, went down to Sorel on the Cultivateur sweet voice. The chorus "God Save Ireand enjoyed a most pleasant time. Mr. Proulx received very warm and de-by James White. Not a little praise is due served felicitations for the part he played in making the demonstration the school His visits are frequent and his such a success. Dr. Ladoucsur also gave vini-devotin very great, the boys deriving the versal satisfaction by the able manner in which he presided over the proceedings. He created much amusement when, calling upon Hon. Mr. Dienne, the Legislative Council or of the district, to come forward and state his views, he found he was not present on the platform, but discovered the worthy council tor peeping out of a hotel window. The on Thursday morning.

Doctor directed the attention of the meeting to their modest representative, who immediately pulled down the blinds, amid the derisive laughter and comments of the crowd. One of the wits shouted that if their representatives did not want to come down and dencunce the Tory governments, they ought to come out and show how to pull on the hangman's rope." This sally was greeted with cheers, and there was a grand chorus of A bas les pendards, or in English, "Turn the rascals out." That was the unanimous conclusion to which the meeting had come,

GLOOMY CROP REPORTS FROM THE

NORTHWESTERN STATES. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7. -Reports from 960 points, covering 160 counties in the Northwest show the condition of spring wheat to be much worse than a month ago. The drought in May, followed by hot and dry weather the past ten days, has shortened the crop materially. The worst reports come from southern Minnesota, southwest Dakots and Wisconsir. In these sections the yield will be from one-half to two-thirds of an average. The drought is also severe in northern Iows. The corn promises a good crop so far. Oats are almost a failure. Flax shows up poorly. Barley promises an average crop, while the hay crop will be the lightest for years.

THE WISDOM OF ECONOMY. Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will be poor always. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like mice in a bern, when they are many, make grest waste. Hair by hair the head gets bald; straw by straw the thatch goes off the cottage. Arm by drop the wife contage. the cottage; drop by drop the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save begin with your mouth; there are many thieves down the red lane. The ale-jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks. Never scretch Jour legs further than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be cold. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys

ST. P. VIRICK'S SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

CLOSING EX. TROISES -PRESENTATION OF PRIZES. [From our own Correspondent]

QUERRO, July and The annual claing exercises of St. Patrick's school took place on Monday evening in St. Patrick's hall. Among these present were the Rev. Father Cronyn. spiritual director ; Ra, . Father McManus, and several other clergy. Of the laity pre-sent we noticed Mr. F. C. bray, M.P.; Mr. Archer, J. E. Walsh, Mr. Dobbins, who presented the gold medal, and others. The proceedings commenced in a very crowded hall, with the represents. The of the well known drame of Cardia at Wheel The greatest political demonstration held in this Province since the memorable meeting on the Champ de Mars, 22nd November, 1885, was that held in the bright and busy town of Sorel. The success of the event surpassed the most sangular expectations, and proved beyond a doubt that the electors of the Province are more alive than ever to the importance of the greatest home. man, entitled "The Hidden Gem."
The casts was as fellows: - Buphe miunus Gem. brothers who had charge of instructing them in their task. Of these of the youthful performers who deserve especial mention of a eulogistic character, Herry Lambas Alexius deserves first place. Hould excelent'y well and showed no nervousness, and considerable histrionic ability. As Carinus D. Tasffe was very good, and W. Murphy was a first rate Eusebus. James White was remarkably good as Bibulus, and the same may be said of Unniel Welsh as Janeiro. The latter kept the house in a roar of laughter throughout, and the boy who is not fifteen years of age, was the picture of an Italian beggar. The boys received continued applanse.

The play ended the premiums were present-ty the Rev. Father Bucke. The first prize was the gell medal, presented by Mr. Dobbins for general profiziency, was awarded to George McAllister, of Diamond Harbor. A silver medal for proficiency in the junior division in the first class, presented by Mr. Carbray, M.P.P., was won by Irving O'Brien, of Headleyville. The third was a silver medal, presented by Mr. Henchey, for best penmanship, was awarded to James Whiteof the city. Two silver medals, presented by Mrs. Gunn to pupils in the third room for good conduct and application were taken respectively by Wm. Roach and Richard F.tzhenry. A gold pencil presented by Mr. Snields for application, was awarded to John Payer of Diamond Ham

to John Power, of Diamond Har-bor. A special prize presented by an aurnymous donner, for literature, was awarded to William Tasfe. Three special prizes presented by Mr. J. E. Walsh, the first for application was awarded to George Cogger, of Levis, the second for gentlemanly deportment was awarded to John Leonard. and the third for penmanship to Utto Ourler. Two special prizes presented by Mr. Archer, the first was taken by Walter Murphy, the second to Charles Maguire for erithmetic. A special prize, presented by Mr. E. Foley, for composition, was taken by John Shea, third room. Of the first class George McAllister carried off the honors for general proficionsy. Irving O'Brien was first in junior division, W. Tasie second, and C. Cogger third. In the second class John Power, of Diamond Harbor, was John Power, of Diamond America, first, W. Brein, of the same place, was section, but the same with t ond, and in the third room W. Roach came out first and R. Fitzhenry second. In the fourth room Francis Granam won first honors

John Jansen, the latter a Dane, who, when he came, could not speak English, but now speaks perfectly. In the fifth room Thes. Coogan was first Willie Power second, James Colaman third,

and the second by William Coogan, third by

P. McManua fourth. After the distribution of prizes the reveren I rector congratulated the hoys and thanked land" was then sung, the sclo being taken by James White. Not a little praise is due devotion very great, the boys deriving the great st benefit from his zeal and earnestness. The school is under the direction of Brother John, the Superior, and with him in his difficult tack is associated Brothers W linm, Salvator and Patrick. Three classes are under lay teachers. The pupils of the sixth class received their premiums privately

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.

THEY MISTAKE A DETECTIVE FOR A SHOVER AND TELL HIM ALL THEIR SECRETS.

OTTAWA, July 5. - Detective Daniel O'Leary or Friday night went to Otterville, and, getting information there regarding counterfeiters, persuaded one of the gang to accompany him to Brighton on the representation that there were persons there who wished to engage in the busipersons there who wished to engage in the business. He learned from this man that the spurious money was made by John Rogers. The detective visited Rogers, and was introduced to him as Mr. Johnson. Rogers was told that Mr. Johnson wished to engage in the business. He told the detective that he had the necessary plater for making \$60 Quebec bank bills, \$20 United States bills, and \$10 bills of the Merchants' bank of Canads. Rogers, also said that he had been accompanied by William Duncan, Thoras Brown and Capt. Clendenning to Rochester, where they had gone on a schooner, about a month ago, and procured paper, ink and brushes to make the spurious bills; that they had coulsed around the lake for some time, and had passed between \$900 and \$1,000 in counterfeits. The paper procured in Rochester, Rogers said, was equal to any bank note paper that could be got. paper procured in Rochester, Rogers said, was equal to any bank note paper that could be got. He also stated that he made the counterfeits by photographing the original ones, and that he had the process "down so fine" that he could p oduce a bill which it was almost impossible to detect, having worked at the business in Austria. He could also change the numbers on bills so that it would be difficult to detect the alteration. Brown and Duncan had the notes he had made. He intended to go to Ottawa, get a photographer's gallery, and start in the same business there.

in the same business there.

Mr. Johnson agreed with Rogers to go into partnership with him. The latter promised to supply the detective with counterfeits representing a large amount of money. His pocket-book was secured. It was found to contain counbook was secured. It was found to contain counterfeit \$20 bills of the Mohawk Valley National Bank of Mohawk. Duncan was arrested and made a full confession. He had a set of plates for making \$50 bils of the Lower Canada Hank, a set for \$20 United States bills, three sets for \$10 bills, of the Merchants' Bank, and a set of Dominion of Canada \$1 bills. He said he had discovered the plates about ten days previous. In a bedroom occupied by the accused were found paints and brushes used in making the spurious notes. In the house was an agreement dated "Lachine, Feb. ruary, 1886," and signed by a number of persons pledging themselves by a solemn oath not to divulge the secrets of the counterfeiting gand "under pain of death." Other arrests are exchlorage.

Other arrests are exchlorage. pected in the course of a few hours.

coted from Virginia.

THE REV. FATHER PICAKD.

The Rev. Father Picard, whose illness has already been aunounced, lies in the Seminary infirmary in a very critical condition. No change took place during the past few day. until this incrning, when he sank a little lower, and at present the attending physicians entertain but little hope of his recovery. The rev. gentleman is very feeble, and owing to his advanced age, 71 years, he is not expected to live forty-eight hours.



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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DINIRICAL DEPENDENT OF THE MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Susanna Knight Munden, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Stewart Munn, of the same place, trader, and duly authorised a seter en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said 'towart Munn, Defendant.

An action for sep ration as to property has this day been instituted against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 19th June, 1886.

KERR, CARTER & GOLDSTEIN.

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cents a v

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These are all put up in the packages, and they are then sold until they are used up, when another is put up, and so on.

We publish a partial list of those who have informed us of laving lately received some of the best present. The following received Diamond Rings: John Reed. Columbus, Ohio; Win. P. Kirk, Clinton, Ia; Mary L. Nevins, Lincoln, Neb.; Fred. C. Long, Stockton, Cal. The following received Gold Watches: Henry Marks, Evansville, Ind.; lennie M. Evans, Lakewood, Kan.; George Woods, Macon, Ga.; N. G. Gorring, Harnford, Conn., F. O. Stevens, Lewiston, Me. The following received Plane Gold Pieces: Clara Norwood, Pr. Fairfield, Me.; Elmer C. Johns, Benton, Tex.; Mary Ulman, St., Paul, Minn.; Fred. Green, Kirkwood, Ia. The following received Sitzer Watches: G. P. Worth, Lavinde, Wy. Paul Haynes, Portland, Ore; O. G. Schull, Butte City, Washington Tex.

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ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

We respectfully with to draw your kind attention to the MINKRAL WATER from the justly celebrated

ST. LEON SPRINGS.

This water is exactly similar in its attributes to good cid wine which " needs no bush ": Once tried as a remedy for all the Complaint hereinafter set forth, the efficacy of the RT. LEUN WATER is fully established by the testimeny of irreproschable

The increasing popularily of this WATER with the public, not excepting the Medical Faculty (a sure sign of its excellence), clearly shows that "kind Kature's healing balm" is as much, or even more, to be trusted than the long prescriptions called from the Books of Galan.

Amongst the many Complaints it has been found a certain and lasting cure for, we could mention Cholera, Dyspepsia, Heart-Enra, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fover, Kumps, Broschitts, Messics, Gravel, Smallpox and Gout. In cases of Rheumatism it is invaluable, many cases of such having vielded to ST. LEON WATER. I Denot Received a fresh supply of above WATER

GINGRAS, LANGLOIS & CO., DOMINION AGENTS,

4 Victoria Square, Montreal

HEALTH FO ALL

HOLLOWAYS PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

There Famous Pi Purify the BLOOD, and ac most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great IAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remed; in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacions in all ailments incidental to Fernales of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OIN'IMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sers Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn 'n to fail.

Both ru and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all mediine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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



dent to a billous state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constiguation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and resulate the Lowels. Yen if 2 ry only cured

HEAD

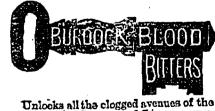
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul lumors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Genthe Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act as agent for

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized; to collect subscriptions and caroli subscribers.

FARM FOR SALE.

115 Acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 18 acres from the Depot and Village of New Glasgow. Barns,

Dwelling House, all in good order. TERMS, EASY. For particulars apply to M. COLLINS. Now Glasgow,

Terebonne County, P.Q.

ALLAN LINE.



886—Summer Arrangemet 19—1886 This Coss pany's Lenes are composed of the foliowing Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STRAMBHIRE. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsufpessed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the factor line on record.

Commenders.

t uilding.
Captain ames Wylie.

J. Eitchie.

Hugh Wylie. Alcharusch

Alcharusch

Antoure

Antour rnasian. loandinavian. luenos Ayrean lorean. anadian .

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND

Lieut

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail varyies, salling from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Unchec on ITHURSDAYS, calling at Lough Payle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Irriand and Sectiand, are intended to be despatched, from Quebec;

Sarmatian Thursday, July 15
Polymetan Thursday, July 29
Partialan Thursday, July 29
Tartian Thursday, Aug. 5
These steamers carry neither cattle mer sheep. Rates of passage from Quebre :—Cabin. \$69, \$70, and \$40 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30 ; Evo (according to account to the control of the stramers of the Liverpeel, Landenderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, railing from Liverpeel and Quebec on Fridays, and calling at herry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

Stherian Friday, July 9 Circassian Friday, July 23 Hates of passage from Quebec:—Cabin \$50 and \$60 and \$70 (according to accommodation). Intermediate \$50 sterage, \$20.

The stramers of the Gissnew, Quebec and Montreal service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:—

Buence Ayrean.....about July 11

The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal line
are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:— Lucerne..... The steamers of the Livergool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Harifax and Battimore mail service are insteaded to be despatched as follows From Halifax:—

Nova Scotian. Monday, July 19 Caspian. Monday, Aug. 2 Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns: Cabin, \$20.00; intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$8.00. The steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpect, London-derry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct:

anadian.....about July 17
Austrian.....about July 24 The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow: Scandinavian...... 1 Land Scandinavian 2 Laly 1

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

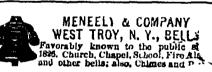
Persons desirons of breeing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Co. I deates at lowest rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

and Giasgow, via Battimure, numer, general and and treal.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply
John M. Currio, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alexander
Hunter, 4 Rue Giuck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or
Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterjam; C.
Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Pischor
& Boimer, Schusselkorb, No. S Bromen; Charley & Maicolmi, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenatown; Montgomerie & Workman, 18 Grace-church street, London;
James & Alex, Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Gissgow;
Allan Brothers, James street, Livurpod; Allans, Else &
Co. Charles Allan, 70. 112 Ja Salle street, Chologo; H. Allan Brothers, James street, Livurpool; Allans, Ese & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Hourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 201 Broadway, New York, or to C. W. Roblneon, 1304; St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montreal,



May 28th,1886.

GAS.



McShane Bell Foundry. Finest Grade of Bolls,
Chimes and Posis for CHURCHES,
COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue,
HY, MOSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE,
Md, U. S. Mention this paper.

35-0 cow

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Belis of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati. O.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

CLINTON H.MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY N.Y.

ONLY A CURE FOR A CURE FOR A SHORT MANHOOD DERILLTY.
IN ERVOLANESS WEAKNESS.
PROOFS, Book of mail SEALED FREE FREE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

A PERFECTLY RELIAB E ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE --- IB THE---

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

it is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to d the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, u other teterious substance, is so prepar to mix leterious substance, is so prepar readily with flour and retain

virtues for

org period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the tra arko th prekage.

WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and intel-for work endursed by clergy. References required. Good salary and permanent position with old firm. Address "OATHOLIO WOLK," It Barclay St., N.Y.

4:

P. Cannon, stevedore..... 1 00 Per Rev. A. Chain of Araprior. 176,75 Per D. B. Gallagher of Andover, Victoria Co., N.B. 13 00
Geo. McGaire, North Onslow 17 00
E. Gibbons, 100
J. Wall From a Lady Friend 5,00 John Neagle, Lachine

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-NESS:

ARNPRIOR, July 5, 1886.

List of subscription to the Home Rule Election Fund from the village of Amprior

Rev F Chaine, John Harvey, Michael Galvin, H A Devine, Jas S Harvey, jr. Jas Harvey, sr, Denis McNamars, H R McLachlin, Wm Harvey, \$5 each; Patrick O'Leary, \$4; Michael Harvey, Patrick Gelvin Jas White, \$3 each; John Callican Patrick Days Charles McCaire Patrick Dore, Charles McGuire, Galligan. Patrick Mangan, John Sullivan, jr., Thos Harvey, Martin Bremans, John Cooney, John Kincaid, Michael Rafter, Mathew Shee lock, Michael McHale, Thos Martin, Patrick Canningham, John Byrne, Petrick Doolan, Mrs M Pront, Peter McGonigal, JJ Grace, James Dillon, Edward Basett, \$2 each; Geo Hill, A J Campbell, J D McGuire, J A McDoneld, Alex Menzie, Jas Wade, John Murphy, John Curran, Jas Barnett, Law Carty, Thos Tatsel, Michael O'Keefe, M Galligan, Lawrence Murphy, Michael Callaghan, Thos Moon y, Cornelius Sullivan, Morty Sullivan, Mathew Murphy, John Ryan, M Buckley, Xarian Marchy, John Sullivan, er, Michael Murahy, Mrs Michael Mulcahy, Thos Powell, Patrick Renderson, Patrick Connest, Michael Mulayhill, jr, Jos O'Connor, A McDonald, T. L. Galvin, Denis Galligan, Michael Murahy, Liba Mar V J Mackey, Michael Murphy, John Mur-by, John Warnock, Michael Mulvyhill, jr, Joseph Dere Daniel McGuire, Henry Powell, Wm Powell, John Henderson, Marchall Jos Heath, Mathew Lang, Pros La. Nap Lavoilette, Thos Coleman, John Ax, Wm McGonigal, J B Monaghan, ... acan McDonald, John Staunton, Sr., Pros Olliver, Stephen O'Connor, J R McDonald, Patrick Burke, Jss Borke, Edw Smiley, John McNeil, Wm McNeil, Oct Caron, Wm Bartridge, Thos Doolan, Bat Charboneau, Ly Caron, Walter Tierney, Step Dorion, Jas Patterson, Thos. Leon, T Kennedy, \$1 each; Thes Murphy, Thes Hertenen, Patrick Kane, Lawrence Cleary, Frank Charbonneau, Jas Torer, Chas Toner, Jas O'Connor, Mrs Bartrilge, 50c each ; Donald Linn, 25c. Total,

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the friends of the body freland a subscription was taken in behalf of patient. the Irish Parliamentary fund, and enclosed you will find a draft for \$176.75, this being the amount already collected, which you are desired to forward to the proper party in Ireland at your earliest opportunity. Mr. John Sullivan, secretary of the meeting, will send you the list of contributors to the fund, and you are requested to publish it.

A. CHAIN, Priest. Amprior, 6th July, 1886.

STE. SOPHIE, Terrebonne Co., \

July 5th, 1886.

Mr. Editor,—Enclosed you will find \$5 subscribed for the Home Rule Election Fund following persons:—Edward Carey \$2, John J. Carey \$1, Anthony Nearey \$1, Martin small, but it is given with a good heart. We hope the cause will be a success for which it is given.

EDWARD CARRY.

DEAR SIR,—I am happy to send you for publication the above subscriptions to the Irish Parliamentary Fund.

Yours, D. B. Gallagher. Andover, N B., July 5, 1886.

North Onslow, 10th July, 1866. Enclosed find two dollars (\$2.00) for the Home-Rule Election Fund, you will please acknowledge in THUR WITNESS, Geo. McGuire, \$1.00; E. Gibbons, \$1.00.

E. GIBBONS.

MONTREAL'S CONTRIBUTION. Owing to want of apace we are unable to give the names of subscribers. Acknowledged on the 12th inst....\$2,142 75

to-day 323 00 \$2,465 75

There is now over \$2,900 in bank to the

credit of the fund. EDWARD MURPHY,

General Treasurer.

Montreal, 13th July, 1886.

CORNWALL DOING ITS PART.

MOME RULE FOR IRELAND—A WELL FILLED SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE AID OF MR. GLADSTONE.

(From the Cornwall Standard.) Messrs. Michael McEniry and John Broderick are around with a subscription paper stating "Home Rule for Ireland" means strength to the Empire, not weakness, not dismemberment, not disintegration, not separation; but merely allowing Ireland to manage her own local affairs in a parliament of her own, as we in Canada do. We now appeal to every friend of Ireland, to every friend of justice and humanity, to aid us in this our, we hope, last and successful effort in concert with those great statesmen now seeking to

strengthen the Empire, and to do justice to

Ireland. There were 99 names on Wednes-

day morning on the list, as follows: Rev C B Murray, PP, \$25; D Bergin, MP,
\$20; J Bergin, Michael McElroy, John Broderick, \$10 each; John Keating, Angus R Maclennan, Æneas McDonald, Hackett & Hackett, M M Mulhern, W Mack, A Friend, Hugh Campbell, G.H. Fleck, D. B. Maclennan, Jas Leitch, W.L. Cavanagh, A. McGinn, \$5 each; Andrew McAlear, James Meagher, P Denneny, \$4 each; P St Thomas, \$3; F J Brennan, Mrs M Casey, Thos Phelap, John R Davey, M O'Callaghan, McDonald & McDonald, James Harper, Arthur O'Neill, A T Macdonald, \$1 each; W T Edwards, J Dingwall, D E McIntyre, J W T Edwards, J Dingwall, D E Mointyre, J F Smart, Alex McDonald, J F Pringle, F Lully, R R McDonell, Alex McCracken, N Turner A Dennie (Bank), Thos Cummings, John D McDonald, H Waldroff, John Danagher, Thos Cassils, M Smith, T. McGarity, John Harps, Samuel Moss, J McEwan, A V McMillan, McLennan & McLennan, H J

P E Campbell, Garrett Whalen, J stowing upon a child that can't rebel gome of McPhee, W H Dunkin, Wm Chisholm, Robert Feez, M Henchey, S Crosbie, C O'Leary, H Pitts, Issue Ratelle, Peter Derochie, Robt Contoy, Patrick O'keefe, J P Tobin, Angus Lalonde, J O'Sullivan, J E Plamondon. P Dannen, O O'Keefe, John Jemer, H L Cote, Michael Riordan, G M Snetsinger, R P Horsman. John Morrisette. Snetsinger, & P Horsman, John Morrisette, Angus Bethune, John F O'Neill, L Charle-Angus Bethune, John F O'Neill, L Charlebois, S J Callaghan, Geo H Porteous, W L Kavanagh, A McGinn, R Allen, A J Macdonald, W 1 Prendergast, Allan Cameron, John Quig, \$1.00 each; Frank Lalonde, 75c; D J McDonald, 50c; Chas Palmer, 50c.

We have been asked by the gentlemen who are seeking subscriptions, to take charge of any money sent us for the fund they are seeking to raise and will cheerfully do so.

seeking to raise, and will cheerfully do so, handing it over to them afterwards.

ST. LEON WATER,

The use of iron as an invigorator of the human system has been proved beyong doubt. The St. Leon Mineral Water, as shown by analysis, contains a large quantity of this

The numerous certificates of eminent physiciens show the many properties this excellent

water possesses. This week we present in our advertising columns a strong certificate that the St. Leon Water Co. have received from the Rev. J. E. Boldue, procurator to Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, who has been cured by the use of this water

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE. -

LONDON, July 8.—Papal Ablegate O'Bryen sailed from Liverpool to day on the steamer Polynesian for Montreal. In addition to the hat for Cardinal Taschereau, he carries the pallium for two Canadian archbishops.

THE TWELFTH IN IRELAND.

Dunlin, July 12 .- During the Orange celcbration at Belfast to-lay a slight row was occasioned by the passage of the procession through one of the streets. One person was injured. An Orange social was given in the Rotunda here this evening, and was attended by 2 000 persons. The hall was guarded by pelice Thousands of Nationalists surrounded the building. Many placards were posted with the inscription, "We will pay you Orange dogs in Irish coin; the one long debt which Ireland owes all bruggarts of the Boyne." At Armagh Major Saunderson presided over a gathering of 2,000 enthusiastic Orangemen. There was afterwards a procession, the route of which was lined by six hundred police and solliers. Business was suspended.

TAKE A PILL

to regulate the lowels and drive away the sick or bilious headache which is the result of constipation. But don't rack your frame and overburden your organs by taking the old-fashioned great, drastic, griping pills. Science makes rapid advances, and Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are \$16.50 to \$17; Earlion, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$160 to \$1.65; Beat Iron, \$160 the result of careful study and skillful proparation. Thay are entirely vegetable, and operate without disturbance to the organs of the body, or to the occupation or diet of the

INDIANS STARVING TO DEATH. THE NORTHWEST.

OTTAWA, Ont , July 9, 1886 .- A gentleman who has just returned to this city from the Temiscamanque district, 350 miles from Ottawa, reports that the Indians in that locality are in a sterving condition. This is due to the nigger dly manner in which they there have detailed by the convergence of the second of have been treated by the government agents. Not long ago a case of destitution, in which a mother and seven daughters were dying of starvation, was brought to the notice of the subscribed for the Home Rule Election Fund for Mr. Parnell. The above is given by the Sovernment agent, who only laughed at it. \$4.25 is given by the Since then four of the daughters have died. \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; \$4.25 to \$5.00; spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Several other deaths have occurred among this tribe from the same cause.

> DO NOT LET THE SUMMER HEAT AFFECT YOU.

In New Oileans, La., on Tuesday, at noon, June 15th, 1886, an event full of interest occurred the 193rd Grand Monthly-the second Quarterly Extraordinary Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery. \$522,500 Clark at Fern, Clarion Co., Pa., one to J. W. Willow Grove, W. Va., collected through Bank of Ravenswood, Ravenswood, W. Va.; the others were sold to parties whose names are withheld by request. No. 23,408 drew the Second Capital Prize of \$50,000, sold in tenths also—two of which costing each \$1, but bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.
drawing \$10,000, were paid through CATMEAL.—A moderate demand for oatdrawing \$10,000, were paid through the People's Bank of New Orleans, the People's Bank of New Orleans, La., for a depositor; another to J. T. Colhy, care of A. Friant, Willow, Cal., through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express at San Jose, Cal; another to Wm. E. Seymour, No. 195 Thalia St., New Orleans, Ly. No. 70,453 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$20,000, sold in tenths each at \$1—ene was paid to Joshua Burrell, No. 2,215 D St., N. W., Washing. ton City, D. C.; another was paid to Samuel Pearson, Washington City, D.C.; another was held by W. T. Putnam, Boaton, Mass., collected through Adams Express Co., other three-tenths were paid to the American Express Co., Columbus, O., etc., etc. Nos. 30,230 and 40,201 drew the Fourth two prizes of \$10,000 each, sold in tenths each at \$1. two of which were paid to First National Bank of Pontiac, Mich.; other two were paid to Chas. J. Summers, Struther, O.; another to W. G. Simons and J. S. Mappa, No. 523 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal.; another to W. L. Garrett, of San Francisco also, and so the golden shower fell, enriching all around it. The next opportunity will be on Tuesday, August 10th, the 195th Grand Monthly Distribution, to be conducted as usual by Genls. G. T. Beauregard of Louisana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, as sole managers. All information desired can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orlcoms, La. Do not let the summer heat drive this out of your mind.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND. DUBLIN, July 9.—The Mitchellstown Board of Guardians have petitioned the Earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant, to stay all evictions until November. They say there are prospects of a splendid harvest, which will enable farmers to pay the landlords and that ejectments now would ruin thousands.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Hundreds of Bottles Prescribed. Dr. C. R. DAKE, Belleville, Ill., says: have prescribed hundreds of bottles of it. It is of great value in all forms of nervous disease which are accompanied by loss of power."

ABSURD NAMES FOR THE BABY. The ordinary father runs wild when his first child makes its appearance, giving it some ridiculous name that either cripples it

COMMERCE. The state of the s Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-sale Markets.

Butiness is active and remittances s. - fair. There is nothing new to report. Day Goons, -There is little of a special character to be noted here at the moment.

Wook. There is nothing new. We quote : Cape, 1240 to 134c; Australian, 14c to 17c. Domestic, Asuper, 27c to 38c; B super, 22c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- Boot and shoe orders continue to come in satisfactorily, and all the trade are well into the fail out. Most lines of leather show a fair movement We quote: - Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24c to 263; do, No. 2, B. A. 21c to 23c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c; No. 2 do, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 1910 to 210; Hemlock Slaughter, No. No. 2, 191c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39s; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28: to 32:; Calfakins, (35 to 46 lbe.), 70s to 80c; Imitation French Calfakins, 80c to 85c; Russet Sheepskin Lininings, 30c to 40c; Harness, 240 to 330; Buffed Cow, 130 to 160; Pebbled Cow, 12: to 151c; Rough, 13c to 28:;

Russet and Bridle, 54c to 55c. SALT .- Prices are easier owing to favoraable freight rates, and prices ex-wharf are : elevens 45c to 46; twelves, 421c to 45c; factory tilled, \$1.10 to \$1 15; Higgins and Ashton's, \$2 40; Rice's pure dairy, \$2 00. Rock sel: \$10 a ton.

GROCERIES. - Orders are fairly numerous, but are of moderate compars as a rule. Sugars are at last week's level, being 64 to 6ac for granulated at refin-ry, yellows 54 to 5 c; molasses casier at 29 to 30c for new Barbadoes, Trinidad 26c. Teas are moving only slowly. Valencias are worth 9c, good Elemes 8t to 8to, Sultanas scarce at 8 to 8to, currants 7 to 7to.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Business remains as before. Prices are unchanged. Refined, \$1.90; Siemens Bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blains, \$2 25 to \$2 35; Penn, &c., \$2 35 to \$2 40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I C., \$4 25 to \$4 75; do I.X., \$5 50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3 75 to \$4 00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, INDIANS STARVING TO DEATH. 51c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, now canada treats the helpless tribes of coke, No. 24, 61c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, —— Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common to \$6 50; best cast steel, 11 to 135 frm; spring, \$2 75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2 75; sleigh shoe, \$2 00 to \$2.25; round machinery steel, 3 to 31c per lb.; Ingot tin, 25 to 27c; bar tin, 28c; ingot copper, 12 to 13c; sheet zinc,

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR -The recent advance in the price of wheat has not as yet had any material effect upon the flour market. We quote:— Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.00 do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), was scattered over the earth after this \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers (American), was scattered over the earth after this \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers (Manitoban), manner: Ticket 18,145 drew the First \$4.40 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers (Cauada), \$4.05 Capital Prize of \$150,000. It was to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.80 to \$3.90; do sold in tenths at \$1 each—one to Mrs. J. choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superine, \$3.60 choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10: Extra Superfine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3.40; Spring Extra, \$3 30 to 3.35; Superfine, \$3 00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Pollards, \$2 50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (apring extra), \$1.50 to \$1.55 do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City

meal at about former prices, but round lots are difficult to move : - Oatmeal in bbls \$4 10 to \$4 25 forordinary, and \$4.35 to \$4.50 granulated. In sacks \$2.00 to \$2.10. Moullie \$22.00 to \$23.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas \$3.75 per bbl. Cornmeal \$1.50 to \$1.75.

MILLIEED -Qar lote are quoted at \$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton. WHEAT. -- We quote Canada red winter

wheat 83 to 84c, white winter \$1 to 83c, and spring 82 to 84c.

CORN .- Several cargoes have been bought recently in Chicago on a through rate via Montreal said to be equal to about 45c to 45 to aid down here in bond.

OATS.—This cereal has not moved very freely. We quote 301c to 32c.

PEAS.—A better feeling has sprung up it
peas. Prices are firmer at 681 to 69c.

RYE.—The market remains very quiet and is nominally quoted at 58 to 60c.

BARLEY.—There is no change to report in this grain, the demand being very meagre, and prices are unchanged at 55 to 58c for

malting, and 45 to 52c for feed. MALT.-Manitoban malt is steady at Soc in bond and Montreal malt at 90c; Ontario 70 to

BUCKWHEAT .-- There is some enquiry, but prices remain low, the last sales being at 50c. SEEDS.-There is no change, and prices are more or less nominal as follows :- Red clover \$6 to \$7 per bushel; Alsike \$7 to \$7.50, and timothy \$2.25 to \$2.40 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-This market has followed the Western advance to the extent of about \$1.00 per bbl., Montreal short cut mess pork selling at \$14.00 to \$14.50, and Western mess \$13.25 to 13.50. In lard a fair demand exists with sales of Western at 91c, and of Canadian at 93. Smoked meats have a rather slow demand, and prices hold steady. Tallow was in request at about former prices. We quote :- Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$14 00 to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 25 to 13 50; India mess beef, per ice, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12tc to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9tc; Lard, Canadian, Thompson, W Hodge, H C Patterson, R A Pringle, Brown & Shaver, H W Weber, H Siles, G U Pringle, J McIntyre, Part of the pringle of the pringl

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-Business during the past week has been confined to the local trade. Beyond this we learn of no business on export account. A round lot of Western dairy was sold at 11c. Eastern Township makers are still holding their late made dairies and sending m

their late made dairies and sending in their earlier makes, which of course are of indifferent quality. We quote:—Creamery 163 to 18c; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Morisourg, finest, 185, Morrisourg, fair to good, 13j to 14c; Mockville, finest, 14h; Brockville, fair to good, 11c to 12; Western, finest, 13c to 00: Western, fair to good, 11c to 12; Western, finest, 13c to 00: Western, fair to good, mest, 130 to 00; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to 9c. Cherse, -There has been a little more

anxiety on the part of bayers during the part few days to fill orders for this week's steamers, which has resulted in considerable business at about 10 under last week a prices for fine goods, sales being reported at 74c, a fraction more having been paid in one or two instances. Fine Freuch factory choose brought 71c, medium to fair goods selling at 61c to 7c. We quote prices as follows:—Finest, white, 74c; finest, colored, 74c; medium to fine, 64c to 71c; lower grades, 51c to 61c.

TUIT.

APPLES-New apples are arriving more freely, and prices in consequence have declined to \$4 to \$4 50 per bbl, a carload having

been sold at those figures.

EVAPORATED APPLES, &C - New evaporated apples have been placed at 81c to 81c per 1b, and old at 7c.

ORANGES-A good enquiry is experienced for oranges, which have sold readily at \$10 per case for Valencias, and some are holding for \$12, as atocks are light.

LEMONS-The late hot weather has caused quite a "boom" in the lemon market, which has helped some holders to double their money en recent sales. Quite a number of sales have taken place at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per

BANANAS-Receipts are lighter. Sales of reds took place at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bunch.
STRAWBERRIES—Receipts of berries have fallen of since this day week, and the bulk of the crop is now in. Sales were made during the past few days at 50 to 80 per quart wholesalc.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The better feeling noted lut week has been followed by a further stiffening of the market and an advance of to le # dez., sales having been made at 13c, and we quete

121c to 133 as to quality.

Hors —As usual at this season of the year an attempt has been made to advance the price of hope, 10s being now demanded for

finest parcels. HAY AND STRAW, -The receipts of hay have been well taken up during the week with sales at \$12.50 to \$13.00 per 100 bundles for best timotny, and at \$10.00 to \$12.00 for inferior to medium qualities. Pressed hay was steady under a good demand with sales at \$12.00 to \$13.50 per ton. Straw \$3.50 to \$6 50 per hundred bundles, and \$7 50 to \$8 00 per ton for pressed. A round lot of pressed hay sold at \$13.00

BEANS-A few small lats of good medium beans have been taken at \$1 10 to \$1.25 per

Honey.-Demand light and what few small parcels change hands fetch 8 to 10c as to quality. ASHES.—Steady at \$4.00 for first pots.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. Business at present is quiet, but remittances are coming in fairly well.

HARDWARE AND METALS —A strong demand exists for heavy goods, such as steel plate for heavy boilers, machinery bars and steel. The market is tolerably steady at the low prices which the steel has reached. We \$4 25 to \$5.00; apelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; note that ingot tin is weaker and quote 24 to bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 40 per 100 to 25c. Antimony 9 to 10c. Nails, by means of a combination among the makers, are kept at ateady prices.
Boors and Shoes.—There is a fair number

of scrting orders being booked, and the wants of deal rs for the tell do not seem to be less than at the same time lut year. Remit-

tances are slow in some quarkers.

FLOUE AND MEAL —There has been a better enquiry from outside points and some business has resulted. Oatmeal and corn-meal are dull and bran moves but slowly at about \$8.00

GRAIN. - More than one reason is assigned for the better feeling that has developed it self in the wheat market during the last few days. A sharp adsence has taken place in American markets, and it is known that the shortage in the United States crop of spring wheat is about 5,008,000 bushels, and there are present indications of drouth in the Northwestern States. These facts, we are teld, have doubtless toned up matters. Not

much business has yet resulted.

GROCERES.—A very fair midsummer's trade is being done by most houses, with nothing of an unusual character to note inmetters general.

HIDES AND SKINS,-Stocks of hides are very light, the demand is active and prices are strong. Calfakins continue dull at former prices. There is the usual supply of lambs and pelts at unchhanged values. Tallow still rules very dull, prices are weak and

there are little or no enquiry.

LEATHER —Trade generally is reported quiet. Sole leather for manufacturers' purpose is held firmly.

PROVISIONS.—Business in this department ot trade presents no important or unusual features at this writing. We note that there is not so much roll butter coming forward. Tub butter will bring 121 to 13c. In cheese the feeling at the factories is said to be firmer than a week ago, but prices remain here as before. Sales have been made in a jobbing way at 8 to 8 c. There is a plentiful myply of eggs with an active enquiry, 12c is the highest figure. A fair amount of long clear bacon is changing hands and the feeling is somewhat better, 71c is about the price. Cumberland out and breaktast smoked are being enquired for to a limited amount. Hams are moving briskly and 11½c is the lowest. Not a little lard is selling at 9 to 9½c.

LIVE STOCK. RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended July 10:-Cattle, 2,643; sheep, 3,367; calves, 350; hogs, 536.

Ocean freights have eased off, last engagements by good outside steamers being 60s. At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were large, but the amount of business done was light and prices were easier, with a few sales made at 42c to 5c, showing a and invigorate the whole system, healthily decrease of to per lb. The demand for stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-exbutchers' stock was slow and prices were cited action, and establish order of circulation to lower, sales being made at 31c and secretion throughout every part of the to 4c per lb. live weight. The receipts of body. The balsamic nature of Hollowsy's to 4c per lb. live weight. The receipts of grass cattle are fair, but the quality is only middling so far. In sheep business has been active. There was a good demand at from to to 41c per lb. Hogs were plentiful, for which the demand was good, but prices declined to 10 per lb., sales being made at 43c to 50 per lb. Calves were fairly enquired males and delicate persons who are naturally the sales are to the favor of debilitation and the favor of debili

STEAR HALL HA EARLY CLOSING

As usual, our stores will be closed on Saturda) fternoon at one o'clock, during July and August; on all other evenings at the usual hour,

S. CARSLEY.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! SEE'S CARSLEY'S BARGAINS. toc Lot.

Printed Llama, worth 20c, reduced to 10c.

Mohair Plaid, worth 25c, reduced to 10c.

Australian Cluth, worth 21c, reduced to 10c.

Costume Serge, worth 20c, reduced to 10c.

Also several other lines, too numerous to menion, all at 10c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

1912c. LOT,

German Poplin, worth 83c, reduced to 124c. Ocean Cloth, all wool, worth 22c, reduced to Checked Challies, worth 28c, reduced to 124c Brocaded Mohair, worth 30c, reduced to 124c. All Wool Beige, worth 20c, reduced to 124c.

19c LOT.

French Boucle Cloth, worth 29c, reduced to 19c Tweed Suiting, Striped, worth 28c, reduced

All Wool Beige, worth 20c, reduced to 19c. Printed Llama, worth 35c, reduced to 19c.
Striped Diagonal, worth 25c, reduced to 19c.
Striped Boucle Cloth, worth 28c, red. to 19c.
Ocean Cloth, Wool, worth 27c, reduced to 19c. Half-Mourning Dress Goods, worth from 22c 30c, reduced to 19c per yard.

S. CARSLEY

S. CARSLEY.

Madras Cloth, worth 38c, reduced to 25c. Canvas Boucle Stripe, worth 38c, reduced. All Wool Fancy Llama, worth 50c, reduced to

Printed Llama Union, worth 35c, reduced to A large lot of Remnants of Dress Goods re

duced to 25c per yard. S. CARSLEY.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS.

Just received, a shipment of genuine Ashantce Hammock, made of fisherman's twine, to stand all weathers. Best Hammocks in the world; one equal for wear to four of other makes. Prices

WRITING FOR IT.

Ladies from distant localities are writing for BROOKS' SPOOL COTTON in preference to other makes. Sales are increasing every day for Brooks' Spool Cotton. It is to be the popular Sewing Cotton for this Dominion, as it is the favorite thread in England for machine or hand sewing. The name J. BROOKS & BROS. is on each spool.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK.

The depressed state of the British cattle markets of a week ago has entered another and a more intense stage, which is shown by the drop of one cent per pound in values, so that the shipments now arriving will have to face a very poor market. from Canada and the United States have been heavy, which, together with centinued large arrivals from elsewhere, have completely overstocked the market and demoralized trade. There were heavy offerings at all the markets, and trade dragged miscrably, with inferior stock prac-tically unsalable. Prime Canadian steers went at 12c, fair to choice grades were at 111c, poor to medium at 101c, and inferior and bulls at 8: to 91c. There was a heavy supply of sheep offered in Liverpool, and the demand was weak. We quote 13c for best sheep, 11c to 12c for secondary, 101c t. 111c for merinoes, and 8c to 91c for inferior and rame.

THE HORSE MARKET.

In the horse market there has been a slight depression during the past few days. The offerings are few and not what the enquiry calls for. There has been some demand for but the market remains unsupplied. Mr. Maguire, of St. James street, during the past week sold several animals at Ir ces ranging from \$90 to \$250, according to quality.

MORE CROP REPORTS.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 10.—From more than 5,000 reports from special correspondents the 5.000 reports from special correspondents the American Rural Home summarizes the crops of the country as follows:—Unprecedented heat, accompanied with dry weather ever since the 1 t of July, is telling very severely upon meadows and pastures. Spring wheat, oats and grass crops are all more or less injured by the extremes of weather during the growing season. The winter wheat harvest is over with the exception winter wheat harvest is over with the exception of Michigan, which is rapidly being finished. North of the Ohio river the crop is secured generally in good condition. Stacking and threshing is progressing and an early movement is booked for. Very fine weather is expected for securing crop. The yield is about the same as the crop of 1885, which was generally below an average. Dats are very irregular in the stand. Early sown headed out and turning good; late sown are indifferent in length and stand poor. The decrease in spring wheat yield is variously estimated all the way from 25 to 40 per cent, according to the locality. Corn is holding its own well, but must have rain within the next ten days to insure a full crop.

CROPS IN MANITOBA.

Wandler, July 10.—The crop correspondents of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture are now sending in replies to the second series of questions addressed to them during the current season. A large number of reports have already been received at the department, and examination of which shows that the dry weather of the past few weeks has been a serious drawback to the crops in this province, and that the bright prospects entertained in the early part of June have not been fully realized. Coupled with the drought, the heat has been excessive and vegetation has in consequence been much retarded. Considering both these serious draw backs, the condition of the crops in most instances is encouraging. Though no rains have been general for some time, still a number of local showers fell which had the effect of preserving the crops from more serious results than otherwise would have been the case. Of the several crops the wheat one is generally at this date in the most flourishing condition. This is owing to the fact that it was sown at a very early date, and that the great bulk of the crop was put in on greand prepared last season.

Holloway's Pills .- The Great Need .- The blood is the life and on its purity depends our health, it not our existence. Those Pills thoroughly cleanse this vital fluid from sll contaminations, and by that power strengthen

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$5,000

Tickets only 35 60. theres in proportion



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The celebrated St. Leon Mineral Water is for sale by all respectable Druggists

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HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dellars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a boatle, and

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young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Sond now or out this out, for you may nover see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

For steam coal the demand is moderate, and a few more deliveries are being made on new orders. We quote :- Cape Breton coal \$3.00 to \$3.10 ex ship, and at \$3.25 to \$3.50 delivered. Pictou steam \$3.25 ex ship, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 delivered. Scotch steam has

have been booked during the past week as buyers have come to the conclusion that prices will be no lower. We quote as follows:— \$5.50 for stove; \$5.25 for chestnut and \$5 for egg per net ton delivered.

and 65c per quarter. Crushed coke, \$3.00

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incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatur for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

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TO THE ST. LEON WATER COMPANY.

ing therefrom for nearly twenty years. After having tried the prescriptions of two eminent doctors and my intimate friends without perceptible effect, one of the two advised me to make constant use of St. Leon Mineral Water by taking nearly a pint of it every morning, an hour before breakfast. For nearly ten years I have faithfully followed the prescription and my health is now as good

as could be wished. Yours very truly, J. E. Bolduc, Priest

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Allustrative Sample Free

drench your system with nameous alops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION.

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ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL,

COAL AND COKE.

been placed at \$3.90 to \$4:00. For hard coal quite a number of new orders

Coke, \$2.50 per chaldron, \$1.25 per half

| per chaldron.