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A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillinger, 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.

LADY ETHEL.

By FLORENCE MARRYAT.

(Mrs. Ross Church.)

Author of "Love's Conflict," "Veronique," etc., etc.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

As this soothing view of the case struck Colonel Bainbridge's imagination, he forgot his previous pain, and even the bitter truth which had occasioned it, in his anxiety to reach home and assure his dearer girl that he had no pleasure in life except when by her side and ministering to her wishes.

that they were all waiting for Cousin Thomas and Lady Ethel. "Tell them not to wait," shouted Colonel Bainbridge from the hearth-rug; "I shall be down directly, and then he turned to his wife, inquiringly.

during the forenoon, and the travellers were obliged to leave Cranshaw by nine o'clock. Lady Ethel, holding to her determination not to speak to her father-in-law again, refused to appear at breakfast, and the carriage was standing at the door when, having parted with Miss Lloyd and Mrs. Bainbridge on the upper landing, she descended to the hall.

of his regimental pay, entirely dependent on his father. He was as sure of receiving his annual income as though it had been legally his own, 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 an almost scruple as he had done half-a-century when a boy, yet he had an Englishman's pride at the thought of resigning the last scrap of independence he possessed.

Lady Clevedon, in the midst of a conversation with Colonel Bainbridge, and the knees which supported the little questioner trembled beneath him. "And so you have forgotten sister Ethel altogether?" resumed the quivering lips.

The people of Canada speak confirming the above. Richmond, Conn., N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good your Syrup has done for me.

Colonel Bainbridge, having handed his mother out of the carriage, hurried up the staircase to Lady Ethel's room, expecting to find her in the midst of her toilet. But what was his astonishment, on opening the door, to see her reclining in a white dressing-gown, with her long hair rippling down her back, quietly seated by the fire.

"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 spring was more advanced; and I am doubtful how whether it will be prudent in me to keep her here much longer."

She was going forward then, in obedience 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 cheek. The girl looked up half-startled by the action, and saw that tears were standing in Lady Ethel's proud blue eyes.

"What dear Ethel!" she murmured, with uplifted hands; "what have you been doing; with you and I why, you are perfect about it! I declare I don't know how you have done it."

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, and made no difference either in his manner or his words.

Persons in his best judgment for rendering her a little irritable and unwilling to have her ailments 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 feared that the day might come when she would do so; when patience should have been perfect work, and Lady Ethel would find her unflinching sympathy had become one of the necessities of her life.

How little he thought that, far from grieving for her dead father, whose absence from a world which she found a bitter Lady Ethel had already learned to rejoice at, every nerve of her soul had been quivering at the fresh wounding 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 child that is a little out of spirits—that is, without inquiring further into the cause of her distress, he petted and coaxed her whenever he had an opportunity; and, persuading her to go early to bed, sat for a couple of hours by himself, buried in thought as to the best method by which he could procure her amusement and distraction.

Acting on the decision he arrived at, he called 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 her rank and circumstances.

"Why couldn't you have let me know before you got it!" she said, fractionally; "men always make some stupid mistake when they undertake to do things they know nothing about."

"My darling, there is not a box on the grand tier to be had; this is the best procurable. I can assure you; and I had no end of trouble to get it."

"Well, your trouble has been thrown away then, for I'm not going to sit in it."

At this Colonel Bainbridge frowned, and looked gravely at the bit of paper representing so many wasted pounds, which she had tossed to one side. He was beginning to think Lady Ethel's caprice might be carried a little too far.

"Very well, then," he rejoined, coolly, "I will give it to some one who will. Only I'm not going to buy two boxes in a season, remember."

She looked up quickly; he had never presumed before to use so authoritative a tone to her; was it possible he could be in earnest? In her dread of it she so far forgot her pride as to stretch out her hand and place it on the paper.

"That I am sure you shan'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 him, and his eyes and tongue told her so.

"My dearest Ethel, you know that everything I have, and am, is yours. How could it be otherwise? But what is the use to you of an opera-box in which you declare you will not sit?"

"I cannot sit on the second tier, and so far from the stage I should never see anything that was going on, and the gas-lights make my head ache. But you can exchange it for a couple of stalls."

"Would you really rather have two stalls?"

"Yes, since this box is too small to admit any one but ourselves."

"I thought it would be so easy," lamented Colonel Bainbridge. "He had not been married long to mind being shut up alone with his wife for two or three hours."

"Too easy, 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 gazing dreamily at the table cloth.

"Well, Colonel Bainbridge," impatiently; "are you going to change this box for me or not?"

"Colonel Bainbridge will do nothing for you, Lady Ethel," he said gently; "but your husband will, if you ask him."

Her persistence in calling him by his surname had become a source of great distress to him; for, unable to blind himself longer to her indifference, the cold repulsive stung him to the quick each time she used it. But, as yet, he had failed in persuading her to abandon it; and as he alluded to the custom now, she turned her face away from his scrutiny.

"Which of us is to go, Ethel?" he continued playfully.

"You are."

"And who am I?" coming round to her side.

"Yourself, I suppose;" and then the complaint burst from him almost without his meaning it.

"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 me."

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 himself.

The stairs were descended 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 de Lacarras again, and yet there was nothing that she desired 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 motives 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 seconding her will, and she threatened to have the ordeal 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 nor in the park did she see anything of the Marquis, 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 entreated her to give up the opera and remain quietly at home; but she persisted, and had

not been seen in the house many minutes, before, overcome by the heat and glare, she fainted away.

She did not even have any warning of what was to happen to her, but quietly lost consciousness whilst sitting by her husband's side, and remembered nothing more until she found herself supported in his arms in the crush-room, with some one standing 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 safe," replied Colonel Bainbridge, whose face with alarm was almost as pale as her own.

"You have been ill, my dear," interposed the unwelcome tones 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."

Lady Ethel's carriage is already in waiting," replied a voice, the sound 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 sooner she gets home the better; such a strange attack, and so very sudden!"

"Thanks, monsieur," answered Lady Ethel, coldly, as she attempted to rise from her reclining posture, "but Colonel Bainbridge's support will be sufficient for me;" and she turned towards her husband, who eagerly responded to the appeal. But she had miscalculated her strength; her weakened frame was as yet unable to sustain her without further aid, and Colonel Bainbridge was compelled to demand for her what she had refused 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 her to the carriage, he added, "I am sure I am 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 bare-headed on the pavement.

She lay back on the cushions with closed eyes, passively leaving the hand which her husband 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 the advice of Dr. Chalmers (whom Colonel Bainbridge had insisted upon summoning), she kept his holiday in bed, her husband came and sat by her, and told her the whole story.

"You frightened me most dreadfully, my darling," he began, in his fond way, as he played with the long tresses 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 shoulder, and you looked just as if you were dead. I didn't know what to do with you at first, when the Marquis de Lacarras came to support the front of his box (he was in one on the ground tier with Lady Clevedon), and came and helped me to carry you out. But you made quite a sensation, I can assure you. There was not a man in the stalls that didn't want to help too. I never liked De Lacarras in the old days, Ethel, 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 good-natured and active he was last night; it was raining, you know, but he went out in it all to look for the carriage, though Lady Clevedon seemed to be in a great state of mind lest he should come to harm. In there anything between those two Ethel? They appear very intimate with one another."

"You had better ask Lady Clevedon yourself if you are curious on the subject. I am not in her confidence."

"Ah! well, I shouldn't wonder if there were, for it looked like it. By the way, Lady Clevedon expressed so much surprise at you fainting. She said it was so unlike your 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."

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

So, by an unhappy accident, she had fainted (without consciousness 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 quailed at the thought of the construction which would be put upon her conduct, both by the Countess of Clevedon and her lover.

Fainted! dropped off 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. A. Aston, of Bracebridge, writes to say that Burdock's Blood Bitters cured 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 women.

GOLDEN OPINION.

Mrs. Wm. Allen, of Acton, declares that Haggard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. 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 excellent 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 ladder, and lights street lamps in Lancaster. She says she does it to help her "pop."

Obstinate skin diseases, 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, will have cost \$164,800.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 5.—Were the minds of men less absorbed than at present by the tremendous 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 Blake contending for the restoration of free, constitutional government, as Gladstone is fighting in England for the same object. I have already drawn attention to the striking contrast between the recent public utterances of the opposing leaders of Canadian parties. From the shippany, shallowness and buffoonery of Sir John Macdonald we have turned to the calm, wise earnestness 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 with reason and possessed with a desire to establish

VIRTUE IN HIGH PLACES

could hesitate between these two men. But leaving aside these higher considerations which have their greatest influence upon the more cultured and thoughtful, let us reflect on points of policy which affect all alike. By a system of heavy indirect taxation the Government is enabled to extract vast sums from the pockets of the people. This enables them to launch into extravagant enterprises whereby large individual fortunes were secured, vested interests established and a large unscrupulous class, aptly named the *Boodle Brigade*, created. Eager in the pursuit of money, these men see how party service receives prompt, generous reward 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 sphere becomes an agent of corruption, and the money taken originally from all is filtered through them to corrupt, the impecunious in the constituencies in order that the dispensers 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 dynamic pretensions. 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 undertakings 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 merits and economical forces would not be bogged down by 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 occupations of the professional politician and demagogue would cease to pay, public life would be purified and public morals elevated. The general tone of society would be strengthened by sounder moral fibre, and habits of manly self-reliance in thought and action would result in happiness and independence. To bring about a state of affairs so much needed in our country requires simply the exercise of common sense in place of party prejudice by the electors. Honest, economic government for all is what we require, not an institution for making the fortunes of a class and perpetuating power in the hands of a clique. Broadly speaking, this is what the people will be called upon to decide next general election. That the better cause will triumph I cannot doubt. At any rate, it is consoling to reflect that the era of extravagance, 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 adepts in his methods and equally lacking in principle, they have not his capacity, I might say his genius, for

GOVERNMENT BY DEBACCHERY.

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."

Tory journalists, whose personal influence is a dangerous possession, no doubt both Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright are cold as icebergs. This is very distressing to those whose estimate of conduct befitting statesmen is founded on the hilarious familiarity of "the chief" 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 temperaments are the soundest thinkers and the safest guides 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, great and long-remembered names of his low progeny have looked down on the slow progress of human civilization."

The circling atmosphere of one-time call for men of a temperamental like that described by Greg, and it is a blessing, unrecognized 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 much money had been taken from him by taxes on the necessities of life, to enable the Government to provide big salaries and fat contracts for its friends. Men who sell their votes for a few paltry dollars ought to reflect on this aspect of the question, even in the sense of degradation as taking a bribe should never prick his conscience.

OTTAWA, July 6.—It is always a matter of surprise to me that 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 their own charges to stick on 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-

tinuously they have failed. Following up these threads the *Citizen* reproduces Mr. Curran's letter to the *Gazette* with its fine headings. I am not astonished at this, for THE POST has been a terrible thorn in the side of the Orange-Tory Government, and its apologists, Archbishop, and others, 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. Curran'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 because the reply would destroy the effect of Mr. Curran's letter. People whose vision is not blinded by partisanship, and who have neither interest nor prejudice to influence their desire to find excuse or condemnation for either party to the dispute will not trouble themselves by questions of process in the old country at this momentous time. In the old country the Home Rule is now among its warmest advocates. Irishmen do not; neither with inquiries as to how the change was wrought in their interests. Whenever a man, or a journal, or an administration takes a distinct step in a direction contrary to that heretofore pursued, and the step is one which is commended by the wisest considerations of justice and policy, we naturally conclude that the influence which brought about the change were good. Those who find themselves 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 not himself, or itself, 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 defeat. The fact that THE POST has been the best and ablest champion of the Irish cause during

A DARK AND TRYING PERIOD

is sufficient answer to the slanders and aspersions of these men, for personal and party objects have been forgotten, and the welfare of Ireland. Granting, for argument sake, that the charge be true, is that any excuse for Mr. Curran's traitorous action in parliament? Does it in any way excuse or palliate the contemptible conduct of the government or weaken the truth and force of the popular position? All who uphold and support the Irish cause, support the conduct taken by THE POST, but those who will assent to its motives. Aspersions is what we must expect from the one whose conduct has been condemned. All men who have taken part in a struggle of this kind have had to suffer the same, but the result has been to establish their honorable fame and cover their own minds with opinions. We would not wonder that the selfish, unprincipled upholders of a rotten Government—a Government convicted of every crime from petty larceny to murder—should vilify and stab those who are instrumental in the exposure and punishment thereof. But if we continue our argument and find a professed Irish member of parliament, who is a man of high reputation to the feeling, wishes, principles, of his people in defence to ministers, and discover at the same time that he is indebted to the ministers for favors amounting to \$22,000, and also that he hopes to get a judgeship hereafter, would we be stretching a point were we to impute other motives than those of patriotism to his conduct? I fear our friend Curran

IN A BAD BOX.

He may strive to make others appear as bad as himself, but the public will make the fact remain that, as an exponent of Irish thought, THE POST is on the right side, unblinded, unimpaired, while, as a representative Irish 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 probability. It is always a man who is agreeable to be compelled to deal with personal matters like these, but the conduct and policy of the Government has been so utterly vile, its position has so covered and permeated its supporters and brought those connected with it into so great disrepute that language of disgust and abhorrence can find every adequate expression. The columns of THE POST are full of the Irish. So much is this the case that it is now recognized as the official

ORGAN OF THE BOODLE MEN

at the capital. But with such time as the peculiar idiosyncrasies of these gentlemen come to be recognized as just and honorable it will have hard work to convince the world that its standard of public virtue and political principle is the highest attainable. For an honorable man I can conceive no more dismal employment than that of having to defend and excuse the conduct of his minister and his supporters. Giving among pig-stumps in the domain of a man of pigs would be preferable. Hence I sympathize with the *Citizen*:

"Taught by thus, my heart has learned to glow
For other's good, and melt at other's woe."

THE PREMIER'S HEALTH

continues precarious, so much so that it was on that account, I understand, that Lady Macdonald's return to the States and the trip to British Columbia was abandoned. He tends 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 should be glad 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 Empire will have good reason to rejoice should the elections result unfavorably to Gladstone. The contest will, however, stand in history in the evolution of democracy. In the Home Rule battle the political forces, hitherto irreconcilably hostile, have 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 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's 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 seek to displace Mr. Gladstone may now propose less than he proposed, and that they may, perhaps, have to concede more. Having 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 may go,

ULTIMATE VICTORY IS ASSURED.

But meantime greater dangers to the Empire

than those contemplated by the opponents of Home Rule must arise. Students of events will not have failed to observe that the disruption of the Liberal party can only result in a Tory reaction or the splitting up of parliament into a number of warring factions as in France. The first is hardly probable and the other must eventuate in a series of weak, spasmodic 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 rest with those Tories and Radicals, whatever name they may assume, who have refused to 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, self-possessed, 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 stranger, more solid, more powerful than ever.

"We tread the land that bore us,
The Green Flag glimmers o'er us,
The friends we tried
The foe we hate before us."

Whoever may be beaten, whoever may go down in the present conflict, the Irish will not. After mistocratic terror, religious bigotry, plutocratic selfishness, Radical measures, and all the passions and prejudices aroused in the struggle for constitutional expansion have spent their force, and the ferocious conglomeration of parliamentary atoms assembled at Westminster, Ireland, solid, unflinching, eloquently invincible 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 contribute largely to help their friends in the elections. Do these people imagine that because they have succeeded for a time by force, fraud, persecution, confiscation, by fire, sword, penal laws, and Ulster plantations in depriving the Irish people of their birthright, that the laws of eternal justice are suspended? Do they think that because the thief has possession of stolen goods the fact establishes his right to the property? Have they ever heard the honest but true proverb that what comes under the devil's back goes under his belly? If they have forgotten these things the Irish in America will refresh their memories and teach them that no Irishman nor descendant of Irishmen has ever relinquished his right in the soil of Ireland. It nourishes the hope of

IRISH REGENERATION.

colors the blood and steals the nerves of Irishmen and Irishwomen everywhere. It is an hereditary principle which England must recognize, or vote 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 locate the dear old land from the tyrants who have so long oppressed her. This is the mission handed down to them by their fathers:—

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Is dashed from bleeding arm to arm,
Through the world's wide wastes,
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 strength 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 neither their personal happiness nor political well being is bound up with the preservation of that sum of all villainies, Irish landlordism. They have a taste of the kindred institution at home and must soon be called upon to deal with it. By handling the monster in Ireland they will educate themselves in its management in England, for in this struggle 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 Ireland now they will make the coming struggle all the easier for themselves.

MR. CURRAN AND "THE POST."

The general opinion here among those who have read Mr. Curran's letter is not at all favorable to him. In the first place it is noticed that his moral perceptions of what is honest and becoming in a public man are very obscure. If it was a crime as he says, for Mr. Whelan to seek advertising and printing from the departments, why must we think of the man who laid down the terms on which the said advertising and printing was to be sold. Any manufacturing newspaper giving a general support to the ministry of the day will look naturally for reciprocal favors. It is the same in ordinary business. A journalist who deals with a merchant expects the merchant to deal with him. He does not hesitate to say so, and nobly thinks it wrong. Governments always, as a recognized thing, give patronage to their journalistic friends. This has been admitted as a matter of course in parliament. But 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 show 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, 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 veritable 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, clearing the newspaper management of the imputation he seeks to fasten on it, and proves him willing to be an active accomplice in a fraud and happy in the opportunity of concealing 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 must be prepared for their exposure.

OTTAWA, July 8.—Mr. Curran must have wakened up by this time to a sense of the contemptible position he occupies in the eyes of all honorable men. Only a most callous, unsophisticated politician, or one who had become thoroughly depraved, could be so stupid as to publish himself to the world as a trafficker in public patronage. In England his letter would secure his expulsion from parliament. Even in the United States a man so self-confessed could not remain in Congress. But under Tory auspices in Canada it seems such flagrant violations of decency are less severely dealt

with. It remains, however, for his constituents to pronounce an opinion. I cannot think it possible that the Irishmen of Montreal, whom he claims to represent, will acquiesce with such 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 patibon to represent them in Parliament. The idea that their member should be a thick-and-thin supporter of a ministry in return for patronage is one which should not be tolerated. At best such patronage

CAN ONLY BENEFIT A FEW,

while conduct such as Mr. Curran has been guilty of in the Irish affair, the Home Rule resolution, and now in this recent exposure, inflicts positive injury on the Irish cause and brings disgrace on the Irish name. It is quite natural that he should seek in the bitterly anti-Irish *Gazette* a channel for the publication of his dis-honor. 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. Whelan to find room for the following letter, which has never been published in the *Gazette*:—

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

"Toronto, June 6th, 1886. (Private and confidential.)

BY THE LEADERS.—Mr. O'Donoghue will tell you of the tempest that has been raised here in Toronto on account of the superintention that his views are extreme on the Irish question. This might destroy his future, and it has, therefore, been arranged between the Hon. Sir John Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. O'Donoghue that the Hon. Sir John Macdonald in the Cabinet, while O'Donoghue will act as a seat in the Senate.

THE LEADERS.—IT IS TO BE MADE WAY FOR O'DONOGHUE IN THE MINISTRY WHEN THEY THINK THE TIME IS OPPORTUNE. These two gentlemen are acting in perfect accord, and desire that I should say a few words to the nature of their arrangement, which, of course, MUST BE KEPT A PROFOUND SECRET AT PRESENT. Believe me, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN A. MACDONALD."

Mr. Curran might also, while he is at it, induce Lord Salisbury's letter to Sir John Macdonald for thanking him for hurrying Mr. Blake's resolution in favor of Home Rule. Being anxious, 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 persistently 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 he writes for Mr. Whelan 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 subservience by the measure thereof that he considered proper for a newspaper. A politician a lawyer, a criminal lawyer to boot, 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 Government patronage, defend a minister for grossing upon the Irish rule, and all with the same attentiveness as an Irish patriot, has a difficult contra to fill, and requires a genius, a power of resource, little short of sublime. One thing is evident from Mr. Curran'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 I 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 man, waste patronage, and the worst enemy of the Irish would do no more than seek to debauch an Irish representative journal with Government gold. I mistake the people of Montreal Centre very much if they submit to a continuance of so humiliating a use being made of their franchise. The course of time varying demagogues has been often inflicted on Irish people, 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 doubt, on the first opportunity.

MAYOR McDONOUGH

has raised a veritable storm about his ears by his vetoing the annexation of New Edinburgh to the city. He was one of the warmest advocates of the scheme, spoke at meetings and worked to bring it about, but when it came to be ratified by the city council he threw it out by exercising his double vote. Lectors have appeared in the newspapers criticizing him severely and some directly accuse him of having changed at the bidding of the Catholic powers. This raises a very disagreeable, dangerous issue in a community that for long has been pretty free from religious dissensions. Mr. McDough's critics charge him with opposing the annexation of New Edinburgh through fear that the Protestant suburb would overwhelm Catholic influence in the council. Were this the only consideration there would appear some force in the charge, but there are grave financial reasons against an annexation, and until these are settled 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? Here there any way by which Catholics and Protestants could have representation according to population? It would be right. It is ill 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 status quo to their disadvantage.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

have disappointed, but have not disheartened, the friends of Home Rule at the Capital. It now seems as if the English people will have to be further educated on the subject of Irish affairs. The vote against Mr. Gladstone 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 desperation. And if England 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 cue from the distracted state of British home politics, caused by Tory obstinacy and Radical bigotry against the Irish, has made another move which threatens the peace of Europe, and more especially English influence in the East. Wisdom ought to show Englishmen that, till the Irish question is settled, they cannot hope to act decisively abroad. British diplomacy must be weak, British power paralyzed, 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 opportunity.

RIDWAY

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WEDNESDAY... JULY 14, 1886

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 rotteness.

MR. PARNELL has forwarded his thanks to the Hon. Mr. Costigan and the Irish Canadian members of Parliament for their personal and private expression of sympathy for Home Rule, which was cabled from Ottawa the day before Mr. Blake introduced his Home Rule resolutions in the House.

MANY enquiries have been made by admirers of Mr. Parnell to know what creed he professed or belonged to. It was commonly thought that the Irish leader was a Presbyterian, and a short time ago the Toronto Globe had occasion to say so.

THE QUEBEC DAILY TELEGRAPH calls attention to the significant coincidence that "so many Irishmen should in one way or another be connected with Mgr. Taschereau's Cardinalate. In the first place came Archbishop Connors as the Pope's representative to 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 Canadian Cardinal. Then we have chosen to copy to his Eminence the beretta another distinguished Irishman, Mgr. O'Brien, a leading prelate of the Pope's household.

And now it is understood, by the Papal letter, of which Mgr. O'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 public notice that as soon as his party got hold of the reins of power their first measure would be to suppress the Irish National League; their second would be to introduce the closure, and, by that agency, close the mouths of the Parnellites, and their third would be to expel the Irish members that would not stop short when the Tory leader, through the Speaker, would call for silence.

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 country in a terrible manner a year ago, and some of the causes have come to view during the past session in the blaze of political scandals wherewith it began, continued and ended. If the men concerned in these scandals are not relegated to private life at the 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."

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:—

ARCHBISHOP PALACE, Montreal, July 10. His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal received this morning, from His Eminence the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, the Papal Brief which erects Montreal into an Archiepiscopate and raises His Grace to the rank of Archbishop of Montreal. This Brief, dated the 5th of June last, is signed by Cardinal Ledoczenski.

THE RECENT pastoral letter issued by the bishops of the Province of Quebec and directed against the present organization of the Knights of Labor, has given rise to considerable comment and excitement in religious circles in the United States, as a very large proportion of the members of the order in the Republic are Catholics. Bishops and priests are daily questioned as to the meaning and the effect of the action taken by the ecclesiastical authorities in the Province of Quebec. We see by the Catholic Union of Baltimore that the Most Rev. William Henry Elder, D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati, 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 not examined into its teachings very closely."

THE TOAST OF THE "LAMBS." There are many versions of the Orange toast that is honored to-day by the Ulster Lambs 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 William—not forgetting Oliver Cromwell—who assisted in redeeming us from popery, slavery, arbitrary power, brass money, and wooden shoes. * * * And he that won't 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 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 toast should be hanged, rammed and crammed down the great gun of A-hione, and blown to everlasting blazes."

in which he said he writes to Mr. Whelan: "You have already told me you had no control over the paper, consequently you can get nothing."

ULSTER GONE NATIONALIST. THE two strongholds of Orangism in Ulster, Derry and Belfast, have been successfully 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 OTHER great victory is that achieved by Sexton in Belfast. Just imagine the grinding and gnashing of teeth there will be in the Orange camp when the "lambs" come to realize that it is a Parnellite and a Nationalist who will represent one of the most important divisions of the northern capital. Sexton has crushed the head 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 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 distribution 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 than 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 the population. Thus, in Lancashire they 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, Huntingdon, Merioneth, Suffolk, Cambridge, Buckingham, Carmarthen and Wilt. Passing from counties to towns, in Liverpool the Irish formed 12.8; in Birkenhead, 8.8; in St. Helens, 8.5; in Manchester, 7.5; and in Salford 7.4 per cent of the population; these Lancashire and Cheshire towns being those in which the Irish element was strongest. Then followed in order Middleborough, 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 Weatham, was 62,614; 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 published a leading article in yesterday's issue on the Gazette-Courant attempt to create a scandal at the expense of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS. 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 it had a right to the official patronage as well as the ministerial organs. Mr. Curran obtained 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 distinguished 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'Donoghue-Smith affair."

"During these diverse 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 pottage. The member for Montreal Centre dreading, with good reason, the influence of the Irish organ, set about to kill it by trumping up a charge of venality against 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 boss man and the principal shareholder, he could not all 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. Curran. Mr. Curran himself establishes the fact in a letter dated 12th November, 1855,

high consideration of the then reigning Pope. After his ordination he returned to France and became one of the most zealous missionaries among the Oblate Fathers. Subsequently he became Vicar General of Ajaccio 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 were very widely read by French Roman Catholics. He succeeded Mgr. Moriet as Archbishop of Tours, February 4, 1859, on the promotion of that prelate to the see of Paris. He himself was also destined to become Archbishop of Paris, in succession to the martyred Mgr. Darboy, in July, 1871. He was created a Cardinal by Pope Pius IX. in December, 1873. He was nominated an officer of the Legion of Honor August 11, 1859.

ARCHBISHOP GUIBERT was noted for his unalterable attachment and devotion to the Holy See. His selection for the Archiepiscopate of Paris was made by M. Thiers, then President of the Republic. It was a most fortunate choice for the Church, as the eminent prelate was most desirous of wiping out all traces of the old Gallicanism. Mgr. Guibert brought his archdiocese into perfect harmony with Rome and to-day the Gallican spirit is as good as extinct throughout France. He was a most ardent upholder of the pacific policy of Leo XIII. It will be remembered that it was to him that Pope Leo addressed a letter by which His Holiness made known to the Catholic world the line of conduct that was to be followed in politico-religious discussions. Mgr. Guibert was known throughout France as the father of the poor and the friend of the helpless. His distinguishing virtues were simplicity and charity. He was one of the pillars of the church, and was universally respected and admired as such. His admirable pastoral letters, and particularly his eloquent 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.

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 workmen as communists 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 police 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 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 espionage of the police. It is such outrages as this that inflame the multitude and breed contempt for constituted authority. Mr. Powderly is naturally very indignant, and he has not been slow to enter his protest against the tyrannical interference and against the slanderous insinuations of the police officer. In speaking with a N. Y. 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 anarchist 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 a local matter; it has become or grown into a 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 distinguished himself in his classical and theological studies, which he completed at Rome. His scholastic success in the colleges of the Eternal City was so marked that the young student attracted the attention and won the

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 instance, in a recent pronouncement in which His Lordship undertook to instruct the wealthy classes about the sacred rights of labor, he held that there can be no doubt that in many of the received usages of business and modes of making money, prevalent in modern times, by which such enormous fortunes are accumulated in the hands of a few, while the multitudes are ever more and more impoverished, there is very much which is contrary to justice no less than to mercy. Altr pointing out that the injustice of oppressing and defrauding laborers of their wages is described in Holy Scripture as among the sins which especially cry to heaven for vengeance, Mgr. Bagehawe asks if it is not the case that there are whole classes of laborers and producers who are obliged, in order to escape starvation, to work for wages which are manifestly unjust? Their necessity is taken advantage of by capitalists and employers to deprive them unjustly of the greater part of the just fruit of their toil.

THE HOME RULE BATTLE IS NOT LOST. If 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 Orangites on the side of savagery and oppression, and the Unionists standing between the two camps, willing to concede a Dublin Parliament under certain conditions, but who object to ratify the specific scheme of Home Rule proposed by Gladstone. The latest returns show that 265 Tories, 54 Liberal Unionists, 135 Gladstonites and 75 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 they can obtain even a bare majority of the House. This bare majority, not to speak of a working majority, Lord Salisbury will not by any means be able to command. Neither is it likely that the Unionists, composed as they are of some of the most advanced Liberals and Radicals, will coalesce with the Tories to carry on the legislation and administration of the country. A solid and lasting alliance between the two is simply out of the question, for outside of their momentary opposition to Gladstone's scheme there is absolutely nothing 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. Those who are throwing up their hats because 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 woefully mistaken. A measure for which almost one half of the entire electorate of Great Britain has voted, a measure which so many members of the new Parliament will be pledged to support, is not a thing to be finally disposed of. Revolutions never go backward. English history even in its stirring and revolutionary 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 force him to retire from the field. If the Tories come into power he will compel them to deal with the Irish question, and if they cannot agree upon a policy other than that of coercion, they will have to step 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, ever 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. Bagehawe, one of the most distinguished Bishops of the Catholic Church in England, has devoted much of his

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

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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 try 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. Curran 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 seats to counterbalance the three parties—the Liberal-Unionists, the Gladstonians and Parcellites, and still have a majority of five over all. Out of the 573 elections, held up to Saturday evening last, the Conservatives secured 259; while the Liberal-Unionists returned 63, the Gladstonians 149 and Parcellites 72, or a total of 284 to the Tory 259.

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 Gladstonians were returned, with two Parcellites. Thus the total figures stand:—Conservatives 291, anti-Conservatives 294. There are 85 elections still to be held. The Parcellites 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 House. It is not likely that they can do so, and consequently their prospects of forming a party Tory administration are not bright.

THE EFFECT IN ENGLAND.

WHILE our esteemed Tory contemporaries are very eager to place before their readers Mr. Parnell'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 Canadian 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. Costigan and the Tory party in favor of Home Rule, very justly remarks that, "The publication of this letter (Mr. Parnell's) is all very nice and fine, but a trifling detail has been suppressed by the Ministerial papers, which should prevent them from deriving much glorification from its receipt. This is that Mr. Parnell's expression of sympathy was communicated before Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions were defeated in the House." The treacherous conduct of the Irish Canadian members 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 tantamount to an adverse expression of opinion and a defeat for Home Rule. And the Costigan 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 article from The Colonies and India, can see for themselves whether the repudiation of the Macdonald-Costigan amendment was not amply warranted, whether the condemnation of the conduct of the men who thus played into the hands of Ireland's enemies was not fully justified and deserved. The Colonies and India says:—

"From that resolution (of Sir John and Costigan) it is impossible for even Mr. Gladstone to derive much satisfaction, and from the circumstances under which it was passed he can derive still less. 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 ending 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 amendment:—

Then follows the Government's amendment as passed. The Colonies and India then adds: "There are three points which appear on the surface of the resolution. 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 satisfactory 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. * * * If Canada had no right to express an opinion in 1882 it has none now; but still less has anybody 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 Quebec and Boston, Mr. Gladstone can hardly ignore the fact that the most authoritative representative Assembly in Canada—it has not 'curled it altogether'—has studiously refrained from 'blessing' the bill."

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 re-establishment of the Irish parliament at 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 minority. After discussion and postponement, the resolutions were finally disposed of yesterday by the adoption of the following, which was carried almost unanimously, only four voting with Jones against it, amidst loud and somewhat ironical applause:—

"That this synod, moved by a earnest sympathy for our fellow churchmen in Ireland, and recognizing the vast importance to the church as well as to the state of the struggle which is now going on in the Dominion of Ireland, do hereby express a confidence that matters will be so ordered by a gracious Providence that the foundations of civil and religious liberty may be thereby secured and deepened, 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 of, and which has been the champion of liberty against the nations of the earth, may not only be preserved in its integrity but be strengthened and consolidated."

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 what to do with it. An amusing debate ensued when somebody asked whether it should be sent to Gladstone or Parnell? A roar of 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 forget—his voice was here drowned amidst loud shouts of 'Order.'"

The chancellor then moved that the resolution be forwarded to the Archbishop of Armagh. Archdeacon Jones said it was so utterly vague and worthless that he would move it to be not sent.

This produced another uproar of laughter and confusion, during which the chancellor withdrew his motion and the synod proceeded to other business. From the foregoing, it is evident that the clergy and leading laymen 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 Universes, 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, being both absent from the city the next in seniority, 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 no confidence in the breed, as Sir John Macdonald has elegantly observed, and appointed Mr. Watters, a young man Mr. Barry's junior, to the temporary commission. The result of the English elections as confirmatory of the result of the Irish elections is confirmatory 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 the greatest of the colonies enjoying Home Rule, the construction put upon it by the Tory press of England must have had considerable weight with many and helped to turn the scale against Gladstone. But though he should be defeated, Irishmen everywhere must lend assistance in preventing whoever may succeed him carrying on legislation and government till the question is settled on lines similar to those we have laid down. We can see by the action of Russia and France that British influence abroad is at a big discount, and the prospect of the Irish agitation continuing must tend still further to lower British prestige and encourage Russia to push forward in the direction of India and the Mediterranean. Any one who sees that the longer Ireland is kept dissatisfied and the Irish abroad regarded as enemies, England must remain at a very grave disadvantage. In a conflict with Russia it is of paramount importance that England should have the friendship, or at all events the neutrality, of the United States. This she can never obtain so long as justice is denied to Ireland. The sooner British statesmen make up their minds on that point the better. Even now the over-present

WAB-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 be another instance in her history of how Tory infatuation and resistance 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, Irishmen, meantime, remaining prepared to force from her necessities what she will not grant with good will. It was always 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.

"Not 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 now of making firm, lasting friends of the Irish people. By hesitating to do so she encourages her enemies, invites aggression, and keeps alive an agitation which must paralyze all her movements. The effect upon Canada is also very debatable. Added to our own home troubles of debt, deficit, rebellion, aggression, brought about by Tory misgovernment, we have the uncertainty arising from constant recurring possibilities of a war for which we are totally unprepared and unprepared to enter, but to which our connection with the Empire exposes us. It is a leading cause of the languid progress of our country, for capital will not

seek investment where the future is so problematical and where the chances of war arising from European complications are never wholly absent. We have, therefore, an immediate interest in 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 responding in the capital of the Dominion. In my last letter I referred to the howl that has been raised against Mayor McDougall and the Catholic aldermen who throw out the New Edinburgh annexation scheme. They have been openly charged with having been instigated by the clergy in order to prevent Protestant preponderance at the city council. Of course there is no foundation for the charges. Their action is more than justified by considerations altogether apart from the religious question. But it seems they are almost out of sight in the bitterness of sectarian animosity. Such being the case it would be the sincerest folly for the Catholic majority to submit to the imposition of a scheme which would give absolute control of civic affairs to the hands of the Protestants ever—shown themselves incapable of acting in a spirit of democratic fairness.

New Edinburgh is an almost exclusively Protestant suburb, but over 1,200 inhabitants, yet it is sought to be brought into the city with an equal representation to that of the two populous Catholic wards. This would secure that Protestant ascendancy which the minority has been striving to obtain for years. And, when the downgrading conduct of that minority is considered, their exclusion of Catholics from every position possible in the city government, the question is really one that touches the peace and progress of the city. "Their cry is 'Cripples lie down' always and at all times. But the Cripples will not lie down, especially as they are the majority. They are willing, nevertheless, to agree to any arrangement that will give equal representation to both sections. In respect the Catholics have shown the proper regard for the Protestants. Protestants agitators would do well to imitate the virtuous union with which the mayor is assailed would hardly be believed possible in these days did we not see it on the streets and read it in the papers. It serves, however, to show the bottom motives of the annexationists to be

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY and a desire to deprive Catholics of their proper share in city government. Judged by a purely business standard the present city government does the Vice-regal salaried bar any proposition to existing wards, while its liability to annual floods would impose a vast expense on the city. But these considerations count as nothing with the fanatics. All that they care for is to get a majority to crush the Catholics and place their own minority at the council board. 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, and this is very unfortunate, but if it must be so, and the schismers 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 Catholic candidate for any position. The elements of this association are well known. It 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 pleasant to connect them with the mass of the Protestants, but they are not so equal in amount. I understand and must therefore keep in a proper state of subject to the letter and common sense of the community at large.

THE "TRADE BULLETIN" EXPOSURE has laid bare a system of pro-vice 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 clients who have dealings with the Government. That these gentlemen are employed on an agency basis is not a matter of doubt, for I know several who were very active in this business, when in Parliament, but the practice is almost entirely unknown to their seat. It may be said that I will not presume to investigate the consciences of a legal parliamentarian, but I cannot fail to notice that persons and firms that are in a large way employed as lawyers and other professions must be properly in opposition to the Government. Anyone who should say that legal luminaries like those alluded to in the present case were employed solely on account of their abilities as lawyers to obtain settlements with the Government would be laughed at in Ottawa. Whatever face interested parties may try to put upon these transactions nobody here is so stupid as to believe that they are conducted, rightly I believe, as a part of the general system of corruption which prevails throughout the ramifications of this Tory Government. Let any man try to obtain the smallest measure of justice, or even a patient hearing, of his case from a minister or his leading subordinates without "influence," and he will quickly discover the beauties of the circumlocution office.

NOODLES TO BOG AT OTTAWA, and to it you must bring peace offerings or there is no redress. From the Premier downwards, the influence of the Orange church benefices, judgeships and public offices were openly sold by pretences in England has such unshoddy corruption been rampant as now in Canada. The worst of it is that this shameful condition of things is accepted as a matter of course, and men who would seem to be guilty of a more deplorable action in the ordinary affairs of life should be commended for the performance of transactions with the government which are wholly disgraceful and, in some instances, little short of infamous. The cynical contempt shown for moral restraints in matters connected with government has found proverbial expression in the saying that

"IT IS NO SIN TO BOG THE GOVERNMENT." But when men learn to play fast and loose with principles in one direction, it is not long before the pernicious habit permeates their whole conduct and they become, as shown by Mr. Curran's correspondence, incapable of judging correctly between right and wrong. A thorough cleansing of the Augean stable is the only remedy, but it is doubtful 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 itself tainted with the prevailing disease. Surely enough has been shown in the late session of the House of Commons that not wholly abandoned of honor and self-respect. In a few months they will have an opportunity of pronouncing upon these things and saying whether King Boodle shall continue to reign; a Ottawa, and the Army of Boodle men believe in them for an other five years. I cannot think they will adopt the worse alternative, but should they do so, they will have the consolation of knowing that they have done the plunderers in their city, and gave them the keys of the treasury.

DR. VALADE CONTRADICTION. The Ottawa correspondent of the Irish Canadian says that a meeting of Catholics had, in the Institute of the city, for the purpose of raising their appreciation of the elevation of Bishop Duhamel to the Archiepiscopal Chair. Dr. Valade grossly insulted the representatives of the Irish people present by telling them that their absence would be more acceptable than their presence. As the four or five Irishmen present neglected to take the hint and walk out, their presence was a natural indignity. This incident has created a great deal of bad feeling throughout the city.

TORY TACTICS EXPOSED.

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

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: Sir,—I think in my letter published in the issue of yesterday that I effectively disposed of Mr. J. J. Curran's assertions. However, there are many 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 use their names. The whole pith of Mr. Curran's assertions is to the effect that I offered to sell the papers and their influence to Sir John A. Macdonald's government in consideration of receiving advertising and printing, and that, having been refused this patronage, the papers went into opposition. This assertion I must characterize as false, unfounded and malicious. There is no use in equivocations. The papers did give Sir John and his administration as independent support from its inception to the outbreak in the North-West. And in the beginning of 1885 the shareholders and board of directors criticized my management and were surprised to learn that, notwithstanding the support we gave the Government, we received little or no patronage, whilst the Government organs—for instance, the Gazette, Miner, Globe, etc.—were practically living on the printing and advertising that they received. So much was this so, that it was a matter of public notoriety that the Gazette alone, during the past year, received

OVER \$20,000 FOR PRINTING from the Ottawa Government, not taking into account what they obtained for advertising. And if Sir John A. Macdonald's administration was so favourable and desirous of giving justice to the Irish Catholics of this Dominion, it was strange, to say the least, that their only organ in opposition to the justice of the criticism, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Curran as our representative in Ottawa, and stated that as we were supporting the government, and from the appearance of matters at the time were likely to continue so doing, we considered that we were entitled to a share of the advertising and printing that was going, and would deem it no favor whatever. Mr. Curran pretended to take a great interest in our demand, but for reasons which we may hereafter explain, simply played the usual role of politicians. However, he gave us to understand that he placed the papers on the lists of all the departments, so that the advertising would be sent to us instead 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 Government for patronage which we unquestionably would have arranged for by demanding the Government to subsidize our policy and the execution of Louis Riel. In a word, instead of going into opposition for want of patronage, our action in demanding the administration was the only reason that the whole management fell through, and the Government boycotted the papers.

THERE IS A HISTORY connected with the printing of 100,000 pamphlets or special copies of THE TRUE WITNESS, which I am sure will be read with a good deal of interest. The Government at Ottawa were under certain obligations to a prominent Irish journalist, and having sent him to the North-West, General Miles refused to give him a position on his staff on the plea that he was a "Home Ruler," thus indicating that a "Home Ruler" was not worthy of confidence. On the termination of the North-West troubles this gentleman, who had done his duty to Canada during that unfortunate affair, went to Ottawa, under the impression and with the hope that he would be given permanent employment. Again the sincerity of the Administration's pretensions to give justice to the Irish Catholics of this country was put to the test and found wanting, and the plea that to give him a position would only be a reward for his feelings among the Orangemen, he was refused employment, but was given to understand 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 paper, and as there was no vacancy, and we had no desire to increase our expenses, it was then decided 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 give him directly a commission sufficient to satisfy his immediate wants. 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 patronage to us should go 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 immediate and most independent of all Canadian journalists, the Montreal Gazette. Notwithstanding Mr. Curran's jealousy the government was prepared and asked for by that journalist as well as by the members of the board, had not the Post on learning of the intention of the government to commit for party exigencies, and to satisfy the blood-thirsty instincts of the Orangemen of this Dominion, denounced in unmeasured terms such an unpropitiated act of injustice and cruelty. This attack 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 could be construed in a desire to cease the agitation for Government patronage of any kind. In the beginning of the Riel agitation many gentlemen, with whom I had been in intimate terms, and whom I looked upon as friends, informed me that the action of the paper in taking the part of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens at this crisis would be detrimental to the best interests of our people and used every means to their power to have the paper withdrawn from the alliance that we had entered into. Being satisfied that the Post had better take the proper stand, yet it struck me these gentlemen might have been in a position to advance reasons that had not occurred to me, and in order to ascertain what they were I wrote to Mr. Curran, among others, to have him give me his ideas,

and I have no hesitation in saying that if they could have convinced me that it would be best to have the interests of our people and our French-Canadian fellow-citizens I would have used my influence 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 induced to resign when the paper persisted in the course it had adopted towards Sir John and his administration on the Northwest question.

"THE POST AND THE C.P.R." Mr. Curran states that we attacked the C.P.R. with unparalleled venom, and that every slander that could be forged against the directors found a place in our columns, and all for the purpose of blackmailing the company. This barefaced falsehood of Mr. Curran is in keeping with all his other assertions, and he will have an opportunity elsewhere of endeavoring to prove the truth of this slander. It is perfectly true that we opposed the granting of \$20,000,000 of public money to the C. P. Railway, but we did so in performance of our duty as journalists, and 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, personally, 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 railway 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 road was constructed 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, and that, having a uniform price per mile for the whole length of the road, had built it at enormous profits, but when it came to the most difficult part of the line they had to ask for assistance, namely, \$20,000,000, the granting of which the paper opposed. This question once decided in Parliament it would have been ridiculous to continue harping on a matter once settled, and this the paper actually, as other papers would and did, ceased discussing the matter, as it was no longer an open question, and not, as Mr. Curran asserts, because he received patronage. I was under the impression that on the road was built and paid for all the profits 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 of 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 as 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 success to his ability, and subsequent events demonstrate to my mind the truth of the statements he then made. He at the time assured me, as a railway man who intended to follow this line of business, that he would not remain connected with the company twenty-four hours if he was not confident of its financial success. Thus Mr. Curran's slander falls to the ground, and if he has still any doubt regarding the veracity of my statements he is at liberty to wait upon Mr. Shaughnessy who, I have no doubt, will recollect the interview and corroborate what I have above stated.

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

THE CURRAN-"POST" CONTROVERSY.

Under the above heading our worthy contemporary the Herald publishes the following, which is a clear and common sense view of Mr. Curran's stand in the present controversy: "The washing of dirty linen of which Mr. Curran gave the public the first instalment in Monday's Gazette, is not calculated to raise that gentleman in public estimation. It seems on the face to be an attempt to suppress and exterminate a newspaper which did not fall in with Mr. Curran's views and kept out of a trap that had been set for it. Now, whether 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 rebellion, it is essentially a journal published in the interests of Irish Catholics, and whatever differences of opinion it may have had with Mr. Curran on public matters, it does not seem to have done anything that the public will regard as warranting 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 claims it has not wavered or flinched. Most Irish Catholics are agreed on these points, and THE POST has voiced their views, giving no indication of a change of course. Mr. Curran's complaint seems to be that he failed to induce THE POST to change its course. He was willing, even the hope of Government rewards if it would change, if it would be inconsistent, and if it would play into his and the Government's hands; but the paper speaks for itself, and its opinions show that it did not change, and its editorial opinions were not a thing. What went on behind the scenes the public care very little about; and any private correspondence between Mr. Curran and Mr. Whelan does not concern the public. The main fact, as the public can see and judge for themselves, 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 about a change in its editorial opinions. There is, therefore, no reason for destroying an organ of Irish Catholic opinion simply to please Mr. Curran, who seems to have fallen into disfavor with a former Irish Catholic supporter."

"It appears that THE POST gave Mr. Curran a hearty 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 Government printing, as witness the favors heaped by the Government on that Home Rule hater, the Montreal Gazette, into whose arms Mr. Curran has thrown himself. It does not appear that Mr. Curran was moved by any feeling of justice towards an Irish Catholic printing establishment, or of gratitude towards the journal that supported him, to lift a finger to help THE POST to a fair share of the Government patronage. He seems to have overlooked that altogether. Many politicians when they have climbed a step to spruce the ladder and Mr. Curran does not appear to be an exception to the rule governing that class. While he owed considerable to THE POST he appears to have quite forgotten at least one of the means

by which he became an M.P., and his idea of claiming printing or advertising for the organ of the Irish Catholics of Montreal as Mr. Curran regards THE POST when it supported him—was apparently the last thing in his thoughts. The manager of THE POST reminded him of the Government's neglect, 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 interest in the discussion. Mr. 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 gave it to be understood, plainly and emphatically, that THE POST, after six or seven years of independent support of the Government and active support of Mr. Curran himself, could only secure what 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 charged by Mr. Curran that Mr. Whelan was willing to be as bad as Mr. Curran desired him to be; the readers of the Post, however, have discovered no change in the paper 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, having failed to detach 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. Curran's best friends will regret the extraordinary and unfortunate position in which he has deliberately placed himself.

"We are no way interested in defending THE POST, but every journal in Canada interested in condemning these corrupt practices by means of which the independence of the press is assailed and journals and journals are presented because they will not bow to the necessities and demands of corrupt governments and politicians."

THE TORY "GAZETTE'S" CHARACTER.

(From the Montreal Daily Witness, July 7.)

That the Gazette should become so widely indignant over the fact of its being classed with THE POST as a boodle newspaper, is a hopeful sign; it seems to imply that 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 cannot be classed with THE POST. We would like to point out the difference between THE POST and the Gazette; we said that the Gazette "stays bought" while THE POST does not. The Gazette is consistent in its opinions, except upon occasions. Once it broke away from the party, as was the case only from Sir John Macdonald, when it declared that a *prima facie* case had been made out against Sir John on the Pacific Railroad charges. For one day it was from then it went back into the party tracks, then the Gazette thinks that consistency consists in supporting its party right or wrong, in deterring the greatest misdeeds and invidious and all the time accepting patronage from that Government in the shape of profitable printing and advertising. The Gazette's ideas of consistency are those of a blinded partisan who fancies that money bought, as Sir John called it, is the highest political virtue. Just how high it is, the Gazette let us examine. The Gazette says that someone tried to buy it for \$10,000 a week. The public accounts show that the Gazette would have been a fool for selling it for that amount; it could do better elsewhere. The sum of \$118,197 was divided among the Government organs during three years, 1883, 1884 and 1885, for printing and advertising. Of this sum the Gazette got \$20,000 or over \$7,000 per year. Would it have been worth the Gazette's while to throw away such patronage and the chance of a profitable patronage for the chance of a few dollars for each week for \$10,000. The only advantage in a refusal to do so was the money it refused to contribute to the pockets of the party. We will not say that because the briber is the Government who patronizes the Gazette and because the Gazette is a "consistent" supporter of that Government. It does not concern THE POST for being bribed so much as for failing to do what it was bribed to do. Will the Gazette tell us how it expects that there should be any independence among the Government organs, any valuable criticism of the Government's policy or acts, while the Government continues to give to these newspapers for a known purpose Government printing and Government advertising? The public are betrayed by newspapers which become the consistent—that is, through thick and thinner, for Government advertising—supporters of the Government policy.

OBITU.

We have learned with profound surprise of the death of Mr. Neilly MacEvilly, which occurred at his father's residence, Boston Falls, on the 4th inst., after a short illness, at the early age of twenty-four 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 commercial circles in the place of his birth. He was the only son of Mr. Wm. MacEvilly, an old and much respected citizen of Roxton Falls, and cousin of the Misses MacEvilly 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 Priests of Mercy, publicly 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 ill and fell into a trance which was taken for his family. While lying awaiting interment 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 skins 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 year for the insides of baseballs.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, July 7.

THE CARDINAL'S FEAT.

The preparations for the Cardinal's 16th anniversary... The road committee decided yesterday to repair the streets in upper town for the passage of the procession...

A BAS LES PENDARDS.

GRAND POLITICAL DEMONSTRATION.

FOUR THOUSAND AT SOREL.

The Electorate Awakened—Six Hours' Speech-Making, and the Audience Wanted More—Scenes and Incidents.

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...

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

The controversy between Mr. Whelan, of THE POST, and Mr. Curran has attracted some attention here.

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.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Sir,—A short 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 men—clergyman for the Church of England.

Do these things think there is nothing required in order to be a clergyman 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?

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, R. O. J.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Valtic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief of all permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles.

A LONDON SENSATION.

A PROMINENT LAWYER ABSORBED WITH TRUST FUNDS IN HIS POSSESSION.

LONDON, Oct., July 7.—A profound sensation was created about the city, particularly in business and legal quarters, this morning when the Times got abroad this morning the following article:

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 expense, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste.

POOR HOP PROSPECTS.

CANADIAN, N.J., July 7.—By condensed reports from Montgomery, Osgood, Schoharie, Oneida and Madison Counties, it is estimated that the hop crop this fall will not be over one-quarter of the average yield.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

CLOSING EXERCISES—PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

[From our own Correspondent.]

QUEBEC, July 7.—The annual closing exercises of St. Patrick's school took place on Monday evening in St. Patrick's hall. Among the guests were Rev. Father Mooney, spiritual director; Rev. Father Mooney, and several other clergy.

THE REV. FATHER PICARD.

The Rev. Father Picard, whose illness has already been announced, lies in the Seminary infirmary in a very critical condition.

Invalids' Hotel & Surgical Institute.

Organized with a full staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis of Women, Menstrual Disorders and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home, without resorting to the patient.

DELICATE DISEASES. RUPTURE. DISEASES OF WOMEN.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhoea, or "White" excessive flow of blood, or any other abnormal natural secretions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down, inflammation, or any other condition of the womb, inflammation, pain, and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES \$5.00.

SICK-HEADACHE.

Bilious Headache, Blisters, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Little Liver Pills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec, in and for the District of Montreal, in and for the County of Montreal, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of the late John Rogers, deceased.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.

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

OTTAWA, July 5.—Detective Daniel O'Leary on Friday night went to Ottawa, and getting information there regarding counterfeiters, persuaded one of the gang to accompany him to Brighton on the representation that these were persons whom he wished to engage in a robbery.

GLOOMY CROP REPORTS FROM THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—Reports from 900 points, covering 160 counties in the Northwest show the condition of spring wheat to be much worse than a month ago.

DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER GIVEN AWAY!

To every one who buys one of our Gold Dollar Stationery Packages.

Price only 50 cents. A Splendid Present for 50 cents. Buy one of our Gold Dollar Stationery Packages.

READ! READ! READ!

A Diamond Ring guaranteed in every 500 packages. A Gold Dollar in every 500 packages. A Silver Dollar in every 500 packages.

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ST. LEON MINERAL WATER.

We respectfully wish to draw your kind attention to the MINERAL WATER from the justly celebrated

ST. LEON SPRINGS.

This water is exactly similar in its attributes to good cold water which "needs no salt." Owing to its purity and its mineral constituents it is highly recommended for the treatment of all the diseases of the stomach and bowels.

The increasing popularity of this WATER with the public, not excepting the Medical Faculty, is a sign of its excellence, clearly showing that "Mind Nature's healing beam" is as much, or even more, to be trusted than the long prescriptions called for the Books of Galen.

Amongst the many Complaints it has been found a certain and lasting cure for, we would mention Cholera, Dyspepsia, Heart-Disease, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout. In cases of Rheumatism it is valuable, many cases of such having yielded to ST. LEON WATER.

Just Received a fresh supply of above WATER at Depot.

GINGRAS, LANGLAIS & CO., DOMINION AGENTS,

4 Victoria Square, Montreal.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and as most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAJ. SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution is weakened, ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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 rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it cures Scars, 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 known to fail.

Both Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1/6, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s., 20s., and 30s., each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Headache, get Carter's Little Liver Pills, and you will find relief. They are a powerful restorative tonic and nerve tonic, and cure, as if by magic, Leucorrhoea, or "White" excessive flow of blood, or any other abnormal natural secretions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down, inflammation, or any other condition of the womb, inflammation, pain, and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness."

It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Prostration, and Sleeplessness, in either sex.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES \$5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send for a free copy of our new and improved Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association,

635 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SICK-HEADACHE.

Bilious Headache, Blisters, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Little Liver Pills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Supreme Court of the Province of Quebec, in and for the District of Montreal, in and for the County of Montreal, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of the late John Rogers, deceased.

A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.

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

OTTAWA, July 5.—Detective Daniel O'Leary on Friday night went to Ottawa, and getting information there regarding counterfeiters, persuaded one of the gang to accompany him to Brighton on the representation that these were persons whom he wished to engage in a robbery.

GLOOMY CROP REPORTS FROM THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 7.—Reports from 900 points, covering 160 counties in the Northwest show the condition of spring wheat to be much worse than a month ago.

DIAMONDS, GOLD AND SILVER GIVEN AWAY!

To every one who buys one of our Gold Dollar Stationery Packages.

Price only 50 cents. A Splendid Present for 50 cents. Buy one of our Gold Dollar Stationery Packages.

READ! READ! READ!

A Diamond Ring guaranteed in every 500 packages. A Gold Dollar in every 500 packages. A Silver Dollar in every 500 packages.

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ALLAN LINE.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886

This Company's Line are composed of the following Double-Decker, Cabin-class STEAMERS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are strong, swift, and comfortable, are fitted up with all the modern improvements, and practical suggestions can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

These steam

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.

Table listing names and amounts for the Home Rule Election Fund, including Denis McCaffrey, T. J. O'Neill, P. Cannon, etc.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRAVEL WRITER.

ARMPRIOR, July 5, 1886.

List of subscription to the Home Rule Election Fund from the village of Armprior and surroundings.

Rev F. Chaine, John Harvey, Michael Galvin, H. A. Devine, Jas S. Harvey, Jr., Jas Harvey, sr., Denis McNamara, H. R. McLaughlin, Wm Harvey, \$5 each; Patrick O'Leary, \$4; Michael Harvey, Patrick G. Leary, \$3 each; John G. Galloway, Patrick Dore, Charles McGuire, Patrick Mangan, John Sullivan, jr., Thos Harvey, Martin Brennan, John Cooney, John Kincaid, Michael Rafferty, Mathew Shewcock, Michael McHale, Thos Martin, Patrick Cunningham, John Byrne, P. J. Grace, Mrs M. Front, Peter McGonigal, J. J. O'Connell, James Dillon, Edward Bassett, \$2 each; Geo Hill, A. J. Campbell, J. D. McGuire, J. A. McDonald, Alex Henzie, Jas Wade, John Murphy, John Cairns, Jas Barnett, L. W. Gally, Thos Tassel, Michael O'Keefe, M. Galligan, Lawrence Murphy, Michael Callaghan, Thos Moon, J. Cornelius Sullivan, Mory Sullivan, Mathew Murphy, John Ryan, M. Buckley, James McQuinn, John Sullivan, sr., Michael A. Leary, Mrs Michael Mulcahy, Thos Powell, Patrick Henderson, Patrick Connell, Michael Mulvihill, jr., Joe O'Connor, Thos J. McDonald, T. L. Gallivan, Denis Galligan, J. J. Mackay, Michael Murphy, John Murphy, John Wernock, Michael Mulvihill, jr., Joseph D. Daniel McGuire, Henry Powell, Wm Powell, John Henderson, Marshall Henderson, Jos Heath, Mathew Lang, Pros Leary, Nap Lavollette, Thos Coleman, John J. Wm McGonigal, J. B. McLaughlin, Thomas McDonald, John Staunton, Sr., Pros O'Leary, Stephen O'Connor, J. R. McDonald, Patrick Burke, Jas Boyce, Lewis Smiley, John McNeil, Wm McNeil, Ott. Caron, Wm Barbridge, Thos Doolan, Bat Charbonneau, Ly Caron, Walter Tierney, Step Dorion, Jas Patterson, Thos Leon, T. Kennedy, S. Leach; Thos Murphy, Thos Hertzberg, Patrick Kane, Lawrence Cleary, Frank Charbonneau, Jas Torrey, Chas Toner, Jas O'Connor, Mrs Barbridge, \$50 each; Donald Linn, \$25. Total, \$176.75.

DEAR SIR.—At a meeting of the friends of Ireland and a subscription was taken in behalf of 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.

A. CHAIN, Priest.

Armprior, 6th July, 1886.

STE. SOPHIE, Terrebonne Co., July 5th, 1886.

MR. EDITOR.—Enclosed you will find \$5 subscribed for the Home Rule Election Fund for Mr. Parnell. The above is given by the following persons:—Edward Carey \$2, John J. Carey \$1, Anthony Nearey \$1, Martin Read \$1, all of this parish. Our mite is small, but it is given with a good heart. We hope the cause will be a success for which it is given.

EDWARD CAREY.

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 Onalwa, 10th July, 1886.

Enclosed find two dollars (\$2.00) for the Home Rule Election Fund, you will please acknowledge in THE TRUE WITNESS, Geo. McGuire, \$1.00; E. Gibbons, \$1.00.

E. GIBBONS.

MONTREAL'S CONTRIBUTION.

Owing to want of space 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.

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

(From the Cornwall Standard.)

Messrs. Michael McElroy 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 Wednesday morning on the list, as follows:—

Rev C. B. Murray, P. P., \$25; D. Bergin, M. P., \$20; J. Bergin, Michael McElroy, John Broderick, \$10 each; John Keating, Angus R. MacLennan, James McDonald, Hackett & Hackett, M. M. Mulhern, W. Mack, A. Friend, Hugh Campbell, G. F. Fleck, D. B. MacLennan, Jas Leitch, W. L. Cavanagh, A. McGinn, \$5 each; Andrew McAlear, James Meagher, P. Denny, \$4 each; P. St. Thomas, \$3; F. J. Brennan, Mrs M. Casey, Thos. Phelan, John R. Davey, M. O'Sullivan, McDonald & McDonald, James Harper, Arthur O'Neill, A. T. Macdonald, \$1 each; J. W. Edwards, J. Dingwall, D. E. McIntyre, E. F. Egan, Alex. McDonald, J. F. Pringle, F. Lally, R. R. McDonald, Alex. McCracken, N. Turner, A. Dannie (Bank), Thos. Cummings, John D. McDonald, H. Waldorf, John Danagher, Thos. Cassidy, M. Smith, T. McGarity, John Harps, Samuel Moss, J. McCowan, A. V. McMillan, McLennan & McLennan, H. J. Cummings, Robert Stewart, D. Liddell, H. J. Harrison, C. O. Young, Wm Pollock, W. B. Thompson, W. Hodge, H. C. Patterson, R. A. Pringle, Brown & Shaver, H. W. Weber, H. Siles, G. U. Pringle, J. McIntyre,

P. E. Campbell, Garrett Whalen, J. McPherson, W. H. Dunlop, Wm Calhoun, Robert Fox, M. Henochy, S. Crobie, C. O'Leary, H. Pitts, Isaac Kattelle, Peter Droobler, Robt. Conroy, Patrick O'Keefe, J. P. Tobin, Angus Lalonde, J. O'Sullivan, J. E. Plamondon, P. Denny, O'Keefe, John Jemmett, H. L. Cote, Michael Riordan, G. M. Smetinger, K. P. Horman, John Morrisette, 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. J. Prendergast, Allan Cameron, John Quig, \$1.00 each; Frank Lalonde, 75c; D. J. McDonald, 50c; Chas. Palmer, 50c.

We have been asked by the gentleman 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, handing it over to them afterwards.

ST. LEON WATER.

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

The numerous certificates of eminent physicians 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. Boldin, procurator to Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, who has been cured by the use of this water.

THE PAPAL ABBEGATE.

LONDON, July 8.—Papa's Abbot O'Brien 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.

DUBLIN, July 12.—During the Orange celebration at Belfast to-day 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 police. 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 brigades of the Boyne." At Armagh Major Sanderson 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 militia. Business was suspended.

TAKE A PILL.

To regulate the bowels and drive away the sickening 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 the result of careful study and skillful preparation. They are entirely vegetable, and operate without disturbance to the organs of the body, or to the occupation or diet of the patient.

INDIANS STARVING TO DEATH.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 9, 1886.—A gentleman who has just returned to this city from the Temiscamague district, 350 miles from Ottawa, reports that the Indians in that locality are in a starving condition. This is due to the neglected manner in which they 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 government agent, who only laughed at it. Since then four of the daughters have died. Several other deaths have occurred among this tribe from the same cause.

DO NOT LET THE SUMMER HEAT AFFECT YOU.

In New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, at noon, June 15th, 1886, an event full of interest occurred—the 103rd Grand Monthly—the second Quarterly Extraordinary Distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery. \$622,500 was scattered over the earth after this manner: Ticket 18,145 drew the First Capital Prize of \$160,000. It was sold in tenths at \$1 each—one to Mr. J. W. Clark at Fera, Clinton 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 drawing \$10,000, were paid through the People's Bank of New Orleans, La., for a depositor; another to J. T. Colby, 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, La. No. 70,453 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$20,000, sold in tenths each at \$1—no was paid to Joshua Burrell, No. 2,215 D St., N. W., Washington City, D. C.; another was paid to Samuel Pearson, Washington City, D. C.; another was held by W. T. Putnam, Boston, 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 prize of \$10,000 each, sold in tenths each at \$1, two of which were paid to First National Bank of Erie, Mich.; other two were paid to Chas. J. Summers, Struher, 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. Bausaerger of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, as sole managers. All information desired can be had from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, 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 evictions now would ruin thousands.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Hundreds of Bottles Prescribed. Dr. C. R. Dake, Belleville, Ill., says: "I 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 for life or ever after remains incapable of euphonious pronunciation. And he doesn't learn much either when the babies are duped. There is no sense or pity in be-

stowing upon a child that can't rebel some of the fearful names found in the Bible. Give the little one a chance. The short, clear-cut names are the best. The one that should be borne in mind is to give some name that will express dignity to the child or adult and sound well without transcribing the hearer to either Helios or Assyria.—Philadelphia Times.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business active and remittances fair. There is nothing new to report. Dry Goods.—There is little of a special character to be noted here at the moment.

WOOL.—There is nothing new. We quote: Cape, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Australian, 14 to 17 1/2; Domestic, A super, 27 to 38; B super, 27 to 24; unsorted, 21 to 22; fleeces, 19 to 21; no line; black, 21 to 22.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Boot and shoe orders continue to come in satisfactorily, and all the trade are well into the fall out. Most lines of leather show a fair movement.

WE QUOTE.—Spanish sole A. B. No. 1, 24 to 26; do, No. 2, B. A. 21 to 23; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24; No. 2 do, 21 to 22; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22; do, No. 2, 19 1/2 to 21; Hemlock Slingshot, No. 1, 26 to 27; oak sole, 45 to 50; Waxed Upper, light to medium, 33 to 39; ditto, heavy, 33 to 36; Gumbo, 34 to 37; Scotch grained, 36 to 42; Splita, large, 22 to 28; ditto, small, 16 to 24; Call-anth, 23 to 32; Calfskin, (35 to 46 lb.), 70 to 80; Imitation French Calfskin, 80 to 85; Russel Steapskin Linings, 30 to 40; Harness, 24 to 33; Buffed Cow, 13 to 16; Pebbled Cow, 12 to 15; Rough, 13 to 28; Russel and Bride, 54 to 55.

SALT.—Prices are easier owing to favorable freight rates, and prices ex-wharf are: eleven 45 to 46; twelve, 42 1/2 to 45; factory filled, \$1.10 to \$1.15; Higgins and Ashton's, \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy, \$2.00. Rock salt: \$1.0 a ton.

GROCERIES.—Orders are fairly numerous, but are of moderate compass as a rule. Sugars are at last week's level, being 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 for granulated at refinery, yellow 5 1/2 to 5 3/4; molasses easier at 29 to 30c for new Barbadoes, Trinidad 26c. Teas are moving only slowly. Valencias are worth 9c, good Elemeas 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, Sulkans scarce at 8 to 8 1/2, currant, 7 to 7 1/2.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Business remains as before. Prices are unchanged. We quote:—Summerless \$17 to \$17.50; Cast-iron, \$16.50; Langlois and Coltness, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Shot, \$16.50 to \$17; Elington and Dalmeilington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carbone, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.90; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaine, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn. & Co., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I. C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do I. N., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I. C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5 1/2 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, No. 24, 6 1/2 to 7c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Fig. \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.60; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery, \$3.30 to 3.35; Superfine, \$3.00 to \$3.10; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Millings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Polaris, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) \$1.25 to \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (spring) extra, \$1.50 to \$1.55 do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25.

GRAIN.—A moderate demand for oatmeal at about former prices, but round lots are difficult to move.—Oatmeal in bbls \$4.10 to \$4.25 for ordinary, and \$4.35 to \$4.50 good delivered. In sacks \$2.00 to \$2.10. Mouille \$2.20 to \$2.30 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas \$3.75 per bbl. Cornmeal \$1.50 to \$1.75.

WHEAT.—We quote Canada red winter wheat \$3 to 84c, white winter \$1 to 83c, and spring \$2 to 84c.

CORN.—Several cargoes have been bought recently in Chicago on a through rate to Montreal said to be equal to about 45c to 45 1/2c laid down here in bond.

OATS.—This cereal has not moved very freely. A better feeling has sprung up in peas. Prices are firmer at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c.

RYE.—The market remains very quiet and is nominally quoted at 68 to 69c.

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.—Montreal malt is steady at 85c in bond and Montreal malt at 90c; Ontario 70 to 80c.

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 \$0.75 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 94c, and of Canadian at 9c. 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 bbl, \$14.00 to 14.50; Chicago short cut clear per bbl, \$14.00 to 14.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to 13.50; India mess beef, per ctn, \$6.00 to 6.00; Mess beef, per bbl, \$50.00 to 60.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12c to 13c; Ham & flanks, green, per lb, \$0.00 to 0.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10 1/2c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tail-lob, common, refined, per lb, 4 1/2c to 5c.

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 in their earlier makes, which of course are of indifferent quality. We quote:—Creamery 16c to 18c; Townships, finest, 15c; Township, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Morlaburg, finest, 15c. Murrumburg, fair to good, 13c to 14c; Brookville, finest, 14 1/2; Brookville, fair to good, 11c to 12c; Western, finest, 13c to 14c; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to 9c.

CHEESE.—There has been a little more anxiety on the part of buyers during the past few days to fill orders for this week's steamer, which has resulted in considerable business at about 4c under last week's prices for fine goods, sales being reported at 7 1/2c, a fraction more having been paid in one or two instances. Fine French factory cheese brought 7 1/2c, medium to fair goods selling at 6 1/2 to 7c. We quote prices as follows:—Finest, white, 7 1/2c; finest, colored, 7 1/2c; medium to fine, 6 1/2 to 7c; lower grades, 5 1/2 to 6 1/2c.

Wool.

There is nothing new. We quote: Cape, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; Australian, 14 to 17 1/2; Domestic, A super, 27 to 38; B super, 27 to 24; unsorted, 21 to 22; fleeces, 19 to 21; no line; black, 21 to 22.

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OATS.—This cereal has not moved very freely. A better feeling has sprung up in peas. Prices are firmer at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4c.

RYE.—The market remains very quiet and is nominally quoted at 68 to 69c.

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.—Montreal malt is steady at 85c in bond and Montreal malt at 90c; Ontario 70 to 80c.

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 \$0.75 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 94c, and of Canadian at 9c. 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 bbl, \$14.00 to 14.50; Chicago short cut clear per bbl, \$14.00 to 14.25; Mess pork, Western, per bbl, \$13.25 to 13.50; India mess beef, per ctn, \$6.00 to 6.00; Mess beef, per bbl, \$50.00 to 60.00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12c to 13c; Ham & flanks, green, per lb, \$0.00 to 0.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8 1/2c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10 1/2c to 11c; Shoulders, per lb, 0.00 to 0.00; Tail-lob, common, refined, per lb, 4 1/2c to 5c.

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 4 1/2 to 5c, showing a decrease of 1/2c per lb. The demand for butchers' stock was slow and prices were 1/2c lower, sales being made at 3 1/2 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 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. Hogs were plentiful, for which the demand was good, but prices declined 1/2c to 1c per lb., sales being made at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. Calves were fairly inquired for and choice sold at 5c to 10c each, as to quality.

EARLY CLOSING.

As usual, our stores will be closed on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, during July and August; on all other evenings at the usual hour, six o'clock.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

SEE S. CARSLY'S BARGAINS. 10c LOT. Printed Llama, worth 20c, reduced to 10c. Mohair Plaid, worth 25c, reduced to 10c. Australian Cloth, worth 21c, reduced to 10c. Cocterm Serge, worth 20c, reduced to 10c. Also several other lines, too numerous to mention, all at 10c per yard.

12 1/2c LOT.