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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1883.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AT REST. LAID

Impressive Funeral of the Late Arch bishop Purcell-Solemn Ceremonies-Elequent Eulegy of the Deceased by Bishop Gilmour - Manifestations of Grief.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 13.-At half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning people who had been provided with tickets began to crowd around the Cathedral gates to gain admission to the funeral services of the late Archbishop Purcell. Squads of police guarded the gates and stood watch in the streets. Detachments of the Knights of St. John, with bright uniforms and drawn swords, directed the movement of the crowds into the Cathedral and stood guard in the sisles within. Every step of the way was guarded. Ushers wearing black rosettes attended to seating the throng. The middle aisle of the church was kept clear, but in the broad side aisles and in the confessionals people were allowed standing room. By nine o'clock the church was filled and the aisles were crowded, while thousands lined the sidewalks of the adjacent streets. In the audience were numerous prominent Protestants, among whom were Mayor Stephens, W. S. Groesbeck and Bufus King. There were also present numerous city officials, prominent Jews and free-thinkers. All of them had known the Archbishop personally in his long life in this city.

#### APPEARANCE OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The interior of the Cathedral presented an imposing and solemn appearance, and the weather was fair and cool. Every preparation for the ceremonies was complete. The body rested on the catafalque just as it did last night when an unbroken procession marched by viewing it, while the priests chanted the solemn services for the dead. It was so inclined on the bier that the face could be seen from any part of the church. The choir had been increased from twenty to fifty members by drawing upon vocalists from other churches. No fioral decorations were used in the church. At the right of the catalalque and facing the pulpit was a large platform for the press, and it was completely filled.

CHURCH DIGNITABLES PRESENT.

Beven archbishops, seventeen bishops and about two hundred priests were present. The first mentioned were archbishops Corrigan, coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, New York; Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Williams, of Boston; Reehan, of Chicago; Gibbons, of Baltimore; Heeas, of Milwaukee, and Elder, late coad-jutor and now Archbishop elect of Cincinnation The bishops were Byan, of St. Louis; Conroy, of Albany; Bates, of Alton; Fitzgerald, of Little Rock; O'Connor, of Onaha Gallagher, of Galveston; Ryan, of Buffalo; Kain, of Wheel(By Cable from special Irish News Agency.)

which were deposited the usual coins and of bringing his family into it; for, conseroll. Mr. Richard Gleeson, as representing firmed bachelors, as you know, do little for ing; Hennessy, of Dubuque; Gilmour, of Ing; Hennessy, of Dubuque; Crimon, of Cleveland; Chatard, of Vincennes; Watter Son, of Columbus; Bongess, of Potroit; Blohter, of Grand Rapids; Rademacher, of Nashville; Toebbe, of Covington, and McCloskey, of Louisville. Mitred Abbot Fruter, of St. Mulrod, Ind., was also proent. Several party in Parliament.

GLADSTONE'S ADMISSION. of bt. multon, then, to ome on account of prelates were unable to ome on account of illness, and this circustance detailed many of the ciergy nati diocese were in the Cathe-

#### THE SOLEMN BERVICES.

At holf-past nine o'clock the bishops and clergy were in the sanctuary and the beil tolled the first notes of the ceremonies upon a profoundly silent audience. A coorus of chenters was seated in the centre aisle. The spaces to the right and left of the sanctuary were crowded with priests in white surplices and with uncovered heads. In front of them sat the erchbishops on the left and the bishops on the right, in purple vestments and beretta. At a quarter to ten o'clock the Mass began. The "Introit" and the "Tractus" were rendered ty the chanters; "Kyrie," by the male choms; "Dies liæ," by the quartet and chorus; "Domino Jesu" and "Banctus Banedictus Agnus Del" by the chanters, and " Miserere" by the chorus-all being rendered with deep feeling and solemn effect. During the communion the most profound interest was manifested. Archbishop-elect Elder of Cincinnati Officiated.

#### EULOGY BY BISHOP GILMOUR.

At eleven o'clock Bishop Gilmour, of Oleve-land, ascended the chair and delivered the ser-mon. He referred to the occ sion in the fol-lowing words:—"This outpouring of people, this gethering of mirred heads and consecrated lowing words:—"This outpouring of people, this gathering of mitred heads and consecrated priests, these weeping orphans and grief stricken nuns tell the mournful cause that has brought us here, a blashop is dead, a high priest has gone to his reward, a diocese weeps. This bler, around which flicker these emblem lights, bears all that remains to us of fifty-seven years of priestly life and episcopal ministration. The completion of the priesthood is the episcopacy There is no higher order in the Church than that of bishop. To him is given power to create priests and also jurisdiction to rule the Church of God. No jurisdiction to the world is so absolute, nor any responsibility so grave. It is this that gives the occasion its true significance and the bier its true interpretation. A bishop lies there. We who have known him and loved him with filial love have gathered around his remains to shed a tear at his loss and bid him godspeed on his journey to God. Children weep, friends weep, the old and young, the orphan and the widow weep. Most of the priests here are of his creation and many of the bishops of his conscoration. The name of Purcell brings sweet recollections to many a home, and with it are linked the blessings of many a life."

After reviewing the dead Bishop's character and speaking of how he found the diocese with 14 priests, 16 churches and 6,000 communivants, and died leaving it with 480 priests, 500 churches, 500,000 communicants and numerous religious institutions, schools and colleges—all his work—he alluded delicately to the financial cloud that shadowed the close of the deceased's career, in the following words:—"Fifty years of episcopal life, with all those twords imply, in America is, the lot of few. To have ended it without stain on his personal character amid the appalling financial disaster that came upon him, to lie. before that alter that he served so well and to have his coffin bedewed with tears of sorrow, notwithstanding the financial cloud under which he lies, bespeaks more than ordinary virtue. Financially he failed, and in his failure excited more, comment and, bitter feeling than have been caused by any man within this century. But with it all not even his

THE FINANCIAL DISASTER.

bitterest foe has charged him with personal dishonesty or wasteful squandering. He mistook the principle of business, and through that he failed. The poor knew him but to bless him, the sorrowing but to praise, the good to revere and all to love him. No young man ever appealed to him in vain, and hundreds who are to-day prominent in Church and State, owe their success to him. It is true we cannot ignore the cloud under which he lies, yet his virtues give lustre to its darkest side."

INPLUENCE OF THE DECEASED.

INFLUENCE OF THE DECEASED. INFLUENCE OF THE DECEASED.

Of the influence of the deceased in civil affairs Bishop Gilmour said:—" Few ecclesiastics have wielded a wider influence in civil life. With the exception of Archbishop Hughes no American bishop has had more influence with statesmen. From the beginning he identified himself with the destinies of his adopted country and refused to admit that because he was a priest he had ceased to be a patriot."

Adverting to personal recollections of Archae

to admit that because he was a priest he had ceased to be a patriot."
Adverting to personal recollections of Archbishop Purcell's zeal and other characteristics, the preacher said:—"I have seen him in the rude shanty, sitting for hours to hear the confessions of people. He seemed never to weary. After days of incessant toil I have seen him in an ordinary farm waggon, sitting on a loose chair, drive fifty miles over rough roads that he might not miss an appointment. No one ever heard him complain. His love of children was very marked, and the purity of his own heart gave him the key to the innocence of childhood. Not until the last great day shall it be known how many homes he brightened or how many hearts he cheered."

#### SORROWING PEOPLE.

SORROWING PEOPLE.

The peroration, which was a sort of apostrophe to the deceased Archbishop, touched nearts and moistened eyes all through the great audience. The sermon ended at twelve o'clock, having occupied one hour. After this the magnificent and impressive ceremony of five absolutions, conducted by five srchbishops and their assistants, with the chanters, the incense filling the Church with its fragrance, followed by the "Miserce," closed the ceremonies. The profoundly moved cudience lingered till the bishops and clergy left the sanctuary and the weeping sisters marched by the corpse to take a last sorrowful view of the beloved features and then went slowly out.

BORNE TO THE GRAVE.

#### BORNE TO THE GRAVE.

BORNE TO THE GRAVE.

A procession of Catholic societies without music and with folded banners draped with crape, after a march of a mile and a half through the streets densely lined with people, escorted the corpse to the train, followed by tens of thous ands of people. The train consisted of four cars, carrying Archbishops O'Connor and Gallagher, Archbishop elect Elder and filty priests, together with about 100 others. All along the route great crowds gathered. The train stopped at the principal stations, and the casket was opened and the people permitted to view the body. Arriving at Westboro, where the body had to be taken from the railroad, a great number of people in vehicles were in waiting to join the procession to the Couvent of St. Martin's. The body will lie in state there to-night and the burial takes place tomorrow.

Panic Among the Radicals—Fears of an "Unho'y Alliance" of the Irish Nationalists with the Tories-The Union of the Orange and Green-The Parnell Testi-

Gladstone's proncuncement last night in the House of Commons to the effect that the Land Act required amendment concedes the re-opening of the Land question as the first fruits of the Monaghan victory. The right hon, gentleman pretended that the speech made by his son Herbert, the member for Leeds, declaring in favor of further concessions, was merely a repetition of what he himself said last year. He conveniently forgot that he had abandoned his pledges to the tenants until he was reminded of that fact by the result of the Monaghan election.

#### JUSTICE TO LEASEHOLDERS.

Gladstone's declaration may be regarded as Gladstone's declaration may be regarded as The Archbishop, addressing the vast multi-a presage that action will be taken by the tude, said:—Mr. Mayor and fellow country-Government, by which the benefits of the Land Act will be extended to the leaseholders, putting back the Healy Clause, securing The occasion was an interesting one. I came for the tenants full compensation for their improvements, and making the judicial rent | of the sight for our contemplated new Church date from the day of application to the Land of St. Brigid, which had been freely granted Court. The result of this will be fatal to to us by a good Christian lady who the great body of the landlords. Hence the lives close by, and I came also to meet anxiety of the Conservatives to establish the thousands of my ever faithful people, peasant proprietary.

#### OBANGE AND GREEN UNITING.

The landlords are alarmed at the rapid growth of Land League views among the Protestant farmers. The voting in Monaghan proves that even the rabid Orange party is breaking up. At the previous election there was a defection of several hundred Orange votes; and hundreds of similar de fections took place when Healy contested the county. On this last occasion at least twentyfive per cent of the Orange voters cast their ballots for the National candidate. This union of the Orange and Green causes profound alarm in England, where no doubt is entertained among intelligent politicians that Parnell will be master of the situation in the next Parliament.

### was REDMOND FOR WEXFORD.

The brother of Mr. John E. Redmond, the member for New Boss, has been nominated for the borough of Wexford, at the request of the Irish of Australia. Mr. Healy will take his seat for Monaghan on next Monday night. The Parne'l National Tribute now amounts to eighteen thousand pounds.

### HARD ON THE ORANGEMEN.

The St. Thomas, Ont., Daily Times, in speaking of the Orange celebration on the 12th inst, at Hagersville, Ont., says :- Conspicuous was a lodge of Six Nation Indians under Chiefs Johnson and Smith. Oblef Johnson wore a large medal given in token of formerly dwelt, and builds up for himself on them in vain. We, too, of their the Imperial recognition of the loyalty and another residence, more roomy, and in every generation have had our own burden position of the Six Nations. Hany of these way more respectable than the one which he of efficient to bear. But though bowed Indians displayed a degree of civilization and had hitherto occupied. And what is true in down by the weight that oppressed us, we cortain the views of the Government with require much exceeding that of their white this respect of an individual may with were not displayed a degree of civilization and hitherto occupied. And what is true in by the weight that oppressed us, we cortain the views of the Government with requirement with recording that of their white indicated force be asserted when it is we struggled manfully for our emanding that the views of the Government with recording that the views of the Government with recording that of their white indicated force be asserted when it is

The New Church of St. Brigid, at Sarsfield's Rock.

#### IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

ADDRESS BY HIS GRACE.

On June 24th the corner stone of the new Church of St. Brigid, Sarsheld's Bock, Ballyneety, Co. Limerick, was solemnly blessed by the Arshbishop of Cashel. The new church is erected close beside Sarsfield's Bock, an eminence towering above the rich pasture lands of Limerick, from which can be obtained a view of Kerry, Cork, Tipperary and Clare, the heights of Galteemore, Keeper Hill, the Slievebloom Mountains, the Nagle Mountains, and Tim Quinlin's Castle. The site of the church was most generously given by the tenant, Mrs. Fitzgerald; and the head landlord, Mr. Thomas Bennett, has been kind enough to promise Rev. Father Ryan, the parish priest, a lease in perpetuity. The church was begun about a year ago. To erect such a church in such a poor parish was very up-hill work. It is estimated that it will cost £3,500. Still, though the parish was poor, the generosity of the people appears to have been almost extravagant. The ninety ratepayers of the parish on Sunday laid over £300 on the corner-stone, and some time ago a hundred calves were pre-sented to the Bev. Father Ryan by his parishioners; they were reared by them for him, and finally sold at prices which realised about £1,000. This mode of contributing to the erection of a church is novel, and is likely to become very popular. His Grace the Archbishop subscribed £100 as a start for the work, and on Sunday he contributed £50. Altogether over £700 was collected on the

epot. At twelve o'clock High Mass was celebrated at the foot of the rock on the open hill side, the worshippers stretching over the greater part of the meadow. The Rev. P. J. Ryan, P.P., Galbally, was the celebrant; Rev. W. J. McKeogh, P.P., Deacon; Bev. Father Fennoily, sub-Deacon; Ven. Archdeacon Kinnane, P.P., master of the ceremonies. Benediction followed Mass, and then His Grace the Archbishop proceeded to the new church, has siready risen to nearly the which height of 15 feet, and there solemnly his residence, he invariably has the intention blessed and laid the corner stone, in LONDON, July 14.—The Monaghan election | the stonemasons and bricklayers of Limerick, assisted at this operation, after which Mr. W. G. Doolan, the architect, presented his Grace with a silver trowel sultably inscribed and having an ivory handle. When the Archbishon came forward to address the people the scene was most impressive Where a great Irish warrior stood nearly two hundred years ago a great Irish prelate stood that day, and before him stretched a host of people far waster than ever Sarsfield looked upon; the contrast between then and now, between the condition of the Irish people in the dark days that succeeded the treaty of Limerick and the condition of the Frishpeople in the present year of grace, will suggest itself to every reflective mind. The battlefield of the seventeenth century is consecrated ground in the nineteenth; the sword has been turned into the ploughshare; and where Sarsfield carried persuasion with his sword Archbishop Oroke rules

with his manly eloquence and strong logic. men, it is now twelve months, or thereabouts, since I first set my foot upon Sarsfield's Rook. to inspect, and, if found suitable, to appprove who, with warm hearts, with flying flags, strains of native music, and every demonstration of everflowing kindness, were assembled to give me fresh proof of their effection, and hid me welcome to this historic spot. Speakicg from the highest peak of the hill which overlooks this vast assemblage, I then said that as this and the adjoining fields were, some two centuries ago, the scene of a mem orable feat of arms, which cast a fresh and abiding lustre round the name of Ireland's most cherished heroes, so were they destined soon to become, in another sphere, the source and fountain-head from which would issue, for all time to come, innumerable graces and blessings on this truly Catholic people. And, in truth, the statement which I then ventured to make has been conspicuously verified: for I have just laid here the foundstion stone of a beautiful new church, and, with sacred song and highest ceremonial, The priests and people, then, of this affords of making one or two practical refisc-tions very naturally arising out of the cfroum

not one member alone but several members of the same family who, within a world knows by this time that we have come given period of say half-a-dozen years, out of the contest with credit, and, I might have left the humble home in which they say, with victory. Apostnoy, at any rate, has and their fathers before them had been born and brought up, and had gone to abide in larger, loftler, and more imposing dwellings. in the Church of St. Brigid, of which the united dioceses of Cashel and Emly must St. Patrick shall be henceforth fully and be in a most flourishing condition indeed considered from a religious point of view, for they are everywhere fast exchanging he must have previously counted upon the the mean and miserable looking cost, and come to the conclusion that he is a the mean and miserable looking mass houses of the past for stately and, in many instances, most splendld structures, well worthy of the holy religion which they so proudly profess, and of the ecclesiastical traditions of our country. And, indeed, overlocking for the moment all sides over this parish. He has a weighty work that has been done in Ireland generally for the last quarter of a century, and especially in this our own plous and patriotic province, whether down Scuth in the Cove of Cork where a temple of unrivalled grandeur meets the eye of the traveller who comes from beyond the great world of waters to visit this ancient island, or here beside us in the city of the violated treaty, illustrated, as we know it is, by every possible emblem of ecclesiastical progress. Let us confine our glance on this occasion to the diocese of Cashel and Emly slone, and see what has been achieved here for religion in quito rebeen schieved here for religion in quito recent years. Within the last six years, and in
twenty out of the forty-six parishes of
those united dioceses, the enormous rum
sacred cause that, defeated afterwards by those united dioceses, the enormous sum of £76,350 has been expended in building new churches or substantially renovating old ones, in erecting convents, schools, orphan-ages and presbyteries, taking no account whatever of any sum less than £400 that may, and, in fact, must have been laid out meanwhile in the maintenance, decoration, and other improvements of ecclesiatical buildings in the twenty-six other parishes of the diocese in which no new work has been engaged in. Just think of it, my friends, £75,000 contributed for ecclesiastical purposes by the people of Cashel and Emiy within the last six years, to say nothing of £4,442 given to the Pope, besides supporting their clergy and Archbishop in a style and with a generosity that absolutely leave nothing to be desired. Is it any wonder, then, that the clergy of Ireland, notably of the South, and still more specially of this ancient diocese, should feel for the people should struggle for the people, should love the people, and should, as many of our sainted predecessors did in the past, die, it necessary, for the people? Long live, then, the union of priests and people in Ireland. Esto perpetua! Again, when a man proposes to himself to build a new house as

of all, in the architectural department. So it is precisely with us. We build this church of ours for the great Catholic family of this important parish, and which of you, casting his ever over the mighty multitude of believers brought together here today, from far and near, can, for a moment, doubt that, when we take possession of it in its completed state, we shall have an ample family to bring into it for the sacred purposes of prayer and sacrifice. It is true, indeed, that bad laws and emigration have done a great deal, even in this fertile district, to thin the ranks of our Catholic population. Against both these influences you with one voice protest from this hill-side today. Nor will the Irish people, as I believe, ever cease their constitutional action till beneficent legislation will have removed the grievance of which they now justly complain, and until every Irishman and every Irishwoman will find a decent livelihood, if they choose to labor for it in this the land they love best. Moreover when a man builds a new house for bimself and his family, and quitting his former resi

dence, goes to live in the new one, he for the most part, determines on making it his last dwelling on earth, the place in which he is to live and die. So shall it be with us. We shall live and die, please God, in the bosom of the Holy Roman Oatholic Church, ever true as steel to the Apostolic Faith and ennobling traditions of our fathers. Attempts, no doubt, have of late been made to make strangers believe that the Irish people are fast falling away from their primitive fervor, and that the bond which bound them to the Chair of Peter was likely to be loosened ere long, if not entirely dissolved. Bat, far from that being the fact, it is plainly demonstrable, and, indeed, actoriously time, that at no period in the modern or, perhaps, ancient history of Ireland, were the Irish people more tnoroughly or more in telligently religious than they are, thank God today. There are more persons approaching the excraments in our times in Ireland than at any past period in her annals. Beligious

communities are being multiplied, confraternities abound, missions are bring held for the faithful in almost every parish, the feuds and factions which gave an evil notoriety to certain localities have ocmpletely ceased, n neighborly spirit has dedicated it, in so far, to the name and in taken the place of these unholy contentions, the honor of one of the most glorious of secret societies we have absolutely no and venerated of our many national saints. trace in this extensive diccese; while orime and outrage were of daily occurrence parish are now busily engaged in execting a elsewhere, we were altogether exempt from new and suitable earthly dwelling in which them; and so we are in a position to the great and good God of their fathers is to fling back into the face of our calumniators abide and be worshipped; and I shall avail of the false and injurious assertion that we the opportunity which this interesting fact are on the high road to infidelity, and scon to make niter ship wreck of the faith. Our fathers stood many a rude test, and were stances under which we are assembled here. not found wanting. The confiscation of First and foremost, then, it is a clear proof Sames and Elizabeth, the sword of Ocomwell, that a man has been prosperous in life the ruthless rapacity of his followers, and the when he quite the old house in which he had savage legislation of later times were wied

both in Church and State, and the whole never stained the ecclesiastical annals of Ireland; and I can answer for it that, Such being the case it seems to me to be the corner-stone was laid today, the incontrovertible that the good Catholics of practices of the ancient faith planted here by fervently carried ont. Finally, when a man has resolved to build a new house for himself, or will have, sufficient means at his disposal to meet in due time all the liabilities which such an undertaking entails. That is precisely what I know has been done by the good and hardworking ecclesiastic who so worthily pre-16. Half the funds required for the comple-

tion of his church are already available. The other half is sure to be forthcoming. He has many and generous friends. The heart of this teaming but sorely tried district is with him. St. Brigid, the pride of Kildare, and the patroness of holy Ireland, will bless and help him. Sarsfield, too, is a word to conjure with. "Sarsfield is," in fact, "the man." These magic words, blazoned as I am told they are, on the banners of one of the many musical societies which enliven and treachery in Limerick, had previously triumphed here, so will they give promise of success in the peaceful struggle in which we are here engaged, and turn henceforth the eyes of thousands of our people to this new church, and to the historic spot new doubly associated with the name and fame of Sarsfield. Let us, one and all, then rise to the level of this great occasion. The pence of the poor, the shilling of the frieze coated farmer, and the pounds of our wealthier citizens have built all the churches and schools and orphanages of Ireland. We owe but little to the patronage or protection of the great. There are thousands here today. Let each one give a little. I have already paid £100. Today I give £50 more to the good work. I give it for the glory of God, in honor of St. Brigid, in memory of the immortal Sarefield, out of deep regard for the good and generous people of this locality, and to enable me to turn now to you assembled here and ask you, one and all, according to your ability,

to "go and do in like manner." At the conclusion of his Grace's address which was frequently interrupted by cheers, a collection took place, and, in a very brief period, £700 was subscribed. Father Ryan having thanked the Archbishop, the clergy, and the people for their dona-tions, Mr. A. C. Wallace, Town Clerk of Limerick, read an address to the Archbishop from the corporation, to which His Grace replied as follows:-I receive your very beautiful address with unfeigned pleasure, and pray you to accept in return the expression of my lasting gratitude and thankfulness. I could nor possibly have anticipated, as, indeed, I had done little or nothing to deserve the honor which you have inst conferred on me. But I recognize in this truly gracious act of yours a sort of proof of what you have so prominently set forth in your address, this, namely—that between the neighboring Sees of Emly and Limerick a sincere friendship had subsisted for many centuries. The last Bishop of Emly fought behind your beleaguered walls side by side with his Lordship of Limerick, just as he who now addresses you, and who claims to be in some sense the auccessor, however unworthy, of the martyred O'Brien, is today fighting the constitutional fight of Faith and fatherland in line with the gifted, muchloved and patriotic prelate, who with equal grace and usefulness, now hap pily presides over the ancient See of St. Munchin. For the kind words spoken by you of myself, and for the public endorsament you are pleased to give to the course which I have pursued in the field of national politics am deeply grateful. I desire nothing for this country but peace and harmony. I desire to see rank reasonably respected, authority obeyed, crime punished, the laborious husbandman receiving the just fruits of his toil, industry encouraged, the various resources of Ireland fairly developed, and a foothold upon Irlah soil easily attainable by every son and daughter of St

Patrick who really deserves to possess it. Such, and such only, are my aims. You are pleased to think them legitimate, and that I have not labored in vain to advance them and for this double tribute, as well as for the address just read, I beg once more to offer you my heartiest acknowledgments.

Addresses having also been presented from the trades of Limerick and the priests and people of Pallagreen and Templebredin, and the Archbishop having briefly responded, the vast gathering knelt to receive his Grace's blessing; and the interesting proceedings terminated.

#### OBITUARY.

James E. Zabriskie, author of the "Land aws of the United States," is dead.

Mrs. Michel Paribeau died suddenly at he esidence at Stadacooa Village on July 9th. Uharles Reywood Stratton, better known as Gen. Tom Thumb, died on July 14th, at Middleboro, Mass, aged 45, of apoplexy.

Adrian Boieldietz, the French musical com-poser, is dead.
General More, the American Consul at Callao.
Is dead from yellow fever.
Mark Alexander, the oldest member of the
United States Congress, was buried on July lith
at Scotland Neck, North Carolina, aged 92 years.
He was congressman from Virginia from hill
till 1883.

UARDINAL HOWARD'S MISSION. Boxs, July 14.-Cardinal Howard has gone to England. It is said his mission is to al-

## **AFFAIRS**

## The Irish National Party

Dunin, July 10.-James Carey, the approver, has been declared bankrupt, owing ato his failure to pay his rates.

Thales, July 10.—The sentence of Edward Harrington, publisher of the Kerry Sentine, for printing a notice inviting the people to join the invincibles, was confirmed today. Brosnan, the foreman printer of the Sentinet office, where the notice was printed, was discharged from custody.

LONDON, July 10.—The report of the committee of the House of Lords which had the Irish Land Act under consideration, finds that the emigration clauses of the Act have falled; that the modes of valuation of land are unreliable, the decisions of the commissioners have not been uniform, and the work so far accomplished by them convinces the committee that to look for any improvement in the condition of the tenant from any effort of the Commission is hopeless; that land in Ireland under the operation of the Act has become, as a matter of fact, unsaleable; that no capital is coming into the country; that the relations between landlords and tenants have not improved; that tenants have become demoralised and maintain a hope that agitation will bring about the passage of a New Act.

In the House of Commons te-night Mr. Chaplin (Conservative) moved that in view of the prevalence of toot and mouth diseasethe importation of live cattle should not in future be permitted from countries whose preventive laws or the sanitary condition of whose cattle did not afford reasonable security against the extension of the disease. An amendment was offered, but Chaplin's motion was carried by 200 against 192. The members of the Government voted with the

majority. London, July 11.—In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone stated that when the Freuch forces occupied Tamatave, Admiral Pierre proclaimed a state of siege. The British Consul was ill, and his secretary was: arrested in his presence. Admiral Plerre, the French Commander, ordered the sick man to leave Tamatave within twenty-four hours. The Consul died seven hours after. Admiral Pierre also stopped communications between the British man-of-war " Dryad " stationed there and the shore. Her captain was only allowed to make a verbal protest. The fings of all the foreign consulates were hauled. down. An English missionary named 5haw has been arrested at Tamatave and remains in prison, the charge against him being un-known. Enquiries had been made regardingits nature, but the only answer received was. that the law must take its course. "In announcing these grave and painful occurrences, I can only now say that we must await the receipt of further details. We must also await those communications from the French Government which the case may require, which we have intimated we expect, and which it would be our duty to make under similar circumstances." Mr. Gladstone's remarks were followed by cheers.

The statement relative to the action of the French in Madegascar made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons has created a painful impression in the House. the proceedings of the French are calculated to strain the present relations between England and France it is not generally believed that a serious rupture will ensue. No reply to the demand upon the French Government for explanations made by Lord Granville had been received up to the adjournment of the House. It is generally expected that when all the facts are known, the French Government will express regret for the occurrence complained of, and as a mark of disapproval, will recall Admiral Pierre.

LONDON, July 12 .- The Daily News this. morning eays it may be safely assumed that the Madagascar matter is engaging the at-tention of the German and United States Governments, both of which had consuls at Tamatave when the town was occupied by the French, The News and other morning papers anticipate that a loyal and candid explanation of her action in Madagasour will be given by France.

Mr. Childers stated that the new Sness Canal would be completed by the sud of 1888. Great Britain is to lend the company £8,000,. 000 at 3½ per cent, per annum, redeemable in fifty years. Great Britain will have an increased share in the management of the canal.

London, July 12, 1883.—In the House o-Commons Mr. Henry Chaplin (confervative): member for Mid-Lincolnshire, moved that in view of the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease the importation of live cattleshould not in future be permitted from countries whose preventive laws or the sanitary. condition of whose cattle did not afford reasonable security against the extension of the disease. He argued that the disease did not prevail in Scandinavia and British North America, and that these countries afforded a large supply. The motion, he said, would interiore with only four per cent of the total meat supply. The loss the total most supply. The loss of cattle by disease had in a few years amounted to millions. One of the best means of insuring a most supply was to encourage home production. Great Britain could not long rely on America for meat, as the rapid increase of the latter's population was causing the expertable surplies to become

Continued on Fighth Page.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Hay making has commenced in the vicinity of Quebec. May Laffan, the Irlah novelist, has been

married to a Scotch professor named Mac-Nabb. A cloud has darkened the mind of Mile de la Rames, better known as "Outda." Ste

Is in consequence strictly seeluded. Carter's Little Liver Pills are free from all orude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only very small, very easy to take;

no pain ; no griping ; no purging. Beports from all parts of Dakota show slight improvement in wheat. The term hydra may be used to represent

any manifold evil. If you would battle successfully with this many-headed monster of disease you will find it expedient to keep Mrs. Pink. ham's Vegetable Compound always on hand.-Dr. Banning.

The Commercial Travellers' National Association have elected M. B. Cole, of Boston, President, and J. W. Taylor, Syracuse, N.Y. Secretary Treasurer.

A good Beptist clergyman of Bergen, N. Y. a strong temperance" man, suffered with kidney trouble, neuralgis, and dizziness almost to blindness, over two years after he was told that Hop Bitters would cure him, because he was airaid of and prejudiced against "Bitters." Since his cure he says none need fear but trust in Hop Bitters.

The value of the orchard crops of Florida twelve years ago was estimated at about \$60,000. Today a million and a half could not buy them.

Many a poor sufferer who submits to the surgeon's knife because of malignant sores and scrofulous swellings, might be saved, sound and whole, by taking Ayer's Barsaparilla. This will purge out the corruptions which pollute the blood, and by which such complaints are originated and fed.

An elderly beggar woman quoted Scripture to a London magistrate to show that begging was "churchlike." She said she was only carrying out the precept, "Ask and ye shall receive, seek and ye shall find," but the Justice committed her.

YOUNG MEN suffering from early indiscretions, lack brain and nerve force. Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, supplies this want and thus cures when all other preparations fail. For sale by Laviolette & Nelson.

Sala recommends as the best form for church and theatre doors the huge suspended portal of quilted leather, such as that of the nave of St. Peter's in Rome. This is heavy enough to fit loosely to the door jambs and exclude the wind, but it can be easily and noiselessiy removed.

If your lungs are almost wasted by consumption Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections, it is unsurpassed. Send two stamps for Dr. Pleto's large pamphlet treatise on consumptiion and kindred affections. Address WORLD'S DISCOVERY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y.

Some British troops in Assam were sent out to "chastise a refractory village," and did it with such success as to kill fifty of the natives who sought to drive them away, without sustaining any loss themselves. A taste of the pleasures of this sort of combat will probably make the troops eager to chastise this willage again, or to find out some other village that seems refractory, in order to butcher its defenders on so safe a plan.

Heath, auditor of St. Louis, went to prison for three years for stealing public money. His wife obtained the divorce to which the law entitled her on account of his felony; but when he was released, a few days ago, she remarried him.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills -Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Holloway's unquent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their irresistible influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should he fomented, dried and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Olntment's protective powers exerted than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins-new, healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

A patent medicine "testimonial" says:-#Five doctors and gallons of medicine failed to cure me." He ought to be thankful that they didn't kill him. It was a narrow escape, -Norr. Herald.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Overworked Mervone Systems.

DR. EDWARD L. DUER, Philadelphia says :- "I have used it for several years, con. midering it valuable in overworked nervous systems and in the exhausted condition tollowing protracted fevers."

In modern Egypt a young man is not permitted to see his wife's face before marriage. As a consequence, not unfrequently soon after marriage he makes up his mind that he never wants to see it again.

The Indian army, to which the military world is greatly indebted for its valuable experience with the heliostat, or sun telegraph is now trying experiments with pigeons as a means of communication, and a service of these birds has been established in connection with the intelligence branch of the Quartermaster-General's department. More over, the birds have been placed under the charge of a lieutenant colonel of the Third Sikhs, and consequently can claim the honor of forming a cistinct regiment of Her Majesto's Indian forces.

EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -uBy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and notrition and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up muttl strong enough to recist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to at. tack wherever there is a week point. We may escape many a total shaft by keeping purselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished trame."-Oivil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold caly in packets and tins () lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled. JAMES EPPS & Co., Homospathio Chemists, London, Eug-Also makers of Erps's Chocolate Es-

ADOPTING THE BEQUIEM MASS. RECTOR RITCHIE'S INTENTION TO CELEBRATE MASS POR THE DRAD IN AN EPISCOPAL OHURCH.

Onicago, July 9.—The Episcopal Church controversy, which has grown out of the High Church tendencies of Arthur Bitchie, pastor of the Church of the Ascension, and which has already served to draw out a letter of protest from the Bishop of this diocese, had another sensational feature added to it yesterday. Rector Ritchie announced that at the conclusion of the morning service a requiem mass would be said for the repose of the coul of Daniel Fountain, son of Capt. Fountain, both of whom were drowned in the lake in May last. The body of Daniel was recovered two weeks ago.

Mr. Ritchie's announcement of a requiem mass fell like a bomb in the congregation. Such a thing as a requiem mass had never been heard of before in the Church: When Mr. Bitchie made the announcement a very audible buzz ran through the edifice. The junior warden looked at his neighbor of the vestry in amazement. The astonished vestryman returned the look with interest. Pillars of the church reached over to one another and asked :

"What will he do next? Is he crazy to thus defy the Bishop? Does he intend to break the church up entirely?"

Meanwhile the rector sat outside the chancel railing. Several members of the congregation who side with the Bishop in the controversy arose from their seats and left the church. Other members looked around as though undecided, and then arose and left until half the congregation had filed out. The great body of strangers present remain-

Just as the voluntary was completed a young man entered, carrying in his hand a note to Mr. Bitchie. The rector opened the note and read the contents. It was a communication from Mrs. Fountain, saying that the body of Captain Fountain had just been recovered, and requesting Mr. Ritchie to postpone the service in or-der that her wish to bury father and son together might be carried out. Mr. Ritchie announced the mother's desire, and said that the mass would be postponed. The congregation then dispersed. The indignation of some of the members was very great. One member said that if the mass were celebrated, Bishop McLaren would have no excuse for failing to present Mr. Bitchie forthwith.

Mr. Ritchie, after the service, seemed ucconcerned about what people thought. He said that the requiem mass had been celebrated in the Episcopal Church, and cited a celebration by Bishop McLaren, who said mass for the repose of the soul of Dr. Land, at Kenosha. He asserted that it was not unusual, and that the service over the remains of the Fountains would probably be held on Tuesday. The Bishop's faction are thoroughly aroused by this proceeding, and it is said that if the mass is said on Tuesday, some very decided action will be taken by them.

The mass which Mr. Blichie contemplates is identical with the high mass of requiem celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church. with the exception that there are no deacons or subdeacons, and there is an abatement of the pomp and display of that service.

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Benewer." \$1.

Savannah has a bicycler who once had a race with a railway train in Scotland. He beat it by more than fifteen minutes in a race of forty-seven miles. He made no stop, however, as the train did.

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

The widows of India having been provented by the tyrannous English from cre mating themselves along with their dead lords, have taken to second marriages. They are determined to sacrifice themselves some-

FLIES AND BUGS. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, lophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

A citizen of Camden, Mo., recently found a sparrow's nest in the hayfield, and, carrying one of the eggs home, put it in the clock Some time afterward it was noticed that the clock, usually a very reliable affair, had stopped. Investigation showed that the egg had hatched inside the clock-case and the pendulum had collided with the intant sparrow. The bird, strange to say, lived and grew.

## LINIMENT.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine. For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs,

caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive One in one to three days. Local Treatment only re-quired. No nauseous doses of Cubebs or Conatha.

Infallible, Hygienic, Curative, Preventive.
Price \$1.50, including Bulb Syringe. Sold by all
Druggists, or sent tree by mail, securely scaled,
on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on
application.

AMERICAN AGENCY " 66 " MEDICINE CO Detroit, Mich., or Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON.

#### IN MY SLEEP.

Hark ! 'tis the Old Ses sighing Don't leave the casement star.

That opes where the white-capped billows

Are mosning and tossing afar.

But open the sunny lattice,

The one where the rose vines creep,

For I hate the voice of the ocean—

It mosns all night in my sleep.

Adown in the peaceful meadows
The robin's whistle is shrill;
It dies in the shady orchard
With many an answering thrill,
And the morning glory is trailing
Its sleeping flowers o'er the wall,
Whose broken stones, like a broken life,
Are covered by hope's bright pail.

I could count the shadows that flutter Like phantoms down by the stile.

And I know their long lost faces;

They beckon me now with a smile;

And I would that the weary present

Were a myth from my slumbers deep,

Caused by the voice of the ocean

That mocks all night in my sleep.

Down on the beach one morning, Down on the beach one morning,
Washed by the coean's spray.
I launched my all on the billows.
And smiled as it sailed away.
Hark! 'tis the Old Sea sighing;
In fancy I've strayed to the deep,
But I hate the sob of the ocean,
Though it bulls to elernal sleep.

## EDITH YORKE.

GRACE O'BOTLE Ottawa.

CHAPTER XXVI.

DICK'S VISION. When Dick Rowan came home the first time after his mother's marriage, both she and her husband had desired him to select a chamber in their house which should always be his. He chose an unfurnished one nearly at the top of the house, and, after several playful skirmishes with his mother, who would fain have adorned it with velvet and lace, fitted it up to suit himself. It was large, sunny and quiet, and there was but little in it besides an Indian matting, an iron bed, a writing table, wicker chairs, and white muslin curtains, that did not even pretend to thut out the light. There was nothing on the walls but a bookcase and a crucifix, nothing on the mantlepiece but a clook. The young man's tastes were simple, almost ascetical, and he protested that he could not draw free breath in a room smothered in thick upholstery. Sunshine, fresh air, pure water and cleanliness-those he must have. Other things might be dis-

pensed with. In this chamber Dick lay now, his body prey to fever, his mind wandering in wild and tumuituous scenes. He was at sea in a storm, and the ship was going down; he was wrecked, and parched with thirst in a wilderness of waters; he was sailing into a strange port, and suddenly the shore swarmed with enemies, and he saw huge cannon mouths just breaking into flame, and flights of poisoned arrows just twanging from their bows; he was at Seaton again, a poor, friendless boy, and his father was reeling home drunk, with a rabble abouting at his heals. And always, whatever cene his fancy might conjure up, his ears were deafened by the strong rush of waves, adding confusion to tercor and pain.

One day, when he had been crying out against this torment, a pair of cool, small hands were clasped rightly about his forehead, and a voice asked, low and clear, " Doesn't that make the waves seem less, Dick?"

He left off speaking, and lay listening in tently.

"There are no waves nor storm," the voice said calmly. "You are not at sea. You are safe at home. But your head aches so that it makes you fancy things. What you hear is blood rushing through the arteries. I am going to put a bandage round your head. That will do you good."

Dick turned his head as Edith took her hands away, and followed her with his eyes while she went a few steps to get what she ingly over his spectacles. Had it not been wanted. She smiled at him as she stood Sunday he would have thought that Ellen up little rolls of linen to press on the arteries and sounded so very much like what it was of the temples; and though her face was thin that Mr. Williams presently ventured a faint and white and her eyes filled, in spite of her, | remonstrance. when she smiled, the image was a cheerful one in that darkened room. She wore a dress of green cloth, soft and lustrous, and had a praise, by Strauss." rosebud in her hair. The effect was cool and swe t. As she moved quietly about, the patient gazed at her, and his gaze seemed to be weendering and confused rather than in-

She drew the bandage tightly about his head, pressed hard on the throbbing temples, and sprinkled cold water on the linen and his bair. She had observed that he started whenever ice was put to his head, and therefore kept it cool and avoided giving a shock.

"You are sick and I am going to make you well," she said. "You are not to think, but to obey. I will do the thinking.
you trust me?"

"Yes, Edith," he answered, after a pause, looking steadiastly at her, seeming in doubt whether it were a real form he saw, a real voice he heard.

"This is your room, you see," she said, laying one hand on his, and pointing with the other. "That is your book shelf, there is your table and your crucifix. You know it all; but sickness and darkness are so confusing. Now, I'm going to give you one little glimpse of out doors, only for a minute, though, because it would hurt your head to have too much light." She went to the window, and drew

asids the thick green curtain, and a golden ray from the setting sun flew in like a bird, and alighted on the clock. Those sick eyes shrank a little, but brightened. She returned, and leaned over the pillow, so as to have the same view through the window with him. "That green bill is Longwood," she said; "and there is the flagatest on the top of Mr. B---'s Louis looking like the mast of a ship. Now I shall drop the curtain, and you are to go to sleep." So, as his feverish fancies rose like mists, her calm denial or explanation swept them away; or, if the delirlum fit was too strong for that, she held ble hand, to assure him of companionable, and went with him wherever mistaken, and that necessity for some superand found help there. When he sark in deeps of ocean, he heard a voice, as if from heaven, saying, "He who made the waves is stronger than they. Hold on to God, and he lieve. will not let you go." If fees threatened him. Who he heard the reassuring text: " The Lord is g light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? The Lord is the protector of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? If he groped in desolation, and cried out that every one had deserted him, she repeated: " For my father and my mother have left me, but the Lord hath taken me up" "Expect the Lord, do manfully, and let thy heart take courage, and wait thou for the

Lord" She followed him thus from terror to terror, imagining all the bitterness of them, trying to take that bitterness to herself, till they began to grow real to her, and she was glad to escape into the wholesome outer world, and see with her own eyes that the universe was

Hester, had come up, and she called and | timidiy. "She is a good nurse, Dick." took Edith out for a drive every day; and

not a sick-room.

and played with the children a while. She found their childish gayety and carelessness

very soothing. Carl and I are fitting up the house for the family," Hester said one day. "They are all to come up the last of the month. I shall be so glad !- It is delightful to go through the dear old familiar rooms, and look from the windows as I used to. We new-furnish the parlors only. Mamma wishes to use all the old things she can."

"I cannot stop to-day," Edith said; "but'I would like to see the house soon. You here before."

"Carl is going to England before they come up," Hester said hesitatingly. "I don't know why he does not wait for them, but he no reply. When she spoke, after a while, it summons. was to ask to be taken back to Mrs.

Williams'.

From Dick Rowan's wandering talk, she had learned the history of his last few weeks. She perceived that Father John and his household must have known perfectly well what their visitor's trouble was, and that they had watched over and sympathized with him most tenderly. Dick's pride was not of a kind that would lead him to dissemble his feelings or sonceal them from those of whose friendship and sympathy he was assured. Why should he conceal what he was not ashamed of? he would have asked. She learned that he had spent hours before the altar, that he had fasted and prayed, that he had gone out in the storm at night, and walked the yard of the priest's house, going in only when Father John had peremptorily commanded him to. These reckless exposures, combined with mental distress, had caused his illness. Dick had never before been ill a day, and could not believe that a physical inconvenience and discomfort, which ne despised, would at last overpower him.

One Sunday afternoon, a week after Edith's arrival, the patient opened his eyes, and looked about with a languid but conscious gers, all the fever and delirium gone, and also all the human dross burned out of him. No person was in sight, and his heavy lids were dropping again, when his glance was arrested by a pictured face so perfect that, to his misty sense, it seemed alive. It was an exquisite engraving of Rubens' portrait of St. Ignatius, not the weak and sentimental copy we most frequently see, but one full of expression. Large, slow tears, unnoted by him, rolled down his face. The lips, elightly parted and tremulous with a divine sorrow, were more elequent than any words could be. His finger pointed to the legend, Ad majorem Dei gloriam," and one could see plainly that in his fervent soul there was room for no other thought. With such a face might St. John have looked, bearing forever in his heart the image of the Oru cified.

The first glance of Dick Bowan's eyes was startled, as though he saw a vision, then his gaze became so intense that, from very weak. ness, his lids dropped, and he slept again. In that slumber, long, deep and strengthening, the slackened thread of vitality in him began to knit itself together again.

"All we have to do now is to prevent his gutting up too soon," the doctor said. "It would be like him to insist on going out to-

morrow." The danger was over, a breath of spring seemed to blow through the house. The servants told each other, with smiling faces, that Mr. Rowan was better. Mrs. Williams waked up to the fact that her personal appearance had been notably neglected of late, and, after kissing Edith with joyful effusion, went to put on her hair and a clean collar. Miss Williams opened her plane, put her foot on the sort pedal, and played a composition which made her father look at her wonder-

"Oh! nonsense, papa!" laughed the musician over her shoulder. "It is a hymn of

"Strauss?" repeated her father doubtfully. He thought the name sounded familiar. " Mendelssohn, I mean," corrected she, with the greatest hardihood, and shook a shower of parkling notes from her finger-ends.

Miss Eilen was one of the progressive dam

sels of the time. Mr. Williams looked toward the door and smiled pleasantly, seeing Miss Yorke come in, and she returned his greeting with one as friendly. There was a feeling of kindness between the two. This gentleman was not very gallant, but, being in his wife's confidence and aware therefore that Edith had been looked on by her as a culprit, he had taken pains to make her feel at ease with him. Moreover, in common with a good many other middle-aged, matter-of-tact men, he had a carefully-concealed vein of sentimentality in his composition, and was capable of being deeply interested in a genuine love affair. With a great affectation of contempt, Mr. Williams would yet devour every word of a romantic story at which his daughter would most sincerely turn up her nose. is indeed on record, in the dlary of the first Mrs. Williams, that her husband sat up late one night, on pretence of posting his books, and that, after twelve c'clock, she went down stairs and found him, as she expressed it, snivelling over" The Hungarian Brothers. "Which astonished me in so sensible a man as John," the lady added.

Edith took a chair by the window and looked out in the street, and Mr. Williams turned over the book on his knee. It was a volume of sermons which he was in the habit of pretending to read every Sunday afternoon. Intellectually, Mr. Williams was sceptical; and had one propounded to him, one by one, the doctrines he heard preached every Sunday, and asked him if he believed them, he would probably have snewered, "Well, no, I don't by a mother whose religion was earnest, if tyrannical imagination dragged him, natural element in the life which is the mark of our divine origin, impelled him to an observance of what he did not believe, for the want of something better which he could be-

When Dick waked again, the first object he saw was his mother's face full of tearful joy. She smiled, quivered, tried to speak, and could not.

"Poor mother! what a trouble I am to you!" he said, and would have held his hand out to her, but found himself unable to raise it. He looked and saw it thin and transparent, glanced with an expression of aston. ished inquiry into his mother's face and un-destood it all. "I have been sick a long time, mother," he said.

boy. But it is all over now, thank God!" "Poor mother!" he said again, "I must care of me?" "No! Edith was here," she answered

sometimes she went home to Hester's house, after a moment's thought, added quietly

"Yes, I recollect seeing her. She helped me a great deal, I think." "Would you like to see her?" bis mother asked: "She has just only left the room." "Not now, mother," he answered. "She will come presently. 1 cannot talk much

now." He closed his eyes again, and lay in that delicious trance of convalescence, when simply to breathe is enough for contentment like that of one who is taking medicine the lips slightly parted, the form absolutely at rest, the eyes not so closed but a faint twilight enters through the lashes—a sweet, know I saw only the outside of it when I was happy mood. When his mother moved here before."

softly about Dick! (lifted his lids now and then, but was not disturbed. Sometimes, before closing them again, his half-seeing eyes dwelt a moment on some object in the room. has engaged passage for next week. I believe After one of these dreamy glances, there has means to be zone only a month or two." Edith leaned tack in the carriage and made that seemed to cry aloud to him a piercing

He started up as if electrified, and stretched his arms out. "Stay! stay!" he cried, and saw that it was no vision, but a plotured, saintly face, with tears on the cheeks, and lips from which a message seemed to have just escaped.

"Dick, what is the matter?" his mother exclaimed in terror.

He sank back on the pillows. "I saw it before, and thought it was a dream," he whispered. "I was thinking of it as I lay here." "The picture?" his mother asked. "Edith hung it there. I will take it away if you don't like it.

"I do like it," he answered faintly. "It is a blessed, blessed vision." He lay looking | the winds and blackness withdraw, and there at it a while, then slipped his band under the pillow and found a little crucifix that he had always kept there. At the beginning of his iliness his mother had taken it away, but get her, and she saw that something of more Edith had returned and kept it there, seeing importance had usurped her image. that he sometimes sought for it. He drew it forth now, pressed it passionately to his lips, then, holding it in the open palm of his hand, on the pillow, turned his cheek to it with a gesture of childlike fondness. "O my Love!' he whispered.

"Shall I tell Edith to come in?" his mother asked, catching the whisper. "Not now, not tonight, mother," he an-

wered softly. But the next morning he asked to see the whole family, with the servants, and, when they came, thanked them affectionately for what they had done for him, taking each one by the hand. When Edith approached a slight color flickered in her cheeks, and he looked at her earnestly. Her changed face of her books, but could see that his own seemed to distress him. " Dear Edith, I have meditations were more agreeable to him. been killing you !" he said.

At his perfectly embarrassed and friendly address her worst fear took flight. If Dick had approached or been cold to her she would have defended herself without difficulty; but if he had shrunk from her she could scarcely have borne it.

The doctor was quite right in saying that their only difficulty would be in keeping their patient quiet, for Dick insisted on sitting up that very day.

"The doctor wishes you to lie still," his mother said. " And I wish to get up," he retorted, smil

ing, but wilful. "The Lord wishes you to lie still, Dick, Edith said. He became quiet at once. "Do you think

so?" he asked. "Father John will tell you," she answered, as the door opened to give admittance to the priest.

Of course Father John confirmed her assertion. "Everything in its time, joung man," he said cheerfully. "This enforced physical illness may be to you a time of richest spiritual benefit. You have now leisure for reading and contemplation which you will not have when you go out into active lie again. You must let Miss Edith read to you.'

Before leaving his penilent, the prest proposed to give him Holy Communion the next morning; but Dick hesitatingly ojected. measuring off the strip of linen, and making was playing a polks. In fact it was a polks, "Not that I do not long for it, father," he made baste to add; "but I wish to recollect myself. Like St. Paul, I desire to be dissolved and be with Christ, but I wish to endure that desire a little longer, till I shall be better prepared to be with Him." Seeing the priest look at him attentively,

he blushed, and added, "Of course I do not mean to compare mysslf with St. Paul, sir," and was for a moment mortified and disconcerted at what he supposed Father John would think his presumption.

"There is no reason why you and I may not have precisely the same feelings that St. Paul had," the priest said quietly.

Edith found letters in her room from Sea-

ton. Her aunt wrote that they were busily making the last arrangements for their moving and gave her many kind messages from her friends. The house in Seaton had been leased advantageously, and they hoped that the lessee might be able to buy it after a while as he wished to. They were to bring all their household with them, Betsey, Patrick, and the young Pattens. The prospect of being left behind had so affected these faithful creatures that she had not the heart to desert them.

Clara wrote a long, gossiping letter. "I must tell you what an absurd little stale romance is being acted here," she wrote, "for mamma is sure to tell you nothing about it. Prepare to be astonished by the most surprising, the most bewildering, etc., (see Mme. de Sevigne). Mr. Griffeth has proposed for Melicent, and Melicent is willing, so she save! Papa and mamma are frantic, and Mei goes about with a persecuted, inscrutable look which distracts me. I sometimes think that she is only pretending in order to have a fuse made over her, but one cannot be sure. You know she always prided herself on her good sense and judgment, and my experience is that when such persons do a foolish thing,

They are So (ultra) cinian, they shock the So-

We highfliers commit follies with a certain grace, and know when we reach the step between the sublime and the ridiculous; but these clumsy sensible people are like dancing know as I do exactly"; but early education elephants, and have no conception how absurd they are. (Did you ever observe that people who have no uncommon sense always claim to have a monopoly of the common sense?)

"It seems that Mel has no intercourse with the man lately, except what we have known, but he has been giving her some of those expressive glances which are so effective when one has practiced them ·Oh! those looks long enough: which have so little force in law, but so much in equity!' Mamma said that she would rather see a daughter of hers married to Mr. Conway than to Mr. Griffeth, for Mr. Conway had principle if he was not clever, and Mel made a pretty good answer. 'There is always hope,' she said, 'that an irreligious person may be converted, but there is no conversion for the commonplace.' Mel thinks Mr. She kissed him tenderly. "Yes, my dear Griffeth remarkably intellectual, and papa ridiculed the idea. The little man, he said, resembled Casar in one respect, for whereas have worn you out. Have you taken all the Casar wore the laurel wreath to cover his bald pate, the minister took refuge in verblage to hide his baldness of thought. This having no effect I gave the most unkindest out "Edith?" he echoed with surprise; and, of all.' I reminded her that he had tried both you and me first, and we didn't know how

many more. Her reply was to hand me s copy of Browning's Men and Women, open at "Misconceptions." She had marked the words:

"This is the spray the Bird clung to, Making it blossom with pleasure, Ere the high tree top she sprang to. Fit for her nest and her treasure." But I thought that her smile was something

heroically, a sort of quinine smile. "There is but one way if we do not wish to have this howling dervish in the family: we must exhibit, as the doctors say, a counter-irritant—that is, find Mel another lover. 1 am convinced that she will never voluntarily relinquish one romance except in favor of one more."

#### CHAP. XXVII. CARL YORKE'S ORBIT.

As Dick Rowan gained strength in those first days of convelescence, Edith perceived that he had changed toward her. The manifestations of this change were slight. She was not sure that he was himself conscious of them, but they were decided. It was not that he showed any unkindness, or even indifference, but his being seemed to be -scarcely yet revolving round, but-brooding round a new centre. He frequently became absorbed in contemplation, from which he recalled himself with discoulty, though always cheerfully. Not a tinge of pain marred the peaceful silence of his mood. It was like that exquisite pause we sometimes see in the weather, when, after a violent storm, comes an hour of tender, misty silence before the sunshine breaks forth. His eyes would turn upon her kindly, and, still looking, forimportance had usurped her image.

He was decided and self-reliant, too, in some things, and seemed rather displeased than grateful for too much solicitude on the part of others. He put aside entirely the usual sick room inquiries. "1 am geiting well," he said, " and need not count how often I stumble in learning to walk again. My miserable body has received attention enough. Let us forget it, now that we mav.

Edith began to read, in obedience to Fa. ther John, but the books she chose at first did not quite suit the listener. Even the St. Theresa and The Following of Uheist, which she found on his shelves, did not seem to be what he wanted then. She brought some meditations were more agreeable to him.

"I do not like to find fault with a pious writer," Dick said uneasily. "They are all good, but I have thought that some of them sometimes..." He broke off abruptly. "Edith, is there such a word as platitudinize?" "I do not think that it is in the diction-

ary," she replied, smiling.
"It is then an omission," said Dick.

"Try the Gospels," Father John said, when Edith told him her difficulty. "Different states of mind require different reading, just as different states of the body require different food and medicine. I frequently advise people, whom I find having a distaste for spiritual reading, to read the Gospels, and refresh their memory of all the events recorded there by the simply told story. 1 always find that they return with delight and profit to the meditations of those holy souls whose lives have been spent in the study of these mysteries. These writers assume that the reader has freshly in his mind that of which they treat. You cannot meditate on a subject, nor follow clearly the meditations of another, when the facts are not familiar to vonr own mind."

Edith read the Gospals, therefore, and was astonished at their effect on Dick. Either his perceptions had been sharpened during his illness, or some obstructions had been cleared away from the passage to his heart. This was not to him an old story, worn and deadened with much telling, and slipping past his hearing without leaving a trace. a tragedy newly enacted, none of its edge cone, every circumstance as sharp as a thorn, teasing in the telling. While Edith read the story of the Lord, as told by the four great witnesses, and added the outpourings of those fiery epistles, the listener's agitation was so great that she was often compelled to stop. At the chapters which related to the passion, Dick's hands trembed and grew cold, and his head dropped back singt the coshion of his chair. The Epistles of a Paul stirred him especially.

" Now, Dick, if you don't behave, I want read you another word!' Edith exclaimed, one day, when he had started out of his chair

and begun to walk about. He came back with a stumbling step and seated himself, wiping the perspiration from his forehead. "I believe I shall have to postpone St.

Paul till I am able to go out-doors," he said breathlessly. Observing his eyes frequently wander to the St. Ignatius, she remarked, "He looks as

though he were present when our Lord was crucified and could not forget the sight." "We were all present!" he exclaimed.

How can we forget it?" Long and intimate as their acquaintance had been, Edith thought now that she had not known Dick Rowan well. She had praised, defended, and loved him with sisterly fondness, but always, involuntarily, almost unconsciously, from a higher plane than his. Now she looked up to him as her superior. But, in truth, had she known him well, and done him full justice. The difference now was that the full current of his

nature was turned into a higher channel. One day Hester sent the carriage to take Edith to see the family house, which was as complete as it could be before the arrival of the family. Hester herself was detained at home by company, but she sent a line: "Carl will be there, and the man who is putting up the curtains and the woman who is cleaning the closet in your room. So you will not be lost,

nor want for information." Edith had just begun her reading when the note was given to her. She handed it to Dick

to read. "That settles the question," he said, holding out his hand for the book. "While you read to me yesterday, the thought occurred to me that I could do it for myself, and I meant that this should be your last reading. Go and take the sir, Edith. You have been too much shut up. This is your last day but one with

me as an invalid." She looked at him with a startled expres-

slon. "Because," he answered smilingly to her look, "tomorrow I drive out, the day after I shall sit down stairs, and the next day I shall forget that I have ever been sick."

He looked thoroughly contented and cheerful. There was no lurking sadness, nor reluctance to have her go. Dick was too transparent to hide it if there were. As well might the lake show a smooth surface while waves were rolling below. His soul had, indeed, always been more placid than his

manner. Before Edith had left the room, he was turning over the leaves of the book, a new one to him; and when she stepped into the Continued on 3rd page.

carriage at the ourbstone, he was so absorbed in reading as not to know that she was looking up at the window where he sat. The book rested on the wide arm chair, his elbow near it, the hand supporting his forehead. His hair had been cut off, and thus his full brow and finely shaped head were clearly displayed. His hands were beginning to look alive, his cheeks to get back their color. So he leaned and read, and she drove away.

She was going to meet Carl, and she was glad of it, though at Seaton she had thought that she must not see him sgain. The second thought had shown her how unnecessary and Quixotic this resolution had been, made in the first shock and confusion caused by Dick Rowan's distress, and her own discovery of since then put aside her own imagination and that of others, and examined her heart as it was, not as it might become under circumstances which she no longer expected to find herself in. She and Carl were nearly related by marriage, and he had been her teacher, and kind and delicate friend. She had lived in the same house with him seven years, a longer time than she had been associated intimately with Dlok Rowan, and her intercourse with him had been such as to call out all that was time when her own mind was maturing, and capable of receiving its most profound imessions. She asked herself what the charm had been in her intercourse with him, and the answer was immediate: a quick and thorough sympathy in everything natural. For the supernatural, so careful had he been not to offend her conscience, and so highly had he appreciated religion in her, she had felt no sense of discordance, but only that he lacked a faith which she hoped and expected he would one day possess. Oarl had never intruded his scepticism on her. What, she asked herself then, had she wished regarding him? and the answer was no more doubtful: she had wished to be his most confidential and sympathizing friend, and had shrank with pain from the thought of any one coming nearer to his heart than herself. or as near. Even of these wishes she had been almost unconscious till others had forced them on her attention. Of Dick Rowan's friendships she could never have been jealous, and she could never have suffered from tian will and her maiden reserve as a

Dick Bowan was a good friend to my childhood," she said, "and protested me from all physical danger and insuit, and petted ashemed of myself if I were afraid to!"

mal y pense in the face of any evil speaker.

came down the steps, hat in hand, to assist own homes, in their own lands, under laws her. She saw in his face that he felt doubt- strange to us. He wanted to know the ful whether his presence might not displease

"I am glad to see you, Carl, she said corto go away without bidding me farewell." I would not have gone away without see-

ing you," Carl replied quietly; and they phistical generalization may be as completely went into the house together. His face upset by one sharp little fact, as Goliath was had lighted at her greeting. Evidently by David. I want to have a sling full of he liked its frank kindliness, and the those facts. A plain hard truth may be made entire setting aside of all embarrassing attractive by a single beautiful illustration; recollections. cruei position of a man who, with a whole world. I hate a sour patriotism, and high natural sense of honor, has suffered him- I would not think, nor speak, nor write narself to be betrayed into an act which he can- rowly on any subject." not justify and is ashamed to excuse. Silence was best.

Edith was delighted with the homelike look of everything in the house and the good taste displayed in its arrangement.

"I can easily understand," Carl said, "why you and my mother wished to have as little new furniture as possible. I think we all prefer that which has friendly or beautiful associations.

Be led her to a portrait conspicuously placed in the sitting room.

"I hung dear Alice's picture here," he said, " because I thought that her place was in the family circle." He sighed. 'It is astonishing how cruelly selfish men can sometimes be, without knowing it. Poor, dear Alice thought of me and I thought of myself. Well, she is sate dead, with no more need of me, and f am left with an unfailing regret."

Edith was grieved and touched by his selfreproach, and was about to say some comforting word, when he turned to her with a which way my influence should go, and I smile. "And I am committing again the mean to do my best to make that influence same fault which I confess," he said, " Edith comes out of a slok-room, weary and depress. ed, and I sadden instead of cheering her. Shall we look about the house?"

They went up stairs, and he showed her the different chambers. "But we all concluded that you would prefer the one I used to have for my painting-room," he said. "It is up another flight of stairs, but well repays you for the climbing. You are an early bird, and there you will have the morning sunshine. It is the largest chamber in the house, and has the best view. How do

Edith exclaimed with delight. Nothing could have suited her better. Through the windows were visible a wide sweep of sky and a pretty city view. Inside, the room was large, charmingly irregular, with alcoves and niches and the partial furnishing was fresh and of her own colors. Sea green and white lace made it a home fit for a mermaid It was evident that a good deal of care had been used in preparing the place for her.

"You are so kind!" she said rather tremulougly.

He affected not to notice her emotion, "Al I have done in this house has been a labor of love and delight," he said, and led her to a national character intrudes; and I like to picture which bore the mark of his own exclose my color. I think," he said, smiling, picture which bore the mark of his own exquiste brush, the only picture on the walls. "This is to remember Carl by," he said. "It you. I leave them for my father to read." is painted partly from nature, partly from a description of the scene. It is a glimpse into what was called the Kentucky Barrens."

An opening in a forest of luxuriant beech, seh and oak trees showed a level of rich glittered with light, but all the centre was Overshadowed by a vast slanting canopy of dear Carlin messenger pigeons, settling toward the earth.

and with the engineering the contraction of the con

.gazad.out.at.it from the safe covert .of . their: leafy home.

The two went downstairs into the sittingroom again. "Now, I want to tell you all

my plans," Carl said.

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They seated themselves, and he began : "I have thought best to make now the tour it fire from heaven." which I contemplated years ago. It must be now, or never, and I am not willing to relinquish it entirely. But I am not the candlestick to hold the light of faith?" sorry that I was disappointed in go "Precisely!" Carl replied. "Behold m ing when I first thought of it, for I was not then prepared to derive the benefit from the journey which I now hope for. I should have the depth of her affection for Carl. She has been a struggle in my mind, but I cannot do otherwise. I well remember how hard it and would have given his life for the was to win her consent before, and I believe since it kept me at home. If I should tell her now, the struggle would be renewed and she would be ill. I am afraid, too, that I might be impatient with her, for I have no more time to throw away. So I shall let her suppose that I am going to make a short visit in England, which is true. Once there, she will not be disturbed at my going over to France for a few weeks. After France, Switmost amiable in his character, and that at a zerland follows of course, Italy is next door. and the East is not far from Italy. I have always observed that, when a thing is done my mother makes up her mind to it with fortitude; but, it it is left to her to decide on anything painful, she is unable to decide, and the suspense is terrible to her. My father knows that. When he really means to do a thing, he is prompt and makes no talk about it. And, Edith, I shall not tell my sisters nor father, because it will seem more unkind if she is the only one who does not know, and it might compel them to practise evasion. I tell you alone, and I want you to promise me that, if my mother should begin to suspect, you will at once tell her all, and do what you can to

"I promise you, Carl," Edith answered. "You can also tell Mr. Rowan, if you have occasion to, if you wish to," he said, looking

at her attentively.

She merely bowed "I think that you will approve of my plans," he went on with earnestness. "I them. Here she stopped and set her Chris- have found what I believe to be my place and work in this vortex of the nineteenth cenfirm tarrier against her own imagina- tury, and I wish to fill that place and do that tion or the intrusive imaginations of work in the best manner I can. I have others taking one step further. She been offered a position as attache at one of was ready to fling her Honi soit qui our embassies, but I am not ready for that yet. I am not fit for anything that I wish

to do? Warming with his subject, Carl stood up, and leaned on a high chair-back opposite me with childlike fondness; and I have been Edith while he talked. His face became grateful to him beyond the point of duty and animated, his manner had a charming corto my own hurt. Carl Yorke helped to form dislity and frankness. When his time my opening mind, and patiently and carefaily should come for speaking or writing, or takstrove to endow me with his own knowledge, ing any part in the affairs of his country, he and my debt to him is a still higher one. I wished to be considered an authority, and to have a right, when he is going away, to bid deserve that consideration. To that end, he him a friendly good-by, and I should be must have more knowledge, not of courts. or camps, or books, though these were worth Cari stood in the door of his old home, and knowing, but of people as they live in their world's poor, and the world's crimi-nals, and the world's saints, wherever he could find them. "You have observed in dially. "I could not believe that you meant drawing faces," he said, "how one little line will alter the whole expression. It is the same with arguments. A great, loose, so-He had been in the and I wish to gather illustrations from the

> to learn in this country, and I wish to be first taught myself, then to do my part in helping to teach others. We need to learn that the order of coults. that the order of society, as well as of the heavenly bodies, depends on a centripetal, no less than a centrifugal force. At present we are all flying off on tangents. We need to learn that there is beauty and dignity in obedience, as well as in independence. We should see that it is better for a people to be nob'er than their laws, than for laws to be nobler than the people; and that the living constitution of a living nation is not found on any parchment, but is the national conscience brought to a focus. Why. Edith. those very persons who boast themselves the most on the glorious fathers of our country are, perhaps, the persons of whom those came fathers, could they behold them, would be most unutterably ashamed. I do not mean to be presumptuous, dear; but I see great, first by leading an honest life, and next by polishing my weapons to the utmost. I am talking confusedly. I give you but a rough sketch of my design. Two years, I think, will be the limit of my stay. I am so well prepared by my studies that I shall lose no time, and I have every facility of access to all places I wish to visit. What do you say to it, Edith?"

"I say God speed, with all my heart, Cari!
Your aims are noble. I like to see you in earnest."

"I am in earnest, dear," he said. "I feel as new planet might, that has been turning on its own centre without progress, and is all at once set spinning off on its orbit."

In the momentary silence that followed, Edith went to a book shelf filled with pamphlets, and looked them over. "O Carl!" she said trightly, "do you read these?" They were the numbers of Brownson's

Review. "I have read them more attentively than anything clse," he saswered, "and learned more from them. An American best understands the American mind. Pure reason is. of course, cosmopolitan; but reason is seldom so pure but a colored ray of individual or "that I have been quoting that Review to

Edith's eyes sparkled. "I thank God you are on this track, Cari!" she said. "The first I ever read in this Review was an article on De Maistre, and it solved for me a great difficulty. The fragments of truth that I had green, profusely flower-sprinkled. The morn. seen in the mythologies of different nations, ing sky was of a pure blue, with thin flocks and the beautiful Ohristian sentiments I had of white cloud, and everything was thickly found among the pagans, had been a stumbaden with dew. The fringe of the picture bling block to me; but when I read that all became plain. You make me very happy,

"I do not think that I am pious. The sunlight on their glossy backs glanced 'he said, after a moment: "My mind as shellstood on the step, and watched him off in brilliant agure reflections, looking as is clear on the subject, but my heart drive away. though a cataract of sapphires were flowing is unmoved. I do not wonder at down the sky. Here and there, a ray of that, and I am not sure but I prefer it so; to supshine broke through the screen of have light poured over my mind till my their countless wings, and lit up a heart melts underneath, rather than have a flower, or bit of green. An oriole mind imperiently illuminated, and a heart was perched on a twig in the foreground, and starting up at intervals in little evanescent from the hanging nest close by, his mate flames, which die out sgain, and leave ashes. Pushed a pretty head and throat. Startled by The former is lightwfrom heaven, the latter

as the time shall come, which I calmly await, when I have a clearer realization of the necessity of baptism, I shall ask to be bap-tized. Till then, I wish my intellectual conviotions to be getting acclimated. My sacrifice must be ready before I invoke upon

"Oh! you remind me of St. John of the Cross," Edith said. "He says, 'Reason is but "Precisely!" Carl replied. "Behold me then, illuminated by a candlestick instead of a candle, but-aware of that lack. A friend. of mine, a convert, told me lately that he had: gone then for pleasure and adventure; now I always regretted having hurried into the make a pilgrimage to gather knowledge. I tell | church, and to the sacraments, as he did. you of this, Edith, but I have concluded not Be did not realize anything, but received to tell my mother. It seems cruel, and there supernatural tavors like one in a dream. He said that, though he was sincere faith that was in him he was for a long time she was truly glad of our loss of wealth, tormented by the habit of doubt. When at length that habit was broken he used some times to long to receive baptism over again or wished at least that his first communion had been postponed to the time of peace. A strong movement of the heart might perhaps have saved his trouble; but neither he nor I have been so favored.'

"And yet," Edith said thoughtfully, "I should have supposed that the first conviction of truth would have moved your feelings. When my mind pointed that way my heart followed quickly, and pretty soon took wings, and flew along by myself, and left my thoughts behind. I am not sure that I have any intellect in religion. I can think of reasons for anything, if I try, but it doss not seem to me worth while, unless some one outside of the church wishes to know."

" That is a woman's way," Carl said, pleas ed with her pretty earnestness. "A woman goes heart first, or her head and heart go hand in hand, and her finest mental power is the intellect of noble passions. A man goes head first, and his highest power is reason."

The silvery bell of a clock warned them how long their interview had been. Edith rose. "I must say good bye to you for two years, then, Carl; but you have taken away the sting of parting. While you are on the road to truth, I am not afraid of any road for you oa sea or land."

She gave him her hand. Large, bright tears stood in her eyes. "Dear Edith, good-by!" he said, and could

not utter another word. They went down the steps together. The carriage-door opened and closed, there was one last glance, and they lost sight of each

other. They parted with pain, yet not unwillingly; for duty and honor yet stood with hands clasped between to separate them Dick Rowar's pale face, as they had seen it that night sinking backward into the river, could

forgotten by neither. When we have wronged a person, though it were unconscioualy, we can no longer take the same delight in that pleasure which has given him pain. The pleasure may be no less dear to us, but the thought that it is to be reached only through the sufferings of one who has a claim on us, makes renunciation seem almost preferable to possession.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

GOOD NIGHT AND GOOD-BY. It is well for us that faith is able to decipher what De Quincey calls "the heiroglyphic meetings of human suffering;" and that, though the interpretation should not at once be made plain to us, we may, at least, he sure that it is merciful. As St. Peter tands supreme, holding in his hand the shining keys of heaven, which none but he can set in the wards and none but he can turn, so to each Christian on earth is given the golden key to a personal heaven, and none but he can open the door, and none but he can close it. Within that door sits the interpreter, and when the soul is still it hears his voice reading, with praise and amen, both finds only darkness and confusion; but he who folds his hands above it will at last be illuminated.

Never once during his trial had Dick Rowan rebelled against God, or questioned him. Nature might writhe in pain and forget for a time the words of praise, but it submitted; and, according to the tumult and darkness that had prevailed, so were the light and peace that followed. It was thor-ough work, as all the work in this soul had been from the first, and his convalencence was like a new birth.

On the morning after Edith's parting with Carl Yorke, Dick remained in his room unvisited, keeping all his strength for that first drive. At length the carriage came to the door, and Mr. Williams, who had maisted on remaining at home to superintend what he called the "launching of his step son, came down stairs with Dick. Mrs. Williams, all smiles, fol- Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exlowed after, rustling in silks donned in hoper of this great occasion. Edith and bood, with proof positive that they can be Eilen Williams stood in the entry, awaiting the little procession. Miss Elien, binshing and bedizened, was to accompany the two on their drive. Edith had preferred to stay at home and prepare for her evening exodus to

Hester s. "Why, Dick, you look like an Esquimaux!" she exclaimed. "I cannot even see your nose. How are you to get any fresh air?" He laughed. "I told mother that I could

not breathe anything but fur; but she is a tyrant." "It isn't often I get the chance to play the tyrant over you," Mrs. Williams remarked, and began giving orders to have sundry hot scap-stones, and gay afguant put into the

oarriage. "Mother," her son exclaimed, "I am ashomed of having such a fuss made over me! I will run away. I will leave the country. I will go back to bed."

He really blushed and seemed annoyed. They went out, and there was the parade of getting settled in their places, Mrs. Williams leasantly conscious and her sen distressfully so, that several of the neighbors were looking on with interest. The inquiries for Dick bad, indeed, been c nstant from all the neighborhood, even from persons with whom they had no acquaintance. Not a woman. voung or old, but had looked kindly on the young sailor, and known when he sailed away, and when he came back; not a child but smiled and nodded to him through the window when he passed. Of course they had all surmised that the lovely young girl whom they had seen there before, and who had now been taking care of him, was one day to be his wife. a She divided their attention with him

drive away.

It was the hour of the steamer's departure; and when Edith was alone, she shot herself into her chamber, and, kneeling there, prayed fervently that God would keep the traveller wherever he might wander, and that, though far from her, he might be ever near to

heaven. the soft thunder of that winged host, they suggests the lucifer match to me. Asir heard the others come home; and after a the others broke down the jail door. Howard

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would like to see her.

"We bad a delightful drive, and he is not will be well enough to go to Mrs. Cleave- to shoot him three times. They dragged land's to see you, now; but I think he wants him out fighting and screaming. The negro, to have a good talk with you before you go away. He told me not to let any one interrupt."

and with one upward aspiration, "O Spirit of light and truth!" she went immediately. Dick was sitting in his arm-chair by the window when she entered, and he looked around with a bright smile and greeting,

"Well, little sister!" and motioned her to a cheir near him. On hearing that title she stopped and clasped her hands on her bosom.

"It was a brother who sent for you," he aid. "Come!"

She seated herself speechless, simost hreathless. "Edith, where is Oarl Yorke?" he asked

gently. She gave the answer with a quiet that looked like coldness. "He less in the steamer today for England. From there he continues his travels to the East; I do not know where else. No person is to know this but you and me, as his mother cannot be told."

The color and the smile left Dick Rowan's face. Surprise and pain for a moment deprived him of the power of speech.

"I am astonished and distressed!" he said at length. "I wished to see him to talk with him. But that he is not a Catholic, I should have wished to see you married;

A deep blush of wounded delicacy rushed: to Edith's cheeks. "Dick Rowan," she said, you have yet much to learn about women, or, at least, about me. Whatever feeling of sympathy and affection I may have had for Carl Yorke, my conduct and convergation with him have been irreproachable, and so have my thoughts even. The thought of marriage has not crossed my mind. I do not wish to hear you speak of it."

Her dignified answer disconcerted him for a moment. He had made the mistake nearly always made by men, often made by women, of misinterpreting the nature, or, at least, the degree of development of an affection as yet angelically pure, if ardent.

"You were quite right in supposing that I would marry no one but a Catholic," she remarked.

"I have done you a great wrong, Edith," he said bastily, "and I wish to repair it as far as I can. But, first, will you tell me why you promised to marry me?"

(To be continued.)

"THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER." Dr. Pierce :-- A neighbor of ours was suffering from "female weakness" which the doctors told her could not be cured without a supporter. After considerable persuasion my wife induced her to try your "Favorite Prescription." After using one bottle she threw away the supporter and did a large washing, which she had not done in two years before.

JAMES MILLER. 4246 Jacob street, W Va.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT LONDON. London, Oat, July 12 .- The following additional particulars relative to the accident on the Grand Trunk Railway yesterday are given :- The two engines leaped high in the air and came down together. One of the freight cars was thrown fully thirty feet from the track, and came down upon another car, on which it lodged. The end of one of the Pullmans was stove in. Two freight cars were utterly annihilated, and the two engines and tenders were crushed into a the men in charge of the trains saw the collision was inevitable, they jumped, and felt that the fountains of charity would never will probably escap: without serious conbe closed when he addressed an Irish audicequences. John Porter, a fitter in ence. He had often appeared before in the
the Grand Trunk Ballway shops, St. pulpit to advocate the cause of charity, but did not believe, however, that malaria could Holy Name; and that is God's secret, and Thomas, formerly employed in the same capacity in the Great Western Railway shops it. He who seeks to tear away that seal bere, returning to St. Thomas, after a brief visit to his friends, sustained the most serious ipjuries, and has since died. He had foreseen the accident, and had reached the platform of the Pullman, just behind the tender, intending to jump, but at that moment the crash came, and he was wedged in between the Pullman and the tender, with only one hand visible. Engineer Fistoher also sustained injuries about the head and face. Conductor Dulmage had an arm broken, and Selby, a baggageman, and four passengers sustained injuries, but, as far as accertained, not serious. The passengers, when the trains came together, were thrown from their seats and huddled pell mell together, and for a time a scene of utmost confusion prevailed.

PROOF EVERY WHERE.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop scily like their own, in their own neighborensily and permanently cured at a trifling cost-or sek your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880. Hop Bitters Co .- SiES-I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofuls consumption Two bottles of your Bitters cured me LEROY BREWER.

LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS. NEGRO TAKEN PROM THE JAIL AT MOUND CITY

AND HANGED BY A MOB.

Caino, July 9 .- Nelson Howard, the negro who killed John Kane, white, was taken out of the jail at Mound City before daylight this morning and hauged by a mob. Kane was a tridge carpenter and Howard a section hand on the railroad. They spent the 4th in Cairo, and were under the influence of liquor when they got on the train that left Cairo at 74 on the evening of the 4th. Taey quarrelled, and Howard stabbed Kane in the back. Kane | sent were due to the Jesuit Fathers for their then pulled a pistol, but he was too drunk to use it, and, before any one could interfere. Howard selzed the weapon and shot Kene twice. The first shot made a slight wound on his forehead. The second extered his chest. Kane never spoke afterwards, death ensuing in about an hour. Nobody knew that Kane had been out until after the shooting, when the knife wound was discovered. The tragedy occurred just as the train was entering the depot at Mound City. Howard jumped from the car and escaped, but he was found on the morning of the 5th, and jailed at Mound City.

The lynchers numbered about thirty-five, and it is said by a negro man who claims to have seen them that they arrived on three hand care from Cairo at about 2 o'clock in the morning. They all wore masks, and had evidently matured their plans before starting on their mission. Disembarking from their hand oars in the depot, they first forced open a tool house and secured a large spike hammer. Then they proceeded to the jail. The jailor met them outside the door, and, in response to a request for the keys, said they were in possession of the Sheriff. Some of the mea Bhe did not leave her room when she seized the jallor and held him a prisoner, while

while Mrs. Williams came to say that Dick heard them, and set up a piteous howl. When they got inside they found Howard in an iron cell. They broke off the lock and selzed bit the worse for it," the mother said. "He their wictim. He fought hard, and they had who says he saw the lynchers come in on the hand-cars ran to the school house and rang the bell, but if anybody heard the alarm they Edith knew well what the summons meant, suspected what was goin; on and did not not with one upward aspiration. O Spirit of come to interfere. Howard was taken to a tree about nivety yards from the jail and strung up. Then the mon got on their hand cars and disappeared in the darkness.

## FATHER TOM BURKE, O.P.

His Last Appeal made for Little Edungry Children.

On Sunday, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Upper Gardiner street, Dublin, the great pulpit orator, Father Burke, O.P., the Lacordaire of this generation, preached an elequent and touching sermon on behalf of the destitute children of Donegal before an immense congregation, including the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and some of the leading Catholic citizens of Dublin. There was something singularly touching in the fact that the distinguished preacher had only just recovered from a severe attack of liness, and (as he forcibly put it himself) had come from his sick had to advocate the cause of the starving children of Donegal. As Father Burke ascended the pulpit immediately after the first Gospel of the last Mass, all eyes were directed towards him. He looked pale, and the traces of the severe ordeal through which his health has passed were visible on his fine and expressive features. As soon however, as he opened his lips a sympathetic thrill passed through all present. The fascination of an eloquent tongue which may be said to have moved an entire world was sgain felt, and the congregation appeared literally spell-bound. Having read the Gospel of the day, the subject of which was the multiplication of the loaves and fishes, the preacher sald we had here a wonderful miracle performed by our Divine Lord for the relief of a starving multitude. After three days and three nights, during which they had not tasted food, the multitude became faint with hunger. Our Lord's heart was touched with comparsion, and having learned that a few loaves and fishes still remained, He multiplied this small quantity of food in such a wonderful manner that four thousand persons were fed, leaving a large portion of the loaves and fishes unconsumed. There could not. Father Burke went on, be a more appropriate Gospel for the purpose of introducing the subject which brought him before them that day. He appeared before them to plead the cause, not of 4,000 persons, but

5.000 POOR LITTLE CHILDREN THREATENED WITH STARVATION IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Donegal. They had been supported for a long time by the exertions of a zeelous and benevelent Catholic lady, who had been seeking relief for them for weeks and months, starvation and death. Now, however, the is to be found in some derangement of the efforts been able to collect, were well nigh exhausted, and there remained in her hands barely sufficient means to support these poor famished children for one week and three days more. What an appalling thing it was to contemplate that it charity did not step in to avert this impending calamity, the spectre of famine would appear in those children's midst in the short space of one week and three days!one short week!—then Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday pass by, and on Thursday the grave opens, and these innocent little ones must perish of hunger! Such would be the shapeless mass of splintered rubbish. When children's fate if timely relief did not come to save them from death; but he knew and never, he might say, the cause of a charity which appealed so; strongly to the noblest feelings of humanity. The very rev. preacher here made a very pathetic allusion to himself. He had been asked to plead today the cause of these poor children, and he had at first been auxlous,

> OWING TO INCREASING INFIRMITIES. THAT SOME OTHER VOICE

should advocate their cause. But he thought of the horrors impending over these childran's heads, and he could not refuse to come even from a bed of sickness to plead on their behalf, he only regretted that he could not speak at more length and with greater energy; but a cause like this required neither length of time nor efforts of elequence. Therefore, in the name of God and charity and on the part of the thousands of poor famished children, he appealed to them today. He left their cause before the altar of God. He left it in their hands and in the hands of that God who had declared that whatever they did to any of His little ones, believing in him, would be done to Himself. If they acted now in the true spirit of charity, Father Burke said in conclusion, the Giver of all good gitts would bestow upon them every

blessing both in life and in death. The preacher's powerful and pathetic appeal produced a visible effect upon the congregation. After Mass a meeting was held in the vestry, and it was ascertained that no less than £112 bad been collected since the conclusion of the sermon.

Amongst those present were the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Hon. G. W. T. Monsell, Sir Patrick Keenan, Sir John Lentaigne, Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, M. P.; Alderman Campbell, Mr. David Plunkett, Mr. G. F. Waters, &c. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, and a vote of thanks to Fether Burks was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Moasell, and seconded by Sir Patrick Keenan. After this a resolution was proposed by Sir John Lentaigne, and seconded by Alderman Campbell, to the effect that the best thanks of all preseal and charity in the cause of the suffering children of Donegal. The Boy. J. Gaffrey, BJ, suggested that honorable mention should be made of Mrs. Power Lalor, whose efforts on behalf of those destitute children were beyond all praise. This proposal having been received with general approbation, the proceedings were brought to a close.

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TORNADOES SCIENTIFICALLY ACCOUNTED FOR, AND SOME RE-

MOTE CAUSES THAT PRODUCE PAINFUL REFULTS EXPLAINED.

The following exceptis of a lacture delivered by Dr. Horsce R. Hamilton before the New York society for the promotion of science, contains so much that is timely and important that it can be read with both interest and profit :--There is probably no subject of modern

times that has caused and is causing greater attention than the origin of turnadoes. Scientists have studied it for the benefit of humanity; men have investigated it for the welfare of their families. It has been a vexed subject long considered, and through all this investigation the cyclone has swept across the land carrying destruction to scientists as: well as to the innocent dwellers in its track. One thing, however, is certain; the cause of the cyclone must be sought far away from the whirling body of wind itself. Its results are powerful; its cause must also be powerful. Let us therefore consider a few facts. First, the appearance of a cyclone is invariably preceded by dark spots upon the face of the sun. These spots, ludicating a disturbed condition of the solar regions, necessarily affect the atmosphere of our earth. An unusual generation of heat in one part of the atmosphere is certain to cause a partial vacuum in another portion. Air must rush in to fill this vacum. Hence the disturbanceshence the cyclone. This theory finds additional confirmation in the fact that tornadoes come during the day and not at night. The dark spots upon the surface of the sun, whatever they may be seem to cause great commotion in the atmosphere of the world, and it is almost certain that the extremely wet weather of the present season can be accounted for on precisely this basis. Is it reasonable to suppose that the marvellous effect of the sun upon vegetation and life in general shall be less than upon the atmosphere itself through which its rays come? The cause is remote, but the effect is here.

After describing some of the terrible effects of the cyclene, the speaker went on to say :-This rule finds its application in nearly every department of life. An operator is in San Francisco-the click of the instrument manipulated by his fingers, in New York. The President makes a slight stroke of the pen in his study at the White House, and the whole nation is aroused by the act. An unossiness and disgust with everything in life, commonly called home sickness, is felt by many people, when the cause is to be found in the distant home thousands of miles away. An uncertain pain may be fult in the head. It is repeated in other parts of the body. The appetite departs and all energy is gone. Is the cause necessarily to be found in the head. The next day the feeling in-creases. There are added symptoms. They continue and become more aggravated. The slight pains in the head increase to agonies. The nauses becomes chronic. The heart grows irregular, and the breathing uncertain. All these effects have a definite cause: and. after years of deep experience upon this suband had preserved them from the pange of ject, I do not heeltate to say that this cause funds which she had by almost superhuman | kidneys or liver far away from that portion of the body in which these effects appear. But one may say. I have no pain whatever in my kidneys or liver. Very true. Neither have we any evidence that there is a tornado on the surface of the sun; but it is none the less certain that these great organs of the body are the cause of the trouble although there may be no pain in their vicinity.

I know whereof I speak, for I have passed through this very experience myself. Nearly ten years ago I was the picture of health. weighing more than 200 pounds, and as strong and healthy as any man I ever knew. When I felt the symptoms I have above described, they caused me annoyance, not only by reason of their aggravating nature, but because I had never felt any pain before. show such aggravated symptoms. It never occurred to me that analysis would help solve the trouble, as I did not: presume my difficulty was located in that portion of the body. But I continued to grow worse. I had a faint sensation at the pit of my stomach nearly every day. I felt a great desire to eat, and yet I loathed food. I was constantly tired and still I could not sleep. My brain was unusually active. but I could not think connectedly. My existence was a living misery. I continued in this condition for nearly a year; never free from pain, never for a moment happy. Such an existence is far worse than death.

for which I confess I earnestly longed. It was while suffering thus that a friend advised me to make a final attempt to recover my health. I sneered inwardly at his suggestion, but I was too weak to make any resistance. He furnished me with a remedy, simple yet palatable, and within two days k observed a slight change for the better. This awakened my courage. I felt that I would not die at that time. I continued the use of the remedy, taking it in accordance with directions, until I became not only restored to my former health and strength, but of greater viger than I have before known. This condition has continued up to the precent time, and I believe I should have died as miserably as thousands of other men have died and are dying every day had it not been for the simple yet wonderful power of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy I employed.

The lecturer then described his means of restoration more in detail, and concluded as

follows: My complete recovery has caused me to investigate the subject more carefully, and I believe I have discovered the key to most ill health of our modern civilization. I am fully confident that four fifths of the diseases which affilet humanity might be avoided were the kidneys and liver kept in perfect condition. Were it possible to control the action of the sun, cyclones could undoubtedly be averted. That, how-ever, is one of the things that cannot be. But I rejoice to say that it is possible to control the kidneys and liver; to render their action wholly normal, and their ffect upon the system that of purifiers rather than poisoners. That this end has been accomplished largely by mesns of the remedy I have named I do not have a doubt, and I feel it my duty to make this open declaration. for the enlightenment of the profession and for the benefit of suffering humanity in all parts of the world.

BORN WITH TEETH. AMSTERDAM, N.Y., July 11.—Today au Italian baby was born in one of the shantles for the West Shore laborers with a perfect set of upper teeth. It is perfectly natural otherwise. The father, Francesco Curicillo, con-siders the phenomenon an evil sign, and is ser distressed that he has given up work and gone to Scheneciady to consult friends.

Smert Weed and Schedoune combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Conter's 8. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25

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MONTBEAL, CANADA. WEDNESDAY.....JULY 13, 1883

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JULY, 1883. TEURSDAY, 19-St. Vincent of Paul, Confes-

FRIDAY, 20-St Jerome Emilian, Confessor, St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Grace St. Paul, 1859. SATURDAY, 21-St. Henry Emp. of Germany,

Conf. (July 15). St. Praxades, V. BURDAY, 22-Tenth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Mary Magdalen. Less. Cant. iii. 2 5 and viti. 6.7 Gosp. Luke vii. 36 50;

Last. Gosp. Luke xviii. 9.14. Bp. Egar, Philadelphia, died, 1814. Bp. Chanche, Natchez, died, 1862. MONDAY, 23-bt. Apoliinaris, Bishop and M. St. Labrious, Bishop and Conf.

Tuesday, 24-Vigil of St. James. Christins, Virgin and Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 25-St. James the Greater, Apostle. St. Christopher, Martyr. Cons. Abp. Blanchet, Oregon, 1843; Bp. Mc-Mullen, Davenport, 1881.

WE are astounded to find the Kingston Wews advocating a most sanguinary line of action. It says that if the Marquis of Lansdowne "knew his duty he would remain in Ireland and be shot from behind a hedge." What does the News mean by suggesting such a murderous idea? If it has no love for Lansdowne, that is no reason why it should like to see him killed. Our Kingston contemporary surely does not mean what it says.

THE usefulness of pull-back dresses has just received a rather severe blow by the decision of a Court of Justice in a neighboring State. A St. Faul lady, while going from one car to another, fell between the two, and was Italian hero !". This view of the case does not badly injured. In time she brought an action for damages against the railway, and she seemed to have a good case. The company, however, was equal to the occasion. They plaimed in deience that the woman wore a pull-back dress, which hampered her move- should not have been hanged, and if ments and prevented her taking as lengthy a not, why does it condemn Mr. Gladstep as would have enabled her to cover the ce between the two cars, and which she could have taken only for the pull-back. The presiding Judge held the point to be well taken, and dismissed the action.

THE unpopularity of Lansdowne's appointment to the Governor Generalship of Canada is by no means decreasing, and he is destined to enjoy but a limited share of public favor. The Catholic Record of London, says: "There can be no doubt that in a strict constitutional mense Mr. Gladstone has a perfect right to recommend to the Queen any one whom he sees fit to fill the Governorship of Canada. But while it is within his strict constitutional right to do so, he has, we contend, not any actual right to inflict on us a Governor obnoxious to a large class of the Canadian people. In the case of the Marquis of Lansdowne he has plainly done so. If that nobleman come to Canada he will be the representative of a palpable injustice done the Irish monalation of the Dominion and through them to the whole people of Canada. Strict constitutional right cannot be invoked to justify such wrong-doing."

Ir is only a short time ago that the Executive of the Irish National League in Dublin announced that the Irishmen of Australia had, since My. Redmond's arrival in their midst, in January last contributed \$30,000 to the national treasury. Yesterday the League acknowledged a further receipt of \$10,-000. Besides this, the Australians are preparing to add a handsome sum to the Parnell Testimonial Fund. This generosity does them honor, and is a conclusive proof of the genuineness of their patriotism and of their love of the Old Land. Prosperity in ealle has not made them forgetful of the mattery at home, or unwilling to lend assistance to remedy the condition ed those they have left behind. What n contrast is offered to their generous and spirited conduct by the apathy and selfishmess of too many wealthy Irisnmen in Canada. It too eften happens that the accumulation of wealth by once poor Irish emigrants in Canada destroys all feelings of patriotism and all devotion to the country and race from which they sprang. It would have been petter for their own respect and honor if fortune had never smiled upon them.

Hos. Ma. Morsesar's Government is resolved to earry out the reforms as recommended by the Civit Service Commission. The expenditure has been further reduced to the extent of \$35,000 during the past tew weeks. The reduction is to be permanent, and the Premier denies the truth of the statements made in certain opposition organs cathat, after his election in Jacques Cartler, the dismissed employees will be reinstated. Mr. Monsseau intends to make his policy of zetrenchment operate in

quarters besides the Civil Service. There are at present in this Province a large number of corporations that draw annual grants of money from the Treasury, and that are in no way in need of help from the Government. The Premier says that the statutes which order these unnecessary subsidies to these rich corporations will receive his special attention at the next session of the Legislature, and that he will endeavor to have them amended in such a manner as to save from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to the Provincial treasury. This with the other savings will reduce the expenditure about a quarter of a million, and will help to keep it within the limits of the revenue.

THE cattle men in the United States are somewhat excited and disgusted at the action of the British House of Commons in passing the bill which prohibits the importation of live cattle from all countries with the exception of Canada, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. This prohibition is looked upon as having been prompted by political feeling and as being a retaliatory movement against the United States for the exclusion of pauper immigrants from American territory. And this view of the case does not seem to be altogether unwarranted. The avowed object of the British Parliament in excluding foreign cattle was simply to prevent the introduction or spread of the foot and mouth diseases in the United Kingdom. But there is no proof that such diseases afflict American cattle and that their importation into England would produce the evils against which the new bill provides. The only conclusion. then, that the American dealers can arrive at is, that it is not so much the sanitary condition of the cattle which troubles the English legislators, but that it is a spirit of retaliation which is at the bottom of the probibitory measure. The Yankees, however, are not altogether discouraged; they seem to see their way out of the difficulty and to be able to evade the law by shipping their cattle to England via Canada, just as the pauper immigrants are shipped to the United States by the same route.

Lu Minerve, in commenting on the news received from Madagascar anent the conduct of the French admiral towards the British Consul, charges Mr. Gladstone with attempting to create a scene in the House of Commons about nothing, and with getting a little too excited. It says :-- One would imagine that Mr. Gladstone desires a rupture with France. He has, anyhow, been always but little guarded in his utterances. The last proof of his intemperance of language is found in the public eulogy of Garibaldi, which he recently delivered, while at the same time he was hanging the lrish imitators of the please its contemporary the Montreal Herald, which wants to know "where the resemblance between Garibaldi and the Phonix Park assassins comes in;" and whether "La Mineres means to say those murderers stone for their execution?" We thought that the Herald would have known better than to ask such questions? Does it not know that Gar baldi was the foremost apostle laws of the country, instead of half of assassination in the present age; that he was the head of a most desperate gang of revolutionists and murderers, and that his associates were assassins. The Phonix Park assassins could not hold a candle to Garibaldi, Mazzini, and other knights of the dagger. Surely the Herald ought to see where the resemblance comes in, if it is not completely blind. As to the next question, we do not for a moment entertain the idea that La Minerve meant to say that the Phoenix Park murderers should not have been hung, but said what it did mean, and that is, that it ill-became Gladetone to enlogiza an assassin, while he was hanging another who was simply an imitator of the sulogized hero. Consequently, La Minerve has not, as the Herald would have it, condemned Mr. Gladstone for the execution of the Phonix Park murderers, but for his adoration of a man who was infinitely more deserving of the

A WARLIKE ADMIRAL.

THE announcement made by Mr. Gladstone last evening in the House of Commons that the Admiral in command of the French fleet at Madagascar had proplaimed a state of slege, and had subjected British subjects to rough handling, is a startling and disquieting plece of news. France seems to think that she has not enough on hand with the Tonquin difficulty, but must get embroiled with England over the Madagascar question. The British Consul was given twenty-four hours by the French Admiral to quit the Island and the Consul's secretary was arbitrarily placed under arrest. There was a British man-of-war in port, but positive orders were given not to allow any communication between the ship and land. The strangest feature of this alarming news was that the British Consul became so excited over these high-handed proceedings, that he was immediately stricken down and expired. If this news be corroborated, the relations between France and England will at once become strained, and both will be on their dignity. It will be England's duty to demand an apology and reparation for the insult offered her flig, and it will be France's duty to apologize and make the amende honorable, if her admiral had no instructions from the seat of Government or had no reason to conduct himself in the warlike tashion he is. reported to have done. Of course, if the Admiral's action was directed by the French Government, or necessitated by circumstances to serve his country, then France will have to stand by her officer and be ready to accept the consequences. On the other hand a continental war is scarcely a desirable occupation other for England at the present moment.

HOW INFORMERS ARE SECURED. Ar a recent meeting of the Board of Guarstrange revelations of police officiousness and Earl Spencer's mode of obtaining informers, had been evicted from her little hut and thrown on the roadside after her husband's death. Her whole family happened, at the time of the eviction, to be stricken down with fever. The unfortunate and helpless widow found it impossible to obtain food, care or shelter except in the poorhouse. She was not long there before the began to be visited by a member of the Boyal Irish Constabulary. The object of this police constable's visit was simply to get this unprotected woman's consent to become an informer and give evidence against accused parties whom she never knew or seen. The most wicked influence was exercised and tempting baits of money were offered, in fact she and her family were, to use her own words, to be taken out of poverty, if she would only become an informer. But the woman spurned the proposal, and to escape the indignity, she finally fled from the poorhouse and sought out the Guardian of her district, to whom she related the disgraceful occurrence, and who afterwards ventilated it at the meeting of the Board. This is a fair illustration of the means which law and socalled justice in Ireland take to deprive subjects of their life and liberty. Handfuls of silver and a comfortable living are inducements strong enough. in many cases, to secure the co operation of ignorant and helpless mothers of young families with the Government in seeking the punishment of objectionable parties. But, in this instance, the poor Irish woman rose above all unworthy considerations and gave her tempter nothing but scorn and contempt; she preferred to take her departure from the workhouse and face the world with her family than to secure comfort and abundance by filling the infamous role of an informer, as dictated by one of the minions of the Castle.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT. THE Committee of Lords from the Upper House, who have had the Irish Land Act under their consideration for some time, have presented a report, remarkable in many respects. One would scarcely believe it, but the Lords have declared it to be their settled opinion that the emigration clause of the Act has proved a complete failure; they moreover, show that its principles are entirely opposed to the theory and practice of constitutional government, and any attempt to enforce them can only end in dieaster and deep discontent. By what circuitous road the Lords have arrived at this conclusion, we do not know; but the fact is there, that they consider and declare the principles of Mr. Gladstone's Irish emigration policy "to be opposed to the theory and practice of constitutional Government." The committee of Lords further state that land in Ireland under the operation of the Land Act has become, as a matter of fact, unsalable, and that no capital is coming into the market. This is exactly what Mr. Parnell predicted three years ago. He pointed out that if there were not sweeping and radical changes in the land measures, land would become a drug in the market, and its would become considerably lessened. The Lords are also convinced that to look for any improvement in the condition of the tenant from any efforts of the Land Commission is hopeless. Summing up their appreciation of the working of the Act, they say the result of the whole measure has been to foster fresh agitation, intensity if possible the already bitter feeling against England, and accomplish exactly the opposite to what is intended. If the signatures of the noble Lords were not attached to this report, one would instinctively conclude that it was the production of T. M. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, or some other Irish "extremist," although the motives of the one in drawing it up would not be the same as those of the others. It must be a source of great annoyance to Mr. Gladstone to hear the very legislators who in the beginning crippled his land act, now declare it to be an utter failure. It serves him right; if the Premier had at first taken the advice of Mr. Parnell and his party and not servilely executed the orders and wishes of Lord Salisbury & Co, he would not have the taunt thrown in his face to-day by those same Lords that the greatest effort of his life at

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER

remedial legislation was a miserable fiasco.

 $BILLL_{\bullet}$ The royal family is much vexed at the reection, by the House of Lords, of the bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The failure of the measure puts the intended marriage of the Princees Beatrice to her widowed brother-in-law as far off as ever, and it Bishops, who ex-officio hold seats in the in full force against its passage. Their opposition to the measure has evoked a storm of adverse criticism, and a movement has been set on foot to secure their expulsion from the Upper House, and the movement seems to be popular. In connection with this Deceased Wife's Sister Bill it may be said that no bill has ever been presented to Parliament with such persist. ence and has been so regularly rejected Since 1841, when the question was first brought into prominence, the bill has been rejected by seven different Parliaments. The House of Commons elected in 1841 re-

elected in 1852 read is a second time once, and once rejected it: that elected in 1859 dians at Castlebar, Ireland, some rather twice rejected it; that elected in 1866 once rejected it; that elected in 1868 four times read it a second time, but the mejority was came to light. It seems that a poor woman reduced from 100 to a little over 30; the House elected in 1874 rejected it the only time it was presented to its notice. Another remarkable thing is the close vote which has usually characterized the divisions. On the present occasion the vote was 145 against and 146 for its passage. Last year the difference between pros and cons was almost the same, although the total vote was much smaller; it stood 128 for and 132 against. The Pall Mall Gazette in analyz. ing the vote on the first reading of the present bill, points out that the Roman Catholic vote was equally divided, 7 peers voting for it and seven against it. Of Lord Beaconsfield's creations, one voted for and two against; of Mr. Gladstone's one voted against. There are twenty-six Catholic peers in the House of Lords—seventeen voted or paired; of the converts three voted for the bill and three against. The Conservative papers were very bitter on the occasion of its passing the first reading, one of them styling the measure " A bill removing legal restrictions on incest."

> PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE FALK LAWS.

Blamarck has at last been forced to lift his iron heel from off the neck of the Catholic people in Germany, whom he so doggedly pursued and oppressed during the past thirteen years. Like all others persecutors of the past, he fondly imagined that his hand and will could effect the destruction of the Church, but like them, the "man of blood and iron" has been taught by experience that the game is not so easily played nor so easily won. The Falk Laws which had been imposed on the Catholic subjects and dignitaries of Germany, were almost as infamous as the Penal Laws enforced so long and mercilessly in Ireland. They formed a piece of legislation which no conscientious ecclesiascould possibly respect or observe. years Bismarck never deviated For lota from the line of policy one which he had drawn. He imprisoned, punished and exiled all those who refused to yield to his measures of oppression. But the persecution failed to stamp out the faith of the people, and the imperious Chancellor bedestruction of something that was really indestructible. He accordingly abandoned his harsh policy and declared himself ready for negotiations, which would bring the conflict to an end. Belations were resumed between the German Government and the Vatican, and the past few years have been spent amount of concessions that should be made. Bismarck keenly feeling the sting of defeat and fallure, naturally did not want to repudiate at one stroke his whole policy of the Ohurch Bill last month in the Prussian Parliament. The Bill provided for a considertained six clauses which embodied concesdeemed ample enough by the Catholic Condraught of the Bill the first clause proposed to enact that Catholic Bishops should no longer be compelled to give to the Government authorities the names of those candiments can be unconditionally cancelled, or who are only appointed as substitutes or delegates. By this concession the Bishops would be enabled to fill vacant parishes with chaplains Government. The second clause stipulates however, that this concession should not extend to the cases of parish priests who are entrusted with parochial administration. According to the third clause the Catholic clergy can appeal from the Ecclesiastical Council or Court to the Minister of Public Worship. An objectionable clause to the Catholics was the fourth, in which it was provided that the Government authorities appointment of any candidate who should appear unfit for an ecclesiastical office fifth clause missionary priests could administer sacraments, not only in vacant parishes, but in parishes where priests certainly offered advantageous concessions, is pursued in our colleges party forced Bismarck and his old Conservafirst three clauses, as well as the sixth, as whole lifetime. quoted above, were found satisfactory, opposition on the part of the Liberals. They

ecclesiastical office on civil, religious or educational grounds; they carried their point and ing from the central Government to the by a vote of 224 to 107.

Blemarck has thus been forced to learn rights, religious as well as political, of the spasmodic efforts of suppression or persecution. After years of combat the Church has wrenched from the hand of the most self-willed and powerful statesman in Europe the instrument expressly forged for Latin and Greek, as the beneficial results to her defeat and humiliation. The triumph is not the least noteworthy in the annals of the | taste and capacity of the student. It is clear, Church, and is but another filustration of her indestructible force and life.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR. ON "CLASSICAL CULTURE."

In his address recently delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, ir., attacked the study of classics. His effort to fulness and importance of classical culture disparage the usefulness and importance of a The wisdom and experience of antiquity are classical education was both inconsiderate and unsuccessful. From the tenor of his ad- ness and versatility, or to contemporary dress, one is inevitably forced to the conclu- know-nothingism. sion, notwithsisnding the literary reputation of the critic, that Mr. Adams was eminently unqualified to speak on the subject, and to express an opinion that could have any weighty influence with educated men. An opinion to be weighty, or a judgment to be cound, must be based on knowledge bearing on both sides of the question under discussion. Otherwise our judgment runs greatrisk of being blassed, and and responsible government. Of course, the accordingly deprived of all efficacy. Now, for any one to level a telling and effective criticism against the study of Greek and preme Court of the country, a high judi-Letin, it is evident that a simply negative cial body, and not a partizan knowledge whereof he speaks will not form a body, but sixteen years' experience has solid groundwork from which to direct the attack; he must have a positive acquain. tance with the merits as well as the demerits | co-ordinate branch of the Legislature repreof the question, and it is this which Mr. Adams lacks in the most open fashion, for the First Minister of the Government of the he confessed he came to the discussion of the subject without the slightest knowgan to perceive that he was attempting the ledge of the language. "I am obliged," he said, "to admit I have now forgotten the Greek alphabet: I cannot read all the Greek characters if I open my Homer." And this is the aunouncement of his qualification to lecture Harvard on the study of Greek and Latin! With such an admission hanging from his lips, no in coming to an understanding as to the intelligent man would attempt to enter a Liberals. field of discussion for which he was so confessedly incompetent and so poorly equipped-Mr. Adams considers the study of Greek s positive educational wrong, but fortunately past by adopting a directly opposite course he speaks only from his own sad experienceof action. He was, moreover, stubbornly that is, we suppose, his utter failure in acopposed by the Liberal party in his policy of quiring the rudiments of the language, not to concession and conciliation. It was under say, in mastering it. Because he has failed nomination to its body is only the reward of these circumstances that he introduced his or has been unable to drink deep of classic partisan services and is made only after an to shut out the rich mines of ancient thought | Premier who nominated them wishes the able modification of the Falk Laws, and con- and learning to our present and future generations. Mr. Adams, to keep up with the material. | mur. sions that were on the one hand denounced istic progress of the age, would substitute by the Liberals as involving a grave sacrifice German for Greek and French for Latin; that unblushingly manifested that even one of the of principle and dignity on the part of the is, he would sacrifice the immortal for the Conservative members, Senator Alexander. Government, but were on the other hand not ephemeral, the substance for the shadow. Of course Homer and Virgil are quite unnecessary servative party. According to the original to a man who is engaged in cornering lard. butter or wheat, or in deluging stock companies with water, or in prospecting for a railroad. But to a man who aspires to rule the destinies of his country, a little know. dates for the priestly office whose appoint. | ledge of Olcero or Demosthenes, derived pure and fresh from the fountain source, will be of incalculable advantage to him. To converse with St. Augustine and St. John Chrysostome in the original text, is to give confidence to their own selfish ends, are the most ignoble of or curates without previously notifying the theologian and solidity and profundity to his learning. The professional man whose education has brought him in close and constant contact with the customs and laws of the Greeks and Romans has a decided advantage over one whose educational out-fit is exclusively modern. The latter generally makes up for his inferiority by what has come to be forcibly termed "consummate cheek." But in all great questions of jurisprudence and statesmanship, the should continue to be entitled to oppose the superlo-ity of classical culture asserts itself The views or opinions of a classically educated man are distinguished for their comon account of his civil or politi. prehensiveness and profundity, while those cal position, or because his education of a man who is possessed of no element of had not been completed in compliance ancient thought and learning will with the statutory prescriptions. Under the | be inclined to narrow-mindedness and superficialness. It is against the evidence of ages to hold that German or French, or any other living language, has in it had been expressly forbidden by the the capability of fine culture which the Greek is this project which is said to explain the authorities to officiate. Finally, the or Latin has, or that any modern literature has warm advocacy of the bill by the Prince of sixth clause repealed all former legislation the power of developing and chastening a Wales and his brothers. The defeat of the inconsistent with the new bill. Such was the young intellect which ancient literature bill was mainly the work of the Anglican bill laid before the Prussian Parliament; it possesses. A liberal course of study House of Lords, and who mustered but there were also in it stipulations and re. universities more with a view of servations which rendered it unacceptable to training a student's faculties and developing the Catholic members. Under the able his mental powers and forming his character, leadership of Herr Windhorst the Catholic | than to make him immediate master of any

The restricted study of science or of the and were promptly adopted. The fourth French and German cannot, in the judgment clause gave rise to a bitter and determined of men whose mental calibre and poise and whose brilliant attainments are far superior wanted the clause to stand as was worded; to those of Mr. Adams, confer the benefits but the Catholic party wanted that part derived from the wise use of the dumping-ground for worn-out politicians fused to allow of its introduction; that elected of it stricken out which reserves to the Gov- ancient classics: President Bartlett, of and party backs who cannot find constituen-In 1847 read it a second time twice; that enment the power to reject candidates for Dartmouth University, in criticising cies. A very large number of those compos-

special branch of learning. A thorough

some of Mr. Adams' strictures, says:-"I have conversed with intelligent Bismarck grudgingly yielded to their demand. men of all professions on this subject, hered This clause was further amended by transfer. | and considered all the objections, and been a constant and careful observer of the effects of Governors of provinces, the right of object- | the two styles of education contrasted by Mr. jecting to ecclesiastical appointments by the Adame, and my conclusion is that for an Church. With this remodelling and these education broad, developing and elevating amendments the bill passed the Landtag an education that shall make a man thoroughly master of himself and all his faculties at their best, an education that shall fit him that the safety of a government and the pub. | for the best mastery of any specific calling he lic peace lie rather in the respect of all the may choose, an education that shall give him the highest and widest influence in whatever people, rather than in unreasonable and specific calling, there has yet been found no adequate substitute for the wise study of the two classic tongues."

Of course it is not desirable to compelals young men to go over the same amount of be derived from them depend largely upon the therefore, that Mr. Adams has overstated his case and has unwisely allowed himself to be governed by the illusion that what could do him no good, from either want of taste or capacity, can do good to no other student in the higher spheres of education. Mr. Adams has proved himself an incompetent critic, and an incapable judge as to the usetoo valuable to be sacrificed to modern flighti.

AN ELECTIVE FOR A NOMINATIVE SENATE.

A LARGE Section of the Canadian press is at present advocating a radical change in the legislative machinery of the country. The Senate, which is a puerile imitation of the House of Lords in England, is far from being adapted to the genius of free, independent framers of the Confederation Act meant the Senate of the Dominion to be like the Suproved the creation of a nominative Senate to be a grave mistake. The members of this sent nobody, but are simply the nominees of day. As originally constituted the Senate was composed of an equal number from both political parties, for the express purpose of elevating it above partisanship, but to-day the great majority, in fact the prospects are that the entire Chamber will be all of one political stripe or complexion. The Senate is composed of seventy-eight members; a ot this number sixty-two are Conservatives and only sixteen are These sixteen are divided as follows among the provinces: Five belong to Ontario; six to Quebec; two to Nova Sco. tia; two to New Brunswick and one to Prince Edward Island. A legislative body thus nominated and constituted by the chief of a political party can serve no good public

The partisanship of the Senate had been so could not refrain from condemning the scandal. Last year when speaking in the debate on the Address, he said : "I implore of this honorable House to cast off from this day forward all partisanship. I do not believe in members of this body issuing at their own expense partisan pamphlets to influence elections. I do not believe in Senators acting as chairmen of partisan banquets merely to attain their own selfish ends. Senstors who use their high position in the chamber to attain our members and ought to be despised by this

purpose. It is not an independent body, as a

act of political submission. Whatever the

senators to do, that they do without a mur-

But the fundamental objection to this legislative body as now constituted is, that it does not represent the people or any great public interest, and that it is wholly irresponsible to the people, as the majority act as if they owed responsibility to no one but the party chief whose creatures they are. The British House of Lords is by no means so heedless of public opinion or so irresponsible as the Dominion Senate. The Globe, in commenting upon the merits of these two bodies, remarks that "the experience of Canada shows that an Upper Chamber selected as our Senate is may be a much greater enemy to popular liberties, much more obstructive and much more ready to do wrong in the interests of party than a House of hereditary peers. The British peers are nearly all men of large landed property, who value highly the interests of their class, and generally perceive before it is too late when an obstinute persistence in opposing the public will may lead to the destruction of their privileges and to the lasting injury of their class; and therefore it is that the House of Lords, although the majority are Tories always yield to popular demands strongly and persistently pressed. The members of our Senate are influenced by no such considerations. They risk nothing by obstinately tive followers to seek their alliance and to classical education gives to the scholar a resisting the popular will in the interest of yield to all their demands for amondments to subtile and indescribable aneness of thought their party, because they have nothing to the objectionable clauses of the bill. The and diction, and fits him for study through a lose; and that they are seldom actuated by s sense of right, seldom influenced by patriotic motives, seldom free from the bonds of party. they have abundantly proved."

But the anomaly of the present Upper House becomes still more glaring and objectionable when we see the Senate made a

ing the majority have been placed in the Senate after they were rejected at the polls by the people; in fact this branch of the Legislature has of late been the Canada Pulp Company at a quarry at Lac filled in defiance of the popular will. If the La Tortue, fell down the shaft on Saturday people refuse a seat in Parliament to an and broke his neck. His remains were brought obnoxious candidate, the Premier turns to Montreal. around and hoists the rejected one over the heads of the people and of Patliament to a the Pope, that they must yield to the orplace in the Senate. The surest road to dinance of their Bishop, renounce the Prothis House of sham legislation is to fessors and students of Victoria School and get defeated at the polls and be accept those of Laval. branded by the popular vote as unworthy of branded by the popular vote as unworthy of employed on one of the steamers of the Do-confidence. And this is the "stuff" selected minion Line, had his hand caught in the maand nominated by the Prime Minister to the chinery yesterday and severely injured. He Senate to "check hasty legislation" coming | was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital where from the House of Commons!! The role of | the injury was attended to. a dependent and irresponsible Senate is absurd he responsible to the people to some extent. has been a dead failure, and it is liable to work more barm than good. Let us try an elective Senate; it will do no harm that canresponsible factor in the work of legislation.

We learn from the London correspondent of the New York Tribune that as soon as Parliament adjourns the Irish National Langua Convent It is understood that operations intends to hold a series of conferences in all coming general election. The Parnellites purchased in England. will contest every seat held by members opposing the progress of the League. They Trunk Ballway has lost a valuable man in will also contest Glasgow, Liverpool and sistant Mechanical Superintendent, who leaves Manchester, where there is a large Itish vote to assume the responsible position of Mechaready to act under the executive of the nical Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific. League. They expect to carry one seat in The foremen of the various shops met in Mr. Glasgow and one in Liverpool. It is calculated that Parnell's followers, after next elec-tion, will hold 34 votes, placing in his hands by the foremen of the Locomotive Departsuch a voting power as would give him power ment, G. T. R, on his leaving the service to to dictate between the Liberal and Tory par-

#### PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testi monial Fund, opened in the columns of The PCST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has consented to act as treasurer.

Previously acknowledged	2388	00			
John Shelly, Markham	2	00			
Per W. Harty, Lacolle		00			
Mr. McIlwaine, Montreal	1	00			
D. McCaffrey, do	2	00			
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Mr. T. Buchanan, acknowledges receipt of the following collected by Mr. James Murphy and Richard Numball, P. M., Griffith, Ont.: James Murphy \$1, Mrs James Murphy 1, Bichard Numball 1, Mrs Richard Numball 1, Wm Gainey 1, Mrs Wm Gainey 50c, Christopher Murphy 1, Mrs Psirick Donovan 1, John Donovan 1, John Halley 1, Mrs John Halley 50c, Eugene McCarthy 1, Mrs E McCarthy 50c, Noel Plaint 1, Mrs Plaint 10c, James Plaimt 1, Lawrence Comeford 1, Mrs Comeford 500, Noel Pelco 50c, Mrs Christopher Murphy 25c, Julia Conway, 50c, Miss Marg Donovan 25c, Miss Mary Donovan 25c, Angus McPherson 50c, Mrs Cornelius Gainey 1, Francis Gainey 50c, Catherine Conway 1, Patrick Mulvibill 50c, Martin Ringrose 1, Mrs Martin Ringrose 1.-\$22.35.

Also from Marvelville, Oat., Denis Hurley 1, John J Hurley 1, Wm Conlin 25c, Thomas Conlin 25c, Joseph Goakey 25c, John J Goaky 25c, J G Warring 25c.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of the following amounts through the hands of the Revd. Mr. Kelly, of St. Agathe, Lotbiniere, for the Irish Belief fund:—Petrick Norman \$1, Henry Powell 25c, Mrs Ed Flynn 25c, Francis Donovan \$1, Subscriber \$1, Michael Norman \$2, Daniel McCaffrey \$1, Joseph Denovan \$1. Total \$7 50.

### A PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

Burrano, July 16.—A despatch from Auburn says: - Capt. Webb proposes to go over Miagara Falls on July 21st. The captain says he intends to make the attempt in a rubber ball four fest and one-half in diameter and one-fourth of an inch thick. He proposes to enter this ball, after which it will be closed up air tight. 'Air will then be forced into the ball until it will bear any outside pressure to which it might be submitted. The ball will be carried into the river and allowed to float over the Falls. He is confident that the scheme will be successfully accomplished. Whether it is or not \$10,000 and a percentage of the admission to the bridge, parks, etc., will be paid to Captain Webb or his heirs. A point has been selected in the river where a ball, when cast off, follows the current over the centre of the great Horse Shoe Falls. Here the river is free from rocks, and the water at the crest of the Falls is about twenty feet deep. To determine whether or not life would exist in a ball while the passage is being made, a dog was inclosed and sent over the Falls and came out alive. In response to a question, Captain Webb said he expected to be shaken up, but had been shaken up many times before and guessed he could stand it. At least he would be ready for dinner-when the passage had been made.

-A workman named Watson, employed by

-The Sisters of the Hotel Dieu have just been informed, in answer to their prayer to

-A sailor named Michael J. Callaghan,

A GOOD MOVE .- The advocates of temperance should congratulate themselves on and fraught with evil. If the good govern. the introduction of "JOHNSTON'S FLUID ment of the country requires a second BEEF" into the leading saloons of the city. Chamber, constitute it so that it will repre- It has become quite a favorite, and has sent the people in some fashion, and will almost entirely displaced whiskey. At the Carnival His Excellency was amongst those who partook of the beverage and ex-A nominative Senate is out of place in a sys. pressed himself highly pleased with it. It tem of free and popular government. Ours continues to be the chief beverage at the House of Commons' refreshment room. - Ottawa Citizen.

-A fresh impetus is shortly to be given to the growth and prosperity of the city in the not be remedied by the people, as it will be a shape of another extensive cotton mill, which is to be built by the Victor Hudon Cotton Company. The site has been decided upon, the company having come to terms with Mis. Decarie fo. a piece of her property, which is situated a short distance below the Hocheisga will commence immediately, and that the work of crection well be pushed forward as counties and boroughs to organize for the rapidly as possible. The machinery has been

-The locomosive department of the Grand the person of Mr. Francis R. F. Brown, As-Brown's office on Saturday and presented him with a choice marble case clock, inscribed as fill the position of Mechanical Superintendent on the C. P. R. Montreal, July 14th, 1883." Mr. Brown made a suitable reply, thanking them for their valuable gift and for their kind wishes to him. Mr. Thomas Stevenson made the presentation on behalf of the fore-

#### CATARRH.

CATABBE.—A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13**-tf** 

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

NEW QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

Today's Canada Gazette contains the appointment of the following gentlemen as Queen's Counsel:—Province of Quebec—Wm W Robertson, Montreal; Wm White and Hubert Cabana, Sherbrooke; Geo O Doak, Cositocok. Province of Ontatio—Valentine Mackenzie, Hugh M Wilson and Robert C Smyth, of Brantford; Richard Bayley and William P R Street, of London; Salter J Vankoughnet, James Leet, John Bain, Frederick D Barwick, James J Foy, Walter J O Cassels and Henry J Scott, of Toronto; Geo M Macdonnell and Norman Fitzherbert Paterson, of Kingston.

#### READ THIS.

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

NEWLY-FLEDGED LAWYESS. The Provincial examinations for the half year, which for this half were held at Sherbrooke, closed resterday. There were tew English students, and those students which passed the students which passed the students which passed the students which the students w William Kennedy 1, Dc Richards 1, John McGillen 1, John Collins 1, Patrick Brennan 1, Charles O'Reilly 1, Philip Kennedy 1, John Welsh 1, James Heal 1, Owen Lenard 50c, A Friend 50c, Ceorge Boyce 50c, Wm Baker 50c, Henry Mulhern 50c, Michael Tierney 50c, Peter McGillen 50c, Michael Tierney 50c, Dr Mallory 50c, James Drain \$1; less expenses \$1; \$36

IRISH RELIEF FUND.

The Treasurer of the Irish Rellef Fund Mr. T. Ruchanan, acknowledges receipt of the

#### OBIT.

We regret to announce the recent demise of Mr. Patrick Sheridan, of this city, who breathed his last on Sunday, the 8th instant, of heart disease, at Perce, below Gaspe. He was a native of the County Louth, Ireland, and was much respected and popular among a large circle of friends in Montreal.

THE OMINOUS NUMBER "13." Some numbers are considered more unlucky than others, and the number "13" has been for many years considered a very unlucky one. Why it is, we are not aware, but for some reason or other the superstitious have always regarded that number as a very unfortunate one, and in this connection a strange but perfectly true story was told to a representetive of THE Post yesterday morning by Mr. Charles Doucet, Assistant Clerk of the Crown. He asserts that before the indictments against prisoners are sent to the Grand Jury, they are numbered by him promiscuously they come, irrespective of what the indictment is. Mr. Doncet does not stop to see the names of the accused or the nature of the indictment, but hastens to affix a number, beginning from No. 1, and he asserts that by a singular coincidence all the indictments for murder in which the accused have been condemned to death in the Court of Queen's Bench here, have received the ominous number 13.

#### THE CAUGHNAWAGA SCHOOL.

EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE

REQUOIS YOUTH.

At an early hour on Saturday week unusual bustle and activity were observable in the normally quiet village of Caughnawaga. The Iroquois had assumed their holiday garb, and appeared as if in expeciation of some strine of more than ordinary interest. Later on groups of men, women and children might be seen collecting from all sides and moving in the direction of the schoolhouse. It appeared that this rather unpretending structure was the centre of attraction, for already the inside was filled to overflowing, while the doors and windows were besieged from without by anxions spectators, who were unable to gain access to the interior. The annual examination and distribution of prizes were about to take place, and this it was that determined the Indians to cases from the pursuance of their ordinary avocations in order that they might wincers the interesting proceedings. The examinations were conducted by Mr. Grondin, Inspector of Schools, and he as well as all present felt highly pleased at the very creditable manner, in which the children acquitted themselves by their prompt and correct canwers to the various questions. Christian doctrine, spelling, reading, grammar, geography, arithmetic and history, religious and profane, English and Indian translations were got through in a manner that might be envied by many who pretended to higher culture. The children seem to appreciate thoroughly the opportunities granted them. In the matter of reaping the advantages derivable from so fruiting the directions. IRCQUOIS YOUTH.

atsommodation would not be afforded them, as this is the only thing in which they seem to be sadly deficient. At the close of the examination owing to the indentigable energy of their good teacher. Mr. Fietcher, a varied assortment of substantial prizes were distributed to the children according to merit. To Mr. and Mr.s. Fietcher too much praise cannot be given for their zealous efforts in social regeneration of the Lucians. They have good reason to congratulate themselves on the successatiending their labors, and though, perhaps, not adequately rawarded here may confidently look forward to that reward exceeding great the sure recompense of all who perform their duty in this life faithfully and well.

THE "BEAUHARNOIN" SUNK. The steamer "Beauharnois" last Sunday as she was leaving Pointe Claire with a party of excursionists, struck a reck and sunk in about eight feet of water. Captain Stewart ran her ashore, and every one was safely transferred

to the bank in the steamer's boats. The excursionists were taken to Beauharnois in a steamer that arrived from Lachine. The Beaubarnois was built at Sorel, and until 1881 was in the service of Mesers. McNaughton & Co, as a tow boat. The steamer " Dagmar" will replace her between Beauharnois and this pore until she is raised and repaired, which will not take many days.

Marriage Licenses in Nova 800Fia HALIFAX, N.S., July 14 .- The following appears editorially in to-day's issue of the Chronicle: "It will startle our readers to learn that no legal marriages can take place in Nova Scotta to day except through the unfashionable way of publishing the banns. When Governor Blobey was sworn into office he was clothed with authority to do all that Governor should, could or would do, save to sign marriage licenses. Our provincial statute seems to thos that as Lieutenant-Governor he has all necessary authority to sign such licenses, but the marriage question is one on which the Dominion authorities have something to say, under the provisions of the British North America Act. Hence there has been a commingling of Dominion and Provincial authority in issuing licenses, the Lieutenant. Governor acting not only as such, but also as the deputy of the Governor-General, specially commissioned for that purpose. The Dominion Government appointed Mr. Bichey to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but neglected to commission bim as Deputy-Governor for signing marriage licenses. Consequently, since the 4th day of July, at which time Mr. Archibald ceased to hold office, there has been no person in Nova Scotia authorized to sign marriage licenses in the usual way. The local Government has notified the issuers of marriage licenses throughout the Province that new supplies of licenses would be forwarded to them immediately after the swearing in of Mr. Archibald's successor. The issuers not having received the licenses are unable to meet the wants of the mar:ying community. From all parts of the Province the local Government receive the most urgent requests for the necessary documents. All over Nova Scoti voung couples, and old ones, too, probably, are waiting for the papers, which cannot be issued until the Government at Ottawa can be induced to attend to its business.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS. HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ILLINOIS.

DWIGHT, Ill., July 13.—Andrew White, formerly a wealthy citizen of Chicago, has been living on a stock farm near here, overwork made him insane and he was sent to an asylum. He had an hallucination that he had been imprisoned by his family. A week ago he escaped and bought a revolver and went home. Yesterday morning he stood on the step and called his family wife and son, aged 10. His daughter aged 13 inshed to welcome him believing he had been discharged cured. He received her caresses, then exclaiming, "you want my fortune," shot his wife and colleden one after the other dead. He fell upon the corpse of his wife and wept, then dragged all the bodies into a dining room, laid them on a table, sat in a chair and shot himself dead.

THE NEW CABLE SCHEME. PINEW YORK, July 14.- The following cable despatch appears in the New York Herald to-Canadian Parliament: "London, July 13, 1883 .- People in this city are considerably amused at the fuss you seem to be making, according to the telegraphic reports to the papers, over Alderman fields, and it may interest you to have some particulars about him. Formerly he was Chairman of the Standard Bank of London, which after a great flourish of trumpets, collapsed suddenly. The Alderman is not so important a man over here as you seem to imagine. He does not stand very high in the estimation of strong financial parties, and is not considered strong enough for important business aspirations. People here think it just possible that the great cable invention which he is rentilating is the same in which M. de Lesseps and those interested with him were prevented

THE CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUM-BIA.

from sinking a large amount by the advice of

Sir William Thompson."

VICTORIA, B.C., July 14 .- Many Chinamen landed here from Hong Kong yesterday, suffering from an Oriental disease arising mainly from an almost exclusive consumption of decomposed vegetable food, consisting of turnips, cabbages, bamboo shoots, etc. The discase first manifests itself in the feet, where pain is felt and command lost over the ankles; the knees next become affected, then the bowels more severely. The mouth festers, symptoms of blood poisoning set in and the patient succumbs in a few days. Many similar cases have shown themselves among the orolles on the railway and invariably prove fatal, as no cure is yet known for this affection. Those of the Chinamen yesterday who were able staggered off to the already overfilled Chinese tenements, while others were carried away on their comrades' backs. Six Chinese females, three of whom had children from ten to thirteen years of age, were led away by one Sing Ling, who intends to ship them over the Sound, as the wives of Chinamen already there. This is an effectual and easy way to baffle the law, and enables the Chinese to send into American territory as many female slaves as they think fit.

Oxford University's income for the past year was £53,900, including £13,300 from estates, £4,000 from the press, £24,700 from fees and dues, and £11,300 from miscellaneous sources. The expenditure was £51,267, inoluding £4,200 for interest and sinking fund on loans. The examination fees amounted to £5,000, and the payment to examiners came to £4,067. Proctorial fines only produced £267; degree fees £9,000; university dues £8,100; matriculation fees £1,900. Professors cost £8,063, and university officers

Father O'Horan, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Wilkesbarre, has notified the children that they will not be allowed to wear bangs and frizzes in church.

The Pope has summoned the French bishops to Rome for the purpose of consulting them in regard to the condition of the church

### THE CORK EXHIBITION.

A Grand opening—The Exhibits are Ku-merous—Speech by the Lord Mayor of Cork—Great Enibusiasm.

The ceremony of opening the Cork Industrial Exhibition took place on Tuesday, and the entire proceedings went off without a hitch.: The entries for the exhibition closed on the 19th of March, the number of exhibits being close on 900. On the 4th of Liey the construction of the exhibition building was completed, being erected on the ground of the Cork Exchange, and occupying close on four acres. It makes no pretence to architectual display, its most conspicuous feature being a great hall, without external embellishments, force it or the slightest pressure from which the remaining portions branch off put upon them to go. Matters now began in a series of arcades. This is the second to right themselves. Only fifty or sixty exhibition held in Cork. The first took place in 1852, and was the precursor of the International Exhibition held in Dublin in the following year. The exhibits of the present exhibition are in number greatly in about these statements. "No ejectments were excess of those at the exhibition of 1852, while they cover twice as much space. There are 800 Irish exhibits, a number considerably in excess of that at any previous Irish exhibition, national or international, that hold in Dublin in 1853 excepted. The Belfast and Uister exhibits form a very important portion foreign exhibits. In the Dablin Exhibition of last year 100,000 feet of space were Cork Exhibition 150,000 feet are so occupied, for exhibits is double what the managers of The hall of the Corn Exchange has been ntilized as the main entrance-hall. It leads from the river front directly into the great hall, which is about 200 feet long, and possesses perfect acoustic qualities. The buildsame level, and consist of thirteen the very outset the City trades have disthe co-operation of all classes and creeds for the scheme. Nothing, indeed, could better they have manifested on this occasion to re-their mercy. These same land agents were Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul are to the serve their political predilections in order to the principal cause of the distress being Lazarist Fathers. During the twelve years secure general co-operation. There were practically two opening celebrations, one conducted ecutive committee and the corporate bodies. The trades assembled in large numbers, and, headed by their banners, many of which bore national devices, marched through the principal streets. Inside the exhibition the tional schools, one of them opposite the gate scene was very brilliant. About one o'clock leading into Lord Lansdowne's own residence. a procession headed by the officers of the Corporation of Cork, bearing bearing the corporate insignia, entered the great hall, which was then filled with an enormous throng of the general public. Immediately following the corporate officials came the Mayors of Cork, Belfast, Drogheda, Clonmel, Waterford, and the Lord Mayor of THE FINEST PRESENT YOU CAN MAKE Dublin. They proceeded up the main hall, and their advent was the signal for tremen. dous cheering of the Executive Committee. The Mayor of Cork, Lord Bandon, and gave one of these to Lord Bandon, and prices. requested him, as President of the Exhibition Committee, to declare the building open. In making this request his worship said that the committee embraced men not only of various ranks and conditions of society, but of the most various and opposite religious and political opinions. As chairman of the committee his worship bore testimony to the untiring zeal which had characterized their proceedings, and stimulated day relating to Alderman Hadley, who is their arduous labors. It had won promoting the cable scheme, the charter for for the exhibition the hearty and liberal promoting the cable scheme, the charter for which was awarded in the last session of the co-operation of various classes and parties not Journal will show :—" We thought we had only in this but in other lands. It had also given grounds for new hope and afforded a happy augury. He was convinced of the good and enduring bonefits to be secured for their people in the future. Thirty years ago a The end then simed at was the same they of their native industries, and the develop. ment of the material and intellectual wealth which Providence had conferred upon Ireland and her people. Other countries had outrun

> the land, and there find fruitful application. The address was well received. Lord Bandon then declared the building open, amid great cheering. A concert, in which a band and chorus embracing 400 persons took part, then took place. The streets of the city were thronged throughout the day by citizens and strangers, and the most perfact order prevailed. There are 50 trade delegates from Balfast here and about 200 from Dublin, and they have been received in a very cordial manner by their Cork brethren.

entered: to-day they resumed the contest,

with hopes as high, and with side more

potent, and with opportunities more favorable

than were vouchsafed to their fathers, and if

they were but true to themselves a bright fu-

ture was in store for them (cheers). They now

asked his lordship to throw open to the

nation this great treasure-house of knowledge,

and they trusted that the lessons it taught of

industry and self-reliance might be borne

hence by their people to every town and

hamlet, over valley and hillside, throughout

The exhibition will remain open about three months. There will be auxiliary attractions provided, in the shape of horse races, regattas, cattle shows, &c.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR GENERAL. THE STATE OF AFFAIRS ON HIS ESTATES IN IRELAND.

The Baltimore Herald, in a true spirit of enterprise, has an agent in Ireland, whom it especially sent over to take notes of the real that which accrued since then. state of the country. Here is what he writes | trust ourselves to stigmatize conduct of this about the Lansdowne estates:

The present Lord Lansdowne during a portion of the year resides at Derreen, near Kenmare, but he is not generally known to his tenants. Almost invariably when cases of tenants the beneficent intentions of have been appealed from his agent to Parliament are a mockery, It seems meant him he has referred them back again. The present agent is Mr. Townsend Trench. His father, Mr. Steuart Trench, was his predecessor. No two men are more hated in Ireland, the feeling being yet bitter against the father, who is dead. This latter fact is unusual, as I find the Irish people generally stop this side the grave with their hate, but in Mr. Trench's case they do not So much was the father mistrusted and so much is the son disliked to-day that I do not think that a most eminently generous act of Mr. Townsand. Trench would be graciously received. The father wrote a book called "The Realities of Irish Life, which is ourious lore, and from that point of view worth reading. He first came into charge of the Kenmare estate during the famine of 1849, or a little before. In his book he says of the famine time: "At least

5000 people must have died of starvation within the union of Kenmare. They died on the roads and they gied in the fields, they died on the mountains and they died in the glens, they died in the relief works and they died in their houses. So that whole streets or villages were left almost without an inhabitant, and at last some few, despairing of help from the country, crowded into the town and died at the doors of the residents and outside the union walls." When he got control this is what happened, according to his own statement in this book of his: "In little more than a year 3500 paupers had left Kenmare for America, all free emigrants, without any ejectments having to be brought against them to enput upon them to go. Matters now began paupers remained in the house, chargeable to the property of which I had the care, and Lord Lansdowne's estates at length breathed freely." There is a delightful innocence brought;" it was not likely that the tenants would remain long enough on the estate to afford an opportunity for such action if they

could avoid doing so. Who believes Mr. Trench when he declares that " not the slightest pressure was put upon them to go?" Besides, there are yet living of the entire display. There are also a witnesses who know that these "3,500 pau-considerable number of English and some pers" were in many cases "forced" on hoord pers" were in many cases "forced" on board added a school where arts and traden were the ship. How they fared on that remarkable taught; then a higher school, a college, and voyage is told on the hillsides of Kerry to courses of higher ecolesiastical studies. occupied by the buildings; in the day, and the traditions of the place keep alive the story about the Lansdowne ward in and owing to the manner in which the New York hospital, where many of these space had been economized, that available ill starred emigrants fell victims to disease and death. Is it any wonder that the the Dublin Exhibition had at their command. I tenants on the Kenmare estates are distrust-

The Trench emigration schemes are not of the sisters of the convent of Poor Clares, iugs surrounding the great hall are all on the in Kenmare, "a lady," Mr. Bussell says, " not less known for her active benevolence than avenues, each about 400 feet long. From for her literary work," wrote to America at Easter, 1880, extending thanks for money, played the most earnest disposition to secure | In that letter she said : "One land agent said | at Rio Janeiro. to me that when he saw the distress coming he told his noble master that it would be the Sisterhood, under the invocation of Our Lady illustrate the deep interest the people take in best thing that had ever happened for the of Help, who was closely bound to his Conthe industrial movement than the disposition | landloids-they would have their tenants at denied, for clearly, if the distress were ad- of its existence this community of nuns has mitted, to demand rents and rack-rents from achieved unexpected growth, and it will outside the building by the Tradesand Friend- | the starving people would have been too gross ly Societies, and the other inside, by the ex- an act of inhumanity." The good nun spent | tian from which it is an offshoot. \$75,000 in charities, and she horself testifies that many tenants of Lord Lansdowne were recipients of blankets, of meal and of potatoes. Most of the children who attended the noleading into Lord Lanedowne's own residence, Derreen house, were from his estate, and the nun had to supply them with clothing, because the school-mistress had stated to her that it was necessary for decency's sake. The rents on this estate exceed the Government valuation by fifty per cent.

YOUR DAUGHTER,

On her return from school, is one of those fine pianos to be found at the stores of the N. Y. Piano Company. These instruments the architect then ascended the platform, are among the finest in the world, including and the architect handed two solid the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all these sliver keys to the Mayor. His Worship planes and organs are sold at very reasonable

Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illus-

trated catalogue, addressed to N. Y. PIANO CO.

St. James street, Montreal, Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale, 46 TF Williams, and other Planca.

SEIZING THE HARVEST. Landlord rapacity is again showing itself sounded the lowest depths of landlord meanness and rapacity. But the thought was an error. There was a deeper depth to be touched, and if what is threatened to be done in famine-stricken Donegal be done, it will similar ceremony took place on that very spot. have been plumbed. To say that parts of The end then simed at was the same they Donegal are famine-stricken is equivalent to strove for to-day-namely, the resuscitation eaving that it is day when the sun shines. The world knows it, and the world has hastened to its relief while the Government looked cynically on with folded arms and enounced their cold panaces, emigration or the poorthem in the race on which their fathers then | house. The hand of charity saved the people from the hand of death, and it is the hand of charity which still interposes between the people and famine while the crops which the hand of charity has sown in the ground are ripening to maturity. By the noble exertions of Mrs. Power-Lalor, the Society of Friends, and other humane philanthropists, the seeds which a step-motherly Government made no effort to give have been given to the poverty-stricken peasantry, and it is to these that they have to look, when they burst from the earth in the shape of the harvest, for preservation from future danger. But will t be believed that there are landlords in Donegal mean enough to be ready to pounce upon those crops when they are tipe-crops which will be, under Providence, the product of the charity of the outside world? The story is almost incredible, but such proofs of its authenticity are before us that we cannot doubt it. We have copies of write which have been served on the wretched peasantry of the famine stricken districts, for the purpose of enabling the landlords, by means of ejectment, to seize the harvest when it ripens. The people upon whom these write have been served are of the very poorest class. Their holdings are wretchedly small, the average At the rental being about 30s. present moment they are almost all living, as we have stated, upon the charitable donations of outsiders Last year they made a desperate effort to get the benefit of the Arrears Act, and the ront for which they have now been processed is that which accrued since then. We cannot

> TRIOT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader, and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintin, vs. the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant, An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.
>
> KERR & CARTER,
>
> Attorneys for Flaintin.
>
> Montreal, 17th July, 1888. DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-

vindication of the principals of inhumanity."

kind, by whomeoever counselled or per-

petrated, as it deserves to be. It reveals

the very darkest side of landlordism,

and proves that for certain classes

THE POOR ITALIAN BENEDICTINE

DOM BOSCO'S WONDERFUL LABORS.

The Defense publishes the following sketch of the labors of Dom Bosoo, who has been called the St. Vincent de Paul of Italy ; Without money and without resources, he

began by getting together in the streets children who were more or less neglected by their parents, and teaching them their catechism and the observance and celebration of Sundays and the feasts. For some time he had no place in which to assemble these children except a field in a suburb, where the sky was his only covering. Then he felt the necessity of teaching them how to read, and so he opened night schools for them. But in order to begin this new undertaking he was forced to accept a friend's watch and the wedding trinkets of his mother, a good and simple woman who had torn herself from her native monutains to take in the work of her son. He was not satisfied with night schools, however; he established day schools and an orphacage. This gave greater solidity to his oratory-which had hitherto been somewhat unsteady-without injuring its expansion. He afterwards Lastly, he multiplied his Sunday oratories, his elementary schools, his agricultural orphanages and colleges outside of Turin, establishing them in Pledmont, in Ligurin, at Rome, in Sicily, in Spain, and in France. Nor is this all. Five or six years ago he was asked to send missionaries to Patagonia, and on his route, so to speak, he founded colleges, popular in Kerry, as may be imagined. The industrial schools, &c., at Buenos Ayres, at iamous nun of Kenmare, Miss F. Ousack, one San Nicolas de los Arroyos, and in other parts of the Argentine Republic. Similar colleges were also founded in Montevideo and in some cities of the Republic of Uruguay. And lately, at the request of the Emperor of Brazil, he has established several of his missionarios

Besides these works he has founded a gregation of Salesians, in the same way as the closely follow the progress of the Congrega-Shortly afterwards Dom Bosco saw that his

work was destined to bear fruit that he had not forseen or that he had foreseen but dimly. The houses in which he had gathered together so many children, became a nursery for the training of a chosen clergy, destined not only to supply vacancies in the ranks of his missionaries, but also to come to the help of the ordinary clergy, who are often in need of help. This is the case in America at the present moment, where the Salesians now miniater to large parishes that were without priests. But the swarm of missionaries who had left the mother hive in Pledmont were not enough for Patagonia or for Brazil either, where - to use Dom Bosco's own expression—two or three priests are like two or three fish in the sea, and then-prollife neross the ocean as it is prolific in Europe—the Salesians fostered a number of vocations among the Argentines and Montevideans, and these children of the soil are not the least zealous and the least intrepid apostles of the truths of the Gospel. In Italy, Spain and France this ever-increasing growth of ecclesiantical vocations will serve to replace those which are lost through requirement of military service and the systematic ili-will of hostile governments. This lofty mission, which at the outset was not thought of, will perhaps prove the principal and most useful of the many tasks which Dom Bosco thinks it is his duty to undertake dinary favors upon the newly-born institute, and Leo XIII, has atlif further added to them. Both have recognized as a useful affiliation the institution of 'cooperateurs Salesians,' who may be compared to the tertiaries of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders. We may, perhaps, surprise our readers by telling them that the Oratory of Ht. Francis de Bales obtained the encoursgement not only of Charles Albert, but of Cayour and Ratazzi. Even at the present day mony Italian statesmen are not unfavorable to it. And General Bocca, the President of the Argentine Republic at the present date. not content with giving his moral support to the missionaries in Patagonia, has further procured for them a large grant from the Chambers at Buenos Ayres.

The figures that tell the work of this venerable priest are well nigh incredible. They certainly are marvellous, but they are authentic. At this moment there are in his various houses 150,000 poor children. Of these 40,000 of intelligence and approved virtue are studying Latin, and probably 30,000 of them will aspire to become priests. This year alone 800 of the boys have entered the seminaries to study for the priesthood, and over 20,000 pricets, educated by him, are now preaching the Gospel in various parts of the world. He recently startled a fashionable audience with these astounding facts during a lecture delivered by him in Paris, in the aristocratic temple of "La Madeleine." The result of this lecture was the immediate addition of the snug sum of \$3,500 to the Benedictine's charitable coffors. A pamphlet has just appeared in which Dom Bosco, the new Vincent de Paul, is described as a thaumaturgus, working miracles by the score. His blographer says: "It is a well known fact, which, as an eye witness, I am able to state under oath, that a young man, formerly a boy in one of Dom Bosco's houses of reings, being two years ago at the point of death in Rome, the family telegraphed at once for the thaumaturgus, then in Florence. The Bonedictine hurrled to Rome, but failed to arrive in time. Charles, the young man, had departed-not for a better life, though, for it was publicly known that he had been dissipated, and his family were consequently afraid of his being lost for eternity. 'Let me alone with him, said Dom Bosco, and, knowling at the foot of the dead boy's bed, he prayed revently for a tew minutes, then, rising to his feet, ex-claimed, in a commanding tone: Wake up, to prove to the world that the extremists are right after all, and that the only real solution of Charles!' And Charles immediately sat upthe land question was the total abolition of landlordism. This has not been our teaching, right in his bed. The good priest heard his confession, gave him absolution, and, calling in the awe-stricken friends and but this is what some Donegal landlords seem determined to show, by exhibiting the family, administered to him the last suora lengths to which they are prepared to go in ments of the Church with much unction and solemnity. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Benedictine kissed the young man and said : 'Charles, now that you are in a state of grace, what will you do-remain here or go to heaven?' 'To heaven,' answered the one from the dead, and suddenly he fell back again in his winding sheet and returned to the unknown world. The day after he was buried. All this is to be found in a pamphle just published in Rome, entitled "Dom Bosco and his Works, by an ex-MagOf a refuge they tell,
For the sinners that fell
Deep down in the depths of orline,
Where the fallen ones dwell,
Safe from vice, from hell,
Should they chose, to the end of time.

But the refuge for all,
Who have fallen or fall,
(Ah! oredulity do not start!)
Is the mantelling shaw!.
Of the sad, dark pall,
That hangs o'er a mother's heart!

Yes, the mother's heart,
is the only part
Of the world to find relief:
'Tis the glorious goal,
For the son's sad soul,
When that son has caused her grief. Twill ever one

To a beam of hope.
To a beam of hope.
To the prayer of the one that's lost.
She would even brave
The grave to save
The one on the world inat's tost!

When the God of might, when the Good in Hight,
In the crimson light,
Of His saving blood hung high,
A giance He cast,
He look'd His last
On His Mother, before to die.

Thro' that Mother, row,
To Him we bow.—
Thro' her receive his grace;
Yes, the God of Love, From his throne above. seen in His Mother's face!

In the mother's breast,
Is a feeling blest.
For her son, be he good or wild,—
That's only just,
For a mother must Cling e'er to her own, own child!

From the dawn of life
To the closing strife,
The Refuge, for all, must be
In the inmost part
Of a mother's heart,
'Till they touch Eternity.

Montreal, 11th July, 1883.

### AGRICULTURAL.

(From the American Agriculturist.) AN EFFECTUAL INSECT KILLER.

Kerosene, showered upon plants, is very penetrating, and destroys insects in all stages of development, even to the eggs. Two parts of kerosene to one of sour milk is a proper proportion. It fresh milk is not at hand, condensed milk, diluted to the same strength, may be employed. This mixture is successfully used for the scale insect in ) the crange groves of Florida, and can be, it is shought, employed to destroy Chinch-bugs. A mixture of water and 3 per cent of kero-sene is deadly to tue bugs, and does no harm to the growing corp. By spraying a few outside lows, nearest a ripening field of wheat, the whole area of corn can be protected from the second broad of the destructive Chinchbug. The apparatus for the cheapest and best application of the emulsion is yet to be devised. Doubtless a sprinkler drawn by two horses could be made, that, by passing between the rows of corn, would spray them quickly and effectively.

All farmers seriously troubled with insects should give herosenes trial. By using a ohear grade of petroleum, the expense is small, and, with the necessary apparatus for applying the emulsion, a safe and successful war may be weged against the insect enemies. Much depends upon promptness and energy; therefore, the farmer should be prepared to act at the earliest warning. A bar rel of serusene, and a garden force pump, with necessary attachments, ready for use, may come to be an essential part of a wellequipped farm, or fruit and vegetable garden, as fire extinguishers in a city. Try the mix-ture on a small area, to determine the proper strength. It may be that one proportion is best for the potato-beetle, and another for the cabbage-worms, etc.; but the emulsion must apon which it is sprayed.

AGMOULTURAL VALUE OF FERTILI. ZEES.

The sgricultural value of a fertilizer is measured by the crop it will produce, and must therefore very with the conditions under which it is placed. The effect of a fertilizer depends largely upon the kind of crops, character of soil, the weather, tillage, and many other varying choumstances, so that the crop producing power of any special manure can only be determined in a general manuer, and this must be upon a larger number of trials in various places, extending over several years. All who use fertilizers should distinguish between the two values pointed out. In the market the three most important ingredients of plant food have established values, which vary but little from year to year. These autstances may be worth more or less than the market price to the farmer as a means of producing larger crops. Until all the varying conditions of soil, seed, weather, etc., are reduced to a certainty, no one can foretell the exact sgricultural value of any commercial fertilizer. The farmer must count the cost in dollers and cents, estimate then try and know.

### CANNING BHUBARB.

Those who are fond of rhubarb are reminded that it may be conned for winter use In the same manner as fruits. If this has not already been done, the winter's supply ought to be put up at once, as the gathering grow and gain strength for the product of next spring. In cauning, the rhubarb is stowed as if for the table. Sugar may be added or nor; it is not necessary for its preservation, but many think it is more convenient to add it at once, otherwise the rhubarb has to be heated before it is used, in order to properly incorporate the augar. The hot rhubarb is filled into the jars in the same manner as stewed fruits, and the covers put on at once. Before placing away, try if it is possible to screw down the corks still tighter. In gathering rhubarb at this season, select the newer stalks, as the outer and older ones are apt to be tough.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE TURNIP. Dr. Haleted accorts in the July American Agriculturist that nearly all of the insects which attack the cabbage in its early growth, also prey ure the turnip. Among these are the curorplians of a number of "Cabbage butterflies," easily recognized by their whitish wings, with black markings, and lazy, lumberics flight. The harkquin cabbage bug is a common pest in the South on many plants of the mustard family, as cabbages, radiahes, mustard, turnips, etc. The greatest damage to the turnip crop is done by the stripedturnip-beetle (haltica striolata). This insect is about one-tenth of an inch long, of a black color, with broad buff or yellowish excipes on the wing covers. The larva or "worm" is white and slender, with a horny, light-brown head. Its motion is slow and awkward. The pupa is also white, and forms an earthen occoon in the soil, in which it un! dergoes its transformations. The perfect inaccts are very fond of the young turnip plants, and do great injury to the seedlings

when they first appear above the soil. The eggs are deposited on the unierside of the foliage, and soon hatch into the "worms" (that eat their way between the upper and lower ekins of the true leaves. The "worms" burrow rapidly for a few days, and then drop to the ground, to pass into the inactive pupa state. The first brood of the "files" appears in May or early June, and the second in August or September. Hot, dry weather is most favorable to the beetles, as during a rain they cannot open and use their gauzy wings. On the other hand, throips thrive in moist weather, and ought to be hurried on in such times. The ground should be in the best possible condition of tilth and fertility for a rapid growth, and with a smooth sur-iace, so that the least time need be taken in passing through the seed-leaf state. The best, plump, vigorous seed should be sown thickly. It is well to dust the young plants with equal parts of wood ashes and land plaster. Air-slaked lime may be used in the same manner with good effect.

· 2000年7日 · 1000年1200年120日 · 100日 ·

THE TEWKESBURY HOBBOK. Boston, July 12.—At the Tewkesbury in vestigation, Geerge E. Skinner and Joseph O'Neil testified to seeing the bodies of babies in the Harvard dissecting room. The first subject O'Neil dissected was a baby. He had seen the bodies of two bables at once in the dead room and at the same time one in Dr. Dixswell's arms. Dr. Lyons of Fitchburg had bought the body of a baby not more than a year old while at Harvard. All dissection there was done decorously and without offence to public decency. Dr. Wilson, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, had had eleven bodies from Tewkesbury, for which he had arranged with T. J. Marsh, Jr., and paid sixteen dollars each. He had seen no money paid to Marsh. Lydia Warner, Boston, who had care of the destitute babes for eighteen years, knew of a healthy child being sent to Tewkesbury and returned in two weeks with syphilltic sore eyes.

#### A SPECULATOR IN LEATHER.

GOV. BUTLER SUED TO RECOVER POSSESSION OF A TANNED HUMAN SKIN, Boston, July 9.—A unique lawsuit has grown out of Gov. Butler's investigation of the Tewkesbury sbusss. A reporter today met a member of the boot and shoe firm from whom the Governor obtained the largest specimen of tanned human hide. The reporter said

"Mr. Danaldson, did you ever recover the skin you loaned Gov. Butler ?"

"No, I have not, but I am going to." "Was it of much value to you?"

"I should say it was. I was making a pair, of shoes from it for the museum la Rome. I valued that skin at about \$1,500."

"How do you propose to get it back again? You have received word from the Governor that he does not acknowledge any property in human skins, and that he intends to bury it when it has served his purpose as

evidence in the investigation." "I understand that, and have begun legal proceedings to secure it. I anticipate success in my suit, and on account of the publicity given the matter in the recent investigation would not take less than \$3,000 for that skln."

#### UP IN THE CLOUDS.

WEDDING AND BRIDAL TOUR IN A MALLOON. CLEVELAND, July 7.—Professor King made a ballon escension from the public square last evouing. For many weeks it was extensively advertised that there would be a marriage in a balloon. Mr. A. D. Davis, of Chicago, was to wed Miss Rose Kennedy, of Springfield, Ill. The bridal party was driven to the equare just before 5 o'clock. They They were accompanied by Justice Fuller, Davis were a high hat, Prince Albort coat, white satin the, and white aid gloves. The bride was tastefully dressed in white muslin, and wore a white Leghorn hat with a long feather. At 5 o'clock the pair never be so strong as to injure the plants took their places in the car. Justice Fuller climbed in also in a very graceful ma and the balloon was permitted to ascend 150 feet, being secured by a rope to the ground. The 'Squire then married the pair. After the the ceremony Mrs. Davis kissed Justice Fuller squarely on his mouth. The crowd below cheered and voted the performance a great success. The balloon was then hauled to the earth, the blushing 'Squire alighted, ] and away went the air ship toward the clouds. bearing the newly married couple and Prot. King. It took a southeasterly course, and was viewed by people all over the city. The balleon alighted on the farm of J. G. Walters in the town of Solon. The highest point reached was about a mile and a half.

#### A POOR EMIGRANT'S EXPERIENCE. " ASSISTED " TIA CANADA.

NEW YORK, July 12.—An elderly Irlah woman, with five children, presented herself at Castle Garden yesterday, ragged, hungry and footsore. She said that her name was Bridget Reilly, and her story was, in brief, as follows :- With her husband and six children she was sent from Silgo by the Poor Law Quardians as an assisted the probabilities founded on experience, and emigrant in May last. With several hundred others they were crowded into the steerego of the steamer "Lake Manitoba," at Londonderry, and landed at Quebec. Her busband had a draft for £6 10s, and for several weeks the family managed to live upon it, wandering to Toronto and other places in Canada, and then finding their way to Buffalo, where the hueband left his family to find a should soon cease, and the plants allowed to job and did not return. Then the oldest boy ran away, and with the five younge: children the woman came on to this city. She said that she had no friends or relatives in this comptry and wanted to be sent back to Irc-

Superintendent Jackson had no authority under the law to invoke the aid of the Collector of the Port to send there people back, because they had been landed in Canada, but he referred the case to the State Board of Charities, which, it is believed, is the only authority which can act in the premises.

MR. BRADLAUGH. LONDON, July 12.—The Speaker of the the flood lifted the house and sent it against Commons has informed Mr. Bradlaugh that the tree cruebing the babe to death. The he will be excluded sum the House until he engages not to attempt to take the oath. In dieregard to the resolution of the House, Mr. Prodlatgh replies that the action of the Rouse is illegal. He will endeavor to take his sest and, if expelled, will appeal to his

### constituency.

THE FAILURE RECORD. Siles, Goldy & McMahon have falled cause, depression in provision market. Haines & Underhill, New York, leather, bave failed ; liabilities \$38,000 ; assets, \$10,

Messrs, Dun, Wiman & Co. report the failures in Canada during the balf-year as follows :-

Number. Liabilities. 687 371 349 \$ 8,249 060 4,116,570 3,9:2,858 In the United States the failures were :-Number. Liabilities.
4,687 \$66,180 094
8 597 50,680,9:0

#### THE THAMES.

THE LITTLE CREEK ON A BURST - LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY — THE "PRINCESS LOUISE" FLOATS DOWN THE STREAM THE WATER WORKS IN DANGER ...

London, Ont., July 11.—The river here has risen to an unprecedent height, and the destruction of property is swelling fearful. Bo far as known eight houses have been carried away. Three persons are known to be drowned and it is feared that the number will reach a much larger figure. A large number are missing, but it is not known definitely that they have been drowned. Barns have been carried away by the score and railroad travel is cut off by washouts on the main line at Patton's Siding and on the Barnia Road. Kensington Bridge and the Oxford Street lege. The steamer "Princess Louise" floated down the stream and carried away the Byron The water-works pumping house is bridge. in great danger and is expected to go. Horses, cattle, &c., have been drowned by the score.
LONDON, Ont., July 11.—A midnight despatch says the view from the roof of the

Court House from 9.30 to 10 a.m. was that of a lake a mile across in each direction, in which stand dozens of trees and houses. The surface of the lake is strewn with boards, timbers and debris of all kinds. The whole of Kensington makes part of the lake; no sign of life is visible in the viluage, except the men in two rowboats passing from house to house. The houses which are left standing are half submerged in the water. One stands in the middle of the street, where it was floated and stranded in the early morning. The water in the south branch, which is nearly up to the roadway of Westminster Bridge, rushes impetuously into the lake, carrying down large quantities of brushwood, boards and timber. Six bodies were taken out of the river tonight, these being Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Constance, Mrs. Hutchison and three of the Lacey family. The list will yet be swelled. The destitution is wide apread. At a meetting tonight \$700 was subscribed for relief The following is the list of purposes. lives lost :- Mrs. Hopkins, Kensington ; four children of Mr. B. F. Lacri, London West a woman unknown; a year old girl of Mr. Onn, Ann street; three children of George Stratford, Napier street; three children of D. O. McLean, Blackirlar street; one child of William Moylan, Ann street; James S Pack-

man, wife and three-year old boy. Sr. THOMAS, Ont, July 11 .- This vicinity was visited by a heavy thunder and rain storm last night. Kettle Creek is a foot Then tie a knot in each rope three inches higher than ever known before. There was of Harrietville this morning, about sixty feet of roadbed being carried away, and passengers are being transferred.

INGERSOLL, Ont., July 11-The Grand Trunk Railway track about a mile and a balt west of here was washed away by the heavy rain, and the train due here at 11,56 p.m. was wrecked. The cars and engine were all thrown from the track and considerably damaged, but nobody was seriously hurt. The C. V. R. track west of here is washed away, but no damage has been done to traits. All traffic and mails from the west are shut off and trains will not be in running order for a day or two. The damage done to farm crops

will be heavy. TILSONBURG, Ont., July 11,-On Wednesday morning Tilsonburg and the vicinity was visited with the greatest floods ever known in the community. The rain of Tuesday night had been so heavy that all the mill dams were taxed to their utmost with the great body of water that was rising, and on Wednesday morning the stream was too great for Hamilton & Sons' dam, and it gave way about six o'clook. It washed the new grist mill down into Waterhouse's pond, and a few minutes afterward Waterhouse's dam broke and for a time it was feared that the woollen mills would be carried off. About 6 30 Golug's dam succumbed to the high pressure, and carried off a bridge. Tillson's cat and pes mills were in darger for some time, but they escaped with a slight overflow in the basements. Hemilton & Son's loss will be \$12,000, Waterhouse's \$15,000, Going's \$500, Tillson's \$400. The dam at a griet mill on Nettle Oreek, adjoining the town, broke also; loss \$300. deveral farms are flooded.

LONDON, Ont., July 12 .- There is nothing new to report in regard to the flood. The water has subsided and gangs of men are busy clearing out the houses and endeavoring to make such as were not carried away habitable. Active relief measures are on foot, and all of the distressed are temporarily provided for, either in private houses or at the expense of the city. Two more bodies were found this afternoon, being those of the Stratford children, but besides these no more have been recovered, though many missing

persons have not yet turned up. Midnight...The river is now nowhere over the banks, although a good deal of water is still on some of the low lying parts of the village. The gas company announced a supply of light to-night. The city authorities ordered the water pipes to be said across Blackfrairs bridge to supply the villagers with pure water. At a meeting in Collins' Hall committees were appointed to distribute the relief granted by the citizens, and to memorialize the Ontario Government for aid. The steamer " Princess Louise" grounded on McEwun's flat, De:aware Township. After leaving her moorings at Spring Bank on Weinesday morning, the went over the dam, sweeping all before her. The vessel is said to be a total wreck as far at least as her upper works are concerned. Thomas Malen, one of the employees in McClary's foundry, lived in a cottage in London West, and on the water rising be concluded that his only salvation was to climb into the trees in the garden. He accordingly helped his wife into a tree and passed the baby to his daughter, telling her to hend the baby up to her mother, while he assisted other members of the family up into other trees. The girl was in the act of passing the bate up when the flood liked the house and sent it against girl, however, still persovered and handed the dead babe up to the mother, who was also badly crushed. Mr. Malen had another of his children swept away by the flood. Mr. B. Pritchard, Chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, says only a small piece of the wall of the pumping house is gone and the machinery remains intact.

There are contradictory reports as to the number of persons drowned, and as near as can be learned twelve or thirteen bodies have been recovered.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD'S WILL.

#### The Gaulois says Chambord's will commands all the Boyalists to recognize the Count de Paris as heir to the throne of France.

A GENEROUS OFFER. Paste, July 12-Pasteur, a well known chemist, has offered to organize a mission to investigate the nature and origin of the cholera in Egypt. Pasteur has applied to silver, with all plate appliances, for 25 cents; Lord Granville for facilities. he also made plastic sets for five dollars.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING MEAR DUNDER, Be tween twelve and one o'clock on Saturday atternoon Margaret Orichton two years of age, daughter of Peter Orichton, rallway surfaceman, residing at Kingoodle village, parish of Longforgan, was accidentally drowned in an old quarry called "Black's Hole."

A conference of agricultural societies and Local Authorities in Scotland was held on Tuesday in Edinburgh for the purpose of discussing the question of the importation of diseased stock. A number of resolutions were carried all with the object of having more stringent regulations enforced as to the importation of live stock from foreign countries.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT ABERDSES .- A WOMAN named May Moir or Morton, who resided with Bridge are gone, and also a large section of her husband at Hawkhill, Dundee, and who ar-the bridge on the Proof line at Ladies' Col- rived in Aberdeen from Dundee on Monday, her husband at Hawkhill, Dundee, and whosrwas found dead in a room in her mother's house on Tuesday afternoon. The deceased, who was 31 years of age, has been in a weak state of health for some time back. The fatal wound was inflicted with a raz or.

A SHETLAND BALL, -His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh have graciously consented to become patrons of a grand ball to be held at Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, on the 3rd of August, to celebrate the opening of the new Municipal Buildings, the foundation stone of which was is a rule of the society that no sister shall go laid by the Duke of Edinburgh when visiting alone on the streets or nighways, an abduo-Shetland in January last year.

As Mrs. Wallace of Merkland, near Kirsintilicoh, was proceeding on Thursday week from Ardriehaig to Tayvallich in a dog-cart, accompanied by her daughter, Mr. Gardner, a maid servand and two little grandchildren, the horse took fright at the whistle of a screw steamer passing through the Orinen Canal, and became unmanageable. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown out upon the highway, and sustained more or less serious injuries. Mrs Wallace, who was sitting behind the driver fell so violently on her head that she sustained concussion of the brain, never regained consciousness, and lay in a comatose state till late on Saturday evening when death ensued.

#### DANGER FROM SWINGS.

The following communication from ex Mayor Daniel B. Clymer, of Reading, Pa embodies an important suggestion, which it would be well to heed :- Near to each end of a joist a hole is bored. Bun a rope through each hole, and tie three knots on top of said joist to secure it to hold the swing seat. below the joist; this done, the a strong safety a washout on the Credit Valley a little east rope under said knot; then lay this rope loosely over the top of the joist near the ends of the swing, so that when the rope breaks at the greatest point of friction and wears right under the joist, the satety rope lying idla over falling person from injury.

### THE MADAGASCAR AFFAIR.

MESSAGE FROM PRANCE-QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE-INTERVIEW WITH M FEREY.

London, July 12 .- The French Government has informed England that they await official advices from Tamatave before replying to Earl Granville's cemand for explanations in ly replied to by His Grace. re the proceedings of Admiral Pierre at Tamatave. The report of the doings of the French came from the Cousni at Zanzibar. The French Government has telegraphed to Mada-

gascar for details.
In the House of Lords this afternoon the Marquis of Sallsbury questioned Earl Gran-ville as to whether the British forces in Madagascar waters would be increased, and received a reply that a public statement might be misconstrued, the more so as he had reason to believe that the French Government were willing to do what was right in the maiter.

Panis, July 12 .- The evening papers beof the Tamatave trouble. The Temps thinks England has magnified a very small affilr. The Journal des Debats expresses the same opinion, and points to what it describes as a growing tendency on the part of the English to consider themselves entitled to exemption from burdens imposed by international law on neutral pations.

The Journal Is Pays, commenting on the latest news from Madagascer, eays it is impossible to deny that we have entered upon an acute stage of complication with England in regard to French action at Tamstave. France applicated Admiral Pierre. Wnegover we act vigorously our neighbours will insuit us, but we must be careful not to unite our enemies against us. The arrests at Tamatave and the stoppage of foreign ommunications with the shore were just and law.

London, July 13 -The Standard's Paris correspondent has had an interview with M. Ferry. Ferry declared the excitement in England over the Tametave affair must have arisen from a misconception of the feelings of the French Usbinet, whose sincere wish was to cultivate cordish relations with England. Farry believed the occurrence at Tamstave exaggerated. The decreed British Consul was known to be anti-French in his attitude. The idea that any French Admiral would insult the British flag, Ferry declared to be preposterous, and asserted that Admiral Pierre could not have ventured to adopt the extraordinary course attributed to him.

### DENTISTS IN COUNCIL.

Kingaron, July 11 .- Last evening the aunual meeting of the Dental Association for Eastern Ontarlo opened in the Windsor Hotel. The following were in attendance:-A. Martin, G. Rutchinson, Ottawa; R. Sparks, L. Olements, J. H. Clarke, Kingston; G. H. Wesgent, Cornwall; R. T. Kenny, Ganancque; A. S. Ashley. Napanee; N. R. Dalmage, Smith's Falls; D. H. Piett, Picton; W. Brace, B ockville. Dr. C. A. Martin occupted the chair, and Dr. Weagent acted as Secretary. Beveral new members were added, who were in attendance. Dr. C. A. Martin, of Ottawa, read his address, and referred, with regret, to the apathy of the members in regard to the work of the Association. He spoke in high praise of the Royal College of Dental Surgery and of the professors. He urged increased interest in the Eastern Association, which, he hoped, would grow and prosper. There was a general discussion on the address and many points were suggested. Dr. Olements said he was one of the originators of the college. He advocated longer survice on the part of the students before commencing practice on their own account; the shortest term should be three years, in which time sufficient practical knowledge would hardly be secured. Dr. Dulmage advocated a uniform tariffor fees, but many objected to this, and it was intimated that the local dentists should arrange a schedule suited to the district in which they operated. 'Dr. Kenny of Gananoque, referred to the way in which to was harassed by a practition-er who did work at ridiculously low figures. He published his tariff of charges and offered to fill teeth with

he also made plastic sets for five dollars.

The association viewed with disgust the endesvors of this man to run down prices to the level of the mechanic's wages. Dr. Martin advised Dr. Kenny to go on in the even tenor of his way, for he believed in the eurvival of the fittest. The one who did the work of unremunerative prices must go down. Drs. Sparks, Brace, Wesgent and others gave their views on the various questions presented. A vote of thanks to the President for his excellent address was passed, and the election of officers proceeded with resulting as follows:-President, G. Hutchi son, Ottawa; Vice President, B. T. Kenny, Gananoque; Seoretary-Treasurer, G. H. Weagent, Cornwall.

#### SUPPOSED HORRIBLE FATE OF A MISS.

"ING SISTER OF MERCY. GALVESTON, Texas. July 11 .- A despatch from St. Antonio says :- " Fifteen days ago Sister Olemens, of the Catholic Order of Divine Providence, mystericusly disappeared trom New Braunfels, where the society has its educational institute. At first it was thought that she had gone to San Antonio or Austin, but an inquiry failed to reveal her whereabouts. Yesterday Gus Pheuffer, of New Braunfels, found a skeleton in the mountains eight miles from that town, and, upon examination, it proved to be that of the missing sister. She was a German, and had only been in this country a year. It was suggested that she grew homesick; but as it tion with foul and horrible accompaniments is suspected."

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN. London, July 12-Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, has given notice of his intention to resign.

#### CANADIAN BAZAAB.

Mr. John Osborne, Musical Bazzar, Toronto, Canada, writes that his wife was cured of rheumatism by the great pain-banisher, St. Jacobs Oil; that he has found it an invaluable remedy for many ailments.

#### CATHOLIO COUNCIL.

TOBONTO, July 12-The Synod of the Roman Catholic dioce e has closed its sittings at St. Michael's College. No new decrees were enacted, but some of the old ones of 1863 were renewed. Amongst them were:-lat. That the Archbishop is not responsible for any debts contracted by priests or building committees, except when His Grace gives a legal document or mortgage or signs a note. 2nd. That when a priest gets splittual faculties in the diocese he is not as a hired servant, but as a voluntery workman in God's vineyard. The biebop provides him with a mission, from which he draws a living. He is not to look to the bissop for salary, but to the people for w on he labors. Should be reader himself newerthy of his high calling and the joist top will at once catch and rescue the is deprived or the uncelon, he may blame bim self, and the no claim on the congregation or on the bishop. 3 d. Priests are forb'dden, without the permission of the bishop, to contract debts over \$100, or to count rega notes or become accurate for anymody, or to receive money on deposit. 4th. Priests are to read every year the provincial or synodical decrees. A complimentary address was presented to the Archbishop by the clergy and appropriate-

#### DEMORUELLE'S DETERMINATION.

And it is a good quality for luck at lottery. At 10 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, June 13th, the day after the 157th monthly and the June semi numual grand drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, Mr. Jes Demoruelle (of Demoruelle & Cusachs, dealers in building materials), presented also at the company's (fine one half of ticket No. 23,131, which had won the first capital prize of \$150,000, and was promptly paid in full. He is 33 years of age, and has been in business sloce he was 22 years old. He has been industrious and has been at the head of three different firms. Eucceeding in earning a comfortable irms, succeeding in earning a comfortable income. He, his father and grandfather were all born in New Orleans, and is of one of the oldest Creoie ismilles, descendants of Du Vernay, one of the pioneers of the colony founded by Bienville .- New Orleans Pica-

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES is the fitle of a large illustrated treatise, by Dr. H. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., cont to any address for three stamps. It teaches success ful self-treatment.

#### LORD DUFFERIN ON CANADA.

yune, June 17.

London, July 13 .- Lord Dufferin was entertained at a har quet by the Empire Club on Wednesday. Among those present were Mr Lowell, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and Sir Charles Tupper. In reply to the toast of his health Lord Dufferin said he believed before the close of the century the population of Canada would be twenty millions. He also believed that the English people were becoming more aware of the feeling of attachment towards the Mother Country existing in the colouler, and would never permit the Government to repeat the errors by which they had lost the United States of America.

CAREY'S PROBABLE DESTINATION. HALIPAX July 13 .- There was considerable excitement here today, as the steamer "Caspiau" came into hartor, from the fact that a report was circulated that the informer Carsy was on board. Enquiries were made from the officers of the vessel, but they denied that any one answering his description was among the passengers. It is understood it is the intention of Carey to proceed from England to Bermuda, whether by steam or sail was of course not known, and there settle with his family. If he intends to make the passage thence by steamer he will have to first come to Hailfax and here take another vessel for his destination, as there is no direct steam communication between Great Britain and Bermuda.



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Reware of these imitations

At a meeting of seamen at Sunderland, England, resolutions were passed declaring that under the present dispensation ships were not seaworthy, owing to their being undermanned.

It is no longer an idle dream or boasting to sffirm that Fellows' Hypophosphites, whereld are united nature's forces, will etrengthen man and make his life not only endurable, but sparkling with ruddy and joyous health; this then we recommend when vitality is on the wane, or when the organism becomes enteebled.

In 1882 New Orleans received 17,796,497 bushels of grain. The value of the total exports was \$108,630,454; imports \$12,219,-920. The amount of tonnage brought to the port was about 800,000 tons.

Boston's new main sewer has already cost \$3,500,000 and is by no means done yet.

NURSERY MEDICINES .- We do not be-Heve in dosing children with drugs and medicines from the time they arrive in the world till they are grown, as some do. We have found a little castor oil and a bottle of Perry Davis'. Pain-Killer safe and sure remedies fo all their little ills, and would not do without all; their mean

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Sarmatian	Saturday, July	9
Parisian	Baturday July	ē
Parisian	Saturday, July	•
Sardinian	.Saluiday. Mug.	
RATES OF PASSAGE F	ROM QUEBEC:	
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t According to Accou	modusion.	
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	THE STE	AME	S OF T	ΗE	

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Pheinician About July 14
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Prussian About July 2
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June 19, 1883. WITH

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| 5 Per Cent Imp. Anstrian 100 fl. Government Bond.

ISSUE OF 1860.

These Bonds are guaranteed by the Imperial devernment of Austria, and bear interest at Le rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi anti-ally. They at dedeemed in two drawings annually, in which live are premiums of

60,000, 10,000, 5,000,

etc. Floring and drawn.
Every Austrian by P.
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120 Florins,

as there as no BLANKS, and every Bond must The next diwing takes place on

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and every Bon bought of us on or before the
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# MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD.

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pil: 3220 no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent be wall for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON IAS 5.

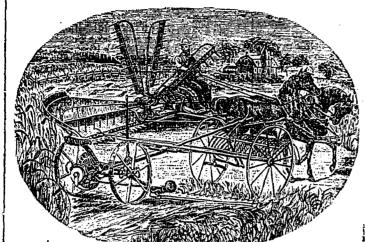
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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINTMENT. dinstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure inthe cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mait. Don't delay a moment.

Prevention is better than cure.

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An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and, immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, I tesspingly limbers of the Condition Powders. Dose, I tesspingly be a provided by the Condition Powders. Dose, I tesspingly be a provided by the Condition Powders. Dose, I tesspingly be a provided by the Condition Powders. Dose, I tesspingly be a provided by the Condition Powders. Dose, I tesspingly be a provided by the Condition Powders. KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.



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Needing any FARM

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ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by rost. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors His Spanish Fi? Oil or Oil of Cartharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1. or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose into share, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 8t. I awrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY eal, or direct from

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A NEW DISCOVERY. To For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent articleal color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the dighest and only prizes at both International

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Brand, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

BREWARE of all imitations, and of all there oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

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### HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels Aver, Storacti, Attiveys a Detect.
Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great
MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF. They are comm
idently recommended as a rever-failing variety
in a cast in his it list insultibly. Intain this
eve, cause, has become impatral of vocational
they are wonderfully efficacious in all allments
incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

TOT I OWAY'S OINTMENT Known Throughous - Peapertics are

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures SORE THROAT, Bronchitts, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Ekin Dissase, it has never been known to tail.

Both Pills and Ohntment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at is. 14d. 2s. 4s. 6d., 11s., 2s., and 88s each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, oetween the hours of 11 and 4, or by letter in hop bitters.



VEGETABLE CURE

DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN. send 50 pice Chromo Cards with name on L send 50 for 10 cents.



## Lydia e. Pinkham's

VFGFTABLE COMPOUND. Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses se common to our best female population. A Mercine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History. Bitrevives the cooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale check of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and ba. sche is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER Till eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of the woman or child. Insist on having it,

Lota the Compound and Blood Purifier tre prepared and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, W 3. Price of eith r. 21. Six hottles for 35. Sent by ms lin the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of pil 3, \$1 per hox for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answer. 21 letters of taquiry. Enclose Sct. stamp. Send for pa Thick.

No family should be without LYDIA R PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.



Home Items. -"All your own fault

If you remain sick when you can Gst hop bitters that never—Fail. The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

-Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters. -My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend

them to my people.—Methodist Olergyman.
Bitters
On earth.——and doctor if hop
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—Malarial fever, Agus and Biliousness, leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

. —" My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."-Ed. Oswego Sun.

-Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness. —Ice water is rendered harmless and nore refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

THE DOMINION CANALS. OTTAWA, July 11 .- A supplement to the

report of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue has been issued, giving the canal statistics for the navigation season of 1882. The revenue from canals in 1882 has increased by \$17,413 over the previous year, the increases being as follows; -Welland Canal \$29.687, Chambly \$3,302, Bldeau \$934, Ottawa \$5,411, Newcas. tle district \$113; a decrease is shown in the receipts of the St. Lawrence canals of \$17,-557, Burlington Bay Canal \$928, St. Peter's Canal \$649. The total number of grain laden vessels lightened at Port Colborne in 1882 was eight, against 133 in the previous year. A reference to the statistics of the State of New York shows that the proportion of freight carried by the canals of that State has been steadily declining. In 1856, 68.9 per cent of the total freight was carried by canals, while in 1881 the proportion was 18.5, and in 1882, 19. The quantity of grain carried through the Welland Canai last year was 306.482 tons, and the tonnago of heavy goods was 282.984. In 1881 the figures were 269,395 and 189,188 respectively. The quantity of grain passing through this canal in travelt between ports in the United States was 64.— The quantity of grain carried through 002 ions io 1882, against 65,285 in 1881. The following shows the revenue, including hydraulic rents, from each canal for the year

'NOTES ON INGERSOLL."

\$330,289.

1882:—Welland, \$142,438; St. Lawrence, \$88,028; Chambly, \$25,233; Rideau, \$6,951; Ottawa, \$63,192; Burlington, \$3,200; St. Peter's, \$833; Newcastle District, \$411; total,

By REV. LOUIS A. LAMBERT. The latest and most crushing arewer to Ingersoll's infidel arguments. "It pleusus all; Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Guntile, are equally delighted with Father Lambert's terrible extinguishment of the " Modern Voltaire." Three editions in three months; the fourth now in press. Clergymen of all denominations are ordering large numbers for distribution amongst their flocks. Price, elegantly bound in cloth, 50 cents; poper, 25 cents. Address, Euffaio Catholic Publication Co., St. Stephen's Hali, Buffalo, N. Y. A liberal discount to the trade. A million

THE NEW DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. ONE OF THE MOST BLEGANT BLACKGUARDS AMONG THE BRITISH NOBILITY."

New York, July 10 .- The Louden correspondent of the N.Y. Sun cables the follow-

The Duke of Malborough fell dead of heart disease as he was about getting into bed on Wednesday night. He was one of the most respectable members of his distinguished family. He gambled a good deal, but he always paid up, even if te had to sell off the wonderful art treasures of the family to enable him to do so. He was not lucky, and he was wonderfully ignorant; but he made a very fair Lord Lieutenant when he was in Ireland. His son, the Marquis of Blandford, who enjoye the distinction of being one of the most elegant blackguards emong the British noblity, succeeds to the little and to the hereditary pension of \$25,000 a year voted to the first Duke with the palace of Blenheim and the honor and manor of Woodstock. In the present temper of the English Commons the pension will not last long, but there are rich pickings about Woodsteck, including the residuom of the Sunderland library, et

His present Grace married Lady Alberta Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercore, and has by her a son and three daughters. For family reasons she condoned his adultery with Ludy Aglesford, a case in which the Prince of Wales was deeply compromised; and she even forgave him for knocking her down at the breakfast table with a blow of his fist. It was only when she discovered his relations with a woman of low station, and found how irreclaimable he was, that the celebrated Blandford divorce case sued. The decree nisi will become absolute in about three weeks, until when she will be Duchess of Marlborough, relapsing afterward to her former title of Lady Alberta Hamilton, and going probably to Cauada with her sister Lady Lansdowne. If is understood that the new Duke intends to marry his present mistress, by whom he has two children. She also has two others, acquired earlier and more promiscuously, toward whom his Grace will perform the duties of a stepiather.

KIDNEY DISEASE Pain, Irritation, Rotention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

According to the returns received by the

Immigration Department, the number of immigrants who arrived in the Dominion during the morth of June was 2,854. The num. ber reported for the previous five months of the current calendar year was 71,293, making a total of 199,804 for the six months, se against 92,413 for the first six months of 1882. Of the 2,854 arrivals in June the routes were as follows: Hallax 817, Quebec 10,769, Montreal via U. S. ports 504. Montreal from Antwerp 16, Suspension Bridge 9,692, Emerson from United States 1,106, Gretna 335, reported at agencies 27, reported by the Customs 5,245. The number of immi-Customs 5,245. The number of immigrants who in the month of June went through Canada to the United States was 12,198. The number previously reported for this year was 25,843, making a total of 38,041 for the six months, as against 41,998 in the corresponding period in 1882. Leaving the numbe of settlers in the Dominion for the six months ended June 30th last 61,763 as against 50,415 from the 1st January to end of June, 1882.

Tenders for the North West timber berthe situated on the Moses Mountain, have been opened by the Department of the Interior. The hightest bonuses offered per equare mile, were the following which were accepted:—Berth A-J. G. Phomp, \$104.20; cepted:—Berth A.-J. G. Phomp, \$104.20; Jontracts made for this paper, which is kept Berth B.-J. G. Rose & Co., \$81,000; Berth on file at office of O-O. H. Ingram, \$124.80; Berth D-A. McLaren, \$44 20; Berth E.N. W. Bayless, S104.20; Berth F.A. McFee, \$104.60; WILL WARNED, OR BY Berth G. John B Kehl, \$104 40; Berth H. F. Holman, ₹64.20; Berth I-W. A. Rust

\$64 60 ; Berth J-lease Kerr, \$124.40. During the month of June there were issued 213 patents, the number issued during the half year ended 30th that month being 94f. The fees received during the half year were 8 follows :- January, \$5,451.46; Februay, \$5,879.03; March, \$6,806,65; April, \$5,872.B; May, \$6.525.10; June, \$6,055.31. Toal, 36,589,68.

WATERTOWN, N.I., 1-15 10.—Hugh fic-Lean, aged 16, a Canadian, had been arrated for shooting Henry Newroth on Surlay. They were waiking along the railroad when McLean suddenly drew a revolver and shot Newroth in the arm and demanded money. Newroth gave his pocket-book and ray sway. McLean fired a second shot which went through Newroth's back and came out of his breast, passing through the lung.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side; &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter slittle Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, simulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while

others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills incken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their pentle action please all who isc them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$2\$ sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO..

BILL'S PRANCE L or social and Bislavia. Dillis, in already reached the emenant and of

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YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE. It supplies the natural of Mass. food and color to the hair glands without staining the

leading skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching endorse and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS. recommend it It cures Itching, Erup-

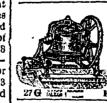
tions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING It is very desirable, giving the hair a ilken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



## BUCKINGHAMS DYE WHISKERS

BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebrated CHIMES and BELLS for Ohurches, etc. Price List and circular sent free, Address: HENRY Mc-SHANE & CO., BALTIMOES, Md., U. S.

A OTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Britcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Advertisements for thus Paper.

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



Dr. Ab. Meserole-(Late of London), who makes aspecialty of Bollensy, has without doubt treated and cured mere case than any other living sphysician. His ancess has aimly been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his work on derful cure freeto any surferor who may send their oxpress and P. O. Addross. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Dr. AB. MESCEROLE, No. 25 John St., New York.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. TE CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000-EM Tickets only 85. Sheres in proportion,

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

Commissioners.

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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Sidgle Enumber Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDIN OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE, EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASSEL, AT NEW ORLEANS, TURSDAY, August 14th, 1883-139th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 875 000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dullars Bach

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l		APP	ROXIMATION PRIZES.	•
1	9	Approxim	ation Frizes of \$750 \$6,75	ú
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1967 Prizes, amounting to.....\$265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New

made only to the cince of the Company Orleans.
Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered full address. Send orders addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN,
Now Urleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, St., Washington, D.O. 607 Sevenin St., Washington, D.O.

I have a positive reactly for the above discusse; by its itset too sands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cared. Indeed, so strong is my faith inits effectly, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VABLE TREATISE on this closes, to any sufferer. Sim Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. M.

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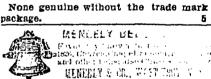
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BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-gredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calcumated to do the best work at least possible tost.

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

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.



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

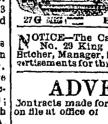
15-13 eow FROM ST. JOHN, N.B. St. Joun, N.B., July 10. - Fred. G. Burpee, second son of Hon. Issac Burpee, was drowned in the harbor off Reed's Point at eight o'clock this morning whilst rowing a shell boat. He struck on a line extending from the wharf to a schooner and upset the bont. All efforts to save him proved unavailing. He was about

20 years old. The body has not yet been recovered. Later-The body of young Burpee was recovered at eleven o'clock.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamio Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy. for a cough that Lever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grour, To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.



(Continued from First Page.)

## AFFAIRS IN TRELAND.

Mr. Mundells, member for Sheffield, opposed the motion. He said that one sixth of the cattle and meat supplied to Great Britain was The adoption of the motion would, he continued, cause enormous ioss to

the consumer. Mr. J. G. Dodson, member for Scarborough, said the motion meant absolute prohibition of the importation of live stock. The government was unable to agree thereto, but would assent to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the question of the foot and mouth disease. An amendment in favor of such select committee was, however, negatived, and Mr. Chaplin's motion was subsequently carried by a vote of 200 against 192, the members of the government voting with the minority.

Dublis, July 12.—The Irish National Lesgue meeting last night announced the receipt of £2,000 from Australia. Mr. Sex ton said England learned by the short encounter with American politicians on the pauper emigration question, that if there was to be a clearance of Ireland it would not be the Irish who would have to go.

Dublin, July 16.—The man Sweeny, charged with the murder of Lord Mountmorris, has been liberated. The police have another clue.

An attempt which was thwarted by the police, was made yesterday to set fire to the house here of James Carey, informer.

LONDON, July 16.—Mr. Gladstone this afternoon in the House of Commons said the Government would order a careful examination of cattle in every country to be made, so that they could see whether a stricter apprication of the rules for the prevention of dis-ease was necessary. The defeat of the Gov-ernment on Mr. Chaplin's motion to exclude live cattle from the United States was due mainly to the Irish party, who voted with the Opposition. The motion was carried in face of Mr. Mundella's conclusive demonstration of the efficiency of the present system of protecting England against imported diseases. The majority represents a combination of de-pressed agricultural interests, caring mainly to raise prices. Mr. Chaplin intends to press the Ministers to say what they will do in consequence of the vote, but the authorities intimate that it will be difficult to enforce the more stringent rules without fresh legislation, which is impossible to obtain this

## PARNELL'S NOBLE RESOLVE.

Ready to Spend the Testimonial Fundito Moneghan—Planning to Beat the Home Rule Party.

London, July 17. - There is a very serious feeling among all Parliamentary parties over show samples except upon full bids. On the the result of the election in Monaghan, and a whole the market is in a satisfactory condigreat deal of uneasiness, fostered by the Irish tion. We quote yellows 64c to 78c; granuparty, as to the possible results of such scattering elections as have yet to take place. The to 8 gc. Syrup—Supplies remain under fair Government makes no concealment of its ancountril, with the response from buyers modenoyance, and a Ministeria: auccess at a general election, which cannot now be far cff, is more than doubtful. The Irish party claims that it will have from 70 to 80 votes in a new House. Mr. Parnell himself, who has systematically deprecated over-confidence, expects to come back to St. Stephen's with a compact party of not less than 70 votes, and he believes that that number w'll give him the balance of power. The Government, too, seems to believe that fact.

greatest danger comes from a lack of funds stock that has somewhat decreased the amount extra superfine \$4.85 to 4.90; spring extra with which to counterbalance the heavy exhibited in the diminishing supply in New York, \$4.60 to 4.65; superfine \$4.05 to 4.20; strong be had for election purposes, but for the support of the members when elected, as, almost without exception, the Home Bule candidates are men in either poor or indifferent circumstances. The Irish people will contribute so far as they can, and much enthusiasm has in the market, prices having held their own. been aroused by the statement that Mr. Par- We quote:—Baisins, Valencia, 43c to 61c; nell will come to the front and contribute a filberte, 61c to 81c; almonds, 111c to 15c; considerable part of the testimonial fund, now being raised for him, to the uses of the party. Wealthy Irishmen, not only in America but | catels, \$1.40 to 1.50. Fish-For what little in Australia, are being asked to contribute when the time shall come, and answers which have been received indicate that the cash responses will be liberal. The stops in this direction have as yet teen only preparatory.

The only chance of defeating the Irish party with certainty is in a coalition on candidates to Irish districts, so that only one candidate shall be run by the Conservatives and Liberals in each berough; the Conservatives supporting a Liberal in one and the Liberals a Conservative in another district, in accordance with some prearranged plan. This would be a difficult programme to carry out, and Mr. Parnell believes that with the best arrangement that can be made any coalition

The Telegraph hints at another possibility which might interfere with Mr. Parnell's hopes in its suggestion that if the Liberals are defeated it may be with such an overwhelming Conservative majority in England might overbalance a Liberal and Home Bule combination, and thus deprive the Irlsh members of any influence.

In an interview today Parnell says: "I The Protestant Irishmen voted for Mr. Healy, and I believe they will vote for Ireland's interest elsewhere, without regard to religion or prejudice, to a greater extent than ever before. The North of Ireland is beginning to understand, as it has not understood, that there are still possibilities of the success of a Home Bule movement; once convinced of that and Belfast and the whole North will refuse to support English rule."

### IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

TCRONTO, July 16 .- An important judgment in regard to the rights of railway companies as regards traffic accommodation and payment therefor over the International Bridge, and the rights of the Bridge Company, Bridge Company, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Hon. Attorney General of the Province of Ontario being respondents. The case was first heard before Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, who gave judgment in favor of the Bridge Company. Then it was carried to the Court of Appeal, thence direct to the Privy Council of England. That fical Court, on the second day of the argument, without reserving judgment, dismissed the appeal with costs. Accordingly the jadgment given by Vice-Char-Court of Appeal, stands affirmed by the Privy

# Private Bockelman, who was drummed out of the New York State Corps, has sued Col. Austin for \$25,000 damages.

### Finance and Commerce Stons have been offered to our knowledge. Manufacturers, when they make their ap-

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHESS OFFICE.

Tuesday, July 17. In New York today St. Paul and Manitoba opened at 106, and Canada Pacific at 60%. At noon the former sold at 105 and the latter

In the money market rates were unchanged. Mercantile paper was discounted at 7 per cent and loans on stocks were secured at 5 to 5½ per cent on call. Sterling exchange was nominal at 8½ to 8½ premium for 60-day bills between banks, 8¾ to 8½ premium cash over the counter, 9½ to 9½ premium for demand bills. Drafts on New York are sold at par to 1-10 discount.

The stock market this morning again dis-played a fair measure of activity but prices were far from strong, closing & to & per cent. lower for some securities. The dealings were largely in bank stocks. Gas was in less

enquiry and about steady.

Stock Sales.—400 Montreal 1973; 1 do 1971; 50 Commerce 1321; 125 Toronto 1852; 25 Merchants 1213; 26 do 122; 100 Ontario 115; 15 Richelteu 783; 50 do 782; 75 Gas 172; 17 do 1711; 10 do 1713; 35 North West 62s 6d; 20 Telegraph 1211; 70 do 122 ; 10 Passenher 132.

New York, July 17.—Stocks irregular. Am Ex 89; C 8 59; D & L 123\( \); Erie 35\( \); L S 106\( \); M O 89; N P 48; N Y O 114\( \); Et P M & M 105\( \); W U 79\( \).

### COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The general fea ures of the wholesale markets have undergone no marked change. We are now in the midst of a dull and uncertain season when many people are out of town on pleasure bent, and everyone is discussing the harvest prospects and awaiting developments before entering on the fall trade. Collections generally are reported fair for the season. Inquiries at leading dry goods houses elicit no new facts regarding the trade, but a more active condition of affairs will be instituted as orders for fall goods begin to come in. The local business in breadstuffs has been very light. Pork, lard, butter and cheese have been heavy and declined. Eggs were generally firm. Dry goods have ruled dull, and in consequence of an over production of grey cottons an unsettled feeling has prevailed. Cotton stocks, which, three months ago, were selling at twenty and thirty per cent. above par are now considerably below par. Montreal Cotton stock is down to 971 asked. A few shares of Canada Cotton Company sold at 94 and Dundas Cotton Company could have been purchased at 80. The milis Carry the Elections—The English Government Alarmed at the Result in into other textiles not before made here, but which are imported from foreign countries.

GROCEBIES.—Sugars—In some quarters there are expressions of firmness and marked confidence with a strong disinclination to lated 64c to 64c, and Nova Scotia whites 74c rate. Molasses - A duli and inanimate market is reported for this article, which has a very quiet appearance. Sciooly speaking the valuation partakes of a nominal character at the moment, but we hear of no business. To sell would require some forcing. Our prices are for small parcels. We quote:—Barbadoes 49c to 50c; Antigua 47c to 49c; and Trinicad 44c to 45c. Fruits-The event in this market has been a more active demand for raisins, buyers of The difficulty in the Irish canvass and the which have taken a considerable quantity of better movement, and several round lots have at 43c to 55c. There has been no other change currents, 530 to 60; walnuts, Bordeaux, 640 to 7ho; eggs, eleme, 15c to 16c; loose musfish there is in stock there is an unchanged market. British Columbia salmon sold at \$16 and North Shore at \$1750 to \$18 per brl. White fish has been dealt in at \$5 per half bri. American dry cod are quoted at Montreal Transportation Company, also lett \$5 50 per quintal. Mixed boneless fish bring 50 to 5 c per lb.

IRON AND HARDWARE -Warrants are cabled lower at 463 11d. Middlesborough No. 3 foundry is cabled at 393. Private cables continue strong on finished iron and the home market has a decided upward turn. Prices that were freely accepted fourteen days ago are now firmly refused. It is said that all hope of lower prices, this season, has been abandoned. Staffordshire crown bars are cabled firm at £6 7s 6d, sheets at £8 and bushels. hoops at £7. In this market a fair trade has passed at firm prices. Sales for future delivery have been made at a higher range. Tin plates are firm, with a moderate movement. Canada plates are cabled strong at £10 for and Scotland that the Conservative majority | Penn. Here the market is firm. Ingot tin and copper are steady. The stock of pig iron in Glasgow on June 19 was 583,801 tons egainst 637,526 tons; on June 20, 1882; cn June 26, 584,537 tons against 636,526 tons on think the results of the coming election are June 27, 1882. We quote pig iron.—Coltness fairly indicated by the result in Monaghan. \$21.75; Gartsherije \$20.50 to 20.75; Summerlee \$20 50 to 20 75; Eglinton \$18 50; Siemeus \$21; Bar Iron \$1 90 to 2 00; Hoop and Bands \$2 50; Sneets \$2 75; Tin Plates Charcosi, I C \$5 25; do Cokes \$4 40; Canada last year. The average price paid by Plates. Penn. \$3 10 to 3 20; Ingot Tin 23 to American buyers last week was \$128 30,

to 240; Ingot Coppor 181; Lead \$3 90. good stock experience no difficulty in securstand there is no decided accumulation in sold, neither is there any encuragement to be derived from the demand. It may be added that the stock of first qualities is light. Deal freights are unchanged, and a fair in amount of space has bren taken in steemers. We quote prices of the leading destroiting the steemers. We quote prices of the leading destroiting the steemers. We quote prices of the leading destroiting the leading destroiting of the leading destroiting the leading des ing customers; but, on the bulk of the hold. July 14th, 1883:-July 9th one horse for ing, the tone is somewhat slow. As matters \$500. July 10th one horse for \$150; three Bridge, and the rights of the Bridge Company, has just been given by the Imperial Privy Council. The appellants were the Canada Southern Railway Company; the International Bridge Company, the Grand Trunk Railway, Per M \$12 to 14; do culis \$9 to 10;

cellor Proudfoot, which was sustained by the or six weeks past. All classes of buyers

pearance on the market, are well treated. Buff and splits have been exported as much ss possible in order that stocks could kept from growing unwieldy. Prices are given unchanged, but the tone all round are given unchanged, but the tone air round is dull. We quote:——Spanish soie No. 1, B. A., 25c to 26c; do No. 2, B. A., 23c to 24c; do, No. 3, 20c to 21c; China, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Buffalo, sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; slaughter, No. 1, 270 to 280; English sole, 460 to 480; rough belting hide, 32c to 34c; harness, 25c to 30c; waxed upper, 33c to 37c; do grained, 35c to 36c; do Scotch grained 36c to 38c; buff, 14c to 164c; pebbled, 124c to 16c; splits, ordinary to choice, 22c to 25c; do

The state of the s

under juniors 16c to 19c. Hides and Skins .- For hides of all descriptions the market is substantially the same a a week ago. Western advices are decidedly firmer, which gives to our market a similar tone. The demand has not been so active, yet a moderate trade has been done. Any attempt to establish a higher range would inevitably cause a cessation of demand, as tanners can barely afford to pay present rates, much less an advance. Prices, however, are very firmly held. In green butchers' hides there is no change. Receipts are fair, and are bought up readily enough. Calfakins and lambakins are steady. We quote:—Whides, buff and upper No 1, 9½ to 9½c; do No 2, 8½c to 8½c; Toronto inspected hides, No 1, 8%c; do No 2, 8½c; do No 1, 170. 8%c: do No 2, 8%c; Dry salt hides, No 1, 17c; do No 2, 15c; G butchere, No 1 per 100 lbs, \$7 50; do No 2 per 100 lbs, \$6 50; do No 3 per 100 lbs, \$5 50; calfskins, per lb, 12c; lambskins, each, 40c to 45c.

Hops-As for hops no one seems to want them at any price, and the market is virtually stagnant, it being uncertain if lower prices would draw an increase of demand. We do not mean to infer that the market is demoralized, but merely to show the profound indifference existing among buyers. Sellers also are not anxious to concede. Advices from the Eastern Townships and various points throughout the west state that the vines promise a good yield, at least 20 per cent in excess of last year's. Good to choice are quoted at 50c to 55c, and poor at 40c. These figures are about as near as can be got to actual market values.

In the provision market several sales of transpiring at 12 c. in palls. The egg market was unchanged at 160. Ashes remained quiet at \$4 75 to 4 80 for pots. Butter.-The rate asked is still too high for remunerative export, and the business is confined to the jobbing trade. We quote creamery 20c to 291c; Townships 17c to 19c, and western 15c to 17c. Cheese .- This market keeps quiet and steady, without much business. We quote—8c to 9½c, as to quality. Grain and Flour.—There was more enquiry for wheat in this market than has been noticed for a long time past, but business was prevented by the firm attitude of holders. For Canada white winter \$1 10 was bid, without getting it. It was hinted, however, that some trading was effected, but terms were not mentioned. quote: Canada red winter at \$1 13 to 1 14 white \$1 10 to 1 12, and spring \$1 11 to 1 12. Corn 59c to 60c in bond; peas, 95c to 97c; oats, 35c to 37c; and rye, 65c to 67c. The flour market was quiet, and on the whole steadler, superior and extra being held with more firmness. It is stated that were anything of a demand to spring up for these grades considerable difficulty would be experienced in filling orders.
Ontmeal remained quiet at \$5.70 to \$5.80 for granulated, and \$5.25 to \$5.40 for ordinary brands. Commeal, \$3.30 to \$3.50. Flour. - Superior extre, per bri, \$5 00 to 5 05 penditures both of the Liberal and Conserva- owing to the gradual working off of poor lots, bakers' (Canadian) \$5 10 to 5 25; strong bakers' (ive candidates. Money, too, must not only bas tended to fortify sellers in their position, (American) \$6 25 to 6 75; fine \$3 60 to 3 72; and former rates are exacted in all cases. In middlings \$3 421 to 3 55; pollards \$3 15 to the ordinary jobbing way there has been a 335; Ontario bugs (medium) \$235 to 245; do spring extra \$2 30 to 2 35; do superfine been taken. We hear of sales of 2,500 boxes \$2 15 to 2 25; city bags (delivered) \$3 05 to 3 10.

The following grain-laden barges left Kingston on Saturday for this port, belonging to the Kingston and Montreal Forward. ing Company :- Alice Pacey, 10,390 bushels wheat and 5,000 bushels corn; Rapid, 15,500 bushels wheat; Mona, 16,600 bushels wheat; London, 15,004 bushels wheat; Virginia, 13 563 bushels wheat; Alabama, 11,600 bushels wheat, and Frontenac 17,971 bushels corn. The barge Milwaukee, belonging to the Kingston on Saturday with 14,457 bushels wheat.

Flour Inspection .- Statement of flour inspected for week ending 14th July (J. A. Boyer, Inspector): -Superior extra 2,627 brls; extra superfine 1,096 brls; Spring extra 460 bris; superfine 480 bris; fine 143 bris; middlings 22 bris; strong bakers' 359 bris; rejected 46 brls; sour 287 brls. Total 5,520.

New Wheat -The receipts of new wheat in St. Louis, Mo., on Eaturday, were 40,000

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET. There would be a large business done if the receipts of horses were larger, as the demand is brisk. Mr. Kimbal, of the Montreal Horse Exchange, has just received from Woodstock, Oat., a carload containing 16 first-class heavy draft horses, and also a pair of fancy drivers. He sold one pay pony for \$80, one bay mare for \$250, one bay horse for \$150, one grey horse for \$175 and one pair for \$450. The shipments from this city to the United States during the past week were 46 horses, costing \$5,902, sgainst 29 horses, costing \$3,090 for the corresponding period against \$166.55 for the same week in 1882. LUMBER Selicis when they offer really The following were the shipments of horses in detail to the United States for week ending

quality was sold at 50 to 510 per lb., and poor to medium from 310 to 410 per lb. Some 600 sheep and lambs were for sale; sheep brought \$450 to \$5.50 per head, and lambs from \$2 to \$4 per head. A few calves were sold from \$5 to \$15, according to size and quality. Fat hogs brought \$6 75 to \$7. per 100 lbs.

The following were the exports of live stock from the port of Montreal during the week ended July 7:—

HOUSE CERTOR & ALL	• •		
Per	To	Cattle.	Sheep.
Carmona	London	568	2,320
Erl King	London	186	1,358
Birch	Queenstown		
C. M. Acer.		101	.80
Nestorian	Glasgow	335	
Lake Winnipeg.	Liverpool	324	1,904
Lucerne	Glasgow	56	641
Texas	Liverpool		567
	am	28	476
M-t-1		1,764	7,446
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1,450
Last week .		1,904	
Cor week las	st year	521	5,940
Total to date	θ	21,799	11,820
	_		

FRUIT IN THE MONTREAL MARKETS Just now there is a very good demand for fresh domestic fruit of all kinds, also a fair enquiry for foreign, which is scarce and dear. Today being Monday the receipts of fruit were not very large and the supply of straw-berries was quickly taken up at 50 to 12c a quart, as to quality, some boxes being in very poor condition. Gooseberries sold at 40c to 500 per gallon; red and white currents at 400 to 50c do; black at 50c to 60c do, and blueberries at 80c per box. Havest apples realized \$150 to 450 per bol. Bananas brought \$250 to 275 a bunch. Lemons in boxes sold at \$6 to 650; Palermos in cases \$7 50 to 8 25; Naples \$8 to 8 25. Orange sold at \$13 per case for Valencias and at \$10 50 per case for Naples.

#### EXTENSIVE SEIZURE.

A despatch from Toronto says:—" Fliteen thousand cigars, shipped to Mr. L. W. Scales, of King street east, by a Montreal factory, have been seized by the Customs authorities on account of a provision in the Customs regulations not being complied with. The manufacturer in Montreal neglected to put a caution note on the boxes relating to the destruction of the stamp in opening the box, and also giving the number of the factory and the excise division. The fine imposed may be Western mess pork are reported on city as high as \$50 a box, and, as there were 300 account at \$19. Lard was quiet, a few sales boxes seized, the whole fine would then boxes seized, the whole fine would then amount to \$15,000. The neglect to comply with the regulations was no fault of Mr. Scales, and the whole responsibility rests with the Montreal manufacturer who shipped the cigars. Mr. Scales declines to disclose the name of the manufacturer.

CANADIAN BANKS SUING THE UNITED

STATES BEVENUE DEPARTMENT, A Chicago despatch says :-- The Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce each began suits in the United States Circuit Court here yesterday against Joel D. Harvey, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, the former for \$50,000 and the latter for \$30,000. These sums are what the banks claim they paid as internal revenue taxes in excess of what they ought to have paid. They were assessed, and paid under protest, as the practice is in some cases, and now sue to recover the money. They claim that they are simply branches of the main business in Canada, and do business here upon a limited capital and the earnings of that capital. They were assessed upon both capital and earnings, and claim that they should have been assessed upon capital only.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dominion Board of Arbitrators have completed their labors in the case of R. A. R. Hubert, et al., vs. the Department of Railways and Canais, Ottawa. This is an action for \$32,000 damages alleged to have been considered by Heal & Co. are the best. Their name is on every spoul. The Dominion Board of Arbitrators have been occasioned by the flooding of the farm ing lands of the complainant situate near Cote St. Paul, by under soakage from the Lachine Canal prior to its enlargement, by which they allege their crops were spoiled and the land soured, thereby rendering it unfit for cultivation for a considerable period. The case went to proof, and the arbitrators recently gave their decision, namely, that they cannot give any award, as the board is equally divided in opinion, two being for an award to the complainants and two against, whilst the fifth member of the board either has not the power to give a casting vote or declines to do so. The case will have to go to the Supreme Court.

### HONOBING A JOURNALIST.

A very pleasing affair took place in the council chamber, Winnipeg, on Monday evening, July 9th, prior to the meeting of the council. Mr. William Dannis, a journalist of the Prairie city, being about to take the position of assistant editor on the Halifax Herald, with which paper he was formerly connected for seven years, it was thought by his numerous friends that the occasion was a fitting one for the expression of those kindly feelings which they entertained for him as a gentleman and as a journalist of ability. Ald, Nixon read the address, which set forth the regret felt by his friends at Mr. Dennis' departure and wishing him all prosperity in his future home by the sea. Mr. Bichardson then presented Mr. Dennis with a handsome gold watch, and at the same time asked him to accept, on behalf of Mrs. Dennis, of a costly silver tes service. The watch is in the Louis XIV style and is 14 carat gold and weighs 63 penny weights. The tea set contains eight places of stiver beautifully chased, the wao!e valued at \$300. Mr. Dennis made a short but heartfelt reply regretting his departure, and alluding to the many warm friends he nad made ouring his short residence in Winnipeg.

THE SUEZ CANAL. CPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED AGRESMENT WITH

The state of the s

and shipowners resolutions were passed expressing regret that the Government had promised to use their influence to obtain a concession for a second canal in favor of the DeLesses company, instead of securing the concession for an independent British canal.

At a, crowded meeting of merchants and shipowners at Lloyds to day a resolution was passed strongly objecting to the agreement between DeLesseps and the Government on financial, commercial and political grounds. The Lord Mayor was asked to call a meeting in order to make a further protest. Mr. Childers, in response to a deputation, stated that the Government had made the best bargain possible with DeLesseps. He said they were buyers from not over anxious sellers, and had obtained solid advantages for both shipowners and consumers.

London July 14.—DeLessens in an interview

ers.

London, July 14.—Delesseps in an interview yesierday, deciated that be was indifferent as to whether England accepted the canal agreement or not.

The Sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame have sent to Lourdes by the Canadian pilgrims who left last week, a beautiful souvenir, to be left at the shrine at Lourdes. The souvenir contains all the names of the Sisters, from the foundation of the order, together with a view of the Mother house at Villa Maria.

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Bishop]Lawn,

Jaconett Muslins, Swiss Muslins.

> Embroidery Cambrics, India Muslins.

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993, 295, 397, 399 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL.

Drovince of Quebec, dis-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
Dame Mary Jane Rorse, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of James Lord, of the same
place, merchant, and hereun o duly authorized
by one of the Honorable the Judges of the by one of the Honorable the Judges of the Euperior Court, a ester on justice, Plaintiff. We the said James Lord, Defendant. An action to ortain separation as to property has been this day instituted regainst the said defendant KEER & CARTER.

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 11th July, 1833.

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LAKE NEPIGON, Howard Campbell .. Aug. 15 LAKE WINNIPEG, Wm. Stewart.....Aug. 22 BATES OF PASSAGE.

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H. E. MURRAY,

General Manager Custom House Square, Montreal.

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THE OFFICE GOOD THE SEPTEMBER, 1883, OALL.

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their capital for the sole purpose of increasing their directiation to 100,000 copies. After deciding to more
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"Thanks for being so prompt. Every one considers the marroy Marion, Ind.

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