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VOL. XXXVII.-NO. 49.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUL: 13, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

TO GLADSTONE.

AMERICA'S TESTIMONIAL TO THE GRAND OLD MAN.

The Great Leader's Thanks—Mis Gratitude

for American Sympathy-Why Eug-

land Could Not Resent Fore'gn

Interference in Her

Politics.

LONDON, July 9.-This afternoon at Dollis

Hill, in the presence of a large number of guests invited by Mrs. Gladstone to a garden party,

PROTESTANT PRINCIPLES.

The Example of Heretics Dangerous for Cathelics to Follow.

What Can be Done to Promote Union Among the Faithful.

Bishop Bag-hawe, of Nottingham, England,

in the course of his pastoral, says:-"There is at present a serious danger that Catholics may take their ideas and opinions on Catholics may take their ideas and opinions on many subjects in which morality is involved, either personal, social or political morality, from speakers or writers of the Church of England, or some other heratical seat, and of forming their own principles upon such opinions as though they were trachings of the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church, however, is our safe guide in morals as in faith, and if we betten to other teachers, we are sure, sooner or sate gards in morais as to taith, and if we listen to other teachers, we are sure, sooner or later, to be led astray. A religion made by men must needs be

INFECTED BY THE SPIRIT OF THE WORLD, which is contary to the spirit of God. It is impossible, therefore, that the teaching of false sects should not be a dangerous evil. The history of the Church of Engiand and of her history of the Church of England and of her chief supporters does not tend to soften this unfavorable judgment. Catholics, then, will hardly be inclined to thick that the traditions of political and social morality handed down and delivered by such an establishment, perpetuated by such means, can speak the Spirit of Christ. That establishment and its powerful supporters have ruled England by terrorism and bribery combined. They have ever legislated in their own interests, and maintained and defended their grossest abuses. tained and defended their grossest abuses, despising the rights and interests of their fellow-subjects, until at last, by the rising power of the people's voice, they have been compelled to take a somewhat more humble position. Thus we come to have laws in England relating to the tenure and letting of land such as have never been known in any other civilized country; laws tending to deprive the

pressors of the poor.
"Are they and their traditions safe guides oren in the Providence of God! How many again are the sects which deny our Blessed Lord's divinity, while one and all have lost sight of His doctrines and the positive precepts of His holy teaching? Hence the prevailing spirit of unbelief, of indifferentism in religion, of religion with revealed dogmas, of godless education without any religious doctrine or precepts, of unsectarian sm (or the implied worth lessness of revealed doctrine) in every depart ment of life.

ANYTHING BUT A CATHOLIC.
"Except a Catholic, a man may be anything, belong to any sect or secret society, to be a be-liever or unbeliever, and he is none the worse thought of, and loses nothing of his position or credit in society. Catholics ought to know full well that indifferentism in religion and creedless education are abominations condemned by the Catholic Church, but will they continue to realize vividly this truth if they continue to associate themselves too closely and too intimately with men whose lives are founded on these

EXAMPLES OF EXTRAVAGANCE. "But passing from the special danger of Church of Englandism and Dissent to the danger of the worldliness of Protestant society in general, shall we not find grievous danger on every hand to the soundness of Catholic principles, and the devotion of Catholic practices Is it not a danger for Catholics to be surrounded by examples of almost incredible extravagance expenditure every kind of luxury, on buildings, on servants, on dre s, on decorations, on festivities, on enting and drinking, and amuse-ments of all sorts, in the very midst of, and face to face with, terribly urgent needs of religion and the most appalling temporal aufferings and privations of even the necessaries of life. It is easy for them by custom to be led to suppose that this is a right and lawful mode of living, and even to strive to follow, so far as they can, in these respects the world around them. Again, the assessment that worldlings make upon their fortunes for the support of religion and the relief of the poor is commonly infinitesimally small. Catholics must follow them in this saving if they follow them in that expenditure ; otherwise they cannot make both ends meet. But is this according to the Spirit of Christ or the maxims of His Gospel? Is it safe from His terrible threats and predictions? Will those who act thus find at lest that their grave obligations to the Church and to the poor have been really discharged, or find, unhappily, that they have been fatally misled by the spirit of

'How many other dangerous ideas and principles may be imbibed from too great familiarity with the world? Carlessness about justice or injustice in dealing with other nations or individuals, thinking no harm of backbiting or detraction, and often very little of calumny, lax principles of mornls, the destruction of the sanctity of marriage by wicked doctrines or by divorce acts, a supposed right to run, without any restraint, the gravest risk to faith or morals, ther in reading or in convertation, the adoption of theories destructive to Christian charity or alms giving, and other similar false ideas, are among the poisonous fruits of worldliness to Catholic faith and charity. Surely we are right in saying that if Catholics do not avoid such dangerous teachings and examples, and also band themselves together to sustain and cherish in one another the sacred principles of Catholic

TOO GREAT FAMILIARITY WITH THE WORLD.

degree, to stem the tide of false and dangerous id-as and p-inciples which flow in upon them from every side. Nay, they run a grievous risk of being themselves awallowed up by the flood

and perishing therein.

"May God give us the grace to practice unceasingly the mutual charity and love of the brotherhood so much praised and so trongly commanded by the Holy Ghost. Happily, there is no doubt that there are many most beautiful examples of this love of the brotherhood amongst those whose vectors, makes it. bood amongst those whose position makes it even a duty to work with Protestants and to

MIX MUCH IN PROTESTANT SOCIETY. But this position and this duty is not free from dangers. Our hearts should yearn even then towards those who are of the househo'd of the faith, a d at any rate we should not go outside the body of Chr.st a d leave our fellow members with whom we ought to rejoice and suffer, who with us ought to be mutually carewho with us ought to be mutually careful one for another, to seek our intimate friends and associates elsewhere, and that even amongst those against intimacy with whom the Scripture warns us. Speaking generally, who can tell how much good is lost by the want of a more general and cordial union of Catho ics in this country among themselves? Instead of presenting over again the beautiful picture of Catholic unity and brotherly love which we have been studying, is it not too often the case that Catholic societies differ but little extendally from these of Protestants? Are there not sometimes to be seen at least symptoms of the sometimes to be seen at least symptoms of the some worldliness, the same luxury, extrava can e, and ostentation, the same hand ty exclu-siveness, the same hard den at of the just claims of religion and of the proc? Nay, do not even the very sentiments of Pro-testants on religious and moral questions sometimes find an echo from Catholic has? It seems to us that

CATHOLIC SOCIETY IS IN SOME DEGREE STUNTED AND BLIGHTED.

and the influence of Catholic principles upon politics reduced almost to nothing, because there is so little social and political union among Catholics. And, alas, how much does religion suffer through worldliness and want of union? 'Where the treasure is,' says our Lord, 'there will the heart be also;' and truly also, where the heart is, there will worldly t-easure be given. A worldly Catholic, like a worldly Protestant, will spend his money on the world, and will grudge even a few pence on a Sunday for the advance and apport of religion. civilized country; laws tending to deprive the cultivator of a considerable part of the just price of his labor, and to turn town dwellings into dens unfit for human habitation. We have laws and customs relating to the hiring of labor which sanction the grossest oppression of the poor. Our criminal code until this century was and still urgently needs ameniments. The haughty exclusiveness of our numerous different ranks in society is wholly opp sed to Christian charity and humility, and in many other ways we are inherit rs of the ideas of the men of the Pressors of the poor.

Hundreds of pounds can be given for vanity and ostentation, and the urgent needs of the faith can hardly extract the smallest donation. Missions may be closed, schools ce shut up, priests may be starved out, but to the worldly Catholic is a matter with which he has little or no concern. The style of his house, and grounds, and equipages, are of more account to him. Nay, it may even be that Protestant schools and charities fare better with him than those of Catholic, because

THEREBY HE PLEASES THE WORLD BETTER.

St. Peter may tell him to love the prother hood; St. Paul may tell him to do good to all men, but principally to those who are of the Hundreds of pounds can be given for vanity and estentation, and the urgent needs of the faith

THEREST HE PLEASES THE WORLD BETTER.
St. Peter may tell him to love the brother hood; St. Paul may tell him to do good to all men, but principally to those who are of the "Are they and their traditions safe guides and teaching for Catholics? But now that the people have been heard; now that the Non-conformist sects are free and powerful, are taublics any more safe if they come under the influence of these sects? Will these sects? Will these sects? Catholics any more sale in they come under the influence of these sects? Will these speak with the Spirit of Christ? Alas, what multitudes in England have lost all faith in Jesus Christ, nay, even in the Providence of God? How many push forward their own companions, and their push forward their own companions, and poor Catholics, therefore, denied at times both by friend and alversary, have a hard lot to bear. We recommend you, then, most carnestly, dear everend brethren and dear children in Christ, to promote union among Catholics by every means in your power, and while you are justly fearful of over intimacy with those who are without, to have above all things, as St. Peter says, a mutual cordial charity among your-selves."

THE MIRACULOUS CRUCIFIX.

The Church of St. Martin, Wrick (a suburb of Maestricht, capital of the Dutch portion of the province of Limburg, to which it is united by a bridge of nine arches) possesses a miraculous crucifix, which, legend tells us, has the following origin:

"In the thirteenth century a gentleman of

Maestricht made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to venerate the sacred places sanctified by the life and the death of the Redeemer of mankind. On his return, after prolonged absence, he distributed among the members of his family gifts and souvenirs brought from Palestine. When he arrived home, his youngest daughter. Anna, was kneeling in the church offering her customary prayers to heaven for the safe return and spiritual welfare of her absent father, whom she tenderly loved. she welcomed him, naught was left for her share, save a walnut, wrapped in a bit of silk, together with odoriferous herbs which the father presented to the young maiden, who forthwith planted it in her garden. The nut took root. sprouted, and quickly grew into a tree, with widespreading branches which attracted uni-versal admiration.

Some time after, a fearful tempest arose, causing frightful havoc. The walnut-tree was split into two parts; and, to the astonishment of the pious family, a crucifix was discovered in the centre, rising upright from the nut originally planted by the maiden. Anna, more than ever delighted with the parental gift, reverently removed the precious treasure, which a few days later she bore with her to a convent of Augustinian nuns in the vicinity, wherein she afterwards took the veil, and died in the odor of sanctity. Since that time the crucifix was ever the obje of popular devotion among the faithful of all lands; and a pilgrim from Hungary, we are told, presuming to cut tuence a splinter to bear away with him, was miraculously kept prisoner within the railings encircling the crucifix, until he had openly confessed the sacrilegious deed, and promised to return thither every seven years to make public reparation and penance. Numerous cures have been wrought among the crowds of pious visitors who flock to Wijck from the country round, and it is even now customary for pilgrims to carry home with them the exact measurement of the distance between the extended arms of the crucifix, as a blessing for their homes. This wonderful crucifix was placed in the beautiful church of Wijck, in 1804, and in September, 1813, was instituted therein the Confraternity of the Holy Cross, which still continues the devotion to this precious relic, specially powerful in the cure of fevers and other deadly epidemics. The month of September naturally brings countless visitors to the shrine, many of whom are living witnesses to

in one another the sacred principles of Catholic laith and morals, and to keep alive the practice lears the title of Count Luigi Moncalieri, has struggle he had taken a part on the side of of pure Christian c arity and other Christian entered the Italian service and is quartered with God and of country. He did not expect a control of the country of virtues, they will not be able, in any appreciable his regiment at Verona.

the miraculous graces and favors Heaven is pleased to concede to their faith and devotion.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Rev. S. Rabbia, of St. Patrick's Church, Baltimore, is touring in Italy, where he will remain about four months.

A colony of one hundred Catholic families about to be established in Snohomish county, Washington Territory.

In an interview with a San Francisco reporter a Mormon missionary said he never, in all his rayels, made a convert of a Catholic. The successor of the Most Rev, Archbishop

Corrigan in the Titular See of Petra is Mgr. Ruffo-Scida, Apostolic Nuncio to Bavaria. The Very Rev. James A. Anderson, O.S.A. Drogheda, has recovered from his recent ill

Very Rev. Father Flood, O.P., Prior of Tallacht, has been appointed by the Holy Father Bishop of Trimdad, as successor to the late Dr. Hyland, O.P.

In 1848 there were but thirty adult Irish Catholics in the city of Montreal. Now there are thirty thousand Irish Catholics, having splendid churches of their own in the same

A retu ned Baptist missionary from India sats that the Catholics are everywhere in that country; that it is not Brahminism or Buddhism that Protestantism has to contend with in the Eust, but Catholicism.

Right Rev. Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City, Mo., U.S., has appointed Very Rev. Father Linnenkamp, of St. Joseph; Rev. L. M. Porta, of Springfield; and Father Eitzgerald, of Interpendence, as delegates to represent the discusse at the Pope's jubilee. The priests of the Congregation of the Most

Holy Redeemer, popularly known as the Redeemers Fathers, have thirty establishments in the United States. They were introduced into that country in 1832 by Archbishop Eccleston, of Baltimors, Md.

The Indian policy of the United States Government needs looking into. The Louisvil e Catholic Advocate says:—"As a travesty of justice in this, the freest land on earth, the missioner of the sectary is protected by the soldiery whilst he pours into the ears of the dying Catholic aborigine what the latter believes and knows is a blasphemy against the teaching of the Church of God." The body of Rev. John Cox, who was drowned

that of Piltown. The beautiful new church and schools in Tuliahought will remain as a monument to his great zeal and energy. The rev gentleman has been succeeded in the curacy of Windgap by the Rev. Thomas Brennan, recently ordained.

The mission conducted by the Very Rev. Fathers Moore and Wheatley, Whitefriars street, Dublin, at Omeath, Newry, shows the progress northward of St. Patrick's League of the Cross. On Sunday there was a procession of the members; it was the most imposing ever witnessed in this part of the country. The Most Holy Sacrament was carried under a canopy, and the ceremony concluded with Benediction.

A series of beautiful and impressive ceremonies at St. Vincent's Church, Cork, crowned the establishment of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, which was inaugurated by the Vincentian missionaries at the close of the re-cent general mission in the city. It is the in-variable habit of these missioners to conclude their exercises, wherever practicable, with the formation of this admirable association. The society at Sunday's Well already registers the names of above six hundred men, and about an equal number of women. The sermon of the estival was then preached by the Rev. J. Hanley, C.M.

The Catholics of the cities of Oshkosh Necnan, Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay, and other towns in the diocese of Green Bay, Wis., have united to raise a fund to purchase a jubilee gift for the Holy Father. It will be an album gitt for the Holy Father. It will be an album two feet square, mounted in solid gold, and will contain views of the property owned by the Church in places contributing, and photographs of some of the clergy. A delegation will go to Rome to present the memorial.

From time to time, since President Juares began his war on the Church in Mexico, sundry non-Catholic religious organizations make far-vent appeals for their Mexican missions, and give vague but enthusiastic accounts of the conversions they are effecting among the benighted Catholics of that land. The Mexican correspondent of the Boston Herald, himself a Protestant, says: "This nation of ten million souls, largely Indian, are no more to be won to the cold ideals of Protestant denominationalism, than they are to become Theosophists. The p. ople are nothing if not Catholic.

The Chief Secretary has stopped any legal action by the Local Government Board against the Kilkenny Franciscans and Dourinicans until the latter take steps to establish their non-liability for rates. No poor rates have been levied on the Dominican Priory or Franciscan Friary in that city for forty years, but were treated as irrecoverable, inasmuch as the liability itself is a most question. The auditor of the Local Government Board of Ireland recently addressed a letter to the poor rate collector of Kilkenny, threatening to surcharge him with the amount of the current year's rate in case he should fail to enforce payment. Prompt action was taken in the matter by the Corporation and the Member for North Kilkenny, with the result stated.

The Rev. Father Egan, late C. C. of Woodside, received an enthusiastic welcome from the parishioners of Clonlee and Abbey on the occaparishioners of Ulonlee and Abbey on the occasion of his promotion to that parish. An address was presented, expressing the people's gratitude to God and their beloved Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, for sending them a priest and a patriot, whom they hailed as an ideal representative of devotion to the sacred cause of faith and fatherland. The rev. gentleman, in thanking his new parishioners, said all that he claimed was that in the Woodford struggle he bad taken a part on the side of

it highly as an instance of the strength of the solden line by which priest and peeple were bound together in striving for our nation's persons had collected. That they thought

Among the prophecies attributed to the venerable Anna Maria Taigi is one to the effect that the great Pope of whom she speaks would win even the special admiration of the Sultan, who would send him a message of admiration and engratulation. It is at least suggestive that the speaks those who have come to Rome to feliciemgratuation. It is at least suggestive that smong those who have come to Rome to felicitate Pope Leo XIII. on the occurrence of his Golden Jubilee is the Armenian Bishop, Monsienor Azarian, who bears to his Holiness the friendly assurances of the Sultan, together with a splendid diamond ring as a pledge of his Majesty's admiration and regard.

A PROTESTANT'S TESTIMONY.

M. Stoecker, the chief Protestant minister of Berlin, writes in the Gazette Ecclesiastique

Evangelique :-"For years back we have seen the Catholic Church in Germany acquire a constantly in-treasing development, and even a real prepon-derance. Whilst our own Church threatens to go down under the pressure of indifference on phant march of Socialism. She is now regarded as the soul of every great economic reform, and the initiating principles of right relations between the 'social classes.' Mr. Stoecker_further develops these ideas and emphasizes the sympathy which the Catholic Church commands on all sides. "It is inconvestible," he concludes, "that the Catholic Church has far outstripped the Pertestant Church She is considered. the Protestant Church. She is courted in the Courts, her influence is sought after in Parlia ment, she is loved by the people, she is a power on which people rely."

CATHOLICITY IN SOUTH AFRICA. STATISTICS OF THE MISSIONS IN BISHOP RICARDS

JURISPICTION

The body of Rev. John Cox, who was drowned in the Delaware, at Philadelphia, U.S. A., by the upsetting of a boat, has not yet been found. Father Cox, who was about fifty years old, was born in Wexford, Ireland. For the past seven years he has been an assistant to Rev. Thomas Barry, at the Church of the Visitation. The decease was a nephew of Rev. Father Cullen, of Cleveland, O.

The funeral of the Rev. Charles P. O'Connor. D. D., late pastor of St. Michael's, Philadelphia, which took place from that church, was the most imposing demonstration of such a character that has for a long time been witnessed in that city, there being fully one hundred and twenty priests present. As a special mark of his profound respect, the Most Rev. Archbishop Ryan celebrated the funeral Mass.

The Bishop of Ossory has transferred the Rev. James Brennan from the curacy of Windgap to that of Piltown. The beautiful new church and is the most beautiful in South Africa, pavement all marble, three altars from Genca, which are beautiful works of art, and magnificent painted glass windows from Messrs. Meyer & Co., Munich. Father Fagan is the venerated and beloved parish priest. The convent of Dumini-can nuns manages the largest school in South Africa, comprising more than 320 scholars, seventy-eight of whom are boarders.

Going down by rail to East London, forty-

two miles distant, we find a Dominican conver with a school, having a small church as an annex. This place is a scaport of an extensive district and eventually there will be a fine Catholic Church here. Proceeding by rail inland we arrive, after travelling more than 100 miles at Queen's Town, where there is a small Ca-tholic Chapel, forming part of the priest's house, and a congregation of two dozen or so. There are chapels also at Fort Beaufort and Alice. Aliwal North is eighty miles further inland than Queen's Town, and situated on the banks of the Orange river. I may say, en passant, that it is one of the best places in the world as a sanitorium for the cure of pulmonary disease There are warm baths here and the dry pure air of this high region is wonderfully efficacious A handsome stone Catholic church has recently been erected, but the congregation is as yet very small. The priest here has to serve stations more than one hundred miles distant. Lower down in the Cape Colony, at Burgheersdorp there is a chapel but no priest and very few Catholics; this place is served from Aliwal North.

North.

At a charming village named Bedford, about fifty miles from Graham's Town, there is a chapel. The priest here has to visit Somerset, Crudoch and Colesberg. The last place is more than one hundred miles distant. At Uitenhag, twenty miles from the sea, there is a commodiant Catholic Church and the headquarters dicus Catholic Church and the headquarters in the vicariate of the Marist Brothers. At Port Elizabeth (Algoa bay) there are over one thousand Catholics, and a beautiful church with the finest organ in South Africa. Bishop Ricards resides in Graham's Town, where there are five thousand Catholics and a small church, built many years ago. Here, however, is the flourishing Jesuit college of St. Aidan's, where Father Weld resides, Its Schools are most efficiently managed; while at Dunbrody, on the Sunday river, there is an ecclesiastical academy and sanitorium for the Jesuit missionaries of the Zam-

besi and east coast. In this place an excellent effect is being made among the natives; and another mission has recently been established near the Kei river. The Jesuits are evidently intended to be the missionaries to the great Kaffir nations of southern Africa. There is an immense field before them into which they are now just entering.—Connecticut Catholic.

AN IRISH EVICTION SCENE. (Cork Examiner, June 15.)

Yesterday morning an eviction took place al Boherard, about two miles from Carrignavar, under distressing circumstances. A poor widow rented a house and about three quarters of ar sore of land from Thomas Curtin, a tenant on the estate of R. J. Eden. The poor woman gradually fell back in the payment of the rent, having enough to do to support five young shildren—all little girls—during the hard and trying times which followed the death of her breshord. girls—during the hard and trying times which followed the death of her husband. She owes two years rent (six pounds), and the fact that she was under notice of eviction for some time past gained for her the sympathy of her neighbor growded around her yesterday. The bors, who crowded around her yesterday. The evictors arrived about 8 o'clock a.m. Word was demonstration of this nature, but he valued hurried'y cent round, and by the time the

ment generally used to effect an entrance in case of resistance were not forthcoming; and it was indeed amusing to see the bailiffs search vamly around for something with which to break in the well though hastily barriorded door. At last the ingenuity of the police was brought into requisition, they were more than auxious to lend any help they could to the bailiffs. After a short consultation a move was made in the direction of a donkey's cart close by, and taking the axle therefrom they broke the door into pieces amidst the loud groaning of the people. A can of water, which was not very warm, was dashed on the bailiffs by the women who came A can of water, which was not very warm, was dashed on the bailiffs by the women who came to sympathize with the poor widow. Exasperated at this reception the bailiffs rushed madly into the cabin, and as they brought no instrument with which to smash the furniture, one of them seized a pokerlying near the hearth, and got from it as warm a shakehands as ever he experienced, it being almost red with heat. Seeing the accident one of the bailiffs met by his freedom with the poker, the other carefully caught hold of the tongs and began to smash the furniture and throw it on the roadgo down under the pressure of indifference on the part of the enlightened classes, Rome has gained the aympathy of the nobles, the princes, the upper classes generally, as well as the peasantry and working people. The Catholics of Germany have done battle with the most powerful monarchy on the face of the earth, and see at this moment victorious. At the same time the Catholic Church has acquired a tremeadous influence in all social questions. Active in word and work, she has arrested the triumphant march of Socialism. She is now regarded as the soul of every great economic reform, and the initiating principles of right relations between the 'social classes.'" Mr. Stoecker further the control of the strip of the social classes. Mr. Stoecker further the furniture and throw it on the roadsmash the furnitur the crowd groaned loudly and cirsed the authority that allowed such terrible scenes. Head-Constable Irwin accested the President of the National League, Mr. J. C. Kiely, and said he would disperse the crowd if they would not stop the greaning. Mr. Kiely replied that he and the crowd would groan as long as they liked. The party, consisting of two bailiffs, a man representing the Landlord, and a dozen policement then drove off a side above for the lines. representing the landlord, and a dozen police-men then drove off a aidst cheers for the Plan of Campaign. The rumor having reach d the crowd that no provision was made for the woman in the workhouse, the relieving officer not baying been notified of the eviction, there were several cries of "put her back into her homestead," and in a moment the door was thrown open and many willing hands assisted in the work. In about a quarter of an hour all was right, and the fire once more lighting on the hearth, amidst great cheering.

THE BELLS OF LIMERICK.

The remarkably fine bells of Limerick cathedral were originally brought from Italy. They had been manufactured by a young native whose name tradition has not preserved, and finished after the toil of many years, and he prided himself upon his work. They were subsequently purchased by the prior of a neighbor ing convent, and with the world of the relative ing convent, and with the profits of the sale the young Italian purchased a little villa, where he had the delight, for many pears, of hearing the chime of his bel's from the convent cliff, in the bosom of domestic happiness. But the good Italian was a sufferer in some of those trials which oppressed his country. He lost his all, and was himself alone preserved amid the loss of his all The convent was razed to the ground, and the bells carried away to a foreign land. The unfortunate man wandered about land. The unfortunate man wandered about Europe for many years as a minstrel. In the course of time he met with a compatriot, and lonely and unfortunate they agreed to travel together, and at last sailed for Ireland. They proceeded up the Shannon, the vessel archored in the port near Limerick, and they hired a small boat for the purpose of landing. The city was now before them, and sitting on The city was now before them, and sitting on the stern the old man looked towards it. The broad stream was smooth as a mirror as the brat broad stream was smooth as a mirror as the policy glided noiselessly along. Sucdenly, amidet this genial stillness, the bells chimed from the cathedral; the old Italian grasped the hand of his friend. "My bells! my bells! at last! God be praised!" The rowers rested on their oars, the tassed clided on ward with the innulse it had vessel glided onward with the impulse it had received. The o'd man looked towards the city, crossed his arms on his breast, and leaned back in his seat. Home, happiness, early recollections, friends, family, all were in this sound, and went with it to his heart. When the rowers looked round, they beheld him with his face still towards the cathedral, but his eyes closed. When they landed they found him dead.

HOW NINE GIRLS CORRESPOND.

An ingenious scheme was devised by a class young ladies, who were graduated from St. Mary's Academy a few years ago. One of them, now residing in San Francisco, thus explains

"There were nine of us in the class, and we were all promising to write to each other con-tinually, but in our hearts we knew that such a correspondence could never be kept up. Finally one of the girls suggested a circulating letter, and the idea pleased us all. At the expiration of one month from the time we parted the first girl wrote a letter telling what she had been doing and everything about herself which would be likely to interest the court. be likely to interest the others. This letter was sent to the second girl, who, after reading it, wrote her own letter and sent the two to the third. The third, fourth, fifth, and all the others in turn added their letters until the ninth on the list sent it back to the first.

ninth on the list sent it back to the first,
Then the circuit was complete, and we had
the circulating letter fairly under way.

"Now, of course, the envelope always contains nine letters, and each girl, when it comes to her, takes out her own letter, writes a new one telling what she has been doing in the mean-time, and starts it on its travels again. You can have no idea how interesting it is to receive the letter and how anxiously we all await its arrival when our turn comes.

"We have kept it up for nearly four years, and each time the letter comes around the pleasure of reading what all the girls have to say seems to increase. One of the girls is in Washington, another in Chicago, another in Southern California, another in Paris, and one, when I last heard of her, was in Egypt. Some of them are married."

A few weeks since a lady lost a brooch which she prized very highly, and, being desirous to recover it, she advertised for it in a paper. Her advertisement had appeared but a few times, when, on going to her bureau drawer, she there saw the missing brooch, looking as natural as ever. We always always thought there was efficacy in advertising, and this instance is con-

menced a crowd of about a couple of hundred persons had collected. That they thought to effect the eviction quietly and unnoticed is evidenced by the fact that any of the implement generally used to effect an entrance in case of resistance were not betterned when the contract and the second co the American tertimonial to Mr. Gladstone was formally presented to the ex-Premier and afterformally presented to the ex-Premier and after-terward exhibited by him to the guests. The-presentation speech was made by Joseph Pulitzer, of New York. Mr. Pulitzer was accom-panied to Dollis Hill by Mrs. Pulitzer, Hön. Perry Belmont, of New York, Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, Jas. McLoan, of the Associated Press, R. M. Walters and C. C. Shayne, jr., of New York, and T. C. Crawford, London correspon-dent of the New York World. Mr. Gladstone received the party of American visitors. received the party of American visitors a few minutes after four o'clock, and after shaking their

hands and presenting them to Mrs. Gladstone, all proce-ded to the lawn where the testimonial was taken out and stood upon a box. The massive piece of silver work was most carefully examined and admired by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. It was the first time either of them had seen it. Mr. Gladstone then faced Mr. Pultze and the two gentlemen formally bowed.

THE PRESENTATION. Mr. Pulitzer then spoke as follows:—" Mr. Gladstone, 10,689 people of the first city of America ask the first citizen of England to accept this gift. They ask you to accept it as an offering of their sincerrst sympathy. They ask you to accept it as a token of their personal admiration. They ask you to accept it as a tribute to your great public service in the cause of Ireland and of religious freedom. They ask you to accept it for your determination that the principles of liberty and justice, which have made England so free and great, shall no longer be denied Ireland. They ask you co accept it as an evidence that there is an irrepressible sympathy between the libertyirrepressible sympathy between the liberty-loving masses, which is more sincers than that of rulers. They especially ask you to accept it because in your great struggle for Home Rule for Ireland you represent essentially those American principles of representative legisla-tion and political equality by which the greatness of their own country and their own well being were made possible. In the spirit of peace, sure and soon to crown your efforts, ac-cept this testimonial—peace and new life for Ireland, peace and new strength for England, peace and friendship between England and America,

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY. Mr. Walters having read the engrossed address, Mr. Gladstone, who had made some notes during the proceedings, spoke with great delib-eration and feeling. After prising the heauty of the gift, he said he did not think so much of what he deserved, or might fairly claim, as of the profound and irrepressible interest of America in the great Irish cause. He would not dwell upon himself further than to say that while in public life praise and blame came from all quarters freely, graise generally came in a manner of which for the most part public men could not complain. The case of America was peculiar in this respect. From America he had never had anything but the most generous treatment, unmixed indulgence for and appreciation of whatever efforts it had been in his power to make—the most generous interpretation of everything he had said and done, and a disposition outrunning alike his expectations or wishes to interpret his conduct, not only wisely, but in a manner which the largest charity would scarcely suffice to account for. He would not upon personal matters, which were of minor importance on such an occasion, but he had hardly a greater consolation than the unani mous support he had received in America in the p esent struggle. Some of his countrymen in the false position wherein they had placed themselves expressed certain

JEALOUST OF AMERICAN INTERFERENCE in English affairs. Was he to consider the in-

terference of one antionality the expression of opinion in the affairs of another unjustifiable and intolerable? If so that sentence won d fall heavily upon England because she had been interfering in everybody's concern throughout the world, instructing countries what they should do and how to do it. It was much too late under the circumstances to object to the conduct of Americans when they ventured to advise us on the Irish ques-tion. It would be monstrous and unnatural if they did not do it, for feelings of humanity required it at their hands. He contended that the whole civilized world in its literature favored the cause of Ireland. He had challenged men who knew more than himself to produce a single author of repute who did not severely and unmitigatedly condemn England.

THE CHALLENGE WAS UNANSWERED.

(Cheers.) Criticising the Coercion bill, Mr. Gladetone said it was pas ed by men, a majority of whom when elected oppose exercion and condemned the Government feature of the act and the suppression of societies in Ireland. He regretted that the American deputa-He regretted that the American deputa-tion had come at a time of retroaction and retrogress on. There was one consola-tion, It was impossible that the love of lib-erty should recede from the people. He believed that the people as represented by the present Parliament were a deceived, deluded people. But the recent elections showed that they were awakening. (Cheers.) The cause of liberty would triumph eventually when Americans, and mankind generally, British mankind especially, would rejoice.

THE PARNELLITES AT WORK.

LONDON, July 12.—The Parnellite members of Parliament are trying to induce Mr. Gladstone rantiment are trying to induce Mr. Gladstone to visit Ireland during the early operation of the Coercion act and to assist in resistance to any tyrannical use of the act. The outspoken speech of Mr. Gladstone on Saturday encourages the Parnellites to hope that he will go to Ireland, if he is able to face the fatigue of the Irish companion. John Morley M. P. boods the Irish campaign. John Morley, M.P., heads the band of English Home Rulers, and will cooperate with the Parnellites in opposing interference by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with the Land League or other legitimate combinations of the people of Ireland.

"True happiness, my son, consists in finding that you have paid two shillings for an article exactly like that for which your friend had to pay half a crown the day before."

UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XXVI.-Continued.

"I am really and honestly glad that you and Giles work so well together. He will be a good friend to you, I know, for when he forms a favorable opinion of a person he is slow to change it, and Giles is one who, with all his faults, will go through fire and water for his friends. I like to hear of him in this way, for you always put him in the best light. and, though you may not believe it after all my hard speeches, I am sufficiently proud of my brother to wish him to be properly ap-prenated." And after this I mentioned him less reluctantly.

Max came back about ten days after Jill had left us. I found him waiting for me one evening when I tot hak to the cottage. As usual, he greeted me most affectionately, only him it is only Gladys's way. Girls are carehe laughed when I made him turn to the light less sometimes. Of course she does not mean that I might see how he looked. that I might see how he looked.

Well, what is your opinion, Ursula, my dear? I hope you have noticed the gray hairs in my beard. I saw them there this

'You are rather tanned by the cold winds. your eyes have not lost their tired look, Max: you are not a bit rested."

I walked a great deal at Torquay; I was out in the air all day; but it did not seem to be what I wanted: I was terribly bored. Tudor is glad to get me back. The fellow moment afterwards he mentioned that he had | that she did not make me repent it. been at Gladwyn, and that Miss Darrell had given him a good account of Miss Hamilton. I had no idea that she was away until this afternoop. Her departure was rather sudden,

I think he was g'ad when I gave him Gladya's message; but he looked rather grave when I told him how much she was enjoying her freedom.

"She seems a different creature; those Maburleys are so good to her; they pet her, and yet leave her uncontrolled to follow her own wishes. I am more at rest about her there.

"A girl ought to be happy in her own home," he returned, somewhat moodily. think Miss Hamilton has indulged her sadmess long enough. l'erhaps there are other reasons for her being better. I suppose she has not heard---!" And here he stopped rather awkwardly.

"Do you mean whether she has heard anybing of Eric? Oh, no, Max."

"No, I was not meaning that," looking at me rather astonished. "Of course we know the poor boy is dead. I was only wondering if she had had an Indian letter lately. Well at is none of my affair, and I cannot wait to hear more now. Good-night, little shr-bear; I am off " And he actually was off, in spite I am off" of my calling him quite loudly in the porch, for I wanted him to tell me what he meant. Had Gladys any special correspondent in India? I wondered if I might venture to question Lady Betty.

As it very often happens, she played quite innocently into my hands, for the very next day she came to tell me that she had had a letter from Gla lys.

"It was a very short one," she grumbled. "Only she had an Indian letter to answer, and that took up her time, so that was a pretty good excuse for once.'

"Has Gladys any special friend in India?" "Only Cande!—I mean our cousin, Claude Hamilton. How strungs! Why, he used to stay with us for months at a time, and he | patient! But she should not torment him and Gladys were great friends : they corresregiment was ordered to India just at the still a mystery to me, -she should not spy time poor dear Eric disappeared; he was cut his weakness. He had turned his face awfully shocked about that, I remember. saids with a quick look of pain as he spoke, Etta wrote and told him all about it; he was and the next moment I had mounted the thought him handsome except Etta; he was a nice-looking fellow, but nothing else."

And you and Gladys are food of him?" "Oh, yes." But here Lady Betty looked

a little queer. "Gladys writes to him most: she has al-ways been his correspondent. Now and then I get a letter written to me. You see, he has no one else belonging to him, now his mother is dead. Aunt Agnes died about two years ago, and he never had brothers or sisters, so he adopted us."

Uncle Max knew him, of course?" "To be sure. Mr. Capliffe know all our people. Claude was a favorite of his, too. I think every one liked him; he was so straightforward, and never did anything mean. I think he will make a splendid officer; he has had fever lately, and we rather expect he is coming home on sick-leave. Etta hopes so.

"Gladys has never spoken of her cousin to

me."
"That is because you two are always talking about other things, -- poor Eric, for example. Gladys likes to talk about Claude, of course: he is her own cousin." And Lady Betty's manner was just a little defiant, as though I had accused Gladys of some indiscretion. I heard her mutter, "They find plenty of fault with her about that," took no notice. I had satisfied my curiosity, and I knew now why Max fancied an Indian letter would raise Gladys's spirits; but all the same he might have spoken out. Max had no business to be so mysterious with me.

I heard Captain Hamilton's name again shortly afterwards. I was calling at Glad-wyn one afternoon. I was loath to do so in Gladys's absence, but I dared not discontinue my visits entirely for fear of Miss Darrell's remarks. To my surprise, I found her tôte-àtile with Uncle Max. She welcomed me with a great show of cordiality; but before I had been five minutes in the room I found out that my visit was inopportune, though Max seemed unfeignedly pleased to see me, and she had repeated his words in almost parrot-like fashion. "Oh, yes, I am so glad to see you, Miss Garston! it is so good of you to call when dear Gladys is away ! Of course I know she is the attraction: we all know that, do we not?" emiling sweetly upon me. "She has been away more than five weeks now,dear, dear! how time flies!-really five

weeks, and this is your first call." "You know how Miss Looke's illness has engrossed me," I remonstrated, "I never pretend to mere conventional calls."

"No, indeed. You have a code of your own, have you not? Your niece is fortunate. Mr. Canliffe. She makes her own laws, while we poor inferior mortals are obliged to conform to the world's dictates. I wish I were strong-minded like you. It must be such a pleasure to be free and despise les convenances. People are so artificial, are they not?"

"Ursula is not artificial, at any rate," returned Max, with a benevolent glance. It had struck me as I entered the room that he looked rathered bored and ill at ease, but Miss Darrell was in high spirits, and looked almost handsome. I never saw her better

"No, indeed, Miss Garston is almost too frank; not that that is a fault. Oh, yes, Miss Locke's illness has been a tedious affair: even Giles got weary of it, and used to grumble at having to go every day. Of course, me for my want of courtesy, he talked to

trouble after your hard work.' Miss Darrell spoke quite civilly, and I do not know why her speech rankled and made

me reply, rather quickly.—

"Nurses do not gossip with the doctor,
Miss Darrell. Mr. Hamilton has told me no

He was actually leaving m
without a word except "Good-n
but I said my hand on his arm. news, I assure you. Gladys's letters tell me

I was angry with myself when I said this, for why need I have answered her at all or taken notice of her remark? and, above all, why need I have mentioned Gladys's name Miss Darrell's color rose in a moment.
"Dear me! I am glad to hear dear Gladys

writes to you. She does not honor us. Lady Bitty gets a note sometimes, but Giles and I are never favored with a word. Giles feels terribly hurt about it sometimes, but I tell

"Of course not," rather gravely from Max. "All the same it is very neglectful on Gladys's part. If you are a real friend, Miss Garston, you will tell her what a mistake it is, -really a fatal mistake, though I do not I suppose Torquay has done you good; but dare to tell her so. I see Giles's look of dirappointment when the post brings him noour are not a bit rested."

thing but dry business letters. He is so

I believe I want more work: too much
anxious about her health. He let her go so rest would kill me with ennui," stretching willingly, and yet not one word of recogniout his arms with a sort of weary gesture. tion for her own, I may say her only, brother."

Max was looking so exceedingly grave by this time that I longed to change the subject. I would say a word in defence of Gladys actually seems dull. Have you any idea when we were alore, he and I. It would be said, "Well, Ursula?" but there was no inwhat has gone wrong with him, Ursula?" worse than useless to speak before Miss Dar. terest in his tone. what has gone wrong with him, Ursula?" worse than useless to speak before Miss Dar-But I prudently turned a deaf car to this | rell. She would twist my words before my question, and he did not follow it up; and a face. I never said a word in Gladys's behalf

> The next moment, however, she had started on a different tack.

'Oh, do you know, Mr. Cunliffe," she said, carelessly, as she crassed the hearth-rug to ring the bell, "we have heard again from Ciptain Hamilton?"

Max raised his head quickly. "Indeed I hope he is quite well. By the bye, I re-member you told me he had a touch of fever; but I trust he has got the better of that "

"We hope so," in a very impressive tone; but it was a sharp attack, and no doubt home-sickness and worry of mind accelerated the mischief. Poor Claude! I fear he has suffered much; not that he says so himself: he is far too proud to complain. But he is likely to come home on sick-leave; next mail will settle the question, but I believe we may expect him about the end of July."

"Indeed! That is good news for all of you:" but the poker that Max had taken up fell with a little crash among the fire-irons. Miss Darrell gave a faint scream, and then laughed at her foolish nervousness.

"It was very clamsy on my part," stammered Max. Could it he my fancy, or had he turned suddenly pale, as though something had startled him too?

"Oh, no, it was only my poor nerves," replied Miss Dacrell, with her brightest smile. What was I saying? Oh, yes, I remember now, -about Claude: he wrote to Gladys to ask if he might come, and she said yes. Ah, here comes tea, and I believe I heard Giles's ring at the bell."

I cannot tell which of the two revealed it to me, -whether it was the sudden pallor on Max's face, or the curious watchful look that I detected in Miss Darrell's eves: it was only there for a moment, but it reminded me of the look with which the cat eyes the mouse she has just drawn within her claws. I saw it all then within a quick flash of intuition. I had partly guessed it before, but now I was

sure of it. "My poor Max, so brave and cheery and any longer in my presence. If he had to He is Captain Hamilton now; his suffer, -and the cause of that suffering was great favorite of hers. We none of us breach and was begging Miss Darrall to assist meant efforts to comfort me." me in the case of a poor family, -old hospital acquaintances of mine, who were emigrating to New Zealand.

> My importunity seemed to surprise her. My sudden loquacity was an interruption; but I would not be repressed or silenced. I took the chair beside her, and made her look at me. I fixed her wandering attention and pressed her until she grew irritable with impatience. 1 saw Max was recovering himself :

> by and by he gave a forced laugh.
> "You will have to give in, Miss Darrell. Ursula always gets her own way. How much do you want, child? You must be merciful to a poor vicar. Will that satisfy you?" offering me a sovereign, and Miss Darrell, after a moment's hesitation, produced the

same sum from her purse. I took her money coolly, but I would not resign the reins of the conversation any more into her hands. When Mr. Hamilton entered the room he stopped and locked at me with visible asionishment: he had never heard me so fluent before; but somehow my eloquence died a natural death after his entrance. I was still a little shy with Mr. Hamilton.

His manner was unusually genial this afternoon. I was sure he was delighted to see us both there again. He spoke to Max in a jesting tone, and then looked benignly at his cousin, who was superintending the tea-table. She certainly looked uncommonly well that day; her dress of dark marcon cashmere and velvet fitted her ine figure exquisitely; her white, well-shaped hands were, as usual, loaded with brilliant rings. She was a woman who needed ornaments: they would have looked lavish on any one else, they suited her admirably. Once I caught her looking with marked disfavor on my black serge dress: the pearl hoop that had been my mother's keeper was my sole adornment. I dare say she thought me extremely dowdy. I once heard her say, in a pointed manner, that her cousin Giles liked to see his women-folk well dressed; he was very fastidious on that point, and exceedingly hard to please."

Mr. Hamilton seemed in the best of humors. I do not think that he remarked how very quiet Max was all tea-time. He pressed us to remain to dinner, and wanted to send off a message to the vicarage; but we were neither of us to be persuaded, though Miss Darrell joined her entreaties to her cousin's.

I was anxious to leave the house as quickly as possible, and I knew by instinct what Max's feelings must be. I could not enjoy Mr. Hamilton's conversation, amusing as i was. I wanted to be alone with Max; I felt I could keep silence with him no longer. But we could not get rid of Mr. Hamilton; as we rose to take our departure he coolly announced his intention of walking with us.

"The Tylcotes have sent for me again," he said, casually. "I may as well walk down with you now." He looked at me as he spoke, but I am afraid my manner disappointed him. For once Mr. Hamilton was decidedly de trop. I am sure he must have noticed my hesitation, but it made no difference to his purpose. I had found out by this time that when Mr. Hamilton had made up his mind to do a certain thing, other people' moods did not influence him in the least. He half smiled as he went out to put on his greatcoat, and, as though he intended to punish

seeing Giles once or twice a day, you heard all our news, so we did not expect you to toil up here: that would have been unnecessary up here: the strength of my feelings.

To my great relief, however, he left us as the would have been unnecessary up here: the strength of my feeling

To my great relief, however, he left us as soon as we reached the vicarage, so I wished him good night quite amiably, and of course "Wait a moment, Max; I m Max walked on with me to the cottage. He was actually leaving me at the gate without a word except "Good-night, Ursula,"

"You must come in, Max. I want to

speak to you." "Not to-night, my dear," he returned, hurriedly. "I have business letters to write before dinner."

"They must wait, then," I replied, deddly, "for I certainly do not intend to cidedly, let you leave me just yet. Don't be stubborn, Max, for you know I always get my own way. Come in. I want to tell you why Gladys never writes to her brother." And he followed me into the house without a word.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MAX OPENS HIS HEART. But I did not at once join Max in the parlor, though he was evidently expecting me to do so: instead of that, I ran up stairs to better to leave him alone for a few minutes. When I returned he was leaning back in the easy-chair, with his hands clasped behind his head, evidently absorbed in thought. I was struck by his expression: it was that of a man who was nerving himself to bear some t ouble; there was a quiet, hopeless look on his face that touched me exceedingly. I took the chair opposite him, and waited for him to speak. He did not change his attitude when he saw me, but he looked at me gravery, and

Of course I knew what he meant, but I let that pass, and something seemed to choke

my voice as I tried to answer him:
"Never mind that now: we will come to that presently. I want to tell you that I know it now, Max. I guessed a little of it before, but now I am sure of it."

have never told you anything, Ursula, have I ?" but his manner testified no displeasure. He would never have spoken a word to me of his own accord, and yet my sympathy would be a relief to him. I knew Max's nature so well: he was a shy, reticent man; he could | check." not speak easily of his own feelings unless the ice were broken for him.

"Max," I pleaded, and the tears came into my eyes. you would have told her all without reserve."
"I should not have needed to tell her: she would have guessed it, Ursula. Poor Emmie! I never could keep anything from her. I | Miss Hamilton's view of the case, but I canhave often told you you are like her : you remind me of her this afternoon."

"Then you must make me your confidente in her stead. Do not refuse me again, Max : I have asked this before. In spite of our strange relationship, we are still like brother and sister. You know how quickly I guessed Charlie's secret : eurely you can speak to me, who am her friend, of your affection for

I saw him shrink a little at that, and his honest brown eyes were full of pain.

"My affection for Gladys," he repeated, in a low voice. "You are very frank, Ursula; but somehow I do not seem to mind it. I never care for Miss Darrell to speak to me on the subject, although she has been so kind; in fact, no one could have been kinder. We can only act up to our own natures: it is certainly not her fault, but only my masfortune, that her sympathy jurs on me.

Max's words gave me scute ; a:u. "Surely you have not chosen Miss Darrell

for your confidante, Max ?" "I have chosen no one," he returned, with gentle rebuke at my vehemence "Cir un stances made Miss Darrell acquainted with my unlucky attachment. She old all she followed my advice in everything. When I could to help me, and out of common gratitold her that only work could cure her sore tude I could not refuse to listen to her well- heart, she did not contradict me : in a little

I remained silent from sheer dismay. Things were far worse than I had imagined. Miss Darrell had been mixed up in the affair; the thought sickened me. I could hardly bear to hear Max speak; and yet how was I to help him unless he made me acquainted with the real state of the case?

"I suppose I had better tell you all from the beginning," he said, rather dejectedly; that is, as far as I know myself, for I can hardly tell you when I began to love Gladys. I call her Gladys to myself," with a faint smile, "and it comes naturally to me. I ought to have said Miss Hamilton." But not to me, Max," I returned.

eagerly. "What does it matter what I call her? She will never take the only name I want to give her!" was the melancholy reply to this. "I only know one thing, Uraula, that for three years-ay, and longer than that-she has been the one woman in the world to me, and that as long as she and I live no other woman shall ever cross the threshold of the vicarage as its mistress."

"Has it gone so deep as that, my poor Max ?'

"Yes," he returned, briefly. "But we need not enter into that part of the subject; a man had best keep his own counsel in such matters. I want to tell you bare facts, Ursula; we may as well leave feelings alone. If you can help me to understand one or two points that are still misty to my comprehen-

sion, you will do me good service."
"I will try my very best for you both." "Thank you, but we cannot both be helped in the same way; our paths do not lie to-gether. Miss Hamilton has refused to be-

come my wife. "Oh, Max! not refused, surely." This was another blow,—that he should have tried and failed,—that Gladys with her own lips should have refused him; but perhaps he had written to her, and there was some misunderstanding; but when I hinted this to Max be shook his head.

"We cannot misunderstand a person's words. Oh, yes, I spoke to her, and she answered me; but I must not tell you things in this desultory fashion, or you will never understand. I have told you that I do not know when my attachment to Miss Hamilton commenced. It was gradual and imperceptible at first, -very real, no doubt, but it had not mastered my reason. I always admired her: how could I help it?" with some emotion. Even you, who are not her lover, have owned to me that she is a beautiful creature. suppose her beauty attracted me first, until I saw the sweetness and unselfishness of her nature, and from that moment I lost my heart.

"The full consciousness came to me at the time of their trouble about Eric. I had been fond of the poor fellow, for his own sake as well as hers, but I never disguised his faults from her. I often told her that I feared for Eric's future; he had no ballast, it wanted a moral earthquake to steady him, and it was no wonder that his caprices and extravagant would beg me to use my influence with Hamilton to entreat him not to be so hard on

"When the blow came, I was always up said that at the time appointed I would speak

"Wait a moment, Max; I must ask you something. Do you believe that Eric was

guilty?"

"I am almost sorry that you have put that question," he returned, reluctantly. "I never would tell her what I thought. It was all a mystery. Eric might have been and yet my coming pleased her. I though whether he were sinned against or sinning, was a blind fool. our only thought should be to bring him back and reconcile him to his brother. will prove his innocence if he be blackened falsely,' I said to her; and, strange to say, she forgave me my doubts." "Oh, Max, I see what you think."

"How can I help it," he replied, "know ing Eric's character so well? he was so weak and impulsive, so easily led astray, and then me on every oppasion. She seemed to fear to he was under bad influences. You will have heard Edgar Brown's name. He was a wild, dissipated fellow, and Hamilton had a right often left her in anger. A barrier—vague, to forbid the acquaintance; both he and I and yet substantial—seemed built up between take off my walking things. It would be knew that Edgar had low propensities, and was always lounging about rublic-houses with a set of loafers like himself. He has got worse since then, and has nearly broken his mother's heart. Do you think any man with a sense of responsibility would permit a youth of Eric's age to have such a friend? Yet! "One by one she dropped her duties. Tree this was a standing grievance with Eric, and parish knew her no more. She certainly I am sorry to say his sister took Edgar's part. Ot course she knew no better: innocence is credulous, and Edgar was a sprightly, goodlooking tellow, the sort that women never fail to pet

"Yes, I see. Eric was certainly to blame in this."

"He was faulty on many more points. I am afraid, Ursula, you have been somewhat biassed by Miss Hamilton. You must remember that she idolized Eric, -that she was blind to many of his faults; she made excuses for him whenever it was possible to do so. I had roused him effectually. A sort of but with all her weak partiality she could not dusky red came to his face as he sat up and deny that he was thriftless, idle, and exlooked at me. He did not ask me what I travagant, that he defied his brother's aumeant: we understood each other in a mo- thority, that he even forgot himself so far as ment. He only sighed heavily, and said, "I to use bad language in his presence. I be lieve, once, he even struck him; only Hamilton declared he had been drinking, so he merely turned him out of the room.'

I looked at Max sadly. "This may be all true; but I cannot believe that he took that

"The circumstantial evidence against him is very strong," he replied, quietly. "You do not know what power a sudden tempta-"if my dear mother were fiving tion has over these weak natures: he was hard pressed, remember that; he had gamoling debts, thanks to Edgar. Fancy gambling debts at twenty! I have tried to take not bring myself to believe in his innocence. Most likely he repented the moment he had done it, poor boy. Eric was no hardened siner. I sometimes fear—at least, the terrible thought has crossed my mind, and I know Hamilton has had it too-that in his despair he might have made away with him-

"Uh, Max, this is too horrible!" And shuddered as I thought of the beautiful young face so like Gladys's, with its bright frank look that seem d to appeal to one's heart

"Weil, well we need not speak of it; but it is a sad time for us all; and yet in some ways it was a happy time to me. It was such a comfort to feel that I was necessary to them all; that they looked for me daily; that they could not do without me. I used to be with Hamilton every evening; and when Gladys was very ill they sent for me, because they said no one knew how to soothe ber to well.

"Do you wonder, Ursula, that, seeing her in her weakness and sorrow, she grew daily into my life, that my one thought was how

could help and comfort her? "She was very gentle and submissive, and while I had to check her feverish activity. She had overwhelmed herself with duties; she managed our mothers' meetings with regan to lose hope from the moment I heard | Miss Darrell's help, taught in our schools, and helped train the choir. I had allotted her a district, and she worked it admirably. She was my right hand in everything; all the poor people worshipped her."

"Yes, Max," for he paused, as though overwhelmed with some bitter-sweet recol-

"I loved her more each day, but I respected her sorrow, and tried to hide my feelings from her. It was more than a year after Eric's disappearance before I ventured to speak, and then it was by Hamilton's advice that I did so. He had set his heart on the match. He told me more than once that he would rather have me as a brother-inlaw than any other man.

"I thought I had prepared her sufficiently but it seems that she was very much startled by my proposal. Her trouble had so en-grossed her that she had been perfectly blind to my meaning. It was all in vain, Ursula, for she did not love me, -at least not in the r ght way. She told me so with tears, accusing herseif of unkindness. She liked, most certainly she liked me, but perhaps she knew

me too well. "She was so unhappy at the thought of giving me pain, so sweet and gentle in her efforts to console me and heal the wound she had inflicted, that I could not lose hope. She told me that, though she had trusted me entirely as her friend, she had never thought of me as her lover, and the idea was strange to her. This thought gave me courage, and begged that I might be allowed to speak to

her again at some future time. "She wanted to refuse, and said hurriedly that she never intended to marry. But I took these words as meaning nothing. A girl will tell you this and believe it as she says it. I suppose I pressed her hard to leave me this margin of hope, for after reflecting a few minutes she looked at me gravely and said it should be as I wished. In a year's time I might speak to her again, and she would know her own mind,

"I pleaded for a shorter ordeal, though secretly I was overjoyed at this crumb of consolation vouchsafed to me. But she was inexorable, though perfectly gentle in her

manner.
"I wish you had set your heart on some one else, Mr. Cunliffe, she said, with a melancholy smile, for I can give you so little satisfaction. I feel so confused and weary, as though life afforded me no pleasure. But, indeed, I do all you tell me, and I mean to go on with my work.

"I was glad to hear her say this, for at least I should have the happiness of seeing her every day.

her every day.

"'In a year's time,' she went on, 'my
heart may feel a little less heavy, and I shall have had an opportunity to reflect over your words. I cannot tell you what my answer may be, but if you are wise you will not hope. If you do not come to me then, I shall know that you have changed, and shall not blame moods angered his brother. She used to be you in the least, You are free to choose any half offended with me for my plais speaking, one else. I have so little encouragement to but she was too gentle to resent it, and she give you that I shall not expect you to submit one else. I have so little encouragement to to this ordeal.' But I think her firmness was a little shaken, and she looked at me rather timidly when I thanked her very quietly and

"I saw her daily, and after the first awk wardness had passed we were good friends. But her manner changed insensibly. She was less frank with me; at times she was almost thy. I saw her change color when I looked at her. She was quiet in my presence, tempted; it was not for me to say. She it would be well with me when the time came could see I was doubtful. I told her that, for renewing my suit; but it seems that I

"I had put down the exact date, May 7. It was last year, Ursula. I meant to adhere to the very day and hour; but before February closed my hopes had suffered eclipse.

"All at once Miss Hamilton's manner became cold and constrained, as you see it now. Her soft shyness, that had been so favorable a sign, disappeared entirely. She avoided be alone with me a moment. Her nervousness was so visible and so distressing that I

"She began to niglect her work, and then to make excuses. She was overdone, and dimness and blight had crept over her. I suffered from headache. The school-work tired her. You have heard it all, Ursula: I need not repeat it. "One by one she dropped her duties. Tee

her melancholy increased. looked ill. Something was evidently preying on her mind.

all this time. But now she was the bearer of bad news.
"She came to me in the study, while I was waiting for Hamilton. She looked very mark, but at last he said,—
pale and discomposed, and asked if she might "I am afraid I believe it, Ursula, and that

speak to me. She was very unhappy about me, but she did not think it right to let it go on. Gladys wanted me to know. And then all came out.
"It could never be as I wished. Miss

Hamilton had been trying all this time to like me, and once or twice she thought she had succeeded, but the feeling hat never lasted for many days. I was not the right to speak to her again." person This was the substance of Miss Darrell's explanation.

"You know Gladys,' she went on, 'how sensitive and affectionate her nature is; how answered, rather irritably. "What have she hates to inflict pain. She is working herself up into a fever at the thought that you You must not let personal dislike influence

will speak to her again.
"'It was too terrible last time, Etta,'
she said to me, bursting into tears. "I cannot endure it again. How am I to tell him not doubt her for a moment." about Claude?" " About Claude! I almost shouted. Miss

poticed her hands trembled. ""Oh, have you not noticed?' she returned, feebly. Oh, what a cruel task this

is! and you are so good, -so good.' "'Tell me what you mean!' I replied, angrily, for I felt so savage at that moment that a word of sympathy was more than I could bear. You would not have known me at that moment, Ursula. I am not easily roused, as you know, but the blow was too sudden. I must have forgotten myself to have spoken to Miss Darrell in that tone. When I looked at her, her mouth was quivering like a frightened child's, and there were

tears in her eyes. "'I scarcely know that it is you,' sae faltered. 'Aro men all like that when their wills are crossed? It is not my fault that you are hurt in this way. And it is not me capable of persecuting the woman I Gladys's either. She has tried—I am sure love!"
she has tried her hardest—to bring herself to "It

always regulate her own heart.' "You have mentioned Captain Hamilton's name, I returned, coldly, for her words loses by repetition: she may have added to seemed only to aggravate and widen the sore. or diminished her words. A third person Perhaps you will kindly explain what he

sito do with the matter?' "She hesitated, and looked at me in a pleading manner. I saw that she wish to speak; but for once I was inexor-

"1 must rely upon your honor, then, not to repeat my words either to Giles or Gladys. Your doing so would bring Gladys into trouble; and, after all, there is nothing definitely settled." I nodded assent to this, and she went on rather reluctantly :

"Claude was always fond of Gladys, but we never knew how much he admired her until he went away. They are only half-cousins. Gladys's father was step-brother to Claude's. Giles has always been averse to cousins marrying, but we thought this would make a difference.

"They are engaged, then?' I asked, in a loud voice, that seemed to startle Miss

""Oh, no, no," she returned, eagerly; there is no engagement at all. Claude writes to her, and she answers him, and I think he is making way with her : she has owned as much to me. Gladys is not one to talk of her feelings, especially on this subect; but it is easy to see how absorbed she s in those Indian letters; she is always righter and more like herself when she has heard from Claude.'

"'I am to deduce from all this that you believe Captain Hamilton has a better chance

of winning her affections than I?' "Again she hesitated, then drew a foreign letter slowly from her pocket. 'I think I must read you a sentence from his last letter : he often writes to me as well as to Gladys. Yes, here it is: "Your last letter has been a great comfort to me, my dear Etta: it was more than a poor fellow had a right to ex-I do believe that this long absence has served my purpose, and the scratch I got at Singapore. Girls are curious creatures; one never can tell how to tackle them, and my special cousin knows how to keep one at a distance, but I begin to feel 1 am making way at last. She wrote to me very sweetly last mail. I carry that letter everywhere; there was a sweetness about it that gave me hope. If I can get leave,—though heaven knows when that will be,—I mean to come home and carry the breach boldly. I shall first show her my wound and my medal, and then throw myself at her pretty little feet. Gladys—" No, I must not read any more; you see how it is, Mr. Cunliffe?

" Yes, I see how it is,' I returned, slowly. Forgive me if I have been impatient or unmindful of your kindness.' And then I took up my hat and left the room, and it was weeks before I set foot in Gladwyn again."

"Oh, Max! my poor Max!" I returned. stroking his hand softly. He did not take it away: he only looked at me with his kind smile.

"That was Emmie's way, -her favorite little caress. Wait a moment, Ursula, my dear; I am going out for a breath of air.'
And he stood in the porch for a few minutes, looking up at the winter sky seamed with stars, and then came back to me quietly, and waited for me to speak.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CROSSING THE RIVER. Max waited for me to speak, but I had no

words ready for the occasion. My silence seemed to perplex him.

"It is very strange, -very mysterious. I do not seem to understand it. I cannot find

the clue to all this."

"There is no clue needed," he returned, impatiently. "Miss Hamilton is in love with her cousin, and is sorry for my disappointment," "I do not believe it," I replied, bluntly.

And yet, as I said this, Gladys's conduct seemed to me perfectly inexplicable. It was just possible that Max's statement, after all, might be correct,—that she did not love him well enough to marry him: and this would account for her nervousness and constraint in his presence: a sensitive girl like Gladys would never be at her ease under such cir. cumstances. But she had promised not to withdraw her friendship: why had she then given up her work and made herself a stranger to his dearest interest? I had seen her struggle with herself when he had begged her to resume her class. A brightness had come to her eyes, her manner had become warm and animated, as though the stirring of new life were in her veins, and then she had refused him very gently, and a certain had wondered then at her. No, I could not bring myself to believe

that she was indifferent to Max. He was so good, so worthy of her. And yet—and yet, do we women always choose the best? Per. haps, as Max said, she knew him too well for him to influence her fancy. Captain Hamilton's scars and medals might cast a glamour "One day Miss Darrell spoke to me. She over her. Gladys was very impulsive and had been very kind, and had fed my hopes enthusiastic; perhaps Max was too quiet and gentle to take her heart by storm. I had plenty of time for these reflections,

for Max sat moodily silent after my blunt reis more to the purpose. Miss Darrell has dispelled my last hope."

"You mean that Captain Hamilton's return speaks badly for your chances?" "I have no chances," very gloomily. "I am out of the running. Miss Hamilton's

"Are you sure that she sent that mes Bage ?"

"Am I sure that I am sitting here?" ha your better judgment. Perhaps Miss Darrell is not to my taste; I think her sometimes officious and wanting in delicacy; but I do

"That is a pity," I returned, dryly, "for she is certainly not true; but all you men Darrell looked frightened at my violence, swear by her." For I felt—heaven forgive She shrank back, and turned still paler. I me!—almost a hatred of this woman, unreasonable as it seemed; but women have these instincts sometimes, and Max had warned me against Miss Darrell from the first.

"I will be frank with you," I continued. more quietly. "I do not read between the lines: in other words, I do not understand Gladys's behavior. It may be as you say; I do not wish to delude you with false hopes, my poor Max; Gladys may care more for Captain Hamilton than she does for you; but it seems to me that you acted wrongly on one point, you meant it for the best; but you ought to have spoken to Gladys yourself."

"I wonder that you should say that, Ursula," he returned, in rather a hurt voice. 'I may be weak about Miss Hamilton, but I am hardly as weak as that. Do you think

"It would not be persecution," I replied, accede to your wishes. But a woman cannot always regulate her own heart.' have misconstrued her meaning: the truth should never be mixed up in a love affair: trouble always comes of it. I think you werewrong, Man: you let yourself be managed by you or Gladys."

> "I could not help it if she came to me." "True, she thrust herself in between you, Well, it is too late to speak of that now. If you will take my advice, Max," for the thought had come upon me like a flash of inspiration, "you will go down to Bourne. mouth and speak to Gladys, keeping your own counsel and telling no one of your inten-

tion. I saw Max stare at me as though he thought Is had lost my senses, and thon a. sudden light came into his eyes.

"You will go down to Bournemouth," I went on, "and the Maberleys will be glad to see you; you are an old friend, and they will ask no questions and think no ill. You will have no difficulty in seeing Gladys alone. Speak to her promptly and frankly; ask her what her behavior has meant, and if she really prefers her cousin. It you must know the worst, it will be better to know it now. and from her own lips. Do go, Max, like a brave man." But even before I finished speaking, the light had died out of his eyes,

and his manner had resumed its old sadzess. "No, Ursula; you mean well, but it will I cannot persecute her in this way. Captain Hamilton is coming home in July: she has given him permission to come. I will wait for that. I shall very soon see how matters stand between them. I shall only need to see her with him ; probably I shall not speak to her at all,"

I could have wrung my hands over Max's obstinacy and quixotism : he carried his generosity to a fault. Few men would be so

patient and forbearing.

How could be stand saide hopelessly and let another man win his prize? But perhaps he considered it was alroady won. I pleaded with him again. I even went so far as to contradict my theory about a third person, and offered to sound Gladys about her cousin; but he silenced me peremptorily.

· Promise me that you will do nothing of the kind: give me your werd of honor Ursula, that you will respect my confidence. Good heavens! if I thought that you would betray me, and to her of all people, I should indeed bitterly repent my trust in you." Max was so agliated, he spoke so angrily,

that I hastened to soothe him. Of course his confidence was sasred; how could be think such things of me? I was not like Miss-But here I pulled myserf up. He might be as blind and foolish as he liked, he might commit suicide and I would not hinder him; he should enjoy his misery in his own way. And more to that effect.

"Now I have made you cross, little she bear," he said, laying his hand on mine, "and you have been so patient and have given my woes such a comfortable hearing You frightened me for a moment, for I know how quick and impulsive you can be. No no, my dear. I hold you to your own words a third person must not be mixed up in a lov affair; it only brings trouble."

"You have proved the truth of my words, I remarked, coolly. "Very well, I suppose I must forgive you; only never do it again on your peril: you know I am to be trusted. To be sure; you are as true as ste

Uraula." "Very well, then: in that case you h "You have heard everything now, Ursula." nothing to fear. 1 will be wise and wary for Yes, I suppose so. I am very sorry for your sake, and guard your honor sacredly my own; if I can give you a gleam of hope I will. Anyhow, I shall watch."

will. Anyhow, I shall watch.
"Tuank you, dear. And now we will not talk any more about it; now you know why I wanted you to be her friend. I am glad to think she is so fond of you." But I would not let him change the subject just yet.

not let him change the sanger just yet.

"Max," I said, detaining him, for he rose
to go, "all this is dreaffully hard for you.
Shall you go away—if—if—this happens?" not leave life. It will be dreary enough, God an active in it will not be barder than the life I have led these twelve months, trying to win her back to her work and to put myself in the background. It has worn me out, Ursula. I could not stand that sort of thing much longer. It is a rollef to me that she is

away." Yes, I can understand this." "It makes one think, after all, that the extreme party have something in their argument in favor of the celibacy of the clergy. Not that I hold with them, for all that; but all this sort of thing takes the heart out of a man and comes between him and his work. I should be a better priest if I were a happier

man, Ursula."
"I doubt that, Max." And the tears rose to my eyes, for I knew how good he was, and what a friend to his people.

My dear, I differ from you. I believe | cracker and fry brown. there is no work like happy work, - work dipped in a batter before frying.
done by a heart at leisure from itself; but of Hollandaise sauce. Cream one course we clergy and laity must take what heaven sends us." And then he held out his hands to me, and I suppose he saw how un hippy I was for his sake.

nappy I was for all sales.

"Dm't fret about me, my dear little Ursula," he said, kindly. "The back gets fitted for the burden, and by this time I have grown accustomed to my pain; it will all be right some day: I shall not be blamed up there for loving her." And he left me with a amile.

I passed a miserable evening thinking of Next to Charlie, he had been my closest friend from girlhood; I had been accustomed to look to him for advice in all my difficulties, to rely upon his counsel. I knew that people who were comparatively strangers to him thought he was almost too easy-going, and a little weak from excess of good nature. He was too tolerant of other folk's failings; they said he preached mercy where severity would be more bracing and wholesome; und no doubt they thought that he judged himself as leniently; but they did not know Max.

I never knew a mon harder to himself. Charitable to others, he had no self-pity; selfish sims were impossible to him. He who could not endure to witness even a child or an animal suffer would have plucked out his right eye or parted with his right hand, in gospel phrase, if by doing so he could witness to the truth or spare pain to a weaker human being. It was this knowledge of his inner that made Max so priestly in my eyes. I knew he was pure enough and strong enough to meet even Gladys's demands. Nothing but a modern Bayard would over satisfy her fastidious taste; she would not look on a man's stature, or on his outward beauty: such things would seem paltry to her; but he who aspired to be her lord and master must be worthy of all reverence and must have wen his spurs: so much had I learnt from my friendship with Gladys.

I pondered over Max's words, and tried to piece the fragments of our conversation with recollections of my talks with Gladys. I recalled much that had passed. I endeavored to find the clue to her downcast, troubled looks, her quenched and listless manner. I felt dimly that some strange misunderstanding wrapped these two in a close fog. What had brought about this chill, murky atmosphere, in which they failed to recognize each other's meahing? This was the mystery: lives had often been shipwrecked from these miserable misunderstandings, for want of a word. I felt completely baffled, and before the evening was over I could have cried with the sense of utter failure and bewilderment. If Maxs chivalrous scruples had not tied my hands, I would have gone to Gladys boldly and asked her what it all meant; I would have challenged her truth; I would have compelled her to answer me; but I dared not break my promise. By letter and in the spirit I would respect Max's wishes.

(To be continued.)

THE LADIES' FAVORITE. The newest fashion in ladies' hats will doubtless cause a flutter of pleasurable excitement among the fair sex. Ladies are always suscaptible to the changes of a fashion plate, and the more startling the departure, the more earnest the gossip over the new mode. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the ills which afflict fema'es and make their lives miserable. This severeign panacea can be relied on in cases of displacements and all func-tional derangements. It builds up the poor, haggard and dragged-out victim, and gives her renewed hope and a fresh lease of life. It is the only medicine for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the mnaufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money re-funded. Read printed guarantee on bottle

A very curious mode of trying the title o land is practised in Hindestau. Two holes are due in the disputed spot, in each of which the plaintiff's and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs and remain there until one of them is tired, in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the client, and not the lawyer,

Those intolerably painful and constantly harassing things called piles, which trouble so many people, are soon healed by Dr. Thomas' Ecectric Oil—the great external remedy for physical suffering and means of relieving pains. A very small quantity achieves results of the most gratifying kind.

A French paper points out that the passion for gambling is so great in England that even in wedding notices it is necessary to state that there are "no cards," in order to put a check upon the national tendency to gamble on all

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, an employé of the U.S. Express Co., says:—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured him of a bad case of Piles of 8 years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, "besides two Buffalo physicians," without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly.

Lady Visitor—I am sorry to see you here, my young friend. You look as if you had a good education. Convict—Well, madam, I have been through college. Lady Visitor—Is it possible? Convict—Yes; that's the reason possible? Convict—Yes; that's the reason I'm here. They caught me as I was going

NO ONE BUSS A "PIG IN A POKE"-in other words, purchases on mere guesswork—who buys for his or her relief, Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dispeptic Cure. The fact is too well known to leave room for any peradventure that it is a severeign curative for Indi-gestion, Costiveness, Impurities of the Blood, Kidney and Female troubles and other infirmi

An old man, at the end of a lawsuit of many years' duration, which had reduced him to poverty, on hearing that the case had been de-cided in his favor, expressed his feelings as follows, in an impromptu, written in the hall of

By costs impoverished, and grown old in wees, I've gained my suit! and strut in tattered clothes! I've gained the suit! lot gladness rend the ball! The man who lost it has no clothes at all!

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Graham cookies-Two cups sugar, one sour cream, one half teaspoonful sods. Mix quickly, roll and bake.

Pressed eggs—Eight eggs, boiled hard, and while hot chopped with salt and a lump of butter the size of a walnu. Pre s into a deep dish and serve cold. Broiled tripe-Cut in pieces four or five inches

square, flour it a little, grease the wire broiler. and broil the tripe over a clear fire; lay in a hot dish, and butter, pepper, and salt.

Corn muffins—Two cups corn meal, one of flour, a tabl-spoonful of sugar, one-third of a cup of short-ning, two eggs, one pint of sweet milk, a little salt, three teaspoons of baking powder.

Baked Indian pudding.—S:ald one quart of milk; add seven teaspoonfuls Indian mea!, one teaspoonful of salt, one halt teacuoful sugar, the same of molasses, one teaspoonful giuger. Eaker three hours.

Cirn meal pancakes-Two cups of meal, a pinch of sa't, a piece of lard the size of a walnut, and enough sour mik or water to make into a stiff batter. Stir well together, add a teaspoon ful of baking powder, and fry same as griddle

Fried tripe-Lay two or three slices of pork into the fiving pan, and when these are crisp dip the pieces of tripe in a beaten egg and sprinkle them with fine crumbs of bread or Or the trips may be

Hollandaise sauce-Cream, one half cup but ter, add yolks of two raw eggs, juice of one-half lemon, one salt-spoonful salt and one quarter salt-spoonful cayenne pepper. When ready to serve add one-half cup boining water. Cook until this like act contact. til thick like soft custard.

Broiled salt mackerel- Soak it twenty-four hours at least, in plenty of water. Rub the wire broiler with lard or drippings to prevent sticking and lay the fish upon ir, the skin side down. Do not attempt to move it with a knife or fork until done, but turn the broi'er several times until the fish is done.

Haricot mutton-Make a good gravy by boiling the trimmings, s asoning with p pper and salt. Strain, add carrots, parsnips and onions previously boiled tender. Slice them in, then pepper and salt the muttor, boil it brown put it into the gravy along with the vegetables and stew all together ten minutes.

A pie for dyspeptics—Four tablespoonfuls of natureal to one pint of water; let it s'and for a few hours until the meal is swelled. Then add tew hours until the meal is swelfed. Then auct two large apples pared and sliced, one cupful of sugar, and one tablespoonful of fl urand a little salt. Mix all well together and bake in a buttered dish. This makes a very fine dish, which may be eaten safely by the sick or

Pressed corn beef—After serving corned heef at dinner, while yet warm chop up fat and lean together, not very fine, only so the fat and lean may be evenly mixed; stir in enough dry musbaking pan. Place on it another pan of the same size, and in the pan set two or three flatirons as a weight and let it stand over night. The next day it will turn out a good loaf from which slices may be cut.

Spiced Beef.—Chop a pound of raw beef very fine and roll three crackers fine. And salt and pepper to the taste, a little powdered summer savory and a well-beaten egg. Beat all together thoroughly, form into a loaf by passing in a bowl, then turn it out into a buttered tin, rub a little butter over it and pour on a large cup of the juice of stewed or canned tomatoes. Bake three-quarters of an hour, basting with the tomato juice. Serve cold the next day.

To Remove Ink Stains. - Ink stains are very easily removed if put immediately in milk and slightly rubbed for a few minutes. If allowed they are not so easily removed, but can be by a little more effort.

TO REMOVE BLOOD STAINS.—B'ood stains can be removed from an article that you do not care to wash by applying a thick paste, made of starch and cold water. Place in the sun and rub off in a couple of hours. If the stain is not enti ely removed, repeat the process and soon it disappears.

TO REMOVE FRUIT STAINS .- Hold the goods stained over a vessel in such a way that pouring boiling water on the opposite side of the stain it will run through the goods and in a short time the stain will be seen to disappear.

spots in sour milk and you will have no trouble in removing the same.

pour over a kettle steaming with boiling water.
Moisten the goods with water and hold the iron rust spots closely to the tin and rub them with oxalic acid. As soon as you see the rust disappear, rinse in cold water to remove the acid, as it tends to rot the goods, but if the process is performed quickly there is no danger of this.

To Wash Cotton Goods.-To wash cotton goods containing a black figure, pour boiling suds on the goods and let stand for a few minutes. This sets the color, and when neatly washed and ironed, instead of a faded garment, you have one as bright and fresh as when first made.

Ginghams and prints of various colors will hold their color better if washed in water thickened with flour starch. Flour is very cleansing and will do the work of soap, without njury to bright colors, in one or two washings.

To CLEAN LACE.-Fill a bottle with cold water; draw a stocking tightly over it, secur-ing both ends firmly. Place the lace smoothly over the stocking and tack closely. Put the bottle in a kettle of cold water containing a few shavings of sap, and place over the fire to boil. Rinse in several waters and then drain and dry. When dry remove and place smoothly in a large book and press with weights. Very nice lace can be made to look like new by this

CARE OF SILK.—Never use a brush; it injures the goods. Instead wipe carefully with the face of a soft piece of velvet. Shake the velvet occasionally and wipe between every plait if you would preserve your garment and have it retain its new look.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN WEAK STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA.

Dr. J. C. Winans, Madison, O., says: "I have used it in atony of the stomach, dyspepsia, and vomiting in pregnancy, and found it an admirable remedy; also in atonic conditions where phosphorus is required."

A small boy was requested to look up the word "anonymous" and use it in a sentence. He found the meaning to be "without a name," and thereupon handed the following to his happy parent, "Mamma has given us a new baby; it is anonymous,"

FROM MANITOBA.

"I have been cured of chronic diarrhees by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-berry. I used about twelve bottles of it and am now entirely tree from the disease." Wil-liam McLaren, Clearwater, Manitoba.

"Carpet" rhymes with no single word, but some bold poet dared to evade the difficulty thus:—"Sweet maid of the inn, "Tis surely no sin To toast such a beautiful bar pet; Believe me, my dear, Your feet would appear At home on a nobleman's carper."

LIKE MAGIC.

"It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever need to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints." Mrs. Walter Govenlock, of Ethel,

Editor Cutting of skyrocket notoricty on the Mexican border, is to lecture in the autumn. Such is fame: "It is said that when Jame Russell Lowell registered at a London hotel the other day he was pointed out as an American who had come over to jump off bridges,"

ONCE UPON A TIME. A collection of stor es and legends. Reprinted from the "Ave Maria." Office of the "Ave Maria,"

Notre Dame, Ind.
This is the title of a very pretty little book, hich cannot fail to be warmly welcomed as an addition to the libraries of the young people, for whom it is especially designed. Numerous short stories, containing the very cream of those productions which have made the "Ave Maria" magazine so popular, are here presented in a more compact form. The stories are entertaining and well told. The "get up" of the book is exceptionally attractive. THE Post has much pleasure in recommending the perusal of this volume to its young readors. THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. New York : MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Ave-

The July number of this justly popular maga zine has been laid on our table. It is almost needless to say that it is fully up to its usual standard in the reading matter and illustrations. Elevated in tone, in fact high in everything but price, it has already won an enviable reputation among the reading public, being accessible to all. The current number contains the opening chapters of a new serial by F. Marion ford, entitled "Marzio's Crucifix." "A Inheritance," by Farjeon, is continued. A most charming engraving, "Chatter," by H. Fitzner Davey, from a drawing by Gandy, forms the frontispiecs.

The July North American Review has for its leading article a paper by Henry George on "The New Party." Mr. George holds that the old parties of back politics are dead, and that on parties of these pointes are dead, and that the party of political economy is now in order. "Why am I a Free Religionist?" is answered by Rev. O. B. Frithingham. Hoo. George W. Julian, who was appointed Surveyor-General of New Mexico by President Claudard, to look of the the "Claudard to Look of the the". Cleveland, to look after the "land-stealing" in that part of the country, contributes start-ling facts and figures on the subject. Dion Boucicault treats "The Decline and Fall of the Press," with special reference to its influence on art and the drama. He thinks that fame is no longer genuine. It is made by advertising. It is bought and paid for, like so much flour or pork. "My Personal Finances," by President Garfield, is the third and last part of Edmund Kirke's series of Garfield's autobiograph cal notes, used by Kirke in writing Garfield's life. Arthur Richmond, not much trou-bled, apparently, by recent strictures on humself, does Hon. James Russell Lowell the honor of addressing him a second letter, specially depicting his conduct, a short time ago, in Chicago. lg natius Donnelly concludes his paper, "The Shakespeare Myth," pointing out the grounds of his claim for "the Bacon Cipher." The paper is illustrated by fac-simile pages from the Shakespeare Folio of 1623. "Johnson, Grant, Seward, Sumner" are portrayed by Gideon Welles, according to his view of them and their day, in two very remarkable posthumous let-ters hitherto unpublished. "English Women as a Political Force," is the subject of a paper by Lady Borthwick.

John C. Welch presents what he regards as "The Inter-State Railway Solveut." "The Authorship of the Glacial Theory"-a subject Augustize of in Germany—is denied to Agassiz. Prof. E. B. Evans explains the matter. Duffield Osborne, "with one glance at Fanieul Hall," discusses "Irish Aid in the American Revolution," and affirms that it was wholly on the wrong side. "The Sister of the Drama" (music), "The Court of Public Drama" (music), "The Court of Public Opinion" (reviewed), "Morley on Emerson," and "Current American Literature" (Book Criticism), complete the number.

LUCKY BOSTON.

At the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, held in New Orleans June 14, New England was especially favored by the blind goddess, as parts of both the second grand prize of \$100,000 and of the fourth prize of \$25,000, as well as a great number of smaller prizes, were drawn by tickets held in Maine and Massachusetts. Mr. A. B. Clark and Mr. R. J. Tuffin, of this city, each held a portion of the ticket that drew the fourth grand prize, and each are correspondingly elated. Mr. Tuffin is junitor in a large wholesale establishment on State street, and is a conscintious, well-to-do laborer. cossessing the entire confidence of all who know him. Since his marriage a few years ago it has not been his custom to purchase lottery tickets, but last January he entered a "combiner" composed of his fellow employes, and again began investing a dollar each month in The ing, noon and night to some scheme or other, and I think, therefore, the less said about it the better. When I draw the grand capital prize, which I expect to do soon, you may write what-ever you please, and print my picture on your first page to boot, if you wish." As the speak-er's object on, however, was principally due to a commendable modesty, he was not hard to con-vince that it was his duty to sacrifice his personal feelings in the matter for the sake of the public good. It only need be added that Mr. Tuffin has wisely invested his unexpected fortune, and that his faith in the honesty and enriching power of The Louisiana State Lottery is greater than ever.—Boston (Mass.) Courier, July 2.

COLONIZATION FUND.

THE MONEYS COLLECTED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Below will be found a condensed list of the amount of money collected in the schools, colleges and churches of the parishes named in aid of colonization. The grand total will be found to be in the neighborhood of \$7,820. Following are neighborhood of \$7,820. Following are the names of the parishes and the amounts collected therein: St. Anicet parish, \$29; Ste. Anne de Bellovue parish, \$109.50; Ste Anne des Plaines parish, \$08.50; St. Anthony's parish (Montreal) \$85.54; L'Assomption parish, \$203.79; Berthier parish, \$100.80; St. Bridget's parish, \$372.97, Cathedral parish, 42.30; Contrecour parish, \$40.27; Cote St. Paul parish, \$87.60; St. Curpagooda parish, \$174.95; St. Curtheert parish, \$572.37, Cathedraf parish, \$2.30; Contercour parish, \$40.27; Cote St. Paul parish, \$87.60;
St. Cunegonde parish, \$174.95; St. Cuthbert
parish, \$56.80; St. Cyprien parish, \$6; Enfant
Jesus parish, \$132.70; St. Eustache parish,
\$74; St. Genevieve parish, \$104; Gesu parish,
\$490.30; St. Henri, \$62.70; Hochelaga,
\$237.65; Isle Bizard, \$3; Immaculate
Conception, \$5; St. James parish, \$469.05;
St. Jean Baptiste parish, \$193.20; St. Jean
Dorchester, \$156.40; St. Jerome, \$118.10;
Joliette, \$150.30; St. Joseph, Montreal,
\$463.36; Lake of Two Mountains, \$39.70; Lachine, \$146.55; Lachute, \$63.75; Lanoraie,
\$29.15; St. Luc, \$30; St. Martin, \$43; St.
Michel Archange \$79; Notre Dame
Montreal, \$20.40; Notre Dame de
Grace, \$92.90; Notre Dame de Bon Conseil,
\$65.40; St. Paul l'Ermite, \$44.70; St. Peter,
\$100; St. Redempteur, \$23.70; St. Remi,
\$162.70; Ste. Rose, \$116.45; Rigaud, \$213.60;
Sacred Heart, Montreal, \$238.08; Sault au Recellet \$41.50; \$5. Sulping \$29.85; Tarrabonne Sacred Heart, Montreal, \$238.08; Sault au Recollet, \$81.50; St. Sulpice, \$32.85; Terrebonne, \$134.25; Ste. Therese, \$184; St. Timothée, \$32; Valleyfield, \$259.50; Varennes, \$118.75; Vaudreuil, \$61.85; Vercheres, \$127.90; St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, \$187.05; St. Vincent de Paul, Lavel Co. \$127.95 Paul, Laval Co., \$127.95.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE TORONTO LEAGUE'S HOSPITALITY.

TORONTO, July 7.—The Toronto Branch of the Irish National League have instructed their secretary to sond invitations to the Earl of Abadean and Mr. Cladatons to visit this Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone to visit this country.

· · WORTH REMEMBERING. In a ong letter from John H. Hall, of Bad-

THE HOME RULE CAUSE. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN DINED BY ST. PAUL

IRISHMEN. St. Paul, Minn., July 8.—Two hundred Irish American and other citizens of St. Paul, last night, satadown to a banquet tendered to the Earl of Averdeen, late Lord Lieutenaut of Ireland. In the address of welcome, Bishop Ireland. In the address of welcome, Bishop Ireland described the guest of the evening as the first Englishman who had ruled Ireland for the Irish, and declared that the name of Gladstone will take its place with those of O'Connell and Parnell. The Earl in reply declared that such a demonstration had a peculiar significance at the present innerwed in promoting the success of a demonstration and a peculiar significance is the present juncture in promoting the success of the cause of Home Rule. "We must recognize the fact that a speedy passage of the Home Rule Bill depends on the votes of British elec-

disabused of its misapprehensions as to the aspirations of the advocates of Home Rule." AN INVALID FOOD.

No prepared food for the use of invalids has net with such favor from physicsans as the elebrated Lactated Food. It is a delicious preparation, and being predigested is easily as-similated, and strengthens the whole system. Invalids should give it a trial.

tors. I do not speak of whether Home Rule is

coming, but it will be when the British public is

NO HARM TO ENGLAND.

CANADA'S TARIFF DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Lords last night Baron Leamington asked for the produc-tion of the correspondence with the Canadian Government respecting changes in the tariff. Earl Granville held that while England adopted the wise policy of permitting the Dominion to regulate her own tariffs, she was not to be debarred from making friendly communications when tariffs were imposed which seemed dis advantageous to this as compared with other countries. The Earl of Dunraven contended that the policy of Canada had done no harm to England, but, on the contrary, had done much good. He congratulated the Government on the fact that it had not attempted to interfere with the fiscal arrangements of the Dominion. In response to further urging, Lord Onslow assented to laying the papers in question on

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR—
Please inform your readers that I have a posi ive remedy for the above named disease. its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will

send me their express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,

Branch Office: 37 Yonge St., Toronto

32—L

HOSTILE HARTINGTON ON THE DISPUTES IN THE LIBERAL CABINET IN

1880. LONDON, July 5 .- The Marquis of Harting ton to-day received a deputation. In his sd dr. ss he made a reply to Mr. Gludstone's state-ments respecting the reported existence of dis-puts on the Irish question in the Liberal Cabinet in 1880. Lord Hartington says there were serious disputes, and that he frequently wished to resign from the cabinet, but yielded to Mr. Gladstone's strong remonstrances and remained in the ministry. The Marquis says he challenged Mr. Gladstone to obtain the Queen's consent to have the proceedings of the period referred to published, so that the public could see for itself the nature of the differences in the cabinet, and who were on one side and who on the other. "Mr. Gladstone's speech on who on the other. "Mr. Gladstone's speech on Saturday," added Lord Hartington, "favored giving Ireland an automy similar to that of New South Wales, Eng and thereby to abandon all control in Ireland. I hope the country thoroughly realizes what this means."

CONSUMPTION CURED. 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 addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester N.Y.

ONE MORE HOLOCAUST.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR IN A WISCONSIN VARIETY THEATRE.

HURLEY, Wis., July 10.—Fire broke out on the stage of the Alcazar theatre at 8 o'clock last night and within an hour the entire business part of the town was in flames, while eleven persons had perished in the theatre. The charred remains of nine people had been taken from the ruins. The loss is fully half a million dollars. The Alcazar was a variety theatre, chiefly frequented by miners, and was on of the resorts of unsavory repute associated with the notorious dance houses of the mining region. Only a small audience had gathered when the the broke out, and they scrambled out in a hurry. Several of the actors, however, rushed up stairs to save their wardrobes, and when they sought to escape found that they were hemmed in on all sides the flower having wared through n on all sides, the flames having spread through the wooden building with almost incredible rapidity. How they sruggled to escape will never be known, as none of them, except Sadie Wells and Mabel Powers, were ever seen again. The former appeared at a second storey window and called piteously upon the crowd outside to save her. Before a hand could be raised the flames reached her and communicated to her fiames reached her and communicated to her clothing. She made a frantic effort to jump through the window, then with a piercing shriek fell into the furnace below. Mabel Powers had reached a third storey window. She jumped and was so bodily injured that her recovery is doubtful. Among those who periched in the theatre were:—Frank Young, Sadie McCabe and Jackson, colored comedians; Lillie Moore, song and done artists. Molel Caderich Moore, song and dance artist; Mabel Goderich and husband, Sadie Wells, Mrs. Fenton and two or three others whose names are not known. The Alcazar was in the very heart of the city It was a mass of flames in a very short time. The fire seemed to leap from building to building until several blocks became a roaring oven. It was not long before every business building between Third and Fifth avenues was in flames. All efforts to get the fire under control were futile. The fire department, reinforced by scores of volunteers, sent its puny streams against the advancing walls of flames, but had to retreat as the fire swent irre sistibly on. It did not stop until material for it to feed upon was lacking.

IF YOU ONCE TRY Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget the place.

BEAUTY.

People's ideas of beauty differ so widely that what is all loveliness to one may be the positive reverse to another. Beauty is regulated by no arbitrary rule. Women cannot be too much upon their guard, or too watchful and exacting in the choice of a lover. It is lunacy to suffer the affections to be taken captive by beauty, genius, or fascinating powers before the reason is convinced of the soundness of principle, purity of faith, and integrity of mind of the future husband; for one must look beyond the days of country beyond the calm pleasant even or dick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe courtship, beyond the calm pleasant evenings, were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and liver complaint and general debility, which had pearly proved fatal."

" to believe courtship, beyond the calm pleasant evenings, beyond the day of days, the white gloves, and the orange blossoms all tremulous with the excitement of the wearer. The after years cannot be sustained in happiness on good looks.

BROOK EVICTIONS.

Tenants Barricading Their Homes—A Ter rible Curse Quickly Fulfilled.

DUBLIN, July 5.-The preparation on both sides on the Brook estate bear more the appearance of actual warfare than the mere execution of legal decrees. Willing hands have been engaged for a couple of days in felling trees, the trunks being placed behind windows and doors and nailed fast together with iron spikes in a way which transforms the cottages into

In the two story house of Patrick Kavanagh he has made arrangements to cut away the staircase and resist until his family are driven out through the bedroom windows. The same spirit appears to animate all the tenants. It is likely that this eviction campaign at Co Igraney will be as memorable as those at Glenbeigh and Bodyke.

WHO THE LANDLORD IS.

Mr. Brook, a wine merchant, of Dublio, is the landlord, and Captain Hamilton, secretary of the Landlords' Defence Association, is the arent of the property, which covers a wide area. It lies on Sloape's Hills, not far from the beautiful vale of Glenmalure. The soil is poor and the people plorer. The rents exacted are from thirty to forty per cent higher than Griffith's valuation. This it is, complain the tenants, that induced them to adopt the plan of campaign, which was put in operation on the estate months ago by John Dillon, M.P., when a claim for a reduction of thirty per cent was

SPECIMEN BRICKS. For instance, Lawrence Keogh holds thirty-eight acres, valuation £26, rent £36; Patrick Kayanagh, fifty acres, valuation £36, rent £62, and the same proportion holds good through

sixty other tenancies.

The estates—on which most of the tenants have been settlers for generations, a fact which makes these proceedings all the harder—belonged originally to a Colocel Ford. His nephew acted as agent and was engaged on one occasion in carrying out eighteen evictions

A CURSE QUICKLY ANSWERED. The last person thrown out on the roadside was an old woman, who, falling on her knees, invoked curses on the agent. May you never see your own home again!'

she shricked. Ford, while returning from the evictions, was

thrown off his horse and killed.

A general reduction was made, and matters went on peaceably until the property was sold to Brook, who at once raised the rents to their

original figure.

It is very possible that the Coercion Act will take effect before these evictions end, in which case they may become the pioneer test cases. The scene of the contest is in the borough of Mr. J. P. Redmond, M.P., who is a prudent but plucky campaigner. Great interest is felt about the matter in Nationalist circles.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used Bosehee's German Surup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, s-vere Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung dis-No person can use it without immediate esses. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and not one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known.

Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to ry, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in the United States and Canada.

THE "PENNY-WISE POLICY." THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S WEAK EXCUSE FOR THE STAMP NUISANCE.

OTTAWA, July 7.—In an interview with Hon. Mr. McLelan, postmaster-general, with reference to the reduction of the commission hitherto allowed stationers and others who sell postage 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 of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung venence to the public or reduce the revenue Affactions also a positive and cure. from the sale of stamps. In Great Britain and the United States no commission was allowed to stamp vendors, and in the former country they had to give bonds one hundred pounds. The commission thousand dollars, two-thirds of which will be saved by the reduction. The commission allowed used to be 5 per cent, and when it was reduced to 3 there was a great outcry, but the dealers had not given up selling stamps. They found that keeping stamps for sale attracted custom to their hops, and so they will continue to keep them. There are about forty stamp vendors in Ottawa, and the feeling against the reduction is very strong. Several of the leading stationers say they will discontinue the sale of stamps when their present stock runs out. James Hope & Co., who runs the stamp counter in the post office, have notified the post master that they intend giving it up. There is not much probability of anyone else taking it, and the postmaster says he supposes the clerks will have to sell stamps at the wicket.

Holloway's Pills .- The ills of life are increased tenfold by the mode of life so many have to lead; most especially is this the case amongst the toilers in our factories and huge workshops of the manufacturing districts, whose digestions become impaired and nervous systems debili tated by the protracted confinement and en-forced deprivation of healthy out-door exercise. The factory workers may almost be said to have diseases of their own, readily amenable, however, to treatment if not allowed to proceed unchecked. Holloway's Fills are the most effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of liver and stomach complaints, as they act surely but gently, regulating the secretions without weak-ening the nerves or interfering with the daily

MR, LAURIER AS LEADER.

Mr. Blake's mantle has fallen on Mr. Laurier' shonlders. Just before the session closed Ma. Laurier formally accepted the leadership. He was chosen for the responsible position of leader by his Liberal colleagues in Parliament We deem the choice a wise one. Mr. Laurier ought to make a great and successful leader. He has had vast political experience. He has long been recognized by his party and the country as an orator and statesman of the first Living in corrupt times and fighting corrupt and unscrupulous men, he has kept his good name and reputation pure and free from taint. His integrity is of that high order which would make him rather cut off his right hand than do a mean, or corrupt act himself, or countenance it in others. His views are broad, tolerant and statesmanlike. He is in the best of the term a Liberal—a firm believer in the people and a champion of popular rights. He is as bitter an enemy as Mr. Blake of the corrupt system under which the country is being governed. Mr. Laurier has great and popular gifts which we are sure will shine with more splendor than ever, now that he has become the leader of a great party, charged with all the responsibility of leadership. In all human probability Mr. Laurier will be the Premier of Canada at the end of five years, or after the first appeal to the people.—Waterloo Advertiser.

THE BEST MEDICAL writers claim that the suc cessful remedy for masal catarrh must be noncessful remedy for masal catarrh must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will, by its own action, reach all the remote sores and ulcerated surfaces. The history of the efforts to treat catarrh during the past few years obliges us to admit that only one remedy has completely met these conditions, and that is Ely's Cream Balm. This safe and pleasant remedy has mas-tered catarrh as nothing else has ever done, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. The more distressing symptoms quickly yield to it,

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION fo rev. father whelan, P P , of St. Patrick's-

CHURCH, OTTAW.

Last Sunday afternoon, immediately after High Mass in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, the parishioners and the leading Irishmen from the other parishes of the city waited on Rev. Father Whelan for the purpose of presenting him with an address expressive of the esteem in which he is held in the city, and with a purse to defray the expenses of his holiday trip to the old country, which he purposes taking.

Principal MacCabe, of the Normal School, read the address. Before reading, he referred in brief but eloquent terms to the circumstances which had called them together. He spoke of Father Whelan's works in the parish, of the Cl si ties which bound the parishioners to Father Whelan, and the pleasure which all must feel in knowing that a well earned holiday was CHURCH, OTTAW.

feel in knowing that a well earned holiday was to be taken by him.

The following is the address:—

Rev. M. J. Whelan, P.P., St. Patrick's, Ottawa: REV. AND DEAR FATHER, - It is a pleasure and a gratification to your parishioners to meet you as we do to day. It is a pleasure and a gratification to us to have the opportunity—the first afforded us since you came as our pastorto express to you the deep regard and esteem which we entertain for you as a priest and as a man.

Six years ago you came among us. This church in which we are assembled, the ceremonies of religion carried out on every ceremones of religion carried out on every occas on so impressively, the schools, the asylums, the various societies—all attest your unflagging zeal in the cause of our holy religion and your care for the spiritual and temporal wants of your people. We have admired, we have felt, the power among us. The state of this parish to-day and the state of religion within its boundaries speak for you mere than our fooble words can do And for you more than our feable words can do. And tor you mere than our feeble words can do. And we are truly glad that the well-carned, well-deserved holiday is granted to you. Our hearts will be with you every day of your absence, wishing and praying that every moment may give you new health and vigor.

And you will visit the dear old land, the land of our fathers. Salute it for us. Salute our

kinsmen for us. Say to them our hearts beat in sympathy for their trials and sufferings, with hope and faith in a glorious resurrection of Ire land, a nation for evermore.

land, a nation for evermore.

We would ask you to accept the accompanying purse as a small token of our regard and good wishes. We wish you God-speed on your journey and a safe return to us once mo e.

Signed on behalf of the parishioners of St. Patrick's and the Irish of the city.

William Mackay, John A. MacCabe, Joseph Kavanagh, Richard Nagle, James Latchford, R. Ryan, J. C. Euright, William Pavis, P. E. Ryan, Geo. P. Brophy, James White, William Wall, P. A. Egleson, John O'Leary, William Kehos, Martin O'Gars, P. Baskerville, R. A. Starrs, C. Neville, I. P. O'Connor.

The purse, containing over four hundred

Starrs, C. Neville, I. P. O'Gennor.

The purse, containing over four hundred dollars, was presented by Mr. J. C. Enright.

Father Whelm made a feeling reply and then bid good-tye to those present, the basement of the church being filled.

ADULTERATED DYES

are sometimes foisted on the public, and always cause serious loss and disappointment. Diamond Dyes have been proved by years of popular u-e, and are always pure and reliable. Take no other. 32 colors. ONLY 10 CENTS each.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST

FISCAL YEAR. OTTAWA, July 8 .- To-morrow's Canada Gazette will, contrary to past custom, contain the state ments of revenue and expenditure for the month of June and of the debt on 30th of June. It has been usual to hold back the June statement un'il the books of the department are finally closed for the fiscal year and then publish the result of the year; but, on account of the resolution adopted in the Commons last session, it has been decided to publish the June figures now, and a supplementary statement in Sentember when the books are finally closed. It must therefore be borne in mind that the figures given below will be considerably altered by the final statement: the present surplus will be reduced and the net debt correspondingly in-

creased :--Revenue and expenditure for the month of Customs. \$ 1,627,396 Excise. 508,059 Excise.
Post office.
Public works, including railways.... 109,600 Miscellaneous..... Total \$33 830,149 Expenditure in June 2,107,350 To May 31 29,266,363 Total.....\$31,373,713

showing a present surplus of \$2,456,436, which will, however, be considerably reduced when all payments on account of the last fiscal your THE YEAR'S RECEIPTS. The receipts for the twelve months are as follows :-<u>Gustoms......\$ 21,563,548</u> 5,788,083 1,927,207

Excise
Post office
Public works
Muscellaneous. Total,....\$ 33,830,149 Compared with the same period last year the following changes appear :-The decreases are:-

Funded debt, payable in England. \$11,163,336
Note circulation. 14,975,102
Savings banks 38,996,752
Trust funds 6,988,994
Province accounts 17,303,456
Miscellaneous and banking accounts 1,196,735 Total......\$270,200,313 year, which will be increased when the total-figures are made up.

THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE. The expenditure on capital account for the year has been:—
Public works, including railways... \$3,899,876

The expenditure on capital account last year The expenditure on capital account last year was \$9,177,649. Taken altogether the statements so far are satisfactory. They show that after all the accounts of the year are settled: there will probably be a small surplus on account of consolidated fund, that the net increase to the rublic debt will be trifling compared to the \$26,751,415 last year, and that this increase will be greatly exceeded by the amounts spent on capital account.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner,"

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

limited number of advertisements of ap-oved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE ITNESS" at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, WITNESS at the per man tegation, this matter, 101 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts napplication. Advertisements for Teachers, Incornation Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to xceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of kirths, eaths and Marriages 500 each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE RUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advermedium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

dosoribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. These who remove should give the name of the old as well as the gew Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscribers are later to a contract of the safety scription expires. Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad-ses all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

STNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU LAB SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ARSOLUTKLY IN ADVANCE, DR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF MURSURIPTION.

WEDNESDAY......JULY 13, 1887

THE Catholic Herald, of New York city, which espoused the cause of Dr. McGlynn, has been forced to suspend.

The public debt of the United States was reand by \$16,000,000 in June. Canada can boast of her undiminished debt of \$300,-

New York Telegram of yesterday says : re is to be nothing inferential about · McGlynn's excommunication. He is to at off with all the public ceremonies apperto the rite."

FFALO PILL's daughter is said to be hasten towards the English court, where she will be and East, permit me to make you acquainted th Miss 'Mliss, of the Wild West. Shake and

Sin John Machovath has signified his faith in the new Toronto Tory organ by subscribing r \$2,000 worth of stock. He did the same for he Mail, but never put up a cent. Others who to 's stock and paid the calls lost all they in-. . ed, and now the old game is to be playedia. Truly the Tories are "loyal" to Sir John. But those who subscribe this time ought co see that the "recouping" operation is settled in advance.

RISHOP NEEDHAM, of Ogdensburg, who rearrival concerning Dr. McGlyun :-

"If Dr. McGlynn should go to Rome he would be received very kindly. You see the Pope has no option in this matter. Dr. Mc-Prope has no option in this matter. Dr. Mc-Glynn has disobeyed the ecclesiastical laws governing the Catholic Church, and the Pope has no alternative but to enforce them. What would be the result should a precedent for a violation of apostolic law be established? There is no feeling against Dr. McGlynn, nor do I think any feeling of bittorness against the cause he is upholding. But his conduct cannot be judged on the merits of demerits of his views judged on the merits or demerits of his views, but according to apostolic law."

Our Picayune Postmaster-General has dis tinguished himself in a characteristic manner. He has virtually stopped the sale of postage stamps in stationery and druggists' shops by reducing the commission from 3 to 1 per cent. The vendors of stamps never regarded the sale as a matter of the slightest business value. They merely kept stamps for the convenience of the public. Now they will cease to do so, because the sale of stamps would be a nuisance. This new order is worthy of the giant intellect of the baby-rocki g minister, and perfectly in keeping with the save at the spiggot and waste at the bung policy of the Ottawa Government. Stupid, vexatious orders like this, calculated to | pany this showing are unexceptionable, so far as give untold inconvenience to the public, cannot be too severely consured.

We read in the London Universe that the Hon. Bernard Coleridge is eldest son to the Chief Justice of England and heir to a pecrage. He is Parliamentary representative of the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. He is also a Home Ruler. The Mayor of the cutlery capital asked him to take part in the local jubilee celebration. Here is his answer:

Though others have naturally many sources of satisfaction at progress achieved, which give reality to the commemoration which they celebrate, yet I for my part feel that while the present horrors are going on in Ireland in our name, I cannot with sincerity join in a public celebration which could afford opportunity for any self-congratulation.

These are the words of a plucky and conscientious man, and deserve to be rememembered by Irishmen. Mr. Wilson, one of Mr. Coleridge's colleagues, has adopted the same course.

has turned up to the public gaze in London. The Barop de Blaquiere was brought before the magistrate at Marlborough street police office the other day on a charge of begging. He spent the Jubilee in jail. This illustrious member of the Upper Ten is in the habit of horrowing twopence from his landlady and prefers the casual promoted shoeblack, and while the valet car ried his epistles to the mansions of the affluent, "the distinguished nobleman now languishing they were in the proper place, who ever them in or leave them to die of exposure. That clares that in the last electoral struggle at

or was, a genuine Baron de Blaquiere, whose motto is "hold to the truth." He is mentioned in Debrett as Chief Aluager of Ireland (aluager is one who measures by the ell). Probably this illustrious nobleman was one of those who got the artillery service of every country in the passions without regard to consequences. an inch and took an ell. Hence the motto. He | world. is, however, a fine specimen of the Trish incubi when reduced to poverty. He ought to be appointed a magistrate under the Crimes Act. Others, not a whit better than he, have been thus provided for.

which he has shown his willingness to risk the greatest of misfortunes may be all that he claims for them and be destined to revolutionize society. But we fear that they will end, as so many previous departures of the same kind have eaded, in failure.

In answer to our request for an explanation concerning its statement that "Sir Hector's contestation in Three Rivers and Mr. McGreevy in Quebec West have been interfered with by elements outside of the leaders," the Quebec Telegraph says :-

There is no difficulty about giving details in this matter. Some time ago it occurred to the leaders of both sides of the House in Parliament, that many contestations could be sett'ed in an amicable manner, for the simple reason that years and years would elapse before such cases would be concluded in our courts. For instance, in Three Rivers the election contestations of Sir Hector and Hon. Turcotte were arranged to be dismissed in Court, by default. Now, what really occurred is this, that while Mr. Turcotte's was thrown out of the Court of Review here, that of Sir Hector was proceeded with at Three Rivers, through Mr. L. V. Pelletier putting in an appearance. The matter has caused a good deal of gossip, and will end, if not prieviously arranged, in strange complica-Those who are charged with the settlement of the matter feel very much annoyed, and are bound to follow it up. This is our explanation of the matter, and we are sure fri nd Post will see how matters stand in contestation

This only confirms our previous suspicions that electoral fraud has been supplemented by egal chicanery.

An Ot'awa Government organ quotes the following paragraph from the N.P. Tariff Bill of 1879 to prove that the Tories are not opposed to reciprocity:-

"Any or all the following articles-that is to say: Animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables including potatoes and other roots, plants, trees n'ed to the Queen by that distinguished and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hope, wheat, erican, her father. Mrs. Vatten, of the peas, havley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, butter, cheese, fish, (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats, (fresh, salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats, (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this act, upon reclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be is ued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be free of duty or a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.'

> Our contemporary does not take into account the great fact that the whole situation has changed, since the act of 1879 has been a dead failure so far as bringing about the results condirectly the reverse of that claimed for it. It is and commerce.

WHO FEARS TO SPEAK OF '87? The final act of Tory infamy was carried on a third reading in the British House of Commons

last night. Majority..... 87
 Year
 87

 Of Coercion Acts
 87
 Keep silence, boys, till you hear something

DEBT.

Canadian finances under Tory manipulation have a touching affinity to Scotch metaphysics. They can be made to prove anything anyhow. Take, for instance, the statement that appears in the Kazoot of this morning. We are gravely told that "it must be borne in mind that the figures given below will be considerably altered by the final statement; the present surplus will be reduced and the net debt cor. respondingly increased."

After this preliminary bit of consolation, we are calmly assured that the net debt of the Dominion is \$270,200,373. The tables that accomaddition and subtraction are concerned. But the wind-up is perfectly paralyzing in the beauty of its simplicity. Look at it:-"The expenditure on capital account last year was 89,177,649. Taken altogether the statements so far are satisfactory. They show that after all the accounts of the year are settled there will probably be a small surplus on account of consolidated fund, that the net increase to the public debt will be trifling compared to the \$26,751,414 las ear, and that this increase will be greatly exceeded by the amounts spent on capital account."

The italics are ours. And our verdict, "clear as mud."

THE CITADEL FIRE.

Incidents reported in connection with the fire at the citadel of Quebec reveal some rather extraordinary features of Canadian militarism. In the first place, we are told that the stables where the fire originated were a perfect tinder box. Such a construction within an important fortification is a thing unheard of anywhere save ANOTHER sweet specimen of Irish aristocracy under the supervision of the genius that presides over Canadian militia affairs. We are also informed that the magazine was surrounded by piles of cordwood. A more admirable arrangement for bringing about a great explosion could hardly be devised. But what astonishes us most reasonably maintained that the Sisters should is the bursting shells. Were these engines of destruction loaded and packed in straw, or hid ward to gilded saloons. He kept a valet, a in the woodpile, so that in case of fire they servation, we must not forget that they are would be handy for doing the largest amount of damage? Anyway, supposing infants are left at their door. They must take and home ruel won the day. Mr. Clanov de-

round the corner like Chevy Slime. There is, actual warfare shells are never loaded till the ent regulations; if so they are an exception to

We have long been familiar with the almost hopeless rottenness of the military service of the Dominion, owing to the extent with which it is permeated by favoritism, political and otherwise. There are, of course, good and able officers, but they are overborne by secret influences, and the whole service is rendered of doubtful value on account of the incapacity and worse of those at the head of the department at Ottawa. Certainly if a detachment of Hottentots had possession of the garrison of Quebec they could not have shown more ignorance in the disposal of stores than the late fire reveals on the part of men supposed to be trained to the service.

For some time past the Landlordry of Ireland have issued a weekly seven-by-nine fly sheet filled with felsehoods concerning Irish affairs erals and Irish Nationalists. The last number ever proposed in the British Parliament.

We cannot, of course, vouch for the correctthey are we are glad to reproduce them. When the greatest of living statesmen, makes so per sistent a stand against the enemies of Irish free dom, we may be sure that the Tory policy of oppression and extermination is doomed to failure and speedy collapse, to be followed by the triumphent vindication of the alternative policy so ably and wisely advocated by Mr. tone. The following is the table --

CITATORONG TITE TOTAL	D 10 0 M-01	• •
Name.	Questions.	Speech
Bradlaugh, C		" 6 6
Chance, P. A.		65
Clancy, J.		20
Clark, Dr		24
Cony beare, C. A		38
Dillon, J		54
Ellis, J. E		12
Flyng, J. C.	<u>6</u>	20
Gladstone, W. E		34
Harcourt, Sir Win		42
Harrington, E	·	35
	= T	<u> 60</u>
Healy, M Healy, T. M		148
Tienty, I. W	3	44
Kenny, M. J		24 34
Lavouchere, H		
Molloy, B. C		43.
Nolan, Colosel		37
O'Connor, A		56
O'Connor, J	. 5	40
O'Connor, T. P.	. 12	56
O'Doherty, J. E	15	37:
Parnell, C. S	. 1	53.
Redmond, W	. 10	17.
Sexton, T	. 59	44
Tanner De	46	40

quoted, "it will be seen that five and twenty templated by the clause quoted. Eight years | members of the Imperial Parliament-seven practical experience has also demonstrated that | English and eighteen Irish-have between them the policy inaugurated in 1879 has had an effect | put 530 questions and made 1,168 spee. Les in cently returned from a visit to Rome, is re- has proved ruinous to the agricultural interests | eighty-four days." This we regard as a magniported as having said in an interview on his of the country, and must give way to a broader | ficent proof of the meal and ability of the friends policy of continental freedom in matters of trade of Ireland, and we accept it as an augury of the

THE FOUNDLINGS.

Interviews published by THE POST concerning the treatment of foundlings have caused a profound sensation. The statements made by Dr. Laberge in the first instance contained details of misery too horrible to contemplate; yet it is a fact that this unnatural evil has been going on unchecked for a long period of years. Commenting on the reports in THE POST, the Witness remarks :--

The scene described by Dr. Laberge of three children being murdered—not kindly and clean-ly murdered by suffocation or strangulation or stabbing, but with every possible concomitant of filth, torture and starvation—is not a thing that has now happoned once and for the first time. It is the custom by which a wholesale establishment murders children by the score, by the hundred, by the thousand. It has not been unknown. It is at least fifteen years—since the Witness described the condition of things in a precisely similar way to what Dr. Laberge does now. At that time a leading physician came out in print and told us, as Dr. Laberge does now, that the good Sisters could not help it, as they had no money to buy milk. That was just at the time when they were covering acres of ground with costly buildings. The murderess at Cote St. Louis might better plead the same thing. Dr. Laberge makes out that charity is not even invoked on behalf of these innocents. The two hundred dollar grant of Government is he says, manifestly not enough to give the children any better treatment. The good Sisters have been called by mistake the Sisters of Charity. They are a colonization society to people heaven with misbegotten souls. Are Protestants free from blame? A large proportion of the children born at our maternity hospitals, instead of being cared for by the mother in harmony with every we of earth and heaven, so within a day or two lesome institution, and until recently all such went direct to this torture and death. It is not easy to see at first sight why Dr. Laberge did not have the woman he describes arrested as a murderess, why no magistrate does so, why no combination of citizens does so. But it is all explained by use and wont and the fact that anyone who moved in the matter would bring down the wrath of powerful interests upon him and do himself no good. All honor to the courageous Post, which has nobly taken up the defence of the inn cents against a system as compared with which Herod's was lovingkindness itself.

It is quite true that the Witness did deal with this question, but then, as now, it made the grave mistake of assailing the Sisters in a manner which led the public to attribute its exertions to sectarian animosity rather than to benevolence and philanthropy. While it may be not assume the charge of foundlings when insufficient means were provided for their pre largely without option in the matter. The made directly. It was home rule vs. coercion n prison" was accustomed to wait for him heard of loaded shells being kept in store? In they do all within their power cannot be denied. Spalding the ery presence of an Irish member and others who howled most loudly against the and give a powerful impalua to the movement

The Government is primarily to blame batteries are manued for action, and no more for not having placed the matter are loaded than are actually used. Of course under statutory regulation. Of course the our Canadian military heroes may have differ origin of the evil is beyond remedy so long as men and women indulge their But do not the facilities, provided so abundantly by private houses for the secret disposal of illegitimate children, act as an encouragement to vice? We think so. It would therefore appear that the first thing to be done is to place all such places under close supervision by competent Government officials, and enforce an exact system Of registration. If this would not check the vice. it would at least prevent our city being made the dumping ground for the illegitimate of the neighboring cities, provinces and states. THE Pour will gladly lend its best endeavors to reduce the misery and shame it has exposed, but and the men who hold land and titles may leav's methods of rasing funds at their expense we cannot help seeing that our efforts will be seriously weakened should influences such as and reflect on what was done in France in those wielded by the Witness be directed into 1798. attacks on religious institutions, which are no way responsible for social vice and Governmentine glect. If a public meeting were called, whereat a full and frank exposition of the whole matter could be had, we think a pressure could be brought to bear through public opinion on the Dominion and Provincial Governments, both of which have juris iction - the one in the criminal, the other in the civil aspect -means would be found to put an end to a state: of things which is a blet of burning shame on our christianity and sivilization. Let the Witness abandon its needless and unjust assaults on the Sisters and join with us in an unsectarian and purely social effort to overcome this great evil, and we cannot doubt but success will crown our efforts, for there are thousands of good people of every creed ready and willing to lend a hand in the good work.

THE MANDATE OF THE ELECTORS.

Although the Crimes Bill has passed its last stage, and now only awaits the signature of the Queen to become law. there are daily in. oreseing proofs that the perty responsible for the crowning infamy of its provisions have but a slippery hold on the reins of parliamentary strength. The splendid victory scored by the Gladstone Liberals at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, furnishes fresh and undeniable proof of the steady advance made by the cause of Home Rule among the British constituencies. When we consider the conditions of the contest, the triumph of the popular cause becomes doubly significant and emphatic. The glantor of the jubilee had been worked to its fullest effect and extent by the Tory leaders, who claimed that lovalty to the crown was inextricably mixed un and connected with loyalty to the ministers, who were battling, so they claimed, for the preservation of the union and the integrity of the empire. Then, to, the agricultural laborers were coerced and intimidated by the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist land owners and employers, and told that the permanency of their occupation depended on ministerial success. Add d to these adverse influences was the fact that the candidate who stood in the home rule interest had been rejected/by the constituency twice inside of two years. All the jealousies, all the personal antaronisms of local leaders remained unbealed. And yet he won a decisive and overwhelming who le magazines full, so to speak, for we read: victory. In 1886, when Gladstone appealed to | were woited, the Tories won by only 78, the total igure 34 being 4,658 to 4,580. Last Friday the Gladstonian candidate polled 5,110 to 4,363. The coalition, therefore, lost 193-votes, while the followers of Gladstone gained 837, making a net gain for the cause of Home Rule of 1.035. Had the Liberals been beaten by the customary majority the result would have but slight signicance; had the ministry been defeated by a majority of asty or seventy-five the gain would have been substantial and cheering; but the carrying of the seat by a majority of 745, making a net gain in two years of 1,085 votes, amounts to a political revolution. The voice of Spalding is the voice of the democracy of England. And it pronounces, in the most emphatic tones, against coercion, eviction, gag law in Farliament and the unholy alliance of the marquises. It deals another deadly blow at Chamberlain and Hartington, and silences their nssient gabble about the commission they have received from the constituencies to maintain the union. Their course has been repudiated indignantly, and the great Liberal chieftain has been most significantly commended for his patriotism, his firmness and his loyalty to the people. When Goschen was defeated at Liverpool, and when two other seats were wrested from the combination, the drift of public sentiment had been adequately determined. The Tory policy had been rejected, and the government should have found some convenient

pretext for appealing to the country. Instead of doing this, they persisted in their brutal purpose to pass exceptional criminal legislation for Ireland in the face of the plain and undisputed fact that crime had reached the lowest point it had touched in five years. The mandate of the electors was ignored; the majority clung together with blind determination,. and, by sheer force of numbers, rushed their monstrous measures through the House. The London Times flooded the country with the vilest and most baseless slanders against Ireland's representatives; race prejudices and natreds were revived; the worst passions of religious fanaticism and bigotry were rekindled, and the coercionists flattered themselves with the soothing reflection that their policy met with popular approval.

But the returns from Spalding have disabused their minds of that delusion. The Gladstonian victory is a total rout. The Tories have saved absolutely nothing. They have lost a seat which belonged to them before they entered into an alliance with Hartington and Chamberlain, and the majority is so large as to be overwhelming. A significant feature of this memorable contest is the plain admission of the Liberal leaders that the Irish parliamentary party contributed the largest share to the effective result. Seven of Parnell's lientenants were on the ground from the opening of the canvass

would have injured the chances of the Liberal imposition of special tribute, forgot their com in a year! Will Lord Salisbury and Lord cion in Iteland? If they do they will find growing democracy of Lincolnshire. It is the verdict of the democracy of Great Britain. Politicians should not trifle with the sentiments

POWERFUL ARGUMENTS.

to Unrestricted Reciprocity, have as their organ The World of that city. Every day it hurls the most convincing arguments against shown these gentlemen the folly of blind the new movement and southilates the advocates thereof with the most withering saiccam. Although we have given considerable study to government. The policy of refrenchment and this subject, we must make the humiliating confession that we are utterly prable to meet the powerful arguments of The World. How, for instance, can we withstand this crushing eds

"THE DECDENT BANKER AND THE LIBERAL MERCHANT.

"It is said that Mr. Darling will give a bonus to any man who will shot-gun John Peter McMillan, who got up the streamers at the Dufferin Lake picnic.'

This is terrible. We stand utterly confounded before the ghastly possibilities gresented by this shot-gun, especially as we don'tknow that it is loaded.

Again, we are plunged in miserable imberility when we attempt to reply to the following terrible indictment :--

From Port Hope Erastus crossed the lake he crossed the lake and crossed the lake, just because he had fizzled his fake.

It must be something awful "to fizzle a fake. Of course we have not the remotest idea what the phrase means, but that only shows the density of our ignorance and the superior vigor and beauty of English "as she is speke" in the columns of The World.

At Port Hope there was a great meeting at which a resolution was unanimously carried declaring "Commercial union is our politics, and we will not vote for either individual or party that cices not favor it."

This avowal of principle, and declaration of a new departure in party politics by a great gathering of intelligent Canadians are brushed away as mere cobwebs by the Napo conic pen of The World man in these terrible words :-

"I he only hope vouchsafed to the sight of the Win an Butterworth brigade during their Canadian tour was Port Hope, and even Port Hope d.d 1 10t tell a flattering tale.

Treatment of public questions in this masterly styles is irresistible. It would be folly to attem pt a reply. But the Know-nothing organist t iss an unlimited supply of these bombshells,

" Morsover, even the lemons used to manuthe country after his home rule-measure had fact ure lemonade for the Dufferin Lake circus been rejected in the Commons, the Tory and lake; came from New York at Mr. Wiman's ex-Liberal Unionist combination carried Spalding by a majority of 288, the vote standing 4,561 to 4,278. In the previous year, when the Liberals Lake's contribution to the liquid refreshments. The beer was of Canadian vintage, and enjoyed the distinction of having paid no license fees, which of course enhanced the vendor's profits the areupon."

> Aftenthis smashing the advocates of Unreat ricted Reciprocity, as a matter of course, hid th eir diminished heads. Overcome, beaten, bi oken, prostrated; the victorious rooster of The World sprang upon their prone carcasses and growed his triumphant kock-a-doodle-doo thus :---

We started out to "down" them and we ""downed" them accordingly. We are glad that they considered themselves "downed." We might not have known it had they not said

Alack and well-a-day! And so the movement for Unrestricted Reciprocity is dead as Cock

The World was the sparrow, With its bow and arraw

that did the grussome deed. But somehow we see that the annihilated Reciprocity men are unable to realize that they are killed. They are still going about with their eyes open, holding meetings, passing resolutions and acting generally in a way utterly unaccountable when we remember that they are all, as The World assures us, dead as Julius Casar. Thus The World and the facts do not hang together, so we must suspend judgment. It will be time enough to order the funeral when the corpse is ready.

THE COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS TAX.

The act empowering the Government of Quebec to impose special taxation on commercial corporations passed by the Chapleau administration and contested as ultra vires, having been declared valid by the Privy Council, is now the law of the land. It must be entorced or repealed. In Opposition, the party led by Mr. Mercier resisted the measure as one calculated to injuriously affect the business interests of the Province.

Events, however, that transpired subsequent to the passage of the act have deprived the corporations affected of all right to approach Mr. law. How the Premier may act under the cirbe remembered that Mr. Chapleau, just before the general provincial elections of 1881, to support him on the ground that while he had campaign work which produced such a glorious Mr. Chapleau carried the elections. Curiously till the closing of the polls. The issue was ardent supporters and used all their influence to defeat the party which had cham- rulers of the Church and the benefactors pioned their cause in the Legislature. Conser- of mankind. The fruitful energy of the Supreme vative bankers, manufacturers, insurance men, Pontiff must inspire a lively sense of gratitude

"angolist of the same of the bedieder to

candidate. What prevolution has been worked plaints and worked with all their might to keep Mr. Chapleau in power. Evidently they must Hartington and Mr. Goschen and Mr. Ctam- have considered Tory Government, with the herlain still keep their eyes closed to the commercial corporations tax, was preferable to evident hostility of the electors to coer- Liberal Government without it. And since they were willing to submit under such circum. themselves forced, in the near future, to go to stances, we cannot see what right they have to the country without a single issue, and to meet complain should Mr. Mercier allow the Act defeat so overwhelming that the Tory party which they thus accepted to go into operation, will not recover from its effects for a quarter of It is none of his work. He opposed it in the a century. Coercion must go; home rule must interest of the corporations; the corporations come. That is the verdict of the great and accepted it when they worked and voted to surtain its author, Mr. Chapleau, in power. Therefore, the logic of letting them wear the blister is inexorable. At any rate the province and aspirations of this element of the popular is in need of revenue, and it is but right that tion. It will be the great force of the future, the wealthy people who approved Mr. Chapwell tremble when they realize ito atrength should enjoy a taste thereof. Of course, wa still oppose the principle of the Act. It is un. just and indefensible. But as money is needed. not more, however, than the persons interested require a lesson in politics and political econo-A section of the people of Toronto, opposed my, Mr. Mercier might very properly collect the arrears accumulated under the Act and repeal it after he had partizesship. Reform and Liberal government, however, is very different from machine Tory economy lately inaugurated at Quebec will in due time enable Mr. Mercier to conduct the affairs of the province so as to avoid imposing special Burdens on any class. It is therefore within the region of probability that he will not disturb the business of the cities in the way contemplated by Mr. Chapleau.

> Viewed, however, in another way the decision of the Privy Council is an important victory for the cause of Provincial rights. The bank, and other corporations resisted payment of the tax on the ground that the Provincial Government had no right to levy indirect taxation, and also because the tax was an encroachment on matters of trade and commerce, which were specially reserved to federal jurisdiction by the Act of Confederation. Thus we have another authoritative interpretation of the constitution inimical to the centralizing pretensions of the Ottawa Tory ministry. Al. together the results named are highly gratifying to the Liberals, whose position has been greatly fortified, and if the facts should press with severity on the wealthy corporations, the Tory shareholders may cousole themselves with the reflection that to themselves and their party all the responsibility for their sufferings must be attributed.

THE JUBILEE OF LEO XIII.

The celebration in honor of the Pope wil; commemorate the 50th anniversary of his sacerdotal Jubilee; but it is chiefly because of his acts in the Chair of Peter that Leo XIII. will receive the congratulations and homage of the Christian world. The merest tyro in judging of public event-, looking at the short period of ten years since His Holiness took upon himself that exalted office, must perceive how great is the breadth of mind he has displayed, how wonderful is his command of the resources- of high diplomacy, how vast is his store of knowledge, and with what singular felicity he has been able to evolve good out of apparent evil. He is the successor of an illustrious-line of Pontiffs. Some were men of commanding genius, but it may well be doubted whether any of them would have been so admirably fitted to grasp the problems with which he has been called upon to deal, and would in solving them have succeeded, to such a great extent, in elevating the dignity and power of the Papal See. The famous Hildebrand, his predecessor, had a mighty struggle with the German Empire, and striking was his success in compelling Henry IV, to go to Cancasa, but Hildebrand's victory can no more be compared with that gained by Leo XIII. than the work of an artist who is fully equipped for the exercise of his highest powers can be contrasted with the result of the labors of a member of the same profession who amidst unfavorable circumstances, finds himself ill-provided with the materials for effective execution. When, in the eleventh century, Hildebrand began his contest with Henry IV. the Christian world, however distracted its condition, was to its very core impressed with the necessity of obedience to the Vicar of Christ. The opinion of the age placed no limit to his authority, and when he commanded, willingly or unwillingly, men listened and obeyed. Leo XIII., on the other hand, in putting an end to the Kulturkampf, obtained a victory, not merely over Cæsarism, but over an unbelieving generation. Indeed, no more remarkable fact has come to view in the course of his Pontificate than the gratifying change which has taken place in the attitude of the nations and their rulers towards the Holy See. The 'ad spirit of anti-Catholic aggressiveness, in all its Lutheran bitterness, was a prominent feature of Bismarck's policy; Bismarck has now shaken off all his anti-Catholic virulence. France, only a few years ago, was burning with an anti Christian revolutionary feeling which led to the suppression of many of the liberties of the Church. To-day the atmosphere in that country is far less disturbed, and the kindly expressions which have been interchanged by the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Rotelli, and President Grevy appear to augur an era of peace between Church and State. In Italy fresh prospects of an arrangement between the Courts of the Vatican and the Quirinal have been opened up. Even in Great Britain where some ten years ago many Protestants were wont to assure the pub-Merciar with a demand for the nepeal of the lie that the Papacy was tottering to its fall, the dignity and security of the throne of the cumstances we have no means of knowing, but Fisherman are freely acknowledged. Leo XIII he certainly cannot be blamed should he al has, in fact, as the English Bishops declare in low the law to take its course. It will their Pastoral Letter, raised the Church in all countries to a higher level of power. And whilst accomplishing this work he has sent forth addressed his constituents at Ste. Therese. In Encyclicals of far-reaching importance, dethat speech he appealed to the rural population livered many lengthy allocutions, written weignty briefs almost from week to week, given imposed direct taxation on wealthy corporations, public and private audiences without number, whose shareholders were principally English, he and skillfully grappled with the manifold diffihad not imposed any burdens upon the country | culties incidental to government of the Church, people. This appeal had its intended effect. regarded from a purely religious point of view Leo XIII. has, in a word, proved himself enough, the very men whom he had taxed on to be a Pontiff of gigantic administrative their investments were among his most capacity, and in history his name will stand out prominently amongst the

Take the merchanic of the court of the court of

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY AT THEIR OFFICES:

TO ADVERTISERS.

PROTOUND sorrow will be the universal feeling among Catholics everywhere at the result of the difficulty of which Dr. McGlynn is the central figure. He is now formally cut off from the Church, and it remains to be seen whether those who sustained bim in his opposition to the commands of his ecclesiastical superiors will stand by him. The principles and the movement for

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

and garnished with abuse of the English Libof this delectable publication to hand contains what it calls "The Obstruction Record." This is a tabular statement of the number of questions and speeches by the twenty-eight principal opponents of Coercion in the House of Commone during the present session. These figures are published with a view to discred.t the Opposition for pursuing a policy of obstruction. But the effect on all right thinking people will be the exact reverse. Especially will the friends of liberty at home and abroad applaud the heroic determination and exhaustive labor of the noble band who have so stepnly resisted the most tyrannical, unconstitutional measure

sess of figures coming from so doubtful and unrustworthy a source, but accepting them as a powerful English parliamentary party, led by

Gladstone. The follows	. The following is the chole:—		
Name.	Questions.	Speech	
Bradlaugh, C	48	~ 6 6	
Chance, P. A.		65	
Clancy, J		20	
Clark, Dr		21	
Cony beare, C. A		38	
Dillon, J		54	
Ellis, J. E	25	12	
Flyng, J. C	. 6	20	
Gladstone, W. E	. 7	34	
Harcourt, Sir Wm	. 8	42	
Harrington, E		35	
Healy, M		60	
Healy, T. M	. 57	148	
Kenny, M. J	. 3	44	
Lavouchere, H		54.	
Molloy, B. C		43.	
Nolan, Colosel	. 4	37	
O'Connor, A		56	
O'Connor, J	•	40	
O Connor, T. P		56	
O'Doherty, J. E		37;	
Parnell, C. S.		53.	
Redmond, W		37.	
Sexton, T		41	
707MH 7		- 11	

"From the foregoing," says the authority the House of Commons during a period of coming victory of the principles of liberty and justice in the management of Irish affaire.

for the celebration of his Jubilee. The Catholies of Christendom feel that inhonoring Leo XIII, on such an auspicious occasion they are paying a tribute to a successor of St. Peter, who is not only endowed with virtues worthy of his high position, but also with those qualities of mind which enable him quickly to perceive and adopt the measures best calculated to ensure the progress of the Church. There is, therefore, a pleasant rivalry between the Catholies of the world in promoting testimonies of final affection and veneration towards the Father of the Faithful.

THE CZAR'S AMBITION.

If the cable despatches can be relied upon, Europe is a volcano that may burst into eruption at any moment. Causes of war are Europe is a vocation to the content of the object for which she has striven for centuries. The double-headed of Dr. McGlynn's friends was not many times been equalled in this city. The meeting was nominable and desert him as did the followers of Dr. Forbes, who was the last person excommunicated by name in this country. Doubt, however, as to the adherence of Dr. McGlynn's friends was set at rest to-night by a demonstration in the Academy of Music which has not many times been equalled in this city. The meeting was nominable as tasted gathering of the Anti-Poverty Society, but, it is worth to day, it resolved itself open sea lies before her. The double-headed eagle of the north only awaits the moment when eagle of the hottle distributions are embroiled to swoop had been given, but all seemed to have reached down on the shores of the Mediterranean and push her conquests to the Guif of Persia. Among present at to-night's gathering, it would be one European powers the ambition of Russia is fully that would become memorable in the history and its ultimate success hardly understood, and its ultimate success hardly questioned. The one object of the demonstration of noment, but among the thou-powers seems to be delay, procrastinate sands present were Dr. McGlynn's parishioners and temporise. A short time ago a who had champi ned his cause since the beginleading paper at Vienna sketched the designs of the Czar. His highest aim is to be crowned Emperor of Asia on the site of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The Crimean war had its origin, in the quarrels over the holy places in Palestine, and was a continuation of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. The crimean war had secured the use of Irving Hall, directly across the street, and in less than five minutes all the available hall room, there was filled. Even then hundreds were unable to gain admittance to leading paper at Vienna sketched the designs Palestine, and was a continuation of the conflict between East and West which crusades
left still unsettled. Every step of the Russians
toward Constantinople is thus a step toward
Jerusalem. It is of great significance that the

Jerusalem. At is of great significance that the

Je Emperor Alexander III. confides much more upon the power of religious enthusiasm than chorus, composed of members of Dr. McGlynn's either of his predecessors did. He wishes to procure a more official and ostentatious consecration of his religious authority, and to have his position emphasized as the supreme protector of the Eastern churches and the Orthology Faith, and so rally all the Greek Oriental dox Faith, and so rally all the Greek Oriental churches and peoples around the person and office of the Czar as the Constantine and Jus shout of welcome and recognition. The recognition of the modern world. This bold project nition spread like a flash, the shout grey tinian of the modern world. This bold project has been long in preparation, is never lost sight of in any diplomatic movement, and no sacrifice of money is thought too great to secure this end. Numbers of settlements of eastern monks, of apparently harmless and unpretending character, have been and are being founded, and Russia finds money for the purchase of the

she could see well at a distance of about feet. When the pilgrims returned thirty feet. When the pilgrims returned this morning the fifteen priests who accompanied them proceeded to Notre Danie church, where solemn Masses of thanksgiving to the Almighty were offered up by each clergyman There was to have been a sermon, but this was cancelled owing to the funeral of Rev. Abbé Singer. The pilgrims left this afternoon for their respective homes.

F ADMITTED TO THE BAR. -Le Progress de l'Est of Sherbrooke has the following in its issue of Friday:—"Among the new advocates is Mr. II. Cloran, of Montreal, formerly editor of THE Post, who underwent a severe and brilliant Post, who underwent a severe and brilliant examination with all the spirit of his race. We are informed that more than once he caused the examiners to smile over the fine spirited manner in which he answered some of the questions. * * * In short Mr. Cloran has upheld his reputation. To his well known and merited titles of distinguished journalist and popular orator he can now additat of a promising lawyer. Evidently politics that of a promising lawyer. Evidently politics and law are not incompatible with certain men. Mr. Cloran is among them. We are pleased to be able to offer to our distinguished confiere our warmest congratulations, and we wish for him tases and suits worthy of his merit and talents."

THE REV. FATHER SINGER, P.P. THE REV. FATHER SINGER, P.P. The late Abbe J A. Singer, P.P., who died last week, was born at St. Philip, in 1828. After performing his classical studies, he was ordained priest in 1852, then appointed Vicar at St. Césaire, which position he occupied until 1854, when he left for Paris and studied theology for two years. In 1856 he joined the Sulpician order. For some years he acted as professor in the Montreal College, from where he was transferred some years ago to where he was transferred some years ago to Notre Dame. St. Patrick's and again to Notre Dame Churches, where he fulfilled several important missions in connection with the ministry.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

Following is a copy of a letter sent to a young gentleman in this city:—

Portland, Maine, July -, '87. DEAR SIR,—After long and repeated trials, we have come to form new bills of ones and we have come to form new bills of ones and twos which we guarantee to be so safe as to never put any one in trouble. For samples send \$1.00, and we will return four twos and two ones, with full particulars of transactions. We trust in your entire discretion for the contents of the letter, and remain

Yours truly,

A. G. Wheele & Co.,

23 Myrtle street.

23 Myrtle street.

Several of the letters have been sent to different parties here, and the detectives state that it is only a guy, as no counterfeiter will look for agents in this way.

DESTROYED BY A HURRICANE, LONDON, July 8.—The town of Nagy Karolys-in Hungary, was destroyed by a hurricane and waterspout on Wednesday night. The site of the town and the [adjoining district are con verted into a vast lake. Many persons lost their lives. The people of the town believed the day of judgment had come.

EXCOMMUNICATED.

DR. McGLYNN CIVES HIS VIEWS ABOUT ROME.

Immense Mass Meeting Addressed by the Ex-Priest-The Applause Echoed on the Street by those Unable to Gain Admittance.

NEW YORE, July 10.—The friends and followers of Dr. McGlynn ever since the threat from Robert of excomunication have declared that they would stand by him whether he should or should not be excommunicated.
Many believed, however, that when the anment of the excommunication should be made his Catholic followers would shrink from and desert him asdid the followers of Dr. Forbes cation of Dr. McGlynn to-day, it resolved itself into the supreme ratification meeting for Dr. the conclusion that as Dr. McGlynn would be were hundreds doubtless who had come to see a ning. Long before 8 o'clock the Academy was years presided, took charge of the meeting in Irving Hal. Mrs. Munier and her Concordi As the deposed priest was first recognized by those nearest the stage there went up a sharp to a cheer, and the cheer to applause that swelled and echoed until nearly four thousand persons were upon their feet and a thunderous roar went out to those in the streets and was there taken up and spread to Irving Hall, and there taken up and spread to Irving Itali, and the word went through the multitudes that Dr. McGlynn was before the people, and that he was even then waiting a pause in their applause to begin his speaking—the first in public since the bolt from Rome had fallen upon him—and when the roar of voices had sunk away to a

will to that conscience which traches men to do parties of pilgrims had arrived in the only what is right. This is the natural law of meantime, and it was found necessary to countruth which of necessity precedes all real law.
Our God is merciful as we las wise, and will
never condemn any being who follows the dictates of his conscience even be that conscience an erring one. In obeying it he is forever obeying the will of God, this is a dogma of the Catholic faith and accords with all Christian philosophy and teaching. The man who goes against his conscience sins against the Holy Ghost, and if a great Roman tribunal summers a before them for teaching the truth mons a man before them for teaching the truth which he knows to exist, and if that tribunal ahould condemn his doctrines without giving them a trial and command him to retract them,

it is his duty before God to refuse to do so (cheers), and if it was in its rower, as it

once was, but, thank God, no longer is, to imprison and martyr the truth in the persons of those who have read God's Word in nature before they have been able to

see it, should they summon him and command him to retract under the penalty of imprison-

ment or martyrdom, it is his duty to resist and even be burned alive at the stake rather than

commit the unpardonable sin against the Holy

Ghost of declaring what his conscience believed to be false. It is the teaching of Catholic theology, that all truth is one; no two truths can clash with each other, for all truth comes from God, and where, through the ignorance of the interpreter and other causes, the word of God in the Bible or elsewhere is made to seem to clash with some of the indisputable truths of nature, it is not that the word of God is wrong but that it has been falsely represented, and it is this representation that has driven muititudes of individuals, are and whole nations, out of the Catholic Church. I need not now begin to prove my consistency. I defy any man to prove that I have been inconsistent. I may have thought it right and dutiful in a Catholic priet to have concealed and defended the human wrongs and weaknesses of the church even as the son of Noah attempted to conceal the weaknesses of his father. I might pilgrims assembled in the forward saloon changed my style, but because the times require it. (Cheers.) I am compelled to speak as I do to show you the difference between faith and reverence, to teach you the difference between the falsehoods, crimes and chicaneries of a mere ecclesiastical machine and that ideal church ecclematical machine and that lives chiefly of which Christ is the sponsor and the master. We must learn to distinguish between men and Christ, the reverence due to an authority which edifies and a mere machine. It is a notorious fact that religion is vanishing fast from among us and that in Roman Catholic countries we find the countries we consider the countries and countries we find the countries are countries as the countries are considered. a moral force in the community. Even those differing from him in religion are proud of his friendship and are glad to have his influence,

politica as well as in religion, so long will the Irish, German and American poor be sold out for any price-that Rome can get in return. The papacy is a machine with nothing but the paper is a machine with nothing but the cupidity and lust for money and power, and it is the knowledge of this condition of things that has ruined all Catholic countries and plunged them into atheism." Dr. McGlynn closed with these words: "Well, Dr. McGlynn, what are you going to do about it? To be continued in the next chapter." Then Henry Ge rge and others closed the meeting.

AN EXTENSIVE RAILWAY AND NAVI-GATION DEAL.

A New Company Organized with a Capital of \$5,000,000 to Construct a New Balis way Line and Ferries to Run Between Osbawa, Montreul and Other Points.

The general topic of conversation amongst railway men to-day was the coming application to Parliament of the Dominica of Canada for an act to incorporate a new company under the an act to incorporate a new company under the name of "The Oshawa Railway and Navigation Company," for the purpose of constructing and opening a line of railway and a telegraph line at mg the said railway, to commence at or near the Port of Oshawa, on Lake Outario, and extending thence to or near the Oshawa station of the Grand Trunk railway, thence through the town of Oshawa by a best line or single or death's line of railway thence to or near Martin. doub'e line of railway, thence to or near Myrtle or Burketon, thence to Lindsay or Bob-caygeon, or both, thence to a junction with the Canadian Pacific railway at or between Chalk River and Mattawa, with power to extend said line to the towns of Whitby and Bowmanville, to connect with the G.T.R. for Montreal and intermediate ports, with all necessary switches and turnouts. The company is also considering the advisability of erecting at as early a date as possible a sufficient number of ferries to supply the above circuit. The company is also applying for leave to carry out in this city and the principal cities of Canada the business of wharfingers, warehousemen, and to acquire and hold by purchase or lease all lands, harbors, wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses and other estate, real or personal, re-quired for the efficient working of the said business, with a capital stock actually subscribed of \$5,000,000, with leave to increase.

ST. ANN'S PILGRIMAGE.

THE TRIP TO THE SHRINE OF ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ANN'S PARISH.

The pilgrimage which left Montreal on Saturday night last for St. Anne de Beaupré, under the auspices of St. Ann's parish, was one of the most successful ever held. Over 700 persons left on the Canada about 5.30 p.m. and for some time the decks were besieged by those anxious to view the beautiful scenery between Montreal and Quebec. The Rev. Father Strubbe was on board, and was, in fact, a most indefatigable director of the pilgriusge. Just after starting, some heavy, murky, threatening clouds were no iced rising from the western horizon and for some time it was a race between the Canada and the elements to get to Quebec first. The pretty little village of Varennes was not reached, however, before the rain came down in all its fury, causing the pilgrims to seek the cavering of the cabins, and termand the High Mass which was to have been said Rev. Father Melanger, S.S.R., formerly of St. Ann's, however, ascended the by the pilgrims he delivered an eloquent sermon on the benefits to be derived by a sincere devo-tion to Ste. Anne. He referred to the fact that the resolution to come to the shaine of the Good Ste. Anne was apread all over the United States, and explained that this was because God had intused into the hearts of nations the good of Ste. Anne. Everystone in the building, he said, was a monument to her, and every stroke of painting a token of grati-tude. Everything around the church was miraculous and was full of the power of St. Anne, for no matter what one touched the good will of St Anne burst forth at once. The eloquent preacher then counselled all present to open up their hearts in confidence to St. Anne, but re-minded them that if they asked for extraordinary graces their faith must be super natural. In conclusion he remarked that if the prayers and requests were not heard on the day they were made it was a sign that St. Anne desired more confidence and faith from the petitioner, and requested those present to pray

every Tuesday to St. Anne, as it was a day specially dedicated to her.

Solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, after which, all present proceeded to the altar rails and there kissed the relics of St. Anne or had them placed against some particular than the first of the placed. afflicted part of their bodies. The devout pil-grims then left the church for the boat, which started without any delay for Quebec. The Ancient Capital was reached about 2 o'clock, but as it was raining hard, the pilgrims, who had intended seeing the sights of the city, were prevented from going ashore. Some of the members of the Emerald S.S. Club and other citizens of Quebec, came on board and spent a pleasant hour or two with their Montreal friends. A start was made for home shortly after five o'clock, and previous to supper, the the weaknesses of his father. I might and would have tolerated much to be allowed to retain the pastorship over the poor and needy of my flock, to which I was devoted and in which I was so happy in endeavoring to do good. And if I now speak as I have never spoken in the past, it is not because of inconsistency that I have changed my style, but because the times require it. (Cheers.) I am compelled to speak as I do

I am compelled to speak as I do

Father Strubbe addressed them a few words. At ten o'clock the majority of the pilgrims had retired for the night. Yesterday morning all were up by 5.30 o'clock and shortly afterwards there was morning prayers. The dawn was beautifully fine and the decks were soon besieged and all richly enjoyed the healthful breezes and the picturesque scenery. As the boat neared the wharf shortly after 8 o'cluck, the choir, assisted by several ladies, sang the a mere machine. It is a notorious fact that the color, assisted by several lattices, saing the religion is vanishing fast from among us and that in Roman Catholic countries we find bigotry to a degree that is not to be seen elsewhere. Here, in America, a Catholic priest is honored as much on his own account as for being a moral force in the community. Even those there is much of well deserved praise to be given. They were indefatigable in their atten-

M. Caser, D. Kiely, James S. Kennedy, J. the tailors to know. The Queen's decision has Penfold, if. Cohen, Thos. O'Connell. P. Mulhall, Jonz Quinn, P. J. Cooney, H. McClure, Thos. Cosnolly, Jas. McClure, W. P. Sheridan, M. Meehan, Patrick Quinn, Thos. Davis.

The refreshments on board were of the best, and the meals were served up in the best of style. In short, everything passed off most.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Queen's decision has brings the important information that the expected revolution in the Hawaiian kingdom to the said to be a masterwork of the jeweler's art, goes with the uniform.—Madrid Letter.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. style. In short, everything passed off most successfully, and the pilgrimage was one of the largest that ever left Montreal, there being between 700 and 500 at the street of the street

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

tween 700 and 800 on board.

A Yacht Loaded with Women and Children Capsizes-Terrible Struggle of Mothers to Save their Babes.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The sloop yacht Mystery left Ruffle Ber, an island in Uanarsie Bay, at 7 o'clock lest evening, loaded almost to the gunwa'es with women and children. When off Barren Island, en route for Canarsie,

the yacht capsized, and only thirteen of the forty souls composing her passengers and crew are known to have been rescued. The part was made up chiefly of German families resi dent in Brooklyn and Long Island City.
They had come to Canvasie by the early trains and had hired two yachts the Mystery and Christina to take them to Budie bar. The fathers and several of the families preferred to remain about Canarsie, which executes to constant for the property. which accounts to some extent for the prepon-derance of women and children. The boats had carried out a plentiful supply of beer, which was served around with a free hand. So many of the men of the party showed the effects of beer that the skipper thought it best to put the women and children aboard the yacht, which is a cabin yacht forty feet long, and rates as a much safer boat than her concert. The women protested when they learned that Captain Henderickson and his singular cold on were all the war on and his nine-year old son were all the men on board. Their protest went unheeded, and Hendrickson became so angry that some of the passengers noticed that he also had been drinking too much ber. The Mystery swung off (rom the Buffle Bar pier at 7 o'clock. A very brisk west by north wind was fair on their quarter, and the yacht started with her main sails single reefed. She did not make as good time as Capt. Hendrickson desired, consequently he insisted rendrickson desired, consequently he insisted on shaking out the reef, against the remonstrances of the passengers. The reef knots were unfastened, and the boom dropped just as a squall of considerable violence struck the sail. In a second the yacht was on beam ends and all the persons on board were struggling in the choppy sea. The catastrophe was witnessed from the tag J. C. Dean, which was then over two miles away, but which immediately ran to the rescue. For end, and the shrouds and bulwark affurded some hold for the engulied people. The struggle for a place to hold to was awful, fully half of the drowning people were children from babes in arms to six years old. The mothers made frantic efforts to get their little ones to where they could hold on to a rope or a spar and help themselves. One after another they were swept off in the tideway and buoyed by their clothing, their hands waved in frantic and the Dean got near enough to be of use a negro put deputy for the Department of the Seine. Out from Barren island in a row boat, and was first to aid the drowning people. Those who were past helping themselves he dragged into the boat, others he lashed to the gun-wales. Altogether he saved seven lives. When the Dean arrived there were few of the victims still above the surface. As she neared a worder. unavailing appeals for help. Some time before the Dean got near enough to be of use a negro put MORE MIRACLES AT ST. ANNES.

MISS. GNABLE FILGRING RAYE A ROUGH VOYAGE
SAID THIS MORNING AT NOTES
DAME CHUGHI.

THE St. CHARLE COUNTY pilgrims who passed through finger the building trembled to be and the arr grew still. Chairman Gaban, being way down the Canada, when passing through gased with their trip, altonyd no being way down the Canada, when passing through the passed with the trip altonyd no being the passed with the pas she died from exhaustion a few minutes after that the sentiments of the Cabinet were wholly another woman also died after they were taken out. But five were rescued alive. The Dean then took aboard the seven which the negro had saved. It was nearly dark when the Dean arrived at Canarsie with her load of dead and half drowned passengers. Perhaps their the five forms and the capture of the day. The dead and half drowned passengers. Perhaps their the five forms are carried by 382 to the order of the day. The motion was carried by 382 to 120 thirty of the five hundred persons on the beach motion was carried by 382 to 120. were relatives of the people who had sailed to one of the rescued persons had left one or two, and in one case, three children in the water, and they passed from the apathy of half-consciousness into wild hysterics. Then the husbands, coming in from

> dren of Patrick Grimes, Mrs. Grimes, Capt. Hendrickson and his son, two children of Johann Switzer, Mrs. Myer-Baugh, a blind harmonica player, unknown, wife of R. A Polwitz and child. EVOLUTION.

> fishing, learning of the disaster and how they had been bereft of wife and children, became

wild in the first agonies of their bereavement. It is impossible to state the exact number of lives lost, but the estimates range from 20 to 97. The following are among the lost:—Two chil

ITS IMPORTANCE COMPARED WITH THE COPERNI-CAN SYSTEM OF ASTRONOMY.

The evolution theory can be compared in its importance only to the Copernican system of nastronomy. This assertion requires some explanation. If we inquire into the nature of the religious, we shall find that they are all of them, at root, attempts to account for the universe and to demonstrate man's place in the sphere of things. This being the case, it follows that every new cosmological idea, every fresh hypo-thesis regarding the origin of the world, every alteration in the theory of nature, will induce changes in the current system of theology, metaphysic, morals. Now, the mythological elements of Christianity took shape in the insellects of people who conceived our earth to be the centre of the universe, who were accustomed to believe that God made the sun and moon and stars to shed light on us. and who funcied that the divine purpose in creating nature was to form a dwelling place for man. The dogmatic elements of historical Christianity in like manner assumed their fixity by slow degrees under the dominance of Ptolemy's geocentric system of astronomy, and in harmony with a metaphysic which accepted that view of the universe. The discovery published by Copernicus in 1543, by simply shifting the position of our globe in space, shook the fabric of Christian theology to its founda-tions. The deductions made from his discovery subsequent thinkers, beginning Giordano Bruno, still more seriously compromised a large part of that edifice. The earth appeared not merely as a satellite of the sun, but the sun himself, with all his court of planets, took rank as only one among innumerable sidereal companies. Space spread into infinity. Up and down, heaven above and hell beneath, were now phrases of symbolical or metaphasical significance only. It was no longer possible to imagine that the celestial bodies had been created in order to give light by day and night. Men's station of eminence in the cosmos ceased to seem manifest.—Fortnightly Review.

THE KING OF SPAIN. Our young King will be one year old on June 17th, and the tailors guild of Madrid have asked permission of Queen Christina to present His Majesty with the first uniform. The Queen has given her assent, and the tailors are busy cutting and sewing now, out of the very finest cloth, the smallest uniform that was probably priest is hated even to his gown and collar. It is decorated with fif you want to see true devotion to the comfort of all was worthy of the parish minority and with little power, as in Ire minority and with little power, as in Ire land and Germany. As long as Catholics, Journal, Joseph Johnston, on the Pope do as he pleases in long and collar, and affable manner in which they looked after the comfort of all was worthy of the parish was subnitted to the Queen. On his first birth day the King, who was enrolled in the army from his birth, is to be promoted. In the San Francisco, July 9.—The steamship Mariposa, which arrived from Australia this montreal, is vary highly recommonded for sin our to let the Pope do as he pleases in Burke, Morgan J. Quian, Joseph Johnston,

THE METLAKAHTLANS.

LONDON, July 11.—Sir Henry Holland, being questioned by the Opposition, said that a diffi-culty had arisen between the natives of Metlakahtla and the Government of British Colum bia. These Indians had made overtures to the Government at Washington to settle them in Alaska, but the Dominion Government were advised that no encouragement was given them by the United States Government. The Dominion Government, said Sir Henry, was en-tirely responsible, and he would not be justified in pressing any particular policy.

THE LAND BILL.

Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, in moving the second reading of the land bill, said that the Government did not offer the measure that the Government did not offer the measure as proposing any definite settlement of the land question. It was merely an amendatory bill, one trying to remedy the injustices which experience had shown arose under the acts of Parliament of 1870 and 1871. It brought the lease-holders under the act of 1881, thus completing the work of Mr. Gladstone. The proposed new clauses which deal with the purchase of land are in accordance with the clauses of the Land are in accordance with the clauses of the Land acts suggested by John Bright in 1870. In regard to evictious, Mr. Balfour explained it was proposed to substitute a written notice for the writ of execution of ejectment and to allow the tenant by means of the Bankruptcy act to obtain a stay of proceedings, while at the same time spread-ing the liability of the tenaut over an indefinite period. Strong objection, he supposed, awaited the bankruptcy clause, but in no civilized country could the debtor escape his liability by any other process than by the payment of his debt. The bill would certainly stop harsh evictions in the future. By this pending measure the Government is aiming at something like final settlement. It would deal out the widest application of the purchase clauses of the hill and the cation of the purchase clauses of the bill and the clauses relating to the revision or judicial rents. The Parnellites might regard the bill with con tempt, regard it as the smallest instalment of their demands, but if it did nothing more it would enable Parliament to tide over several urgent economic difficulties till a still greater measure would be produced. (Cheers.) Mr. Bannerman (Liberal) moved that the bill be rejected, as it did not include any means for the revision of judicial rents.

THE FRENCH PREMIER SUSTAINED. WHY BOULANGER WAS DANISHED-A MAJORITY

OF TWO THIRDS FOR THE GOVERNMENT. PARIS, July 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Revillen, Extremist, represented the cabinet for remaining neutral over the proceeding of the party of the Right in connection with the recent movements of the Comte de Pars, Neutrality, he declared, was impossible. The Government must return to democracy or it must retire. M. Ronvier, prime minister, replied. He said that in accepting office he appealed for support to the Republican majority. He met refusal because of the absence of one name from the ministry. He did not blame General Boulanger, but he must record the fact that the General was concerned in the illegal manifestation on the occasion of the recent election of concluding his speech the Prime Minister took occasion to declare that the Cabinet desired to govern with the Republican ma-jority. It did not desire to provoke or to persecute anybody, but it would make re-spected both the laws of the Republic and Reublican sentiment. Mr. Fallieres, Minister of the Interior, intimated in the course of a short speech that the mayors who had participated in the royalist manifestations on the Island of Jersey during the recent visit there of the Comte de Paris would be dismissed. He affirmed

COVENTRY'S VERDICT

AGAINST THE SALISDURY GOVERNMENT CAUSES A BIG SENSATION.

LONDON, July 11 .- The result of the election in Coventry on Saturday to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Henry William Eaton, Conservative, to the peerage, shows a Liberal gain, Mr. Ballantyne, the Gladstonian candidate, receiving 4,229 votes against 4,218 for Col. Eaton. At the previous election Mr. Faton was returned by a majority of 405 over Mr. Ballantyne. The Standard says the lors of the Coventry election and teach the University that election should teach the Unionists that the battle is not yet over and that incessant exerbattle is not yet over and that incessant exer-tions are still necessary to secure the position they have wen. "We shall be surprised, how-ever," continues the Standard, "if Mr. Glad stone's speech, on Saturday, to his American admirers, does not revive the anti-home rule feeling in all its original intensity. No language of ours can add a darker shade to his ex-pressions of sympathy with the intrigues of American Fenians who are sub-idizing treason in the heart of the British Empire." The Times says the result of elevating Mr. Eaton to the pearage is the loss of Coventry to the Government, Mr. Eaton's elevation was an inexplicable blunder. The warning must not

THE SWISS DISASTER.

THE TERRIBLE LAND SLIDES AT ZUG-LARGE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. BERNE, July 8.—The disaster at Zug recalls in many respects the phenomena of South American earthquakes. For several days crevices had been observed in a new quay at Zug, which cost \$40,000. At 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the loke in front of the stone work began to bubble. The quay then creaked and eighty feet of it fell into the lake. A dozen persons, who rushed from an adjoining cafe, were precipitated into the water and drowned. After a short interval another slip dragged several houses into the water. The and that the water. The the water which had just arrived was hulled a hundred yards forward. At 4 o'clock two boats which were going to the rescue were engulfed, and only one boatman rose again to the surface. At the same moment a boatman's sheet, in which there were moment a boatman's sheet, in which there will three children fell into the water. Furniture and cattle were now hurriedly returned that threatened quarter. At moved from the threatened quarter. At 7 o'clock the land slips began again and several carts which were removing property sank into the lake. Fifteen houses and ten huts disappeared within a few minutes, including the Hotel Zurich, the the roof of which is still visible above the surface of the lake. A café, in which were ten customers, was next engulfed, and 150 metres of a street then slowly vanished, the people jumping from the windows of the houses to escape being drowned. A party of officers returning from Lucerne assisted the fire brigade in rescuing the imperilled persons, but the danger increasing, troops were summoned from Baar. The third landslip propured at 11 calculus me conversed at 11 calculus me can be seen at occurred at 11 o'clock p.m., carrying five house into the lake and damaging many others. municipal treasury was removed from the town hall to the post office. Seventy persons are missing and six hundred are homeless. The damage is estimated at \$250,000. People are pouring into Zug from all points to view the scene. A similar disaster occurred at Zug in

ized and demanded the down'all of the ministry and the abdication of the King. Residents of Honolulu and the surrounding country assumed powers of government. The volunteer military forces of the kingdom were with them, and as a result the Gibson ministry has fallen and a cabinet named by the people, headed by William M. Green has been appointed. King Kalakua has been permitted to remain on the throne, although divested of all present power, having acceded to the demand for a new constitution, and to abide by the will of the people.

"LAY ON, MACBETH!"

AN OBANGE ORATOR TO MAKE THE CANADIAN TOUB.

London, July 11.—On Thursday Rev. Dr. Macbeth, of Enniscorthy, embarked on the Celtic for New York and Canada, whither he goes to undo the mischief Mr. O'Brien has wrought in the Dominion. Dr. Macbeth was in Canada two years ago analysis they have wrought in the Dominion. Dr. Macbeth was in Canada two years ago, speaking then, however, on theological topics; now he is to address meetings in Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and London against Home Rule. The Orangemen of New York have invited him to lecture there, and the probabilities are that he will do so if he finds time in his two months' tour.

MARRIAGE OR DEATH.

ASHEVILLE, N.C., July 11.-Miss Viola ASHEVILLE, N.C., July II.—Miss Viola Meet, daughter of a prominent citizen of Graham County, N.C., was to have been married on Sunday, the 3rd inst.; to John Ammons, of the same county. The match was opposed by the girl's father, who armed himself on the day of the proposed wedding and swore he would kill Ammons if he appeared on his premises. The daughter said she would prefer to marry with her father's consent but ier to marry with her father's consent, but would marry Ammons that day or die. The father violently refusing, she stepped into an adjoining room. The father went into the room shortly afterwards. The daughter was a corpse and in her hand was a vial labelled

MATTHEWS TO RESIGN.

THE BRITISH HOME SECRETARY'S DISMAL FAILURE -SMITH'S EXPLANATION RECEIVED IN CHILLY SILENCE.

LONDON, July 6.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. William Henry Smith, referring to the action of the House last night in the Cass case, said the House acted under a wrong im-pression that the Government was opposed to an enquiry in the matter. It was the duty of the Government to institute a full and impartial enquiry to establish the truth in connection with the arrest of Miss Case. The Press Association says there is good ground for believing that Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, will not resign, notwithstanding the action of the Commons last night. The Pall Mall Gazette says if Matthews were a man of honor and a gentleman this morning's papers would have announced his resignation. He crowned last night a ministerial career of almost continuo: a failure.

LONDON, July 7.—The conduct of the Government over the Cass affair has caused disc ntent even among the warmest supporters of the Ministry. The explanation made by Mr. W. H. Smith in the Commons was heard in the chilliest silence, except when he announced that the Lord High Chancelor would institute a thorough enquiring the metric. thorough enquiry into the matter. In consequence of the feeling in the Conservative party Mr. Matthews has offered to resign the office of home secretary. He has been requested, how-ever, to remain in office until the close of the present session of Parliament. Two nights will be allowed for the debate on the third reading of the Crimes Bill. If the Opposition endeavors to prolong the discussion the Governnent will move that cloture be applied.

HARTINGTON TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 11.—Lord Hartington, replying to Mr. Gladstone's recent letter, says: not think it necessary to prolong an important correspondence. Was it necessary to specially exclude you from my statement that the Liberal dissension on the Irish question was only of recent data, which certainly was not intended as an unfriendly statement. I shall not, therefore, publish the letter marked private, but I repeat that it cannot properly be described as a letter of the strongest remonstrance, and I have no objection to your publishing it if you think fit."

ANOTHER WARNING.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY AT COVENTRY.

LONDON, July 9.—In the Parliamentary election at Coventry to-day, Ballantyne, Gladstonian, was elected by a majority of 16 votes over the Conservative. At the general election the figures stood :-Eaton, Conservative. 4,201
Ballantyne, Liberal 3,796 Conservative majority..... In 1885 the Conservative majority was 239, but in 1880, when the city had two members, the Liberals were returned by over 100

majority. A COWARDLY CREW.

THE DETAILS OF THE WRECK OF THE MERRIMAC -NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS-THE LOSSES.

HALIFAX, N.S. July 11.—Details of the loss of the steamer Merrimac show that the one hundred and fifty passengers and crew on board had a most miraculous escape from death. The officers allege that it was foggy. The passengers declare that it was a glorious and moonlight night and that there was not the least semblance of fog. Going at the rate of twelve knots an hour, she dashed upon the breakers surrounding Little Hope island. The crash was terrific and tore her bettom completely out. She immediately filled with water and settled down on the breakers. Indescribable confusion prevailed among the passengers, who rushed on deck in their night clothes, the women scream-ing and shricking in terror. The crow is said to have become thoroughly demorphized and are alleged to have stolen valuables from the passengers. The passengers soon got dressed and attached life preservers to themselves. It was filteen to twenty minutes before the first boat was launched and that was crowded by sailors and men passengers, who behave tlike so many hogs, instead of allowing the women to be saved first. Finally the women quie ed down. The other boats were launched and filled with women and drifted around until daylight, when they were taken on shore, four miles distant, by the first officer. The male passengers were subsequently landed on the island by the life raft, and many of them were subsequently rowed to the mainland by dories from fishing vessels hovering in the vicinity. They only saved what they stood upright in. The nearest telegraph office was twenty-five miles from whore they landed. Four of the passengers, including Mr. J. B. Black of Montreal, got through here Mr. J. B. Black, of Montreal, got through here to night. The rest are at the island and on the mainland. They will be brought to this port by the City of St. John to morrow. The disaster occurred on a calm moonlight night. Had it been last night instead of Saturday, the passengers unite in declaring that not a soul would have survived to tell the story of the disaster. The Merrimac should have been two to three miles outside the island when she struck.

Joe—Why do policemen wear blue uniforms? Eli—Don't know, unless it is because it will match the color of their victims.

walter Michigan Add the a track of the part

THE GRAND OLD MAN.

HIS ELOQUENT PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

Scathing Arraignment of the Government The Real Objects of the Coercion Bill xposed-Bloody Balfour's Brutal finster-Wm. O'Brien's Tries W bate to Gladstone-The True Conqueror of Ireland.

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons to-night, on motion for the third reading of the Orimes Bill, Mr. Gladstone, amid prolonged cheers, made a counter motion that the bill be read a third time this day three months. Mr. Gladstone said the bill was the Conservative alternative to Home Rule, and therefore bore a different aspect from any ordinary coercion bill. The old coercion measures had been simed at crime only, but this new one passed beyond crimes and aimed at societies. (Cries of "hear, hear!") Further, this bill had been brought in withous any foundation such as underlaid all former coercion bills based on the existence of exceptional crimes. Mr. Balfour had disregarded all precedents requiring that the introduction of coercion measures be prefaced by a statement of exceptional crime. Mr. Gladstone maintained that the increase of crime in 1886 over 1885, in view of the agricultural distress in Ireland, was exceedingly small. Comparing the official record of the Tory Government in power in Ireland in 1885 with those in power in the first five months in 1887, there was a marked decrease in agrarian crime. Yet, in 1885, they had refrained from introducing a coercion measure from motives of policy. A comparison of past and present statistics afforded no shadow of justification for the present measures. of justification for the present measures. Another contrast was that past Parliaments had been nearly unanimous in assenting to coercion, while this bill was opposed by a large minority in the House and by a majority of the people of the country, a majority that was not likely to diminish. (Cheers.) If Parliament retained any regard for the traditions of liberty or of party usages, the measures would be abandoned. What could they urge to warrant such invasion of the people's liberties? While resenting the imputation that the Liberals had done the same thing, he would admit that past measures had been failures. Among the differences between the past and the present was the extraordinary proposal making the Viceroy master of the whole law and right of association. In the present century such a proposal was an outrage upon every principle of public duty. Moreover, new offences were created under the measure. The Attorney-General for Ireland had admitted, and it was too late to deny, that the bill aimed at the sup-pression of exclusive dealing. That was far more pardonable in the weak and selfish than in the rich and powerful, but it was the exclusive dealing of the poor against the strong at which the bill aimed. If a new crime were created the measure for its suppression should operate impartially. (Cheers.) The Government did not dare to lift a finger in defence of the suggestion that it apply to England such a provision as it was forcing upon Ireland. He contended that the Government was bound to extend to the occupiers land in Ireland a perfect equality with English trades' unions as regards the rights and practices enjoyed by the latter, among which com-binations and exclusive dealings were sanc-tioned. As the bill stood, if an Irishman joined an association it was for Mr. Balfour to say whether or not he became a criminal by the act. (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said that Ireland, after seventy years of oppression and wrong, was in a state of misery and wretchedness. (Cries of "hear, hear.") In the whole British Empire there was not, he said, a square yard of land which England held by force alone except in Ireland, where force was employed. (Enthusiastic cheers from the Irish benches.) Ireland was held by mastery, but the Government refused to learn that mastery involved responsibility. to learn that mastery involved responsibility. (Cries of 'hear hear!") They knew that the whole literature of the world was against them. (Cries of "No!) He challenged the Govern ment to mention any authority who had re-viewed the relations between England and Ireland without arriving at a Home Rule solution. for the union of the Empire, a fight in which the Liberals joined. (Laughter and cheers) The Liberals held that the charge of disunion was ridiculous. It was evident that the present state of affairs could not last long, as Mr. Gladstone believed that every day tended to bring

the Tories nearer their doom. Mr. Gladstone then moved for the rejection of the bill smid cheers from the Liberal and Parnellite benches. Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Gladstone, first referred to the charge that the Government had brought the bill as an alternative to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule proposals. If that was the case he said he felt justified in saying that it was sufficient to reccommend the measure to the acceptance of the House. The Government was mainly justified in introducing its propeals by the state of social tyranny which had recently been in Ireland, a tyranny that attacked the rights and liberties of minorities, and most of those elementary principles without which a country could never be prosperous. He con-tended that crime was worse now in Ireland than in 1870, when Mr. Gladstone promoted coercion. He taunted Mr. Gladstone with having introduced in 1881 an arbitrary coercion measure, which enabled the Irish Chief Secretary to imprison anybody at will. He ridiculed the comparison that had been made between trades unions and societies whose object was the dismemberment of the Empire, and which were supported by foreigners. The trades unions might well be indignant at a com-parison of their houest peaceful efforts with those of boycott re and political conspirators. Mr. Gladstone had made an insidious and inaccurate statement regarding this year's crime in Ireland. Early in the year there was a visible improvement, but at the last quarter sessions there were evidences of a relapse. In June, serious crimes were committed, ter above the average of the previous eighteen

months.

Mr. William O'Brien praised Mr. Gladstone's brave opposition of the bill. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was the greatest conqueror of Ireland, while others conquered by the might of arms Mr. Gladstone conquered by mere generosity o

After Major Saunderson and Attorney General Webster had replied on behalf of the Government, the debate was adjourned.

LONDON, July 8.—Gladstone's great speech in the House of Commons last night was a remarkably close and lucid presentation of the arguments against the Coercion bill. The style in which it was delivered was animated and at times the whole house was roused by the en-

The Parnellites do not intend to prolong the debate on the Crimes bill beyond to day. Government will have the usual majority. The

John Morley's speech at Marchester drawing his opposition to the exclusion of Irish members from Westminster, and assenting to the right of the Imperial Parliament to veto Irish Parliamentary decisions, has been a source of excited discussion in the lobby of the House. The Tories denounce it as an election dodge meant to influence half-a-dozen bye elections now in progress, but a number of Liberal-Unionist members perceive in it an open road to a compromise, and are urging their leaders to re-open negotiations with Mr. Gladstone.

IN BETTER HUMOR NOW,

"My son, aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with scree, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitlers and Pills," testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope, Ont.

Cardinal Manning objects to a carriage and walks whenever his health permits. He says that when cardinals went about in fine carriages when supposed to be far advanced in consumption of the constant of the they generally went to the devil.

IRISH NOTES.

London, July 5.—The Irish Land bill was read the first time in the House of Commons last night, and the second reading was fixed for the 11th inst.

DUBLIN, July 5.—At the f rtnightly meeting of the Executive committee of the National League, Dr. Denny, Mr. Parnell's physician, made a speech denouncing the circulation of baseless and brutal reports about Mr. Parnell's health.

Judge O'Brien, in opening the Clare assizes yesterday, said the cases to come up for trial yesterday, said the cases to come up for trial would represent only a small proportion of the crimes actually committed. Clare still had the distinction of being the worst of Ireland in re-

distinction of being the worst of Ireland in respect to social disorders.

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. John Bright has written a letter in which he says that Ireland is not neglected, but that the good measures in relation to that country passed since 1880 have been obstructed by a conspiracy deriving its funds and inspiration from American enemies of England. But for conspiracy, he says, the great Land bill of 1881 would have made Ireland tranguil.

trauquil.
Liverpool., July 5.—The police to day made a search of the place where the alleged sworn band of dynamiters were reported to have had their meetings. Nothing of a ser ous nature was found. The police are now debating the advisability of arresting the suspected parties. advisability of arresting the suspected parties.

LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Commons to might, Mr. Campbell Bannerman, who was formerly chief secretary for Ireland gave notice that he would introduce, on the second reading of the Irish Land bill, a motion that no land measure would be satisfactory which lacked such revision of the judicial rents as would meet

the results of the fall in prices.

Dublin, July 6.—Eviction preparations today began on the Brook estate at Coo'graney,
near Arklow, in the extreme north of Wexford, where seventy eviction writs were out. Seven hundred soldiers and police, with wagons to convey reinforcements, were to-day drafted into Arklow and thence to the scene of evictions, where regular encampment formed. The tenants have determined the reywill not go without resistance, and wherever circumstances would allow they have been barricading and fortifying their little homesteads.

LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Gladstone to-day wrote a letter to the Marquis of Hartington in wrote a letter to the Marquis of Hartington in answer to his reply tot ex-Premier's speech of latt Saturday. In the letter Mr. Gladstone says he deemed it his duty to refer in his speech to the difference which existed between him and Lord Hartington on the Irish question when they were members of the same Government "Unless these references were inaccurate," says Mr. Gladstone, "the Marquis of Hartington is answerable for any inconveniences attending the retrospective references. If they attending the retrospective references. If they are inaccurate, I will willingly consent to the publication of anything deemed necessary.' conclusion Mr. Gladstone referred to the state ment he made on Saturday.

The Carlshad Sprudel announces that Mr. Parnell is staying there and that he is suffering from diabetes.

The Marquis of Hartington presided to day over the meet ng of Laberal-Unionists, which assembled at Dovenshire House in response to his call 40 adopt measures for concerted ac-tion on the Irish Land Bill. The meeting de-cided to support the second reading of the bill and to reserve liverty of action respecting the measure in its committee stage. A committee, which included Lord Hartington, Joseph Chamberlain and ex Attorney-General James, was appointed to consider and report advisable amendments to the bill.

New York, July 8.—Eugene Kelly received to-day the following despatch from Charles Stewart Parnell:-

LONDON, July 8. To Eugene Kelly, New York :

I thank you and the Parliamentary Aid Association most sincerely for the very opportune remittance of £5,000, which I have handed to the Evicted Tenants' Relief Fund. There is pressing need in this direction, as evictions have alarmingly increased during the last quarter and are being still further stimulated by the Crimes bill. I trust that all of our friends will redouble their exertions for these unbappy victims of landlord oppression.

(Signed)

(Signed) PARNELL.

New York, July 8.—Committeeman R. M. Walters cabled to Chairman C. C. Shayne to-day that the Gladstone memorial will be preex-Premie:

at Dollis Hill to-morrow afternoon. LONDON, July 8.—The tenants of Sir Alex ander Jardine's estate in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, have resolved to adopt the plan of campaign. They demand either a reduction of rents, a revaluation or releasement from their farms at Whitsuntide. There are rumors that tenants on other estate intend to take similar action

THE OUTEST LITTLE THINGS.

"Cute!" he echoed. "Well, I don't know as the adjective would have occurred to me in just that connection. But if you mean that they do their work thoroughly, yet make no fuss about it; cause no pain or weakness; and, in short, are everything that a pill ought to be, and nothing that it ought not, then I agree that Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are about the cutest little things going !"

"Don't roll your manuscript and p'n it with a needle," wrote an irate editor to a new correspondent. Back came the query, "Will it be more acceptable if it is rolled and pinned with a pin?" The answer was brief and conclusive, "No, ma'am; notif it were rolled and punned with a star." pinned with a star.'

GET THE BEST.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for cholera morbus, dysentery, sick stomach, cramps, cholic and cholera infantum that has been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

The bulldog in the play, whose part was to seize the villa by the throat and hold on for dear life, succeeded the other night in dragging from under the player's collar the piece of li which coaxed him on, and, taking it before the footlights, he sat down and quietly ate it, while the villain escaped.

THE TRIUMPHANT, THREE.

"During three years suffering with dyspep sin I tried almost every known remedy, but kept getting worse until I tried B.B.B. I had only used it three days when I felt better. Three bottles completely cured me." W. Nichols, of Kendal, Ont.

A scientist is responsible for the statement that hair round the mouth impairs the mental faculties. He says all great orators, statesmen ministers and lawyers wear a smooth face. These discoveries were probably made after the scientist had used up half a lifetime in unsuccessful atempts to raise a mus'ache.

Worms cause feverishness, mosning and rest leseness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your dauggist has none in stock, get him to procuse it for you.

Looking at the distressed condition of Ireland at present one is reminded of a rather witty retort recently given by a Tipperary cooper when a ked what Ireland was like. With true Hibernian wit he said:—"Ireland is a place of punishment, where the Irish people must suffer for a time before they go to America.

The great lung healer is found in that excel-lent medicines ld as Bickle's Anti-Comsump-tive Syrup. It scothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and

PASSED.

The Coercion Bill Almest a Law-Scene in the British Parliament John Dillon's Protest and Harcourt's Plain Talk-Gladstone's Timely Interruption.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Hastington, in the House of Commons this afternoon, continuing the debate on the Irish Crimes Bill, said he recognized that every portion of the majority supporting the measure must bear the full onus of the responsibility for what had been done. The party which he himself was connected with desired that there should not be the slightest desired that there should not be the slightest doubt of their full acceptance of the Government's policy towards Ireland. Mr. Gladstone had said that the opinion of the civilized world condemned the action of England, the exponents of that opinion being the literature of the world. But the same authority had also told them that the opinion of the educated classes on the question was only distinguished by self-sufficiency and shallowness. So long as the Liberal-Unionists were supported by the thinking and cultured classes of England, Lord Hartington said, in conclusion, they would continue with confidence in their course, "for." added he, "surely the masses cannot have better knowledge than the educated classes. of the relations between England and Ireland.'

THE CRIMES BILL PASSED.

I.ONDON, July 8.—The Crimes Bill passed its third reading by a vote of 349 to 262. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers and counter cheers.

JOHN DILLON'S PROTEST. Mr. John Dillon said he was prepared to acknowledge the duty of Irishmen to the Empire, but he held that their first duty was to the welfare and liberty of the Irish people. His party represented a vast and overwhelming majority of the people whose fortune the bill affected, and those who contended that the will of the majority ought to prevail ought not to assist in passing the measure. The head and front of the Irish members' offending was that for seven years they had devoted themselves to a struggle to induce their countrymen to abandon violence and trust to agitation in Parliament. Yet they were stig astized as the associates of assassins. The opinion of no civilized country in the world, he con-tinued, was of more value to intelligent Englishmen than that of America. It was absurd to assert that nine-tenths of the educated people of America were not on the side of Ireland. Unquestionably, the whole American press was on their side. He maintained that Mr. O'Brien's mission had been a conspicuous success, both in the United States and Canada.

HARCOURT'S PLAIN TALK. Sir William Vernon Harcourt criticized the bill at length. In concusion, he said that every town and village in the kingdom should be made to understand that the Government refused to Irish tenants that protection from an old oppressive law against combinations which they granted to trades unions. The people could not always be deceived by the bogey of "Paraellism." Orime was dying out; the Gladstonians were daily gaining, and the professed unionists losing votes; the Home Rule cause was certain to win in the long run.

GOSCHEN SNUBBED BY THE IRISH NATIONALISTS. Mr. Goschen then rose to speak whereupon the Parnellites left the House in a body. Mr. Goschen said he would not stop to enquire when Grosenent and he would not solve to the drift with Parnell ceased to be a bogey to Harcourt. The Government's contention was not that the bill was justified because others as drastic had been passed, but that it was necessary. The bill was only permanent in the sense that the Government refused to publish the date upon which the bill should cease to operate, and the Government did this because experience had shown that half of the inefficiency of the preceding similar measures was due to the fact that they operated for too short a period. He contended that the bill would be equally necessary if Home Rule were granted.

GLADSTONE'S TIMELY INTERRUPTION. Referring to Mr. Gladstone's bills, he said the Referring to Mr. Gladstone 8 U.1s, nessigne Conservatives had defeated both of them. "Herr!" hear!" shouted Mr. Gladstone amid laughter and cheers, and Mr. Goschen exclaimed: "Oh, splendid admission! oh, splendid repentance!" Continuing, Mr. Goschen dented that the literature of the civilized world conthat the literature of the Civilized world con-demned the Government policy. The Ameri-cans, in their struggle for the maintenance of their Union, were not influenced by the opinion of English statesmen, and if American opini .n union of England and Ireland, which he did not believe, the Unionists would not be influenced by that opinion in their defence of so great a

Mr. Redmond concluded the debate smid signs of impatience.

BULGARIA'S PRINCE.

TIRNOVA, July 8 .- Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg Gotha, replying to the Sobranje's despatch informing him of his election as Prince of Bulgaria, said he was proud of the honor conferred upon him and grateful for it. "I hope," he added, "to prove myself worthy of the confidence of the Bulgarian people. I am ready to respond to the call and to devote my-self to the service of Bulgaria as soon as the Porte accepts the election and the powers re-cognize it." The Prince's answer was received with satisfaction by the Sobranje.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PRINCE AND HIS RELA. TIONS.

The Prince's full name is Ferdinand Max-milien Charles Leopold Marie. Born in Vienna mutten Charles Leopold Marie. Born in Vienna February 26, 1861, he is now a lieutenant in the Eleventh Hussars of Austria. His father, Prince Aguste Louis Victor, was born June 13, 1818, and died July 26, 1881. His mother is Princess Marie Clementine Caroline Leopoldine Clotilde de Bourbon Orleans, daughter of King Louis Philippe of France. His eldest brother, who will succeed his great-uncle (the latter who will succeed his great-uncle (the being childless) as Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, is married to the Princess Louise, daughter of the King of Belgium. His other brother, Prince Auguste, is married to a daughter of Dom Pedro II. of Brazil. One sister, Princess Clotilde, is the wife of the Archduce Joseph of Austria, and the other, Princess Amelia, is married to Duke Maximilien of Bavaria.

GRMANY'S ATTITUDE. BERLIN, July 8 .- The Coburg Zeitung (semi official), in an article on the election of Prince Ferdinand, says:—"In view of the attempts of the Bulgarian party of independence to draw Prince Perdinand into its confused affairs, we must point out the fact that a German Prince, such as Prince Ferdinand, cannot accept a crown without the permission of the house to which he belongs, nor without the consent of Emperor William, and until their consent is obtained nothing can be settled."

VIENNA, July 8.—The attitude of the Government of Austria is one of entire indifference concerning the election of Princo Ferdinand as Prince of Bulgaria.

Sr. Petersburg, July S,-It is semi-officially stated that the Government attaches no serious import to the decisions of the Sobranje and will not modify its attitude towards Bulgaria. The recent action of the Sobranje is regarded as not only insufficient to secure a prince of Bulearia, but in the opinion of the Russian Government is entirely illegal until such action has received the sanction of the powers.

ONLY Two BOTTLES .- Mesers Johnston, Hol! loway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia. Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General lad been cured of Catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.

" Patti is as brown as a nut as cheery as a bird, as lively as a cricket, and as full of melcdy as any first-class annel on either side of the line," says a Mexican paper.

HARD PURGATIVE REMEDIE are fast giving a despatch would be received from Quebec askway to the gentle action and mild effects of Caster's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, were by order of Lieut. Col. Stevenson, chairthey will certainly parass you.

GREAT FIRE AT OUEBEO.

Destruction of Stables and Stores in the Citadel-Twenty Splendid Horses Burned Alive-A Veritable Tinder Box-Panic Caused by Bursting Shells-A Great Calamity Averted-Loss \$150,-300-No Insurance.

QUEEC, July 7.—About twenty-five minutes to twelve last night a fire broke out in the cavalry stables at the Citadel, which are situated on the

streets near at hand were raised and frightened eyes looked out, while fremulous lips plied the hurrying passers by with questions, but few could answer the queries asked. Men and women: living on the Grande Alice and the Esplanade hastily donned their clothing and

night for a short time, it is thought that he was asleep when the fire appeared. All information on that point will likely be ascertained at the investigation which the military authorities will hold at an early day. The stables and sheds on the ramparts are builtentirely of wood. They were constructed by degrees, having been commenced during Colonel Strange's time and it is believed against his advice and only complete last year. They were OF LIGHT CONSTRUCTION

and of such a nature that no Imperial corps would have tolerated their use in such an important fortress as the citadel and in a place where large quantities of gun powder are stored. They proved a veritable tinder box and the They proved a vertable tinder box and the flames rapidly spread from point to point, destroying and laying low everything that they touched. The scene baffled description as the flames mounted higher and higher. One troop of splendid horses, more than a score in number, perished miserably. Efforts were made to get some of the chargers away from the burning stables, but only five were rescued after ing stables, out only five were rescued after superhuman exertions. The horses were dazed and frightened and nothing could be done to induce them to leave their stables. The great fear, of course, among the prople outside the walls of the Citadel was that the powder magathe fire is eupposed to have riginated, would be blown up. Fortunately the wind was not high, and

A GIGANTIC CALAMITY
was averted. At about hulf-past twelve some stored shells exploded, and people in the streets and on the Glacis thought that at last the magazine had caught, and there was a general stampede to the Esplanade. One piece of shell about four inches in diameter came whistling down Citadel hill, and almost struck one of our citizens who was standing in the roadway. This episode created s me consternation, and the crowd again vanished to safer Fortunately the Citad-1 is well supplied with water. The fire engines were early on the spot, and the firem n worked like trojans, venturing in the most dang rous places and, notwithstanding the bursting shells, tley plied their vocation with uncersing dili gence and energy. The much praise connot be given to them. The officers and men of the Battery and Cavalry too did yoemen's work. Lieut. Col. Montizambert was to ill to leave his bed, but Major Short and other officers were everywhere encouraging their men. Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, was also on the ground. The fire was well under control at 3 o'clock and the excited citizens sought their homes. The alarm throughout the city was most interse, at one time there were fully walking about the streets. Many made their way to the surrounding country in carriagees, carts and on foot. But our city was happily spared the infliction of so dre a calamity. Perhaps this feeling was most manifest along Champlain street, right under the great fortress, as it was known that a great quantity of powder was stored therein. When therefore, several explosions occurred about midnight, people held their breath and sought the best shelter available, and the crowd on the Glacis and on the hill leading to the Citadel Hayes; but party for reasons similar to those that make the days of the administration of the made a terrible rush down hill, till they got where they supposed themselves out of where they supposed themselves out range of dangerous misseles. This slarm subsided somewhat when it was found the hospital, and the provincial armory, which contains twenty-five thousand stand of arms, were uninjured. The loss is estimated to reach

\$150,000. No insurance, OFFICERS INTERVIEWED. Captain Fages, who will be remembered as one of the officers in the battery during the Northwest rebellion, was interviewed and he stated he was in closs proximity when the alarm sounded. He immediately hastened towards the centre of the city and upon seeing smoke issue from the citadel quarters hastened as fast as possible. His attention was first directed towards the magazine which he knew to be surrounded by hundreds of cords of firewood. Just a minute after his arrival the fire broke out in its full force, and seeing the imminent danger, rushed through the main entrance with several others and after strenuous baffling with the smoke and flames informed the crowds which were then gathering to take special care. The effort was so great that the worthy captain fell against the wall and then upon the grass, but had the presence of mind to throw himself upon the grass and save suffocation. He lost his companions, but, however, groped his way back.

He loses considerable property.

Capt. Farley, of "B" Battery, who was orderly officer, had more experience on the conflagration than probably anyone in the vicinity. About 11.30 he saw smoke issuing from the quarter where the fire originated. He from the quarter where the fire originated. He immediately sounded the alarm and in almost a few moments the firemen responded, but the graphic description which the Captain gives is a "needle in a bundle of straw." Their streams a "needle in a bundle of straw." Their streams were of little avail and he positively states that he feared a widespread conflagration. He attempted to enter the stable to relieve the poor suffocating horses but after several attempts was compelled to withdraw having a slight scorch on his cheek. He was then compelled to leave the vicinity and turned his attention to the saving of other property of the officers and guns. But the fire spread so rapidly that here again his efforts were frustrated and he gave up, and, as he states, had the unpleasantness of ing the gun furnished to the Battery by His Excellency the Governor-General fall on the ruins. He then turned his attention to the Battery men and providentially arrived at their quarters just as two of their number succumbed

They were restored with some difficulty. He is not sure, but says that one of the men, so far, is not accounted for. Some of the loose shells around the quarters, upon exploding, sent frag-ments as far as the Governor-General's quarments as far as the Governor-General's quarters, and narrowly escaping the head of the Minister of Militia, who, by a mere dodge of the head, escaped what otherwise would have been serious injury. At 3.30 a.m. the fire is still burning furiously. Dr. Hall has just returned from the burnt stables, and states that all the horses must have been suffocated before leaving their stalls. The origin of the fire cannot be learned, nor is there a possibility of ever finding out. Up to 3.30 a m. things are unchanged.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN THIS CITY. The general topic of conversation among business men, and particularly insurance agents, to-day, was the extensive fire which is visiting Quebec, as may be seen elsewhere. It was expected during the early portion of the day that a despatch would be received from Quebec ask-I man of the Fire Committee, kept in readiness

for any emergency, no orders were officially re-ceived, and the brigade up to the time of going to press got no order to go down. Several in-surance men left for Quebec this afternuon to ascertain the loss, while the telegraph and newspaper offices were besieged during the en-tire day with a izens making inqui ies about the fire, or exchanging telegrams with the unfortunate city.

APACHE ATROCITIES.

Our sec. July 7.—About twenty-five minutes to twelve last night a fire broke out in the cavalry stables at the Citadel, which are situated on the ramparts between the main entrance and the Governor-General's private entrance. The streets were soon filled with an eager, anxious throng of people. The fierce flames lit up the xy and sent all mg the heavens.

A GLARE OF WILD, RED'AND YELLOW FIRE. Hundreds of windows in the houses in the streets near at hand were raised and frightened. Lagans, Santa Maria, and about forty miles south of Lake Guzman. This range is ap parently detached from the Salamayuco mountains and the existence of the availey has been tains and the existence of the valley has been unknown until the past few days. It is in the midst of burning deserts and a labyrinth of guiches and corges pract cally inaccessible to white men. For years, however, it has been Esplanade hastily donned their clothing and dressed their little ones, fearing that the fire might spread, and that danger of ley was discovered last week by Tom McGraw an imminent character was at hand.

A stable picket is always kept in the stable whose duty it is to look carefully at certain hours after the horses and provender. As this sentine has the privilege or retiring during the stable was captured alive and died at the that McGraw was captured alive and died at the stake. On Monday last a party of 26 Apsches descended the Coca Grande toward Lake Guzman. They were seen by the Mexican guards at the Ascens on custom house in the Sabinal district and also by a body of Mormons living in that vicinity. Further above, near Janos, this party encountered four prospectors and killed them by torture. The bodies now at Janos furnish sufficient evidence of the hideous attrocities to which the victims were subjected. The hands and feet of all were chopped off and one had his eyelids cut away. They were Americans but their names are unknown. Thus ar no stock depredations are reported, atthough the valley is full of some of the fluest cat le in Mexico. The miners at the Blancha de Laplata are arming for the purpose of descending upon the stronghold of the savages and a bloody bat-tle may soon occur. A body of Mexican troops has been ordered to the spot.

RED JIM.

THE FATE OF CAREY'S RIVAL, THE NOTORIOUS JAMES M'DERMOTT.

"What has become of the notorious Jim McDeemott?" was asked a New York gentleman who was in town yesterday, and who is well known as a leading secret society man in the American metropolis. "Oh, he is a close prisoner in Scotland Yard," was the reply, if and is rapidly degenerating into an object "and is rapidly degenerating into an abjectimbecile. The authorities would be only to glad to get rid of him, but he is in mortal dread of meeting Carey's fate, and will not, on any account, stir out of the shadow of police protection. It is a wonder to me," continued the gentleman, as he stretched himself and continued to lazily puff his cigar, "that Red Jimwas never executed. He was always a suspected man in the Fenian organization, and how he escaped being quietly disposed of long ago, is a wonder. The late John O'Mahony had a foolish confidence in him, and I guess he saved him many a time from his deserts. I heard a week or two ago, that McDermett was deinking glad to get rid of him, but he is in mortal dread week or two ago that McDermott was drinking himself to death. The Scotland yard authorities allow him all the liquor he wants, in the hope, no doubt, that he will soon succumb, and they will thus rid themselves of a tool for which they have the further was The New York they will thus id themselves of a tool for which they have no further use. The New York organization hear all about his mode of life. He has been seen moving silently about the English police headquarters, looking like the skeleton of his former self. He is thin and haggard in appearance, and has lost much of that redness of complexion which gained for him the name of "Red Jim." He has cyed his hair and moustache, but nobody who ever knew him could mistake the peculiar raving and not unpleasant expression of his eyes. He is most of the time in a maudlin state of intoxication."

THE NEW PARTY.

BY HENRY GEORGE.

The era in American politics which began that make the days of the autumnal equinox warmer toan those of the vernal equinox, and partly because of the weakness of its opponent, it still held its place. If the great party that subsided somewhat when it was found it still nead its place. It the great party substitute to damage was caused, and the subsequent explosions that occurred caused little fear. The Governor-General's and officers' quarters, the stables of the artillery, the hospital, and the provincial armory, which contains twenty-five thousand stand of arms, take the place of the outs to destroy both. And this, thanks finally to the Rev. Dr. Buchard the election of 1884 accomplished. * * * I had been, of course, for a long time evident that American politics, in the future, must turn upon the social or industrial questions, and while the questions growing out of the slavery struggle have been losing importance, thes questions have been engaging more and more thought, and arousing stronger and stronger feeling. What men are thinking about, and feeling about, and disputing about, must, ere long, become the burning question of politics, and the organization of labor, the massing of capital, the increasing intensity of the struggle for existence, and the increasing bitterness under it, have for years made it clear that in one shape or another the great labor question must succeed the slavery question in our politics. * * * What is the deep strength of the new movement is shown no less by the manner in which the Catholic masses have rallied around Dr. McGlynn than by the political power it has exhibited when its standard has been fairly raised. Whoever has witnessed one of those great meetings which the Anti-Pov erty Society is holding on Sunday evenings in New York, must see that an idea is coming to the front that lays hold upon the strongest of political forces—the religious sentiment; and that the "God wills it! God wills it!" of a new crusade is indeed beginning to ring forth. Our crusade is indeed beginning to ring forth. Our progress will at first be quicker in the cities than in the agricultural districts, simply because the men of the country are harder to reach; but whoever imagines that the foolish falsehood that we propose to put all taxes on farmers will long prevent the men who till the soil from rallying around our banner leans on a broken read.—The North American Review for July.

> THE GOVERNMENT'S FIRST DEFEAT LONDON, July 5 .- In the House of Commons to-night an animated discussion took place over the conduct of the police in arresting a young woman named Cass, who is of pure reputation as an improper character. The debate resulted in the defeat of the Government by a vote of 153 to 148. The criticisms of members were directed less against the police authorities than against Mr. Mathews, the home secretary, who was accused of shielding the officials. A numof Liberal Unionists voted with the majority. It is expected that the defeat of the Govern ment will lead to the resignation of Mr. Mathews.

> LONDON, July 6.—After the division the Ministers met in a private room, and it was afterward rumored that Mr. Matthews would resign. Messrs. Reed, James, Howard, Johnston and Taylor, Conservatives, supported the motion. Twenty supporters of the Government did not not because they understood that the contraction. vote, because they understood that the question before the House was the defence of Magistrate Newton's conduct, of which they disapproved. If they had been informed as to the actual issue they would have voted against the motion, which is now believed to be simed simply at the suspension of the night's business.

"How do you come to sell your red wine dearer than your white wine?" acked a customer of the new waiter at a restaurant: "Just look at that color. Do you suppose we get that for nothing? Do you think chemicals and logwood and sion don't cost money?"

NATIONAL LOTTERY

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The Monthly Drawings will take place on the third WED. NESDAY of each month.

The Value of the Prizes, which will

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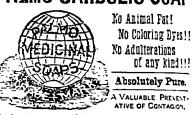
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CARTER'S

CURE

Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilisare equality valuable in Constipation, earing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the Lowels. Typu if they only care

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those one suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find "ness 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 make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please a who purge, but by their gentle action please a who purge, but by their gentle action please a who purge, but by their gentle action please a who

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LOW COST HOUSE AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. 30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and secreption of desirable MODERN houses, from up, costing from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illevery detail and many original ideas in regard ating. Homes adapted to all climates and all of the secreption of the toat, and only cheap working upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Addresses the secretary of t BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION

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CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVE price, 250. per boyyle,

DEFIANT DR McGLYNN.

He is Ready to be Martyred for His Theories... Comparing Himself to Galileo-A Cathotic Priest Gives His Opinion -Minor Excommunication Abolished.

MILWAUKEE, July 4.—Dr. McGlynn was shown last night the cable despatch from Rome instructing Archbishop Corrigan to excommunicate him without delay. When asked if he had espected the news he said "No." He had that himself always passive in the matter. expected the news has said its. He had kept himself always passive in the matter, and the interviews published by newspapers were in the interviews published by destined as to what many cases fictitious. Questioned as to what he would do now the Doctor said he could not he would do now the Doctor raid he could not do anything but to accept the situation with quiet resignation.

"I will stick to my theories even if I should be reasted alive," he said.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

" My case is nearly the same as that of Galiin a second in the same as that or Gali-leo, but I will not give up my ideas; I will never recall what I have said once. (Solleo was wesk enough to retract before the Inquisition. weak enough to retract perore the inquisition. I will never give up my principles. I defy the right of the Roman Catholic Church to prohibit me from teaching my principles and land theories; I will continue to instruct the poor, the theories manner. theories; I will continue to instruct the poor, the laboring people. I fulfilled my duties as a priest. I have not taught any doctrine against the rules of the Church. I want everybody to the rules of the Unuch. I want everyoody to enjoy life. I am to-day just as good a Catholic as the Pope himself. I believe in all the t achings and sacraments of the Church, but I do not believe that the Pope has any right to proticit the teaching of my land theories."

THE LAND THEOSIES. When questioned if the excommunication was When questioned if the excommunication was ordered on the basis of the land theories, the Doctor said:—"Yes, about four years ago I received a letter from Rome, in which I was told not to lecture ary more. At that time I kept not to lecture ary more. At that time I kept silent. But I think now that the Pope tresilent. But I think now that the Pope trespassed. The Church has not only in my case passed. passed. The Church has not only in my case interfered a great deal with my proper and inalienable right, but in a good many other cases, as, for example, in the Septennate question, in the German Reichstag, and in the special missions of Mgrs. Persico and Gualdi, who are to inquire into the circumstance of the tho are to inquire into the circumstances of the who are to inquire into the circumstances of the Church in Ireland, though there are pleuty of good and reliable prelates in the Irish Church that were perfectly able to give the information. The Irish people will laugh if these two prelates not versed in the language or customs of the people inquire of them in regard to the religious and p litical troubles."

NEW YORK, July 6.—Archbishop Corrigan has received no cabiegram as yet from Rome

One of the priests connected with the Cathe dral stated that probably the Archbishop would be sotified by letter, on account of the importance of the decument.

s'What effect will Dr. McGlynn's evcommuni-

cation have upon his Catholic followers?" he

was asked.
"That is a pretty hard question to answer," any other fellow man. It is a different thing, however, if they uphild and encourage him in his rebellion against the Church—that is, if they follow his leadership and support the doctrines which the Church has condemned in his person. If they do s, they are culpably in rabellion against the Church, and while they remain so must be denied the sacraments and spiritual benefits of complete communion with the

THE ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY DEFIES THE POPE

New York, July 5.—At the regular meeting of the Anti-Poverty society Sunday evening Secretary Clark spoke in solemn and measured tones, which seemed to indicate that his words were the results of a good deal of considerations of the Eventure tion, probably on the part of the Executive Committee of the society. "No doubt," sa'd he, "many people have been on the tiptoe of expectancy during the past twenty-four hours as to an event that ought to take place about ago was not a mere empty threat. It is quite within the possib lines that that event may yet come off. (A voice—'Let it come! Let them excommunicate the whole lot!') They may of her house and sustained a fracture of one

ting Dr. McGlynn—(hisses)—for it seems that there is no limit to their contempt for the sacred rights of the people. If they do excommunicate him—('No!')—it will be for teaching certain dootrines. It is well to review just here what those doctrines are."

The speaker then quoted the well knownstatement attributed to Bishop Nulty, of Meath, Ireland, regarding the primary right of the people to the land. This, he declared, was the identical doctrine taught by McGlynn. Why was not Nulty excommunicated in 1881? "Because the Vatican dared not do it." (A voice—"Because there's no Tammany Hall in Ireland.") The Catholic Church claimed to teach the same doctrine at all times and places. (A same doctrine at all times and places. (A) voice—"There's a revised edition—the Tammany Hall edition.") "I would ask Archbishop Corrigan," continued Mr. Clarke, "where this unity comes in in the case of Dr. McGlyan? I don't suppose that Labellett on answer. But we can tell them of Dr. McGrynn: I don't suppose that it shall get an answer. But we can tell them why. The gentlemen at the Vatican dated not do it. They knew that Bishop Nuity had the whole Irish nation at his back and they feared a

schism in the Irish Church.

"Well, I think we ought to be able to teach them a wholesome lesson similar to that that was taught them then. I think we are now in a mood to do it. I think they will have the control of have to excommunicate one or two besides Dr. McGlynn; that they will have to excom-municate some millions of American Catholics, in fact, if they excommunicate McGlynn. I believe that I speak for those millions when I say that we will never, so long as there is breath in our bodies, yield up one jot or tittle of our rights as American citizens to priest, bishop or Pope. This is our answer to the threat of excommunication. They cannot put

Many of Dr. McGlynn's sympathizers, in discussing the effects of the Church's censure, have expressed an anxiety about their spiritual statue in their continued active relation with the deposed priest. To the devout Catholic excommunication is the gravest colorairy that the deposed priest. To the devout Catholic ex-communication is the gravest calamity that can befall any one, and the subject of such censure is usually regarded with abhorrence. The pre-valent notion is that no association of any kind may be had with an excommunicated person, and if any such civil intercourse be had minor excommunication is incurred. This, however, is not the case, as minor excommunication has become obsolete, and this spiritual bovect no

referring to the case, and anathematising Pierre, but he was immediately ordered to "all invaders, destroyers and leaters of leave the Island. The Newfoundland Governcities, lands, places or rights belonging to the ment refuse to recognize the French Consul, and Roman Character of its suppose of the suppo Roman Church, or the usurpers of its supreme jurisdiction over them, as well as all those giving help, advice or favor to such invaders." Hence the entire Government, from the King to the common soldier, fell under the ban of the Church, and, as a consequence, nearly all the population of the Italian States incurred minor excommunication by reason of this unavoidable intercourse with the Government officials and

the army.

Practically, however, no one respected the Pontiff's censure, and minor excominunication quickly passed into a condition of "innocuous desentude." To use the language of Pius IX. in his celebrated constitution of 1869, "minor excommunication becomes simply a snare to consciences." Accordingly in the bull, "Apostolice Sedis," the Pope deliberately dropped minor excommunication from the enumerated censures of canon law. Since then all canonists have taught that this censure has ceased to exist in law. But as no direct and formal uterance on the subject had been made by the Vicar of Christ, the difficulty assumed its greatest proportions when, in 1870, the Italian government took possession of Rome itself, whereby the Roman coolsinstics themselves, not to say the Roman ecclesiastics themselves, not to say all the people of the city, were constantly obliged to come in contact with the members of the governments, which had now despoiled the Holy See of all it; temporal possessions. Con fessors, however, ignored the existence of any ecclesisatical censure arising from civil inter-course with the governmental officials and army, and the Pope himself sent one of his donestic priests to administer the last rites of the Church to Victor Emmanuel on his death-bed, although the King had never shown any signs of repentence for his act of spoliation.

Finally, in order to remove all doubt from the minds of the faithful, Pope Leo XIII., on December 5, 188, approved a public declaration of the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition to the effect that miror excommunication, as established by canon law, had entirely ceased to bind the consciences of the faithful.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Village of St. Remi Partially Destroyed by Fire-The Loss and Insurance-Scenes and Incidents-The City to Contribute \$1,000 to the sufferers.

One of the largest conflagrations that has ever visited the village of St. Remi, P.Q., for many years, took place Wednesday afternoon. many years, took place Wednesday atternoon between three and four o'clock in Mr. D. Gagne's foundry, from where it spread with great foundry, from where it spread with great fath the only information received on the matter was the cablegram published in the morning papers.

One of the priests connected with the Cathe. wind, soon attacked the Darivage hotel and reduced it to ashes. For a time it was generally believed that the ever increasing flames would here be subdued; but such was not the case, as the fire continued its way, attacking Mr. Therien's general store, which fell a prey to the devouring element. Mr. C. Lamarre's house, "That is a pretty hard question to answer, said the clergyman. "What was known eminor excommunication, that is, excommunication for holding social intercourse with an excommunicated person, is virtually abolished. Catholics would not be excommunicated for holding social intercourse with Dr. McGlynn, or transacting any business with him as with any other fellowman. It is a different thing. L. St. Marie, M. P.'s dwelling, H. Martin's, the scene of the conflagration and rendered very valuable assistance. As to the St. Henri Fire Brigade, Chief Benoit and his men, as well as their fire apparatus, were quickly sent out by special train, but were so greatly delayed by the cars that they only proceeded as far as St. Lambert and returned to the city. During the progress of the fire, the only hand pump which the progress of the fire, the only hand pump which belonged to the parish caught fire and was quickly destroyed. The water pressure was, as is often the case in adjoining municipalities, somewhat poor, and wells had often to be used.
Mr. L. P. Lazure, while operating the salvage
of his goods and effects had a narrow escape of
being burned alive, as he fell twice in the
flames, sustaining numerous injuries, but was
rescued by some neighbors. The scene which was to be witnessed during the fire can hard y be described. Suffice it to say that men, women and children, almost paralyzed by fear, were to be found running here and there, look ing for their relatives and effects, but no casualties of a serious nature are reported. Several her arms, fell from the attic into the basement of her house and sustained a fracture of one excommunicate the whole lot! They may excommunicate the whole lot! They may commit the folly and outrage of excommunicating Dr. McGlynn—(bisses)—for it seems that there is no limit to their contempt for the sacred rights of the people. If they do excommunicate him—('No!')—it will be for teaching certain dootrines. It is well to review just here what those doctrines are."

The speaker then quoted the well known statement attributed to Bishop Nulty, of Meath, Ireland of the sead at sustained a fracture of one of her house and sustained and sustained a fract

Finance Committee, and urged upon him the necessity of the city granting some assistance for the victims of yesterday fire. The city, it is understood, will contribute \$1,000 toward the re-building of the houses so destroyed.

FURTHER DETAILS-THE LIST OF VICTIMS.

In connection with the St. Rémi conflagration, by which a portion of the village was destroyed, the following are names of the principal sufferers:—Mesers. Dominique Gagné, Emery Bonneville, Césaire Thérien, Camille Lamarre, A. Lepage, Joseph Hébert, M. Goyer, notary, J. H. Martin, M. Lepage, E. Lemieux, E. Tremblay, Capt. Ls. St. Marie, M.P., E. Letourneau, Joseph Marcotte and Antoine Ste. Marie. Further particulars from the municipality show that the loss will likely exceed by a few th usand dollars the estimate given in last night's Post. The Rev. Curé of the locality is night's Post. The Rev. Cure of the locality is also doing everything to sid the sufferers, but unless some charitable persons lend aid to the unfortunate victims of Tuesday's fire, some terrible misery will soon follow.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC. EVERTBODY SMUGGLES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

threat of excommunication. They cannot put us out. The Church was not founded to be a monopoly for the hierarchy. We claim it as a God-given right, of which no archbishop or Pope can upon a filmsy pretext deprive us. Once for all our ultimatum is, 'Let them do it if they dare!' (Wild cheering.)

MINOR EXCOMMUNICATION.

A TROUBLESOME PENALTY ABOLISHED—BAFFIY OF M'GLYNN'S CATHOLIC FOLLOWERS.
In view of the threatened excommunication of Dr. McGlynn the question of minor excommunication, a phase of the subject not hitherto noticed, becomes interesting.

Many of Dr. McGlynn's sympathizers, in discussing the effects of the Church's censure, have expressed an anxiety about their spiritual statue in their continued active relation with the deposed priest. To the devout Gatholic expression of the French Government to St. Pierre, in reference to revenue extrement as a monitorial put of the first put of the first put of the markedly strong feeling on both instance of the markedly strong feeling on both the deposed priest. To the devout Gatholic expression and the first put of the first pu customs official sent by the Newfoundland Government to St. Pierre, in reference to revenue matters, was ordered by the French Government to leave St. Pierre immediately. For many years a large illicit traffic has been going on between the French town of St. Pierre and the several English towns on the adjoining hays. Of late years the smuggling trade has become almost a science. Every one smuggled, and St. Pierre being only a Crown colony, a kind of French garrison, there were little or no nort dues to pay, and so smuggling was a very become obsolete, and this spiritual boycott no longer exists. The manner in which this decree of Canon law was abrogated recalls one of the most interesting pages in Italian history.

In 1860, during the pontificate of Pius IX., the Subalpine government, which comprised the whole of Northern Italy—including Piedmont, Lombardy, Tuscany, Modena and Parma—seized the Roman Marches, or States, bordering on the Adriatic, belonging to the Holy See. Pius IX. at once issued a bull declaring that the Italian Government had incurred the major excommunication, specially reserved to the Supreme Pontiff, quoting the language of the supreme Pontiff, quoting the language of the famous bull, In Cana Domini, particularly

demand that they shall have a representative at

FARM AND GARDEN.

Allow your horses plenty of time to eat and rest at noon. Blue grass and clover make excellent pasture

for swine. Impure air in the hennery causes many fowls

to sicken and die. Clover pasture increases the milk yield of

cows and makes yellow butter. Feed turkeys daily enough to induce them to

return home regularly at night. Young pigs require little beyond a clover pas-ture. Those intended for early market should

have extra feed. Don't spend money in buying trees nor labor in planting them, unless you intend to care for

them afterward. One robin in a cherry tree or a grapevine will do more damage than a crow would in a corn field in the same time.

Remember that seeds of pumpkins, cucum-oers or melons cannot be relied upon to repro-duce themselves exactly when planted side by As soon as flowers fade, cut away the unsight

ly remaios, unless seeds are wanted, when only the few that may be needed should be allowed to ripen. Hens set after this month rarely succeed with

their broad. The poultry house needs special care in hot weather to keep it clear of vermin. Whitewash the sid-s and floor, applying kerosene to the roosts, and provide dust boxes. Mrs. Sudduth, of Flemingsburg, Ky., who

to k \$10 in prizes for her three pounds of butter at the great dairy show, has never colored her butter at all except as her cows run every day on blue grass. Mrs. Willet, of Roshn, L.I., also a prize winner, uses no dye stuff in her butter.

If the leaves of currants and gooseberries are eaten by "the worm," apply white hell-bore at once. Stir a tablespoonful of the powder in a pailful of water and apply with a syringe. Repeat this after a few days. If later broads appear continue the remedy, which is a very certain one.

It is suggested that a due mixture of butter milk and corn meal will make about the best balanced rations for pigs, and secure the greatest economy, both in preventing waste and provid-ing the greatest amount of nutrition. As they increase in age and more tat is desired, the proportion of meal can be increased.

If blight strikes the poor trees, slit the bark on one side of limb or body, from affected part cownward, at once, and give a coat of pure lin-seed oil. This slitting is beneficial to hide bound trees, with a good coat of whitewash added. A good time to prune trees is right away after they have leaved out. There is no better or safer time than this for cutting limbs from trees.

An expert in grape pruning gives the follow and the grapes begin to form, you can cut off, as you please, all the branches or saw off the vines. There will be no bleeding. He prefers the spring, for the entire growth of the last year is before you, and the best bearing wood can be seen. — 4. M. Purdy, in Popular Gardinian. The cat is a splendid food for young animals

because, compared with corn, atraw, etc., it is rich in muscle and bone forming elements; and this also makes it a splendid food for work ani male. Corn should be fed sparingly to work animals, during the summer especially, as it is a heating food. It will pay to make the grain ration of cats in the morning and at noon.

A correspondent gives his way of keeping the curculio off the p'um and cherry trees. Take refuse wool and tie it around the trunk of the tree so as to let it hang down, and then every morning turn up the wool and catch them. Another way recommended is to wind the body with a strip of paper six inches wide, and keep this paper well coated with printers' ink or similar substance.

In keeping a horse fat, there is as much in the driver as in the free!. A horse we I curried and rubbed with a woolen rag afterward, is sure to make a seek-coated horse, and when well groomed is, we may say, half fed. A cross and nervous driver will fill the horse with fear and dread, and will rapidly run his horse down. Use any animal kindly. Always be firm and make it mind, but never get excited. A cool headed driver makes a long headed horse.

Dairying will pay in the long run, if it is in-telligently managed. There is no business that promises better, for there is none for whose promises better, for there is none for whose promises there is a more universal demand; and the more of good butter we have the better it will pay. It is not because the market is overstocked with good butter that prices are now, but low prices come from the tone of ever low, but low prices come from the tons of poor butter that are thrown upon the market. This poor butter is sold to the country dealer at about the price of grease, but little more.

ODD OR EVEN.

A notorious gambler of the last century finally ruined himself by a very extraordinary bet. He had been p'sying with Lord Lorn; their stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses, he jumped up from the card table and, seizing a large punch bowl, said: "For once I'll have a bet where I have an equal chance of winning! Odd or even, for 15,000 guineas?" "Odd," replied the peer calmly. The bowl was deshed against the wall, and, on the pieces being counted, there proved to be an odd one. The rash gambler paid up his 15,000 guineas; but, if tradition is correct, it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.—
Chamber's Journal. A notorious gambler of the last century finally Chamber's Journal.

WELL DONE, MR. BLAINE!

Whatever may have been the motive which prompted him to do it, Mr. James G. Blaine, now in Engand, deserves much commendation for his very manly and dignified refusal to accept the hospitality of Lord Salisbury when invited to do so by the British premier. There will, of course, be those who will say that Mr. Blaine declined Salisbury's invitation for political reasons of his own, and who will see in his re-fusal another bait cast out for Irish-American votes next year, but even if all such assertions are trie, Mr. Blaine deserves credit for his action. He has at least shown that he possesses the courage of his words, if not of his convictions. In that famous speech he made last year a Portland, Blaine denounced the Salisbury regime in very forcible language, calling it brital, tyrannical and despotical. Had he accepted Salisbury's invitation last week, and hobnobbed with the Tory premier, he would have proven to the world that he was neither sincere nor earn-st when he denounced coercive methods at Portland, and if other reasons were lacking to induce him to decline the invitation, the manner in which he spoke of the Tory Government last summer would have furnished him with a sufficient and valid one. Mr. Blaine may rest assured that his action in this matter will not be without its effect in case he ruus for the Presidency again. There is a large number of American citizens,

a goodly proportion of whom are Democrats and Irish-Americans, who have long been disgusted with the toadyism and viency which prominent Americans who happen to be in Loadon exhibit to the powers that be, even when these latter are engaged in the brutal work of enchaining liberty and free thought, consequently, a man who acts in the independent fashion Mr. Blaine did when he refused Saliebury's invitation, is admired, and can count on support whenever he needs it .- Providence Visitor.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

Picton, July 5—A meeting of farmers of the Township of Halowell, the largest in Prince Edward County, was held at Bloomfield to-day and a Commercial Union Club organized. It was resolved to organize every township in the county in similar manner and elect every representative man in the Township Council and as members of Parliament upon that plat form.

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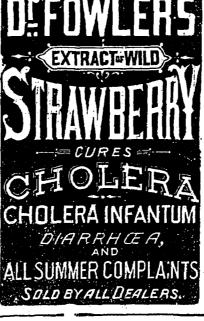
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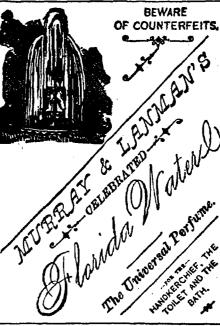
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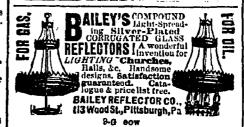
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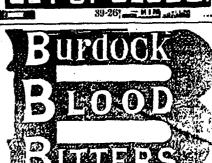
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2688.
Dame Aurelic Laforce, of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted a demand for separation as to property against her husband, Roger Dandurand, notel keeper, of the same place.

A. ST. JULIEN, Astorney for Plaintiff Montreal, 16th June, 1887.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
Montreal, Superior Court. Dame Margaret
Jane Moarthur, of the City and District
wife of Milton Fennington, of the same
and duly authorized a siter on justice, Plantain and duly authorized a siter on justice, Plantain
said Milton Fennington, Defendant.
An action for soparation as to property
been instituted against the said Defondant
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Montreal, 20th June, 1887.



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IRISH NOTES.

The Work of Eviction—A Mad Murderer—The "Times" Twaddie-A National League Convention.

The Irish members of Parliament from Cork have called a convention of the Irish National League, to meet there on July 17, to devise means to enable tenants to resist evictions.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan has offered to stand in the Liberal Home Rule interest for the vacant seat for the Bridgetown division of Glasgow.

A madman on Saturday attacked a party of men making hay in a field near Rathfriland, county Down. The lunatic was armed with a bill hook, and he killed four men and wounded two. He then fied, and when captured was two. He then fied, and when captured was standing up to his chin in the water of a neigh-

DUBLIN, July 9.—In the evictions at Coolgrary, County Wexford, to-day, a man named Darcey and his three daughters made such a stubborn defence of their house against the hailiffs, who attempted to eject them, that the officers in their anger attacked the girls and badly injured one of them on the head. Three of the bailiffs will be arrested and charged with assault. In the next house a tenant and his wife made considerable resistance, but they were put out and then arrested for scalding the police

with hot water.

London, July 9.—An anonymous letter published in to-day's Times calls the attention of that paper to what the writer declares to be the fact that its articles on "Parnellism and Crime" have seriously perturbed the Parnellites and their allies in America, particularly the Irish World. The writer says the issue of the Irish World of June 18 shows that Patrick Ford's London correspondent has slunk away owing to London correspondent has slunk away owing to the imminence of Coercion.

SCOTCH NEWS.

LORD ARMSTRONG.—At a meeting at Rothbury, on Tuesday, it was stated, in presence of Lady Armstrong, that Sir William would take the title of Lord Armstrong upon his elevation to the peerage.

ABATEMENT OF RENTS .- Sir F. J. W. Johnstone, Bart., of Westerhall, Dumfriesshire, has intimated an abatement of 20 per cent. on the rents of his agricultural tenants for the current half-year,

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE. - In a letter to Mr. John M'Leod, Gartymore, Sutherland, Mr. Andrew Carnegie states that he has no intention at present of making this country his home, and that he must be content to take an interest from the outside, as it were, in the progress of Liberal ideas in his native land.

THE UDSTON COLLIERY DISASTER—The chairman and directors of the Udson Coal Company (Limited) have issued a circular expressing their grateful thanks to their friends and neighbors for the sympathy, kindness and assistance given to them during the trying time succeeding the unfortunate accident at their

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS .- The late Mr. John Hamilton Young, sometime surgeon-dentist in Glasgow, and afterwards residing at Annfield Cottage, Helensburgh, has bequeathed the following legacies to charitable institutions in Glasgow:—Glasgow Royal Infirmary, £200; Glasgow Western Infirmary, £300; Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, £100; Glasgow Old Man's Friend's Society and Aged Woman's Home, £200. Ross-shire Land Law Reform Association.

-The Ross-shire Land Law Reform Associa-tion, at their annual meeting at Dingwall on Saturday, were jubilant over the result of the sittings of the Crofter Commission, and resolved to petition Parliament in favor of a measur? of Home Rule for Scotland with a Scottish Parliament and Executive in Edinburgh.

THE SUTHERLANDSHIRE CROFTERS.—The Procurator-Fiscal of Sutherlandshire has written a letter to each of the crofters accused of the deforcement at Cashmere, Assynt, Sutherlandshire, informing them that if they do not appear at Dornoch to answer the charge within a week they will be tried summarily, and the Government will secure their apprehension, whatever force may be required, and at whatever cost

DEATH OF COUNCILLOR HOWIR, PORT GLAS-Gow.—Councillor Andrew Howie, sen., contractor, Clumbracloot, died on Sunday morning at his residence there. For many years he carted for the Caldonia Railway Company, and latterly was contractor on his own account. He entered the Council in 1886 as a member for the first ward. For some time he was in fail-ing health, and his death was not altogether unexpected.

HOW A DYNAMITER IS MADE.

The Peoria Call gives to the world the history of the dynamite sensation in which Pat W. Crowe, a lamplighter of that city, figured so conspicuously a few years ago. Three Peoria correspondents of metropolitan newspapers were correspondents of metropolitan newspapers were holding a conference one evening on a street corner and bewailing the dearth of "specials," when they spied Pat leaning contemplatively against a lamppost, and one of them, I. J. Van Marter, was sezzed with an idea which he at once proceeded to put in practice. He approached the patriotic Pat and held a whispered conference with him. As the result of this the story of Pat's infernal machine, destined to blow up all Europe, was concocted then and there, and a few pieces was concocted then and there, and a few pieces of gas-pips were procured and doctored so as to give color to the story. Pat was willing to be heralded to the world as a bloody dynamiter, for the sake of the notoriety it would give him, and the three plotters at once went to the telegraph office and wired long dispatches to the daily papers of all the princi-palcities, setting forth the astounding discovery they had made. In less than twenty-four hours the story of Pat Crows and his infernal machines was published all over the civilized world, and the harmless Peoria lamplighter found himself a famous man. The three correspondents worked the mine for all that was in it, and for several weeks they sent daily to their respective papers the most harrowing and blood-curding "specials" in regard to Pat Crowe

and his infernal machines that their fertile imagination could suggest, Pat meanwhile enjoying the sudden notoriety to the full. When the sensation became no longer interesting or profitable they dropped it, and Patsunk into his original obscurity. The death of Mr. Van Marter a few days ago led to the publication of these facts by the Call, whose present editor, Mr. Lambert, was one of the three correspondents. correspondents.

THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

The Crown Prince of Germany has returned to London from Windsor. He will go to the Isle of Wight to-day. There have been forty cases of cholera and fifteen deaths among the troops at Ustania. Three Catanians have cholera at Palermo. The alarm is spreading.

A deputation of English ladies yesterday presented an address to Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the lord mayor of Dublin, asking her to assist in an agitation for the repeal of the Coercion

Lord Lyons, the British ambassador, laid the foundation stone of the Victoria chapel, yester-day, in the Rue de Bassins in honor of the Queen's jubilee. The Bishop of Tennessee

There was further ricting at Valencia, yesterday, in consequence of attempts to collect the octrol tax. The military fired into a crowd, killing four persons. Reinforcements have been sent to the town.

The enquiry into the Cass case was resumed yesterday and adjourned. Several police inspectors testified that hundreds of women had been convicted in London of being improper characters on the evidence of a single constable.

characters on the evidence of a single constants.

Mgr. Persico, the Pope's special envoy, visited many of the Dublin churches yesterday. He was recongnized and conferred a blessing on the congregations. A delegation from a temperance society called at Archbishop Walsh's residence yesterday to obtain M. Persico's blessing for the society, and the envoy conferred it.

M. Persico intends to proceed to Coolgramy, county Wexford, to witness the evictions which are in progress there.

are in progress there.
[Mgr Persico is well known in Quebec, having been parish priest of Sillery for nine years.]

AMERICAN. The President, Mrs. Cleveland and Col. Lamont left Washington at 11.30 this morning for Holland Patent, N. Y.

The United States Custom House collector at Port Huron, Mich., this moraing stopped thirty Canadians from working on the Grand Trunk railroad. A number of these are employed in permanent positions.

The Parliamentary Fund Association, at a meeting yesterday, resolved, in accordance with instructions given two weeks since, to present an address to Lord Aberdeen on his arrival in New York. Other attentions will possibly be extended to Lord and Lady Aberdeen while in

New York city.

Queen Kapiolani arrived in New York yesterday from Europe. Her Majesty was much pleased with her visit to England and is no way alarmed by the rumors from the Hawaiian Islands relative to the political condition of things there. The Queen will leave for San Francisco en route to the Hawaiian Islands on

Wednesday or Thursday.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the Alcazar theatre at Hurley, Wis. Identification is utterly impossible, as nothing but the trunks of the bodies and an occasional arm or leg is found. Thirty persons were fatally injured by jumping from the upper storey of the building, making the total list of fatalities seventeen. The total loss is now estimated at \$4,000.000. Five blocks, embracing seventy buildings, are in ashes.

are in ashes.

The liabilities of the Oxford Copper and Sulphur company, of 37 Wall street, New York, and at Boston, Constable Hook, N.J., and and at Boston, Constable Hook, N.J., and Casselton, Canada, which has been placed in the hands of a receiver, was reported to be about \$600,000, with unminal assets of twice that amount. It is understood that A.M. Thompson, who is general manager of the company, has made a proposition to President Elistis to assume all the debts excepting those to Eustis and those for which Eustis is liable as endorser, and to take all the mines in Canada, It is thought that the remaining property would be thought that the remaining property would be sufficient to pay Eustis and leave about \$250,000 for the stockholders. It is said Eustis has accepted the proposition.

CANADIAN. The Ottawa Evening Journal has a rumor that the Government has passed an order-incouncil disallowing the Public Works Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature last session, and which gives extraordinary powers to the Government. The rumor lacks confirmation, but it is most probable that not only this but other acts of the Local Government will be disallowed, as the Manitoba Government took to itself power under several acts to build the itself power under several acts to build the railway to the boundary, and if one of these bills is disallowed it follows as a matter of course that all of them will be disallowed.

DREADFUL RAVAGESOF DIPHTHERIA -- AN AFFLICTED FATHER.

Quebec, July 11.—Diphtheria is said to be making great havor in some of the surrounding municipalities. Some forty cases are reported in the parish of Notre Dame de Levis alone, and many families are sending away their chil dren to the country. The disease has also made its appearance at the Riviere Jaune and at St. Pierre de Charles Bourg. In the latter men-tioned locality an unfortunate farmer, named Poulin, has lost the whole of his six children from diphtheria within the past fortnight. The oldest was fifteen years of age. As nobody will approach the house to assist him, the poor lather was obliged to prepare all his little ones for burial himself and then drive them to the cemetery.

THE U.S. CROP REPORT. CHICAGO, July 11.—The Farmers' Review says: During the last week refreshing rams were experienced quite generally throughout the states of the Misissippi valley, though many unvisited localities suffered from the drought. The winter wheat harvest is now so nearly completed as to furnish a safe bases of the estimate of the yield. Estimates of the yield per acre reached by summarizing the reports of correspondents are as follows:—For seventeen counties in Illinois, 17 bushels; uine counties in Indiana give an average of 152-3 bushels per acre. Twelve counties in Kansas, 13 bushels, acre. Twelve counties in Kansas, 13 bushels, which former reports incline us to think as too high; four counties in Kentucky. 112 bushels; three counties in Michigan. 13 bushels; seven counties in Missouri, 18 4-7 bushels; twelve counties in Ohio, 16 bushels; and four counties in Wisconsin, 163 bushels. and four counties in Wisconsin, 16g bushels. The reports on the condition of spring wheat are quite uniform from Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. The lowest percentage as compared with an average crop is 70 from Nebraska, and the highest 78 from Wisconsin. The spring wheat is rapidly approaching maturity, an now in spite of drought and insect injury gives promise of about three quarters of an average crop. The same three quarters of an average crop. The same condition will very nearly apply to the condition and prospective yield of cats. The conditions of drought and heat have favored the development of injurious insects and to these two causes can be attributed the loss of fully 25 per cent. of the crops of spring grain. Corn generally is in a very promising condition and fully two weeks ahead of the season. There is already some complaint of chinch bug depredations and there is danger that as the spring wheat and oats are harvested the bugs will move in force to the adjacent corn fields and do much

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will no it. Try it and be con-

WHAT BECAME OF A MILLION ...

The Extraordinary Grand Grawing (he 205th monthly) of the Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday—June 14th, 1887. The occasion had an unusual interest from the magnitude of the prizes in value... \$300,000 war the First Capital Prize, sold in twentieths of \$15,000 each, at \$1 each, was won by No. 52,749; one went to Theo. Flugmacher, and Win. Wendel, and one to Wm. Kempler, all. of. New. York Dity, paid through Adams Express Co.; one, to Annie Chandler, of Cliftonville, Miss.; one to L. M. Reinsck, through Klaus & Boo., both were paid through First National Bank of Meridan, Miss.; one to Jas. H. Raymond & Co., of. Austin, Tex.; one to City National Bank and one to National Exchange Bank, both of Dallas, Texas; one to A. J. Trefts, N. W. cor. 6th and "L" St., San Francisco, Csl.; one was raid in person to P. J. Mooney, No. 429 Ursuline St., and one to Chas. E. Dennis, Exposition Boulsvard and Preston Sts., both of New Orleans Ls. The Second Prize was \$100,000, won by No. 21,658 also sold in twentieths at \$1 each, one to S. Levy, No. 140 E. 16th St., Chicago, Chicsgo, Ill.; one to John Kyle, of Buffalo, N. Y.; paid through Adam's Express; one paid to Casco National Bank of Portland, Me., through Mayerick National Bank of Bostin, Mass.; one to Frauk Armstrong, through R. Truman, Afton Bank, Afton, Iowa; one to John G. Liebel of 1919 Peach St., Erie, Fa.; one to Snyder, Wells & Co., Gates, Tenn.; one to John G. Liebel of 1919 Peach St., Erie, Pa.; one to Snyder, Wells & Co., Gates, Tenn.; one to John G. Liebel of 1919 Peach St., Erie, Pa.; one to Sonyder, Wells & Co., Gates, Tenn.; one to John G. Liebel of 1919 Peach St., Erie, Pa.; one to Snyder, Wells & Co., Gates, Tenn.; one to George Miller. No. 1324 Howth St., San Francisco, Cal., through Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited; one to Wells, Fargo & Co.; one to George Miller. No. 1324 Howth St., San Francisco, Cal. Third Capital was one by No. 16,186; it was not sold. No. 34,018 drew the Fourth Copital Prize of \$25,000; it was sold in twent through Third National Bank of Louisville, Ky.; one to a depositor in the New Orleans National Bank, at New Orleans, La.; one to G. R. Goldbeck, Manor, Texas, etc., etc. The scheme embraced 3,136 prizes, amounting to \$1,055,000, and while the further details are interesting to many investors. \$1,000,000, and while the further details are in-teresting to many investors, any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. The next occurrence of a similar nature will be on Yuesday, August 9th,

THE CANADIAN FARMER'S DUTY.

The following are extracts from a letter to the officers of Fauners' Institutes in Canada, in regard to a resolution favoring Commercial Union, which was passed at the Central Institute, in Toronto, at its April meeting:

"It seems proper that I should state the reasons which were advanced at the time of passing the resolution referred to. It must be apparent to any one taking an interest in the

passing the resolution referred to. It must be apparent to any one taking an interest in the welfare of the farmers of Ontario that their future at present is not a promising one, and that the average farmer of the day, unless he be engaged in some speciality, is procuring but a very slight return, if any, for his capital and labor. If the farmers of Ontario desire to keep pace with the times and to progress instead of retrograding, they must change their mode of farming, or find increased and better markets. Those who are at all familiar with the condition of the farmers of the United States, and contrast with those of Ontario, cannot be and contrast with those of Ontario, cannot be struck with the fact that the position of the American farmer is vastly superior to that of the Canadian. The farmers of Ontario are burdened with debt; whereas the farmers of the older states of the United States are rapidly paying off their debt. The ordinary Ontario farmer's life is one of extreme hardship, and scant return for his labor; whereas the American farmer lives in comparative comfort, and receives a fair return for his capital and and receives a fair return for his capital and labor. The natural question that suggests itself is, "What is the cause of this? It canishing condition. It cannot be in improved mode of farming, as the Ontario farmer is possessed of more persever nee, and is, as a rule, a better farmer then his American beautiful and the condition of the condi rule, a better farmer than his American brother. It is not any of these, but in the fact that the American market is a better one for agricultural, stock, and garden products than that of Ontario, and that the United States passes the remulation and garden products than that of Ontario, and that the United States possess the population, wealth, and purchasing power, which contributes towards making their market a better one to sell in. It will be contended that in advocating this we are losing sight of the English market, but who will on equal terms choose so distant a market when one lave of our carry distant a market, when one lays at our own doors on equal terms. It will also be argued that the removal of all restrictions on trade be-tween the Dominion of Canada and the United States will strike a most severe blow to our manufacturing interests. To a limited extint this may be true, but even at the worst it will be but temporary. The manufacworst it will be out temporary. The manufac-turing interest should not be made paramount to that of the agriculturist; its welfare is so dependent upon the welfare of the farmers, that what aids and improves the position of the farmer still more improves the position of the manufacturer. The prosperity of the farmer means the prosperity of the manufacturer, and the poverty of the farmer means impoverish-ment to the manufacturer.

"I cannot conceive that the majority of our

manufacturers are incapable of holding their own against the Americans. This is no question of 'Protection.' We do not seek to give our markets to the Americans unless they give us theirs in return. We take the broad ground that the interests of the farmers of Ontario are paramount to those of any other broad ground that the interests of the farmers of Ontario are paramount to those of any other class, and that the progress of Ontario has been through, and is dependent upon, the prosperity of the farmers. This is an indisputable fact, and if the revoval of all restrictions on trade between the Dominion and the United States will benefit you, through you it will benefit the whole country. The farmers of Ontario have never appreciated their own importance, nor have they in the past on a united whole asked never appreciated their own importance, nor have they in the past as a united whole asked for that which their own good sense tells them will be for their future welfare and prosperity. Are we to continue in this condition? It rests with you to decide. The means is given you through this Institute to make your voice felt. Look to your own interests, other bodies will take care of theirs, but in seedings you have the comforting conviction. in so doing you have the comforting conviction that while you are protecting and fostering your own calling, you are acting for the welfare of the whole. If you approve of this Resolution, let not the matter rest here. Use, each and all of you, your influence to make this issue a live one. Address, or see your member of the House of Commons, and make him feel that the interest of the real power of his constitu-ency—the farmers demand and must receive his best attention; that he represents you, not himself or any particular class. This is not a party question, but it is one in which every farmer, repardless of party or creed, is deeply and vitally interested.
"We ask your hearty and active co-operation

in this matter. By giving us this you will strengthen our hands; you will increase the usefulness of your Institute; you will show to the world that the farmer is no longer apathetic to his own interests, and by so doing you will not only benefit yourself, but through you the whole population of the province."

VALANCEY E. FULLER.

President Permanent Farmers' Institute.

During the performance at the reopening of

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c. FLOUR.—The market during the week has been very unsatisfactory, holders having been compelled to shade prices in order to do business to any extent. The intense heat of the past compelied to shade prices in order to do dotal ness to any extent. The intense heat of the past week has caused buyers to exercise great caution in their purchases. We quote:—Patent \$4.15 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.10 to \$4.85; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.95 to \$4.05; Extra Superfine, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Superfine, \$3.30 to \$3.40; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Middlings, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.45 to \$1.60; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.45. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.45. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

Bran, &c.—The market for bran continue wist sales on track reported at \$1.35 to \$4.51 to \$1.60; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65. Bran, &c.—The market for bran continue quiet, sales on track reported at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton. Smaller lots \$13.50 to \$14.00 per bbl. Shorts, \$14 to \$15. WHEAT.—A good through business has been done but there have been few transactions on

CORN.—Remains more or less rominal at 46c to 47c. in bond. PEAS .- The market rules very quiet and

BARLEY .- Malting barley, 50c to 55c; feed do. at 45c.

RYE.-Prices are quoted nominally at 55c to

SEEDS.—Business at this season of the year is usually dull, and prices are more or less nominal. We quote as follows:—Canadian timothy \$2.75 and American at \$2.60. Red clover seed is nominal at \$5.25 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6 50. Flax seed \$1.10

sic. ou to \$17.00; Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$16.50 to \$16.75; Chicago short cut clear, per brl., \$16.50 to \$16.75; Hams, city cured per ib., 11c to 12c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9c to 9gc; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 9gc; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4c to 4gc.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

this article although holders say that to effect sales they would have to accept lower prices. We quote as follows: Comb 11c to 14c, and

strained &c to 10c. MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The sale of a lot of about 8,900 lbs., of sugar in boxes and barrels is reported at 7½c, and we quote 7c to 10c as to quantity and quality. In syrup a few small lots are reported sold at 60c to 65c in cans and 43c to 6c in wood.

Ashrs.-The market is quiet, but owing to light receipts prices are steady, sales during the week having been made at \$4.75 to \$4.85 for first pots.

lozen. Very fine stock would probably bring LEMONS.-The market is firm, higher and

sold as high as \$5 per box. Onanges.—Under a very good enquiry a con-

near future.

quart.

with sales at \$1.50 to \$2.35 per bunch as to size. Aspinwalls are higher.

Cherries.—Sales of white have transpired at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket, which are considered very good prices. The demand is good and receipts meet with ready sale.

ported at \$1 to \$1.25 per box.

California Fruit.—A good enquiry is reported, with sales at the following prices:—
Pears \$6.50 per box, plums \$3.25 to \$3.50 per box and peaches \$3.50 per box.

Portages.—New potatoes are coming in more freely, and old in consequence are neglected. Prices of new are weak and declining, but we hear of no quantities being offered

COCOANUTS.—There is no change in the mar-ket, latest sales being reported at \$5 to \$5.50

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR, &c.—The market is firm under a steady enquiry and fair turnover, granulated reported 4 higher, nothing being obtainable, it said, under 6½c, and we quote 6½ to 6½c. In yellow the feeling is steadier at 5 to 5½c. Raw sugar steady at 4 to 5½c. Barbadoes molasses firmer at 29 to 30c.

SALT FIRE—Nothing is doing in this market, except in dry cod, a few small lots occasionally changing hands at \$4 per quintal.

FIRH UIL.—The principal feature in this market is the advance in steam refined seal oil.

broken lots ex ship at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

a yard.

spot, and prices have b en more or less nominal as follows: Manitoba wheat at 87c to 89c for export; Canada red and white spring, 83c to

prices range from 66c, to 67c. Hoat per 66 lbs.
OATS.—There is a decided improvement in oats. We quote 26c, to 27c.

BUCKWHEAT. — Theere is very little demand and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs. MALT.—Trade is still quiet at 85c to 90c per bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, ETC.—Trere has been quite an absence of activity in the market during the past week, the principal business reported to us being the filling of a few country and city orders for Montreal short cut at \$15.75 to \$17. We quote: -Montreal short cut pork, per bbl, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Canada short cut clear per

BUTTER.-The chief feature in this market of late has been the extensi e purchases of creamery which have been made in the country for Montreal houses. Sales of creamery west of Toronto have been made at 17½ to 18½c, and in this province sales have transpred at 19c to 20c, mearby creameries having sold at 193c to 20c. We quote as follows:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, 15c to 173c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Brockville, 13c to 16c; Western, 14c to 154c;

low grades, 10c to 12c.

CHESE.—The prices are run up to 9½c for white and 9½c for colored. The cheese going out by this week's steamers cost from 9½c to 9½c on board vessel, some colored as high as 9%. There is an immense make going on, present high prices being an inducement for farmers to cart every pailful of milk to the factories.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—New Southern apples are about \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl. lower on the week, with sales reported at \$5.00 to \$6.00.

PINE APPLES.—A good seasonable demand is experienced with business at \$2 to \$3.50 per dozen. Very fine stock would probably being

excited, sales having been made of good re-packed fruit at \$4.00 to \$4.50, choice having

siderable arrount of stock has been worked off, and prices are firmer with sales at \$5 per box. Holders anticipate still higher prices in the

STRAWBERRIES.—The supply of Canadian berries in this market has been very short this year. A few crates of poor berries were re-ceived on Monday and sold at Sc to 9c per

BANANAS .-- A fair seasonable demand obtains

TOMATOES.—A fair turnover in America is re-ported at \$1 to \$1.25 per box.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ket is the advance in steam refined seal oil, sales of round lots having been made at 47c to 48c, but it is said that nothing can now be had under 48c, and we quote 48 to 49c. Cod oil is still quiet and very low. Newfoundland being quoted as low as 34c to 35c, and Nova Scotia at 30c to 31c. Cod oil is steady at 70c to 75c.

SOFT COAL.—There is a very firm feeling owing to an increasing demand. Agents could dispose of a considerably larger quantity than their present contracts call for, but the uncertainty of being unable to fill orders has caused the Eden Theatre, at Brussels, the whole of the papering on the ceiling fell down in one piece, probably on account of the heat, and covered all the occupants of the stalls and pit. The tumult that ensued under this paper blanket begans in the papering on the stalls and pit. The tumult that ensued under this paper blanket begans in the paper blanket blanket blanket blanket blanket blanket blanket blanket blanket blanke

FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES

In great variety of colors and designs, very suitable for trimming Sunshade Hats, from \$20 At S. CARSLEY S.

> CORSET COVERS COVERS CORSET COVERS CORSET CORSET CORSET CORSET CORSET COVERS COVERS COVERS

Having a large stock on hand, we are offering these goods at prices not to be found elsewise e in Canada.

S. CARSLEY.

PATTERN BONNETS PATTERN BONNETS

Surely the best assortment of Imported Bon nets in Montreal to be seen at S. CARSLEY'S.

> PRINT WRAPPERS WRAPPERS PRINT PRINT WRAPPERS
> PRINT WRAPPERS

Lidies' leaving town would do well to inspect the stock of Print Wrappers and take advantage of the prices now offered Print Wrappers from 81c at

S. CARSLEY'S.

A MERCENARY LOVER.

Jamaica, L.I., July 7 .- John Hoey, a young man of this village, has just received a cheque for \$200 from P. H. Cassidy, auditor of the New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway Railroad, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Hoey sent in a bill of expenditure for ice cream, buggy rides, dinners, etc., during his courtship of Margaret Semars, an accomplished your glady, who has just been married to Mr. Cassidy. who has just been married to Mr. Cassidy. Hoey intended forbidding the marriage and talked of a breach of promise suit against the young lady, but being advised that he had no legal claim upon her he made out the bill as above stated and sent it to her on the day of her wedding. As soon as Mr. Cassidy heard of the matter he sent his cheque for the amount, which Hoey accepted as a slight balm for his lost love.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they op-erate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Jestion,
Bilious Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptlyrelieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Purgat. ve Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



\$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sago's Catarria Remedy, for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges failing from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull,

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of lihada, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasati catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunter the region and become so house I could set, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS I. RUSHING, Esq., 2002 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O. Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and cound and heavy."



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

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



We the undersigned Banks and Br ers will pay all Prizes dra. in The Louisiana State Lot cries which made be presented a our counters. J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisto in Nat'l Bank. PIEBRE LANAUX, Pres, btate National Bank, A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Oil onns Nat'l Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

NPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise we made a part of the present State Constitution adopted

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

Its Grand Single Number Brawings take place Monthly, and the Semi-Amua Brawings regularly every six months (June and December).

December:

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIY A
FORVUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS
H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY, August 9, 1887—207th Monthly Drawing Capital Prize, \$150,000.

Motice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, 85; Fifths, 82; Tenths, 81, 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 50,000...
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000...
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000...
2 LABGE PRIZES OF 10,000... \$150,000. \$150,000
50,000. \$50,000
20,000. \$0,000
10,000. \$2,000
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5,000. \$2,000 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 20 PRIZES OF 100 Approximation Prizes of \$300... \$200... \$200... \$200... \$1 2,179 Prizes, amounting to...... \$535,00

Application for rates to clubs should be made only we the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving fell address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Order, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, 18.

or M. A. DAUPHIN.
Washington, D.C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK

REMEMBER That the presence of Geomb in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of abrite fairness and integrity, that the chances are all end and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER that the payment of all P-izes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are staned by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, bewere any imitations or anonymous sch. mes. CREA_BALM CATARRH Cicanses the CREAN BALM Head. Allays
Inflammation.
Healsthe Sores
HAYFEVER Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. CASP

A quick Relief.

A positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered. 60 ct. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. S. 334-6

BABY'S BIRTHDAY A Beautiful Imported Birthday Carl set to any baby whose mother will send is the "arms of two or more other babies, and the parents' addresses. Also a hundsome Dimond Dye Sample Card to the mother admuch valuable information. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montrest

WANTED-FOUR FEMALE TEXCH VV ers for Roman Catholic school, in the parish of St. Sophie, County Terreb me, Salary from \$100 to \$140 per annum. Address JOHN JOSEPH CAREY, Soc. Treas.

DIED. CUNNINGHAM—In this city, on July 10, after a long and painful illness, John Cunning ham, aged 50 years and 2 months, native of

County Monaghan, Ireland. SHEA-At St. Gabriel Village, on the 110 inst, Lucy McCarthy, aged 52 years, a native of Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland, beloved with of Jeremush Shea.

HART.—In this city, on Sunday, the 10t inst., Maggie Eva Neville, beloved wife of Edward Hart, of the firm of O. & E. Hart. CAWLEY .- In this city, on the 5th insta John Cawley, aged 33 years. SHIELDS.—At his residence, St. Alphones
John Shields, aged 87 years, native of Count
own, Ireland.
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MARTIN.—In this city, on the 6th instant Madame Jean Baptiste Martin, aged 79 year 11 months and 24 days.

STAFFORD.—In this city, on July 7 Gertrude Margaret, infant daughter of This. Stafford, aged 8 months. O'CONNOR—In this city, on the 5th instand Denis, ared 21 years, ten months and five day son of Thomas O'Connor. Funeral from h father's residence, 5 Busby Lane, on Thursdathe 7th inst., at 2.30 p. m., to Cote des Neis Cemetery. Friends and acquaintance are spectfully requested to attend. New You papers please copy.

O'CONNELL.—At Quebec, on the morn of the 5th July, Richard O'Connell, aged

COVENEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, 7th, Margaret Anne, aged 10 months and 2d ROWAN.—In this city, on the 7th in Leo George, infant son of John J. Rowan, a MURPHY-On the 8th inst., Mary, daughter of Peter Murphy, aged 10 months

O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 9th in James O'Brien, aged 54 years, native of I perary Co., Ireland.

BUCKLEY—At St. Gabriel village, on the linest, after a long and painful illed Timothy Buckley, aged 29 years and 3 more