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my own; if I can give you a gleam of hope I will. Anyhow, I shall watch.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Grabam cookies—Two cups sugar, one cup sour cream, one half teaspoon soda. Mix quickly, roll and bake.

Pressed eggs—Eight eggs, boiled lard, and white hot chopped with salt and a lump of butter the size of a walnut. Press into a deep dish and serve cold.

Boiled tripe—Cut in pieces four or five inches square, pour 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 tuff-spoonful of sugar, one-third of a cup of shortening, two eggs, one pint of sweet milk, a little salt, three teaspoons of baking powder.

Baked Indian pudding—Said one quart of milk; add seven teaspoons Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful ginger, the same of molasses, one teaspoonful of meal. Bake three hours.

Corn meal pancakes—Two cups of meal, a pinch of salt, a piece of lard the size of a walnut, and enough sour milk or water to make into a stiff batter. Stir well together, add a teaspoonful of baking powder, and fry same as griddle cakes.

Fried tripe—Lay two or three slices of pork into the frying pan, and when those are crisp dip the pieces of tripe in a beaten egg and sprinkle them with fine crumbs of bread or cracker and fry brown. Or the tripe may be dipped in a batter before frying.

Hollandaise sauce—Cream, one half cup butter, 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 boiling water. Cook until 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 it, the skin side down. Do not attempt to move it with a knife or fork until done, but turn the broiler several times until the fish is done.

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

A pie for dyspeptics—Four table-spoonfuls of oatmeal to one pint of water; let it stand for a few hours until the meal is swelled. Then add two large apples pared and cut in small pieces, sugar, and one spoonful of flour and 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 well.

Preserved corn beef—After serving corn beef 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 mustard to flavor it and put in an oblong taping tin. Pack in a tin, or in a buttered tin, with 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 well.

Spiced beef—Chop a pound of raw beef very fine and roll three crackers fine. Add 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 little water 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 to dry they are not so easily removed, but can be by a little more effort.

To Remove Blood Stains.—Blood stains can be removed from an article that you do not care to wash by applying a thick paste, made of lemon and cold water. Place in the sun and rub off in a couple of hours. If the stain is not entirely 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.

To Remove Milkew.—Soak and wash the spots in sour milk and you will have no trouble in removing the same.

To Remove Iron Rust.—Place a bright tin-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 water on the goods and let them stand for a few minutes. This sets the color, and when next 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 injury to bright colors, in one or two washings.

To Clean Lace.—Fill a bottle with cold water; draw a stocking tightly over it, securing both ends, and dip the lace smoothly into the stocking and tuck closely. Put the bottle in a kettle of cold water containing a few shavings of soap, 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 box and press with weights. Very nice lace can be made to look like new by this process.

POWERS 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. Winsor, Madison, O., says: "I have used it in atony of the stomach, dyspepsia, and vomiting in pregnancy, and found it an admirable remedy in all tonic 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 diarrhoea by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I used about twelve bottles of it, and am now entirely free from the disease." William 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 pair; Believe me, my dear, your feet would appear at home on a nobleman's carpet."

LIKE MAGIC. "It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever met a person who had used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints." Mrs. Walter Govenlock, of Ethel, Ont.

Editor Cutting of skyrocket notoriety on the Mexican border, is to lecture in the autumn. Such is fame: "It is said that when James 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."

BOOKS.

ONCE UPON A TIME. A collection of stories and legends. Reprinted from the "Ave Maria," the title of the "Ave Maria," Notre Dame, Office of the "Ave Maria." This is the title of a very pretty little book, which 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 readers.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. New York: MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue. The July number of this justly popular magazine has been laid on the table. It is almost needless to say that it fully up to its usual standard in the reading matter and illustrations. Elevated in tone, in fact high in everything but pros, 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 Crawford, entitled "Marzio's Crucifix." "A Secret Inheritance," by E. J. Fenton, is continuing. A most charming engraving, "Chatter," by H. Fitzner Davey, from a drawing by Gandy, forms the frontispiece.

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 both politics are dead, and that the nation is in a state of political anarchy. "Why on a Free Religion?" is answered by Rev. O. B. Frothingham. Hon. George W. Julian, who was appointed Surveyor-General of New Mexico by President Cleveland, to look after the "land-stalling" in that part of the country, contributes statistics and figures on the subject. Don Boscaglia 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 Edward Kirke's series of Garfield's autobiographical notes, written by Kirke in writing Garfield's life. Arthur Richmond, not much troubled, apparently, by recent strictures on himself, does Hon. James Russell Lowell the honor of addressing him a second letter, specially depicting his conduct, a short time ago, in Chicago. Ignatius Donnelly concludes his paper, "The Sentimentality of the Century," with a careful analysis 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 letters hitherto unpublished. English Women as Politicians, is the subject of a paper by Lady Burthwick.

John C. Welch presents what he regards as "The Inter-State Railway Solution." "The Authorship of the Glacial Theory"—a subject now much agitated in Germany—is denied to Agassiz. Prof. E. B. Evans explains the matter. Duffield Osborne, "with one glance at the present," discusses the "Age of the American Revolution," and affirms that it was wholly on the wrong side. "The Sister of the 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. Tiffin, of this city, each held a portion of the ticket that drew the fourth grand prize, and each correspondingly elated. Mr. Tiffin is junior in a large wholesale establishment on State street, and is a conscientious, well-to-do man, as well as a great number of smaller prizes, were drawn by tickets held in Maine and Massachusetts.

THE MONIES 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 the names of the parishes and the amounts collected therein: St. Anicet parish, \$29; Ste. Anne de Bellevue parish, \$109.50; Ste. Anne des Plaines parish, \$68.50; St. Anthony's parish (Montreal) \$85.54; L'Assomption parish, \$203.70; Berthier parish, \$100.80; Ste. Bridget's parish, \$97.97; Cathedral parish, \$42.30; Cocteur parish, \$29.80; St. Charles parish, \$38.60; St. Gonségone parish, \$174.95; St. Outberr parish, \$56.80; St. Cyrien parish, \$6; Enfant Jesus parish, \$132.70; St. Eustache parish, \$74; Ste. Genevieve parish, \$104; Gesu parish, \$40.30; St. Henri, \$62.70; Hochelaga, \$27.65; Isle Bizard, \$3; Immaculate Conception, \$3; St. James parish, \$469.05; St. Jean Baptiste parish, \$138.30; St. Jean de Giesse, \$136.40; St. Jerome, \$118.10; Joliette, \$150.30; St. Joseph, Montreal, \$463.30; Lake of Two Mountains, \$39.70; Lachine, \$146.55; Lachute, \$63.75; Lanoraie, \$29.15; St. Luc, \$80; St. Martin, \$43; St. Michel Archange, \$79; Notre Dame de Montreal, \$820.40; Notre Dame de France, \$29.00; Notre Dame du Bon Conseil, \$65.40; St. Paul l'Ermitte, \$44.70; St. Peter, \$100; St. Redempteur, \$23.70; St. Remi, \$162.70; Ste. Rose, \$116.45; Rigaud, \$213.60; Sacred Heart, Montreal, \$238.60; Sault au Roc, \$81.50; St. Sulpice, \$32.85; Terrebonne, \$134.25; Ste. Therese, \$184; St. Timothee, \$32; Valleyfield, \$269.50; Verennes, \$118.75; Van der Puyl, \$81.33; Vercheres, \$127.00; St. Vincent de Paul, Montreal, \$187.05; St. Vincent de 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, headed by the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone to this city.

WORTH REMEMBERING. In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Bad-dick, Cape Breton, N. S., he says: "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave. It cured me of kidney and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal."

THE HOME RULE CAUSE.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN DINED BY ST. PAUL IRISHMEN. ST. PAUL, Minn., July 5.—Two hundred Irish men and other citizens of St. Paul, last night, sat down to a banquet tendered to the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone at the Earl of Aberdeen's residence. The Earl of Aberdeen described the guest of the evening, 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 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 electors. I do not speak of whether Home Rule is coming, but it will be when the British public is 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 met with such favor from physicians as the celebrated Lactated Food. It is a delicious preparation, and being predigested is easily assimilated, and strengthens the whole system. Invalids should give it a trial.

NO HARM TO ENGLAND. CANADA'S TARIFF DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. LONDON, July 5.—In the House of Lords last night Baron Leighton asked for the production 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 debarrd from making friendly communications when tariffs were imposed which seemed disadvantageous to this country 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 the table.

Consumption Surely Cured. Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I should be glad to send two bottles of my remedy gratis 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 Hartington to-day received a deputation. In his address he made a reply to Mr. Gladstone's statements respecting the reported existence of disputes 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 Saturday," added Lord Hartington, "favoring giving Ireland an autonomy 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. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India house, a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt his duty to make known its name and its merits to his fellow sufferers. He offers a simple and reliable cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt his duty to make known its name and its merits to his fellow sufferers. 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EXCOMMUNICATED.

DR. MCGLYNN GIVES HIS VIEWS ABOUT ROME.

Immense Mass Meeting Addressed by the Ex-Priest—The Applause Echoed on the Street by Those Unable to Gain Admission.

New York, July 10.—The friends and followers of Dr. McGlynn ever since the threat from Rome of excommunication, have declared that they would stand by him whether he should or should not be excommunicated. Many believed, however, that when the announcement of the excommunication should be made his Catholic followers would shrink from and desert him and the followers of Dr. Forbes, who was the last priest 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 equaled in this city. The meeting was nominally a stated gathering of the Anti-Poverty Society, but in view of the published excommunication of Dr. McGlynn to-day, it resolved itself into the supreme meeting for Dr. McGlynn. No special notice for the meeting had been given, but all seemed to have reached the conclusion that as Dr. McGlynn would be present at to-night's gathering, it would be one that would become memorable in the history of the Catholic Church. There were hundreds doubtless who had come to see a demonstration of moment, but among the thousands present were Dr. McGlynn's parishioners who had championed his cause since the beginning. Long before 8 o'clock the Academy was crowded and thousands vainly sought to push their way past the police. The committee having charge of the meeting, seeing the need of greater hall room, hurriedly secured the use of Irving Hall, and directly across the street, and in five minutes all the available hall room was filled. Even though hundreds were unable to gain admittance to either buildings, James J. Gahan, of the Catholic Herald, presided at the meeting in the parish, and John Feeny, of St. Stephen's parish, over which Dr. McGlynn for so many years presided, took charge of the meeting. The singing, composed of members of Dr. McGlynn's St. Stephen's choir, were present in the Academy of Music, and as Dr. McGlynn walked upon the stage sang "Marching to Freedom," to the air of "Marching through Georgia," and then came a scene that must have thrilled all present, when Dr. McGlynn, a deposed priest was first recognized by those nearest the stage then went up a sharp shout of welcome and recognition. The recognition spread like a flash, the shout grew to a cheer, and the cheer to applause that swelled and echoed until nearly four thousand persons were upon their feet and a great roar was taken up to spread to Irving Hall, and the word went through the multitude 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 with the roar of voices had taken away to a moment, a voice from one of the balconies in Rome, and the interjection was cheered and the shout was taken up and grew until again the building trembled with the din, but at length, after ten minutes, the people had become weary with the excess of the enthusiasm and the air grew still. Chairman Gahan, before introducing Dr. McGlynn, said in a few words that he looked upon the great audience in more than one way convinced that the most idolized man in America to-day is Dr. McGlynn. The country is a land of a man credited with being a manufacturer of shoes. I hope in future that business will be removed to Italy. We are here to-night to let Rome know that in matters political no one is so ignorant as the people of this country. It is a wonderful evidence of the wisdom and goodness of the God we adore that in the midst of the trials and perplexities of life, while our minds are troubled and our hearts simple guide which is given to every being, and which, if followed and obeyed by him, will lead to a satisfactory and perfect deliverance. It is a wonderful simple thing. It resides within him, and its only requirements are a perfectly subservient will and an humble will to the conscience of the men to do as they are told. This is the natural law of God which of necessity precedes all real law. Our God is merciful as well as 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 teaching. The man who goes against his conscience sins against the Holy Ghost, and if a great Roman tribunal summons a man before them for teaching the truth which he knows to exist, and if that tribunal should condemn his doctrines without giving them a trial and command him to retract them, it is his duty before God to do as he is told. If it were in his power, 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 imprisonment or martyrdom, it is his duty to resist and even be burned at the stake rather than commit the unpardonable sin against the Holy Ghost of declaring what his conscience believed to be false.

ST. ANNE'S PILGRIMAGE.

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

The pilgrimage which left Montreal on Saturday night last for St. Anne de Beaupre, in the province of Quebec, 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 deck was 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 pilgrimage. Just after starting, some heavy murrain clouds came down and for some time it was a race between the Canada and the elements to get to Quebec first. The pretty little village of Yvernes was not reached, however, before the rain came down in all its fury, causing the pilgrims to seek the covering of the cabins, and when the rain subsided, the flashes of lightning were heard and seen, the decks were almost deserted. The evening was spent, after supper, in friendly conversation, and many were the amusing anecdotes by the little circle of friends gathered together. The big lacrosse surprise package proved one of the most fruitful topics of discussion, and the Rev. Father Strubbe, who the Shamrocks came in for a large share of praise. At 9 p. m. there was rosary and evening prayers, and about 10 o'clock a large majority of the pilgrims had retired. During the evening Rev. Father Catulle, Rev. Father Strubbe and the other reverend gentlemen on board had a continual stream of penitents around their feet, and the Rev. Father Strubbe, in a matter to get a priest. The boat went straight through to St. Anne de Beaupre, where, upon arrival, the pilgrims formed a procession and marched two abreast, telling the beads, to the pretty and well-renowned church of St. Anne. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Holland, also chanted the *Te Deum* and *Gloria*, and the ladies carried a beautiful picture of the Madonna. After Low Mass at the church the pilgrims separated for breakfast, the weather then being fine, and returned to the church about 9.30 for High Mass. Two other parties of pilgrims had arrived in the meantime, and it was found necessary to form a procession to St. Anne, which was to be held on Sunday. Rev. Father Melanger, S.S.F., formerly of St. Anne's, however, ascended the pulpit, and after blessing the articles presented by the pilgrims he delivered an eloquent sermon on the benefits to be derived by a sincere devotion to St. Anne. He referred to the fact that the resolution to come to the shrine of the Good Mother of the United States, and explained that this was because God had intused into the hearts of nations the good of St. Anne. Every stone in the building, he said, was a monument to her, and every stroke of painting a token of gratitude. Everything around the church was miraculously made to do as she pleased. As to the matter which 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 reminded them that if they asked for extraordinary graces their faith must be supernatural. In conclusion he remarked that if the pilgrims and request 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 table and there the relics of St. Anne had them placed against some particular afflicted part of their bodies. The devout pilgrims 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 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 pilgrims assembled in the forward saloon and recited the rosary before the statue of the Blessed Virgin, which was encircled with numerous lighted tapers. During the evening, the St. Anne's choir, under the direction of Mr. Daniel Holland, sang several hymns and choruses. At 9 o'clock the bell rang for night prayers, and once again the pilgrims assembled together in the forward saloon where the Rev. Father Strubbe addressed some few words to the majority of the pilgrims who 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'clock, Mr. Catulle, assisted by several ladies, sang the *Magnificat*, which was the last of the order of exercises of the pilgrims. Everyone was greatly satisfied with the trip, the only drawback to a good enjoyment of the same, being the continual inclemency of the weather. To the committee and Rev. Father Strubbe especially, there is much to be desired, and it is to be hoped that in the future the same will be given to the wants of the pilgrims and the attainable manner in which they looked after the comfort of all was worthy of the parish which they represented. The following are the names of the committee:—M. Loughman, Thos. J. Quinn, John J. Burke, Morgan J. Quinn, Joseph Johnston,

politics 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 dignity 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."—The Henry George and others closed the meeting.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

A Yacht Loaded with Women and Children Capsize—Terrible Struggle of Mothers to Save their Babies.

New York, July 11.—The sloop yacht *Mystery* left Ruffin Bay, an island in Canarie Bay, at 7 o'clock last evening, loaded almost to the gunwales with women and children. When off the island, on route for Canarie, the yacht only carried a crew of about forty souls composing her passengers and crew are known to have been rescued. The party was made up chiefly of German families residing in Brooklyn and Long Island City. The early rains and had hired two yachts, the *Mystery* and *Christina* to take them to Ruffin Bay. The latter, however, of the families preferred to remain about Canarie, which accounts to some extent for the preponderance 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 were 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 consort. The women protested when they learned that Captain Hendrickson 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 had been drinking too much beer. The *Mystery* swung off from the Ruffin Bay 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 on shaking out the reef, against the resistance of the passengers. The reef was unfurled, 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 tug *J. C. Dean*, which was then over two miles away. It was immediately run to the rescue. For five minutes the yacht remained on her beam ends, and the shrouds and bulwark afforded some hold for the engulfed people. The struggle for a place to hold to was awful, fully half of the drowning people were children from babies 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 spar and help themselves. One after another they were swept off in the tide-way and buoyed by their clothing, their hands waved in frantic and unavailing appeals for help. Some time before the *Dean* got near enough to be of use a negro put out from *Barren Island* in a row boat, and was first to aid the drowning people. Those who were past helping themselves were dragged into the boat by the negro, and the boat was added. Altogether he saved seven lives. When the *Dean* arrived there were few of the victims still above the surface. As she neared a woman floating trying to buoy up her four-year-old child, a man on the guards suddenly exclaimed, "My God, that is my wife," and dived to her aid. The woman had already lost her grip on the child, and he was already being reached her. He had the choice of saving her or his child, and he chose the wife. He and she were soon drawn aboard the *Dean*, but the child sank before their eyes. The next grappled was a woman of middle age but she died from exhaustion a few minutes after she was brought aboard the tug. A child and mother clung to the side of the tug, and were saved. 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 Canarie with her load of dead and half-drowned passengers. Perhaps thirty of the five hundred persons on the beach were relatives of the people who had sailed to Ruffin Bay in the morning, and were already coming anxious at the delay of their return. The wall that went up when the accident was made known was heartrending. Every one of the rescued persons had three children in the water, and they passed from the apathy of half-consciousness into wild grief. The mothers, who were already weeping, learning the disaster, and how they had been bereft of wife and child, 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 children of Patrick Grimes, Mrs. Grimes, Capt. Hendrickson's two children, and a child of Johann Switzer, Mrs. Myer-Grange's blind harmonica player, unknown, wife of R. A. Polwitz and child.

THE FRENCH PREMIER SUSTAINED.

PARIS, July 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Rivillon, Extremist, reproached the cabinet for remaining neutral over the proceedings of the Government in connection with the recent movements of the Comte de Paris. M. Rivillon declared that the Government must return to democracy or it must retire. M. Rouvier, prime minister, replied. He said that in accepting office he appealed for support to the Republican majority. He had refused because of the absence of some names from the list of the Republican majority. He said that he must record the fact that the General was concerned in the illegal manifestation on the occasion of the recent election of Deputy for the Department of the Seine. (Applause.) It became necessary, therefore, to remove General Boulanger from his political surroundings and return him to his proper position. If it did not please the Chamber to accept the resignation of M. Rouvier, he would resign. In conclusion his speech the Prime Minister took occasion to declare that the Cabinet desired to govern with the Republican majority. It did not desire to provoke or to persecute anybody, but it would make respect for the laws of the Republic and Republican sentiment its motto. He said that the Interior, intimated in the course of 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 that the sentiments of the Cabinet were wholly Republican, and the Cabinet would glory to be able to assist in the triumph of democratic reforms. The debate then brought on by the action of M. Rivillon was somewhat prolonged and became quite a stormy one. It was terminated by a motion of Premier Rouvier that the chamber pass to the order of the day. The motion was carried by 382 to 120.

COVENTRY'S VERDICT.

AGAINST THE SALUBRITY 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. Eaton was returned by a majority of 405 over Mr. Ballantyne. The *Standard* says the loss of the Coventry election should teach the Unionists that the Liberal party are not to be easily intimidated, and that they are still necessary to secure the position they have won. "We shall be surprised, however," continues the *Standard*, "if Mr. Gladstone's speech, on Saturday, in 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 the expressions of sympathy with the progress of American Fenians who are subsidizing treason in the heart of the British Empire." The *Times* says the result of elevating Mr. Eaton to the peerage is the loss of Coventry to the Government. Mr. Eaton's elevation was an inexplicable blunder. The warning must not be neglected.

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 landslides. For several days previous had been observed in a quarry at Zug, which cost \$40,000. At 2.30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the lake in front of the stone work began to bubble. The quarry then creaked and eighty feet of it fell into the lake. A dozen persons, who rushed from an adjoining café, were precipitated into the water and drowned. After a short interval another slip dragged several houses into the water. The landing stage followed, and a steamer which had just arrived was hauled 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 three children, fell into the water. Furniture and cattle were now hurriedly removed from this 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 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 Berne. The third landslide occurred at 11 o'clock p. m., carrying five houses into the lake and damaging many others. The 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 on all sides to view the scene. A similar disaster occurred at Zug in 1833, when 160 lives were lost.

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 one of the very finest 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 Berne. The third landslide occurred at 11 o'clock p. m., carrying five houses into the lake and damaging many others. The 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 on all sides to view the scene. A similar disaster occurred at Zug in 1833, when 160 lives were lost.

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THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE METAKARHANS.

LONDON, July 11.—Sir Henry Holland, being questioned by the Opposition, said that a difficulty had arisen between the natives of Metakarahla and the Government of British Columbia. 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 entirely 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 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 leaseholders under the act of 1881, was completing the work of Mr. Gladstone. The opening new clauses which deal with the purchase of land are in accordance with the clauses of the Land acts suggested by John Bright in 1870. In regard to evictions, 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 spreading the liability of the tenant 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 means possible than by the payment of a debt. The bill would not 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 bill and the clauses relating to the revision of judicial rents. The Parnellites might regard the bill with contempt, regard it as the smallest of evils, 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. Baumerman (Liberal) moved that the bill be rejected, as it did not include any means for the revision of judicial rents.

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for the celebration of his Jubilee. The Catholics of Christendom feel that in honoring 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 Catholics of the world in promoting testimonies of 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 constantly cropping up between France and Germany, till one would almost imagine the tension had become unbearable. Further east Russia is pursuing her steady, victorious march. She is not practically within reach of the object for which she has striven for centuries. The open sea lies before her. The double-headed eagle of the north only awaits the moment when her western neighbors are embroiled to swoop down on the shores of the Mediterranean and push her conquests to the Gulf of Persia. Among European powers the ambition of Russia is fully understood, and its ultimate success hardly questioned. The one object of the powers seems to be delay, procrastination and temporise. A short time ago a leading 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 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 Emperor Alexander III. confides much more upon the power of religious enthusiasm than 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 Orthodox Faith, and to rally all the Greek Oriental churches and peoples around the person and office of the Czar as the Constantine and Justinian 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 land.

MORE MIRACLES AT ST. ANNE'S.

THESE OSAGE PILGRIMS HAVE A ROUGH VOYAGE ON LAKE ST. PETER—FIFTEEN MASSES SAID THIS MORNING AT NOTRE DAME CHURCH.

The St. Casaire county pilgrims who passed through Montreal on Wednesday for St. Anne de Beaupre returned to the city this morning greatly pleased with their trip, although on their way down the Canada, when passing through Lake St. Peter, encountered a very severe storm, which kept the pilgrims in a great state of excitement, a Mrs. Boisvert fainting on board through fright. Two miracles are reported to have taken place, the first one in the case of a Mrs. Moncel, who for the past two years had completely lost the use of one of her legs through paralysis. This lady, when spoken to at Notre Dame Church by a Post representative this morning, said that although not entirely cured, she had greatly improved, and had the use of her right leg, and had been able to move about in a chair at the shrine of St. Anne. Having been asked to walk she did so with comparative facility. The other case was that of a little girl named Gauthier. She was but 13 years of age and was suffering for some time past with an affection of the eyes, and had been entirely paralyzed, although not entirely cured, she could see well at a distance of about thirty feet. When the pilgrims returned this morning the fifteen priests who accompanied them proceeded to Notre Dame 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.

THE REV. FATHER SINGER, F.P.

The late Abbé J. A. Singer, F.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. Casaire, 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 Notre Dame St. Patrick's and again to Notre Dame Church, 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 11, '87.

Dear Sir,—After long and repeated trials we have come to form the belief of one and two which we guarantee to be so safe as 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. WEBSTER & CO., 23 Myrtle street.

DESTROYED BY A HURRICANE.

LONDON, July 8.—The town of Nagy Karoly in Hungary, was destroyed by a hurricane and was a complete ruin on Wednesday night. The site of the town and the adjoining district are converted into a vast lake. Many persons lost their lives. The people of the town believed the day of judgment had come.

brings the important information that the expected revolution in the Hawaiian kingdom has actually occurred. The populace organized and demanded the downfall 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 organized and a cabinet named by the people, headed by William M. Green has been appointed. King Kalakaua 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 ORANGE ORATOR TO MAKE THE CANADIAN TOUR.

LONDON, July 11.—On Thursday Rev. Dr. Macbeth, of Ennisceorthy, embarked on the Celtic for New York and Canada, whither he goes to undo the mischief Mr. O'Brien wrought in the Dominion. Dr. Macbeth was in Canada two years ago speaking, then, however, on theological topics; now he addresses meetings in Toronto, Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton and London against Home Rule. The Organ 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.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

IRISH NOTES. The Work of Eviction—A Mad Murderer—The "Times" Twaddle—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.

DUBLIN, July 9.—In the evictions at Coolgray, Co. Wexford, today, a man named Darcy and his three daughters made such a stubborn defence of their house against the bailiffs, who attempted to eject them, that the officers in their anger attacked the girls and badly injured one of them on the head.

LONDON, July 9.—An anonymous letter published in to-day's Times calls the attention of that paper to the writer declares to be the fact that its articles on "Farnell and Crime" have seriously perturbed the Farnellites and their allies in America, particularly the Irish World.

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.

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, £200; 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 Association, at their annual meeting at Dingwall on Saturday, were jubilant over the result of the sittings of the Crofters Commission, and resolved to petition Parliament in favor of a measure of Home Rule for Scotland with a Scottish Parliament and Executive in Edinburgh.

THE SUTHERLANDSHIRE CROFTERS.—The Procurator-General of Sutherlandshire has written a letter to each of the crofters accused of the desertion at Cashmere, Assynt, Sutherlandshire, informing them that if they do not appear at Dingwall 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 COUNTESS HOWIE, PORT GLASGOW.—Councillor Andrew Howie, senr., contractor, Clumberfoot, died on Sunday morning at his residence there. For many years he acted for the Glasgow Railway Company, and lately 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 failing health, and his death was not altogether unexpected.

HOW A DYNAMITER IS MADE. The Feoria Call gives to the world the history of the dynamite sensation in which Pat W. Crowe, a lamp lighter of that city, was the principal actor, a few years ago. Three Feoria correspondents of metropolitan newspapers were holding a conference one evening on a street corner and bewailing the death of "specials" when they spied Pat leaning contemplatively against a lamp post, and one of them, J. J. Van Marter, was seized 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 of gas-pipe 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 principal cities, setting forth the astounding discovery they had made. In less than twenty-four hours the story of Pat Crowe and his infernal machine was published all over the civilized world, and the harmless Feoria lamp lighter found himself 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-curdling "specials" in regard to Pat Crowe

and his infernal machines that their fertile imagination could suggest, Pat meanwhile engineering the matter with activity to the full. When the sensation became no longer interesting or profitable they dropped it, and Pat sunk 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 senior editor, Mr. Lambert, was one of the three correspondents.

THE WORLD OVER. Foreign and Home News in Brief.

TABLE. 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 Catania. Three Catalans 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 law.

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

There was further rioting at Valencia, yesterday, in consequence of attempts to collect the octroi tax. The military fired into the 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 conviction.

Mgr. Peracio, the Pope's special envoy, visited many of the Dublin churches yesterday. He was recognized and conferred a blessing on the congregations. A delegation from a temperance society called at Archbishop Peracio's residence yesterday to obtain Mr. Peracio's benediction for the society, and the pope conferred it. Mr. Peracio intends to proceed to Coolranny, county Wexford, to witness the evictions which are in progress there.

[Mgr. Peracio 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 morning 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 attendees will possibly be extended to Lord and Lady Aberdeen while in New York city.

Queen Kapoliani arrived in New York yesterday from Europe. Her Majesty was much pleased with her visit to England and no way alarmed by the rumors as to 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 ruins of the Alcazar theatre at Hurler, Wis. Identification is utterly impossible, as nothing but the trunks of the bodies and an occasional article of clothing were found. Thirty persons were fatally injured by jumping from the upper story 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.

The liabilities of the Oxford Copper and Sulphur company, of 37 Wall Street, New York, in London, 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 nominal 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 Estlin to assume all the debts, excepting those to Estlin and those which Estlin is liable as endorser, and to take all the mines in Canada. It is thought that the remaining property would be sufficient to pay Estlin and leave about \$250,000 for the stockholders. It is said Estlin has accepted the proposition.

CANADIAN. The Ottawa Evening Journal has a rumor that the Government has passed an order-in-council disallowing the Public Works Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature last session, which gives extensive 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 its self 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 RAVAGES OF DIPHTHERIA.—AN AFFLICTED FATHER. QUEBEC, July 11.—Diphtheria is said to be making great havoc in some of the surrounding municipalities. Some forty cases are reported in the parish of Notre Dame de Lesis alone, and many families are sending away their children to the country. The disease has also made its appearance at the Riviere Jacques and at St. Pierre de Charlesbourg. In the latter named 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 father 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 rains were experienced, quite generally throughout the States of the Mississippi valley, though many of the best localities suffered from the drought. The winter wheat harvest is now so nearly completed as to furnish a safe basis 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; nine counties in Indiana give an average of 12.3 bushels per acre. Twelve counties in Kansas, 13 bushels, which former reports incline us to think as too high; four counties in Kentucky, 11 1/2 bushels; three counties in Michigan, 13 bushels; seven counties in Missouri, 18.4 bushels; twelve counties in Ohio, 15 bushels; and four counties in Wisconsin, 16 1/2 bushels. The reports on the condition of spring wheat are quite uniform from Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. The lowest average as compared with an average crop is 70 from Nebraska, and the highest 78 from Wisconsin. The spring wheat is rapidly approaching maturity, a now in spite of the drouth and insect injury gives promise of about the quantity of an average crop. The same condition and prospective yield of oats. The conditions of drouth 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 injury.

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 do it. Try it and be convinced.

WHAT BECAME OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

The Extraordinary Grand Drawing (the 200th monthly) of the Louisiana State Lottery took place at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday—always Tuesday—June 14th, 1887. The occasion had an unusual interest, as the grand prize of \$1,000,000 was to be drawn from the First Capital Prize, sold in twenty-fifths of \$15,000 each, at \$1 each, was won by No. 62,749; one went to Theo. Flughammer and Wm. Wendel, and one to Wm. Kessler, all of New York City, paid through Adams Express Co.; one to Mrs. F. Wasserman, of Omaha, Neb.; paid to Paul Pacific Express Co.; one to J. M. Chandler, of Clarksville, Miss.; one to L. M. Reineck, through Klaus & Bro., both were paid through First National Bank of Meridian, 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. Treitz, N. W. cor. 6th and N. St., San Francisco, Cal.; one was paid in person to P. Grillon, No. 429 Urquhart St., and one to Chas. E. Dennis, Exposition Boulevard and Preston Sts., both of New Orleans, La. The Second Prize was \$100,000, won by No. 21,658 also sold in twenty-fifths at \$1 each, one to S. Levy, No. 140 E. 16th St., Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; one to John Kyle, of Buffalo, N. Y.; paid through National Bank of Portland, Me., through Maverick National Bank of Boston, Mass.; one to Frank Armstrong, through R. Truman, Afton Bank, Afton, Iowa; one to John G. Liebel of 1910 Peach St., Erie, Pa.; one to Snyder, Wells & Co., Gates, Tenn.; one to J. C. Curry, Prop. of Tivoli Garden, Ocala, Fla., Memphis, Tenn.; one to a depositor in the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, La.; one to J. R. Boyd, San Diego, Cal., paid through Wells, Fargo & Co.; one to George Miller, No. 1324 Howth St., San Francisco, Cal., through Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited; one to Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, Cal. Third Prize was one by No. 24,215 drew the Fourth prize of \$10,000; it was sold to Aspinwall, Frizo & Co., one to A. B. Cisek, Boston, paid through International Trust Co., of Boston, Mass.; one to R. J. Tiffin, also of Boston, Mass., paid through Adams Express Co.; one to John McRedmond and John McKenna of Stamford, Conn.; one to First National Bank of San Jose, Cal.; one to John L. Steelman, No. 63 South street, New York City; one to R. G. Heffernan, Louisville, paid 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 \$1,035,000, and while the further details are interesting to many investors, my information is confined to the main features of the lottery. The next occurrence of a similar nature will be on Tuesday, August 9th, 1887.

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 sell prices in order to do business 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' (Manitoba) \$4.10 to \$4.35; Strong Bakers' (Canada) \$4.00 to \$4.05; Superior Extra, \$3.95 to \$4.05; Extra Superior, \$3.80 to \$3.90; Patent, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Spring, Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Super-fine, \$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., \$1.70 to \$1.85; Ontario bags (spring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.75; Ontario bags (superior), \$1.45 to \$1.60; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 199 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.45. (Ontario).—The market quiet, but some loss being still reported at \$3.85 to \$3.90 for jobbing lots at \$4.05 to \$4.25; granulated, \$4.25 to \$4.50; in bags, \$1.80 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2.50 to \$2.65.

BARLEY, &c.—The market for bran continues quiet, sales on track reported at \$13 to \$13.50 per ton. Smaller lots \$13.50 to \$14.00 per bush. Shoyes, \$14 to \$16.

WHEAT.—A good through business has been done but there have been few transactions on spot, and prices have been more or less nominal as follows: Manitoba wheat at 87c to 88c for export; Canada red and white spring, 85c to 86c.

CORN.—Remains more or less nominal at 46c to 47c in bond.

WHEAT.—The market rules very quiet and prices range from 60c to 67c for float and 61c to 62c for Oats.—There is a decided improvement in oats. We quote 26c to 27c.

BARLEY.—Maltng barley, 50c to 55c; feed do, at 45c.

RYE.—Prices are quoted nominally at 50c to 56c.

BUCKWHEAT.—There is very little demand and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 49 lbs.

MALTS.—Trade is still quiet at 50c to 50c per bush for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Ontario.

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 to \$1.25.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c.—There 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 \$16.75 to \$17. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, \$17, \$16.50 to \$17.00; Canada short cut clear per lb., \$16.50 to \$16.75; Chicago short cut clear per lb., \$16.50 to \$16.75; Hams, city cured per lb., 11c to 12c; Hams and flank, green, per lb., 10c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 9c to 9 1/2c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 9 1/2c; Bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb., 4c to 4 1/2c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The chief feature in this market of late has been the extensive purchases of creamery which have been made in the country for Montreal houses. Sales of creamery west of Toronto have been made at 17 1/2c to 18c, and in this province sales have transpired at 19c to 20c, nearby creameries having sold at 19c to 20c. We quote as follows:—Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, 15c to 17c; Morrisburg, 14c to 17c; Brookville, 13c to 16c; Western, 14c to 15 1/2c; low grades, 10c to 12c.

CHEESE.—The prices are run up to 9c for low and 9 1/2c for color-crown. The cheese going out by this week's steamers cost from 9c to 9 1/2c on board vessel, some colored as high as 9c. There is an immense make going on, present high prices being an inducement for farmers to cart every pallful of milk to the factories.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The former feeling noticed in our last report developed into a much stronger one, sales being made of a few cases as high as 13 1/2c to 14c.

LIMEY.—There is no important change in 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 8c to 10c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—The sale of a lot of about 8,000 lbs. of sugar in boxes and barrels is reported at 7 1/2c, and we quote 7c to 7 1/2c as to quantity and quality.

APPLES.—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 lots.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—New Southern apples are about \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, and the week, with sales being made at \$5.00 to \$6.00.

PINE APPLES.—A good reasonable demand is experienced with business at \$2 to \$3.50 per dozen. Very fine stock would probably bring \$4.

LEMONS.—The market is firm, higher and excited, sales having been made of good re-packed fruit at \$4.00 to \$4.50, choice having sold at \$5 per box.

ORANGES.—Under a very good enquiry a considerable amount of stock has been worked off, and prices are firmer with sales at \$3 per box. Holders anticipate still higher prices in the near future.

STRAWBERRIES.—The supply of Canadian berries in this market has been very short this year. A few crates of good berries were reported on Monday and sold at 8c to 9c per quart.

BANANAS.—A fair reasonable demand obtains with sales at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bunch as to size. Aspinwals 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.

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

COCONUTS.—There is no change in the market, latest sales being reported at \$5 to \$5.50 per dozen.

FANCY GAUZES

FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES FANCY GAUZES

In great variety of colors and designs, very suitable for trimming Sunshade Hats, from 32c a yard. At S. CARSLY'S.

CORSET COVERS CORSET COVERS

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

PATTERN BONNETS PATTERN BONNETS

Surely the best assortment of Imported Bonnets in Montreal to be seen at S. CARSLY'S.

PRINT WRAPPERS PRINT WRAPPERS

Ladies leaving town would do well to inspect the stock of Print Wrappers and take advantage of the prices now offered. Print Wrappers from 8c at S. CARSLY'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, Woodhull & Rockaway Railroad, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Hoey sent in a bill of expense for his room, laundry, rides, dinner, etc., during his courtship of Margaret Semars, an accomplished young lady, 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 bribe for his lost love.

Pierce's Little Pills

Pierce's Little Pills. Beware of imitations. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Little Sugar-Coated Pills. Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass bottles, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Rheumatic Attacks, and all ailments of the stomach and bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may be truthfully said that the system upon which 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 Wm. D. Fessenden, Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$500 REWARD

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

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling from the nostrils into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are watery, watery, and discharge from the nostrils in the ears, dizziness, hiccoughing or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the face is changed, and the patient is unable to breathe 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.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." Prof. W. HAUSER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hacking 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 remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one that is worth a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh. ELI ROBBINS, Ruyton 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 she was cured. I helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and cannot see her doctor."

ASL CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in that capacity we are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and B'ys will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented to our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Sec. National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOENIG, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature of Louisiana, and authorized to issue a capital of \$1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchises were made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 20, A. D., 1878.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

Capital Prize, \$150,000

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, 55; Lists or Dealers, 51.

Table with columns: CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000, GRAND PRIZE OF \$50,000, GRAND PRIZE OF \$20,000, 2 LARGE PRIZES OF \$10,000, 4 LARGE PRIZES OF \$5,000, 20 PRIZES OF \$1,000, 50 DO, 100 DO, 200 DO, 500 DO, 1,000 DO.

100 Approximation Prizes of \$300, 200 " " " 100, 300 " " " 100, 400 " " " 100, 500 " " " 100, 1,000 " " " 50, 2,175 Prizes, amounting to \$503,900.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full address, to THE ASL, NEW ORLEANS, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN, or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

REMEMBER

That the presence of Green's Catarrh Remedy in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of safety and integrity, that the chances are all even, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

ELVY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head, Alleviates Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing, 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 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Orange, N. Y.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY

A beautiful Illustrated Birthday Card sent to any baby whose mother will send us the names of two or more other babies, and the parents' address. We will send you a beautiful Illustrated Baby's Birthday Card to the mother and child, and we will send you information about our new baby medicine, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

WANTED—FOUR FEMALE TEACHERS

for Roman Catholic school, in the parish of St. Sophie, County Tyrone, Ireland. Salary from \$100 to \$140 per annum. Address: JOHN JOSEPH CARR, Sec.-Treas. 49

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this city, on July 10, after a long and painful illness, John Cunningham, aged 50 years and 2 months, native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

SHEA.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Mary McCarthy, aged 32 years, a native of Killarney, Co. Kerry, Ireland, beloved wife of Jeremiah Shea.

HART.—In this city, on Sunday, the 10th inst., Maggie Eva Neville, beloved wife of Edward Hart, of the firm of O. & E. Hart.

CAWLEY.—In this city, on the 5th inst., John Cawley, aged 33 years.

SHIELDS.—At his residence, St. Alphonsus, John Shields, aged 87 years, native of County Down, Ireland.

MARTIN.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Madame Jean Baptiste Martin, aged 79 years, 11 months and 24 days.

STAFFORD.—In this city, on July 7th, Gertrude Margaret, infant daughter of Thomas Stafford, aged 8 months.

O'CONNOR.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Denis, aged 21 years, ten months and five days, son of Thomas O'Connell, Esq., of the firm of O'Connell & Co., 5 Buxley Lane, on Thursday the 7th inst., at 2.30 p. m., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintance are respectfully requested to attend. New York papers please copy.

O'CONNELL.—At Quebec, on the morning of the 5th July, Richard O'Connell, aged 70 years.

COVENEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 7th, Margaret Anne, aged 10 months and 24 days.

ROWAN.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Leo George, infant son of John J. Rowan, aged 8 weeks.

MURPHY.—On the 8th inst., Mary, daughter of Peter Murphy, aged 10 months.

O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 9th inst., James O'Brien, aged 64 years, native of Tipperary Co., Ireland.

BUCKLEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 8th inst., after a long and painful illness, Timothy Buckley, aged 29 years and 3 months.