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XXXIV.—NO. 51.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1884. MONTREAL.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

#### NOTES FROM ROME.

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the Health of Leo XIII.—New Pontifical Nominations—The Jesuits win a Law-

ROME, July 7.—The health of the Pope has not been very good lately, yet he has been able to go through the accustomed work and give public audiences. The last one took place on Saturday, the 5th inst., at noon. Many Americans were present. Inoticed among them the Rev. F. Huxley, of St. John the Evangelist, New York, and Mr. Tobin of New York; also Mr. Bernard Callaghan and J. E. Callaghan from Chicago, and the Rev. M. Schuyler, D.D., of St. Louis, with the Rev. J. L. Corbyn of Anamosa, Ia., and Judge Beck and Mr. Beck, of Denver, Col.

If the Pope could go and breathe the pure air of Castle Gaudolfo, on his lovely terrace in front of the old ruins of Albalonga, reflected by the blue waves of the lake of Albano, the Holy Father might look better and feel a grat deal stronger; but such a luxury, grant-d to every Roman from the Ministers down to the poorest washerwoman of Trastevere, is denied to the greatest figure of Rome, the successor of St. Peter.

The last Pontifical nominations are the fol-

lowing: Father B. Carlassare, a Franciscan, Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Hu-pe, Oriental

Father G. Benianim, a Franciscan, Coadjuter of the Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Chang-Tong.

Dr. J. Browne, pastor at Ferns, Ireland. Bishop of Ferns. Monsignor J. Fernandes, honorary chaplain to the Pope.

His Eminence Cardinal Rand, Protector of the Archisodality of the Holy Martyrs Tryphon and Nympha. The Jesuits have won a suit against the

Italian Government. When the order was suppressed on the 7th of July, 1866, in Naples, livings were refused to the Jesuits because they had been already suppressed there by Garibaldi in 1860. The Fathers applied lately for their livings, which were refused, but on a further appeal to the Supreme Court they von their case, and the Government will have to pay a round sum for years already clapsed -about half a million.

Count Seebach, son-in-law of Count Nesselrode, Chancellor of Russia, before dying two weeks ago in Paris, joined the Catholic Church

The north of Italy has been lately the field of strikes among the reapers. They have had searcely any work during the year. At Grighim to free some of their companions from terialists.) While they were trying to stab him, and perhaps kill him, his young daughter dashed in despair through the crowd, rescated her father and brought him home safe. None dared to touch her. They adopted a sort of warery like the "Ca ira" of the French re-Their cry is "La boje, which means " It boils." They compel the farmers to stop work, they resist the police, even the regular attacks of regiments of cavalry and islantry. The situation is bad. Much more so as the soldiers, chiefly recruited among the laborers, do not like to be compelled to fight their own fathers and brothers.

#### CLADSTONE AND CHURCHILL.

An Occasion on Which the Premier Was Called to Order.

One of the most animated debates of recent sions in the English Parliament arose out danying attributed to Mr. Gladstone. The Premier was reported to have used these words :- "Lord Salisbury says he will not discuss redistribution with a rope round his

Sir S. Northcote, who was received with Upposition cheers, said :- I wish to say on behali of Lord Salisbury that he never made 13c of that expression, or anything of the sort. Opposition cheers.) and I think we are entitled to have an explanation from the right honorable gentleman as to how he came to use words of that sort with the obvious effect of producing a prejudice against Lord Salistry. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, who rose amid Ministerial theers, said-I wish I could understand the wass of the right honorable gentleman's complaint. (Opposition laughter.) Sir S. Northcote-Misrepresentation; (Op-

Mr. Gladstone—The right honorable gentle Mo does not mend the matter by that rather de expression. (Cries of "Oh, oh," "Or Mr." and Ministerial cheers.) A phrase of that kind spoken across the table is not usual between persons of his position and mine. heers and "Oh, oh.") I have never known done before. I am very much at a loss in deed to understand the wrong that was done to Lord Salisbury in treating him as I did. I Proposal of the Government as regards retribution by saying that he could not discuss it with a rope round his neck. The fight honorable gentleman treats that as a trong done to Lord Salisbury—(opposition

ers)-and he founds upon it a charge of Mirepresentation. What is there in that drage of which any man need be ashamed is a most pointed phrase—as Lord Salisonot say I should quite have expected the dase from the right honorable gentlemen, at coming from a gentleman who has a facby of pungent expression, I should not are been surprised at it. It was once said this box that Lord Salisbury dealt argely in flouts and jeers and some other ex-

re, that so far from the expression being a

any rate he thinks such a phrase was one which ought not to have been imputed to him and conveyed something discreditable, I am extremely sorry. I think the phrase one of the most innocent, as well as one of the most expressive, I ever heard. I should be very sappy myself to have been the inventor of such a phrase for such a purpose if I had that object in my view. But if I am mistaken in the fact, and Lord Salisbury thinks it conveyed a reproach, I am very sorry indeed.

(Hear, hear.) Lord Randolph Churchill then took up the discussion. He said that the Premier had insinuated that there was a bargain between the Conservatives.

Mr. Gladstone—I did not insinuate it. I

stated it. (Ministerial cheers.) Lord R. Churchill-The Prime Minister says he stated it; but he said just now that he did not know that Lord Salisbury per-sonally intervened. (Loud opposition cheers.) He says first that he did not know that Lord Salisbury personally intervened, and now he states that the offer was made directly to Lord Salisbury. Mr. Gladstone-No.

Lord R. Churchill-Then the right honorable gentleman withdraws the statement?

Mr. Gladstone—No. Lord R. Churchill—Then he admits that the offer was not made directly, and he does not know that Lord Salisbury personally intervened. (A voice, "No." He takes up an expression which he fancies or imagines was give the public to understand that Lord Salis-

bury has made that definite reply to a confidential communication. (Opposition cheers.)
Mr. Glasstone—I think the noble lord is referring to a newspaper report, and I have said that report is wonderfully accurate in all respects but one. That is the passage which he has just now mentioned that Lord Salisburio said he could not discuss redistribuy tn with a rope round his neck. I never conveyed anything of the kind. (Ministerial

cheers.) Lord R. Churchill-The Prime Minister made use of the expression that Lord Salisbury said he would not discuss redistribution with a rope round his neck. Mr. Gladstone-No.

Lord R. Churchill said that if he found in the Times twenty lines which the Prime Minister said were verbally accurate, but that there were two lines which the right honorable gentleman did not think were quite first object. Mrs. Tyler thought accurate, while he (the noble lord) attached the greatest possible respect to what had fallen from the Prime Minister, he must pay greater respect to the skill and faithfulness man, in the province of Rovigo, they cap-different the Mayor, J. Zennaro. They wanted and loud shouts of "Oh!" from the Minis-

> servation upon a single point. All of what I must call the foul language——
> Lord R. Churchill—Mr. Speaker, I must

appeal to you upon a point of order. I wish to know whether it is in order for the Prime the House the reproach of having used foul date.

language. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone rose, but Lord R. Churchill, again rising, said:—"I must ask you, sir, for a ruling on this point."

The Speaker-I think the Prime Minister will not insist upon using the term "foul language" — (loud opposition cheers) — although, of course, the nature of the charge made by the noble lord is a very serious and grave one. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone-Sir, I will not make use of any term which you disapprove, and I shall withdraw any term which you disapprove. My reference was this :- The noble lord distinetly accused me and accused the Liberal party of traducing an adversary. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible to conceive a charge more disgraceful. It is a charge which implies falsehood in the first place. There is no traducing by error. Traducing is a wilful act, and that wilful act imputed to me by the noble lord was the accusation to which I applied the phrase complained of. (Ministerial cheers.) I wish to take no notice of it.) Hear, hear.)

#### IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Coming Convention in Belfast-Davitt's Advice to Irish American Citizens—Irish Poor Law Boards-The August Demonstration at the Hub.

DUBLIN, July 25 .- Parnell declares that the convention to be held in Belfast on Tuesday is called against his advice, and that the promoters of it are acting in hostility to the reorganizing committee of the League. He advises branches not to send delegates. Davitt in a recent lecture said the first duty of the Irish-American citizens was to give allegiance to the Republic. He thought Butler's policy would attract the support of Irish

Americans. LONDON, July 25 .- Public opinion in Ireland has been offended by the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the bill reforming the system of electing poor law guardians. The bill passed the Commons without an opposing vote. Mr. Parnell made an enquiry on the subject to-day in the Commons. Gladstone said he would be unable to introduce the measure in the Commons again this autumn. Mr. Parnell then gave notice that he should ask Mr. Gladstone to reconsider his decision in view of the difficulty constantly experienced in obtaining from the Lords legis lation beneficial to Ireland.

Boston, July 25 .- At the Irish demonstration on the 14th August, accommodation will be provided for 25,000 persons. "The platform will hold a thousand, and there will be a grand chorus of fifteen hundred voices. Ad-

#### ENGLAND'S FEMALE SPY.

HOW THE DECOY DUCK WAS HOAXED.

The Allurements of Feminine Grace and of Soft Speech at the Service of the English Government Against the People of Ircland.

The following is a fascinating account of the efforts one of England's lady spies made to work up dynamite plots and afterwards to hand over her dupes to the Engagous would place you in a false position."

This answer offended Mrs. Tyler. "Nonlish hangman, and of her ludicrous failure in the attempt :--

The selection of Mrs. Tyler for a delicate and difficult mission to Dublin is the latest proof we have of Mr. Jenkinson's Oriental astuteness. The Mail used to dun him as a duffer, and was continually nagging at him as an incompetent, who owed his introduction to Dublin Castle to the patronage of an admiring Viceroy. Now we know that all this was malice, rooted in jealousy of Mr. Jenkinson's surpassing genius for the discovery of crime. Since the days of Fouche, there has arisen no one equal to Mr. Jenkinson for inrection of his own tastes." Wild Awake society to their lairs. A problem puzzled the Home Office—bow are those dynamite demons to be destroyed? But we shall see about that. I know some fellows used at some time or other—God knows society to their lairs. A problem puzzled when—by Lord Salisbury, and he gave it to! the Home Office—bow are those dynathe liberal party in public and in a manner to mite demons to be destroyed? But it did not long perplex the clear head of Mr. Jenkinson. Quoth he, "I have a decoy duck; she can look as innocent as a lamb, and her laugh is like the ripple of a silvery stream. Her figure is the perfection of form and flexibility; her wide row of pearls (artfully set) finish off one of those mouths that make teeth water. But the eyes, narry, Sir William, even you would go down under their light." This was but a seant description of the Mrs. Tyler that was "put" on to a young Irish lady, whom she accosted in the gallery of the House of Commons, and who is well known in Irish literary circles. It is a place where strangers may ask a question—to know who is that speaking, or which is Mr. Healy. "I do so like the Irish members : they are so clever and placky." Then : "I am going to be very bold: may I call on you?" It was agreed. To find cut with you?"

#### SHE WAS MAKING PROCRESS

The acquaintance suddenly ripened into a rush of hospitality on Mrs. Tyler's part, and an excess of attention which was overwhelm; ing and very suspicious, taken along with the unceasing flow of cloquent love bestowed pon freiand and her brave people. charming stranger was at once quartered in the most expensive London hotel, an extravagant display of affinence being a leading part in the role. Sentimental Nationalism, Minister to use words which would not be tally with Mrs. Tyler's measure of work silk stockings. Her imputionee, if tolerated from any other member of the the work that Ireland needed. Knives nothing else, betrayed her. She was in a House, and to apply to another member of the ladylike the House the reproach of having used foul date. The lady's desperately-advanced work, and to prove that she could discover principles caused the young Irish lady to in Dublin a dynamite circle of which the playfully remark, "I think you must be a spy," which was promptly ensured, with a riging laugh, "If I am, you have not compromised yourself." After several days had been pleasantly spent, it was time for Mrs. Tyler to come to business. Her husband was on the Continent, and she had not decided whether she would join him or run over to excursions he happened to glance at the fire-see Ireland for the first time in her life. The place, and there observed bits of letters and alternative was the natural thing for one who had never laid eyes upon the idol of her heart. Miss — was only a week at home when she received a telegram asking her to lunch with Mrs. Tyler, at the Gresham Hotel, Dublin. The lunch was disposed of on the

TRINITY COLLEGE RACES.

whither they went to see the guthering, and where, by the merest accident, Miss gentleman of her acquaintance, Mr. James O'Connor, editor of the Dublin Irishman, who was introduced to Mrs. Tyler. How lucky (after Mrs. T. heard a little of his political antecedents) to meet with an old and tried friend of the cause, and who had the honor of being in Portland with O Donovan Rossa! Mrs. Tyler was making progress. Splendor and feminine wiles were spreading a net which would catch every torpedo fish in Irish waters. She laughed and chatted and gushed; dark brown piercing eyes, that could wither to ashes in anger, melted into the softest rays of patriotic joy. "Now you must come dine with us at the hotel at seven o'clock, and after that we shall have a private box at the opera. At dinner it was difficult to generalize the conversation. Mrs. Tyler had her heart and mind'set upon a particular subject, and her perpetual recurrence to Invincibles and dynamitards, as the only practical Nationalists, started a suspicion which did not sleep until it tore the veil from her face. On Friday, May 30th, she had Mr. O'Couner only at dinner in the hotel. When Talleyrand had serious State work in hand he gave a diplomatic dinner, and Mrs. Tyler was a diplomatist-very clever, but badly coached, and gullible to an incredible extent. The lady and her guest retired to her sitting-room at 8 o'clock, and from that until after ten she made the most of what she considered a rare opportunity. After dinner, in the mellowing twilight of a glorious Summer evening, and with the art of a fascinating witch in the ripe years that fall short of forty, her fingers glistening with stars of the first water (if they were not paste), and all woman's charms diswas for a moment

don't think any Irishman could be induced to send a lady upon such a perilous mission. Such duty as you desire to discharge would subject you to the risk of insult and imprisonment. Irishmen are not in the habit of asking ladies to face dangers while they are at liberty to meet them themselves. The employment sense, all rubbish! Now, say no more about that." "But," said he, "the use of dynamite is murderous to innocent people. Well, but war is war, and in all wars innocent persons have to suffer. Now, look here; I have money, I have leisure; I am ready at a moment's notice to go any-where—" "To New York or Peters-burg?" he interrupted. "Yes," said Mrs. Tyler; "and, now, do you know any one who could send meas a messenger, anywhere?" "But what would your husband say?" "Oh, my husband goes his own way, and I go mine. He horseraces and gambles and follows the dithere and I shall write to ask if they want a reliable woman." Thus passed the evening of May 30, and while the bright face of the

are so much better adapted for the work than

men. You know how a woman's wit can

#### panion, was illuminating THE DARK AND DINGY PRECINCTS OF SCOTLAND YARD,

May moon was smiling softly through the open window, Mrs. Tyler was hugging her

happiness and gilding the glinting light with

her sunniest hopes of success. As the fleeting moments ticked timeward, a lurid glare,

unsuspected by Mrs. Tyler and her com-

and frightening the life out of Sir Watkin Wynne, M.P. Next day, Mr. O'Connor was rated jocularly for not telling the sweet siren that the fireworks were going off in London while she was besecching a share in the glory of freeing Ireland. "You villain, you sat hear last night with an air of the coolest in-difference, and all the time you knew what would happen in London, and yet you would not give me a hint of it. Wasn't it a plucky attempt? Now, do tell me who did it, for I am sure you know. Oh, you need not tell meyou don't." It was useless to laugh and assure her that he knew nothing about the Scotland Yard explosion. She scoffed pleasantly at denial. Then—"Gh, I do hope none of the poor fellows will be caught. If you know them I will give any money to get them away, Zealous Mrs. Tyler; it needed no special sharpness to see the gards she held in her hand. Any fool with half an eye could ike that old-fashioned Fenianism, did not detect the detective in diamonds and openwork, and to prove that she could discover Lower Castle-yard were ignorant (stupid idiots), or were perhaps themselves in the ring. During those visits to Mrs. Tyler, her certain victim used to look under the sofas and the covered tables when she was out of the room, apprehending that she might have had a listener conscaled. On one of these telegrams. He had time to take one handful only when she returned to the apartment That night he gummed the scraps on a sheet of paper, and he read the addresses :-

#### From The Home Office — Hotel, Dublin.

The rest of the telegram is preserved, but this is enough to give hero: A few days before this discovery, Mr. O'Connor had written to a deuce-may-care fellow in London named Colbert, asking him would he wish to take up the running and lead the decoy duck a dance. On getting his gleeful consent, the fool was sent further, with this simple manner of recommendation: "When you know Mrs. Tyler as well as I do, you will admire "That's very nice indeed,' her as much." observed the lady of the tiny feet and the sparkling brilliants, when she read the introduction But watching closely her face, a shadow could be seen, and the voice was as uncertain in its sound as the 'nice" form of introduction. Still she had no suspicion of being suspected, and off she started with her precious evidence of the dynamite connection between Dublin and London. Colbert, who had been put upon his guard by O'Connor, entered fully into the spirit of the fun, and received the witch affably and in his best form, like an Irishman who could play gently with a lady, even though she had a razor up her sleeve to cut his throat. The game went on merrily, and, to test her offers of money, "to get any poor fellow away," he took from her £15, £5 less than than she pressed upon Jolly Jack for the benevolent purpose. The cash was immediately

POSTED TO DUBLIN. And there retained totil it was sent back in registered letter to Mr. Trevelyan, with the intimation that it was the property of Mrs. Tyler, "whose little game did not wash." In the meantime, all the wags in Dublin were let into the secret, and a plan was decided upon to wind up the "spree" with the solemn initiation of Mrs. Tyler into the "Black played in irresistible arrangement, the well—sisterhood." The chief actors in this beauti-planned assault was delivered. Mr. O'Connor all comedy, which in its duration left Wagner's "Trilogy" altogether in the shade, were Mr. O'Connor, of the Irishman, Mr. Fred. that so far from the expression being a representation it was a singularly happy expressive phrase, and for the purious of a grand chorus of fifteen hundred voices. Admission will be by ticket, for which a nominal admissed to the purpose [Hear ! hear !] hear hear | he

employ women in your secret service? They | tended emissary from Exchange Court, the detective headquarters in Dublin, was to armen. You know how a woman's wit can rive on the scene as a confederate and in repull her through difficulties and dangers. ply to a query, "What's the latest from Now, why don't you employ women? Just Scotland Yard?" to point to the lady and say, Now, why don't you employ women? Just Scotland Yard?" to point to the lady and say, give me some work to do; that is all I want.

Mrs. Tyler!" and then bring the farce to an My life I have resolved to devote to the end by dismissing the lady with laughter. end by dismissing the lady with laughter. cause, and you must try if you can't put But she herself cut short the programme by me in communication with some on suddenly going off, either because she found in a position to give me letters to carry. I'll she was being fooled, or because she found it do anything to help the cause." Said he: "I became necessary to consult with her chiefs regarding the steps to be taken consequent on the unexpected magnitude and success of her discoveries.

#### THE ENROLLMENT

was to take place in a draped apartment, with candles, old knives, mouse traps (papered up as dynamite machines), and pieces of oil cake for dynamite flakes. The lady's rather sudden departure nipped the programme in the bud; but what happened was scarcely less exhilarating. Collect in London was in-structed to whisper to Mrs. Tyler that Editor O'Connor had received information that a son of O'Donovan Rossa's had just arrived in Paris, and was expected in Dublin in a few days. The biter swallowed the bait, hook and all. To the surprise of the jokers, Mrs. Tyler popped into Dublin on Sunday morning, June 29. Sprightly and buoyantly she welcomed several new acquaintances, and her natural disposition to shine as a hospitable hostess was magnificentity displayed. A gigantic student of greenlooking years became a favorite guest on account of his soft, frank countenance. To the sharp brown eye he seemed the most squeexable of all the desperate dynamitards by whom she was surrounded. Next came the longed for "young Rossa," who played his part with so much tact that the charmer was charmed. At last the inner circle was reached. What a triumph for the ingenious Jenkinson! All the public money lavished in the most off-hand style of recklessness was probably thrown away. The campagne, the claret, the eigars, the nice little dinners and lunches were inexpensive trifles in the high jinks of the delightful lady from the Home Office. Mrs. Tyler had given Colbert £15 for the purpose of committing a felony; but now her enthusiasm rose to the man, as well known in Dublin as the Nelson Pillar, and who had been introduced as young Rossa's companion voyageur from New York, unfolded blood-curdling plans for the simultaneous blowing up of Dablin Castle and the British Parliament. Oh, it was glorious; she would contribute £500 to the enterprise. " But (sly rogue) won't you give the Trish members warning?" "By no mouns, they tre a pack of numbugs, and we will take care that the House of Commons will go up in

#### AN IRISH NIGHT,

because we want particularly to blow Parnell end his crew to atoms." done, the laughter rippled, and the lisson figure shook in the convulsions of deligious nelp us in this work, even indirectly, by quarantine regulations. giving money?' A villainous query, which, lowever, proved how far she had been houxed, and how easy it was to make a fool of the most artful decoy duck in the service of the Home Office. When in London she proposed the blowing up of the House of Commons. and, commenting on this, Colbert wrote: --This is the most during -of a woman. She proposed nothing less than the destruction of the Houses of Parliament." The joke is at un end now, but a serious view of the fun remains. Will the Government be allowed unchallenged to spend public money in sending agents to pay people to commitantrages, and then get the perpetrators hanged?

After her departure a brief statement an nouncing the success of the hoax appeared in the chief Dublin papers. It will in due time form the subject of a full and exhaustive listory.

What are we to say of a Government which can stoop to devices like these? The employment of male spies like Talbot and Warner was a mere venial sin as compared with the reachery of employing temptresses in the shape of women--temptresses not only to ensure men into the betrayal of dangerous secrets if they had any, but to hurry them into the commission of the most daring deeds of outrage. With all the allurements of personal grace and soft speech and honeyed compliment, with all the advantages that unlimited funds could bestow with the belief that a heroine was encouraging them to patriotic if foolbardy deeds, who can tell what a number of foolish individuals might have fallen into this most shocking and unscrupulous trap? Of all the devices of the British Government to ensuare innocent Irishmen, this introduction of miladies into the political world is the most daring and

SALISBURY ON THE DEMONSTRATION.

JONDON, July 22. - The Marquis of Salisbury addressing a Conservative demonstra-tion at Sheffield to day said it was absurd to suppose the members of the House of Lords, who were mostly landlords, had any cause to dread the agricultural laborers. He insisted before a franchise bill was passed and insisted on the franchise measure in its present state. Because it desired a change of tribunal, before the matter was brought before the judgment of the people, the government was afraid to ask a verdict of public opinion, where the verdict was legitimately obtained, but summoned a procession, imagining that 20,000 Radicals amusing themselves in London on a Northcote, in an address to day at King Lynn, said an early appeal to the electors was on as Lynn, said an early appeal to the decrors was officed ave in imperative to solve the difficulty between the track appear to the decrease appear to the decrease appear to the decrease and Commons appear to the decrease appea

#### THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

TOULON AND MARSEILLES-A GERMAN DOCTOR'S VIEWS-THE CASE IN THE STATES.

PARIS, July 26.—A cholera patient at onlon committed suicide to-day, plunging a knife into his heart. The Papal Nuncio here applied to the Italian ambassador for a pass across the frontier without being subjected to quarantine regulatiors. His request was refused. The Mayor of Turin, who is travelling in France, made a similar request and was also refused. There have been two deaths from cholera at Spezzia, Italy, and the inhabitants are in a panic.

MARSEILLES, July 26.—Fugitives are beginning to return. The municipal authorities have thanked the Sisters of Charity for their devotion and zeal in assisting the sufferers. During the day ending 9 p.m. there were 58 deaths.

MARSEILLES, July 27. -The Catholics of the city have again petitioned the mayor to authorize a procession and public prayers for the abatement of the cholera, but the request is refused. Only five of the twenty-seven members of the municipal council of Arles remain in that city. The police are obliged to use force when disinfecting houses where deaths have occurred. The conduct of the elergy throughout the panic is admirable. The priests and Sisters of Charity have been indefatigable, often doing the work of the municipal authorities in disinfecting houses. The Due de Chartres has had an attack of fever in consequence of fatigue and anxiety resulting from his visit to Toulon and Mar-

Touton, July 26.—There were two derths here to day and two in the suburbs, the total number of deaths here has been 593. The exodus from the city has decreased the population by two-thirds.

Berlin, July 27. - A mass meeting was held to-day to protest r gainst the establishment of cholera hospitals and demanding a better water supply and the completion of the sewer-age works. The doctor of the hospitals made an address in which he declared that cholera level of the occasion. "Jack Reilly," a tall was far less dangerous than many scourges, such as typhoid fever. He instanced the fact that in 1874, without it being known as Asiatic, cholera was treated at the Moabite hospital. An epidemic occurred among a number of boatmen while on a debauch and all but two of the patients who were brought in died of the attack. Such a disease was successfully localized. Such a diselesure from an official inspector of the hospital excites no little sensation. The Arch-bishop of Paris has ordered the priests to offer prayers and solicit clus on behalf of the cholera victims. Favorable The white teeth | limution in the severity of the epidemic. At Marseilles there have been thirty-six deaths in twenty-four hours and at Toulon eleven, lelight. Grace and audacity had Mrs. Tyler: twelve at Arles and six at Aix. A panic prebut her gullibility was egregious. Before this vails at the latter place. A traveller who had she had put a too obvious question: "Is it arrived at Leghorn from Marseilles died yes possible Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy will not terday from cholera, after he had fulfilled the

> Washington, July 26.--Surgeon-General Hamilton received to-day a copy of a letter from Dr. J. B. Pearce, who attended the supposed case of cholera on the steamer Annie Silver and warned the authorities. Pearce says the family arrived at New Orleans July 11, from San Luis, Spain. The vessel had been at Bourdeaux, Toulon and Vera Cruz. The doctor says further that the child died with every symptom of cholera. Whether this was a case of Asiatic or sporadic cholera I will not positively assert, but cholera it certainly was.

MARSEILLES, July 28. -At Toulon fugitives are now prevented from returning to the city. One who returned died yesterday. Touton, July 28 .- There were three cholera

deaths to-day. There are 31 cases in Re-contre Hospital and 115 at St. Maudrier Hospital, three of the latter serious Two Toulon refugees have died at La Seine.

Paris, July 28 .- One mild case of cholera is reported here. During the day ending at 9 o'clock to-night there were 24 deaths at Marseilles and 6 at Arles.

WASHINGTON, July 28.-Consul Mason at Marseilles telegraphs as follows :- Marked improvement at Marseilles and Toulon; choleric deaths there from daily average of 60 fell to 43 Wednesday, 48 Thursday, 38 Friday, 38 Saturday, 36 Sunday; last night there were 13 in twelve hours. Fatality from all causes is declining. At Toulon the average fell from 40 to 15. Isolated cases are reported from various parts of the district. The epid-emic is declared severe at Arles and Aix.

The President of the Louisiana State Board of Health telegraphs that exhaustive investigation fails to establish even a remote suspicion of Asiatic cholera as the cause of the death of the infant on the steamer Annie Silver.

#### THE CORNWALL ABOMINATIONS. DUBLIN, July 26 .- Cornwall and others, im-

plicated in the disgusting offences were examin-ed to-day and remanded. An order was issued for the apprehension of Charles Fitzgerald, the son of a wine dealer of this city, on evidence to show that he was involved in the same scandals. dread the agricultural laborers. He insisted Through some mistake, however, the police aron the necessity of appealing to the electors rested the brother of Charles Fitzgerald. Charles was thus enabled to make his escape. The report that the Government had entrusted the case to Sir Henry James, Attorney General, and Sir Farrer Herschell, Solicitor-General, is pronounced untrue by the London Trines. That piper says that the prosecution will take the ordinary course. Dr. Fernandez, of the Coldstream Guards, London, has been arrested there. in connection with the scandals. Other officers of the corps are resigning. Mr. Meiklejohn, the Radicals amusing themselves in London on a given' day expressed public opinion. This attempt to legislate by picnic had a dangerous to a look. Nothing was more dangerous to a popularly governed state, than an attempt to deceive public policy by a demonstration in the streets of the metropolis. Sir Staford Northcote, in an address i Guay at King s. produce evidence sustaining their charge discussion of the metropolis. Sir Staford Cornwall but the police when called upon to the produce evidence sustaining their charge discussion of the metropolis. Sir Staford Cornwall but the police when called upon to the produce evidence sustaining their charge discussion of the metropolis. iproduce evidence sustaining their charge db. clined to prosecute the prisoners and the magis trate discharged them, severely commenting on the action of the officials in the matter.

### SURE CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY

"Kinney-West is the most successful removing lever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Kinney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. B. N. Clark, Sc. Here, Vt. "Kidney-West has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga. IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

it has event where all clue had fulled. It in mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmiess in all cases.

EF Its deanese the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Ridneys it restored. The Liver is cleaned of all disease, and the Bowels more freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are cradicated from the system.

PINCE, 61.00 LICTED OR BIT, SOLD BY DECCEPT Dry can be sent by right.
WELLS, RICHARDSUT & CO. Carlington Va. The second of th

PREPARE FOR THE ENEMY

# CHOLERA

COMINGI

The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, Pain-Killer is consideral the sevest and safest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfecreliance in it.

Read the following extract from the letter of missionary in China :--

DEAR Shas: - I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send mo last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KILLER, using a directed for Cholera. as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully

> J. M. JOHNSON, Missionary to Swaton, China.

Beware'of Counterfeits and Imitations. Ask for the genuine Perry Davis' Pain-Killer and take no other.

TEACHERS WANTED for Belleville Sep A erate School: a Male Teacher, as Principal, holding a first or second class certificate, and a Female Teacher, holding a third class certificate. Duties to commence on the first of September, 1884. Application, stating salary, testimonials, &c., to be made to

P. P. LYNCH, Sec. Treas, S. S. Board. Belleville, July 12th, 1884.

TNFORMATION WANTED of Edward Maney, who left County Carlow, Ireland. about 53 years ago and came to Quelice, where he resided for some time with an uncle named Dalay. While in Ireland he was a car-driver, and drove from Mrs. Kelly's Inn, Borris, to Westmorris's Hotel, Carlow. Information with be thankfully received by Mary Maney, liox 64, Gardiner P.O., Ulster Co., N.Y., U.S. 49-3

Civil service reform is a thorough success on many railroads.

DIAMOND DYES. These wondrons Dyes create surprise And charm and gratify the eyes. They'll color aught one can devise, They've colored what you'd not surmise. Made Pigeons Birds of Paradise.

A Geneva organ-grinder has left a fortune of \$14,000 to his heirs.

ASEARCH WARRANT. If there is any lurking taint of scrofula in the system, Burdock Blood Bitters are war-

ranted to search it out. The schools of Jersey City can accommodate only 30 per cent of the school popula-

FOR OLD OR YOUNG. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy for Cholera, Diarrhum and Dysentery. No person is safe without it, . .

In Denmark the annual consumption of spirits is nearly fourteen gallons per adult

RESCUED AT LAST.

W. H. Crocker, druggist of Waterdown, says, when all other remedies fail for Bowel Complaints, then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue. . .

Y. C. Douglass, of Parker, Neb., thinks he will soon die, and advertises his body for sale for dissection.

PREJUDICED PEOPLE.

Many people are prejudiced against patent medicines but all who try Burdock Blood Bitters are compelled to acknowledge it worthy a patent as a valuable discovery.

An American painter of the pretty name of Boggs, has just received a prize at the Nice Art Exposition.

NO RIVAL IN THE FIELD. There is no rival for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the acknowledged champion for the cure of all Summer Com-

plaints. Lord Rupertswood, an Australian sheep

and cattle man, lives in a \$4,000,000 house at Melbourne. :

changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will simulate the Liver to healthy action, tone appthe Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby Triving ure and vigor to the system generally.
For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt

LDISTINGUISHED JESUIT TO ATTEND THE

MONTERAL MERTING

The Rev. S. J. Perry, S.J., F.R.S., F.R. A.S., F.R. M.S., will, as we have already, stated, attend the approaching meeting in Montreal. We glean from the London Times the following information regarding this distinguished English scientist: Having studied arts at the English College, Douzy, and followed a course of mental philosophy at Rome, he entered the Society of Jesus in 1853, and studied high mathematics at Stonyhurst, London and Paris. In 1863 he was appointed director of the Meteorological and Astronomical Observatory at Stonyhurst. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1874, he has erved for several years on the councils of the meteorological and astronomical societies, is an honorary member of "La Societie Scientifique de Bruxelles" and corresponding member of "La Societé Geographique d'Anvers." In 1868-69 he made magnetic surveys of the West and East of France, and in the summer of 1871, a similar survey of Belgium, the results of which, together with several other papers by the same author, on Terrestrial Magnetism were published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the Proceedings" of the Royal Society. He was chosen by the English Government as head of the expedition to Cadiz sent to observe the total celipse of the sun in December, 1870, and in 1874 he received commission from the admiralty as chief of the government expedition sent to Kerquelin Island in the South Indian Ocean for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus; and here, as on the magnetic surveys of Belgium and France, he was accompanied by the Rev. W. Sidgreaves, S. J. In addition to the astronomical work, a long series of magnetic observations were taken on the Island of Kerquelin and at many stations on the way. 'Notes' of his 'Yoyage to Kerquelin' appeared in The Month of 1875-76, and the astronomical results of the expedition in the 'Account of Observations of the Transit of Venus, December 8th, 1874, made by of venus, December 856, 1874, made by authority of the British Government,' by Sir G. B. Airy, and 'A report of the meteorology of Kerquelin, by the Rev. S. J. Perry,' was published by the meteorological office in 1870. Again in 1882 the British Government sent out expeditions to observe the transit of Venus, the second in this century, and Fathers Perry and Sidgreaves joined H. M. S. Fawn at the Cape of Good Hope to take the necessary astronomical elservations in the northwest of Mada-gasear. The transit of the planet was observed by them under the most favorable circumstances, and also by Captain Aldrich, R. N., who determined very accurately the longitude of the station at Nos Vey. Magnetic observations at Madagascar formed part of the history of this interesting country received as much attention and study as leisure from astronomical work permitted. As simultaneous observations of solar, magnetic and meteorological phenomena are regularly carried on at Stonyhurst, it is hoped that the mass of accurate data in possession of the Rev. Father

IN MEMORY OF FANNY PARNELL New York, July 22. - A memorial service in honor of the late foundress of the Ladies' Land League - Miss Fanny Parnell - washeld in the Court Room of the Sixth Judicial Distriet Court, Fourth Avenue, last night. The room was crowded. Mrs. Kata Diggs, Vice-President of the League, presided. The oration was delivered by Mr. Stephen J. Meany, and P. Gallagher, President of the Land League, gave an appropriate address. Mme. D'Erina played and sang appropriate selections of music.

Perry will prove of service at the approaching meeting of the British Association in the

cffort now being made to determine the con-

nection between these three different classes

of phenomena, the more so as the relation be-

tween them is to be the subject of formal dis-

cussion in the astronomical section this year.

To Remove Dandruff-Cleanse the scalp with Prof. Low's Masic Sulphur Soan. A delightful medicated scap for the toilet.

Buron Nathan Rothschild's new privat yacht, to be launched shortly, is the largest and costliest in the world.

A Crying Evil.—Children are often fretul and ill when Worms is the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all Worms.

San Francis: o has 3,000 Chimmen in eigar factories, and dealers are training white boys and girls to take their places. If you are troubled with a "hacking

Down's Elixir will give you relief at once. Warranted as recommended or

money refunded. The Louisiana & Texas Railroad has not been able to do any business for six mouths on

Only one Speaker is now unrepresented in the gallery of portraits at Washington -Na thaniel Macon, of North Carolina. He was so averse to leaving his portrait to posterity that he in great anger ordered one destroyed which an artist had sketched as he sat in the Speaker's chair.

HOPEFUL WORDS. Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, Ont., says she could not keep house without Hagyard's

and lung troubles. Paris is the Cincinnati of Europe. Of 300 men tried for murder during the past year only five were convicted.

Pectorial Balsam to cure prevailing throat

TIME TRIES ALL.

It is an indisputable fact that as time rolls along the fame of Kidney Wort is becoming greater as its large and increasing sale shows. It is well known and much used from Halifax to British Columbia. Those having Kidney, Liver or other kindred disorders should get it

A common complaint in Texas is that brass bands are addicted to drinking as well as to making hideous noises at night.

THE LATEST DYNAMITE HOAX.

It was known that a certain smart U. S.
young man had studied chemistry for six
months; had ordered a sectioned hand-bag
and sailed for England. It was subsequently ascertained that he had made several visits to a clock and watch maker before leaving. The cable was used to cause his arrest on arrival, and a trio of metaphysicians were summoned OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a cultars, 4 shirt collars, and a box of tooth-picks.— Hull Budget,

> A live pak tree at Indian River, Fla. measures (wenty-three feet ten inches in circumf-rende six feet from the ground.

Worms often destroy children, but the sly and to have to hide it reeman's Worm Powders destroy suspected of worse things."

Worms, and expel them from the suspected of worse things." of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. Worms, McGale chemist, Montreal 95 tf system.

BY CHARLES READE.

Author of "Il's Never Too Late to Mend," "Griffith Caunt,""" Hard Cael," "Put Yourself in His Place," de., de.

CHAPTER IX. -Continued. "Leave the country?" said Mary, faintly. What good would that do?"

I den't know. Perhaps bring my father to his enses for one thing; and who knews?-perhaps you will listen to reason when you see I can't wait for the consent of two egotists-for that is what they both are -that have no real love or pity for you or

me."
"Ah," said Mary, with a deep sigh, "I sec even men have their faults, and I admired them so. They are impatient, selfish."

"Yes, if it is selfish to defend one's self against brutal selfishness; I am selfish; and that is better than to be a slave to egotists, and lie down to be trodden on as you would Come, Mary, for pity's sake decide which you love best-your father, who does not care much for you, or me, who adores you, and will give you a life of gratitude as well as love, if you will only see things as they are and always will be, and trust yourself to me as my dear, dear, blessed, adored

wife! "I love you best, ' said Mary, "and hope it is not wicked. But I love him too, though he does say 'wait.' And I respect myself, and I dare not defy my parent, and I will not marry secretly; that is degrading. And, oh, Walter, think how young I am and inexperienced, and you that are so much older, and I hoped would be my guide and make me better; is it you who tempt me to clandestine meetings that I blush for, and a clandestine marriage for which I should despise my-

Walter turned suddenly calm, for these

words pricked his conscience.
"You are right," said he. "I am a blackguard, and you are an angel of purity and goodness. Forgive me, 1 will never tempt nor terment you again. For pity's sake forgive me. You don't know what men's pas sions are. Forgive me !"

"'Vith all my heart, dear," said Mary crying gently. He put both arms suddenly round her neck and kissed her wet eyes with a sigh of despair. Then he seemed to tear himself away by a great effort, and she leaned limp and powerless on the gate, and heard his footsteps die away into the night. They struck chill upon her foreboding heart, for she felt that they were parted

#### CHAPTER X.-THE GORDIAN KNOT.

Walter, however, would not despair until te had laid the alternative before his father. programme of the expedition, and the natural | H, did so, firmly but coolly. His father, ir ritated by the scene with Bartley, treated Walter's proposal with indignant scorn. Walter continued to keep his temper, and with some reluctance asked him whether he owed nothing, not even a sacrifice of his prejudices, to a son who had never disobeyed

him, and had improved his circumstances. "Come, sir," said he; "when the happiness of my life is at stake I venture to lay aside delicacy, and ask you whether I have not been a good son, and a serviceable one to

"Yes," Walter," said the Colonel, "with this exception."

"Then now or never, give me my reward. "I'll try," said the grim Colonel; "but I see it will be hard work. However, I'll try and save you from a mesalliance. "A mesalliance, sir? Why, she is a Clif-

ford. "The deuce she is!"

"A much a Clifford as I am." "That is news to me."

"Yes; an O'Ryan; not a trader; not a small-coal man." Like the Marquis of Londonderry, sir, and

sherince your son, and his nephrices and his propriets the line it, with the exception of a certain beer-world has outlived. Commerce does not house, fishked by an aere and a half of ground. fower a gentleman, nor speculation, either, in these days. The nobility and the leading gentry of these islands are most of them in business. They are all shareholders, and often directors of railways, and just as much traders as the old coach proprietors were. They let their land and so do you, to the highest bidder, not for honor or any romantic sentiment, but for money, and that is trude. Mr. Bartley is his own farmer: well, so was Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, and the Queen made him a peer for it—what a sensible sovereign!

Are Rothschild and Montefore shunned for their speculations by the nobility? Whom do and set an army of workmen to raise a pit their daughters marry? Trade rules the National Fills is the favorite purgative and anti-billous medicine, they are mild and thorough.

| worm, and keeps it from stagnation. Genius writes, or paints, or plays Hamlet—for money; and is respected in exact proportion to the amount of money it gets. Charity holds world, and keeps it from stagnation. Genius fit, and nearly every new church is a trade speculation. Is my happiness and hers to be sacrificed to the chimeras and crotchets that everybody in England but you has out-

lived ?" "All this," replied the unflinching sire.
"I have read in the papers, and my son shall not marry the daughter of a trader and cad who has insulted me grossly; but that, I presume, you don't object to.

This stung Walter so that he feared to con-

tinue the discussion.
"I will not reply," said he. "You drive me to despair. I leave you to reflect. Perhaps you will prize me when you see me no

With this he left the room, packed up his dothes, went to the nearest railway, off to London, collected his funds, crossed the water, and did not write one word to Clifford Hull, except a line to Julia, "Loft England heart-broken, the victim of two egotists and my sweet Mary's weak conscientiousness. God forgive me, I am angry even with her, but I don't doubt her love.

This missive and the general consternation at Clifford Hall brought Julia full gallop to Mary Bartley ..

They read the letter together, and Julia was urious against Colonel Clifford. But Mary interposed.
"I am afraid," said she, "that I am the person who was most to blame."

"Why, what have you done?" "He said our case was desperate, and waiting would not alter it; and he should

le ve the country unless—"
"Unless what? How can I advise you if you have any concealments from me?" "Well, then, it was unless'I would consent to a clandestine marriage." And you refused-very properly."

"And I refused—very properly one would think—and what is the consequence? I have driven the man I love away from his friends. as well as from me, and now I begin to be very sorry for my properness."
"But you don't olush for it as you would for the other "The idea ! To be married on the sly and to have to hide it from every-

undy, and to be found out at last, or else be

no favors, no wedding cake, no bishop, no proper dress, not even a bridal veil fit to be seen! Why, it ought to be the great show of girl's life, and she ought to be a public queen, at all events for that one day, for ten to one she will be a slave all the rest of her

life if she loves the fellow."

She pause for breath one moment. "And it isn't as if you were low people. Why, it reminds me of a thing I read in some novel; a city clerk, or some such person, took a walk with his sweetheart into the country, and all of a sudden he said, 'Why, there is something hard in my pocket. What is it I wonder? A plain gold ring. Does it fathers an, but never have I felt it as now. If the father to die, and his son's hand I declare; then keep it till further orders. Then they walked a little further. 'Why, to pass between them as the poor old man what is this? Two pairs of white glove. Try the little pair on, and I will try the big ones. Stop! I declare here's a church, and the bells beginning to ring. Why, who told them that I've got a special liceuse in my pocket? Hallo! there are two fellows hanging about; best men, witnesses, or some such persons, I should not wonder. I think I know one of them; and here is a parson coming over a stile! What an opportunity for us now just to run in and get married! Come on, old girl, lend me that wedding ring a minute, I'll give it you back again in the church.' No, thank you, Mr. Walter;

and we respect ourselves.' In short, Julia contirmed Mary Bartley in her resolution, but she could not console her

we love you very dearly, but we are ladies,

under the consequences. Walter did not write a line even to her; she couldn't but fear that he was really in despair, and would cure himself of his affection if he could. She began to pine; the roses faded gradually out of her checks, and .Mr. Bartley himself began at last to pity her, for though he did not love her, he liked her, and was proud of her affection. Another thing, Hope might come home now any day, and if he found the girl sick and pining, he might say this is a breach of contract.

He asked Mary one day whether she wouldn't like a change. "I could take you to the seaside," said he,

but not very cordially. "No, papa," said Mary, "why should you leave your mine when everything is going so prosperously? I think I should like to go to the lakes, and pay my old nurse a visit "And she would talk to you of Walter

Clifford ?" "Yes, papa," said Mary, firmly, "she would; and that's the only thing can do me any good."
"Well, Mary," said Bartley, "if she could

be content with praising him, and regretting the insuperable obstacles, and if she would encourage you to be patient. There, let me think of it."

Things went hard with Colonel Clifford. He felt his son's desertion very bitterly, though he was too proud to show it; he now found out that universally as he was respected, it was Walter who was the most beloved both in the house and in the neigh-

One day he heard a multitude shouting, and soon learned the reason. Bartley had struck a rich vein of coal, and tons were coming up to the surface. Colonel Clifford would not go near the place, but he sent old Baker to inquire, and Baker from that day used to bring him back a number of details, some of them especially galling to him.

By degrees, and rapid ones, Bartley was be-"Why, one of her parents was a Clifford, and your own sister. And one of mine was him for the slack, or very small coal, and flattered him. took it away gratis; they spoke slightingly of Colonel Clifford, which they had never ventured to do before. But soon a circumstance occurred which mortified the Earl of Durham. Come, father, don't the old soldier more than all. He was sole sacrifice your son, and his happiness and his proprietor of the village, and every house This beer-house was a great eyesore to him; he tried to buy this small freeholder out; but the man saw his advantage, and demanded

£1,500—nearly treble the real value. Walter, however, by negotiating in a more friendly spirit, had obtained a reduction, and was about to complete the purchase for £1,. 150. But when Walter left the country the proprietor never dreamed of going again to the haughty colonel. He went to Bartley, and Bartley bought the property in five min-utes for £1,200, and paid a deposit to clinch the contract. He completed the man, and have knocked purchase with unheard of rapidity, village, or street of eighty houses. They were ten times better built than the colonel's cottages; not one of them could ever be vacant, they were too great a boon to the miners; nor could the rent be in arrears, with so sharp a hand as the mine-owner; the beer-house was to be perpetuated, and a nucleus of custom secured from the miners, partly by the truck system, and partly by the superiority of the liquor, for Bartley announced at once that he should brew the

All these things were too much for a man with gout in his system; Colonel Clifford had a worse attack of that complaint than ever : it rose from his feet to other parts of his

frame, and he took to his bed. In that condition a physician and surgeon visited him daily, and his lawyer also was sent for, and was closeted with him for a long time on more than one occasion.

All this caused a deal of speculation in the village, and as a system of fetch-and-carry was now established by which the rival magnates also received plenty of information, though not always accurate, about each other, Mr. Bartley heard what was going on, and put his own construction upon it.

Just when Mr. Hope was expected to re-turn came a letter to Mary to say that he should be detained a day or two longer, as he had a sore throat and fever, but nothing alarming. Three or four days later came a letter only signed by him, to say he had a slight attack of typhoid fever, and was under

medical care. Mary implored Mr. Bartly to let her go to him. He refused, and gave his reasons, which were really sufficient, and now he became more unwilling than ever to let her visit Mrs.

This was the condition of affairs when one day an old man with white hair, dressed in groom, and asked, in an agitated voice if he might see Miss Mary Bartley.

Her visitors were so few that she was never refused on speculation, so John Baker was shown at once into her drawing-room. He was too much agitated to waste times agitated voice if he is staying at the lakes.

"No, no." said Mr. Bartley; she's staying at the lakes."

"No, no." said Mr. Bartley; she's staying at the lakes."

"Oh, my poor Walter, how pale and worn ing with her sister Gilbert; quite within a drive."

"Oh, Miss Bartley," said he. "we are in great distress."

"Are you are; but it's arm's length, and mourned over each other twenty miles, I believe, to where she is staying at the lakes."

"Oh, my poor Walter, how pale and worn ing with her sister Gilbert; quite within a drive."

"You are thing was, they held each other arm's length, and mourned over each other twenty miles, I believe, to where she is staying at the lakes."

"Oh, my poor Walter, how pale and worn ing with her sister Gilbert; quite within a drive."

"You are the lakes."

"Are you are; but it's arm's length, and mourned over each other twenty miles, I believe, to where she is staying at the lakes."

"Oh, my poor Walter, how pale and worn ing with her sister Gilbert; quite within a drive."

"You are the latest thing was, they held each other arm's length, and mourned over each other tree in the latest thing was, they held each other arm's length, and mourned over each other tree in the latest thing was, they held each other arm's length, and mourned over each other arm's length, and mourned over each other tree is the latest the latest thing was, they held each other arm's length, and mourned over each other arm's length, and mourned over each other arm's length, and mourned over each other tree is the latest the lat

Her visitors were so few that she was never refused on speculation, so John Baker was shown at once into her drawing room. He was too much agitated to waste time was the Hall. Mr. Walter has grieved, over each other, and vowed the waster is dying!"

"Are you sure, papa?"

"Are you sure, papa?"

"Are you sure, papa?"

"Are you sure, papa?"

"Quite sure, my dear; she wrote to me come what within a drive."

"Quite sure, my dear; she wrote, to me come what within a drive."

"And that we may never part again, on from that we may never part again, on from that we may never part again, on from that we may never part again, waster is grieved."

"And that we may never part again, on from that we may never part again, is marry at once, and put four happiness?"

"And that we may never part again, on from that we may never part again, on from that we may never part again, waster is grieved."

"Never you mind child, your swomauly you; you feel for us II mind on the old instinct is better than knowledge or experience, and it has guided you straight? If you had consented, I should have lost my respect for you."

And then, as the small view of a thing is apt to enter the female head along with the big view, she went on, with great animation:

"And then for a young lady to sneak into a miss; we don't know what country he is into that is all; but, in course, that is all; but, in course, from Dover, but that is all; but, in course, he writes to you—that stands to reason; you'll give me his address, won't you? and

we shall all bless you." "Mary turned pale, and the tears streamed down her eyes.

"Oh, sir," said she, "I'd give the world if I could tell you. I know who you are; my poor Walter has often spoken of you to me Mr. Baker. One word from you would have been mough; I would have done anything for you that I could. But he has never written to me at all. I am as much deserted as any of you, and I have felt it as deeply as any not in his; no looks of love and forgiveness leaves this world, its ambitions and its quarrels, and perhaps sees for the first time how mall they all are compared with the love of those that love us, and the peace of God.' Then this ardent girl stretched out both her hands.

"O God, if my frivolous life has been innocent, don't let me be the cause of this horrible thing; don't let the father die without comfort, nor the son without forgiveness, for, a miserable girl who has come between them and meant no harm.

This eloquent burst quite overpowered poor old John Baker. He dropped into a chair, his white head sunk upon his bosom, he sobped and trembled, and for the first time showed his age.

"What on earth is the matter?" said Mr Bartley's voice, as cold as an icicle, at the door. Mary sprang toward him impetuously. "Oh, papa!" she cried, "Colonel Clifford

is dying, and we don't know where Walter is : we can't know." "Wait a little," said Bartley, in some agi-

tation. "My letters have just come in, and I thought I saw a foreign postmark.' He slipped back into the hall, brought in several letters, selected one, and gave it to

Mary. "This is for you, from Marsoilles." He then retired to his study, and without the least agitation, or the least loss of time, returned with a book of telegraph forms. Meanwhile Mary tore the letter open, and

read it caperly to John Baker.
"Grand Hotel, Novilles, Marseilles, May 16.
"My own Dear Love,—I have vowed that will not write again to tempt you to any thing you think wrong; but it looks like quarrelling to hide my address from you.
Only I do beg of you, as the only kindness you can do me now, never to let it be known by any living creature at Clifford Hall."

WALTER." "Yours till death, WALTER."
Mr. Bartley entered with the telegraph forms, and said to Mary, sharply; "Now, where is he?"

Mary told him. "Well, write him a telegram. It shall be at the railway in half an hour, at Marseilles

theoretically in one hour, practically in Mary sat down and wrote her telegram : " Pray come to Clifford Hall. Your father s dangerously ill."

"Show it to me," said Bartley. And on perusing it: "A woman's telegram. Don't frighten him too much; leave him the option to come or stay."

He tore it up, and said: 'Now write a business telegram, and make sure of the thing you want." "Come home directly-your father is

dying.',
Old Baker started up:
"God bless you, sir," says he, "and God bless you, miss, and make you happy one bless you, miss, and make you happy one."
"" myself, as my trap is at the

He bustled out, and his carriage drove away

at a great rate. Mr. Bartley went quietly to his study to business without another word, and Mary leaned back a little exhausted by the scane, but a smile almost of happiness came and tarried on her sweet face for the first time these many days; as for old John Baker, he told his tale triumphantly at the Hall, and not without vanity, for he was proud of his

good judgment in going to Mary Bartley. To the old housekeeper, a most superior woman of his own age, and almost a lady, he said something rather remarkable which he was careful not to bestow on the young wags

"Mrs. Milton," says he, "I am an old man, and have knocked about at home and abroad, and seen a deal of life, but I've seen something to-day that I never saw before." "Ay, John, surely; and whatever was

"I've seen an angel pray to God, and I have seen God answer her."

From that day Mary had two stout, faithful partisans in Clifford Hall.

Mr. Bartley's views about Mary now began to waver. It occurred to him that should colonel Clifford die and Walter inherit his estates, he could easily come to terms with the young man so passionately devoted to his daughter. He had only to say:

"I can make no allowance at present, but I'll settle my whole fortune upon Mary and her children after my death, if you'll make a

moderate settlement at present. And Walter would certainly fall into this. and not demand accounts from Mary's trustee.

So, now he would have positively encouraged Mary in her attachment, but one thing held him back a little; he had learned by ac-cident that the last entail of Clifford Hall and the dependent estates dated two generations back, so that the entail expired with Colonel Clifford, and this had enabled the colonel to sell some of the estates, and clearly gave him power now to leave Clifford Hall away from his son.

Now, the people who had begun to fetch and carry tales between the two magnates, told him of the lawyer's recent visits to Clifford Hall, and he had some misgivings that the colonel had sent for the lawyer to alter his will and disinherit, in whole or in part, his absent and rebellious son. All this taken together made Mr. Bartley resolve to be kinder to Mary in her love affair than he ever had been, but still to be guarded and cautiouŝ.

"Mary, my dear," said he, "I am sure you'll be on thorns till this young man comes

look Mary Why I'm not like that old col-one, intelerant of their deoples views, when they advance them trilly. That woman they advance them civilly. That woman helped me to save yourgline in a very great danger, and i or many years ahe has been as careful as a nother, and we are not so to say, at a ggers drawn bout Walter Clifford W by I only demand a little prodenceand part ince noth from you and from her. Now, telk might is there proper accommoda-tions for you at Mrs. Gilbert's house?"

Oh, yes, papa it is a farmhouse now but it was a grand place. There's a beautiful space rooms a ith an oriel window." Well, th en, you secure that, and write

to day to h ave a blazing fire, and the bed properly arr d as well as the sheets, and you half go to morrow in the four wheel; and you can take her her little stipend in a letter."

This sudd en kindness and provision for her health and happiness filled Mary's heart to overflowing, and her gratitude gushed forth upon Mr. Be rtleris neck.

The old fox blandly absorbed it, and took the opportruity to say : "Of course it is understood that matters are to go no further between you and Walter Clifford. Oh, I don't mean that you're to

drive him to despair; only insist upon his being patient like yourself. Everything comes sooner or later to those who know how to wait." "Oh, papa," eried Mary, "you've said more to comfort me than Mrs. Laston or any

body can; but I feel the change will do me good. I am, oh, so grateful !" So Mary wrote her letter, and went to Mrs. Easton next day. After the usual embraces, she gave Mrs. Easton the letter, and was duly installed in the state bedroom. She wote to Julia Clifford to say where she

was, and that was her way of letting Walter Clifford know. Walter bimself arrived at Clifford Hall aext day, worn, anxious, and remorseful, and was shown at once to his father's hedside,

The colonel gave him a wasted hand, and sant: " Dear boy. I thought you'd come. We've

had our last quarrel, Walter. Walter burst into tears over his father's hand, and nothing was said between them about their temporary estrangement.

The first thing Walter, did was to see two

professional nurses from Derby, and seeme his father's constant attention night and day, and, above all, nourishment at all hours of the night-when the patient would take it. On the afternoon after his arrival the colonel fell into a sound sleep. Then Walter ordered his horse, and in less than an hour was at Mrs. Gilbert's place.

#### CHAPTER XI.

THE KNOT CUT, -ANOTHER TIED.

The farmhouse the Gilberts occupied had been a family mansion of great antiquity with a most around it. It was held during the civil war by eastout loyalist, who armed and garrisoned it after a fashion with his own

servants. This had a different effect to what he intended. It drew the attention of one of Cromwell's generals, and he despatched a party with cannon and petards to reduce the place, whilst he marched on to join Cromwell in enterprises of more importance. The detachment of Roundheads summoned the place. The royalist, to show his respect for their authority, made his kitchen wench squeak a defiance from an upper window, from which she bolted with great rapidity as soon as she had thus represented the valor of the establishment, and when next seen it was in the cellar, wedged in between two barrels of beer. The men went at it hammer and tongs, and in twenty-four hours a good many cannon-balls traversed the building, a great many stuck in the walls like plums in a Christmas pudding, the doors were blown in with petards, and the principal defenders, with a few wounded Roundheads, were carried off to Cromwell himself: whilst the house itself was fired, and blazed away

merrily. Cronwell threatened the royalist gentleman with death for defending an untenable

"I didn't know it was untenable," said the gentleman. "How could I till I had "You had the fate of fortified places to instruct you," said Cromwell, and he promised faithfully to hand him on his own

ruius. The gentleman turned pale and his lips quivered, but he said :
"Well. Mr. Cromwell, I've fought for my

royal master according to my lights, and I can die for him."
"You shall, sir," said Mr. Cromwell. About next morning Mr. Cromwell, who had often a cool fit after a hot one, and was a very big man, take him altogether, gave a different order. "The fool thought be was

doing his duty; turn him loose." The fool in question was so proud of h battered house that he left it standing there bullets and all, and built him a house else

where. King Charles the Second had not lauded month before he made him a baronet, and one tenant after another occupied a portion of the old mansion. Two state-rooms were roofed and furnished with the relies of the entire mansion, and these two rooms the present baronet's surveyor occupied at rare in tervals when he was inspecting the large properties connected with the baronet's

estate. Mary Bartley now occupied two room connected by folding doors, and she sat pensive in the oricl-window of her bedroom Young ladies cling to their bedroom soung ladies cling to their bedrooms ospecially when they are pretty and airy Suddenly she heard a scurry and patter of horse's hoof, reined up at the side of the house. She darted from the window and stood panting in the middle of the room. The next minute Mrs. Easton entered the sitting room all in a flatter and healens. sitting-room all in a flutter, and beckene

her. Mary flew to her.
"He is here." "I thought he would be." "Will you meet him down stairs?"

"No, here." Mrs. Easton acquiesced, rapidly closed th olding doors and went out, saying:
"Try and calm yourself, Miss Mary." Miss Mary tried to obey her, but Walte rushed in impetuously, pale, worn, agitated yet enraptured at the first sight of her, an Mary threw herself round his neck in a m

ment, and he clasped her fluttering bosom his beating heart, and this was the nature atist Destouches, improving upon Horace, that in England his immortal line is given Moliere. "Chassez le naturel, il revient

What waid Mary D my your father What said water, that I could not the his decese, if I am to less him? And why notiwait bill aft ar misidecease

compel us to wait six menths, and in that six compet us water alloustacle or other would be sure to occur, and another would be sure to follow. I am a great deal older than you, and I see that whoever procastinates hap

where young ladies are concerned logic does not carry all before it, and so Mary op does not carry on many op nuccidedly that he turned his horse directly, posed all manner of feminine sentiments, and gave her one look of love and disappointment, ded by saying she could not do such a hand galloped away.

hing. Walter began to be mortified and in sullen silence. angry; then she cunningly shifted the respon-

Then consult her in my presence," said and speaking in broken sentences:

Walter. Mary had not bargained for that , she had and then take her opinion. However, as Walter's opinion was fair, she called Mrs. Easton, and they put the case to her, and asked her to give her candid opinion.

Mrs. Easton, however, took alarm at the gravity of the proposal, and told them both he knew things that were unknown to both of them, and it was not easy for her to advise. "Well, but," said Walter "if you know more than we do, you are the very person that can advise. All I know is that if we are anot married now, I shall shave to whit six months at least, and if I stay here Mr. Bartley and I shall quartel, and he will refuse me Mary ; and if I go abroad again I shall get knocked on the head, or else Mary will pine away again, and Bartley will send her to Madeira, and we shall lese our happiness, as all shilly-shallying fools do."

Mrs. Easton made mo reply to this, though she listened attentively to it. She walked to the window and thought quietly to herself then she came back again and sat down, and after a pause she said, very gravely :

Knowing all I ken, and seeing all I see, Indvise you two to marry at once by special license, and keep it secret from every one who knows you -- but myself-till a proper time comes to reveal it; and it's horne in upon me that that time will come before long, even if Colonel Clifford should not die this bout, which every body says he will." "Oh, nurse," said Mary, faintly, "I little

thought that you'd be against sec."

"Against you, Miss Mary!" said Wrs.
Easton, with much feeling. "I admire Mr.
Walter very much, as any woman must with eyes in her head, and I love him for loving of you so truly, and like a man, for it does not become a man to shilly shally, but I never saw him till he was a man, but you are the child I nursed, and prayed-over, and trembled for in sickness, and rejoiced over in health, and left a good master because I saw he did not love you as I did."

These words went to Mary's heart, and she flew to her nurse, and hung weening round. her ne-k. Her tears made the manly but tender-hearted Walter give a sort of gulp. Mary heard it, and put her white hand out to him. He threw himself upon his knees, and kissed it devotedly, and the coy girl was

From this hour Walter gave her no reath ing-time; he easily talked over old Baker, and got him to excuse his short absence; he turned his hunters into roadsters, and rode them very hard; he got the special license; he squared a clargyman at the head of the lake, who was an old friend of his and fond of fees, and in three days after her consent. Mary and Mrs. Easton drove a four-wheeled carriage Walter had lent them to the little hotel at the lakes. Walter had galloped over at eleven o'clock, and they all three took a little walk together. Walter Clifford and Mary Burtley returned from that walk MAN AND WIFE.

#### CHAPTER XII.

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE. Walter Clifford and Mary sat at a late breakfast in a little inn that looked upon a lake, which appeared to them more lovely than the lake of Thun or of Luccine. He beamed steadily at her with triumplant repture: she stole looks at him of wonder, ad-

As they had nothing now to argue about, they only spoke a few words at a time, but these were all musical with love. To them, as we dramatists say, entered

Mrs. Easton, with signs of hurry.

miration, and the deepest love.

"Miss Mary." said she.
"Mis. Mary." suggested Walter, meekly.
Mis. Mary blew hun a kiss. "Ay, ay," said Mrs. Easton, smiling. "Of course, you will both hate me, but I have come to take you home, Mistress Mary. "Home!" said Mary; why, this feels like

"No doubt," said Mrs. Easton, " but, for all that, in half an hour we must start." The married couple remonstrated with one

second, but Mrs. Easten was firm. "Idreamed," says the, "that we were all found out—and that's a warning. Mr. Walter, you know that you'll be missed at Clifford Hall, and didn't ought to leave your father another day. And you, Miss Mary, do but think what a weight I have taken upon my shoulders, and don't put off coming home, for I am almost slinking with anxiety, and for sure and certain my dream it was a warning,

and there's something in the wind." They were both so indebted to this good voman that they looked at each other pitcously, but agreed. Walter rang the bell, and edered the four-wheeler and his own nag. "Mary, one little walk in that sweet

"Yes, dear," said Mary, and in another moment they were walking in the garden, intertwined like the ivy and the oak, and dring over their present delights and glowof prospects.

In the mountime Mrs. Easton packed up beir things; Walter's were enrolled in a lettrug with straps, which went upon his dle. They left the little inn, Mary driving. When they had gone about two miles, they

ame to cross-roads, "Please pull up," said Mrs. Easton; then tuning to Walter, who was riding ridiculous-ly close to Mary's whip hand, "Isn't that the way to Clifford Hall?"

"It's one way," said he; "but I don't Mean to go that way. How can I? It's only bree miles more round by your house."

Murse," said Mary, appealingly.
Ay, ay, poor things," said Mrs. Easton Well, well, don't loiter, anyway. I shall

not be my own woman again till we're safe at so they drove briskly on, and in about an for more they got to a long hill, whence

y could see the Gilberts' farm. There, nurse," said Mary, pouting a stile, "now I hope you're content, for we have got safe home, and he and I shall not have a happy day together again.",

the hill with the dog-cart! Who's that driving her? It's not papa. I declare, it's Mr. Hope, come home safe and sound. Dear Mr. Hope! Oh, now my happiness is per-

"Mr. Hope!" screamed Mrs. Easton. Drive Master, for Heaven's sake! Turn your home, sir, and gallop away from us as hard as you can !" Well, but, Mrs. Easton \_" obsected Walter.

Mrz. Easton stood up in the carriage.
"Man alive!" she screamed, you know and I see later and whoever stilly shallies nothing, and I know a deal; begone, or you piness, it deserves to lose it, and generally are no friend of mine; you'll make me curse the hoursthat I interfered."

"Go, darling," said Mary kindly, said so decidedly that he turned his horse directly,

Mary looked pale and angry, and drove on

.Mrs. Easton was too agitated to mind her angry; and said she would consult Mrs. angry looks. She kent wiping the perspira-sibility, and said she would consult Mrs. langry looks. She kent wiping the perspira-tion from her brow with her handkerchief,

"If we would only get there first fool not to teach my sister her lesson before we went, intended to secure Mrs. Easton on her side, she's such a simpleton !-can't you drive faster ?" "Why gaurse," said Mary, "don't be

so afraid of Mr. Hope. It's not him I'm afraid of ; it's papa."

"You don't know what you're talking about, child. Mr. Bartley is easily blinded; I won't tell you why. It isn't so with Mr. Hope. Oh, if I could only get in to have one word with my simple sister before be turns her inside out !"

The question was soon decided. Hope drove up to the door whilst Mary and Mrs. Easton were still some distance off and hidden by a turn in the road. When they emerged again into sight of the farm they just caught sight of Hope's back, and Mrs. Gilbert courtesying to him and ushering him into the house.

"Drive into the stable-yard," said Mrs. Easton, faintly. "He mustn't see your traveling basket, anyway." She told the servant to put the horse into

the stable immediately, and the basket into the brew-house. Then she hurried Mary up the back stairs to her room, and went with a beating heart to find Mr. Hope and her

Mrs. Gilbert, though a simple and unguarded woman, could read faces like the rest, and she saw at once that her sister was very much put out by this visit of Mr. Hope, and wanted to know what had passed between her and him. This set the poor woman all in a flutter for fear she should have said something injudicious, and thereupon she prepared to find out, if possible, what she ought to have

"What! Mr. Hope!" said Mrs. Easton. "Well, Mary will be glad. And you have been long home, sir?"

Came last night," said Hope. "She hasn't been well, I hear. What is the matter?" And he looked very anxious.

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Easton very guardedly, "she certainly gave me a fright when she came here. She looked quite pale; but whether it was that she wanted a change -but whatever it was, it couldn't be very serious. You shall judge for yourself. Sister, go to Miss Mary's room, and tell her."

Mrs. Easton, in giving this instruction, frowned at her sister as much as to say, "Now lon't speak, but go.'

When she was gone, the next thing was to find out if the woman had made any foolish admissions to Mr. Hope; so she waited for him.

She had not long to wait. Hope said:

"I hardly expected to see you : your sixter said you were from home."

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Easton, "we were not so far off, but we did come home a little sooner than we intended, and I am rare glad we did, for Miss Mary wouldn't have missed you for all the views in the county."

"Well, I said you were not at home, and that is every word; he didn't give me time to say any more for questioning of me about

her health." That's lucky," said Mrs. Easton, dryly. Thank Heaven! there's no harm done; he

sha'n't see the carriage."
"Dear me, nurse," said Mary, "All this time I'm longing to see him."

"Well, you shall see him, if you won't own to having been a night from home. Mary promised and went engerly to Mr. Hope. It did not come natural to her to be afraid of him, and she was impatient for the It did not come natural to her to be day to come when she might tell him the whole story. The reception he gave her was letter, and to know them it is not enough to not of a mature to discourage this feeling; his pale face-for he had been very illflushed at sight of her, his eyes poured affection upon her, and he held out both hands to

her. "This the pale girl they frightened me about!" said he. "Why, you're like the

roses in July." "That's partly with seeing of you. sir, said Mrs. Easton, quietly following, "but we do take some credit to ourselves, too; for Miss Mary was rather pale when sho came here a week ago; but la, young folks want a change now and then."

"Nurse," said Mary, "I really was not well, and you have done wonders for me, and I hope you won't think me ungrateful, but I

must go home with Mr. Hope."

Hope's countenance flushed with delight, and Mrs. Easton saw in a moment that Mary's affection was co-operating with her

"I thought that would be her first word. sir," said she. "Why, of course you will, miss. There, don't you take any trouble; we'll pack up your things and put them in the dog-cart; but you must eat a morsel both of you before you go. There's a beautiful piece of beef in the pot, not oversalted, and some mealy potatoes and suet dumplings. You sit down and have your chat, whilst

Polly and I get everything ready for you." To be continued.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists. tts

Ex-United States Senator Davis, of West Virginia, used to be a brakeman on the railroad which he now nearly owns.

-The chance concections of ignorant men have sometimes brought disrepute not only on their own worthless medicines that deserve no credit but sometimes, with injustice, on really reliable preparations. Ladies should not hosi-tate about Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for this remedy has been tried, proven and

AN EPISTLE TO THE JESUITS.

The Address of Father Anderledy to the Fathers and Brothers of the Society of Jesus-Determined Rostility to Secret Societies.

FLORENCE, June 28 .- The first epistle of the new General of the Jesuits, who succeeded to the office upon its renunciation by Father Becky, has been issued to the order, and printed in Florence by the Episcopal printing office. The original is in Latin, of which the following, with but slight omissions, is a translation:

The highest law by which religious orders are ruled is this, that they obey the sovereign Pontiff, and are subject to his will and desire. The Vicar of Christ has the first place among all those who preside; he embraces all with his right and power, and every faculty of other superiors emanates from him as from a rich and inexhaustible source. The Holy See has, availing itself of this power, endowed religious orders with excellent laws, and ruled them with grace, charity and benevolence, so far that, freeing them in many things from interference, it has rendered them attached and obedient only to itself. This singular benefit was declared solemnly by our very Holy Lord, Leo XIII. as certain and evident by right (ex jure). Is is therefore fitting that our piety, gratitude, and obedience should vie with the iberality and munificence of the sovereign Pontiff, Now, as our desire, whatever it may be, can never compete with so great a benefit let us at least acknowledge it with humble mind, and deem ourselves unworthy of receiving such a grace. It is specially becoming to our society, which has not been established for any other end but to serve and obey the sovereign Pontiff. According to St. Ignatius, it is our duty to serve God under the flag of the cross, and to serve the only master, the Roman Pontiff, His Vicar on earth (Const. Paul. Regimini). This is the head formula of our order, proposed by our Holy Fathers to the Vicar of Christ, and approved by the

This being now the nature and strength of our order, viz., to be ready at the command of the Sovereign Pontiff, the more we bear this in mind, the more we will resemble St. Ignatius and the more disposed we shall be to conform our will to that of the successor of St. Peter. And not only shall we be ready to obey, but also to worship his very holy anthority and respect his dignity with thoughts and words, and to supply words with deeds by means of strength, labor and effort.

At any moment we ought to be ready to act strenuously, and to fight also, when the Church is in danger. This danger is evidently great, extreme and iniquitous. The causes of this danger that is to be feared we find in the Encyclical Humanum genus, an epistle worthy of the Pontifical dignity, a wonderful one, and to be eternally remembered.

I request you, Reverend Fathers and Brothers in Christ, to turn your minds to this etter, and to keep in your heart the words of the Vicar of Christ as said by our Lord Christ. That letter gives a sad description of our times, and we need to inspect it and know from it the machinations, the deceptions, and frauds of the enemies of the Church, and to thoroughly understand also the weapons which we must have ready at the command of the sovereign Pontiff. We are taught by that letter that the Christian world has no more powerful enemy than that secret association which, born in darkness, breaks forth out of the gloom, and confidently and impudently proclaims itself able to destroy the Church of

The nature of this secret association is composed of simulation and falsehood. While, indeed, it acts so as to appear honest, good, and henevolent, it hides and conceals its tims, and shows them only to those who at a hint are ready to commit any crime in order to obey its despotism. Of these crimes the most hateful is that by which they endeavor With that she made an excess, and left to overthrow from the foundation that order him. She found her sister in Mary's room: of religion which was creeted by Christ, "Now," said she to Mrs. Gilbert, "you their whims, drawing from naturalism their tell me every word you said to Mr. Hope fundamental law. (Encycl. Leonis XIII.)

Asserting human reason to be the control of the contro and teacher, they deny revelation and destroy the offices and authority of the Catholic Church. Nay, they turn their fury and weapons against this very Church, and want to rule according to their whims the Vicar of Christ, robbed of his civil kingdom. Having thus repudiated the seals of truth, they abuse so much of the light of reason as to persuade themselves that there is no God, and, rebellious even to natural honesty, they heart the religion of Jesus Christ. introduce every perversion of morals into

public and private society.

These are some of the opinions which we rightly call false and fallacious. We will know them better from the same Pontifical read it, but we must carefully consider it, in order to retain it deeply in our minds. We learn from the letter what danger we are threatened with, not only by the wickedness of the opinions, but also by their connection and alliance.

It is, therefore, our duty to strive to oppose true principles to false opinions and to bad associations, associations of good morals and piety, faithful and devoted to the Church, having one mind and communion of principles.

I have very little to say about principles. We must draw them out of revelation and from that philosophy which, for the best of the Church and of our society, Leo XIII. has proposed to us, and which we see with great joy grows daily and brings forth those beauti-ful fruits which are the results of obedience

to the Holy Sce. We shall then strive by every effort to have ready at hand those principles which are fit to establish Catholic truths and to destroy the errors of materialists in order to destroy the errors which form the defence of secret

societies. To this teachers of young men, publishers of books, and preachers of the Gospel will pay special attention.

We must not only mind cultivated people. but the ignorant, too, and it will be a good idea to spread many examples of the Pontifical letters in little books, with explanations, from which Catholics may know what is to be avoided, what must be done, and what must be believed and firmly held by them. As tender age is more than any other needy of information, as it is necessary to oppose truth to error and piety to iniquity, and as it is chiefly our duty to teach children divine doctrine, I exhort and warn you, dearest Fathers and Brothers, to remember and think before God that our society was chiefly instituted for this purpose, viz., to attend the progress of souls in Christian doctrine and life, chiefly through the instruction of the children and of those ignorant of Christian religion. Our Holy Father desired also that the Fathers should be admitted to the profession of three or four vows, or among the coadjutors, only on one condition, name

that this boly exercise may be specially recommended and devotedly attended to on ac count of the special homage paid by this to God in helping souls, and because at might have been forgotten or discontinued more easily than some other exercises, as for in

stance preaching. Here is what we should oppose to secret associations, Leo XIII. has advised us to defend the Christian communion. It is the duty of the children of the Church to praise those societies which the Pope has praised and recommended, and help to apread and to strenuously promote them. As now some societies are akin to our order, and we know these better, and are accustomed to them, I think that we ought to regard them according to the view of the Pope.

The first among them is the Sodality of the Blessod Virgin Mary. I think that we will carry out the desire of the Vicar of Christ if we endeavor carefully to found societies of young men and children under the name and of Ottawa, representing his department, acprotection of the Mother of God, and to attend to those which are already established. It seems almost providential that the three hundredth anniversary of the institution of the Congregation Prima Primaria\* should be the same through which Leo XIII. teaches us how to fight against the pestiferous and secret societies of our age.

They prepare ruin for Christian States, while the Virgin Mother's help of the Christians has alone destroyed all heresics in the whole world. This event must stimulate our industry and as this by lupse of time and rolling years generally declines, we must arouse our minds by recording the ancient days in which the prominent men of those times declared, by examples, how great is the strength and virtue of the sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

In our times great work must be done with the young men. Let us bring them together, teach them piety, defend them against errors and the temptations of vice. Hence, if we can in some way, according to the Encyclical letter of the Pope, warn the pupils against the pernicious character of secret societies. we must do it, in order that the young may thoroughly learn how to avoid many deceitful arts by which their advocates are accustomed to ensuare men. Those who prepare children for the first communion will do well if they persuade each of them to promise that they will never give their names to any society without the consent of their parents, of their , pastor, or of their confessor.

But in a cause of so much importance we must not confine our work within the bounds of the societies. Wherever an opportunity arises, according as prudence suggests, we must take every chance, in churches, in colleges, in private conversations, even in epistolary intercourse, we must endeavor to arouse the ardor of many, and chiefly of those who are prominent in picty, learning, and intellectual power or authority. Great opportunities arise during the times of retreat and in the sermons and lectures given by priests or other pious people while minds are more ready to receive the light of truth, and more disposed to put into practice what they have learned. Such occasion will not fait, as in many countries it is customary for men to attend retreats, and it is constantly admitted that in order to call back men to God it is necessary to use diligence and care. A Catholic meeting held at Isola, Nov. 26, 1882, stated that thus we must repair the damages caused to civil and domestic society. Other means will also be suggested by the

desire of serving the Church.

We must begin without delay or hesitation the work which we have now at hand. We must not lose time, although the Sovereign Pontiff on May 10 ordered that for a whole year from the day of publication of the apostolic letter, the obligation of disclosing the secret heads and leaders, and the reservacion of censures, is suspended. (Triests are 11. bidden to absolve members of secret sometime if they do not disclose the names of their leaders. In order to more easily reconcile men with God the Pope has suspended this obligation for one year.)

has been heard; that the Pope has spoken in such a way as to evidently show that he has spoken by divine inspiration. He resolved, then, that in the next Catholic Congress there should be deliberation about this subject. While laymen act so fairly, we must not hasitate, but without delay we must commence such a glorious work to which, with the soycreign Pontiff, God gives his blessing, for which angels and saints pray, and which is encouraged by all who profess with the whole

These things, with paternal mind and great love for you, I thought I ought to tell you, Reverend Fathers and Brothers dear in Christ, and I want them to be known to all of ours, as I am sure that I have spoken according to the mind of the sovereign Pontifl.

It remains now that we perform our duty with sincere humility, and deeming ourselves unworthy to serve such a holy cause, which cause certainly exceeds human power, and therefore it is necessary to ask strength from on high, and to rely on the help of God. Let us ask no reward for ourselves but labor; no glory but that which is obtained for God; no welfare but that which is bestowed upon the souls redeemed by the blood of the Son of God. Let the rule of life of our forefathers be our device; To God, glory; to the neigh-

bor, welfare; to us, work! The Holy Father has condescended to grant his blessing to our whole society. Congratulating you and myself for such a pledge received of divine assistance, I commend myself

to the prayers of the society.

Fiesole, June Sth, the feast of the most Holy Trinity, the servant of you all in

Christ. ANTONIUS MARIA ANDERLEDY, S.J.

\*Founded in Rome 300 years ago in the Church of Jesus.

NO MARKS.

Mr. T. M. Casad, editor of the Corydon, Iowa Times, writes that his little girl burned hor foot severely on a stove. One application of St. Jacobs Oil the great pain-reliever, cured it completely, leaving no marks. By two applications of St Jacobs Oil he cured himself of a torturing pain in the side.

Dr. Koch has just discovered that cholera is not inhaled, but swallowed. The American green apple paragrapher could have told him that years ago.

THE HORSFORD ALMANAC AND COOK BOOK.

Mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

No fewer than 100 societies exist in Scot land whose object is to promote and maintain the purity of the Clydesdale horse.

and the Provisions for their Comfort. HALIFAX, July 22 .- Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.N., deputy superintendent of the Canadian meteorological service, has been in the city for some time making final preparations for embarking with a corps of observers for the Hudson's Straits expedition. The ship which he selected for the expedition, and which sailed this evening, is the Neptune, a staunch steam and sailing vessel of 685 tons gross, under command of Sailing master Sopp, an

experienced Arctic navigator.

THE HUDSON'S BAY EXPEDITION.

Departure of the Canadian Observers from

Halifax-The Proposed Stations-The Men

THE CREW, WITH THE EXPLORERS, will in all number fifty-five men. Professor Robert Bell, M.D., of the Geological Survey companies the expedition to learn what he can of the geological features of the country along the straits. There will be no other scientific men on board, excepting such as are required for the observing stations. The expedition will first call at Main, on the Labrador coast, and finally at Ramah, the northernmost station on the Atlantic coast and but a few hundred miles south of Cape Chidleigh at the entrance to the straits. Esquimaux interpreters will be engaged at one or more of these Labrador stations. The work of establishing stations in the straits, which are 400 miles long by 100 to 200 miles broad, is not unattended with risk, as much of the outline even of the coast is unknown, and there are no coast charts or soun lines.

SEVEN STATIONS IN THE STRAITS are to be established, as follows :- No. 1 at Cape Chidleigh at the southeast entrance to the strait; No. 2 on Resolution Island, on the northeast entrance to the strait, and about 45 miles across from No. 1 station: No. 3 at Cape Hope, on the south side of about the centre of the strait, about 250 miles from stations Nos. I and 2; No. 4 directly north of No. 3 on the Upper Savages Islands; No. 5 on the southeast end of Rottingham Island, about 200 miles from No. 4: No. 6 on the south side of Mansfield Island, some 150 miles from No. 5 station: No. 7 at Fort Churchill, 460 miles from No. 6. Stations No. 5 and 6 are opposite not only the western mouth of Hudson's Straits, but also opposite the straits opening into Fox Channel where probably much of the spring ice which blocks Hudron's Straits in June comes from, and observations will be made to ascertain about what proportions of the ice from this great land-locked basin drifts into Hudson's Straits and what proportion into Hudson's Bay. At all stations the usual meteorological observations will be made; the heavy tide will be measured, the drift of the water noted and the conditions and state of the ice. Cape Hope is the most important station, and here, in addition to other observations, a temporary magnetical station will be opened. Hubart, who has been at the Toronto observatory for several years, will be in charge of be in charge of C. R. Tuttle, of Winnipeg.

THE NEPTUNE was chartered at St. John's, by Lieut, Gor don. She is a wooden built vessel, launched at Dandee in 1873, and is similar to the Bear nd Thetis, of the Greely relief expedition, well known seeling ships. She was em ployed on shathar service two years ago and has the same communiter as then. In additien to those mentioned above, other stations. will be in command of Mr. Barweil, of London; Mr. Lapraicie, of Quebec; Mr. De Boncherville, of Ottawa; and Mr. Wm. Ash, of Quebec, and a seventh to be selected from the tallowing crew: William P. Cadallo. Michael Kenting, Joseph R. Camelolt, Richard Currie and Mishael Turlis, it direct William Skymer and William Channel, Tor-ronto: John William Champlaia, Gazaboro: John William McDaniel : a l Willie r Henry Jordan, Sherbranke: Pobert Yeall, Picton, Mr. McKay, of Piston, and Mr. Banan, of St. John's, Ailde, accompany the ennestrious. The men are engaged at the rate of 25% a month, with a bounty of 350 and corold, and together, are tak in. They were built in Partmouth and are 14 by 22 bet, double boarded throughout, with terred paper spiration, and also the abundant discharge of between. There will be two stores incoch ) eilew bile. house, and 120 tons of hard corl is being taken in sacks. Each man will be supplied with a fowling piecea ad a rifle, and sufficient ammunition for tifteen months will be left at each station, though it is thought that considerable game can be got to assist the stores. No liquor is allowed to be taken by the men.

EAGH STATION PARTY will consist of two men and an Esquinaux interpreter beside the officer in charge. Their winter life on these desolate shores promis s to be a lonely one, but, no doubt, will have its compensations. It is expected to reach the first station in August, and, after landing Mr. Tuttle at Churchill, which is 2,560 miles from Halifax, the Neptune will return with Lieut. Gordon and Dr. Bell, calling possibly at York Factory and also at Marble Island, the winter quarters of the American whalers. The parties will remain at the station until next year, when, perhaps, another steamer will be fitted out to relieve them or otherwise as the Government may decide.

"Facts are stubbore things," and sufferers from chills and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborp fact, until they commence to use Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradi-cates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst cases. About one thousand deaths a week in New

York City at this time of the year. Pleasant as Syrup ; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves Worm Exterminator.

A Cincinnati man, getting hard up, sold the monument over his wife's grave.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for rheu-matism; he had such a lame back that he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

At least twenty food-reform societies are now in a flourishing condition in England. A half or whole bottle of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, mixed with the water of the bath, is of great use to invalide and all delicate or nervous persons, as it revives and braces up the failing strength, and soothes the most irrita-ble nervous system.

Mrs. Langtry has adopted a Chinese boy thirteen years old.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes : For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told

### A GATE OF FLOWERS.

O rosebud morn of other years How sweet thy golden light! Far down the path of manhood's vale Thy sun beats warm and bright; I turn me to that morn of youth, And lingering with the hours, I feel the breath of childhood's days Sweep through this gate of flowers

And entering in—how strange a sight!
The flowers are wither'd low,
The rose that blush'd at eventide Is crush'd beneath the foe; The starry eyes that beam'd with love-Those orphans of the early morn Are number'd with the dead.

O sweet-lipped rose, so dear to me, How oft thy pouting smile Enchain'd my heart with tender love, Endear'd me with its wile; How oft hath memory clad my thoughts With hue of purple light. Caught from the charms that deck'd thy form, O rose of morning light!

How oft I've walk'd the same old path And pluck'd the floweret wild, And dreamt a dream of peaceful hope That hull'd me as a child; How oft in amber light of morn I've peep'd among the trees, And watch'd the leaves in sportive joy Betray the morning breeze.

I love those cheery morns of old-Their sunshine bright and clear— Fair nurslings clad in rainbow light Embalm'd with heav'nly tear; But, ah! the friends of other days-Those are the gate of flowers That bloom with tender memories From buds of golden hours.

E'en now I see the blushing rose-Sweet floweret child of grace-E'en new I see the fily droop, The fuchsia hide her face; O tender flowers! O tender years! O mornings kindly bright! Within my heart your memory lives

Within my heart your manner.
In rays of love and light!
THOMAS O'HAGAN Barrie, Ont.

CAMPHOR DROPS A CURE.

The following simple remedy was issued in andbill form by the Hibernia Printing Office, Dublin, Ireland, during the severe visitation of the cholera in 1836, and was the means of saving thousands of lives. It was also used with valuable effect in 1848, and I would advise its use again should that epidemic visit our shores. In any case, however, no harm ould be done by having it in the house during

the coming warm months:—
Dissolve one onnce of camphor in six nances of spirits of wine and give a small oottle of it to any intelligent person in your neighborhood who will undertake to administer it to his poor neighbors when they are seized with cholera or any of its symptoms, without deviating in the slightest degree from the following instructions: -

When any person is seized with symptoms the observations here. Churchill station will of cholera, such as vomiting, purging, sadden weakness, coldness, cramps or spasms do not give them brandy or whisky or any kind of nedicine whatever, but put them to bed at once, covering them warmly, but not overloading them with bed clothes, and as soon as you possibly can let the patient take two crops (not more) of the camphor mixture on a little pounded sugar in a spoonful of cold or iced water. In five minutes after that let him take a second doze, of two drops in the some way and in five minutes more repeat the same thing. He is then to wait ten or lifteen minutes to see whether or not there is a sense of returning warmth, with a dissosition toward perspiration and brinifest decrease of sickness, cramps, &c., we, when it necessary, he must take two drots, s before, and repeat the dose every live minutes until twelve or fourteen drops have been taken. In administering this remedy you must particularly observe that if the the epistle of the sovereign Pontiff. He of the spirit that for a long time no voice like this has been heard; that the Pope has spoken in be destroyed, for the least foreign medicine neutralizes the complete, which is given to check veniting and to produce a free, warm persolection. The new of cold or leed water is given on the advice of the late celebrated The are of cold or jeed water shipped for two or three ways. Desting Beginn on the advice of the late cold trated houses for each station, all really to a put and successful Dr. Pidlock, of London, who always allowed his potient; to drink cold or fixed vater, as a tends to promote free per-

The patient must not be allowed to rise and expose him or herself to the slightest degree cold and should not be tormented with baths, steumings or rubbing of any kind, but permitted to lie still, as he will fall asleep when perspiration comes on and after some hours will, with God's assistance, awake well. though weak, and languid and perhaps a little f werish, in which case he may get a dose, say a teaspoonful of Gregory's powder or rhubarb and magnesia, with a little peppermint water or weak sal volatile and water to wash it down, but must be kept quiet, taking only a

little soup, broth or graci for a day or two. Lord Poisonby writing to his brother, the Bishop of Derry, stated that to his own knowledge these camphor drops had proved to be a certain cure for cholera, both in France and Germany, whenever taken in time, and the cure is generally effected before it is possible to procure a physician—that is in less than an hour. Respectfully,
H. Powell.

Mr. James J. Anslow, Newcastle, N. B., writes: "Mrs Anslow was troubled with Lung Disease, and until she took Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda had little or no appetite; but after taking a bottle or two she gained appetite and had a relish for her food, which was quite a help to her in keeping up against the disease. As we are out of yours, and cannot procure any here, she is taking another Emulsion; but as we will you kindly ship me some at once and oblige."

A crematorium built in the time of the Roman invasion has just been discovered in

the city of Lincoln, England. Mr. R. C. Winlow, Toronto, writes. "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a val-uable medicine to all who are troubled with Inr digestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal."

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure 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 There, nurse," said Mary, pouting a praised for years.

In ow I hope you're content, for we got safe home, and he said? I shall not a suppy day together again."

Oh yes, you will, and, many happy years.

I be and mother, who is father and mother, who is suffered to the instruction of children and the baston. "Get many happy years."

I be coadjutors, only on one condition, name you recontent, for we shall the state of a stome to harsassed by dyspepsis is eaused by using such has feet it his duty to make it known to his suffering the benefit curstive powers in thousands of cases, praising it was redically cursed. The sation will, and, many happy years.

I be coadjutors, only on one condition, name to the coadjutors, only on one condition, name to conting to the coadjutors, only on one condition, name to conting to the coadjutors, only on one condition, name to conting to the coadjutors, only on one condition, name to conting to the coadjutors, only on one condition, name to conting to the coadjutors, only on one condition, name to conting to the coadjutors, only on one condition, name to conting to the coadjutors, only on one condition, name to conting the state of a stome to Almoy the state of a stome to Almoy the best they should make a special promise to Almoy the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the condition in the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the form of children in the state of a stome to the form of the form of the form of the form of the coadjutors, only on one condition in the state of a stome to the form of t wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 30, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. JULY.

THURSDAY, 31 .- St. Ignatins Loyola, Con-

AUGUST. FRIDAY, 1. -St. Peter's Chains. The Macha-

bees, Martyrs.

SATURDAY, 2.—St. Alphonsus Liqueri,
Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr. SUNDAY, 3. -Ninth Sunday after Pentecost.

Epist. I Cor. x. 6-13; Gosp. Luke xix. 41-47. Cons. Bp. Mora, Monterey, 1873. MONDAY, 4.-St. Dominic, Confessor. TEESDAY, 5. - Dedication of St. Mary Major. WEDNESDAY, 6.-Transfiguration of our Lord. St. Xystus, Pope, and Companions, Mar-

Mr. J. D. Engan has received the Liberal nomination for West Ontario, but there are strong manifestations of disapproval, and it is probable that there will be an Independent farmers. Mr. Lloyd himself, who had descandidate in the field.

THE people of Ontario intend to celebrate Mr. Mowat's victory on the Boundary Award before the Privy Council, on the coession of his return to Canada. A grand demonstration of welcome will take place on his arrival in the Queen city. There will be a procession from the Toronto depot to the Queen's Park, where an address of congratulation will be presented to the Premier on behalf of the people of the province. In the evening there will be a banquet in his honor. The Reform association will spare no effort to make the demonstration worthy of the man and of the services he has rendered to Ontario during his rolitical career.

THE British authorities are doing young O'Donovan Rossa very much honor. The young man is on a visit to his ancestral home. Skibbereen, in Ireland. He is in search of health and pleasure, but wherever he goes he of Mr. Corry Connellan. This individual was is followed by a squad of detectives, who evidently look upon him as a fiend right from the dynamite pit. Young Rossa has on several occasions protested the peacefulness of his intentions, but the Government, on being | Connellan has since prudently remained consulted with, has renewed its instructions to its agents to watch him carefully and never to lose sight of him. Under this surveillance he will not enjoy his vacation to any great extent, but he will take pleasure in the notoriety given him, and so will the old man.

THE Convention of the Irish National League of America, in Boston, on the 14th of August, is evidently to be the grandest demonstration of the kind that has ever taken place in the United States. It will be held in the Institute building, where accommodation will be provided for 25,000 persons. Seats will be furnished on the platform to 1,000 invited guests. There will be a chorus of 1,500 voices, assisted by consolidated bands. Admission will be by ticket, for which a nominal sum will be charged, and the net proceeds will be devoted to the Parliamentary fund. The responses of Blaine, Cleveland and Butler to the invitations which have been extended to them are awaited with considerable interest.

Another illustration of the dark destiny which dogs the track of the informer is thus related in our latest Irish exchanges. In his cell in Galway jail was found the other day the lifeless body of Thomas Kennedy, one of the men charged with complicity in the murder of Mahon, the gamekeeper at Ballyforan. Kennedy had turned up as an informer last week; and it seems a remarkable proof of the power of terror on a guilty mind that his death by his own hand should so soon have followed the wretched attempt to save himself at the expense of his fellow-prisoners. Kennedy followed the example of his great prototype as closely as possible. He hanged himself in his cell, utilising his handkorohief and either a gas-pipe or a hook as a means of strangulation.

alleged by the Globe to be widely favored inMontreal. It reports an interview with a eading hardware manufacturer, who, while admitting that the heightened tariff had monies are offensive to Roman Catholics, and States. Of all trades that of hardware has and perhaps it would be well if the Govern Canada Pacific Railway, which is daily requirtion? As soon as the railway is built we can

fron mines in which he is interested, and give him a wider field in which to push his wares and in which he could well hold his own. If other trades would benefit to the same exent, the question would soon be brought to a favorable issue.

THE State elections which are held prior to November in a Presidential year possess a greater interest than at any other epoch. They generally determine in advance what candidate for the Presidency will enter the White House on the 4th of March: These elections this year will take place in Alabama and Arkansas for State officers and the Legislature; in Vermont and Maine for State officers and representatives to Congress; Georgia will elect local officers. The most important elections will be in Ohio and West Virginia. These seven States will greaty assist in measuring the respective chances of Blaine and Cleveland before their fate is actually decided. The usual Republican majorities in Vermont and Maine will be considerably cut down if the independent Republican bolt means anything. The interest of these fall elections centres in a special manner on Ohio and, West Virginia. Both these States promise to be the battleground of fierce and bitter contests. Ohio has always gone Republican in a Presidential year, but it now has a Democratic Legislature and the Republican managers will probably have more than they can do to carry it."

THE joke of the day among Irish and radical politicians in England is a long letter from Clifford Lloyd to the London Times denouncing the Egyptian Government. He tells with apparent horror that in the land of the Pharmons he "found that twelve hundred prisoners were untried, and, indeed, that no inquiry into their cases had ever been made." Before this gentle Clifford went to Egypt to act as police superintendent, he was for a couple of years Buckshot Forster's most active assistant in Ireland in sending men and women to jail without lither trial or enquiry. Between them they managed within a few months to clap into juil about a thousand people, including Mesara, Parnell, Dillon, Sexton, Healy and a whole list of most respectable merchants and potic sway over the entire province of Munster, was in the habit of sending off to jail any individual whom he suspected of holding political opinions different to his own. The National papers here are making merry over the affair. In his letter Mr. Lloyd says that two unfortunate creatures are said to have died of their sufferings." Clifford's sympathy for suffering humanity is as ludicrous as it is limited. A Dublin critic satirically observes that "Michael Waters and Denis Deasy were probably not the names of these two interesting Egyptian martyrs." Waters and Deasy were two of Clifford Lloyd's Irish suspects who died in prison from harsh treat-

Another ugly scandal which has brought further trouble on Chief Secretary Trevelyan has been uncarthed by Mr. Healy, M.P. About sixteen years ago the detective depart ment of Dublin Castle was under the control actually dismissed from the public service by the executive of the time, the charges against him being of a very foul character and for unnatural offences. abroad, fearing to return to Dublin lest he might be sent to penal servitude for his crimes. But the astounding revelation is made that notwithstanding this official's expulsion and flight from justice, he has all along been under the protection and care of the British Government, and has from 1868 up to the present time been in receipt of a government pension or allowance of \$2,500 from the public treasury. Mr. Healy in looking over the estimates in the House of Commons accidentally came upon the item. The vigilant member for Monaghan immediately addressed a question on the subject to Mr. Gladstone, who, with head bowed down and amid the silence of the House was obliged to admit that the payment of the above-mentioned sum was yearly paid to a scoundrel and a fugitive from justice. Mr. Healy will, of course, see that the public funds be no longer wasted on such criminal ex-servants of British rule in Ircland. There is nothing to compare with the scandal and monstrosity of such an unholy use of the national taxes in the most corrupt times in the United States or anywhere else.

WE are pleased to note that our esteemed contemporary, the Ottawa Citizen, whom we fraternally brought to task for the manner in which it dealt with the Truro Masonic demonstration, has reconsidered the position which it seemed at first inclined to take upon the question. Yesterday, in publishing the special despatch from Sir Hector Langevin, repudiating the whole transaction, we invited our contemporary to correct the mistake it had made, and which was calculated to do harm to the Minister of Public Works. We find that the Citizen had previously done so,

for in Thursday's issue it says :-"After giving the matter consideration, we COMMERCIAL union with the United States confess there is much force in the ground taken by our contemporary in its opposition to the practice, which, although we said a few words in defence of the Minister, we did not express approval of or uphold. If such cerebenefited histrade, was not afraid to wee the they unquestionably are, it is not proper that frank admission that he would prefer complete laying of the foundation stones of buildings free trade or commercial union with the erected at the expense of the country at large benefited most by the fiscal policy of the ment would lay down a rule on the subject, Government, and particularly through the should be given to a numerous and influential class of citizens of the Dominion As to the ing the products of the foundry in its construe. Questions at issue between the Roman Cathono Church and the Masonic traternity, that is a question which we do not feel called upon

legistical penalties belong to the latt consequently, cannot countensies fire corning in public. Under the circumstances it is our opinion that it is not desirable that the laying of the foundation stones of the public buildings of the Dominion should be sttended with blauonic displays, which, however harmless they may be, must necessarily give offence."

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS: The Gazette is of the opinion that the enor mous increase of late years of the post office savings banks is an evidence of the substantial increase in the prosperity of the people. It is more likely an evidence of growing distrust in chartered banks, defaulting cashiers and childlike directors who, when a crash comes, declare with an imbecile stare that they knew nothing of the affairs of an institution whose interests they were elected to guard. The fact that the people are depositing largely in the post office savings banks should make the representatives of the people in Parliament particularly solicitous that the funds so received by the government should be placed in solid securities, which are beyond hazard. The Opposition last winter at Ottawa referred to the fact that the moneys so derived were being virtually loaned to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and if this gigantic enterprise should fail it would involve widespread disaster. Over \$80,000,000 of the people's money have already been sunk in this road, and this vast sum is almost equivalent to half our present national debt, which amounts to \$50 per head, double that of the United States, and half of England's per capita debt. Investments in post office savings banks have increased from \$3,204,-965 in 1874 to \$13,245,552. It is evident the wage earning class look with favor on this class of security, and, therefore, the greatest care should be taken that deposits in these institutions be placed where they are as far beyond risk as human prudence can make

#### INDIA AS A RIVAL WHEAT REGION

The recent telegrams, announcing that the British Government contemplates the enlargement of the railway system in India, scem to have alarmed the wheat growers and distrib utors on this side of the Atlantic. This alarm is premature if not altogether groundless, for even if the proposed improvements were carried out for the purpose of developing the grain regions of India, the effect upon the European wheat market would be much less than would appear on a first calculation. The expenditure of thirty million pounds sterling, which the Government proposes to advance, would amount to comparatively nothing in a country which embraces 1,377,000 square miles of territory. Over this immense surface, supporting a population of 25,000,000, there were on the 1st. January, 1883, just 10,144 miles of railway open. To provide this modicum of railway facilities, thirty years time and the expenditure of seven hundred and fifteen million dollars were required. In view of these facts, the utmost that could be realized from the proposed advance of the government would be the construction of about 2,000 miles of road in ten or twelve years. From this it is apparent that the execution of the project would but affect the wheat market to a very insignificant degree. As the New York Sun aptly remarks, the authorities, in the distribution of the grant. would be governed more by strategic and sanitary considerations than by a wish to enter into speculative competition with American wheat growers. They could not obtain the grant except upon a promise to apply a large part of it to the defence of the northwest frontier and the extinction of famines. This means that they could not concentrate the capital forthcoming on a single wheat-producing region like the socalled Central Provinces, but would have to scatter it over the whole peninsula. Our contemporary is moreover of opinion that "it would require a hundred years and many billions of dollars to give India a railway system comparable as a grain collector with that the American are. Neither could Indian railways ever afford to move grain as cheaply as our own, for the return freights would be trivial and the passenger traffic insignificant. Yet if Indian producers are to compete with us, wheat must be sold much cheaper in Calcuta than in New York, for the conclusive reason that the cost of ocean transport to Liverpool will always be much

SEPARATE vs. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Toronto Telegram is very liable to fall into error when it touches on certain national and religious questions, and that we regret to say is very often. Commenting on the efforts being made by Protestant denominations in Ontario to establish denominational schools for themselves, our esteemed contemporary branches off into an attack on the Catholic schools and on the Catholic people for maintaining them. It says :- "As far as the "Catholics are concerned they owe their separate schools to the politicians. The of politicians gave them separate schools for the influence of the church in the field 'political. But the separate schools have 'not proved to be a success, unless it can be " claimed to be something great achieved that rest of the community, thereby shutting 'Separate schools."

The Telegram is somewhat reckless in its assertions. In the first place the Catholics of Ontario have secured their own schools by the influence, and weight of their numbers as well as by the justice and right of their domand well understand that the hardware maker to discuss. It is sufficient for us to know that to have them. The politicians are not to be would rejoice to see commercial union established the members of the former cannot, under ecoprimarily thanked for and credited with the

enjoyment of that i right, - Our esti empoyment of that right, 40m esteemed comtruth on account of spiteful considerations In the next place the Telegrous would do well if it would prove, instead of simply asserting, that the Catholic schools at Baglish gentleman and Frenchman who bave not been a success ... We would prefer to rest our belief and judgment on the results of the system than on the mere dictum of a children out of the public schools, great good is indeed effected; less errors are taught. they imbibe more love and respect for religion, and their morals are better protected. so that on the whole the separate school is more apt to give the country a better citizen than the public system. An education in a separate school fits a youth for a "participation in the advantages of our public life" just as well as an education according to the Godless system, and the Telegram should not forget it or deceive itself in the matter. Our contemporary displays either much ignorance or much perversity in representing the Catholic people to be against a system which teaches their children to become men with religious convictions and virtuous citizens, and in favor of a system which gives virtue and religion a cold shoulder. A public school means a godless school, and a godless school means a society of highly educated criminals, as so largely prevails to-day wherever the public school system is in vogue.

GAIR OF CHEROLOUGHE

#### BLAINE ON THE LAND QUESTION.

MR. BLAINE in his letter of acceptance lays

down this axiom : "The strength of the

Republic is increased by the multiplication of landholders.". This axiom should become almost incorporated into the constitution of the United States, as it will be the safeguard against monarchial institutions which have for | and its like, to keep the benighted upholders their pillars large estates perpetuated in gov- of uncertain creeds tightly gripped in the erning families through the laws of entail and I folds of error. It is worth while to show primogeniture. Though these laws do not exist in the Union and the property of the largest native landholder is liable to subdivision by time in the natural course of says :events, yet corporate bodies and aliens have now the power to hold large tracts in perpetuity. This is a menace to Republican institutions, and both the Republican and Democratic parties feel that strenuous efforts should be made to curb the growing evil Railroads have been granted large portions of the public domain much against the will of the people, which they have disposed of en bloc to millionaires and foreign noblemen, who retain these tracts as they would a game preserve, only selling when others enhance the value of their possessions by cultivation. We have felt the evil here in the locking up by the Hudson's Bay Company of the Great North-West, the clergy reserves in Upper Ganada, the seignorial system in the Lower Province, the British North American Company in the Townships, and the alien ownership of land in Prince Edward Island. These agencies have been fraught with great evil to Canada, and in the past have most a farce could long hold any moral influence seriously retarded the settlement of the country, and it was only after angry and bitter legislation that these grievances, which weighed so heavily upon us, have been re-Canada was akin to France before the French revolution turned her people from the evils which afflicted France should have its Sodomite friends, Cornwall, French and been allowed to linger so long in Canada, which was less progressive in this respect than the mother country, as New France was now on the banks of the Seine, and Old France on the banks of the St. Lawrence. He sees at present a sad example in absentee I favored pilgrimige to St. Anne de Beaupré Irish landlordism and knows that as the It was their first annual visit to the famous British aristocracy are being gradually driven | shrine of the good saint, which is fast becomout of the United Kingdom, they endeavoring to perpetuate family pride and feudalism wherever they can lay their hands on large tracts of land either in the United States or the colonics. He says emphatically that "our laws founded, unable to explain how suffering should look to the judicious encouragement of humanity, by the aid of a simple prayer, can actual settlers on the public domain, which leave behind it such monumental proof should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The and to the ordinary conditions of tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to yested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far It will be hard for our philosophers and freeless profitable to the nation in every way thinkers to admit that "such things as mirthan when its ownership is divided among one | acles " take place in this enlightened age, but thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the | nesses in its ordinary senses, and what it tes many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so."

TWO OF A KIND. The Daily Witness and some of its readers appear to be a little perturbed over the fact that during the past two decades the Rev. Father Callaghan, of St. Patrick's parish, has received some seven hundred and odd converts from Protestantism into the Catholic Church. In Monday's issue our esteemed contemporary contained two productions bearing on the matter, which were uncommonthey have kept the Catholics apart from the ly loaded down with bigotry and ribaldry. One of them was in the shape of a corresthem out from participation in many of pondence and the other in the form of edithe advantages of our public life. If the torial comment. The Witness correspondent views of the Catholics themselves could be first doubts Father Callaghan's statement, elicited by a vote at the polls it would be and strives hard, of course with found that the great majority of them were out any proof, to show that, 'it in favor of amalgamating the Public and is more or less a falsehood. He says The solution of the whole affair is to be found in the following well known fact, viz, that Roman Catholic nurses are wont

> priests, and have them baptized into what they consider the true faith?" This Witness correspondent submits : that

निर्देश के के करेंद्र के अनुस्थान के कार्य के किया है। जिस्सी के कार्य के किया है जो किया है। जो कार्य के किया जो

to take the children of Protestant parents.

when they can do so stealthily to their

mayerts, such is the most natural explanation which can be given of the conversions. He then branches off on to the Jesuite and proceeds to relate an alleged conversation between had been educated at a Jesuit college. The topic discussed was the methods used by Jesuit teachers. The following extract from journal very liable toerr. By keeping Catholic the letter will show what bigotry and silliness the Witness will both tolerate and encourage in its readers and correspondenta's The Frenchman is made to say :-"We had at times certain subjects given

us to write upon, which, afterwards, had to be submitted to the critical examinations of a rev. father. 'Perhaps, as an Englishman,' the young man said, 'you would like to know that one of the subjects given us to write upon was Guy Fawkes, did he right or wrong in endeavoring to blow up the English Parliament? and the answer was, 'He did right, as he did it in the interests of the church.' Another question was, 'a rever-end father in India had an opportunity of baptizing somé twenty or more Hindoo children, after which he effected their death by poison. Did he right or wrong in this? And the answer was he did right; for then they died in the true faith, whereas, had they lived, they would have grown up to be Hindoo idolaters." Now, I give the above as showing, simply, how under circumstances of clandestine character the clergy of the Church of Rome will perform the act of baptism, and how by such an act they regard and claim the children thus baptized.

Now this is the stuff upon which many Protestant minds are fed. They are led to believe and accept as true any horror or abomination that may be told by lying tongues against the henor and sanctity of the Catholic Church. Vilification of her ministers and unholy misrepresentation of her doctrine and practices are te great anchor weights used by the Witness how the pious daily endorses the absurd and idiotic production of its correspondent, by quoting its editorial remarks in full. It

"Whatever methods may be used in Jesuit schools to distort and produce deformity in the minds of the growing boys committed to their charge, and whatever notions of salvation may possess the minds of nursemaids we cannot imagine that a grown and educated man would imagine that baptizing an infant by a trick could have any possible effect on the child, provided always it did not take cold on the way to church. No serious person could suppose a righteous Saviour would take part in stealing souls in that way, especially in the case which our correspondent describes where the imaginary theft of the soul was followed up by the most cold-blooded wholesale murder on record. This story out-Herods Herod a hundred-fold, for the butchery effected by that monarch was in hot blood, it was judicial, in defence of the realm, and was performed by an irreligious and hated tyrant, who did not pretend to love his people. We do not care how many infant children, so long as they are too young to receive any impressions, may be carried into Roman sacristies, but we do not think a priest who could indulge his ignorant followers in such

over any but the most childish. And to think that such trash as that i dished up for enlightened readers at the end of the nineteenth century in this metropolis moved. Mr. Blaine, in one of his recent pub. of the Dominion! If the Catholics were half lications referred to the evil here, stating that as bad as the Witness represents them to be they ought to be wind off the face of the earth. But, by the way, what has our truly peasants into farmers, and he regretted that good and pious contemporary got to say for the rest of the gang ? We await an answer.

#### PILGRIMS AND MIRACLES.

The Irish Gatholics of Ottawa have just held a most successful and a singularly ing an object of continental interest, both to believers and unbelievers. The former go to pray, the latter go to sec. The ones come away consoled and loaded with divine favors; the others depart nonplused and dumof its miraculous restoration to health life. The Ottawa pilgrims have in their turn gone to pray, and the pilgrimage was visited with favors which must have proceeded from a higher than a natural source. solid facts are not to be contradicted or explained away. What the multitude wittifies to with unanimity, is not to be rejected or pronounced a fraud on the strength of denials easily made by those who will not admit even the possibility of miracles, or by these who do not admit the truth of a fact unless they behold its accomplishment. Over eight hundred men, women and children were in attendance at the pilgrimage. According to the Daily Witness they belonged to a most respectable class. They are the witnesses of the following events which are related by an authority that is a determined and bitter opponent of Catholic belief, doctrine and practices, we mean the Montreal Daily Witness. If there was a weak or fraudulent side of the story to give, our contemporary would not lose the opportunity of giving it in a full and emphatic manner. What it says, there fore, on the subject may be accepted as the bare truth and in no way exaggerated in favor of the Catholic side of the question. The Witness savs :-

"Father Sloan (who had charge of the pilgrimage) does not lay great stress upon the performance of miracles, the pilgrimage being rathor undertaken for spiritual refreshment to confine their efforts to local politic and for the power of increased resistance to an not waste their energies on federa sin. Nevertheless, at least four miracles, ac. matters. Each State regulates, the sal cording to the solemn testimony of the mill of liquor within mits cown aboundaries grims, have been wrought on this occasion and Congress has nothing whatever to de A man named James Murphy, known to many with the matter except in imposing excise of the pilgrims, has been cured of a chronic duties and collecting the greenue, therefrom

lameness which necessisted the nee of two crutches for many years. Having paid carn. est and constant developerto the Sacred Shrine he flung away his crutches elapped his hands for joy and fold everybody of the great deliverance which had been wrought for him. He now returns completely cured Marphy is a man about 50 years of age, and lives in Aylmer Miss McGovern is a young lady of about

22, residing in the village of Almonte. She states that she has been suffering from weak. ness and general debility for many years, but that since her pilgrimage she feels herself a new creature. Her strength seems to be re. turning to her, and, instead of the lassitude to which she was subjected for many years, she feels a glad return of hope, confidence and strength

"A little girl named Evans, who was quite blind, has been restored to sight. She could see nothing when she went upon, the pilgrim. age, but immediately after her devotions at the shrine, being asked who was present, she exclaimed, 'Oh, I see the Rev. Father Sloan.

"A little boy, whose name could not be as certained, suffering from a serious lameness, has now thrown away his crutches, alleging that he has been quite restored.

"A very respectable woman named Mrs. Clancy, stated to our reporter that last year her daughter, eight years old, who had never previously been able to put her foot to the ground, was quite restored to the use of her limbs by a visit to this shrine."

These are facts which speak for themselves, and which cannot but result in an increase of devotion to the sacred shrine of the saint under whose auspices they are accomplished. These facts laugh at the finite wisdom and science of man, while they proclaim the unlimited power of a Supreme

## SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN AND THE MASONIC TRURO AFFAIR.

Last week we called the attention of the public, and especially of the Federal Government, to the fact that the erection of a public building at Truro, N.S., had been placed under the auspices of an oath-bound secret society, and that the corner stone of the same had been laid with Masonic pomp and ceremony. This interference of secret societies with official acts and public concerns, ve considered highly objectionable for man asons and altogether unjustifiable on the part of the anthorities. The party responsible for the occurrence was the Minister of Public Works; but believing that Sir Hector Langevin could not so far forget the duties of his office as to authorize or even permit such an intrusion of a secret society into his department, we refrained from any comment and simply published the facts of the case, awaiting an explanation from the proper source. The Ottawa Citizen did the Minister of Public Works an injury and injustice when it stated that "in permitting a Masonic ceremony on the occasion Sir Hector acted as minister, not as a churchman," thereby conveying the impression that Sir Hector had actual knowledge of the facts beforehand, and that he was acting within his competency in permitting the Masonic intrusion. The Citizen will, no doubt, correct its mistake when it reads the following telegram, which we have since re ceived from Sir Hector Langevin :-

"RIVIERE DU LOUP, en has, ] "July 25th, 1884. "To the Editor of THE MONTREAL DAILY POST and TRUE WITNESS:-

"The laying of the corner stone of the public building at Truro with certain Masonic ceremonies was done without the sanction or knowledge of the Minister of Public Works cr. his colleagues. The Government when applied to on other occasions has always refused its consent to any ceremony which would wound the susceptibilities or belief of any religious denomination or body or race in

#### "HECTOR L. LANGEVIN."

The assurance therein given by the Minister of Public Works, that he was in no way responsible for the Truro transaction, and that he was quite ignorant of the facts, will give the people of Canada entire satisfaction, and will relieve him of imputations which would have been a heavy burden to carry. For our own part, we cannot but express a deep sense of pleasure in finding the views of the Minister and of the Government to be so completely in harmony with the position which we deemed it advisable to assume on the question. It only remains for Sir Hector Langevin to bring his subordinates to order, either giving them their ticket of leave, or warning them to keep clear of secret societies in their public relations and in the execution of their official duties.

#### PRESIDENTIAL PROHIBITIONISTS.

The prohibitionists hold a convention in Pittsburg for the purpose of nominating a prohibition presidential candidate. The last time they tried to place a man in nomination they got ten thousand out of ten million votes, or one in a thousand. What good could s prohibitionist president do if they could possibly elect one? He is merely the executive to execute the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress He cannot originate laws; nor could he incor porate a prohibitionary amendment into the constitution of the United States. The tem perance people for the present would do well

de there are not two conflicting sets of laws as in the Dominion and the federal charters or interfere in any way: with the legislature of a sovereign state which enacts laws to suit its own local requirements, Hence, the temperance people on the other side of the lines can accomplish noticely nothing througho Congress or the executive. Conditions are different here, perhaps unfortunately so, as we find in more than one instance that the relations between antonomy is as much respected as States rights are in the Union, the future integrity of this Confederation is a matter of considerable doubt.

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Temperance advocates must learn the lesson that moderation is the mother of power, and if they would be permanently successful they would do well for the present to direct their efforts to keeping the liquor traffic within proper bounds, and preventing and nunishing the sale of adulterated beverages. Efforts of this kind will meet with the approbation of the entire community the great majority of whom would rebel at the introduction of prohibitory hws, and by conniving at their infringement render them as practically inoperative as they are in the prohibitory New England States. where recent investigation shows that liquor can be had at all hours and in many places. But in New York city, for example, where the efforts of the temperance people have been to restrain, bar-rooms are closed at the prescribed hour, and unlicensed places are ferreted out and fined. Advocates of the temperance cause have therefore quite enough b do in their own immediate circles without prematurely widening their sphere into fedeal politics where they have no influence.

STONES FOR ARGUMENTS.

A MAN NEARLY KILLED BY FANATICS.

The Huntingdon Advocate thus refers to the other Salvation bigots assaulted Mr. Robertson, of this city, on the occasion of his lecture there, st Monday night. It says :-

It says:

The disgraceful scenes enacted on the occasion of former lecture in this village given by Mr. W. Robertson, of Montreal, were repeated on blesday evening last, whon Mr. Robertson again appeared before a Huntingdon audience in Victoria Hall. This time, however, the affair terminated somewhat seriously, one of the audience being struck on the head with a large stops thrown in the front entrance. The atom thrown in the front entrance. missile, which weighed three or four pounds, was picked up and is retained as evidence to be bright forward at the proper time. We would e the arrest of five or six who are known to have been among the mob. Such dastardly conduct merits condign punishment and it should be meted out to the fullest extent of the

#### A GOOD GAME.

THE TORONTOS AND SHAMROCKS HAVE A QUIET GAME OF LACROSSE.

The Shamrock and Toronto teams were drawn ateline on the Shamrock lacrosse grounds on Sabinday as The Post was going to press, so in even the first game. The grand stand was ined with spectators, the fair friends of the strans turning out in great force. The weather using rate and the field in good condition for match. There was considerable change in bit teams from those given on Saturday, the atual positions being as follows, the visitors in

TORONTO GOAL. A. Martin. J. Garcin. T. Daly. W. Bonnell. J. Heelan J. Robinson. M. Cregan. McPherson. S. Sewell P. Green. A. Blight, T. Devine. F. Dixon. T. Trilley. E Gerry. C.Maguire. C.McHenry. T. Butler.

J Meharg. J. Morton. A. Stowe. W. McKay. T. Prior. SHANROCK GOAL Captains-R. B. Hamilton and E. Hart. As will be seen by the foregoing diagram the honocks played toward the eastern end of the blathe first game. The teams looked to be in the terms rower to be in the standard to be in the terms rower to be in the standard to be interested to the standard to be interested to the substitutes on the Toronto team. Toronto team hay be said that the trio were sadly missing.

The Shamrocks, on the other hand, put Hamilwand Trihey on the team, and both played a want tiney of the team, and both hayest a bentiful game. Tom especially showing well and playing lacrosse fine and male from beginning to end. As we said a Saturday the Shamrock team was never betableary the Shamrock team was never betableary. Tolanced than now, and we do not honestly that it could be much strongthened by by addition that could be made to it. The Summeks knew what they were doing in put-ling McKay as point, and notwithstanding the Mithat he had to play on that first-rate man. at that he had to play on that first-rate man, in Garvin, he played without an error all awas the match. There was not a single may be find fault with in the Shamrock play, fary move being done with a special object, and all tending towards the success of the game. To rooto old hands—McHenry, Garvin, canell, McPherson, Blight, Stowe and the success of the game and the success of the game. To some the success of the game. To some the success of the game. To some the success of the game. The success of the game and the success of the game. The success of the game and the success of the game. The success of the game and the success of the success of the game. Sustained their reputation as first-rate On the Shamrock team it was impossible pick out a man who did not do his fair share the work, and did it well. A description of play is not necessary, it being a stick a stick meal through the match, individual play between fisced to the team effort. The games that follows:—Shamrocks, lat, 3rd and 4th, and 17 minutes. The property of in 44. and 17 minutes; Torontos, 2nd, in 42 miles. The game was referred by D. Steven-ather the unpires being J. Douglass and R. B. A. Anoteworthy feature of the game was fineadly feeling between the teams, not an attained foul being seen through the match.

Male B. Parke, a prominent business man of halo, N.Y., has been missing since July lat.

It is is about fifty years of age, five feet

minches high, with sandy side-whisters and

mutache and missing side-whisters and manes high, with sandy side whiskers and butache, and weighs 140 pounds. It is supported that he is suffering from melancholin, in sequence of business troubles, or that he is it bewrite to his friends. His family are in seatest distress at his absence, and will skully receive any information regarding Address, 302 Franklin street. Buffalo, T. J. A. Ontario papers are requested to the above.

ATARRH.—A new treatment has been dis-

#### OFVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

A list of those who passed at the civil service examinations last May appears in today's Canada Gazette. At Halifax sixteen passed the preliminary examination, three the qualifying and none the optional; at St. John eight passed the preliminary; nineteen the qualifying and nine optional; at Quebec nine passed the preliminary, six qualifying and one optional; at Ottawa thirteen passed the preliminary, twenty-five the qualifying and twenty-six the optional; at Kingston twentyfour passed the preliminary, eight the qualifying and none optional; at Hamilton fourthe Provinces and the Ottawa Government are teen passed the preliminary, five the qualifythe ring and the preliminary, five the qualify-erceedingly strained, and unless provincial ing and none optional; at London ninepassed the preliminary, twenty-three the qualifying and seven optional: at Winnipeg eight pass ed the preliminary, four the qualifying and none optional; at Victoria two passed the preliminary, five the qualifying and three optional; at Toronto thirty-four pussed the qualifying and eleven the optional, no preliminary. At Montreal the following passed the preliminary; Joseph Louis Bisson, Edmonde Brazeau, Louis G. Boudreau, Arthur Belair, George Clarke, Joseph Chartrand, Charles K. Curran, P. T. H. Ermatinger, Melassippe Forget, Hermenegilde Godin, Melassippe Forget, riermeneg and Oscar Gauthier, Wm. D. Guilfoyle, Antoine William Gorman, Magloire P. Gauthier, William Gorman, Magloire Guindon, Napoleon Hogue, Joseph Lefebyre, J. Cajetan De Villeneuve, F. X. Lacroix, Magloire Lepine, Thomas Latimer, David Legault, Edmond Lescarbeau, Alphonse Edmond Lescarbeau, Alphonse Edouard LeBlanc, Thomas K. Lortie, Milne, Theophile Major, James Murphy, Wm. J. McCaffrey, Arthur Masse, Myles O'Mahony, Felix Pepin, Joseph Pepin, Joseph Perrault, J. De Pilon, Frank F. Rolland, Jean Bte. Souriol, Joseph Thouin, Charles D. Jasse, F.R. dit la Rente Vinet, Vital Robbe, J. B. Durocher. The following passed the qualifying—Wilfred Barlee, Edmond Brazeau, Thomas Brophy, Louis Benoit, -Raymond, Robert W. Breadner, Napoleon Biron, Ulderic Clermont, J. Edouard Clement, Jos Edouard Constantin, Raoul Rene De Cotret, Moise Devaux, Ernest L. Desaulniers, John Thomas Edward, John D. Fox, Her menegilde Godin, Victor Leblanc, Theodule Lecuyer, David Legault, Theophile Ladouceur, Edouard Leblanc, Joseph B. Monet, J. J. J. McCann, Roch Ouimet, Jean Bte. Primeau, J. De Pilon, James Sennatt, Albert St. Martin, Maxime Simard, John Frs. Stratton, J. O. Avila Chartier, Wm. Dalton, Chas. Florence, Mich. H. A. Gaudet, Chas. Jos. A. Leclaire, Alphonsine Proulx, Alphonse Sauriol, Vital Robbe, James Anty. McShane, A. Norcross. Joseph Edouard Cartier.

Optional—Thos. Brophy, composition, French, indexing, and precis writing; Robt. W. Breadner, book-keeping; Jos. E. Constantantin, composition, English indexing and precis writing; Victor Leblanc, composition in English; Edouard Leblanc, book-keeping; J. J. J. McCann, translation, book-keeping, indexing and precis writing; All ert St. Martin, book-keeping, stenography; Jas. A. Mc-Shane, stenography; Jos. Adelard Cartier, stenography.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

THE IRISH TEAM WIN THE ELCHO SHIELD. LONDON, July 24.—In the competition for the Elcho shield at the Wimbledon meeting to-day, the Irish team were victorious with a score of 1,583. The Scotch team made 1,476, and the English team 1,474. In the competition for the Kolapore Cup

READ THIS.

the best aggregate.

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

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO, July 25.—The following official notice has been issued to-day:—The second National Convention of the Irish National League of America will assemble at eleven o'clock a.m., on Wednesday, August 13, in Fancuil Hall, Boston, Mass. Every branch having over fifty members and being in good standing on the national treasurer's books is entitled to be represented by one delegate, and every branch having more than two hundred members and being in good financial standing is entitled to be repre-sented by two delegates. No branch can have more than two representatives. Any society desiring to affiliate with the League in time to be entitled to representation can forward the requisite one quarter's dues to the treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D.D., Detroit, Mich., and any body of men in sympathy with the struggle of the Irish people for self-government can organize as a branch of the League by remitting one quarter's dues to the reverend treasurer, becoming thereby entitled to send representatives to Boston. The dues are \$1 per year per capita. We have the great pleasure of announcing, on the authority of Charles Stewart Parnell, that Hon. Thomas Sexton, M. P., by friends and foes acknowledged to be the most brilliant orator in the British Parliament, and Hon. John E. Redmond, M.P., with whose eartnestness and eloquence our countrymen are already acquainted, will attend the convention on behalf of the people of Ireland. They will address the representatives of their race in the United States on the outlook for liberty in their native land, and will convey to shem important information on the plans, hopes and fears of the national organization. All men who sustain the methods and objects of the Irish people under their chosen leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, are cordially invited to become members of the League, in order, by the numbers and personnel of the delegates at the Convention, to demonstrate the devotion of the Irish people in America to their motherland in her patient and heroic struggle for political and civil liberty.

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, President, REV. CHARLES O REILLY, D.D., Treasurer. ROGER WALSH, Secretary.

CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PEERS.

LONDON, July 24.—The Devonshire Club gave a banquet to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, president of the Board of Trade, last night. The latter in his speech regretted that the Marquis of Salisbury had precipitated a conflict between the two houses of parliament, which, however, would decide once for all the supremacy of popular rights over personal privileges. Mr. Chamberlain made the point that the Marquis of Salisbury was the bitterest opponent of the reform bill of 1867, and had since that time exhibited no signs of conversion. The pretensions of the House of Lords were arrogant and monstrous. If they should be accepted, the House of Commons would be degraded to a subordinate position.

CAN. THE LEOPARD CHANGE, HIS SPOTS

OBITUARY.

ANOTHER OLD RESIDENT GONES (Orillia, Ont., News Letter.)

It is our sad duty this week to chronicle the death of Mrs. Catherine Mulcahy, mother of our respected townsman and merchant, Mr. Thos. Mulcahy. The decased lady was born in Whitechurch, County Cork, Ireland, and came to Canada in 1848. She located in Oshawa, where she lived with her family until 1866, when she removed to Orillia. Here she remained until her death, which occurred at the residence of her son, on Sunday morning the 20th inst. The deceased lady leaves a family of four behind to mourn her loss, two sons and two daughters, who surrounded her deathbed to sooth her in her last moments in this terrestrial sphere. The oldest son is our enterprising merchant, Mr. Thomas Mulcahy, the second, Rev. M. J. Mulcany, C.S.B., is a professor in St. Michael's College, Toronto. Her two daughters are both Nuns in St. Joseph's Convent, in the same city. By her gentleness of character and charitable deeds through life Mrs. Mulcahy won the respect of all who had the pleasure of forming her acquaintance, as was amply testified by the large congregation, composed of different creeds, who filled the church of the Angels Guardian, at the early hour of 8.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The merchants and business men of the town kept their places of business closed until after the funeral, and the Oddfellows' excursion, which was announced to leave the wharf at 8 o'clock, was, through respect, postponed until two hours later. The line of carriages in the procession was long and imposing, nearly all the principal citizens turning out to pay the last tribute of respect to the decased. The high regard in which she was held by the clergy was shown by so many coming from a distance. A testimony of respect not often witnessed was paid by the priests, who, to the number of twelve, instead of entering the carriages at their disposal, walked two by two infrontof the hearse, rem the palatial residence to the church, a distance of nearly half a mile. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers:—Messrs.
John World, Frank Kean, P. Fitzgerald, P. Keenan, F. J. Gribbin and R. M. Donnelly. When the cortege arrived at the church the grand Requiem Mass was commenced by Rev. Father Camp-bell. The following rev. gentlemen were in the Sanctuary: Very Rev. Father Vincent, V.G., Provincial of the Bazilian Society in Canada and President of St. Michael's Colege, Toronto; Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, Barrie; Rev. Fathers Chalandar and Guinane. Professors, St. Michael's College, Toronto; Rev. R. McBrady, Assumption College, Sandwich; Rev. J. Beausang, P.P., Pickering; Rev. P. Rey, Uptergrove; Rev. F. Rholeder, P.P., Brock; Rev. J. Egan, P.P., Thornhill; Rev. F. Hayden, Newmarket. Rev. Father Rholeder presided at the organ, and the choir, under the direction of Rev. Father Chalandar, and ably assisted by Rev. Father Vincent, rendered the solemn strains of the Gregorian Mass in a manner worthy of the composer. The rendering of the Dies Ire was simply grand. The choir saug with more than usual pathos. After Mass had been finished Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, of Barrie, ascended the Altar, and preached a most practical sermon from the Gospel of the Mass and paid a marked tribute of respect to the many virtnes and saintly character of Mrs. Mulcahy. His sermon was full of fervor and eloquence, and listened attentively to by the yesterday, Mitchell won the Canada Cup for large congregation present. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the procession reformed and marched down the centre aisle preceded by the priests in their white surplices chanting the Miserere. Arriving at the outside entrance of the church the priests filed in double line, allowing the coffin and pall-bearers to pass between them. When the body was placed in the hearse, the procession slowly wended its way to the cemetery, mains were gned to th

last resting place. Requiescut in pace. The Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel is dead in his 85th year. [He was a consin of the late Sir Robert Peel, and was born in 1799, After filling the post of advocate-general at Calcutta, he was raised to the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court in 1842, and received the honor of knighthood and retired in 1855. He was for some time vice-president of the Legislative Council of Madras and was also a director of the East India Company before it ceased to exist. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the judicial committee of the Privy Council. He was the author of a "Life of Sir Robert Peel."]

Rear-Admiral Geo. T. Emmons (retired), U.S.N., is dead

KATE SHELLY'S HEROISM.

A BRAVE IOWA GIRL'S EXPLOIT REHEARSED ANEW.

The medal of honor awarded by the Iowa

Legislature to Miss Kate Shelly as an act of recognition of bravery displayed by her in saving a passenger train from certain destruction, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, three years ago, was formally presented at Odgen yesterday.

The event brought together the largest crowd ever assembled in that little village.

The Northwestern Railroad ran a special train from Boone, the home of the young heroine, which bore her and her immediate relatives, as well as a large party of invited guests, to the scene of the presentation. Mr. Welker Given, Governor Sherman's private secretary, did the honors of the occasion, th; Governor not being able to attend. At the request of Miss Shelly, Professor J. F. Currow, of Angus, responded for her. After the ceremonies Miss Shelly held a reception at the park, where a large number of people called and paid their respects.

The incident from which the event of today had its origin occurred three years ago, on July 6. Miss Shelly was then a girl of 15 years. Her father had been a section hand on the Northwestern Railway but had lost his life. The girl and her mother, with two other children, lived in a hut near the railway track, upon the side of a hill, near Boone. overlooking the valley of Moingona Creek. On the night mentioned a terrible rain-storm swept through the country, and the usually quiet stream became a raging torrent. The waters undermined and swept out the treatle work to the railroad bridge, but the ties and rails still held their place. The Omaha express was due from the West in a short time. The girl knew that the engineer would be deceived by the fact that at a distance the rails were apparently intact. Something must be done to get warning to the next station west, which was the small town of Moingons.

She could not cross the stream, for the waters were impassable, and therefore she resolved to brave the fury of the storm and risk her life on the treacherous railway bridge. Her mother protested, but she was determined, and lighting a lantern, she went forth. ed, and inguing a saltern, and went of the Carefully she felt her way upon the toppling structure. With the aid of her lantern she walked or graph and crawled, as best she could. Her mother watched her from the

and she gained the opposite bank, where the footing was safe. She then sped with great rapidity to the station, which she reached just ahead of the train, and a great catastrophe was avoided.

This is the story of the event made memo rable to day by the presentation of the first medal ever given in the name of the State. The medal is a fine work of art, costing \$150.

An effort was made to induce Miss Shelly to permit its presentation in the presence of the Legislature last winter, but this she firmly refused, desiring to avoid as much as possible a public demonstration. The State has also voted her a sum of money, commercial travellers' associations have remembered her by gifts and the orders of conductors and railway engineers have also presented her with substantial tokens of their appreciation. All these attentions, however, have not turned her head. What she desires more than anything else, she remarked recently, is an education. Miss Shelly, as her name implies, is of Irish parentage, did what few persons of either sex or any age would have had the courage to do, and fully merits all that can be done for her .- Exchange.

#### CATHOLIC NEWS.

Very Rev. Henry Cosgrave, of Des Moines, has been appointed Catholic Bishop of the See of Davenport, Ia.:

The Rev. Father Brousseau has been appointed curate of Somerset in place of the Rev. Father Trudel, who is unable, through ill-health, to perform the duties of the posi-

His Lordship Mgr. Antoine Racine terminated the pastoral visitation of the archdiocese of Quebec, at St. Charles, on Sunday last, and arrived in Quebec on Sunday even

His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke will hold an Ordination service at St. Ambroise on Friday next, when the order of the priesthood will be conferred upon the Rev. E. Verret, a native of the parish.

His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers held an ordination service at Ste. Ursule, in the County of Maskinonge, on Sunday last. when the order of the priesthood was conferred upon the Rev. Charles Caron, S. J., and Rev. Arséne Beliveau, and the order of sub-deaconship upon Mr. Isidore Béland.

On Wednesday last forty-seven new members were received into the Society of Ste. Anne, of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, Montreal. This society has now a membership of over five hundred, and is gradually increasing in both numbers and usefulness. A novena for the members of the society, preparatory to the solemnity of the feast of Ste. Anne, concluded at the church this afternoon.

The annual pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre of the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Three Rivers, will take place on Monday, the 18th of August next, under the patronage of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and with the approbation of His Lord-ship Mgr. L. F. Lalleche. The pilgrimage will be made under the direction of the Rev. Curé of Three Rivers.

The Messager de Ste. Anne announces that the Church of Ste. Anne de la Pointe au Pére has been completed. The sanctuary is richly ornamented, and presents a magnificent appearance. His Lordship the Bishop of Rimouski and a large number of the clergy assisted at the opening of the church, which took place yesterday. Several large pilgrim-ages are expected to this shrine.

The Rev. Father Legare, Admistrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, officiated at the blessing of the corner stone of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Ste. Romuald, on Sunday last, asssisted by the Rev. Fathers Bonneau and Hoffman. The sermon of the occa-sion was preached in a masterly manner by the Rev. Father Gauvreau, Curé of Notre Dame de Levis. The rev. gentleman spoke in eloquent terms on the question of Christian education, and was listened to with rapt attention throughout the whole sermon. The carried fully a mile into a slough. offering of the pupils amounted to \$200.

#### HIS DEAD CHILD.

The other day a New Orleans man had occasion to go over the lake. On his way back, and when the train stopped at the bay, he noticed a man getting into the car in front of him with a little baby in his arms. After the train had got under way the conductor came and said: "Come with me; I want to show you the saddest, strangest sight you ever saw," and he led the way into the next car. There sat the man whom he had noticed with the babe; his precious little bundle lay quiet on the seat in front of him, and as these other two men watched he leaned over and looked long and earnestly in the little face, and then kissed the frail finger-tips he held so gently in his hand. "That baby's dead,' said the conductor. "It died this morning at the bay. He couldn't bear to put it in a coffin, because then it would have to go with-out him in the baggage-ear, and so he is just carrying it home to New Orleans in his arms." Stricken to the heart's core he sat there quiet and unheeding, watching over his dead child, kissing the fingers that would never again softly clasp his, looking down upon the white lids that had closed over the bright eyes as the petals of a sensitive flower clove at nighttime over its delicate heart, and the world was nothing to him .- New Orleans Times Democrat.

#### KING SWALLOWS A BUTTON-A TEST OF MIND READING.

London, July 23 .- A curious incident which might have resulted in international complications, occurred to-day at one of Mr. W. Irving Bishop's mind reading exhibitions. The King of the Maons, who is here seeking redress for the land grabbing of white colonists in New Zealand, was requested to conceal some object and concentrate his thoughts upon it, to see if Mr. Bishop would be able to find it while blindfolded. King Tawhaio chose a huge button as the object of the search, and craftily placed it in his mouth to the great delight of the audience. He then announced that he was "ready" and Mr. Bishop almost instantly stated that the object which the King had thought of and concealed was a hard round article, which would be found in the King's mouth. His Majesty was astonished, and began a spluttering expression of his surprise, in the course of which the button slipped into his throat. He made strenuous efforts to dislodge the obstruction, but no amount of coughing was sufficient to remove it. Finally some one suggested that some food be brought, and the monarch, after eating a pound of bread, was relieved by the troublesome button being forced down to his stomach.

AN EX-SENATOR'S FALL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 24.-Ex-Senator G. W. Swope was arrested at Cardsville yester day and lodged in jail at Owensboro, charged with breaking into a grocerystore and attempting to carry away some goods. Senator Swope was at one time's leading criminal lawyer in TORNADO IN DAROTA.

HOUSES AND CROPS DESTROYED, AND SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND IN-JURED

DEL RAPIDS, Dak., July 23.—After an exceedingly hot day, at about 3 p.m., heavy clouds began gathering in the north and west, and the air cooled rapidly. The clouds northwest of Del Rapids assumed a fearfully dark aspect. Everybody observed them, and when they saw the storm bearing down on the town they went into the cellars. There was very heavy thunder, with vivid lightning. The clouds were so black that one could hardly see to read. The black clouds rose and revealed vast bodies of green clouds, which swept the town. Rain fell in torrents; hailstones came in sizes varying from a hickory nut to a hen's egg. During the storm it was impossible to see across the street. The hail destroyed three-fourths of the window glass on the north and east sides of the houses. The sash was mostly ruined, The storm was of the character of a tor-

nade. Farmers say that they saw a funnelshaped cloud rise, fall, and go eastward. far as learned there were four persons killed —one woman and three children. The woman's name was Mrs. John Hale, 64 years old. She lived four miles cast of Del Rapids. Her husband, who was in the field working, saw the storm coming. It carried the house twenty feet and crushed it. Then the wind blew his wife fifty feet further. She was dead when her husband reached her. Cora Bahn, 12 years old, who lived with the family, was badly hurt and may not recover. The ten year old daughter of Samuel Duckins, who lives three miles west of town, was out on the prairie playing. The wind took her up and blew her more than a mile, dropping her in a slough, where she was found dead. Six miles southwest a boy was killed, and another was killed west of town. Seven miles southeast a man named Hatterson was blown out of a wagon and had an arm broken.

The Prospect school house in Lake county was blown over, and some of the pupils were hurt. A Mr. Patte, living ten miles away, saw the storm coming, and he and his son hurried to the house with a horse rake and began unhitching the horse. The wind blew the boy away from the rake and toward the house. He called to his mother, who was standing at the side of the house: "Catch me, mother. I can't stop." His mother faced the wind, held to the corner of the house with one hand, reached out the other hand and caught the hoy just as he was sailing by.

A school-house three miles north of the town was suddenly turned around, but not ruined. The school was in progress, and the pupils and teacher were inside. A Mrs. Haines, who lived across the road, saw the storm coming and ran to the school-house and took refuge. Looking out she saw her own house entirely destroyed. Miss Florence Bean was teaching another school a few nules distant. the storm approached the became so frightened that they wanted to go home. She tried unsuccessfully to restrain | wall case from the Dublin Castle executive them, and when she saw that they were detery and entrusted the prosecution to Sir Henry mined to go she went with the younger ones to take care of them. She was very seriously injured by hail, and all the children were hurt. Of the persons concerned in The house was left intact. Five horses of outbreak at Zalezchyky, where Esther Solo-Henry and Philip Pabst, west of town, were

struck by lightning and killed. In Del Rapids there was great loss. The school house was totally destroyed; loss, \$2,000. The Congregational church is a total wreck; loss, \$2,500. The Methodist church was so badly wrecked that it must be taken down: loss, \$1,000. The Presbyterian church roof and tower were blown off. The wind was strong enough to partly tip it over, then it fell back to its place. The old Raptist church was moved from its foundation Fifteen houses were blown down in the Falmer neighborhood. A house four and a half

#### ABDUCTING A BRIDE.

HARRISBURG, July 23. - Samuel A. Adams. well known here, was divoyeed from his wife formerly Miss Grey, some time ago. Recently he married Miss Lizzie Karns, who resided here, but had a position in Philadelphia. A law days ago the bride and groom came here as the guests of the young wife's parents to spend their honeymoon. Early yesterday morning the residents of North Ninth street were startled by the continuous ringing of the door-bell at the home of Mr. Karns, where Adams and his bride were. "Is that man Adams here?" inquired a young man. "Yes," came the reply. "Well, I'll give him just till 12 o'clock to-day to leave. It he don't he'll be carried out a corpse." The speaker was a brother of the wife of Adams. He had just arrived in the city and heard of her marriage. At the time he made the threat he went on to give a short but pointed history of Adams to the gentleman at the window and the listening neighbors.

It did not by any means contain flattery. When he concluded he entered the house and created quite a commotion. The newly wedded pair heard him, and Adams stepped out of a rear door and registered at the Hershey House, stating he had just arrived on a train. After daylight he met his wife and they went to a boarding house, with the determination to go from the city on the afternoon train. This, it appears, was not what the brother wanted. He desired a separa-tion if he had to keep his sister himself. Accordingly he secured a team, drove to their new quarters and waited for their ap-

As they did so the sensation of the day oc-curred. The brother jumped from his vehicle and gave Adams a piece of his mind, under which the man cowed like a child. Then he caught hold of his sister, and being a powerful fellow, lifted her into the vehicle, and bidding Adams an affectionate "ta ta," drove Adams tried to get his wife to meet away. him later, but he was compelled to go to Philadelphia on the 4 o'clock train without

THE RECENT-COLLISION. LONDON, July 28 .- The survivors of the

steamship Laxham report that on the evening of the collision there was a thick fog. The Laxham was going slow. Both steamers were sounding whistles The Gijon struck the Laxham amidship, and the latter was nearly cut asunder. The funnel fell and steam burst. The chief engineer, in reversing the engine, was horribly scalded. Most of the Laxham's crew boarded the Gijon. Captain Lothian tied his wife and child to himself and all were hauled aboard the Gijon by a rope. The Laxham sank twenty minutes after the collision. The Gijon soon began to settle al Terrible confusion prevailed. Captain Hood, with revolver in hand, endeavored, but was unable, to keep order. The passengers and crew were fighting for their lives. Boats were lowered and filled to the gunwales, but Carefully she felt her way upon the toppling that accommodate half, of, the people, was at one time's leading criminal lawyer in that section of the State, but lost a lucrative. Those who secured places were children to the House of Commons this ereming that an accessive drinking. His was at one time's leading criminal lawyer in that section of the State, but lost a lucrative. Those who secured places were children to the House of Commons this ereming that an accessive drinking. His accessive drinking the House of Commons this ereming that an accessive drinking that a lucrative the House of Commons this ereming that an accessive drinking. His accessive drinking the House of Commons this ereming that an accessive drinking that an accessive drinking that accessive drinking that accessive drinking that accessive drinking the House of Commons this ereming that an accessive drinking that accessive drinking the House of Commons this ereming that an accessive drinking that accessive could not accommodate half, of the people.

#### TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

A true bill has been found against the dynamiter Daley.

Smuggling on an extensive scale is said to be going on near Stanstead. The Pall Mall Gazette demands the total

abolition of the House of Lords. A steamer at St. Pierre, N. F. has been

blown to pieces by her boiler exploding. The British Parliament will be prorogued

on August 9th and reopened on October 23rd. Letour's two Kippewa rafts, at Quebec, 48 feet average, have been sold at 20 cents per foot.

The Paris Figure says Hartmann, the Nihilist, has committed suicide because he wasstarving.

Complaints are made of Sunday gambling at the Island of Orleans in the shape of wheels of fortune.

A Mrs. Weldon has recovered £1,000 damages from a London doctor who signed a cer tificate of her insunity. At Woonsocket, R.I., the American Worsted Company has reduced the wages of

its employés 10 per cent.

A surveying party under Mr. W. O. John ton, is reported to have been drowned at Spanish River, Lake Superior. There is trouble among the pool lines in

New York, and if something is not done an open passenger war is possible. A daughter of Mr. Conturick, a wealthy farmer, was killed on Sunday at Murray Bay

by being thrown from a caleche. Right men and ten women, members of the Salvation Army, were arrested at Rochester on Sunday for singing while parading the

streets. Builders claim that there are 3,000 brickayers and laborers on strike in New York but the working men maintain that only 700

are out. Farmers around Lichfield, N. Y., are suffering from the depredations of a gang who destroy their milk cans and have burned down

two cheese factories. John Reid, engineer at the bark extract factory, was killed at Weldford, Kent Co., on Sunday morning, being struck by a loco-

motive of an I. C. R. special. The French government has decided, the majority of the Chamber of Deputies concurring, to abundon the revising powers of the Senate in relation to the budget

Lord Randolph Churchill has determined

for the sake of unity to retire from the chairmanship of the Conservative union, and will nominate Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as his successor. Spanish soldiers at Puerto Principe, Cuba,

not having been paid for months, forcibly seized provisions at the stores. A man-of-war is delayed from the same cause, and the crew are dying from yellow fever. The Government has withdrawn the Corn-

James, attorney-general, and Sir Farrer Of the persons concerned in the anti-Jewish mossy was alleged to have been killed by

Jews, two have been condemned for five years. and one to four years' imprisonment. A great fire occurred recently at Devil's Lake City, Dak., which destroyed forty buildings, including banks, hotels, stores, saloons, etc. The fire swept everything be-

fore it, there being no fire department. The body of the man found in the water at Kingston has been identified as that of John McLennan, a Glengarry Scotchman. Leaving the House of Industry he was refused admission at the hospital and committed suicide.

All the cabinet ministers, the admirals and the army have been requested by telegraph from Secretary Chandler to join in the honors to the Greely party at Portsmouth on Monday

It is announced that the Czar of Russia and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will meet at Granicia, in Poland, and will proceed together by way of Warsaw to Alexandrov, where Emperor William of Germany will join them.

An imposter, about fifty years old, is going through the Province of Ontario representing himself to be Jeffrey, the engineer of the freight train in the Humber disaster, and that his injuries received then prevent him from working.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has received intelligence from Mexico that, in compliance with the request of the United States Government, the two Americans, Harwood and Velach, recently arrested there for defaming the President of Mexico, have been released.

Two young boys named DeValiquette and Hogg were rescued from drowning by Miss Emily O'Neil, daughter of Mr. E. B. O'Neil, near O'Neil's Island, Ottawa River, on Saturday last. This young lady has saved somo ten persons during the past four years.

A misstep will often make a cripple for life. A bottle of Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment at hand, will not prevent the misstep, but used immediately it will save being a cripple.

#### THE EGYPTIAN MUDDLE.

REBEL MASSACRES - GORDON IN GOOD SPIRITS - EL MAHDI'S INFLUENCE ON THE WANE - THE EGYPTIAN CONFER-ENCE.

SUAKIM, July 28.—Friendly tribes on the mainland near Agig have been massacred to the number of 500. There are 11,700 rebels around Suakim, who make nightly attacks on the town, coming within short range of the garrison. Sailors and marines have been landed, but the rebils fearlessly danced and waved their spears in broad daylight within two miles of the fort. A letter from General Gordon, dated the 11th, emphasizes the necessity of his remaining to protect Kassala. He says his soldiers are in good spirits and he is only awaiting the rising of the Nile to destroy the rebels.

CAIRO, July 28. - The inhabitants of Dongola through the Mudir sent a despatch to the general commanding at Assouan declaring their loyalty and expressing regret for their wavering in the past. The telegram is regarded as an additional proof that the Mahdi's influence is waning. An Arab trader who has just arrived at Assouan from Amarara on the 20th says it was reported there that Osman Digna was killed on the 18th by a member of the Bisharen tribe whose nephew Osman stabbed because he re-

fused to join the rebels.

London, July 28.—The Egyptian conference met to-day and remained in session three and a half hours. A short meeting will be held to morrow. Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons this evening that an

ISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. The Boston Convention Address to League The Rev. P. A. McKenna, of Hudson, Mass. Chairmen of the Committee of Ar-

angements of the Irish National League Convention, to be holden in Boston next month, has assued the following address:— The next annual convention of the Irish National Organization of America will be held in Fancuil Hall, Boston, August 13th and 14th. On the night of August 14th a national demorstration and ratification will be held in

"Institute Building."
The seating capacity of the magnificent hall is ten thousand. Brief addresses will be made by representative public men, not only from Ireland (either Mr. Parnell or Sexton. or both), but also from the north, south, east and west of this country.

The "Irish Question" in all its bearings

and relations to Ireland, England and to every other justice loving country, will be exhaust-vely treated. The triumph of justice interests the world.

To meet the expenses of the Convention, of the "Demonstration," and of the worthy reception of Ireland's delegates—and to secure as large a sum as possible, for the Irish Parliamentary Fund,—tickets will be issued to Thursday evening's "Oratorical and Musical Demonstration.

The price of each ticket will be twenty-five cents, and will also entitle the holder thereof to one chance in a magnificent gold watch. On entering keep the numbered part of your The Reverend League Executive, ticket. who is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and Reception, pledges his word, in the most solemn manner, that the watch will be awarded the night of the demonstration, either by Mr. Parnell or Sexton. Even if distance from the scene of the demonstration prevent us from being present, nevertheless, by the purchase of tickets, we can help the cause of "Poor Old Ireland. Brave Old Ireland,-Ireland, Boys, Hurrah!"

We may also secure a prize, which any lover of freedom may, with just pride, hand down to his descendants.

In view of the course of English, Irish and American affairs, this may, indeed, be the last Annual Convention of the Irish National League Organization of America, and let us make a success of it.

Each Organization will receive credit for the number of tickets purchased in the list to be published after the week of the Convention and sent to them.

We naturally hope that Massachusetts will lead in the success of this demonstrationsince it is honored, in the choice of Boston, as the place for holding the Convention. Faneuil Hall will ring again with the pleadings of Ireland's lovers, and something more will be added to the inspirations and the memories which already immortalize that old

"Cradle of Liberty."
In the purchase of these tickets, we challenge a generous rivalry with the Organizations of other States and we confidently call upon the different Social, Literary, Hibernian, National, Temperance, Military and League Organizations of our own State to back us, so far as their love for Ireland's cause and its

workers will allow.
In conclusion, I would suggest to our Massachusetts Organizations the necessity of choosing their delegates to the National Convention as early as possible. The basis of representation is one delegate for every branch of fifty members and one additional delegate for every hundred above fifty.

All knowledge of the arrangements-and all demands for tickets will receive imme-

diate attention by addressing Rev. P. A. MCKENNA,

Cairman of Committee of Arrangements, Hubson, Mass. P.S.—For the sake of helping a just cause, and in order to right a moral, social, territorlal, legislative and a national wrong, kindly read this appeal at your next meeting and inform me of your action thereon. Signed,

REV. P. A. McKenna.

HEALTH HINTS FOR WOMEN.

' Have you many sick people to look out for, Doctor?' said a New York Mail and Express reporter to an up-town physician.
'Yes, indeed,' was the reply; plenty of sick people all the time, most of them women,

'How do you explain it?'

'Well, women have a stronger imagination than men, and besides, they are not so careful. Here are some rules, which, if followed, will help women very much. I think Dr. Alice B. Stockton is responsible for them:

Sleep in rooms so thoroughly ventilated that the air will be as pure and sweet as the out-door atmosphere. If women would increase the capacity of their lungs and breathe air abundantly charged with oxygen, four-fifths of their ailments would be prevented. But who has the wisdom to convince them of this? When a mother thinks her rosy, ninevear-old daughter is deformed and she must put her in stays to change her "horrid" figure to one that is trim and neat, what can we hope for the daughter when she takes the responsibility of her own garments? If I could do the greatest thing to stay degeneracy and disease of the human race, it would be to convince women that lung power more than anything else contributes to health,

longevity and power of endurance.

The dress and exercise that increase ability to breathe with the diaphragm and abdominal muscles do more to prevent and cure diseases of women, if not all diseases, than all other possible preventives and medicines. Upon rising in the morning, three or four times a week, take a quick, invigorating

sponge bath, accompanied by friction from the hand, a Turkish towel or brush. Follow this by a draught of cold or hot

water, the latter if there is dyspepsia. If one has been accustomed to high living, to rich and greasy food, composed mostly of the carbonaceous starch, sugar and fat, a change to a simple diet will work wonders in a short time. The whole system will be relieved and a new life will be lived.

The habit once established for a diet that furnishes nutriment demanded for the system, one cannot be induced to return to that which gorges, stimulates and fattens, but does not nourish. The real relish, and guilt-tory pleasure found in a fruit and grain of can never be appreciated by those who induige in mixtures of stimulents and

disease-producing elements.

We have only to look at the record of such lives as Humboldt, Goethe, and Bryant to know what a life of temperance and plain living will accomplish.

If there is no appetite wait for its bidding; do not coax it by stimulants and appetizers. Rest of the digestive organs is often the best and surest cure for many diseases.

Let the woman who is a sufferer faom flushes, dizziness, neuralgia, etc., give up strong tea and coffee, hot bread, pork and rich pies and cake. Eat only what the appetite demands, and until the symptoms are relieved partake of food not more than twice a day and possibly only once. In fasting, if the stomach has a feeling of goneness or craving, drink a cup of hot water, hot lemonade or thin gruel made from wheat, barley or

SCOTCH-NEWS. AMONIA AMOUNT GAS IN RAILWAY TRAINS.—The train be tween Edinburgh and Musselburgh is now lighted with gas by Pintsch's patent system. This is the first local train on the North British system that has been fitted with gas.

PROPOSED CENTRAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND. The proposal to erect a central prison for Scotland at Cupar-Fife has again been revived, and it is understood that it has been avorably considered at headquarters. MEMORIAL STONE TO A POLICEMAN. -A me-

morial stone has been erected by public subscription in Kirkcaldy Cemetery in memory of Constable Lamond, of the burgh police force, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty.

OPENING OF LAMLASH NEW PIER.-A new the necessity, so much objected to formerly, of landing in boats.

BODY FOUND AT GIBVAN. - The body of James Carlisle, fisherman, who was lost overboard on the 8th May last from the boat Jane, of Girvan, in returning from the line fishing. was on Tuesday found floating at the back of the north breakwater.

RAINFALL AT GREENOCK .- The total rainfall for June was 1.62. The greatest fall in 24 hours was 0.30, on the 5th. There were 19 lry days altogether. In June, 1883, the total fall was 3.71, and the greatest fall on one day 1.55, on the 26th. The total number of dry days was 16,

FISH IN THE WATER OF LEITH .-- As indicating the increasing purity of this river, it may be stated that the workmen engaged in contracting the channel at Reid Terrace have caught a considerable number of reach of an werage size. One of them, about 81 inches. nay be seen alive at the shop of Mr. Somerville, bookseller, Stockbridge.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE NEW RAILWAY Works, Airdrie.—On Saturday afternoon a navvy who was engaged at work at the new Caledonian Railway being constructed near Airdrie had one of his feet cut off by the wheel of a "bogie" passing over it. He was removed at once to the Royal Infirmary.

IN-SHORE TRAWLING .- Professor M'Intosh. of St. Andrews, by the direction of the commissioners, will this week conduct experiments in in-shore trawling in Scarborough Bay. Mr. J. W. Woodall, of Scarborough, has placed a steam yacht and trawl at the disposal of the Commissioners for the pur-

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR LINLITH-GOWSHIRE.—It is reported that Mr. James Hope, of East Barns, Haddingtonshire, has been invited by the Linlithgowshire Conservative Association to contest the seat for the county in the Conservative interest at next general election. It is also believed that Mr. Hope will consent to stand.

LOAN EXHIBITION AT PEEBLES.—A most successful loan exhibition was held at Peebles on Saturday in aid of Dr. Barnardo's Institute, the Children's Homes in London, and of Mr. Quarrier's in Glasgow. Many rare and valuable articles were exhibited, and the number of visitors was large. Upwards of £30 was realized during the day.

THE LATE LADY GORRIE.-Many of our readers (says the Scotsman) will hear with regret of the death of Lady Gorrie, wife of Sir John Gorrie, Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, on her passage home from the West Indies. The deceased lady was a native of Edinburgh. Sir John and his family were with Lady Gorrie when she died.

BIRTH OF TRIPLETS AT GOVAN. -Yesterday forenoon the wife of Joseph Todd, steel-worker, residing at 126 Harmony Row, Govan, gave birth to triplets—a girl and two boys. The mother and children are doing well. Dr. Barras, who was in attendance, has written to Major-General Sir Henry Ponsonby requesting the Queen's bounty.

THE STATE OF THE CROPS.—Reports on the state of the crops in various districts in Scotland show that the one disadvantage under which farmers are suffering is want of rain, partial showers in some districts have done great deal of good, and the prospect of genial showers on Sunday leads to the hope of an abundant and early harvest over the whole country.

A HIGH-PRICED CLYDESDALE.-Mr. John Pollock, Greenlaw, Mearns, has purchased from Mr. Robert Craig, Flashwood, Dalry, his one-year-old Clydesdale colt at the unusually high figure of £1,000. The colt's sire is the colebrated "Darnley," and his dam the well-known Flashwood mare "Sally," and is a full brother to "Macgregor," owned by Mr. Montgomery, of Castle-Douglas.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF A CHILD.—Robert Bell, a child of five years, residing with his parents in the top flat of a five-story house at 268 Canongate, Edinburgh, was on Monday afternoon leaning out of one of the windows, when he over-balanced himself and fell into the court yard below. Notwithstanding the great height from which he fell, the little fellow, strange to say, was not seriously injured.

WISHAW LIBERAL ASSOCIATION. - At a meeting held on Monday, Mr. M. Laurie presiding, the report was given by the deputation appointed to represent the association at the gathering of representatives to arrange a demonstration in Glasgow in support of the Franchise Bill. The meeting discussed the proposed arrangements, and agreed heartily and unanimously to co-operate with the Glasgow movement.

DEATH IN A POLICE CELL AT DUNDEE .-On Sunday a sack-sewer, named Mary Flynn, residing in Scouringburn, died suddenly in the police office. Flynn was found incapable in Brown street about half-past two o'clock in the morning, and conveyed to the Central Police Office, where she was locked up. About 4 o'clock the female turnkey noticed that Flynn was breathing heavily, and she expired shortly after.

ACCIDENT AT WATERSIDE, KIRKINTILLOCH. -On Saturday afternoon, while the vanman of Mr. Cowan, baker, was delivering bread at Waterside, on the read facing the Luggie, where the bank is built to a height of about The van-man, who had seized it, fortunately escaped, but the van was completely smashed and the animal badly hurt.

LINLITHGOW CONSERVATIVES AND THE PEOPLE.—The Linlithgow Conservative Organization Association have issued a "confidential" circular containing certain "proposals," which include the establishment of "social halls," the acquirement of "open spaces for recreation," and the inauguration of "large social gatherings," to which the members might bring their wives and chil-

dren to take part in games. A YEAR'S CRIME IN GREENOOK. - The returns by Captain Orr, chief of Greenock as due to paralysis of the cardial nerves and gang-police, show that during the year ending 31st lia. The condition of such subjects not rarely

of theft 749 were reported, and 344 were de . MINTYRE ON HIS MUSCLE tected. The value of property stolen was estimated at £1249, of which £590 was not

recovered, day to the tent of the Helens BURGH.—As Mr. Peter McAuslan, farmer, Letrault Row, was putting a bull into a field adjoining the farm steading, it suddenly turned upon him and gored kim, breaking two of his ribs and severely cutting his legs. A workman employed on the farm happened, fortunately, to be within a short distance of the place, and he hastened to Mr. McAuslan's rescue, and succeeded with difficulty in driv-

land on his way to Shankend Station, near Hawick, he observed about 16 or 20 weasels pier for steamboat traffic has been opened at in front. Thinking they would run away on Lamlash. It is 560 feet in length, is conhis approach, he went forward; but the structed of timber, and will do away with animals came towards him, spitting and squealing in a very threatening manner. Luckily he had a walking stick with him, by means of which he managed to kill three or four of them, but ultimately he was obliged to run, and was pursued for 100 yards by his assailants. He, however, managed to outstrip them in the race. .

THE SUPPLY OF INTOXICANTS FOR ABERDEEN PAUPERS.--At a meeting of the St. Nicholas (City) Parochial Board, Aberdeen, yesterday afternoon, a member of the Board complained of the amount of intoxicating drinks used during the last year in the Poorhouse. He found, he said, that there had been consumed 1476 bottles of porter, 163 quart bottles of whisky, and 365 bottles of wine, and he wished to say that the weak and infirm. to whom these drinks were supplied, could do with a great deal less. One member strongly repudiated "guzzling" on the part of the members of the Board, and upon this leclaration the discussion terminated.

There was shipped by Messrs. J. & G. Simpon, late of Burreldales, Bantishire, per Allan Lines SS. Grecian, a lot of pure polled cattle for breeding purposes. Amongst them is the promising bull, "Bannockburn," bred by Mr. J. Hannay, Gavenwood. "Bannockburn" is from what is known as the Blackhill Tribe sire, "Sir Idris." One of this same tribe was sold for the fancy price of £500, and exported lately to America. Amongst the heifers, all of which are choice, "Darling of Burreldales, bred by the exporters, is of the Hawkhill The lot consists of nine heifers and tribe. two bulls, forming the neucleus of a herd of which any breeder might well be proud. The destination in the first instance is Quebec.

A correspondent writes :- At a marriage which was celebrated in the George A. Clark Halls, Passley, the other evening, the large company included members of the family of the bridegroom (Mr. Robert Hamilton, mer chant) representing five generations. At the head of this interesting family gathering were great-grandfather and great-grandmother of the bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bell, of Charleston, who are both on the verge of becoming nonogenarians. The second generation was represented by ason and daughter and two sons-in-law. The third generation included several grandchildren and their wives and husbands. The children of these latter, who were present in large number, constituted the fourth generation. An interesting child, about four years of age, son of the bridegroom's elder brother, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, clothier, Paisley, had the honor of alone representing the great-great-grandchildren, although by no means the only representative of this youngest generation of the family.

Holloway's Pills .- Indigestion and Liver Complaints.-The digestion cannot be long or seriously disordered without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills prevent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased conditions of the organs engaged in extracting nourishment for our bodies from our various over all of which they exercise the most j salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these parifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallow-

ness gradually vanishes. The largest eigarette factory in the world is at La Houradez, Caba. It has a producing capacity of 2,530,000 cigarettes per day.

NORTHWEST LAND COMPANY.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING-ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Toronto, July 22.-- A cable to the Glo'e dated London, yesterday says:—At the last meeting of the Canada Northwest Land Company a dispute arose as to whether the meeting had been properly adjourned or not. A small body of the shareholders remained be-hind after the chairman had left, reorganized the meeting and adjourned it till to-day. In pursuance of this arrangement the company met to-day. The report of the committee was presented and referred to the board of accounts, and subsequently adopted. Mr. McLeod resigned the chairmanship of the company, and declined re-election to the directorate. The following were elected directors:—Sir George Warrender, the Earl of Mar, Lord Elphinstone, and Messrs. Alexander, Henderson, Peacock and Edwards.

### BEER DRINKING AND HEART DISEASE.

The habitual consumption of beer in excessive quantities tends to hypertrophy by the direct action of alcohol upon the heart, by the enormous amount of fluid introduced into the body, and by the easily assimilated nutritive constituents of the beer itself. Furthermore such habits are often associated with great bodily activity and at least relatively luxurious manner of life. The average weight of the normal heart in man is relatively greater in Munich than elsewhere, a fact, without doubt, dependent upon the excessive consumption of beer in that city. The characteristic changes in the form of hypertrophy and according to the constraint in the activities. under consideration consist in the participation 10 feet, the horse suddenly backed over the bank, and, with the van, fell into the river. increase in the volume of the muscular elements, with enlargement of the nuclei. Whether or not actual numerical increase in the muscular fibres takes place cannot be known. Many individuals addicted to such excess attain an advanced age, notwithstanding cardiac hypertrophy, by reason of constitutional peculiarities, as active open-air life or an enforced moderation, but the greater number perish after brief illness with symptoms of cardiac failure. At the post-mortem examination are discovered moderate dropsy, pulmonary edoma, brown induration of the lungs, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, liver, spleen, kidneys and other organs. Fatty degeneration of the muscular wall of the head is absent in most of the cases and death must in the absence of adequate anatomical lesions be looked upon

THE EX-VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFO ANNOUNCES THAT HE COMES OF A FIGHTING FAMILY.

An English paper, the St. Stephen's Review, gives quite a graphic account of the late meeting of the Canada North West Land Company. The meeting was atoriny, and although Lord Elphinstone, Lord Lynington and several other noble personages were in attendance their august presence failed to moderate the transports of several who were not patricians. ing the animal off. Mr. McAuslan's injuries the paper describes a Mr. McLeod as looking are very serious.

On Saturday, while a young man, a farm announced himself to be, as Verdant Green servant at Wauchope, was crossing the moor did to Rob Roy. Mr. Donald Smith is pictured as an irate and excited Highlander, who partook in an "illigant" shindy. The interest of the meeting was added to by the views of a Scotch Canadian gentleman, whose ideas of expense of management were a fair indication of his double nationality. It was clear that the "banging of saxpances" was not to his taste. On the opposite side, Mr. Duncan McIntyre, another Scotch Canadian, and until recently vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, called loudly for what he termed "a stock vote," and declared that he came of a fighting family, a most threatening announcement from a man of his inches. The astonished Englishman must have wondered what sort of men we raise in Canada, and if people here settle fluancial affairs by their muscles instead of their brains. Had Mr. McIntyre informed the meeting that he came of financial family, the mild and gentlemanly aristocrats present might have considered his opinions of some weight, but they certainly failed to understand what benefit a company was to receive from the suggestion that one of its members travelled on his muscle and dured any man to tread on the tail of his coat If Tom Ochiltree, the lurid Annias of the boundless prairie, had been present he would have put a capper on Roderick Dhu Mc-Intyre's announcement of his prowess by declaring that he was "a cavorting kan garco, the ring-tailed roarer of Kalamazoo who could whip his own weight in wild cats and wipe the floor whole caboodle, including the Canada Pacific and the Canadian Government, and end up by putting his fist in close proximity to the nose of some noble lord, and, with a yell like a Choctaw on the war path, give him to understand "That's the kind of a hair pin I am." The English need to be impressed, and a few exhibitions of this kind, savoring of our soil and institutions, will do much to initiate the British aristocracy and the financiers of Europe into our breezy Western manners and backwoods peculiarities.

BISHOP M'MULLIN'S SUCCESSOR

THE VERY REV. FATHER COSGROVE AP POINTED BISHOP OF DAVENPORT.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 23.—The Very Rev. Father Cosgrove has been appointed Bishop of Daven ort, to succeed the Right Rev. John McMullin, deceased. The news first came to the reverend father himself in a cable from Rome. The announcement was received with joy throughout the city, and with special gladness by the parishioners of the favored father, who has long held the best esteem and deepest respect of everybody in Davenport. Henry Cosgrove was born in Williamsport, Pa., Dec. 19, 1834. His parents were natives of Ireland, and had emigrated to America four years before the birth of their elder son. In 1845 the family removed to Dubuque. When in his boyhood Cosgrove was one of the acolytes in the old cathedral at Dubuque. He was early filled with the desire to become a priest, and commenced study with that object in view. At the age of 15 years he completed the course of classics at St. Mary's Academy in Missouri and his theological coarse at Carondelet, where Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque, and Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, were among his professors. Sept. 6, 1857, eleven days after his ordination, Father Cosgrove was ap diets as the liver, stomach, and bowels, pointed priest of St. Marguerite's Church in Dubuque. For a quarter of a century he labored with that people, and the anniversary of that long service was littingly celebrated. In July, 1881, the diocese of Davenport was organized. Bishop McMullen selected St. Marguerite's as his cathedral church and appointed Father Cosgrove vicargeneral of the diocese. When the late bishor necame impressed with the idea that his ill ness must prove fatal he wrote a letter, in which he appointed Father Cosgrove administrator of the diocese in case of his death. Bishop McMullen considered Father Cosgrove one of the most devoted and useful men in al the church.

#### CABLE GOSSIP.

THE OUEEN AND HER DAUGHTER-THE LAST DAYS OF A JUDGE-ACTRESSES AND LORDS-GLADSTONE'S LATEST NICK NAME.

LONDON, July 22.—The Sun's cablegram says the Queen is about to be visited by her claughter, the Crown Princess of Germany. There has been a considerable coolness between wother and daughter for some years, the Crown Princess sharing the disgust of her broiher and the rest of the family at the position which John Brown was allowed to assume. The young lady to-day expressed herself very freely about the impudent Highlander, and the old lady was so infuriated that it took a visit from the Empress of Germany to compose the quarrel.
The intimacy between our highest families

and the stage was curiously illustrated by the postponement this week of a matinde by Kate Vaughan, the most graceful and most popular danseuse of London. The reason assigned made all London laugh. It was a family bereavement, and the family bereavement was the death of Earl Cowley. Kate is married to the Hon. Fred Wellesley, who did not become her husband till he had deserted and been divorced from Lord Cowley's daughter. Several other matches are in preparation between actresses and noblemen. Lord Strathmairn, one of the greatest and most terrible of the English Generals in the Indian mutiny, who lined the road with hanging corpses, has now fallen into his dotage, but a flicker of the old flame appears in a notice he has just given in the House of Lords of a mo-tion denouncing the short-service system in the army as giving short-winded, pigeon-breasted, and under-aged recruits, unfit for service in the field.

A scandalous disclosure was made to-day at the inquest on Judge Watkyn Williams, who died suddenly last Thursday night at Nottingham. Judga Williams was a leading member of the English Bench and ranked deservedly high among lawyers on account of his learning and ability. He was the head of a large family, and was highly respected in society. He was in Nottingham in the purformance of his regular duties, was in the purpose the large family, and was highly respected in society. the apparent enjoyment of perfect health, and died suddenly Thursday night. It was, given out that he had died from a sudden attack of heart disease. At the inquest, however, the

the friends of the family vainly attempted to bribe the immates of the brothel and the report ers to conceal the scandal but their efforts were ineffectual

Buckshot Forster was palpably and advanced by intoxicated in the House of Commons the other night, and the last nickname for Mr. Gladstone is the Grand Old Muddler.

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT.

HOW MR., MATTHEW ARNOLD'S DAUGHTER WON AN AMERICAN HUSBAND WITH VANDYKE BEARD.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The engagement has just been made public in London of Mr. Frederick W. Whitridge, a well-known New York lawyer, and Miss Lucy Arnold, daughter of Mr. Matthew Arnold. Miss Arnold accompanied her father during his recent tour in this country, and met Mr. Whitridge in society in New York last winter. He was quite attentive to her while here, and his re cent departure for Europe was, in the opinion of his friends, only the prelude to his now announced engagement.

Mr. Whitridge is a graduate of Amherst College and a member of the University club. He has long been a member of the Civil Service Reform Association, and of the Society for Political Education. He is about 35 years old, tall and slimly built, with iron gray hair and Vandyke beard of the same color. Mr. Whitridge is an independent in politics, and was not satisfied with Blaine's nomination. A reporter quotes him as follows:—"I should oppose Mr. Blaine, but," he added, significantly, "I expect to go abroad and remain until the close of the campaign."

Miss Arnold won many friends in this country during her stay here last winter. She is a brunette, netite in figure, with an expressive but not handsome face, and is a typical English girl in every way. While in Chicago Miss Arnold was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. McClurg.

A YOUNG GIRL'S HEROISM.

'I would like to ask you to take some ice-cream dear,' he said, looking hesitatingly in the windows of a saloon, 'but after that disastrous affair in Brooklyn a few days ago I am afraid to,' and ne made an attempt to forge ahead.

'What affair was that, George?' she asked, colding him back with both hands. 'Why, over one hundred and fifty people were oisoned from a single freezer. 'It must have been terrible. Still, George, dear, there is a possibility of our escaping with our lives, and if we do die—here the heroic girl gaye him a look of love unutterable—we will die

THE MAIDEN'S PLAINT.

This, hath those most excellent poets Homerus and Maro very fully illustrated in their poems; nor were we without example of the same in our own age and kingdom. In this wise it happened: There lived in O'Reilly's country, near unto Lough Uachtair, a maider of good report, both for her honorable descent and for her great beauty and virtues. But neither these, nor any other accomplishments avail aught, without the heart being humble and the eyes circumspect. Once at the holy time of Easter, this maiden went to make her shrift as become thall good Christians at this time of the year. Through her ill-governed euriosity and mobile inclinations, for Virgilius saith, "Varium et mutabile semper feimina est," what is to others the medicine of their souls, was to her most deadly poison. On this occasion she saw, and let her eye rest complacently on a young cleric of great sanctity and beauty of person, the nephew of the confessor who was already in holy orders. When the youth was made aware of this unholy passion, he immediately withdrew in dread and disgust to the famous Monastery of Fenngh, where he passed the remainder of his days in prayer and study. What was at first a disease of the mind, soon came to affect the body, so that the unhappy damsel fell into a wasting and incurable sickness, which defied the prayers of the holy persons as well as the skill of the leeches. When she felt her end at hand, she caused to be brought to her one Donato Buie O'Curnin, performer on the harp and a poet of most pleasant invention. On hearing the tale of her sorrows, he indited a plaintive melody which the caoiners chanted over her when sh was dead; and which, from that day to this. has always been chanted at the funerals of marriageable maidens who die unwed. This same elegy is the first that every woman-child learns as soon as she comes to use the gift of speech .- - Redpath's Weekly.

#### A BIRD CHARMER.

Paris has found a new sensation in a bird charmer, who has been astonishing the boulevardiers with his powers. A bet was made between him and M. Loizey, a gentleman who was rather skeptical in such matters. The conditions were that M. Loizey should furnish a dozen birds, which were to be at the disposal of the charmer for fifteen minutes. At the end of that time M. Picard was to open the cage which contained them and each bird was to alight upon a certain arbutus, brought upon the ground by him and placed at a distance of 100 metres from the point where they were liberated For each bird which did not obey the charm within a quarter of an hour, M. Pi-card was to pay M. Loizey fifty francs, and for each bird which did, M. Loizey was to pay M. Picard the same sum. When the time for the test arrived so large and so curious a crowd had gathered on the Champ de Mars that it was impossible to maintain the needful space of 100 metres around the spot where the cage was placed. Forty metres was all the distance that could be secured. The results, therefore, were not accepted as determining the bet, and another trial will be made. The birds, however-released under these conditions-flew one by one to the ar butus and perched on its branches, to the great astonishment, it is said, of the spectators. M. Picard's charm consists, it is be lieved, in impregnating these branches with a colorless and mysterious liquid, the secret of which is as yet his own.

#### ASHAMED OF ITS OWN. LONDON, July 23 .- In the House of Com-

mons last evening Mr. Parnell rose to a question of privilege, and after reviewing the recent disgraceful disclosures in connection with certain Dublin officials, demanded that a committee be appointed to investigate the charges against the Post Office Secretary, Cornwall, and ex-Detective French. In the course of his remarks Mr. Parnell said that the Irish Law Courts, when they came to convict public officials, could not be relied on to render fair unbiassed judgments. He ex-pressed the fear that the positions formerly held by the accused persons in Her Majesty's service would tend to shield them from their just deserts. Mr. Gladstone, at the conclusion of Mr. Parnell's remarks, refused to entertain any such demand, characterizing the cases as too loathesome for parliamentary enquiry and beneath the dignity of notice by police, show that during the year ending 31st December, 1883, there were convicted of malicious mischief, 120 persons; disorderly conduct and petty assaults, 1413 persons; being drunk and incapable of taking care of themselves, 965 men and 434 women. Total number of persons convicted of police ordences, 1349—2286 men and 1184 women. Of cases the House. Other Parnellites arose in their

#### HALL'S VEGETABLE Hair Renewer

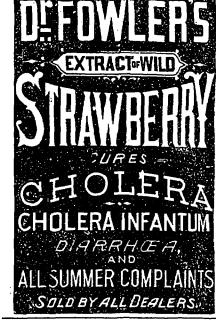
Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are immumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle aged people like it because it prevents them from getting hald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one,

#### BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popuiar toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When she beard is gray or naturally of an undosirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

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#### FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a sale, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

William Martin, grocer, St. John, N.B., has

Edward Horncastle, jr., grocer, Portland, N.B., has failed and assigned.

The Customs returns for the Port of Mon-

treal for the week were \$185,492.09.

Reports from every part of the Willametic Valley estimate the yield of wheat for export at one hundred and sixty thousand tons. The Umpqua Valley in Southern Oregon, the inland sections of Washington and Oregon, east of the Cascades, will yield 180,000

In Saratoga County, N.Y., the hay harvest is nearly completed. Only one-third the usual amount has been harvested. There is considerable excitement in the local hay market and many farmers will not sell. They will hold the new hay at \$20 per tonan advance of 75 per cent. over last year's prices.

Messrs. Seaverns & Co., the New York and Boston tropical fruit dealers, will build this season a thousand-ton icon auxiliary steam barkentine, to be used in the West Indian and Florida trade. The iron mainmast will be used as a smokestack, similar to that of the Morning Star, which weighs five tons.

Hops in this market have continued dull,

with only a small trade doing at about former prices, which were 30c to 35c. In New York there is very little life in the market. The small sales are at steady prices. Choice quoted at 30c to 32c; good at 27c to 28c; low grades at 23c to 24c; California at 25c

Hy. Clewes & Co., the New York bankers, express the opinion that "nothing affords greater encouragement than the crop outlook. From almost every quarter the advices received daily are most flattering, both as to yield and quality; while even the doubtful States are turning out better than anticipated.
All reports agree that the crops as a whole will be the largest ever ruised in the Northwest, good authorities already estimating a wheat crop of possibly 550,000,000 bushels, compared with 424,500,000 in 1883 and 505, and 505

A considerable contraction has taken place during the month in the business of the Federal Bank. The pressure has been principally on the deposits, which have been cut down from \$5,521,909 to \$4,076,079, a reduction of nearly a million and a half. This drain has been paid out of cash on hand at the opening of the month, the amount of specie and Dominion notes being reduced \$797,000; the balance due from foreign agents reduced \$224,000, discounts reduced \$200,000. while about \$165,000 seems to have been ob tained from other banks.

As well expect life without air, as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Clarence Three Stairs is the name of an Indian who lives in Philadelphia. Irrever ent small boys call him the "Third Flat."

If you are tired taking the large old-fashion-

# GREAT SPEECH

The second of th

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refers.

This book should be read by the young for nstruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent,

guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.
Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physHEAL icians a specialty. Such treated success HEAL fully without an instance of failure, THYSELF

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#### COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix

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RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on

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This Great Household Madicine Ranks
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Favorable thouse to the start of the company and other belle there of the company and the c



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED

1884—Summer Arrangements—1884

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, and are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experiments can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

time on recor	a.	
Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian	6.100	Building
Siberian	4,600	. "
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Sarmatian	3,600 Capt	J Graham.
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Norwegian	3,531 Capt	J G Stephen.
Austrian	2,700 Lt R	Barrett, R N R
Nestorian	. , <b>2,</b> 700 Capt :	D J James.
		Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian		
BuenosAyrea	n 3,800 Capt	Junes Scott.
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Grecian ... 3,600 Capt C E Let allars.
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The Shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to Europe, being only five days between land to

land.
The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebee Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched

FROM QUEBEC:	1
Sardinian	ì
Sircassian Saturday, June 7	t
Polynesian Saturday, " 14	١
Pernyian Saturday, " 21	ı
Parisian Saturday. " 28	1
Sarmatian Saturday, July 5	Į.
farmatian Saturday, July 5 fardinian Saturday, 12	١
Rates of Passage from Quebec:	ļ
Cabin	ı
(According to accommodation.)	١.
(According to accommodation.) Intermediate	1
Steerage	Ì١
	į

The Steamers of the Glasgow and Quebec Service are intended to sail from Quebec for Glasgow as follows:—

	ad lonons.	
•	Corean	ł.
	Waldensian	1
	C	١
2	Nestorian June 11	Į,
_	Norwegian " 21	1
	Buenos Ayreau	Ţ.
	Manitalian 46 Tules E	ŧ
1	Manitoban	٤
	Coreau	ş
		•

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows:—

1.100,747 4175131	and the same of
Caspian Nova Scotian Hanoverian	Monday, June 2
Nova Scotian	Monday, " 16
Hanoverian	Monday, " 30
Rates of Passage between Hat	lifax and St. John's:
Cabin \$20 00   Inte	rmediate\$15 00
Steerage	86 00

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as follows from Boston for Glasgow direct :-

FROM BOSTON. Canadian ...... About June 7 

 Prussian
 " 14

 Austrian
 " 21

 Scandinavian
 " 28

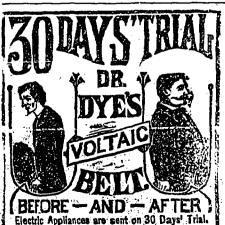
 Waldensian
 " July 5

 Hibernian
 " 12

1	
	Pessons desirous of bringing their friends from
4	Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at Lowes
Ì	Rates. An experienced Surgeon carried on eac
ı	vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.
	Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpoo
1	and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to a
ı	points in Canada and the Western States, vi
1	Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Mon
ı	treal, and from all Railway Stations in Canad
ı	and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow
Į	via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.
l	For Freight, passage or other information
ł	apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans
l	Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris
Ì	Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Ant
l	werp; Ruys & Co., Kotterdam; C. Hugo, Ham
ł	burg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer &
l	Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley
ŀ	& Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queens
١	town: Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace
ı	church street, London: James & Alex. Allan

courch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1361 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN. 80 State street, Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

May 26th, 1884.



Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,
WHO are suffering from Nervous Deblut,
Vy Lost Vitality, Lack, Or Nerve Force and
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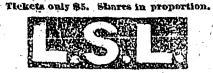




Curcs Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys,
Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Theum, Scrofula,
Ericinelas, and all diseases Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels. Billis Deranged Stomwen, or any

CAPITAL PRIZE, - - \$75,000

SHOW THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF



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



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$3550,000 has since been added.

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The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. 16s Grand Single Sumber Brawings take place monthly. A SPLENDED ONE CETTINITY TO WIN A FORTENE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS R. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 12Gr. 1881-1781 Monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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1	CAPITAL	PRIZ	E.		-								275,000
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Strongast, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, To And, while prepared in oil, is becompound at that it is immediate for it to become rausid.

TO SELVE AND of all initiations, and of all other oil colons, for they are limbe to be one rausid and each the butter. ancid and spell the batter.

EFFI you cannot get the "improved" write us

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by:
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not honesmid of cases of the worst kind and of for
standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my fal
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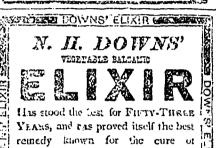
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VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnet " Itching Piles Symptomeand tite The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, wery distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in, and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. It allowed to continue very serious results and follow. Subscribes in the Country serious results are sometimes affected. It allowed to continue very serious results as pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, ltoh. Subscribes in the Country serious results as pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, ltoh. Subscribes in the Country serious results as pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, ltoh. Subscribes in the Country serious results as pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, ltoh. Subscribes in the Country serious results and qualification to JOHN GIBSON. See Subscribes. The Blotches, all soily forustry Skin Diseases. The Blotches all soily forustry Skin Diseases. The Blotches are the best investment in the Country. Send for the Blotches, all soily forustry Skin Diseases. The Blotches are the best investment of the Blotches, all soily for the Blotches, al



Loss of apputite, tudigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness. Sick Headache and Billousness. Price, 25. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Pars, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Plorses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases [notantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Frice 23 ots. & 50 cts. per Bettle. Sorb Everywhene.



YEARS, and ras proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. Sold Everywheen. Price 25c and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR WATER



#### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S \* VEGETABLE COMPOUND \*

\* \* \* \* \* \* <u>IS A POSITIVE CURE</u> \* \* \* \* For all of those Painful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \* \* \* \* \* \* \*FEMALE POPULATION. \* \* \* \*

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST PORM OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLASMATION AND ULCERATION. FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSCIQUENT SPINAL WEAR-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SUBAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE
CHANGE OF LIFE. # # # # # #

\*IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE
UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE
TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THEREIS CHECKED ALL CRAYING FORSTMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAK-NESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEAD-ACHE, NEWOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DEPRESSION AND INDICESTION. # # #
\* THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, REALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIPY. TO # # # # \*\* FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN LITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. \*\* LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is propered at Lynn, Me. Price St. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozeng's on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Piniham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. \*No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAMS INVENTIBLES. They cure Constipation, Billousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Elects per box.

## BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills Regulate the Stomach and Liver.



H. HA WELL & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal.

St. Marys Carriage Man'f g Co'y, Capital. (INCORPORATED.) \$48,000.

Written for The Post and True WITNESS.) THE DEATHLESS DEAD.

Like a mighty wave from a troubled past
They come, and surging fill
The hallowed ways that memory lights
By many a vale and hill. Their forms start; their weapons gleam Where Liberty hath bled; And countless heroes join the ranks Of Ireland's deathless dead.

Bright in the sun their armours flash;
Their banners mock the wind,
Upon the Plains of Abraham
The dead new comrades find;
Away from the walls of old Quebec
To where Niagara's wave
Unto the dead, at Lundy's Lane,
A thundering requiem gave. A thundering requiem gave.

The gory field of Lexington,
Hath heard their manly shout,
When fighting 'neath the "Stars and Stripes," They put the foc to rout; Neath Corcoran, Meagher, Shoridan,

By many a hero led, From sea and land they join the ranks Of Ireland's deathless dead,

Far from their native land they sleep At From their native land they sleep
At Seven Pines o'er the wave,
Or, deep beneath the soil of Maine,
They found a soldier's grave.
For Liberty's cause, their cannons boomed;
And Fame's bright annals teach,
That Erin's sons in battle's tide
Flow in to fill the breach.

And in the shadowy ranks we find Soldiers of worth and might, Who wielded not the sword of strife. They died in dark oppression's hour—Crushed by the tyrant's heel;
Their words, and deeds, like germs of hope, Down in the heart we feel.

Far in the West the dying sun Her gaudy halls adorn, And und a deepening sea of gold. The gathering shades are born. The gathering snades are county
Before the night the vision fades,
By straggling moonbeams led,
The soldiers seek the honored rest
Of Ireland's deathless dead,

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

To make rhuberb jelly, take some rhuberb wipe it with a clean wet cloth, peel it and cut it into pieces an inch long. To each pound of rhuberb add three quarters of a pound of white sugar. Put it to boil for about ten minutes, or until the juice is well drawn. Strain it into a preserving pan, let it boil quickly until it clings to the spoon, skim it and put it into jam pots or molds. The quickest way to know if it will set is to drop

THE HOUSEHOLD.

little on a plate to cool. Very tender asparagus makes a delicious garnish. Pour boiling water over it, and let it lie in the water for three or four minutes, then dip each piece into a little batter, and fry in butter, or you may fry itin butter without dipping it into butter, scatter pepper and salt over it and place around the meat or game on the platter.

An appetizing way to warm over potatoes is to heat them in a sauce-pan containing a coffee cupful of beef stock, well seasoned with salt, pepper and a little parsley which has first been browned in butter; cut the pota-toes in thin slices and let them cook slowly until they are saturated with the gravy or A very nice way to cook mackerel for break-

fast is, after freshening it, to boil it ten min-utes, take it out of the water, drain it, remove the back-bone, then pour over the fish a gravy made of milk thickened with flour, and with a lump of butter added. The gravy is just like that which you make for mild Leather chair-seats may be revived by rul

bing them with well-heaten white of an egg. Leather bindings of books may also be cleansed by this method. White Roman bindings should be washed with a soft flannel saturated in soapsuds To make corn bread, take two cups of

Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one cup of molasses, one quart of sweet milk, two eggs; stir with wheat flour about as still as for a cake and bake in a deep dish. Cold Sauce. - 4 tablespoons of sugar, 2 o

butter. When these have been rubbed until very white and smooth, add the beaten white of an egg. Flavor it and mould it into some pretty shape. Whole cloves are now used to exterminate

the merciless and industrious moth. It is said that they are more effectual as a destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

Cream Sance .- Add a cup of sugar to 4 cut of thick sour cream. Beat these together ten minutes. Grate nutmeg over it. Nice for Ladian puddings.

PRIZE CHROMOS IN THE MAILS. WASHINGTON, July 22.—An understanding between the United States and the Canadian Post Office Departments has been reached whereby printed matter, lithographs, chromos, &c., by United States publishers as premiums to subscribers in Canada, and which heretofore have been excluded from the mails of the Dominion because of their dutiable character, may after this be admitted to said mails subject to such regulations and liabilities to customs duties as the customs law of Canada may impose.

The third instalment of \$143,000 prize money due the officers and sailors of Farragut's fleet for vessels captured and destroyed at the mouth of the Mississippi River will be paid in a month or two. The action for which the prize money is given occurred in

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately disvered beverage which may save us many heavy dectors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready of subtle maladies are noating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th and 11b) by grocers, labelled, "JAMES EFFS & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, London, Englan



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backacha, Mondacha, Toothacha, Sere Throat, Swellings, Epraima, Erulaca, Entra Sealda, Fract Blees, AND ALL OTHER BUBILY PAIRS AND ACRES. Bold by Drugley and Deales resuprises. Fity Courts a bettle. Directions in 11 Languages.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilition state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nansea, Drowsimes, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been sheen in curing able success has been sheen in curing the success for the sheen in curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the five and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

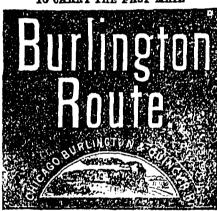
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who only feir goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills mike a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do Los gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who are them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1 bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junetion or Omaha to DENVER, or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Archison, Ome ha and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO, KANSAS CITY, And all potute in the South-West,

TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip thekets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

and all points in the Mexican Republic.
HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kunsas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-ton Territory. It is known as the great 'THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Radironal in the World for all classes of Eravel.

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YOU CAN BUY A WROLE HUNGARIAN COVERNMENT BOND,

Government, and are redeemed in drawings THREE TIMES ANNUALLY, Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond nust draw a Prize, as the Pro no Blanks. The larger Prizes drawn at these drawings are

Which bonds are issued and secured by the

And bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a premium of not less than 144 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 15th of AUGUST, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 15th of August is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

#### THE GREELY EXPEDITION.

DEPARTURE FROM ST. JOHN 8 COOL WEL COME TO THE LOCH GARRY.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld ; July 26:2-At 10 a. m. the Greely relief squadron weighed anchor, manieuvred and steamed into the bay. The Thetis led, followed by the Bear, Alert and all the harbor steam tugs and launches, with the flags of Great Britain and the United States at half-mast, and crowded with leading citizens. On all the public buildings and mercantile premises flags were draped. Hundreds of vessels in port displayed their national flags in mourning; thousands of spectators from the shore waved adieu, which were returned by the receding squadron. Greely aud the other survivors were enjoying tolerable health.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The collier of the Greely expedition, the Loch Garry, arrived this afternoon. As she passed the fortification and other naval vessels coming up the harbor there was no salute or greeting of the ensign. Captain Chambers reported to Commodore Fillebrown at the Brooklyn navy yard without evidence of the slightest demonstration of public welcome. The Loch Garry wes chartered at Dundee, and when her re-pairs, which are few, are made will be returned.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Greely's promotion to be colonel in the signal service corps by act of Congress is talked of as probable. There is talk of another court of inquiry to review the work of the Greely exploring party and of the various relief expeditions.

#### THE GREELY SURVIVORS.

THE QUEEN SENDS HER CONGRATULATIONS -LIEUT. GARLINGTON'S DEFENCE. WASHINGTON, July 22 .-- The President to

day received the following :-LONDON, July 21.

To the President of the United States, Wash ington.

The Queen heartily congratulates the President and people of the United States on the rescue of Lieut. Greely and the valiant survivors of the Arctic expedition. She trusts favorable reports have been received of the

(Signed) Windsor Castle.

The President replied as follows :-To the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,

Windsor Castle.

The President, for himself and for the people of the United States, sincerely thanks the Queen for her most welcome congratulations upon the rescue of Lieut. Greely and the survivors of his party, and is happy to say favourable reports are received as to their health. The President takes this occasion to express anew his high appreciation, and that of the people of the United States, for the timely gift of the Alert, which generous act added spirit and encouragement to the expedition.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

President United States. Gen. Hazen says the Greely expedition has solved the question of Arctic exploration of the future. With the additional precaution of judiciously locating suitable depots with houses, the party never passing beyond till this is done, Arctic exploration will be robbed of its dangers and apprehension.

Linden Kent, counsel for Lieut. Garlington before the Proteus Court of Inquiry, has written a letter to Gen. Hazen, chief of the signal service, wherein he seeks to prove that Garlington was innocent of any dereliction, and charges that part of the failure of the Greely relief expedition and the terrible results were due solely to Hazen. Kent says both Garlington and Greely followed the instructions given by Hazen, and because these instructions were not fruitful he shamefully reports that such instructions were given by others, and finally accuses Hazen of falsifying in many respects, of negligence and igno-

#### THAT RAILROAD DISPUTE.

RESISTING THE WORKMEN ON THE PONTIAC PACIFIC JUNCTION - PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR - NO FURTHER TROUBLE

OTTAWA, July 28.—Considerable excitement was caused here about noon by a rumor that serious rioting had occurred on the line of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway, a few miles west of Aylmer, and that there had been an encounter between the navvies engaged on the road and some farmers who disputed the right of way of the company through their properties. From what could be learned from Mr, C. N. Armstrong, the contractor for the road, Chief Engineer Shirley and others, it appears that some of the farmers through whose lands the railway will pass have not yet come to an agreement as to the amount to be paid for right of way. Amongst these are Michael Foran, Charles Devlin and Mr. Jowsey, who is captain of No. 5 company, 43rd battalion, known as the Eardley company. The road is constructed for a distance of about five miles from Aylmer and graded for some twenty-five miles beyond the properties about which there is a dispute. The contractor desired to grade and lay with rails this connecting link so as to get at the further portion of his work and continue last year, more attention has been paid to track laying. The difficulty took place at spring wheat. The acreage of the latter was Foran's farm. The contractor claims that the right of way was conceded by Foran two years ago and that a great deal of work has been done by him on Foran's property. The amount to be paid by the vastly better than in the past, company could not, however, be agreed on. The company offered something like three or four hundred dollars, but Mr. Foran demanded twenty-five hundred. Arbitrators were appointed, Mr. Robert Klock by the contractor, and Mr. Charles Purcell by Mr. Foran. These two could not agree, and a third, who was to be appointed by the county judge, was agreed on. Pending the decision as to what amount was to be paid, Mr. Armstrong offered to deposit \$800 in court, but the offer was declined. As he had a large number of men idle, Mr. Armstrong this morning, acting under the permission given by Foran two years ago, set his men to work on Foran's farm. The men were met by Foran and his three sons, Patrick, James and Thomas, who threatened forcible resistance, but at that time had no arms. The contractor remonstrated with them, and after a while they withdrew, but about nine o'clock they and some others returned, a few being armed with guns and pistols and one brandishing a scythe, which he had mounted as a sword. The Forans and their friends occupied a hillock and the navvies were at work in the hollow. The contractor ordered his men to remain quiet, and Mr. Shirley, chief engineer advanced to speak to the Forans, but was met with a volley of stones, one of which struck him in the side. The navvies made no attack, and were then withdrawn from Foran's farm and put - Twee made in Aylmer that serious rioting was

Prentiss and Sipilier on the Minister of Militia to call out a force to preserve the peace; and orders were at once telephoned to Capt. Jowsey, No. 5 Company, 43rd battalion, who summoned some members of his company and proceeded to the scene of action, accompanied by Mr. Devlin, one of the magistrates who applied for the militia, and who was to read the Riot Act. When they arrived the navvies were quietly at cinner, and no Riot Act was necessary. Mr. Armstrong had an interview with Foran about six o'clock, and endeavored to come to terms, but nothing definite was settled.

#### OVER PRODUCTION OF COTTONS AND WOOLLENS.

Evidence continues to accumulate in spite of Evidence continues to accumulate in spite of the reticence of manufacturers that there is a surplus of manufactured stock and that the machinery at present employed in adding to said stock is more than adequate for the want's of the population of Canada. We know enough to justify us in stating that the staffs of cotton mills in this district are far from complete and that further reductions are contemplated if not the classic reductions are contemplated, if not the closing down of some of the mills. Mr. Clayton Slater, of the Craven Cotton Mills, Brantford, gives the number of looms at 9,000; while he estimates that 6,000 looms would produce all the domestic cotton that could be consumed in the country. This estimate is based on a consumption of 15 yards for each individual of this kind of cotton. He proposes an amalgamation of all the cotton companies, the different mills and machinery to be taken at a valuation; so that a single management could control the whole production.

This proposition has met with supporters.

Mr. John Hallam, a woolen manufacturer, writes to the Monetary Times this week to say that the machinery in his line is fifty per cent. in excess of the requirements of our people. He urges greater economy of manufacture before the factories can pay as they should, but we fail to see how this alone will advantage us— either the factories must lessen their production or their field of operation must be widened. Will commercial union or reciprocity with the States afford relief? The Globe thinks this will be the new panacea of the Tory camp, but so far nothing has occurred to warrant that belief.

#### WYOMING CATTLE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

An Important Scheme Affecting the Dominion-Lord Carlingford Interviewed-Their Admission Urged as a Benefit to

LONDON, July 25.—A large and influential deputation waited upon Lord Carlingford today and urged the immediate removal of the restrictions upon the importation of cattle from Wyoming. Speakers stated that cheap healthy cattle were obtainable through Canada and from the country west of the Missouri River. They declared that no cattle disease existed in those regions, and that the strictest precautions were taken during the passage. Cattle were nourished in Wyoming at a fourth of what the cost would be in England, and could be exported with great advantage to the British farmer and consumer.

Lord Carlingford replied for himself and for Mr. Dodson, chancellor of the Duchy of Lan-caster. He said they realized the extreme interest and importance of the statements made and the plea which had been urged, and they would bestow careful consideration upon them. He refrained from saying whether the importation of cattle from Wyoming would be consistent. He thought it would be necessary to consult Canada.

Lord Wharncliffe asked that the third

clause of the Cattle Act should be applied and that cattle should in consequence be admitted from Wyoming. He argued that Wyoming had done everything in her power to prevent infection. There was no possible reason why cattle from there brought via the great lakes should not be admitted to Great Britain, and all parties would be benefited if this were done.

Mr. Trewen submitted evidence of the absence of disease among the cattle in West Wyoming. He declared she was willing to isolate herself from any Eastern States. If Wyoming succeeded in gaining her point, other States would follow her example. They all wanted to get away from the domination of the Chicago ring.

Mr. Dodson said he was ready to welcome

cheap meat, dead or alive, if only it proved to

be perfectly safe.

Mr. Barelay, M.P., stated that public meet ings in Forfarshire had declared in favor of the admission of American cattle. Lord Wenlock, Mr. Albert Gray, M.P.,

and Mr. Anthony Arnold, M.P., spoke in support of the deputation.

Lord Carlingford said the conditions under which the Privy Council might admit these cattle formed a question beset with numerous

difficulties. THE ONTARIO HARVEST.

TORONTO, July 25 .- Mr. John Earls, assistant general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has received the annual reports of the probable crops from all parts of the Grand Trunk proper in Ontario, which are compiled by the agents for the use of the company and the public. The reports are of the most favourable character, and show that with the exception of some small sections around Stratford, Hanover, Shakespeare, and Tavistock, where the fall wheat was partially winter killed, the prospects were never better. The acreage of wheat was about as great as in previous years, though in some sections, in consequence of the failure of fall wheat larger than in any previous year. and the prospects are most excellent. In Western Ontario the acreage under barley is much greater than before, and the prospects while in Eastern Ontario less attention has been paid to this staple. The crops of oats and peas are very heavy, though the acreage varies but little from the average. Potatoes will give an excellent yield, and as yet have shown no signs of any disease. first crop of hay is a very large one, and of excellent quality, but the second crop will be below the average owing to the dry weather which had prevailed during part of the season. Apples and other rough fruits are all promising a very large yield in nearly every section of the country from which the reports have been received, which includes the Grand Trunk main line east of Montreal, and the main line and branches of the Grand Trunk proper west of this city. All the indications point to a bountiful and splendid harvest, as will be more fully seen when the full reports are received and published.

FOREIGN BANK TAXES IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, July 22.—Judge Blodgett has rendered a decision which is important in settling the liability of a branch of a foreign bank to pay the United States tax on all old capital. The case in point was, that of the United States vs. the Bankof Montreal, to recover \$83,000, being one twenty-fourth of one per cent. of the money which the Chicago branch received monthly from the home institution in Montreal. The Bank of Montreal was able, it is said, in view of the small tax, to lend lower than any other bank in the The Manager of the Manager of the Angel and the Manager of the Man

THE NEW N.S. CABINET. HALIFAT, N.S., July 26.—The Nova Scotian Jovernment has been reorganized as follows: Fielding, Premier and Provincial Secretary; J. White, Attorney General, Chas. E. hurch Commissioner of Mines and Works; Thos. F. Morrison, Thos. Johnson Isidore Lebland, and J. W. Longley, members without office. Wm T. Pipes and Albert Gayton, late commissioner of mines and works, retire from the Government. Mr. Fielding's accepting office necessitates an election in Halifax.

#### EXTENSION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 28.—The Under-Secretary for the colonial department stated to day in the House of Commons that the Government was ready to confirm the Queensland scheme for the confederation of the Australian colonies and the annexation of New Guinea and other Pacific Islands as soon as the colonists have finally determined upon the necessary steps to accomplish this.

Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

#### FINANCIAL.

In London consols were higher at 100 13-16 and 100§; Erie 15§; Illinois Central 130½; Canada Pacific 48½; N. Y. C. 111¾.

In New York this morning the stock market was generally better. Western Union at 1 p.m. sold at 59¾; Lake Shore at 82½; Pacific Mail at 45¾; North-West at 99; St. Paul at 81; D. L. at 115¾; Union Pacific at 42½, and L. & N. at 31¾.

In the money market commercial paper is discounted at ? per cent., casuals being taken up to B per cent. Loans on stocks are made at 41 to 5 per cent. on call. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 8 to 8 prem. for 60-day bills, 8 to 8 prem. for demand bills between banks, without transactions; counter rates, however, remain at 85 to 87 prem. for 60's, 9 to 94 prem. for demand bills. Drafts on New York are \$ to 1-16 discount between banks, par to \$ prem. over the

Hudson Bay shares were quoted in London at £23§, and North-West Land at 40s. A year ago

Hudson sold at £25½.

Stock Sales.—5 Montreal, 187½; 10 do 188; 4 do 188¼; 1 do 188; 15 Merchauts, 107¼; 50 Commerce, 115¾; 6 do 115; 50 do 116; 25 Richelicu, 57½; 50 Gas, 184½; 25 do 184¼; 25 do 184½; 26 do 184½; 26 do 184½; 27 do 184½; 28 do 18

pared with last night's closing. Bank of Montpared with last hight's closing. Bank of Montreal at noon to-day was \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. lower, at 188\(\frac{1}{2}\); Peoples went to 43 bid, a drop of 4 per cent. Toronto sagged off to 167\(\frac{1}{4}\) from 168\(\frac{1}{2}\); Merchants declined \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 107; Commerce 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 115\(\frac{1}{2}\); Telegraph \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 111\(\frac{1}{2}\); Richelieu 1 to 57; Passenger 1 to 124\(\frac{1}{2}\), and Manitoba 2 to 92\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Afternoon Sales—25 Commerce 115\(\frac{1}{2}\); 25

do 115; 25 Gas 184.

#### WEEKLY REVIEW-WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A more cheerful feeling is becoming apparent in anticipation of the commencement of the fall trade. So far the increase of business has been seen almost exclusively in the boot and shoe trade, though we are glad to notice the dry goods business is picking up a little. Iron merchants have purchased more freely in Europe, but the demand here not corresponded. More Westhas ern grain is being sent through for shipment to Europe and the steamship companies are doing better as the passenger business to this country, augmented by the meeting of the British Association, is also large. The crop prospects are fair, and we look for a good average crop of grain;

hay will not be so heavy as in some former years. The condition of our cetton, weetlen and steel industry is far from satisfactory. The number of operatives employed, already below the capacity of the mills, will have to be still further reduced in the near-future. Day Goods, -- Buyers are still disposed to they can pay for at the time of giving the order. Everyone in the trade seems to be in good spirits. Canadian woollens are dull, in fact the trade in them has proven unsatisfactory. Cottons are in much the same condi-

tion. In dress goods there has been quite a run on velveteens, both plain and figured, the movement of which has been large. Velvets and silks have been in good request. There is about the usual business in prints. The Magog mills are now offering goods on the market. Payments are fully as good as ex-

pected at this time of year.
GROCERIES.—Granulated sugar has declined ic to tize to 7 ic. Yellows on the other hand, and especially the low grades, which are scarce, have continued firm, ranging from 5-je to 6-je as to quality. Syrups are dull and neglected at from 2-je upward. Molasses is steady at about 32c for Barbadoes. The ten market has been steady and moderately active under a better enquiry, but no large lines are moving. Sales of new crop choicest Japans have been made at 421c to 45c. The cheaper grades are not yet here. Latest cables from Yokohama report the market firm but quiet, with stocks of choice and choicest very small. Cables from Hiogo report the market firm and prices hardening. Stocks of choice and choicest almost nil; finest 23c f.o.b.; fine 21e; good medium 19c: medium 17c. The second crop is probably less than last year and of superior quality. The demand for fruit has been fairly active. Good Valencias in round lots hold firm at 5c. Jonbing prices for choice brands are 5½c to 5½c. Old fruit is quoted at 4c. Currants are quiet and stendy at 41c to 51c, and prunes at 41c to Walnuts are quoted at 111c for Grenoble and 7c for common French. Almonds are at 11½c to 13½c. Brazil nuts 7c; filberts 9c, and figs at 10c to 12c. Latest accounts from Patras regarding the current crop men tion splendid progress. A large crop of Valencias is promised and the indications are fair for prunes. Coffee is dull and only moving in jobbing lots. Mocha, 25c to 274c; Java, 19c to 234c and Jamaica, 114c to 16c as to sample. Rice is firm at \$3.50 to 360. Spices are quiet and unchanged Black pepper, 17c; white, 26c to 27c; ginger, 124c

to 18c; nutmegs, 50c to 70c; cloves, 15c to 18c and cassia, 10c to 11c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Wasrants are un changed at 42s 3d. The belief is that prices have touched bottom, and some round amounts of pig have been purchased in the home market. Prices here are unchanged. We quote Coltness, \$19.50; Langloan, \$19; Calder, \$18.25; Gartsherrie and Summerlee, \$18; Dalmellington, \$17.25; and Eglinton, \$17 Finished iron of all descriptions is unchanged and quiet. Bars are quoted at \$1.75 to \$1,80; sLeets at \$2.40 to \$2.60; and plates at \$2.50 to \$2.75. The tinplates market is steady and without change, a moderate business being transacted at \$4.60 to \$4.75 for I. C. charcoals, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 for cokes. Canada plates continue in fair request and steady on the basis of \$2.90 for Penn and equal. Ingot tin is quiet and unchanged at 21½c for Straits' and 22½c for Lamb and Flag. London is cabled quiet and 15s lower than week ago at £82. Ingot copper remains unchanged at 16½c, with London cabled 10s

prices at the yards, large quantities being quoted lower: Pine, 1st quality, per M, \$35 to 40; 2nd quality, per M, \$22 to \$24; do., shipping culls, per M, \$14 to \$16; do., 4th quality deals, per M, \$12; do., mill culls, per M, \$8 to \$10; spruce, per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; per M, \$10; per M, \$10 to \$13; hemlock, per M, \$10; per

bass, run of log, culls out, per M, \$17 to \$25; oak, per M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, per M, \$60 to \$80; butternut, \$25 to \$35; birch, per M, \$20 to \$25; hard maple, per M, \$20 to \$25; laths \$1 75; shingles, \$2 to \$3 25; do cedar, \$1 60 to \$3.

LEATHER-BOOTS AND SHOES.-Stocks of choice grades of black leather are light and firmly held, while the supply of Spanish sole is ample. There are few large sales but the aggregate business foots up a fair total. We hear of 500 sides No. 1 slaughter sole at within range of quotations. Prices all through the list are steady. Boots and shoes—A decided improvement has taken place in this branch of trade, and orders have come in much more freely, one manufacturer alone having received \$20,000 worth since Monday. This is a very good showing, and gives the situation a healthy and more satisfactory look, everything pointing to a good fall trade. It is noticeable, however, that there is hardly any demand for prunella boots. Prices are e eady.

HIDES AND SKINS .- A car of light steers sold at 9½c for No. 1, and 8½c for No. 2. Western buff hides are steady, No. 1 at 9½c to 93c, and No. 2 do. at Sc to 81c. Native hides are quiet and unchanged, No. 1 Toronto 91c, No. 2 83c; No. I Hamilton 9c, No. 2 8c. Dry salt hides No. 1 16c, No. 2 14c; dry flints, No. 1 19c, No. 2 16c. Montevideo hides in Boston are quoted at 23c to 24c. The stock of hides in Boston is 78,160 against 185,200 at the corresponding time last year. Green butchers' hides have been steady at 8c to 81c, 7c to 71c and 6c to 61c for Nos. 1. 2 and 3 respectively. Calfskins are unchanged at 12c; lambskins at 35c, and clips at 25c.

Ous.—Sales of 150 brls steam refined are mentioned at about 60c. Pale seal is quoted at 55c to 57½c and straw at 52½c to 55c. Cod oil is about steady at 60c to 621c for Newfoundland and 57½c to 60c for Gaspé. Linseed oil is quiet at 51½c to 52½c for raw, and boiled at 56c to 57½. Cod liver is in good supply and easy at \$1.00 to \$1.10. Olive oil remains unchanged at \$1 to \$1.10. Petroleum-The market for petroleum has ruled firm and moderately active for the season. The demand, in fact, has been rather better. Refined oil at Petrolia is firm at 12½c. Here we quote car lots 14½c, broken lots 15c to 151c, and single barrels 16c to 16åc.

COAL .- Anthracite has continued to move out freely at late prices which are \$6 for stove and chestnut, and \$5.75 for egg and furnace. Of soft coal there is little offering and prices are rather firmly held. The loss of several coal ste mers is affecting the market. Scotch steam in cargo lots is at \$4.25, Cape Breton in cargoes is quoted at \$3.40 to \$3.50, and Pictou at \$4. South Hetton smiths' is at \$5.50 to \$6.

Wool.—There has been a fair enquiry from manufacturers, and a slightly improved business has resulted. Foreign is steady at 161c to 17c for Cape. In domestic lambs wool has met with a fair demand, all offerings being sold. No large lots are in the market.

We quote A supers 27c to 28c; B, 22c to 23c, and imassorred at 20c to 21c.

CHEMICAES AND DRUGS.—Bleaching powder continues firm at \$2.40 to \$2.60. The English market is in a strong position. Soda ash is quoted at \$1.50 to \$1:60, and caustic soda steadier at \$2.15 to \$2.35. Bicarb soda is unchanged at \$2.30 to \$2.50, and sal-soda at \$1 to \$1.10. Alum is firmer at \$1.75 to \$1.85. Sulphate of copper remains at \$4.75 to \$5 for American, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 for English. pursue the cantious hand to mouth policy, and Drugs—The general drug trade has continued There is no change to advise with regard to \$2.65; oatmeal, per 200 lbs, \$5.20 to \$5.35; prices. Quinine, is steady at \$1.75# for commeal, white, per 200 lbs, \$3.70 to 3.75; Howards and \$1.50 to \$1.60 for German'in commeal, yellow, per 200 lbs, \$3.40 to \$3.60; bulk. Opium is at \$4 to \$4.25, and morphia salmon, No. 1, per 10., of 200 lbs., \$18 to \$20; at \$2.20 to \$2.30, and iodide potass at \$1.75 salmon, per 10., of 13c to 14c; cod oil, per 15 100 ta 1.90.

SALT.—Prices are steady. Elevens, 40c to 421c; twelves 35c to 371c; and factory filled, \$1.10 to 1.15 per bag. Higgins' Eureka is at \$2.40 for sacks; \$1.20 for halves, and 60c for quarters.

#### CITY BREADSTUFFS, DAIRY PRO-

DUCE AND PROVISIONS. On spot there are few transactions in grain, the arrivals are generally for through shipment. Peas and oats are firm, that Canada wheat is too high to admit of business. We quote—Canada red winter wheat nominally \$1.12 to 1.14; Canada white winter, \$1.08 to 1.10; Canada spring, \$1.08 to 1.10; peas, 91c to 93c; oats, 39c to 41c; ryc Toc. to 71c; harley, 55e to 65c and, corn 67 le. In the flour market the cheapness of extra compared with superior has resulted in a better demand for it, and fresh ground sold at \$5. Superior is neglected. Old ground and sour flour of all grades is offered freely, while fresh ground meets with a fairly ready sale. On the whole, however, business is quiet. Among the sales heard of are the following : 500 bris extra at \$5; 100 superior at \$5.30; 100 spring extra at \$4.25; 200 American strong bakers' at \$5.70; 150 superfine at \$3.20; 100 fine at \$3; and some middlings at.\$2.75. The receipts of produce posted yesterday were as follows: -- Wheat.68,150 bus.; corn, 5,068; flour, 3,719 brls.; ashes, 8; butter, 396 pkgs; cheese, 2,584 hoxes'; hides, 807; spirits, 104-casks; tobacco, 5 packages. Butter keeps very dull. We quote creamery 18½c to 19½c, Townships 14½c to 17c, and Western 12c, to 14c. Cheese—At Canton and Ogdensburg on Saturday the chief buying was on Montreal account; and some 4,000 boxes were taken, the general top price being 94c. In this market we learn of a fair amount of negotiation in progress, but holders ideas were much exalted. Bids of 94c for finest were refused, but we hear of 2,000 to 3,000 boxes on that basis. Sellers generally asked 96c—perhaps more in some cases. Altorether 95c-perhaps more in some cases. Altogether the market is in strong shape, and we quote fine to finest 9c to 91c, but perhaps 95c should be the top. Ashes—Pots \$3 90 to \$4 05, pearls \$4 80 to \$4 85. Eggs 15c to 16c. Pork, Western mess, \$18 75 to \$19 25. Western lard 10% to 11c.

#### MONTREAL CATTLE MARKETS.

At Messrs. Acer & Kennedy's yards the total receipts of live stock were 75 car loads which were as follows:—26 loads of export cattle, 25 of do sheep, 17 of butchers' cattle, 3 of do sheep, 2 of live hogs. The offerings of shipping cattle were considerably in excess of the demand. Under these circumstances, together with unfavorable cables, a dull and weak market resulted, and the sales made were at lower figures. It is reported that stock is held firmly by farmers, who, even if they lose in price, expect to gain by the increased weight of the animals. A large to other work. Meanwhile the excitement of the many other bank in the had run somewhat high, and a representation go branch was incorporated under the laws going on. About 11 colock a requisition was going on. About 11 colock a requisition was an individual. An appeal will be made to make the make the colocal purposes, owing to the unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the maintal make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the make at £82. Ingot copper remains unit of the make at £82. Ingot c

LUMBER.—Prices are steady. The export and neglected at 41c per lb live weight movement of deals has fallen off, and freights the prices are steady. The export the fallen off, and freights the prices at the yards, large quantities being were about 250 head of butchers, cattle and were about 250 head of butchers, cattle and

active demand and prices were steady. Choice mutton critters brought \$6 each, with medium quality at \$3 to \$5 each as to grade. Lambs changed hands at \$2 to \$4 each according to quality, choice bringing the top

#### COMMERCIAL NOTES.

The week's shipments of live stock were distributed as follows :-Cattle. Sheep

1,124Liverpool ...... 346 Glasgow..... 821 941 Crop reports from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky are that the wheat is the best in quantity and quality gathered in years. Other

crops are in a generally good condition. The cotton crop in Texas, from all reports received, is anything but encouraging on account of the drought. Corn is not satisfactory. The yield of wheat and small grains will be abundant. Heavy and early rains may save the cotton.

A fair supply of hay was offered, the quality of which averaged good. The demand was quick enough to keep values steady at from \$6 to \$9 for old stock, with new hay at \$6 to \$8 per hundred bundles as to quality. Straw was in moderate request and sold firm. We quote \$5 to \$9 per hundred bundles as to

Despatches from Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota indicate a good spring wheat crop. The statistical agent of Dakota says the yield will be 20 bushels an acre, making a total yield of 26,000,000 bushels. The statistical agent at Nebraska says that winter wheat will yield 30 to 40 bushels per acre and spring 20 to 25. The State statistical agent in Minnesota says the yield will be 44,000,000.

#### CHEESE MARKETS.

LITTLE FALLS, July 28 .- To-day 9,600 boxes sold at Sic; bulk at 9ic. Twenty packages butter sold at 20c. UTICA, N. Y., July 28.—260 boxes cheese sold to-day at 9c, 200 at 9½c, 400 at 9½c, 1,080 at 94c, 850 at 94c, 150 at 10c, 680 private; 1,500 boxes were consigned. Market very active.

#### THE LONDON, ONT., MARKET.

Wheat, spring, \$1.70 to \$1.72; Wheat, Deihl, per 100 lbs 1.65 to 1.70; Wheat, Treadwell, do 1.65 to 1.70; Wheat, Clawson, do 1.50 to 1.70; Wheat, Red, do 1.50 to 1.72; Oats, do 1.17 to 1.20; Corn, do 1.20 to 1.30 Barley, do 1.10 to 1.15; Peas, do 1.25 to 1.30; Rye, do 1.20 to 1.25; Clover seed, per bush, 7.25 to 7.50; Timothy seed, 1.50 to 2; Beans, per bush, 1.50 to 2; Pastry flour, per cwt, 3 to 3.25; Roller flour, do 3 to 3.50; Familyflour, \$2.75 to 3; Oatmeal, Fine, do 2.50 to 2.75; meal, granulated, \$2.75 to 3.00; cornmeal 2 00 to 2.50; shorts, per ton, \$20 to 22; bran do \$12 to 14; hay, do \$6 to 00; straw, per load \$2 to 3, eggs, retail, 17c to 18c; eggs, basket, 16c to 17; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; do crock, ; butter, pound rolls, 18c to 20c; do crock, 15c to 16c; do tubs, 13c to 15c; cheese, pound, 94c to 104; lard, 12c to 14; potatoes per bag, \$1 00 to 1 10; apples per bag, 75c to \$1.25. Dressed hogs, per cwt, \$8 to \$8 50; beef, per cwt, \$6.00 to \$7.00; mutton, per 1b, 7c to 8c; lamb, per 1b., 9c. to 10c.; hops, per 100 lbs, 20c to 25c; wood per cord, \$5 to \$5.50.

#### THE QUEBEC MARKET.

Flour-Retail prices, superior extra, \$5.75 to \$6.00 per brl.; bag flour, 100 lbs., \$2.50 to gallon, 60c to 63c; Labrador herrings, No 1, per brl., \$4 to \$4.50 glowls, perpair, \$0cto\$1; chickens, per pair, 40c to \$1; geese, per pair, \$1.25 to \$2; turkeys, per pair, \$2 to \$5; ducks, per pair, 75c to \$1; potutoes, per bushel, 60e to 70e; oats, per bushel, 34 lbs., 47e to 50e; sait butter, per lb., 15e to 17e; fresh butter per lb., 17e to 18e; fresh butter, 47c-to 50c; salt butter, per 1b., 15c to 17c; Day and Easter Sunday, the store is kept open fresh butter per 1b., 17c to 18c; fresh butter, per 1b., (prints) 22c to 25c; cheese, per 1b., the year the store closes between six and half-10c to 10c; eggs, per dozen, 17c to 20c; maple sugar, per lb., 9e to 10e; apples, per brl., \$6 to \$5; lemons, per case, \$10 to \$11; onions, per box, \$3 to \$4; hay, per 100 bdls., \$6 to \$7; straw, per 100 bdls., \$3 to \$4; wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.) \$2.20 to \$3.50; wood, per cord, (3 feet) \$2.20 to \$4.50.

#### Advertising Cheats

"It has become so common to begin an article in an elegant, interesting style.
"Then run it into some advertisement

that we avoid all such. "And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people "To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else.

THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers, Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicine. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have are so palpable to every one's observation.

#### Did She Die?

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away;all the time for years,"
"The doctors doing her no good;" "And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters

the papers say so much about."
"Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that medicino.'

#### A Daughter's Misery. "Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,
"Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,
"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."--THE PARENTS.

#### Father is Getting Well. "My daughters say: "How much better father is since he used

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat, fall per bushel, 95c to \$1.05;
wheat, spring, \$1.00 to 1.06; wheat, goose,
75c to 82c; barley, 55c to 60c; oats, 44c;
peas, 72c to 75c; dressed hogs, per 100 lbs,
\$8 to 8.25; chickens, per pair, 45c to 55;
ducks, 60c to 80; butter, pound rolls, 16c to
18c; do to 80; butter, pound rolls, 16c to
18c; do to 80; butter, pound rolls, 16c to
18c; do to 17c; potatoes, per bbl, \$2
to \$2.25; onions, green, per doz., 12c to 15c;
cabbage, do, 50c to 75c; cauliflower, do,
75c to \$1.50; celery, do., 60c to \$1; carrots,
per bag, 20c; beets, per bush., 20c; rhuper bag, 20c; beets, per bush., 20c; rhubarb, per doz., 25c; beans, per bush., 75c; peas, per bag, 60c to 70c; radishes, per doz., 20c; hay, per ton, \$7 to 12; straw, do., \$5 to 7.50.

BLUE BLOOD.—Pure blond, good Health, follow the use of Golden Fruit Bitters and Sold by all demonstrate at 75 cts. per bottle.

DIED.

# LANE—At Quebec, on the 21st inst., Elizabeth Mary, aged 6 months, infant daughter of Frank H. Lane, of this city.

BARRINGTON—In this city, July 26th, 1884, Thomas Barrington, eldest son of George Barrington, in his 31st year. LECLAIRE—In this city, on Sunday, 27th inst., Sophia Leclaire. wife of Joseph Decham-

eault, aged 61 years.

A Swede, John Lehnke, dropped dead in Austin, Tex., from sunstroke. The heat of the body three hours after death was found to be 100 de-

## An Old Soldier

EXPERIENCE.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy. "While with Churchill's army, just notice the battle of Vicksburg, I continued a severe cold, which terminated in a came more cough. I found no relief till on our near a we came to a country store, where on a tree for some remedy, I was urged to try ... vin s CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Shore then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly . v me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and rough J. W. WHITLIA.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHIMAY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the young est children take it readily.

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

# KNABE

Pone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM WEAGE & CO.
Nos. 204 and 205 West Baltimore Areet Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenu. N "

## TINREASONABLE EMPLOYERS.

In Montreal and other Canadian cities can be seen em loyees in Dry Goods and Gentlemens Furnishing Stores made to work meny more hours to the day than the slaves in the South were made to labor during their bondage. S. CARSLEY.

Our hours of business are from eight a.m. to 6 p.m. every day the year round, except Satur-

#### SATURDAY HOURS.

Store closes during the months of July and August at one o'clock in the afternoon. The Saturday before Christmas Day and New Year's

S. CARSLEY.

Men who cannot make a business pay by working ten hours to the day are, in our opinion almost sure to fail by trying from thirteen is sixteen hours as numbers do. It will be notice sixteen hours as numbers do. It will be noticed that it is late hour firms that fail. We don't know of a single case of a firm failing that kep reasonable hours. S. CARSLEY.

GILBERT MFG. CO.

#### TWILL SILESIA LININGS.

Special attention is called to our Twill Silesia manufactured by the GILBERT MFG. CO., (NEW YORK. They will be found far superit to the ordinary Silesia, being stronger and more depends of the ordinary Silesia, being stronger and more than the control of the ordinary Silesia, being stronger and more than the control of the ordinary Silesia, being stronger and more than the ordinary Silesia. durable than any yet produced by other maker One special feature of these goods is that all Blacks are Warranted Fast Dyc.

which fills a long-felt want for a Black Wais Lining.

MAKES AND VALUE!

SILKS! SILKS Silks SILKS!

and the best value given, and we are sure of you custom for all sorts of Silks.

S. CARSLEY. Colored Silks at Special Prices.
S. CARSLEY.

Buy your Silks where the best makes are kep

Black Silks at Special Prices.
S. CARSLEY. Fancy Silks at Special Prices. S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 177 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL. W ANTED—Ladies and Gentlemen in tow or country, distance no objection; can have steady work at their homes all the year round, and can make from \$10 to \$15 per week no canvassing; work sent by mail. Addre OAKLAND M'F'G CO., Box 5222, Bosto Mass.

#### PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, No. 2. Municipality of Stranget, No. 2. WANTED

"He is getting well after his long suffering For the 1st of September next three Fems from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters:"—A LADY of Utica: N. Y. I. Y. To be class elementary diploms salary fitzen dolls for the library diploms salary fitzen dolls by the label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff by the label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff St. Ancet, July 24th, 1894.

St. Ancet, July 24th, 1894.