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VOL. XXXVIII.--- NO. 52.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1888.

FIVE CENTS PRICE.

[AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION.] OUR HOLY FATHER, BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE POPE LEO XIII. ON HUMAN LIBERTY.

TO OUR VENERABLE BRETHREN. THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE GATHOLIC WORLD, IN FAVOUR AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

POPE LEO XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN.

Health and Apostolic Benediction. [Continued from Last Week.]

A like judgment must be passed upon what is called *liberty* of teaching. - There can be no doubt that trath alone should imbue the minds of men ; for in truth are found the well-being, and end, and perfection ot intelligent nature : and therefore truth alone should be taught both to the ignorant and to the educated, so as to bring knowledge to the former and to preserve it in the latter. For this reason, it is plainly the duty of those who teach to banish error from the mind, and by sure safeguards to exclude all false opinions. From this it follows, that greatly opposed to reason, and tending absolutely to pervert men's minds, is that liberty of which We speck, in so far as it claims for itself the right of teaching what it pleaser, --- a liberty which cannot be granted by the State with out failing in its duty. And the more so, because the authority of the teacher has great we ght with his pescere, who can rarely deelde for themselves as to the truth or false hold of the instruction given to them.

Wherefore, this liberty also, that it may be just, must be kept within certain limite, lest the art of teaching be turned with impunity into an instrument of corruption .-- Now truth, which should be the sole object of the s who teach, is of two kinds, natural and supernatural. Of natural truths, such as the principles of nature and what is deduced and justice, and religion, and the very bonds of human society rest ; and to allow it to be with impunity violated or destroyed would be impious, and faolish, and Inhuman.-But with no less religious care must we preserve arguments which the defenders of Christianity been laid down ; namely, that some things have been revealed by God ; that the Only-Begotten Son of God was made Flesh, to bear witness to the truth ; that a perfect society was' founded by Him, that is, the Church of which He is the Head, and with which he has promised to abide till the end of this world. To this society He entrusted all the truth which He had taught, that it might keep and guard them, and with lawful authority explain them; and at the same time He commanded all nations to hear the voice of the Church, as if it were His own, threatening those who would not with everlasting perdition. Thus it is manifest that man's best and surest teacher is God, the source and principle of all truth, and the Oaly-Begotten Son, Who is in evil, the basom of the Father, the way, the truth, great and the life, the true light which enlightens every man, and to whose teaching all must submit; "And they shall all be taught of God" (S: John, vi., 25) .- In faith and in the teaching of morality God made the Church a partaker of His Divine authority, and through His Divine help she cannot be deceived. She is, therefore, the greatest and most safe teacher of mankind, with inviolable right to teach them. Sustained by the trath received from her Divine Founder, the Church has ever sought, above all things. to fulfil the mission entrusted to her by God ; undeterrod by the difficulties surrounding her, she has never ceased to assort her liberty of teaching; and in this way, the superstition of paganism being dispelled, the world was renewed unto Christian wisdom .---Now reason itself teaches that the truths of revelation and those of nature cannot really be opposed to one another, and that whatever is at variance with them must necessarily be false. Therefore, the Divine teaching of the Church, so far from being an obstacle to the pursuit of learning and the progress of science, or from retarding in any way the advance of civilization, in reality brings to them the guidance of a shining light. And for the same reason it is of great advantage for the parfecting of human liberty, since Our Saviour Jesus Christ has said that by truth is man made free : "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you iree." (St. John vill. 32) .- Therefore, there is no reason why genuine liberty should be disclossed, or true science feel aggrieved, in having to bear that just and necessary to be controlled. The Church, as facts have everywhere proved, while she chiefly and above all looks to the defence of the Christian the truth of things, serves not a little to the liberty which is claimed for all, to do all legitimate in so far as it gives greater facility That was prayer. The public prayed when do not a little to the liberty which is claimed for all, to do all legitimate in so far as it gives greater facility That was prayer. The public prayed when do not a little to the liberty which is claimed for all, to do all legitimate in so far as it gives greater facility the problem of the problem of

carefully preserved the monuments of ancient wisdom; has opened everywhere homes of science; and has urged on intellectual progress, by fostering most diligently the arts by which the civilisation of our age is so much adorned.—Lastig, we must not forget that a vast field lies freely open to man's industry and genius, con-taining all those things which have no neces-sry connection with Christian faith and morals, or as to which the Church, using no authority, leaves the judgment of the learn. ad free and unrestrained, -From all this may be understood the nature and character of that liberty which the followers of liberalism so eagerly demand and proclaim. On the one hand, they demand for themselves and for the State a license which opens the way to every perversity of opinion ; and on the other, they hamper the Church in many ways, restricting her liberty within the narrowest limits, although from her teachings there is nothing to be feared, but very much to be gained.

Another liberty is greatly proclaimed, namely liberty of conscience. If by this is meant that every one may, as he obcorse, worship God or not, it is sufficiently refuted by what has been already said.-But it may also be taken to mean that every man in the State may, from a consciousness of duty, and without obstacle, follow the will of God and obey his commands. This indeed is true liberty worthy of the sons of God, which nobly sustains the dignity of man, and is liberty which the Church has always de-sired and held nost dear. This is a liberty which the Apostles claimed for themselves with intrepid constancy, which the defenders of Christianity confirmed by their writing, and which the martyrs in vast numbers consecrated by their blood. And rightly so; for this Christian liberty bears witness to the absolute and most just dominion of God over may, and to the great and supreme duty of man towards God. It has nothing in common with a seditious and rebellious mind; and it in no way derogates from obsdience to public authority; for the right to commend and to require obsdience exists only so tar as it is in accordance with the authority of God, and is within the mossure that He has laid down. When any-thing is commanded which is plainly at variance with the will of God, there is a departure from this divinely constituted order, and a conflict with the Divine authority; and then it is right not to obey.

By the patrons of liberalism who make the State absolute and omnipotent, and proclaim that man should live altogether independently of God, this liberty of which we speak, and which is joined to virtue and religion, is not acknowledged; and whatever is done for its preservation is held to be an injury and an offence against the State. Indeed, if they spoke truly, there would be no tyranny, no from them immediately by reason, there is a matter how cruel, which we should not be bound to endure and to obey. The Church would most earnestly desire that this Christian teaching, of which We customs and laws. In the offices of state, and practice penetrate every rank of society. This that great and sacred treasure of the truths few nor light, and are the offspring in great which God has taught us. By many convincing part of the false liberty which is so much extolled, and in which the germ of salvation and have often used, certain leading truths have glory was supposed to be contained. The hope has been disappointed by the result ; the fruit instead of being sweet and whole-some, is tainted and bitter. If a remedy is desired let it be sought for in a restoration of sound doctrine, from which alone the preservation of order and the defence of true liberty can be expected .- Yet, with the discernment of a true mother, the Church weighs the great burden of human weakness ; and she knows what is the course in which the minds and the affairs of men are now borns along. For this reason, while not conceding any rights to anything that is not true and honest it does not forbid public authority to tolerate what is at variance with truth and justice, for the sake of avoiding a greater or of obtaining or preserving some greater good, God Himself, in His pro-vidence, though He is of infinite goodness and power, allows evil to exist in the world, partly that greater good may not be impeded, and partly that greater evil may no: follow. In the government of States it is well to imitate the Ruler of the world ; and, as theauthority of man is power less to prevent every evil, it has (as St. Augustine says) ۰ to overlock and to leave unpunished many things which are punished, and rightly, by Divine Providence." But in such circumstances, if for sake of the common good (which is the onlyj ust reason), the law of man may and ought to tolerate evil, it may not and ought not to approve or desire evil for its own sake ; for evil of itself, being a privation of good, is opposed to the common welfare, which a legislator must desire and defend to the best of his power. In this, human law must endeavor to imitate God, Who, as St. Thomas says, in allowing evil to exist in the world, "seither wishes evil to be done, nor wishes it not to be done; and this is good." This sentence of the Angelic Doctor contains briefly the whole doctrine as to the permission of evil. But, to judge rightly. We must acknowledge that the more a State has to tolerate evil, the further is it from perfection ; and that the tolerance of evil, which is suggested by political pru-dence, must be circumscribed by the limits which its cause the public welfare requires. Wherefore, if such tolerance would be injurious to public welfare, and bring greater evils on the State it would not be lawful ; for in such » case the motive of good is wanting. And although in the extraordinary condition of restraint by which, in the judgment of the these times, the Church usually acquiesces in Church and of reason itself; man's teaching has certain modern liberties, not because she precertain modern liberties, not because she prefors them in themselves, but because she judges it expedient to permit them, in batter times she would use her own liberty ; and, faith, is at the same time careful to foster by persuasion, exhortation and entreaty she and promote every kind of human: learning. would endeavor, as she ought, to fulfil the Learning is in itself good, and praiseworthy, duty assigned to her by God of providing for and desirable; and all erudition which is the the eternal salvation of mankind. One trait of sound reason, and in conformity with thing, however, remains always true—that the truth of things, serves not a illttle to the liberty which is claimed for all, to do all

equal rights. And as to *iclerance* it is surprising how far removed from the justice and prudence of the Church are they who profess what is called *liberalism*. For, in Such a case it is not an excessive and vicious allowing that boundless license of which we have spoken, they exceed all limits, and end at last by making no apparent distinction be-tween truth and error, honesty and dishonesty. And because the Church, the pillar and ground of truth, and the unerring teacher of morals, is forced utterly to reprobate and condemn tolerance of such an abandoned and criminal character, they calumniate her as wanting in patience and gentleness, and thus fail to see that, in so doing, they impute to her as a fault what is in reality a matter for commendation. But, in spite of all this show of tolerance, it very often happens that, while they profess themselves ready to shower liberty on all in the greatest profusion, they are utterly intolerant towards the Catholic Church, by refusing to grant it the liberty which is its right.

To reduce briefly, for elearness' sake, to its principal heads, all that has been here written and that follows from it, the summary is this : that, by a necessity of his nature, man is wholly subject to the true and everlasting power of God ; and that man has no liberty except that which must be in submission to God and in subjection to His Will. To deny the existence of this authority in God, or to refuse to submit to it, is to act, not as a free man, but as one who treasonably abuses his stronger than all violence or wrong, -a | liberty; and in such a disposition of mind the chief vice of liberalism consists .- The form, however, of this vice is manifold ; for in more ways and degrees than one can the will depart from the obedience which is due to God or to those who share the Divine power. To reject the supreme authority of God,

and to cast off all obsdience to Him in public matters, and even in those which are private and domestic, is the greatest perversion of liberty and the worst kind of liberalism ; and against this, what We have said applies in its fullest sense.

Next comes the system of those who admit indeed the duty of submitting to God, the Creator and Ruler of the world, inasmuch as all nature is dependent on His Will; hut who boldlyreject the laws of faith and morals, which are above the natural order, and are revealed by the authority of God; or who at least assort that there is no reason why regard should be paid to these laws, at least in publie by the State, How wrong such men also are, and how inconsistent, we have seen above. From this doctrine, as its source and principle, flows that fatal maxim of the separation of Church and State; whereas, on the contrary, it is clear that the two powers, though dissimilar in functions and unequal in decree, ought nevertheless to live in concord. by the harmony of their actions and the ful-

alment of their respective duties, But this maxim is understood in two waye. -Many wish the State to be separated from the Church whelly and entirely, so that in every right of human society, in institutions,

reason that error and truth should have | iear, either an unjust oppression of the peoliberty that is sought for ; but only some re-lief, for the common welfare, in order that amidst the license for evil the power of doing good may not be hindered.

Again, it is not of itself wrong to prefer a democratic form of government, if only the Catholic doctrine be mantained as to the origin and use of power. Of the various forms of government, the Church does not reject any that are fitted for the welfare of uonstituted without wrong to anyone, and especially without violating the rights of the Church.

Unless through some exceptional condition of things it be otherwise determined, it is well to take part in the administration of public affairs. And the church approves of every one giving his services for the common good, and doing all that he can for the de fence, and preservation, and prosperity of his country. Neither does the Church condemn those

who, if it can be done without violation of justice, wish to make their country independent of any foreign or despotic power. Nor does she blame those who wish to give to the State the power of self-government, and n its citizens the greatest possible measure of prosperity. So long as it is without icence, the Church has always fostered civil of. iberty, and this was seen especially in Italy in the municipal prosperity, and wealth, and glory, which were obtained at a time when the salutary power of the Church had, without opposition, spread to all parts of the State.

These things, Venerable Brethren, which under the guidance of faith and reason, We have, in the discharge of Our Apostolic office. now delivered to you, will, We hope, especially by your co-operation with Us, he useful unto many.-In lowliness of heart We raise Our eyes in supplication to God, and earnest-ly beseech Him to shed mercifully the light of his Wisdom and of His counsel upon men, so that, strengthened by these heavenly gifts, they may in things of such moment discern what is true, and may then in public and in private, at all times and with unshaken constancy, live in accordance with the truth that they have known -As a pledge of these heavenly gifts, and in witness of Our good will, to you, Venerable Brethren, and to the clergy and people committed to each of you, We most lovingly grant in the Lord the Apostolic Benediction. Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 20th day of June, in the year MDCCCLXXXVIII, the eleventh year of Our Pontificate.

POPE LEO XIII.

THE CONVENT.

them out upon the earth in pure and healthy

streams : it was the fourdation which sprang

earth. It promoted the material, the mental.

and spiritual welfare of mankind. In the

PRAYER?

Do you ask what is prayer? It is the voice of

Did you ever hear a man that was starving

and

me or I perish." Blind Bartimasus prayed when he exclaimed : "Jesus, Thou Son of David, have mercy on me."

David, have mercy on me." St. Stephen prayed when he cried "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit," yet in all these in-stances the words of the petition were plain and simple; they could not indeed be more so; but it was real prayer because it came from the heart, and therefore was heard and graciously asswered by Him to whom it was addressed. For the publican went down to his house justi-fied. St. Peter was upheld from sinking by the sustaining arm of Jesus. Blind Burtimeus was restored to sight.

St. Stephen fell asleep in a calm and forg ving spirit. I know not how sufficiently to represen to the reader the prevailing efficacy of genuine prayer. We know that it has stayed the pesti-lence, that it has caused the sun to stand still in the heavens, and it has parted the sea, opened the prison doors, healed the sick, and raised the dead to life sgain. No sooner is the spirit of grace and supplication given from on high, than the stubborn soul is melted, the broken heart is bound up, the sinner changed into the humble saint, and offending man restored to the lost

saint, and offending man restored to the lost image of God. May all who read this, resolve to begin the day with prayer, for it is the golden key that unlocks heaven to pour down blessings upon us, and end the day with prayer, for it is the same golden key that locks us up under heaven's pro-tection at night. tection at night.

BADGES OF THE APOSTLES.

The painters of the Middle Ages used to represent the Apostles with special badges which were generally symbolical of some inci-dent in their lives.

Andrew was depicted with a cross, because he was crucified; Bartholomew with a knife, because he was flayed; James the Greater with a pilgrim staff and gourd bottle, because he was the patron Saint of pilgrims; James the Less with a fuller's pole, because he was slain by Simoon the fuller with a blow on the head with his pole. Lab mith a gour and a head with his pole; John with a cup and a winged serpent flying out of it, an allusion to the tradition that the Apostle was challen; ed by a Priest of Diana to drink a cup of poison. John made the sign of the cross on the cap, whereupon Satan, like a dragon, flew from it, and the Apostle drank the cup with safety. Judas was represented with a bag, because he here the here and " when was with there in ."

bore the bag and "what was put therein ; Jude with a club, because he was killed by tha weapon ; Matthew with a hatchet, because he was stain by one ; Matthins with a battle axe, because after being stoned he was beheaded; Paul with a sword, because his head was the off with one; Peter with a bunch of keys and also with a cock, in reference to the familiar episodes; Pailip with a long staff surmounted by a cross, because he died by being hung by the neck to a tall pillar ; Simon with a saw, because he was sawed to death ; Thomas with a lance, because his body was pierced with a lance.

FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Never suffer your goods to become your God. [Spurgeon.

The surest sign of a noble disposition is to

know out of countenance on the street. She never wears clothing so singular or striking as to attract particular attention in public. She never speaks slightingly of her mother, and says she "don't care" whether her behaviour meets вhө with maternal approbation or not.



They are Greatly Excited Over the Killing of Kit-Won-Cool Jim-Constable Green to be Tried for Musel r-Fears That Serious Tremble WIII Occur.

VICTORIA, B.C., July 30.-H.M.S. Caroline, captain Sir Wm. Wiseman, arr. ed at Esqui-mault from Skeena yesterday a tracoon with the latest news concerning the I duan traubles. A trader named Harkins, who had just ar-A trader named Harkins, who had just ar-rived at Skeena from Huzelton, states that the reports of the murder of the Huzelton Bay Company's agent and others are totally unfound-ed. The whites are nell invite the barri-cades built by the Hudson Bay Com-pany. The Indians had assumed a very threatening demeanor, being still greatly excited over the killing of Kit-Won-Cool-Jim by Constable Green. Hackins thinks serious trouble will ensue unless a special police force is immediately sent to Hazelton. The shooting of Kit-Won-Cool Jim by Green is generally con-demned, and Green will be tried for inurder. The Government steamer Box ortz has ar-rived at Skenna and hos sent a toxe to Hazel-ton to investigate the trouble. I necessary a battery of artillery, now on board, will be sent up the river.

np the river. A letter from Constable Washburn, of Hazelton, sent to the Government, contains an ac-count of the killing of two more Ind aus, caused by some trivial feud. An Indian named Tobas shot the father in-law of Kit-r on Cool Jim, then went mad, threatening to kill the head chief of another tribe. The latter claims that in self-defence he was compelled to kil Tobas, which he did. Washburn and three constables which he did. Washburn and three constables went to the village arrested him and have him in charge at Hazelton. Green is also under arrest for killing Jim. From the statement of an Indian eye withcess it would appear that Green Wantonly shot Jim. The fatter was in a house with a dezen others, and twice asked the three constables to arrest him. It had a pistel in his hand, and they did not move this washed by the did by

arrest him. He had a pistol in his hand, and they did not move. Jim suddenly walked out of the back door, the constable a after him. Green went out in front, almost colliding with Jim, who, when he passed, he shot in the back. Jim lived an hour. It is claimed he was about to give himself into custody when the shot was fired. The day after the arrival of the Caroline the steamer Rescuitz arrival of the Caroline

the steamer Rosconitz arrived with Superinten dont Roycroft on board, and after some diffi-The surfest sign of a noble disposition is to have no envy in one's nature. Thoughts shut up want air, and spoil, like bales unopened to the sun.-[Young. If every person would be half as good as expects his n-ighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be '-[Treasury. I have seldom known any one who deserted fruth in stifles, who could be trusted in matters of importance.-[Paley. don't Roycroft on board, and after some diffi-ently in securing a crew of Indians, Mr. Roy-crofs and twelve special c natable started up to river from Hazelton. This trip will take nine or ten days up, and as soon as the facts are ascertained a messenger will be forwarded to Commandant Holmes of C Battery. If trouble occurs the Battery will at once start up the river. If everything is settled anneably it will return to Victoria. The Battery is encamped at Pert Essington, at the mouth of the river. The men are in good spirits and are pleasantly situated, no accident has overtaken anyone so far. The officers and men arrathired in brown duck miner's costume. It is generally thought that the matter will be quictly settled. However, it is assured that the fact of a war vessel being in the river, and the presence of "O" Battery there, will have a solutary effect in deterring the Indians from further outrages. Many Hazelton Indians were at the Canneries fishing and were amazed be-youd measure at the size of the Caroline's guns. The land lights displayed one night frightened many on shore who were fishing in the river. Port Essington is nearly eight hundred miles from Victoria, and has no telegraphic communi-

have given the heads, should in reality and in in the education of youth, they would pay no practice penetrate every rank of society. This more regard to the Church than if it did not teaching would be of the greatest efficacy to heal the evils of our day, which are neither individually to attend to their religion in private if they pleased. Against these, all the arguments by which we disproved the lected the dews from heaven, and poured doctrine of the separation of Church and State are conclusive; and with this additional from life dedicated to God, and its sparkling argument, that it is absurd that the citizen currents called down a blessing upon the should respect the Church but the State deapise it. Others do not oppose the existence of the

present age people think they perform mira-Church, nor indeed could they ; yet they rob cles when they further either of these in her of the nature and rights of a perfect terests. The convent took all in Itself-its society : and maintain that it does not belong various orders took all a hand ! They cultito her to legislate, to judge or to punish, but vated the barren soil and made the desort only to extort, to advise and to rule her suband put forth its fruit; they directed the jects according to their own consent and will. thirst for knowledge, which urges forward the By their opinion they would pervert the na-ture of this Divine society, and attenuate and daring human spirit to its proper end; they guided the impulses of the soul, and led her narrow its authority, its office of teacher, and either to the fulfilment of her duty in the its whole efficiency ; and at the same time active life which was sanctified by the exerthey would aggrandize the power of cise of the works of meroy, or they provided for her the peaceful retirement of the silent the civil government to such an ex-tent as to subjec; the Church of God cell for contemplation and dovotion. They to the empire and sway of the State, like did all, they answered all purposes, they understood all, and supplied the necessities of any voluntary association of citizens.-To completely refute such teaching, the arguall. Oa the long ladder which the innumerments often used by the defenders of able wants of man have rasied, there is not a Christianity, and set forth by Us, especially step on which a convent has not stood to fill a in the Encyclical Letter Immortale Dei, are gap, to supply a want, to remedy a defect. Theconvents drew the most miserable and of great avail; for by those arguments it is proved that, by a Divine provision, all the the most sublime creatures into their holy rights which essentially belong to a society sphere. They offered a crown of humility for that is legitimate, supreme, and perfect in all the holy and a crown of penitence for the its parts, exist in the Church. sinial. They nursed the sick, fed the hungry, released the imprisoned, sent mis-

There remain these who, while they do not approve the separation of Church and State, sionaries into foreign climes, wrote and colthink nevertheless that the Church ought to lacted books, taught the young, protected the adapt herself to the times, and to conform to old, cleared forests, cultivated the deserts, and were indefatigable in the cure of souls; what is desired by the modern system of government. Such an opinion is sound, if it is to be in short, what is there of useful, merciful, and understood of an adaptation that is consistent philanthropic work that they have left unwith truth and justice ; in so far, namely, done? And they performed all out of love for that the Church, in the hope of some great good, may show herself indulgent, and may God and the desire of serving Him faithfully; out of love for Christ and a longing to follow conform to the times in whatever her sacred the example He has left them ; out of love for office permite .-- But it is not so in regard to those immortal souls for which the Saviour practices and doctrines which a perversion of had died-their own and their heighbor's. morals and a false judgment have unlawfully introduced. Religion, truth and justice must They asked for nothing from mankind but leave to serve them; nothing from the world ever be maintained; and, as God has enbut permission to save it : nothing from the trusted these great and sacred things to the whole earth but liberty to renounce it ; nothcare of the Church, she can never be so uning from fortune but the right to despise it. faithful to her office as to dissemble in what That which was the object of all their desire, is false or unjust, or to connive at what is that which they were bent upon obtaining as hurtful to religion. any price-was heaven !-- [Countess Hahn

From what has been said, it follows that it Hahn, from Jerusalem. was in no way lawful to demand, to defend, or to grant unconditional freedom of thought. of speech, of writing, or of religion, as if they were so many rights which nature had given the needy calling to Him alone who can re-lieve them. It is the cry of the sinful to Him alone who can pardon them. It is not eloquence, but earnestness. It is not fine words nor to man. For if nature had really given them it would be lawful to refuse obedience to God, and there would be no restraint to human liberty.-It likewise follows that ireeous esturates. It is not the words nor flowing periods, but it is a deep sense of a guilt, urging us to approach the Savior to seek pardon, help, and salvation with strong crying I it may be with tears and groanings which can-not be uttered. dom in these things may be tolerated when there is just cause; but only with such moderation as will prevent its degenerating into licence and excess. And where these liberties are in use, men should use them in beg for bread? That was prayer. Did you ever hear or behold the shipwracked mariner looking wistfully to those on shore for rescue? doing good, and should regard them as the Church does ; for liberty is to be regarded as legitimate in so far as it gives greater facility

epochs and ages. of minds and ot souls, the convent throws it salaisry, beaming light !

What marvels it has worked in the developtruth in tilles, who could be trusted in matters of importance.-[Paley. ment and improvement of the human race The convent was the sacred vessel which col-

If God made the world, you need not fear that be can't take cars of so small a part of it as yourself.-[Rev. Edward Taylor.

Many, indeed, think of being happy with God in heaven; but the being happy in God on earth never enters into their thought.-[John Wesley,

Christianity, rightly understood, is identica with the highest philosophy; and its essential doctrines are the necessary and eternal truths of reasou.~ [Colderidge.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body, and more than countervails all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly befall us. - I Addison.

A holy life spent in the service of God and in communion with H m is, without doubt, the most pleasant and comfortable life that any man can live in this world.—[Melancthon.] The Dreard hotel guests $w_{i} \rightarrow v_{inited}$ by There is only one greater folly than that of the fool who save in his heart: "There is no the fool who says in his heart: "There is no God;" and that is the folly of those who say with the head that they do not know whether there is a God or not,-[Bismarck.

In all thy perplexities do thou thyself but hold thy tongue for one day ; on the morrow how much clearer are thy purposes and duties, and how much rubbish those two mute workmon, silence and concealment, swept away.

It is not pleasure that corrupts men-it. mon who corrupt pleasure. Pleasure is good in itself. It is the seasoning which God, the All-wise and the All-good, gives to the pursuit of useful things and to needful acts, in order that we may seek them.

Every human soul has a germ of some flowers within, and they would open if they could only find sunshine and free air to expand in. Not having enough of sunshine is what ails the world work. In the quarteling or a tenth part of the wickedness there is.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind ; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing verything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.-Johnson, Revenge is a momentary triumph, of which the satisfaction dies at once, and is succeeded by remorse; whereas forgiveness, which is the noblest of all revenges, entails a perpetual pleasure. It was well said by a Roman em-peror that he wished to put an end to all his enemies by converting them into friends.

"WELL BRED GIRLS, REFRAIN.

There are some things a well bred young woman never does. She never turns around to look after any one when walking on the street. She never takes supper or refreshments at a restaurant with a gentleman after attending the theatre unless accompanied by a lady much older than herself. She does not permit gentlemen to join her on the street unless they are intimate acquaintances. She does not very wear her monogram about her person, or stick it over her letters and envelopes. She never accepts a seat in a street car from a man without thanking him. She never forgets her ball room engagement, or rofuses to dance with one gentleman and immediately dances with an-

The Dreard hotel guests we wished by burglars last night. Three gol watches and

with compiracy to defraud in the sale of coal lands on Tomba Island, but was remained with others from the last ass zes to the fall, has en-tered a suit against Charles Gabriel, prosecutor in the case, for alleged slander, theoing the damages at \$10,000. The detendant is the proprietor of a Japanese bazsar, and mad-dunaging statements against Campbell to another indivi dual. Hence the suit.

HON. WILFRID LAURIER'S VISIT TO ONTARIO.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and Mrs. Laurier will reach Toronto on Swarday. August 11, and will be the gaests of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Edgar.

On Monday the Liberal leader will speak at Make people happy, and there will not the Young Liberals' demonstration at Oakville, and afterward he and Mrs. Lurier will go out to Mr. Edgar's summer residence at Roach's Point. and will visit the lakes of Muskoka.

Later on Mr. and Mrs. Luurier will visit St. Thomas as the guests of Dr. Wilson, M.P. and his accomplished with, and it is likely th eader will have to address a meeting o Elgin Liberale.

Probably Mr. Laurier will find it hard to avoid speaking at other points throughout the Province.

He has achieved a remarkable popularity with his Parliamentary following, and there is a wide and deep interest among the people to see asd hear the genial, kinjly man, the clever parliamentarian, the brilliant orator who leads the Liberal party.

There is a reception awarting Mr. Laurier in Ontarlo as warm and as enthuslastic as was ever given to a political leader in this country. and it will be found when he has returned to his own province that not only has he won many zealous political followers, but that he and his charming wife have made personal friends of all with whom they may have been brought into even the most casual relationship. Toronto Globe.

A new scarf is made in the form of a mut-

01. É. (1.388) rigge in and states all legen de la

[WAITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.] HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

2

A GOUD TIME FOR GIRLS.

Little Women-Shortening of Skirts-The Slavish Following of Fashion-Some Ideal Dresses for Little Girls

-A Practical Result.

LITTLE WOMEN

A philanthropist looking back over the past could not fail to be struck when contemplating the great amelioration that has taken place of late years in the condition of women, with the very marked improvement in the mode of training and general management of those whom I have chosen here to call little women. Little women, Indeed, those girl-babbies

were at a time not so very far distant in the past

Children laugh now at the quaint spectacle of the costume afforded by the Italian chil-dren that, in full bedice and skirts reaching to their heels, attend the plane organ men along our streets, and at the long skirt-ed toddlers with fair braids of hair under an improvised three-cornered handkerchief turban that sturdily plod along beside the newlyarrived German father or mother.

It seems almost incredible to suppose that those very same streets saw the children of English-apeaking parents in costumes almost as ridiculous as those of the immigrant children appear to us.

SHORTENING OF SKIRTS.

But Fashion, although commonly regarded as somewhat of a capricious and somewhat of an arbitrary dame, has often made a stride is for a fish to swim. But for this they need ahead of our boasted civilization, and shown a certain amount of " letting alone." It is that tardy corrector of abuses the right thing great mistake for p. onte to hamper their

off the los .: rabes of baoyhood, never donued them again till pears of womenhood came.

Sixteen at oven sometimes seventeen long years of fr. then from the thraidom of drag-

ging trailin ; direses. At twelve or thirteen or even so late as fourteen, ac proving as the common sense of the mother revailed or not, there began to sunbonnet, and she has I arned to be deceitbe a down, and rendency, so to speak, in the ful and plays all her mad pranks well out of kirts,

Young hay-hood loomed alread, and fachion half-repenting aircasty of the good she had done, wait i impatiently for the figure she feet below. The railing was not a foot wide, was about to spol with corset and bustle and and she triumphantly told us that she had other abonitable contrivances inimical alike walked it while the train was passing under, to health and good looks.

Bat oh- ne ll sool years of freedom that intervened--the covered arms and choulders, the lossenc waie s, the ensy shoe, the plain yet trim a sooi dress, the unbound hair, the carelessnes of ornament, and all the means of life, children have'a hard time of it. The of healthin and impocent enjoyment rendered possible by thus following a natural way of living.

THE SELVISH FOLLOWING OF FASHION

After a , why should fashion be so clavish-

ly adhere to ? All the work of forming and developing a sound b lthy body is lost if, just as the results an reaching their highest point, it is put into cruel clamps and twisted and tortured into a mistaken and foolishly wicked idea of beauty.

Miss Frances Willard, a woman who has done much for women in our day, graphically describes the delightful years of complete

the body of a young growing girl how could this work but disastrously.

HERE AND NOW. I hold that all mankind can be Made happy if they will, That Evil's a monstrosity Which Love and Truth can kill.

That Kindness, as a law of life, Will give cur joys increase; That Death is but a vestibule Between this world and Peace.

Although our lives imperfect be. They can be perfect made, And glorified Humanity In all our works displayed.

A noble thing to nobler leads, The great succeeds the small, To glorious thoughts, and words, and deeds, We each are heirs of all.

All things the good and wise have taught Through ages dark and long— The victories for which they fought— To us by right belong.

We are the beirs of God-like sires-The children of the Sun-Who in our souls retain the fires

That once Prometheus won.

From day to day, from year to year, "Tis ours to think and do; To know no creed that teaches fear,

But only seek the true. To be at peace with all mankind,

Do good whene'er we can, And with a common blessing bind The brotherhood of man.

CARBOLL RYAN.

BRINGING UP CHILDREN.

[From the Woman's Magazine,] It is as natural for . child to be happy as it In this instance and began, like the pedlar We pity the little B , our next door neighbor's children, from the bottom of our heart. The little women "all round about." children with so many foolish restrictions. So that : : o midget of six months, casting and they are scarcel. llowed to go near it, least they should clin: and hurt themselves. They cannot climb a ti . for the same reason. They may not skate or vim, or have a gun.

The consequence of this training is that their parents have made cowards of them all with the excention of litter Bessie, who is the sight of her parents' eyes. We caught her the other day walking the railing of a bridge that crossed the track of a railroad a handred

Don't fancy your boy is made of glass, Grant him a reasonable request and let him feel that when you refuse it is for his own good. Between the Jellybys and Gadgrinds younges child needs some sort of agreeable occupation and a certain amount of physical freedom. There is nothing more prinful to young people than to feel that life is one dull routine and that " nothing ever happens," as we once heard a disconsolate lad remark.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RAISE A BOY FOR TWENTY YEARS.

"My father never did anything for me," recently remarked h young man who a few weeks ago finished his school life and is now seeking a good business opening. Judging by the words and the complaining tone in which they were uttered, the member of the firm who heard them is prone to the belief that the young man's idea describes the delightful years of complete emancipation from any form of bodily re-straint or compression that was hers for years. To a wise and thoughtful mother she ascribes the boor. But-with regret by it said—that state of interval in the problem in the state of in the state of the writer, has never done one mostly actual werk for others in his entire freedom and happiness did not continue. With the eixteenth year came the corsot. On pastimes of the home circle, in reading, hunting, lishing, ball playing, yachting, and other em-ployment not paricularly beneficial to others. Aithough she is too true a daughter to say so, one can see that the common sense of the mother was not strong enough to combat the fathers follow voc tions in which no use can be earl, which was sure to form the staple of conprevailing convectional ides, and bealth and perfect physical development, two very sub-stantial bicesings, were sacrificed for the acquisition of what is popularly known as 'is good figure.'' The coract has spoiled many a figure, but never did, and never could, make a really compilation of what it costs to raise an ordinary boy for the first twenby years of his life, and here it is: \$100 per year for the first five years, \$750; \$200 per year for the second five years, \$750; \$200 per year for the shird five years, \$1,000; \$300 per year for the next three years, \$900; \$500 per year for the next two years,
\$1,000. Total, \$4,150.
This is a moderate estimate of the financial balance against the boy who complains that his father has never done anything for him. -----

GODFREY, THE FENIAN. BY MES. HARTLEY. CHAPTER XIV .-- Continued.

' I will come and see you, Mr. Ansdale,' said bis reverence, in reply to the look. 'I hope Mrs. Eagan makes you comfortable, and I will settle a day at your own convenience for you to dise with me.'

dine with me. 'I am not staying at the hotel,' observed Mr. Anadale. 'I am at Barrettstown. I am visiting my cousin Lady Blanche.' Father Conroy's countenance expressed such

blank astonishment that out of pure curiosity the young man left him to speak first. 'Good heavens I' he burst out at last. 'Is it

'I shall be only too delighted,' Chickels re-sumed, in his former easy tone, 'to acc pt your invitation.' He had noted the altered expression of his would-be host's face, anddreaded a change of front. 'Any day,' he added, 'will suit me-any hour. I am quite at liberty. We are merely a family party on account of my cousin's mourning. Besides, my visit will not be a long one. 'I could not'-Father Conroy spoke with

I could not'-Father Conroy spoke with difficulty-'it is very unpleasant to us to come into-to have anything to do with O'Malley. The fact is, there is a family feud between him and my young relatives over yonder. I natur-ally take their part 'Tis a sore subject, sir-'its a very sors subject. 'I have heard something of it,' replied Chichele quickly and very earnestly. 'I assure you I sympathize deeply with you. I do in-deed,' he added, looking frankly into his com-panion's face. 'Of course I am a complete out-sider-a mere connection of O'Malley-and only here for a short time I should greatly like up bere for a short time I should greatly like to see you again-and also to see Miss Mauleverer.' He stopped now. Father Paul was gszing at him halt blankly. Chichele doubted if his attention or thoughts were even following his words.

'I should like to see her again,' he said boidly. 'I hope she will be none the worse of her ad-

You shall see her egain,' replied the old priest heartily; he had come down to earth, and was listening once more. 'You shall-she shall dine with us. Yes, I trust we shall all meet

They had reached the Chapel House by this The green gate of Father Paul's garden sung wide open.

'And you are at Birrettstown, at Barretts-town,' said his reverecce moodily. 'It may be the inger of God,' he added sotto voce ; ' but it must daring little mischi, that ever wore a lis seven years and more now since Tight O'Malley and I had anything to say to each other.'

liere he sighed profoundly, and frowned even deeper than before, then abruptly laid his hand upon the gate. 'Step m, Mr. Ansdale, sir, and accept of

some refreshment from me.' The young man was prepared for this invita-tion, and had decided to refuse it. Chapel House had no special attraction for him. He felt languid and weary now in mind and body. So he raplied :

So he raphed : "Thank you, it is quite impossible. I am late, I fear, as it is. But,' he added, changing his tone, and looking straight into Father Couroy's

face, 'I shall hear from you, shall I not ?' 'Certainly,' replied his reverence effusively, you shall hear from me to-morrow at latest Good-bye!" He lifted his biretta, which was brown with age and ragged at the corners. Chichele acknowledged the salutation fittingly, and they parted.

CHAPTER XVII.

Mrs. Courthope had resigned berself with as good grace as she could muster to the day's pro-gramme as arranged by Lady Blanche. Ever since she had heard that there were three young people of the age and attractions described to foolishly and unnecessarily to Mrs. Marchmont, she had felt some uncavy indefinable sensition, a forsboding she afterwards called it-concern ing her brother. Chichele was to her a most important personage. The only brother among a number of girls, the head of the house of Ansdale since his father's death, the heir to Lord Ansdale's title and estates, he had claims enough to warrant consideration, and she, woman like and sister-like, exaggerated them all.

Lunch was over, the letters all despatched, and a couple of callers engaged Lady Blanche. These were distant cousins of Lord McAnaley, who had come to pay a visit of condolence, and t she would emplo rs. Courthope

win in it. Sight nor light I never see of a livin' barrin' go into dat town on me own bit of business, and hinself is the quietest creature of a mankind, has no daling hor recourse among any tell you the self same thing. . . . She stopped here for want of breath. Mrs. Courthope listened to this tirade with a sort of mystified wonder, nodded her head, and

walked off. __'Incomprehensible beivgs !' she murmured That woman has evidently taken some extraordinary idea into her head, whatever it may be; but if she credited me with murderous de-signs upon the interesting inhabitants of the Fir e, she could not have shown less desire to aid or abet me.'

aid or abet me.' She walked quickly until she reached the Chapel House, slackened her pace there, and surveyed without much profit its rather unin-theresting frontage. She decided not to go into the town. On starting out at first she had viguely shought of doing a little amateur prithe result of her vate detective work, but first essay had not encouraged her. It was evident that these people had no proper sense of their position and their duty to their betters. The lodge-woman's manner! showed that-not that she was not civil, but it was not the manner proper to her place.

The poor lodge woman's behaviour was simple and natural in the extreme. She of course knew who lived in the Fir House, and she know equally well the Mauleverera' affairs in all the details of that melancholy and much-regreted history. It was a debateable subject still in the under world of Barrettstown, the great majority believing that the Mauleverer children were the lawful coat the blauleverer children were the fawful owners of the Castle and the estate, she and her hushand among them; but Tighe O'Malley was their employer, and to breathe the name of Mauleverer within earshot of him or 'any of his faction' was more than she would dare to do. Hence the lapwing manœuvres-as Mrs. Court-hope termed them-to the strange lady from the great house. Besides, she suspected that her questioner knew who lived there as well as she herself did, which was indeed, as we know, the literal fact, and she was unable to connect the questions with any matter beyond her own personal range. How could she tell but that the lady would report to his honor anything she might say and get her into trouble! She determined to say nothing, which she did, as we have seeo, after her own fashion.

Mrs. Courthoos crossed the bridge, and walked on and on up the grass grawn cart-track until she came abreast of the Fir House gates. These were closed, but the side door was not. However, she could see nothing through it save a rank growth of evergreens. She did not dare to rank growth of evergreens. She did not dare to pursue her investigations further, much as she would have liked to, and walked on over the planks that crossed the mill-race. Then came a piece of marshy ground. There was nothing in this way over the planks that the a piece of marshy ground. There was nothing on this gave some gray geese. After that the path led into a wood, and the iver narrowed so that the spreading boughs of the lime-trees on both wdes almost met each other across it. Tighe O'Malley had told her that the heronry, which was done to this was a very mostly by which was close to this, was a very pretty bit. Captious humored as she felt herself to be, she agreed with him. The glimpses of bog and blue sky, with the mountains in the distance, which the breaks in the wood allowed to be seen, were very mild and lovely. She accosted boy who was trotting homeward with a bundle of sticks on his back, and asked him if he had

or sticks on his back, and asked him if he had som a gne tleman fishing. 'Yis, ma'am. I did, your ladyship,' he re-plied. 'Tonimy Walsh an' the gentleman are coming down above on this side of the river.' 'Thanks, thank you, my boy,' she answered

very graciously, turning to walk on.

'They are after losing a grand tisn. So they are !' added the boy. His eyes were glowing with excitement, and he seemed bursting with the news. 'Oh, oh, oh ! was all Mrs. Courthope'

answer, accompanied by a valedictory nod a she quickened her pace and away from him. He looked after her with an air of wonder, not un-

homewards. The exact weight of the lost salmon as well as that of the captured grilse, and every detail of the playing and landing, every word that Tommy Walsh said to the gentleman, and that the gentleman said to Tommy Walsh, was vn to the open air clubs on the bridge and kno hotel porch before tre heroes of the sad adven-

tures reached the town on their return. Before very long Mrs. Courthope

'The hole just at the upper bend. There is

Her husband lifted his cap. 'Good evening,' said Mrs. Courthope now. Her husband lifted his cap. 'Good evening l' replied both girls, as gravely and unwillingly as at first, and they both turned their backs and walked in the contrary direction. 'Marion ! Marion !' said Gerbrude, 'was

not that a beautiful dress? And was not he nice? 'How dared she speak to us? Gertrude,

what did you mean by answering that man 1 Annt Juliet will be furious. You had no husi-ness to answer them, encouraging them in their impertinence. How dared that woman accest us like common people? Now, listen, if ever you meet her again, don't dare to answer if she speaks to you, and if she bows, you are to take no notics. Gertrude, do you

hear? 'I hear you-sure enough.' 'I will tell Father Paul of her impertinence, and you will see how angry he will be. Do you imagine that she would dare to stop any one else and ask them where they lived and who they were in that manner?'

Oh now ! you need not exaggerate -You 'Not a word-not a single word more. You have disgraced yourself and every one of us. To

you came home with a strange gentleman from Tighe O'Malley's and he was in our garden. Now, Marion, and you know nobody is allowed in. See what Father Paul will say to

'He knows it already-and that has nothing

The knows it already—and that has nothing to do with you.' They set off home now, Marion leading the way quickly, pale and disquiet of look, Gertrude weeping and lagging behind. If Mrs. Courthope had succeeded, which she ackcowledged herself to have done, beyond her wildest expectations, she nevertaeless felt a lightly uncour evention concerning the doub slightly uneasy sensation concerning the close proximity of this remarkable family to Bar rettstown Castle. She wondered if her brother had or had pot seen that very striking looking girl-she could not bring herself to proncure the word 'beautiful' in her own thoughts. He had not answered very can-didly that time yesterday afternoon when the

subject was under discussion. He had such old ways. Perhaps it was all a mistake on her part; she might have imagined something. She was so accustomed to maneuvring, to watchfulness; and she had made mistakes be-fore. At all events, she assured herself that she must take the greatest care not to fidget or the most unholy hour of six this evening, with your neighbour, the famous Father Couroy.' Though he took this tone of persiflage, it was not with too much confidence that he made his

she must take the greatest care not to fidget or fush in in any way-to observe him closely, and above all silently, for the next few days. 'What lovely creatures those girls are ! And so they are the grandchildren of the man whom O'Malley succeeded !' observed Mr. Courthope. 'Not grandchildren- his nephew's cuildren-or said to be. The little girl is lovely, if you will. I never saw such exquisite hair and eyes in my hie-pretty, hall-foreign way of

eyes in my life-pretty, half-foreign way of speaking also ! 'Hum ! The elder is a superb creature, infi-

yesterday; we had a walk and a talk, and really he is quite a good sort. I am to meet the school inspector—he said something about a bishop, but I am not sure that he is to form one of the party. nitely more beautiful. The eyes and brow remind me of Lady Mosstowers.

I prefer the little virl,' said Mrs. CourtLope candidly. 'Her eyes are quite astonishing, that clear golden hazel, and the gold lights in her There was an indication of resolve in these last words which Mrs. Courthope's ear caught. She knew how far she might go, and for a mo-ment debated within herself what course to take. hair are wonderful."

They had reached the demesno gate, and Mr. Courthope asked the lodge woman if Mr. O'Mal-ley had returned yet. She answered no, so they

walked on. • Where is Chichele ?' questioned his wife. 'I don's know anything about him. He left us this meruing, and went off by himself.'

This information furnished Mrs. Courthore with matter for meditation. However, she said nothing. She knew better than to impart her distrusts to her liege, who, tired and hungry, walked beside her in silence. When they came at last to the house she went for a few looked after her with an air of wonder, not un-mixed with disgust, then tightened his hold of the bundle of waste wool and resumed his trot homewards. opened, the tea-table still standing by her chair. Mrs. Courthope debated with herself whether she ought to mention having seen the Maule verers while describing to Lady Blanche the weather and her impressions of the scenery outof-doors. Her first decision was in the negative. However, a moment later she reflected that, if she did not, her husband would be sure to, and, for that reason solely, she thought it

him on the terrace, turned, and diverted his steps towards him with every appearance of assured confidence. It was the chapel clerk, a half-simple soul

It was the chapel clerk, a half-simple soul whom Father Paul maintained, in spite of his absolute inefficiency, and whom he con-sidered to be the most dynifiel bearcr of his letter of invitation to Mr. Anedale. The clerk had seen the young Englishman walking with Father Paul through the vil-lage, and knew his appearance and name as now well as he knew the contents of the envelope, which he handed to him with a pro-found how and flourish of his hat. "Mr. Ansdale- took the letter with an im-patience which he handwer,' he said; 'thank you very much-stay.' He plunged his hand hastily into his pocket, and extracting thence a ger, stopping his mouth, whence began to flow a literally turning and running away. 'You need not wait-thank you - lebell and

'You need not wait—thank you —I shall send the answer by my man,' he cried over his sLoulder.

Once in his room, he sat down at the writingtable and opened the letter. The paper was stamped with the address, 'The Presbytery, Barreststown,' in colored letters. Its substance

have disgraced yourself and every one of us. To answer that woman was the behaviour of a beggar child—yes—a beggar child of the 'It's all very fine,' and Gertrude began to cry. 'I shall just tell Father Paul that you were at Lamber's Castle to day, and that you came home with a strange gentleman be, my dear sir, most truly yours, 'PAUL CONROY, P.P.'

'To-night at six,' repeated Mr. Ansdale, 'delightful ! it is better than I expected, by

He wrote hastily an acceptance, summoned his valet, and despatched it immediately. Then be went to the morning-room to find his relatives and impart the intelligence to them. Lady Blanche was writing at her table, Mrs. Court-hope reading a novel and playing with her pug. He took his stand half unnoticed on the

hearth-rug. A wood fire was sparkling in the polished brass grate, fine as the morning was, and the pretty little room felt over warm. The heat drew out the scent of the flowers, of which there were a quantity. A great dish of white narcissus stood on a table near. Chichele stoop-ed and inhaled the rich perfume. 'I-er-want your permission to dine out, Blanche,'he said slowly, 'to-night.' 'Yes, dear, of course, why not?' she made

answir, scarcely having understood him, and

"I have accepted an invitation to dinner at

statement. 'Chichele !' uttered both the ladies simul-

aneously. 'Yus!' he responded very deliberately, 'I

have taken quite a fancy to him. I met him out

I really am going. I would not miss it for the world.'

She lifted the puz dog into her lapand pinched its

ears, staring intently into his go gling brown eyes as though she hoped to extract counsel from

Dear Tippo, good fellow !' she purred caress-ingly. 'Chickele dear, would you hand me my book, that one in the wicker chair, the third

He moved towards the chair indicated, select-ed the book, and handed it to her. She turned its pages over aimlessly for a minute or two, then broke forth, 'Chichele, really, dear, after what you were told about this parish priest the other night, do you think you ought to go to dinner dear ?'

dinner, dear ?' 'Told about him the other night, eh ? What

was I told about him the other hight, en ? What of Barrettstown ? Are you at mortal feud, faction-fighting, eh, with old Father Paul ? Must I take the O'Malley side, and refuse hospitality

Dear boy, what nonsense ! Father Corroy is a most excellent creature. He took the part of

those poor children, those Mauleverers, against

connected with himself-I can't tell how. I am sure-and what has that got to do with your oining with him? Go, certainly. Ida, why should he not amuse himself?

Since you give me leave, why not indeed ?' he replied, with his semi-iropic manner. 'I am studying this charming country, and grasp

He left the room as he spoke, casting from the door a mocking smile in his sister's direction,

which she encountered with a gaze of petulance

and disapprobation mingled. 'Blanche,' she said, after an interval of moody

silence, 'do you ever see those Mauleverer child

ren, as you call them ? "(No, I should like to, and I should like to do

something for them, poor things ! But you see their attitude is-well-so uncompromising. If

their auat were only out of the way, I feel sure I could manage Father Conroy and the children

is, what can be done ? They maintain that they

are the legal heirs. They can't prove it-unfor-

tunately for them-fortunately for us. So-there you are ?'

'And so they just go on living in that queer

ivy-grown house on the other side of the river? Do you know then these children, as you call

them, consist of a couple of as handsome young

woman as I ever met in my life? If the boy is to match, the brood is troly unique. I had not time yesterday to tell you as much as I wished.' "Oh! nonsense !-why-well, I have not seen

them for years. I may almost say I have never seen them, for really I had merely a glumpse of

the creatures when I came here after our mar-riage six years ago. They promised to be tall,

recollect, and were extremely dark, almost

Mrs. Courthope smiled at Lady Blarche's ex-

'Six years makes a great deal of difference,

pressed disapproval of swarthy as opposed to

dearest. The young ladies' complexions are now beyond all reproach. The eldest is a great

tall creature, taller by some inches than Augusta Trefusis, and vasily better looking— regal looking, I assure you—I was perfectly estonished. I did not have time to describe

them fully to you; Chichelc, I recollect, in-terrupted us. They were gathering primozes in that clump of trees just above their house. I never was more astonished in life. The tallest,

the grown up girl, was the shyer of the two; the younger chattered quite confidently to Jack - spoke very well indeed. She has a quaint semi-foreign sort of accent, and that and her

brogue are exceedingly pretty. So was she-fine features, magnificent hair and great dark eyes with curling lashes. The elder one stood

quite still and silent, but to all appearance not

the least bit out of countenance. She is, or will be a magnificent creeture, and looks fully eighteen?

presentiment that there is some scheme under-neath this invitation to dinner."

She turned her keen eyes with a signifi-cant look which was utterly wasted on Lady

Blanche. 'Scheme ! Ida !' she repeated indolently.

What can you be thinking of? Quite un-

' Nous verrons, nous verrons,' reiterated Mrs.

ghteen,' 'Dear me,' sighed Lady Blanche. 'I hope

ike mulattoes.'

tair good locks

ighteen.'

All

likely l'

فالابيهانية التقر الإيرادية وكال

every opport unity which presents itself."

their tawny depths.

volume ?'

'Dine out!' cried his sister, 'why? where,

without raising her eyes from her letter.

Although she is too true a daughter to sav prevailing conventional ides, and health and

never did, and never could, make a really good one.

SOME IDEAL DRESSES FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

Along with the freedom afforded to the lower limbs by the shortening of the skir:e, must be considered also that accorded to the upper part of the body by the adoption of such dressos as the Gabrielle, Mother Hubbard, and what is popularly known as the "baby waist"-modes so simple and productive of so much comfort that even matrons have adopted them, with suitable modflica tions, for bouse-wear.

The Gubrielle, the ideal dress for little girls, approaches the "Princess," following the lines of the figure, but not so closely, as dces that well-known style.

The Mother Huobard, a plain skirt shirred on, a plain yoke, scarcely, in its simplicity, permits of even a loosely tied sach at the

walst. The "baby-waist," blouse-like in cfisct, with yoke, shirred fulness at breast and back, and broad belt, forms an agreeable contrast to the barque and similar close-fitting styles which are so unsuitable to children.

A PRACTICAL RESULT.

Now that the children's forms have been so far rescued from those persistent processes of disfiguroment that have held them in thrall so long, we naturally look for a correspondngly improved mental condition.

And we are not disappointed.

It is true little girls do not now knit their own stockings nor ply the needle in making and mending their own clothing as industriously as once they were taught to do. This may or may not be a mistake in our modern notions of training ; but a great deal of de-ightful loisure is acquired thereby that need not be spent in an unprofitable manner.

Healthful exercise-knitting and sawing are neither-can very well be allowed to fill up those early years. "The mild freshness of merning" rests on them. Let no one strive to brush it off. If the child be healthy and happy, and if driven too hard by work, he can be neither. the mother may be well docile a daughter as was everimade under the system of restraint, inhibition and coer-

ion.

MARIANA. _____

MADE ON PURPOSE.

We are taught that everything is made to fill some purpose. The reason Burdock Blood Bitters has succeeded in being placed in the front ranks of modern medicine is that it fills so well the purpose for which it was intended—that of ouring discusses of the stomach, liver and blood.

O'd Gent-Confound it, sir, that's my corn yon stepped on. Young tough-Course it is, old ohappie ; you wouldn't be kickin' so if is was anybody else s.

ON AN AVERAGE.

It is said that during the lifetime of the average man he will endure about 500 days sickness. The best way to reduce your average is to use Burdock Blood Bitters whonever the system requires a tonic regulating and cleansing medicine.

"SMELT LIKE A BAR-ROOM."

The young woman who determined to shame The young woman who determined to shame her husband by taking to tippling, says Neal's State Gazette, began operations on Wednesday by setting out an exceedingly vulgar, red-labelled bottle on the back parlor table in the most unostentatious way. About the hour her husband was expected home she took a good gulp of the liquor, and when she heard what she supposed to be his footsteps on the stoop she drank another finger of it, and, putting some more in her hand, rubbed it over her lipa. Then she fled up to her room to wait for him. She was intensely gratified by the consciousness that, as she expressed it, she "smelt like a bar-

To her surprise the door-bell rang, and room.' she went to the head of the stairs and peered over the rail to see who had come in place of her husband. It was her mother, her father and a Cousin or two from the country. The old lady spied her, and there was nothing

to do but come straight down and kiss and be be kissed all around. She was mortified, for her parents are very straight-laced, pious folks, and could not help but smell the gin with which she had perfumed herself so liberally. Worse still, while she was assisting her father to rid himself of the purposed the rest of the party filed seleme. of his overcoat the rest of the party filed solemn. ly into the presence of the red labelled bottle in the back room. Nothing was said about the oler of the bottle, and she was too proud to try to explain what looked so badly for her. She content, as she will in the end find that told her husband, however, and he was so im-the child so raised will be as dutiful and polite as to throw himself on the bed in convulsions of laughter. She was so angry that she threatened to leave him. "You can't," said the monster, "your folks would not receive you. The most they would do would be to put you in

the inebriate asylum."

CERTAIN CURE.

A cure for Cholera Morbus. A positive oure for this dangerous complaint, and for ll acute or chronic forms of bowel complaint incident to summer and fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Stawberry, to be procured from any druggist or medicine dealer.

One of the leading Anarchists in St. Louis is named Griefgrabber. A man with a name like that is quite likely to get what he grabs for when he goes into the anarchy business.

versation. So she put on a walking-dress, strong boots and gaiters, and with a shepherd's crook or alpenstock in her hand, started out, ostensibly to meet the fishers returning, in reality on

a tour of observation. She made her way down the drive to the entrance gates, and graciously accosted the woman from the lodge who came to open them

for her. 'Nice afternoon,' she said affably, standing still instead of passing through the gate. "Tis lovely, my lady,' replied the lodge

woman What a pretty lodge you have here,' she

said, noting with pleasure that it was situated in a deeply shaded corner of the wood, rather back from the gates, so that consequently the inhabitants had no view whatever of the road outside, and that she could take her observations IDSPPD

"The so, your ladyship,' was the answer, not too cordially given, for the lodge woman thoughs is a grievance that she was obliged to accritice her pig and hers for the sake of such more petti-

How many children have you ? What a nice little boy !'

A white-headed child had jus' ppeared at the

A white headed child had just provide at the door peeping slyly round the just of Deed he's in a great mess, my lady. I had no time this while to clean them at all, wid ex-pectin' the family home to the great house. How

pectra' the tamily home to the areat house. How many have I, is :t, my lady? I have five alive and three more of them in glory.' 'I suppose that means eight,' thought Mrs. Courthope. 'That is a large family,' she said aloud. 'And tell me, have you any neighbors? Who lives in the house by the chapel?' (The will be better Course it was indexhip.

'That will be Father Conroy's your ladyship means. There is no other house between this and Barrettstown."

'No other !' repeated Mrs. Courthope. 'Then what houses are there on the other side of the river ?

There is Quirke's the farmer that has all the grazing land, on the other side. His house is that long thatched cabin as you go down to the first bridge, my lady. I can just point it to you. She passed out as she spoke on to the gravelled circle before the gate, but Mrs. Courthope's even were not following her outstretched arm. She stepped outside after the woman, but she had turned her gaze to the opposite bank, and was

surveying the cluster of buildings there. 'What place is that now?' she questioned

airily. 'Dat, your ladyship-dat's de Fir House, and

de old mill-house it used to be.' 'Fir House, oh, indeed !' Mrs. Courthope put up her gold eye-glass, and surveyed the cdifice in question. 'Oh yes, and—who llves

The lodge woman's face assumed a very curious expression. had her questioner but seen it ; but she was too busy inspecting the roofs and gable-end of the Fir House. A sharp suspicious glance at Mrs. Courthope's countenance proved to her informant that the lady had a hook concealed among her questions, and this was it

"'Deed, my lady, thin, I don't rightly know, but 'tis triends of his reverence Father Conroy below that lives in Chapel House. De very first house it is, your ladyship, on dis side, round de hend. so it is

Mrs. Courthope laughed internally. ' Doesn't grow !' she repaated to herself. ' How Irish. know !' she repeated to herself. and then this lapwing manœuvre to get me off to Father Conroy !'

to Father Conroy ! 'I know,' she remarked a little sharply; 'bus what is the name of the family ! 'Well, my lady, to tell you the rale trut, there is a great many people lives in that house,

not that I have any recourse there, or knows

husband accompanied by the gamekeeper. 'I know all about you,' she cried. 'You have lost a grand fish.'

Who? How do you know that?' he exclaimed.

"Oh. a boy with sticks! If I had not been in a hurry I should have heard a great deal more.

"Walsh,' said Mr. Courthope, " there has been

no onenear us all day !' 'Deed was there, sir—a chap pickin' sticks. He followed us all day, an' I could not get him to go off.' He did not ask for anything, did he?

'Laws, no, sir ! All he wanted was to see the

sport.' 'After all,' remarked Mr. Courthope, 'he

prohably had nothing better to do.' She took her husband's arm and fell into step with him. Walsh strode on in advance with the rod and basket. 'Hay !' ejaculated Mrs. Courthope suddenly.

What have we here? Jack, look !'

He obeyed, and they saw among the trees closs to the edge of the path two black robed girls standing. One very tall, gracefully-built creature shrunk back a little on meeting the strangers' eyes, the other gazed at them, half shyly, but curious. They had been gathering primroses, and had their hands full. Mrs. Courthope slackened her pace, and

pulled her husband's sleeve to make him do 'What eyes !' she ejaculated below likewisa. her breath-' and the hair "

'Good evening !' she ventured, in her most silky voice, halting just in front of the two in-terasting strangers. 'Beautiful evening, is it nct?

Good ovening !' faintly responded the elder of the two, with a slight inclination forward of her head, after which it seemed to be more loftily carried, if possible, than before.

"You-er-belorg to Barrettstown? Do you live in the neighborhood?" She added the ques-tion a little awkwaroly, for a sudden thought had entered her mind, and was gradually suffus ing her whole consciousnes. These were-must be the Mauleverers. She was startled out of her self-possession, and the grave, reticent bear-ing of the two girls in no way contributed to re-Assure her. 'What a lovely place this is!' she hurried on

to say. 'The river is so beautiful. We have been fishing.' She was actually reddening. 'I hope you have had good sport,' said the

younger girl, sympathizing all of a sudden with the strange woman's embarrassment.

'Oh, yes ! capital-that is-Jack ?'

'Well, it has not been very markable,' said Well, If has not been very initiariable, shou Mr. Courthope, speaking in Gerbrude. 'I managed to get only one, and lost a twelve-pound or fourteen-pound fish inst below here.' 'I know,' said Gertrude impulsively. Her lovely topaz colored eyes lis , ed up and glis Then, meeting his a diring glance, she blushed vividly, and hung 'er head a litple.

The hole just at the upper bend. There is always a fish there.'

'Good evening,' said Mrs. Courthope now. Her husband litted his cap. 'Good evening !' replied toth girls, as grave-ly and unwillingly as at firsh, and they both turned their backs and walked in the contrary direction. In was near eleven o'clock; the sun was high in the heavens, and everything sesmed to be grow-

'Marion ! Marion !' sail Gertrude, 'was not that a beautiful dress? And was not he

"'Ob, yes i capital-that is Jack?' 'Ob, yes i capital-that is Jack?' 'Well, it has not been very remarkable,' said Mr. Conrbhope, speaking to Gertrude. 'I man-aged to get only one, and l lost a twelve-pound or fourteen-pound lish just 'solow here,'

the leaves were larger; every flower was wider spread; the grass seemed a brighter and a richer green. He turned round on reaching one or fourteen pound has had been impulsively. Her incor green. He turned round on reaching one ond of the terrace, and caught sight, as he did lovely topaz colored eyes lighted up and glistened. Then, meeting his admiring glance, she blushed vividly, and hung her head a little. Presently the new comer seemed to perceive

as well to mention the matter. 'Do you know,'she began, 'I think I have seen those-er-poor little creatures of whom we were speaking the other evening !' 'Lh, who, dear?' asked Lajy Blanche, who

was slightly drowsy. 'The Mauleverers, you know.' 'Uh, oh indeed ! You saw them. How did you recognize them ?'

Well, of course, it is a mere surmise, but I was walking up to meet Jack on the other bank, and close to Fir House-er-that old mill building, you know. I came on two young girls. One seemed to be about twelve, the other alder-about nerhans sixteen or so."

'She is nearly seventeen,' observed Lady Blanche, with a half sigh. 'Well ?'

'They were standing quite close to the path, plucking primroses, and 1-er-just said "Good evening.

'You have been speaking to them !' exclaimed Lady Blanche.

'H'm ! well, I just casually addressed them. They barely answered, I confess.'

Lady Blanche smiled a smile that said, Served you right !'

What is the eldest girl like ?'

'Oh, well, striking-looking certainly. Tall, yery slight, but promises to be a fine figure. Very pale oval face. The eyes were fine, parti cularly so. Jack quite raves about her. I prefer the sister my-Oh! Chichele you startled me. I had no idea you were in the room

"I have been in the room for at least six minutes. Ida, who is this person whom you describe in such hyperbolical terms? I really quite on fire to know who she can be. Blanche, tell me, is she coming to dinner to night, eh ?'

'Oh! that's a question indeed.' Lady Blanche jumped up and looked at the juny clock, 'Seven, half-past seven, though. Ida, Chich dear, let's all be off to dress. You can

bear the rest later on.' She hastened away. Mrs. Courthops rose to follow her. Chichele made a pretence of catch-

ing her dress as she pissed. Id, I say! I must know Ida, I shall not sleep a l night unless I know.' She eluded his grasp and fled, pretending to

laugh as she went. 'What is up ?' said Tighe O'Malley, who at that moment entered, and whom she passed. 'Oh ! everybody gone to dress, eh ? Chichele, where did you spend the day? Just as well you did not go fishing as it turned out. I rose one. That's my tale. Courthope, it seems, got a grilse and lost a fish.'

Better luck another time,' replied the youth sympathetically. 'I had a splendid walk, nearly got into a bog hole, and made the acquaintance of some of the aborigines—your parish priest among them."

What I Father Conroy ?'

'Yes, Father Conroy,' repeated Chichele, and he has asked me to dinner-that is to eay,

ing and spreading itself in the warmth.

¹ Dear me,' sighed Lady Blanche. ¹ I hope they will both enter convents,' she added. after a pause. ¹ In their position good lool:4 are no benefit. Luckily they have Father Conroy. I am told he worships them, and he adopted them all. J don't really see what we can do. Tighe pays all their school fees, al-though they go to Roman Catholic schools, which is wonderful for him—I am much more • You don't mean to say youn got interact od Tighe, laughing loudly. • Rather 1 why not, pray ? Tighe burst into a fresh fit of laughter, then suddenly pulled out his watch, and went away to dress. Obiohele followed his example. o dress. Chichele followed his example. Chichele was strolling up and down the ter-Wonder,' began Mrs. Courthope, 'if that 'Wonder,' began Mrs. Courthope, 'if that Father Courcy has not arranged a meeting be-tween Chichele and this girl to night. I have a

AUGUST 1, 1888

Courthope, lapsing into French because a page was that moment crossing the room to take the postbag. This little bit of caution was unusual post her, and was indicative of her frame of with her, and was indicative of her frame of with her, and was indicative of her frame of nind. Is was quite superfluous, and had the effect which that particular precaution in-transibly has, namely, of hanging out a fisg. The page repeated downstairs that they began to talk French as soon as he opened the door, to talk French as soon as he opened the door, to talk French as soon as he opened the door, and, as a natural consequence, everybody pricked up his or her ears. Mrs. Courbhope tropped the nov+1 and pug simultaneously and went to the wicdow. The lovely landscape was went to she wicdow. The lovely landscape was loking its best and freshest, but she was in no

boking its news and itestice, but she was in no bumour to admire it. "What brought me here? what possessed us to the here? she asked herest f petulantiy. But at that moment step + crunched on the But at that moment steps crunched on the gravel. A groom led a long-legged, well-bred-looking horse past the terrace, and before she had time to think, or even realize this vision, had time to think, or even realize this vision, she saw her brother bound on to the animal's the saw then without an instant's dethe saw her prother bound on to the animals buck and then without an instant's de-bley trob round the house and out lay trob sched the window and wint ot signe. The terrace. The drive was deserted. out on the cerrace. Industrie was deserted. He had evidently taken the back road through the shrubbery and gone towards the Dublin

road gates. 'I wish he were safe back in London !' she Wish he were tall girl was exactly what he breathed. That tall girl was exactly what he dmires, and in a poky, dull little place like this breathed. who can tell what may happen ?

CHAPTER XVII.

Chichele was punctual in his arrival at Chapel Unionele was pulled at in his activating Unapel House. Six was the hour appointed for dinner. The Angelus was sounding from the convent The Angelus was sounding from the convent bell as he walked up the garden leading to the parish privat's residence, of which the hall door was wide open. He knocked twice, and finally was wille open. He knocked twice, and finally decided to enter the hall. He had scarcely done so when the messenger of the morning, the chapel clerk, appeare i at the head of the kitchen chapei clerk, appeare i he the ination the kitchen stairs, clad this time in a long rusty old soutare, and wiping his mouth with its sleeve. A rand, and delight shone in his countenance when he cought sight of the visitor.

'Your honor! I ask pardon for not hearing you koock Will I take your honor's hat and

"This is the major domo, I suppose,' though This is the major doiny, I suppose, thought Chickele, as he was divested of his hat and coat These the clerk hung upon a rack which was These the clock hours upon a rack which was already pretty well encumbered, then threw fupon a door at the right hand of the hall and ann sunced the arrival.

Four prople arose simultaneously and n isily this entry. Father Conroy grasped his hand and shook it as he might that of a friend of twenty years' sounding, then be introduced one sfter the other his three friends twenty yours soluting, then be introduced one after the other his three friends, the school inspector, the doctor, and the bank manager. The first a pleasantbank manager. The first a pleasant-looking man dressed in a travelling suit, lowed and sat down sgain, by the latter act permitting Chichele to confirm a terrible suspicion which had invaded his mind as he entered the room, namely that the company combined to the mala sec.

Doctor Daly, an unhappy-looking man, with a most careworn expression, although he has still young, was next presented and thook hands with Chichele. He was a typical dispensary doctor. not even entitled to be styled distor, not much more than haft trained or educated, and wrotchedly paid, half of his available, income which did not amount to three hundred a year, swallowed up half of his available, income which did not amount to three hundred a year, swallowed up by the expense he was forced to incur for horses and vehicles. He was the doctor of the Bar-and vehicles. He was the doctor of the Bar-tor burger is a value of the bar-company Mr. Mauleverer ? rettatown district-a post worth one bundred ettacown district—a post worth one hundred ad forty pounds a year. His wife, the daughter of a wholesals dealer in Dublin, had brought of a wholesals dealer in Dublin, had brought Godfrey Mauleverer stood at the door outside, Godfrey Mauleverer stood at the door outside, him a dowry of eighteen hundred pounds. Father Paul had not invited her to dinner because Miss Quin was to come in the evening. Mrs. Daly's dignity, as the daughter of a whole-Mrs. Daly's dignity, as the daughter of a whole-nle denlar, forbade her to associate with the doghter of a 'retailer.' The Mauleverers haw nothing about her. Miss D'Arcy visited ago. How ouickly he has not up? no one, and the children's acquaintance was confined to a few schoel companions. The only recipie in the town whom Mrs. Daly considered the her social equals were the bank manager and his wife, and as she had quarrelled with this last she was reduced to the society of her home ci cle, consisting of her two babies and her hus-

Father Paul was in no way displeased to be rather i aut was in howay displement to be rid of the society of these ladies. Children like the Mauleverer girls and Konor Quin, and some ther of the same standing, he did not mind, indeed rather liked. Adult women, married or ingle, it was his avowed opinion, were, on the great plaque of existence

hate him. No, it came in the same half-foreign tones, as musically distinct. 'An exquisitely beautiful creature !' thought

Chichele, 'thorough bred every inch of him, but as wild as a hawk.' 'Oh ! no change since you were there this

afternoon. 'Did you bring the g'rls' music, Godfray, as I

bid you ? 'Yes, yes !' he answered. 'I brought it and 'Yes, yes !' he answered. 'I brought it and them too, altogether, Father Paul.

He began to eat his dinner. daintily though "Do you fish? Do you care for sport?"

Ohichele asked, thinking and much desiring to

Ohichele saked, thinking and much desiring to make friends. Godfrey looking at him as if startled at the question, replied, 'No,' lowering his eyes half shamefacedly to his plate again. 'The river is preserved,' and that salmon which we have just eaten had a history, most undoubtedly, from the remarks of these gentry; I was ill advised to allude to the subject.' One or two attempts which Chichele made to luce him into conversion failed completely

lure him into conversation failed completely, He could not extract more than a monosyllabic answer reluctantly pronounced by the shy youth. The other guests addressed several observations to him alike in vain. A shadow seemed to have fallen mysteriously upon Godfrey.

The inspector was sitting close to Chichele. He began to talk to him, and after a few pre-liminary remarks said, 'You are at one of the Universities ?' 'Yes, Oxford—it is my last term.'

'I wish I had gone to one of the English Universities. I have a Queen's University degree-but the other -- ' he sighed.

ing eyes of blue? With the sunlight on his bair, and his face so 'What difference is there? you stand pretty much as we do.

'I don't mean in that light,' returned the in-spector. 'Intrinsically I suppose the degrees mean pretty well the same thing. But the residence, the training, do so much for a man. You get the nonsense knocked out of you-the petty narrow notion-"provincial" does not des-cribe them-"parochial" is n arer to it." 'Everybody cannot have an English Uni-

versity training,' abserved Chichele, 'and for that matter loss of fellows talk as if the Continental University systems were better. How very close and warm this room is !'

A dinner of the most voluminous description was steaming and smoking on the table; roast ducks mingled their odours with those of boiled chickens, ham, lamb. and beef. Everbody was hungry. Ohichele observed his fellow-guests' capacities with wonder. Godfrey Mauleverer ate nothing in comparison with them, Father Paul's petting and protestations notwithstand-

ing. The cloth removed, Godiray murmured some thing to Fathor Paul, who replied aloud. 'Your head aches, child? Yes, you can go, of course. The other room is cooler. Marion and Gertrude are there, did you not tell me ?' The name Marion and its augestion of her immediate presence startled Chichele as a flash of lightning might have done. Marion there-Marion in the next room ! When had Godfrey

'Stay and take a glass of wine-eh? Mr. Ansdale? won't you? No?-dear, dear ! Then,

and held it until Chickele passed through. The school inspector turned to his host as soon

ago. How quickly he has shot up : 'He is the makings of a splendid fine man, but he is growing too fast, I think,' said the doctor.

Father Paul sighed profoundly, acknowledging both remarks by a nod. 'Well, well, to be sure !' he said. 'I wonder

if that English lad is over twenty ; he looks to be about that. He has the advantage in many ways, 'Father Paul added alowly. 'Godfrey is talented-the children are all that. I sent him to St. Peter's Diocesan College-it was so near home, just about four miles from us-this five years, but I don't know what to say. He shows no taste for books-won't think of a profession. I wanted him to be a doctor.' 'Godfr: y !' ejaculated the dispensary doctor. 'To be sure, why not ?' 'The medical,' returned the old priest. 'is the only profession which, thanks to the Car-dinal's wise arrangements in Dublin, a young Catholic can take to without danger to his faith. 'Ah! You of course disapprove of mixed education said the inspector. 'I do,' answered Father Paul. 'I would rather see Godfrey dead than exposed to the danger to losing his faith. Mr. Macaulay. My grandfather was shot by the soldiers of a Pro-testant sovereign. My own brother is an exile for his devotion to a Catholic fatnerland—an exile—an outlaw. It is not for me to give into a godless system of education devised by aliens and conquerors for the further enslavement of my country-no, sir !' ' 1 am able to appreciate your feelings perfect-'I am able to appreciate your reeings perfect-ly,' answered the Presbyterian. 'But this is a sad state of things, and our promising young friends are liable to suffer. Now, there are a great many Catholics in Trinity College.' 'There are. I know it—the children of the Dublin Roman Catholics, the meanest, most cringing creatures that ever disgraced their faith and country. It is those people who destroy the prospects of this country, who give the lie to our demand for liberal education in a Catholic University. Mr. Macaulay waited until this thunder had rolled away. That may be so. Of course, it is a that the Catholics, being confessedly backward in the matter of education, ought to grasp at every opportunity, no matter by whom presented, of improving their intellectual posipresented, of improving their internet to behind, you tion in the country? They are behind, you ret teachers. Well, know, and so you must get teachers. where are you to get them? "The Penal Laws are to blame that we have no Catholic teachers, grumbled Father Paul. "Well, granted, granted ! How do you intend to create teachers? Where are you going to begin? You don't want to stand still." "The Church must be obeyed, 'said Father Paul after a pause. "That is the first con-

Sleep! Can't

Sleeplessness and fearful dreams are the earliest and surest signs or unau sourcest signs brain force is being stored up to meet the next day's demands. In healthy sleep brain force is being But nowadays the nervous system has But nowadays the nervous system has the mind, and at night the worries, ing the day. Hence the brain has The proper medical remedies are seda regulators of the general functions. The proper medical remedies are seda regulators of the general functions. effect is obtained. It also contains, in the materia medica for constipation, brief description of the medicine which tossed in sleeplessness from night to them to awake more tired than ever. Decode will find vigor and perfect health people will find vigor and perfect health COMPOUND. Price \$1.00. Sold by

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MISSING. [JAMES JEFFERY ROCHE.]

young and fair, And the smile he used to wear, brave and

Ob, he kissed me on the cheek as he sailed away

Sailed away to Gloster town, and I never saw

him more. But the ships they come and go, and the tides

they ebb and flow, And the waves are m. aning low on the shore.

Ah ! they told me he was dead, but I know it

is not true ; For he comes to me at night, when the world

is all asleep, And he speaks to me by day, when the tem-

pests sweep the bay, And the billows are at play on the deep.

soor, I know.

true ?

HINTS TO NEWSPAPER COBRESPONDENTS WHICH WILL PLEASE EDITORS Have you seen my sailor boy, as you came scross the sea ? Have you seen my sailor boy, with the laugh-

(From Epoch.) First be sure that you have nothing to say, and then sit down and say it.

FOR AMATEUR JOURNALISTS.

Don't bother about ideas ; or about sense. if you haven't any. Make up for the absence of both by grandilequent words, and many of Enlarge upon your topic-it shows fertility ; to enamall upon it indicates paucity.

Write on paper foolscap siz?, or on wall paper, if it is more handy. It creases so beautifully when you cram it into the en-velope. Then, too, you will please the compositor. He likes the sheet of MS. to cover his "upper case ;" indeed, the more it covers it the better he likes it. He shows his de light by his well sustained profanity.

Use pale blue ink and don't aim at legibility. The editor is fond of deciphering hieroglyphics. It is likely that he'll guess at a far better word than the one you really used. If you have no blue ink, black ink that has been frozen and thawed out three or four times will do as well.

When your article is finished don't revise it. Above all don't prune it; that might strengthen it, but it will also shorten it, and quintity goes farther than quality.

Show it to friends who are incompetent to judge of its merits. If they praise it then it is ready to fire at the editor.

If you show it to a competent friend he'll hesitate to tell you, out of regard for your feelings, that it is "rot" and that you are not vailed to write. You see, if he tells you the trnth you'll not send the MS ; the editor will be deprived of the pleasure of declining it, and you of the delight of getting it back or of thinking kindly of the editor for years because he kept it and the stamps you sent

You needn't send sufficient stamps for the return of your MS. It can't be explained why it is so, but it costs less postage from him to you than it does frou. you to him. A byhow, the average literary tyro seems to think that it does.

If your article is excessively funny send it to the Homeletic Monthly. If it is excessively dull and heavy send it

to Puck. If it is on theology, send it to the Scientific

American ; if on science, to the Christian at Work There's a great deal in sending the article

to the journal for which it isn't at all adapted.

Wait at least two days before you write to inquire why you haven't heard about the article. If you live near the publication office don't

The official an lyst bare recently been active sond your MS., but take it yourself. Read in the pursuit of these dishonest articles. The it to the editor; read it bolsterously, so that baking powders of several States have been others within hearing may enjoy it. They carefully and entically examined. The official, may doubt the massiveness of your brain, hardended and enlarged. doubt the massiveness of your brain, may are surprised at the large amount of lime and but not the capacity of your lange. Get into the editor's lap, if possible ; walk all over him, figuratively speaking He enjoys such alum goods found. It is a suggestive fact that no baking powder excepts the Royal has been found with ut either lime or alum, and many contained both. Dr. Price's baking powder rieitors hugely; the disappointment of his life is that they do not come in squadrons. has been found to contain nearly 12 per cent. of lime ; Cleveland's 11 per cent. of impurities ; Should the editor, through dementia or the idictic fortuity of circumstances, accept the phosphate powders over 12 per cent of lime. The chief service of lime is to add weight. your article, send him another right off. In It is true that lime, when subject to heat, gives fact, keep sending them. Loud them in a Gatling gur. Make a target of him. Other off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quicklime is left-a caustic of most powerful nature. A small quantity of dry lime up in the writers have no business to expect a hearing. They cught to fall back upon a more plebeian on. tongue, or in the eye, produce painful effects ; calling. how much more serious must these effects be or the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of PARNELL'S CHILDHOOD, infants and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physi-ians to be one of the causes of indigestion, A SKETCH BY HIS NURSE. The correspondent of a Dublin paper gives the following interesting account of the eardyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent. Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be lier days of Charles Stewart Parnell : The other day I had the pleasure of seeing EVEtem. dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore Mrs. Eliza Hyland, the nursa of Chales S. received the most emphatic condemnation from Parnell. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. food analysts, physicians and chemists, for the reason that while alum may be partilly dissolved Paul Hopkins, in the First Ward. The cld lady attained her 77th year March 30, and by the heat of baking it is impossible to destroy looks as hale and hearty as a woman of 60. or change the nature of the lime so that the Sho was born in the small village of Prosperentire amount in the baking powder passes, ons, County Kildar, in 1809. Her father had with all its injurious properties, into the been billst and barrack-master at Dublin garstomach rison during the United Irishman rising in The large profits from the manufacture of nill. 1798, and latterly was gamekeeper for Lord Kildare, Sne married before she was 20 to a here and alum baking powders has placed many of them in the market. They are to be found in the stock of almost every retail dealer, and are urged upon customers calling for baking named John French, and three children blessed their union. When her husband died they located in Dublin, and here she married another. powders apon all occasions. Because of their well-known detrimental character ib is desirable her second spouse, John Hyland, who was a that prompt means be taken to suppress their gardener. Accepting a position from Mr. manufacture. Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids John Parnell, the Irish leader's father, they moved to Avondale, County Wicklow, and there she assumed the care of the present to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesom While those are to be obtained of well food established reputation, like the Royal, of whose great chieftain, who was then in his swadpurity there has never been a question, it is pro-per to avoid all others. dling clothes. The old lady dwells with pleasure on the fact that she proved a foster mother to one of Erin's greatest sons. She relates with much THE RESULT OF DEBT. langs. feeling many incidents of her sharge. "Charley" as she is wont to call him, was a A Japanese proverb says that a friend at hand is worth all your relations at a distance; rather delicate child, and it was their oustom so a little in your pucket is better than all the to give the babe all out-door exercise consistcredit in the world. It is astonishing someent with his health. Her memory is begintimes how much a little money will buy and ning to fail, and her thoughts of the past are equally surprising how quickly a bill reaches passively recalled, but from what she relates is gleaned the following : a hundred, and yet we may have little to show for it. One purchasing on credit buys rashly Mrs. Parnell was very kind to the poor and and generously; he does not think of pay tion. would distribute several bolts of flannel and day, which seems afar off-a certaintly like food every fall and winter. Un one occasion death, but as remote and lutangible. It is so while on her charity-loving tours among the easy to buy things in this way, one hardly stops to count the cost; it almost seems as if peasantry around the Vale of Avoca, the teacher. nurse accompanied her with the baby. The all things we covet grew on trees, and all horses of her coach became frightned. and we had to do was to put out our hands ; we they went headlong homeward and to audden are fed and clothed as if by a miracle, and it death. as the bridge over the Avoos, just surely is a miracle if the bill is paid in due above the meeting of the water, was broken season. To contract a bill is to contract an down. The horses plunged frantically up the obligation, to give another the advantage ; we road, and as they were about to reach the believe that half the forgeries and embezzlebridge two sturdy passengers grasped the reins and saved the lives of the occupants. ments in the country are the direct result of debt. Half the paralysis and heart disease For this brave doed each received £5. which end men's lives in their heydey may be Miss Delia Parnell, the sister of the agitatraced to the worry consequent upon debt; tor, had a peculiarity of never dressing in front of a mirror without having the lighted worry kills more people than work, love, or any disease. It writes wrinkles on the face, tapers on either sides. During Mrs. Hyland's stay in Avondale. It discolors the skin, makes the hair fall out all Mrs. Parnell's grown up children were and encourages dyspepsis. accustomed to attend fox-hunting meets and all the games of the seasons could be enjoyed at their house. It was a mansion at which maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment guests were continually found all the year | and Pills are infallible remedies.

round, and at which everybody was welcome. With her husband, Mrs. Hyland came to this country in 1859 and located at Milway. kee. The opening of the war found him a willing volunteer on the side of North. He was detailed to the flagship, Signal, and aft. erwards to the warship Oincinnatti. He fought at Island No. 10 and Fort Donaldson. and was finally captured by the rebels and lodged in one of the seathern prisons. Subsequently he was exchanged and arriving home in 1864, accompanied by his wife and family, he moved to Manistee. For her husband's service in the Rebellion Mrs. Hyland now receives twelve dollars a month from the United States.

HOW MR. ROTHENBURG RECEIVED HIS MONEY.

Mr. C. L. Rothenburg, the editor of the New England Staaten Zeitung, 46 Lagrange street, Boston, Mass., last month, was the fortunate lowner of one-twentieth of ticket 49,566, which drew the third capital prize of \$50,000, in the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery. He was averse to saying any thing about the matter : but the one remark that he did make, was: "I draw der prize and 1 got der money. Now leef me 'lone."-Boston (Mass.) Record, June 23.

At a Travelling Agency-To clerk-"Did you ever realize anything in the German lot-'Yes sir. I tried one five times, terics ?" and realized that I was an idiot."

SUMMER TRAVEL

is usually subject to dangerous and sudden them, especially if you are writing for space. sttacks of bowel complaints, diarrham, dysentery, ect, caused by change of ford and water. The sovereign remedy and surest safeguard against all such troublos is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Never travel without it.

> The choir organ should always be distinguished by its high moral tone.

A CORRECT STATEMENT

is made by Miss Jane Rutherford, of Nelles Corners, Ont., who writes-"I have used your Burdock Blood Btters for Dyspersis and find it to be the best remedy I ever B, B, B, is sold by all dealers at tried.' one dollar per bottle.

Shakespeare was not a broker; but who else has furnished so many stock quotations

EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

The causes of summer complaint, diarrhout, dysentery, cholers morbus, etc., are thu excessive heat, sating green fruit, impure water, over exertion and sudden chili. Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is an infallible and prompt remedy for all bowel complaints from whatever canse.

G. A. Dizon, Frankville, Oot., says .- "He was cured of Chronic Bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil."

She-I enjoy talking to Mr. Litcheddee much. He receives another's ideas so readily He-I should think he might. He is certain ly never crowded with his own,

The people of this country have spoken. They declare by their patronage of Dr, Thomas' Eclectric Oil, that they believe it to be an article of genuine merit, adapted to the cure of screness or lamenose, hurts of various k note, tumors, threat and lung complaints. and kidnoy disorders, and other maladies.

"Was Rome founded by Romeo?" inquired a pupil of the teacher. "No, my son," replied the wise man; "It was Juliet who was found dead by Romeo."

Mre. H. Hull, Navarino, N. Y., writes : "For years I have been troubled with Liver Compliant. The costors said my liver was was troubled

THE FATAL DOOR.

I lately wandered through the town And saw the houses finely built, Some owned by men who claimed renown Others by men who cwn'd the gilt.

I sighed as I those mansions passed That I not even one could claim, And in my reverie I asked Ye gods why did you thus ordain.

On I went in thoughtful mood, Still the mansions loomed before me, Yonder stands a peaceful crowd I hurry on to hear their story.

On with hastened step I bent And soon could scan each thoughtful face, None worp a sign of merriment, J hear there's here a vacant place.

Ah, yes, death entered by the door Of that fair mansion lately built, And with cruel hands the master bore Down to his lonely tenement.

I sighed not then that I was poor And owned no mansions, brick or stone, Since every mansion hath a door Through which all must go who have not gone,

J. LENIHAN.

PHILOSOPHY OF SALOONS.

The resident in Chicago cannot have failed to notice that grocery, meat market, cigar store, news-stand, inclusar store, all pass away at some street number, and finally the saloon comes to stay. To judge by appearances, no

comes to stay. To judge by appearances, no business is so permanent or safe in a commer-cial way as a dram shop. This dram-shop usually employs three people. It is a locking place for at leas, three other non-workers. If that sale on were 'blotted out, six men would be driven from a reastical life, and the tenement would be deve: I to the public use reber than to the desc. use rather than to the dest. chian of public

penze, capital and confort. Whenever legitimate husiness gives way to a saloon, the householder who works every day, making comething of abiolute (), way conclude that a fresh demand is to by as essed on his income, both in public taxes and private foray. And the saleon will stand no an additional temptation to that same house of her, alluring him to the betrayal of famal and personal character.

The industrial situation and the open doors of immigration are to blame for an over-ass of involuntary idlers. It may be that the saloon offers a haven to these inferminates. It may be that the saloon is loss to blasse chan the age which so cordially inderses and supports the dram-shop. But the hou-cholder who works every day should note the fact that the public pays all the bills.

The saloon building and the time of all its inmates are wastes. The public fund feeds all hands -- Chicago Herald.

There is something column in the tones of a great bell striking midnight, especially if you are a mile from home, and know that your wife is sitting behind the bull door waiting for you,

10 58 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the hora & foot. Writ BREWSTRE'S SAFRTY REEN HOLDER CO. Hol'y Mich 143-0

ANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A Sdress, "FARMER," True WITNESS Office, Montreal.

WANTED-A Female Teacher for the Municipality of the patish St. Jean Chrysostome, No 1, County of Chateauguay, having a first diploma for English and French languages; reference required Direct to I. J. L. DEROME, Sec. Trans. So. Chrysostoms, P.Q , July 28, 1888 52.3



For he said he would come back, and he never broke his word-Have you seen my sailor boy ! He is coming I would go to him to-day, if I only knew the way, Though the grave before me lay, I would go.

DANGEROUS FOOD ADULTERATION THE FRAUDULENT USE OF ALUM AND LIME IN

CHEAP BAKING POWDERS.

If consumers prefer to buy an adulterated article of food because it can be had at a lower price, they undoubtedly have the right to do so, pro-vided the adulterants are not of a character injurious to health. If such articles are not falsely sold as pure, and the customer is nos deceived as to their real character, the transaction in not illegitimate.

But the great danger in the traffic in adulterated food arises from the deception that is practiaed by manufacturers usually classing such goods as pure. Thisis almost invariably done hen the adulterant is one that is injurious to For instance, manufacturers of alum health and lime baking powders not only fail to inform the public of the real character of their goods, but carefully conceal the fact that they are made from these poisonous articles. Most of these manufacturers also claim that their articles are pure and wholesome, while s me go still further and proclaim boldly that they are cream of tarand it is satisfactory to notice that several persons engaged in such sale have already been

and proclaim bointy first they are cream of the tar goods, or even the genuine Royal Baking Powder, itself. No consumer will buy alum baking powders knowingly, for it is well under-stood that they are detrimental to health. The sale of lime and alum baking powders as pure and wholesome articles is, therefore, criminal, and wholesome articles is, therefore, criminal, brought to justice in the courts. The official an lysts have r cently been active

Chichele remained standing. Ite placed him self on the bearth rug in front of a great turf fire, facing the docr, so that if any one entered he must see who it was a; once. The conversation became genea; once. a) once, the conversion occars gene-ral-the host alone sca.coly spoke. Father Paul had postponed his dinner three hours eractly, and was now feeling more exhausted than hungry, only it would never have occurred He took huge pinches of snuff, and terms

terms he took high phenes of shuh, add offered his box to the company. Sit down, my dear sir, he cried when Chichele declined black rappee, and he pulled inward a large arm chair coverad with hairdoth, slippery and prickly of aspect. 'Are we to wait for Father Collins, ch?' he

are we to wait for ranger Conins, en: ne sid, in response to a whispered measage from the derk. No, nc ! who waits for curates ? Gentlemen, I lead the way. Mr. Mauleverer does at count. Ho is at home here. Suiting the action to the word, Father Paul

strode off, followed closely by his guests. 'Mr. Anadale, you will sit by me,' he said, indicating a chair close to the head of the table.

When the other guests had seated themselves Andale observed that there were two vacant

'How you have cheated me ?' he murmured to limself, apostrophising his host, as he took the supplicited reat. Like Father Paul, he was in need of food. He had spent the day on horse back, exploring the country north of Barretus-town Castle, and, notwithstanding the disapwintment ho had just suffared, found himself moving a slice of a splendid salmon which Father Paul dispensed liberally. 'Nu salmon in the world to beat a Barrett

water, said the doctor. They do allow themselves to be caus ht then.

Our people have been whipping the Barrett-water for three days in vain,' remarked Chichele. My brother in law took a poor grilse yester

'This salmon,' replied Father Paul, in his simple grave voice, 'was a present to me then. You, Flaherty, could tell its history, no doubt.' The bank manager, who was the person addressed, turned very red, and then exchanged a ank with the doctor.

"I did not kill it, Father Paul,' he made bato to say. 'I have not been out with a rod this long time. Sorry to hear your friends have not been successful,' he said, addressing Chichele; 'they ought to try the deep pools above the weir-not the Quaker's weir-a couple

"M. O'Malley knows the river, I fancy,' re-pied Chichele, a little dryly. 'I am not very bied Chichele, a little dryly. 'I am not very bad of fishing; I prefer hunting or shooting.' At this moment the door opened, and a tall THE appeared.

Godfrey, child I' said Father Conroy. 'Why We you never in time? Come here, take this kat. Mr. Ansdale, this is Miss Mauleverer's tother Godfrey.' Godfrey bowed shyly, as he took his seat op-

Motive the stranger, to whom indeed he needed to introduction to make him known ; his lineage te must and could be no other. Delicate, beautially cut features and long sweeping black hows were fitly framed in a parrow oval face. The skin was olive, like hers, but not so trans-Pirent nor white, and the great dark eyes were wilder, more unresting of expression. Every-bing-the clustering rings of black bair, the firred lips, and the tall slender figure-recalled Marion to Chichele'a mind. He could bardly hep his eyes from the boy's face ; his admira-ton was plainly visible to Father Conroy, whose

"How is Miss D'Arcy to night?" questioned Father Paul, filling the boy's glass with wine as a spoke.

Dichele strained his ears for the reply. bould Godfrey speak like the men at table, with the same coarse voice and accent, 'Le could

dition.' 'Certainly,' said the dispensary doctor.

'Mind, I don't dispute your position in the least. I too am an advocate of denominational education. I only point out to you that, by refusing these existing means of education, you are retarding your own cause. And moreover, Father Corroy, why is this? You want a University. Yes, and you ought to have one. But why is it that with a Government grant of thirty thousand a year for Maymooth, the hierarchy did not make a Catholic University then

'Maynooth is not a University,' said Father Paul.

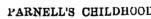
'I know that,' responded the inspector, 'very far from it, but I cannot see why it should not be. Thirty thousand a year is a large sum of money.

'It cannot be diverted from its original purbose.

'Of course, of course !- though I don't think Government would cavil. I only state my private riews. Don't you think, also, that you are just a little hard on Dublin professional men? They feel their own defects of education, and wish to place their children on a higher level. Come I having made sacrifices in their own persons, it is too much to ask them to victimize their children.' 'The fact is,' said the doctor, 'if I had gone

to the Queen's College or Trinity instead of the Catholia University, I'd be in a very different position to-day.' (To be Continued.)

Holloway's Corn Cure is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents. 1.00



1. Burn Bardha d

with dizziness, poin in my shoulder, constipation, and gradually losing flesh all the time I way under the care of three physcians, but did not get aby relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis-covery, and the benefit I have received from It is far beyond my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years.

The man who leads a hand too often frequently finds himself without a leg to stand

PALE. WOEBEGONE INVALIDS suffering from poverty of the blood, hillous sufferers and those whose circulation is depraved, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the celebrated blood purifier, which stimulates diguston, increases the nutritive properties of the blood, and expels impurities from the

There is no such word as "fail" among the fruit preservers. Their motto is, "I can."

ALWAYS AVOID HARSH PURGATIIVE PILLS. They first make you sick and then have you constipated, Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one

An auctioncer cannot expect to have his own way. He must follow the bidding of

There is danger in neglecting a cold Many who have died of consumption duted their troublus from exposure, followed by a cold which set led on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and

The twin towers of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth avenue New York, have now reached a height of almost 330 feet.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of Its kind has given such satisfac-

A rural youth calls the new district school marm "Experience," because she is a dear

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Sure relief .- The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pange, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system. may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part, after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digesteon in order. excite a free flow of healthy bile, and replenish the impoverished blood with those richer constituents which result from thoroughly assimilated food-in the absence of which the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



Diseases told at a Glauco.

Examination and Consultation Free. Heurs from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.

CERTIFICATE.

During six years I have been suffering from great debility of the blood, and three months ago the physicians pronounced my mourably consumptive, when I placed inyself under the treatment of Mme. Desmarais and Lacroix. I have received the last Sacraments of the Church, and the physicians, judging it was time lost to attend my disease, completely abaudoned me. Upon the instructions my dear husband gave Mme. Desmarais and Lacroix of my condition, they stated I had consumption and yellow fever, and that they were certain to cure me if I had enough courage to stand their treatment, for it would have a terrible effect. Accordingly, the very first day I took their extracts of roots the result was so quick that Rev. Father Gibaud, P.S.S., was summoned to my death bed, when I received the last Sacrament. The next day I was completely broken down, and I was thinking of abandoning their treatment when my brother, who three months ago stuck a needle into his elbow and had it taken out by Mme. Desmarais and Lacroix, told me that with the aid of these universal philanthronhists f could be cured. This was balm to my feelings, and raised my courage. I continued their treatment, and, to my great astonishment, at the expiration of five weeks I could go ont and visit seven churches. I am now perfectly bealthy, and I feel myself obliged to give this certificate as a mark of gratefulness for the great service which they rendered me in saving my life. I would also advise the public to profit by my experience and follow my example. My

child was cured at the same time. MES. ULDERIC PAUSFAU,

171 Vinet Street. A, E LACROIX, successor to MDz DES-MARAIS, 1263 Mignonne street, corper St. Jacob Land Barris has good that we trad then the second state of t Elizabeth. Montreal. Nig the discussion

•6 THE TRUE WITNESS'

4 ..

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Mr. Henderson.

as disclosed to Wilfred Blunt.

stage characters.

buy such mu 😘

THE Quebec Chronicle writes about the

number of valets who fawn upon Mr. Mer-

cier. It is not very long ago since the same

Chronicle was the most sycophantic among

hope of making something out of it. Now,

because Mr. Mercier saw through its mucil-

age and gave it the cold shoulder, it has gone

back, like the cur it is, to its Tory vomit,

and abuses the man whom it could not cajole

into giving it pap. For the fun of the thing,

let the public see how he can turn its scarling

into a grateful whine whenever he pleases to

SPEAKING at Edinburgh, Mr. William

O'Brien, alluding to the character of Mr

Mandeville, the Martyr Patriot of Tulla,

more, said he was so true to the cause of

The large and increasing circulation of "THE BUE WITNESS" makes it the very best adver-tising medium in Canada.

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1710	Post	Frinding	86	Publishing	00,

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 1, 1888.

them, like Sarah Base hardt and the Langtry. THE Nova Scotia government crop report (Yet the world runs ther these creatures and issued last week indicates a good barvest in pours heaps of wealt into their laps. It is harlotry all the same, and honest men and that prosince.

CHARL'S DANA, editor of the New York Sun, who ministryiowed at Chicago the other day, said the tailff was the only issue in the presidential cleaton, and admitted that an Irish bolt from the Damocrats in New York was the great danger that party would, perhaps, have to face.

Ir is proposed to disband the Northwest Mounted Police. This was suggested long ago by Mr. Bloke when its uselessness and the demorali tion it caused among the Indiana were she in up in parliament. Now that the whiskey add is in full blast, by permission of Mr. Muller might throw it a bone, just to governu at, the force is less use than ever.

MR. MORRISON having retired from the contest for be Commons in Colchester, the Liberals in conviction, yesterday, nominated Mr. Cyrus Eaton to oppose Sir Adams Archibald. Colchester has been so thoroughly corrupted by the Tories that we entertain but little hope of its redemption.

ORE fact in Canadian journalism should acttle he point of all Irishmen's party preferences in Canada. It is that every Liberal paper sympathizes with Mr. Parnell and the Nationalists, while every paper supporting Sir John Macdonald's government is either sullenly silent, for the sister isl, and a great wave of symweakly apologetic or openly hostile to the Irish cause.

own accord and without assistance. As a the settlement, allowed the bill to rass with- able to the public. The full text of the Fisherrule, persons who need or look for assistance out protest, with evident approval, and that ies treaty is given, also the complete Tariff as are not worth anything. Only pushing, en the ory raised by the Conservative organs revised to Slat May last, together with a list of against it is only so much claptrap to mislead decisions given by the Board of Customs down terprising, industrions men are required in those who may be so soft as to believe what this country. Such need no assistance and only such are welcome. they say.

FARMERS in the Midland counties of Onta-MR. HENDERSON, the unseated member for rio, whose crops this season are an almost Halton, has been nominated again by the entire failure, will have a sad opportunity of ment." The work is very valuable for authori-Tories. He has declared in favor of Temperestimating the policy of protection at its tative reference and is well got up with copious ance legislation, Mr. Waldie, the Liberal true value. To the misfortune of a bad | indices. candidate, is a Prohibitionist. They are the harvest they will have added the misery of same candidates who ran last election. The heavy import duties, not only on "store constituency is a close one and was only cargoods," but on the feed and provisions they ried by the Torles at great expense of money must purchase to carry them through the and "blister" whiskey, as was proved at the winter. Should the Government relax those recent trial which resulted in the unscating of duties, as demanded, what becomes of the principle and reason of protection which in its essence is to create and take advantage of THE CORONER'S JURY in the Mandeville in scarcity for the benefit of those who have quest has returned a verdict declaring death something to sell. Supporters of a fiscal political law, made to set aside the natural was caused by the harsh treatment to which deceased was subjected while in prison. The economical law of supply and demand, ought proceedings, with the suicide of Dr. Ridley to rejoice at bad harvests in the midlands, and the confession of Dr. Barr, fixes the resbecause it will create a demand and raise nonsibility of the murder—it was nothing less prices for what farmers in the West have to sell. Perhaps this was what Sir Charles | the following extract will show :--on Balfour, and shows in lucid colors the devilien determination of the Chief Secretary | Tupper meant when he said the bad harvest in Ontario last year was "a blessing in disto carry out his policy of death in the dungeon guise." But a blessing that comes to one man through a curse talling on another can scarcely be regarded as a true blessing. No ACTRESSES, who buy husbands from wives nation, no people, can be truly prosperous and and when they get tired of them get divorces happy where one section thrives on the misand form new materimonial alliances, are beeries and misfortunes of another section. coming plentiful since Adelina Patti set the Calamity invariably overtakes the country fashion. Fanny Dovenport is the latest to where such a thing happens, and, in the sumperform this new stage trick. Some famous ming up, those who appear to make most at actresses do not take even this trouble, but first always lose most in the end. have a lot of nebulou affinities floating about

"SATAN reproving sin" is a vory old saying to characterize human hypocrisy. But the members of the sugar "combine," who denounce the commercial tax as iniquitour, wemen should turn t. ir backs on all such could give Satan a few points and beat him at his own game. Imagine men who combine to plunder the public howling against a tax on their plunder? Has not the Provincial Government as good a right to levy a tax on them for public purposes by law as the Federal Government has to make them conthose who toadied to the Premier, with the tribute to election funds and the support of their organ, he Vampire ? Nay, is not the right founded on a better principle? Whereas the Federal exaction is for a party purpose, the Provincial tax is for the general good. But, perhaps, as the members of the "combine" belong to the party, and receive a quid pro quo in the way of all the "protection" they want, they regard the matter n a different light. However, since they in-Fist that taxation is a good thing, and as there cannot be too much of a good thing, let them learn to enjoy the good which they cannot pretend is good for everybody except themselves.

Ireland that he would have died gladly if he WE give to-day the correspondence in full knew that in giving up his life he would have between Mr. Rhodes, of South Africa, and added so much to the Nationalist cause as his Mr. Parnell, on the subject of Imperial Fedsad death is now likely to add. Mr. O'Brien eration. It will be seen that Mr. Parnell's felt convinced that English voters would soon reply was extremely cautious, and by no see for themselves what coercion was doing means irrevocably commits him or his followers to the scheme. It appears, however, pathy would soon mount up and sweep the to have satisfied Mr. Rhodes, who donated present Government from power. No cause Ireland from England, and thus adds immensely to his strength among Englishmen. Mr. Rhodes in his letter urges with great reason that the exclusion of Irish representacoat-tails of Stephen A. Douglass was too tion proposed by Mr. Gladstone's Bill gave a great deal of plausibility to the assertion that coming President." Harrison being about as Home Rule really meant separation. On short in stature as Douglass, he stands a poor this the Cork Herald observes that the Irish chance of election ; that is, providing what members or the Irish people never cared a rush Seward said is a principle in American poli- for the question of Imperial Federation, and adds :- " They have no objection to be represented at Westminster, but they would be

to the same date. The preface states that "the greatest care has been taken to have all the statements and figures absolutely correct, but as liability to error always exists, it is requested, as in former years, that if any errors are detected, they may be reported to the Depart-

FIGHTING FRIARS.

Russia has a way of her own for advancing her schemes of conquest and religion. A mon astery of friars of the Greek church has been established at Mount Athos, of which we find an interesting description in the London Universe. This promontory will be remembered by all classical scholars, because it was there that the first expedition sent out by King Darius sgainst the Greeks suffered shipwreck. The monsstery, however, is a very different institution from the monasteries of Catholic couneries. Those who imagine that the friars gathered there pass their days in labor, contemplation and prayer are greatly mistaken, as

The number of Russian monks congregated in the place is 3,000, mostly retured non-commis-sioned officers of the Russian army. They have twenty sailing vessels with which they keep up their communication with all the ports of the Black Sea. Large supplies of arms and ammu-nition are stored up in the cellars. The monastery is the seat of the central committee for the propagation of Pan-slavism in Bulgaria and Macedonia.

In other words, religion in this case is the flag which covers the merchandise of Russian intrigue in the Ægean Sea. In the Middle Ages the Catholic convents established all over Europe were inhabited by men who taught the people the cultivation of the soil, and who helped them in their spiritual and temporal afflictions. The Benedictine monasteries especially were the seats of science and learning. Russian convents at the present day are mere political organizations, and the one set up on Turkish territory is designed to prepare war and bloodshed. The idea of establishing military garrisons in Turkish territory, under the guise of monasteries, is certainly a novel one, but it shows how Russian policy is preparing the way for the final swoop on Turkey.

FALSEHOOD AND FRAUD. An examination of the pamphlets issued by the Government of the Dominion for distribu tion in Europe to induce emigration to this country, reveals an amount of misrepresentation and falsehood perfectly astounding. "Le Guide du Colon Francais, Belge, etc., par Stanislas Drapeau; avec Illustrations. Edition pour l'Europe," issued in 1887 by the

Department of Agriculture and Immigration, contains 173 pages, many of which are filled with pure romance. Canada certainly possesses many attractions

and is capable of affording opportunities to all who seek her shores, but it is cruel of the government to represent it as a paradise where high wages are to be had in all callings, at all times, and where men have only to come to find fortunes.

It has been stated by ministers in parlia ment and reiterated by the Ministerial press, that the government has ceased to offer in ducements to mechanics to come to Canada. \$50,000 to the Home Rule cause on receiving In the pamphlet before us, copies of which it. The main point in the matter is that Mr. have been sent in thousands to Europe, there Parnell's letter destroys the pretension of his is a table purporting to give the rates of opponent that he desires the separation of wages obtainable by mechanics on arrivng in the country. The dishonesty of the figures given consists not only in their extravegance but also in withholding th) necessary information that in many of the trades mentioned work is only to be had during a portion-sometimes a very small portion-of the year. To invite mechanics to this country on the assurance, by Government, that they will find steady employment at wages ranging from two to five dollars a day is simply fraudulent. Especially is it fraudulent in face of the fact that our cities are already overcrowded with mechanics and that they have a severe, constantly intensifying struggle to maintain themselves against combinations of employers to reduce wages, while other combinations, protected by the Government, increase the cost of food, fuel and clothing. Nor is any allusion made to the climate or the long months during which many mechanics are forced to remain idle. Another very important fact finds no mantion in the official pamphlet. It is well known that every city in America is supplied with more mechanics than can find work, and that when any one place offers inducements, by rise of wages or otherwise, there is a rush thither and wages fall. Add to those conditions the disadvantages which Buropean workmen labor under in a drought has been so severe that the country country where the ways and methods is described as "the burnt district," Hon. of work are quite different from those to S. C. Wood has returned from a trip which they have been brought up and are ac. through that part of the province, and customed to, and it must be admitted that the misrepresentations of the pamphlet are little short of criminal false pretences. Last session of Parliament the minister having charge of the immigration matters assured the House of Commons that assisted passages were no longer granted. Nevertheless we find in the lass number of United Ireland received by mail vosterday an advertisement of the Allan Stealaship company in which steerage passages :.. Oanada are offered for £4, "assisted to Can. is, £3." Thus any one who can scrape together £3, and, allured mind it. If our commerce is to be sacrificed by the magnificent provides of the Drapeau phamplet, can come to lucatreal and find ou through Downing street, the sconer and the for himself how the Government of Canada can lie. But a greater aggravation to the workingmen of Canada comes from the reflection that the money for assisting people, who are not wanted and cannot get work, to come here is taken from their taxes, to make life harder to them by increasing the number of competitors in our already overcrowded labor market.

the agitation got up by the workings 'en to Edward-ire already booked as a complete expose the frauds which the Government of failure, and this is the more unfortunate as expose the irauns which the Government the peninsular county is fast becoming the as well as on those whom it would induce to depot from which the best seed peas are die come here ?

We have seen that on the bharge of spreading false information the Government is convicted. It is also convicted of having continued that policy and of assisting immi- has been hardly any rain in these districts grants with passage money after the solemn for two and even three months. Personally, assurances of ministers that it would he could not recall ever baving seen any porbe discontinued. After this how can tion of Ontario so thoron, hly dried up as the workingmen repose confidence in the counties of Prince Edward, Lennox and Ad. Government or regard with anything dington are this year. The drought appears but incredulous contempt the representations of members of Parliament who support it. Bay of Quinte region, East of Prescott the Let workingmen make no mistake. The Ot- orops are in excellent condition, and going tawa Government has no care for them save at election times, when factory gates are closed and they are marshalled to listen to the harangue of a tool of the Tory combine, joicing in the prospects of a bountiful whom their masters have chosen to represent them in Parliament.

If they would have themselves heard they must make themselves felt. Therefore let the agitation proceed. Let the workingmen of Europe know the truth, and when the time comes for them to exert their manhood let them punish with a united ballot the ministry pressed at all hazarde. We may, however, and its supporters who have been guilty of the fairly question whether there is not another falsehood and frauds by which they are made to suffer.

THE EXILED DEAD OF GROSSE ISLE.

Attention has been called by a correspondent of the *Herald* to the neglected state of the of soil thrown over the bodies when they as if mowed down by ranks. It is said that this horrible sight has been allowed to remain open for some time and that even yet no effort has been made by the Dominion Government, who have charge of the cemappear every now and again to bear testimony against the authors of their terrible suffering and awful death.

Apropos to this harrowing story of exile we have received a poem from Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, of foronto, which, had he known of the exposure of the exiles' bones when he lines from his patriot pen.

GROSSE ISLE !

"Not less than fifteen thousand of the children of Erin, flying from famine and landlord tyranny, and stricken by fever, lie buried in Grosse Isle.'

Far from their own-beloved isle These Irish exiles sleep, Nor dream they of historic past, Nor o'er its memories weep ; Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide Sweeps onward wave on wave, They lie—old Ireland's exiled dead, In cross-crown'd lonely grave.

Sleep on, O hearts of Erin, From earthly travail free ! Our freighted souls still greet you Beyond life's troubl'd sea ; In every Irish heart and home here prayer and love abound Is built an altar to your faith-A cross above each mound,

No more the patriot's words will cheer

trip uted over the entire continent. This dis. tression failure of crops is entirely due, in Mr. Wool's opinion, to the extraordinary

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scarcity of rain. Up until ten days ago there however, to have been confined Isrgely to the west from Trenton there is marked improvement all along the line ; while through Kent, Essex and Lambton the farmers are reharvest.

ENEMIES OF SOCIETY.

Anarchists who avow their dislike for all existing forms of government, and their determination to revolutionize society, are regarded as public enemies who must be sup. class of persons equally obnoxious to social tranquility, who deserve to be classed with Anarchists, though they would doubtless look astonished at the implication. Men who conspire to rob the public under the guise of business, who, as boards of management, cemetery where the victime of ship fever are directors of companies and what not, who put buried at Grosse Isle. The scanty covering up jobs for exploiting large sums of money by methods which, however they may be termed, were interred in trenches has been denuded are in reality schemes of theit and robbery, by the action of the elements, leaving can be considered in no other way than as ghastly swarths of skeletons exposed in rows enemies of society. They may regard them. selves as respectable and their ways as business ways, but they are rogues all the same and the money they make is plunder, nothing alse. This reflection applies with the same immovable truth to the bank directors, who, etery, to cover it up. It would seem that by artificial means, make money scarce, as to the victims of the brutal rapacity, of Lans- those who combine to make food dear, and downe and his fellow evictors are fated to re- i those who water stocks, and by the thousand devices known to such persons swindle the public in all directions.

A reconstruction of the criminal code is needed to deal with the new class of crimes and criminals which has developed under the modern commercial system. That such a reconstruction will take place is altogether wrote, would have included some stinging likely. The efforts made in the United States to legislate for the suppression of "trusts," "combines" and similar conspiracies show the tendency of the coming jurisprudence. The open, notorious, confessed, rascality which is carried on in the management of business corporations is the great evil of the times, and will inevitably lead to a social upheaval if it be not brought under the law in the same category as ordinary swindling. of which, in reality, it is only a development. A Pinkerton detective, by joining the Nihilists at Chicago, succeeded in finding out their designs and exposing them. This exploit suggests to the New York Herald the idea of making discoveries of other conspiracies. Thus :--Let a detective gain admission into a railway

board of management and he could discover how railway officials grow rich while the wages of railway laborers are kept low, dividends are



An admirable condensation of the Tory cause in Colchester is given by the Acadian Recorder in these words :- " If the electorate of Colchester are endowed with but moderate mental capacity, they will understand the utter foolhardiness of electing a man like Sir Adams Archibald. He is not only himself unsuitable, but he represents the embodiment of what is most condemnatory in politics here and everywhere-roguery, rottenness and restrictionism, three r's quite easily remembered."

THE amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank is no criterion of the prosperity of the people. It is well known that wealthy persons have considerable sums deposited to get the 4 per cent. interest not obtainable for "savinge" any other way. The regular banks allow but 3 per cent. The effect of the government 4 per cent. is to lock money up that would otherwise seek investment.

IT is announced that Lord Dufferin will shortly give to the world a memoir of his mother, who was Sheridan's granddaughter, and who inherited much of the family wit and brilliancy. Lady Dufferin's "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," has long been regarded as one of the most exquisite short poems in the language, but it is only one among many gems coined by the genius of this gifted daughter of Erin.

MR. JOHN WALDIE has been nominated for the Commons by the Liberals of Halton, and will run as an advocate of Unrestricted Reclprocity, as laid down in Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution last session. As the Government joined issue equarely against that policy, there ought to be no dodging the question by the Tories of Halton, as Dickey and young Tupper did in Nova Scotia.

UNITED STATES Senator Stewart needn't be in a hurry to buy Canada from England. In the first place Canada is not for sale; in the second England has not got the selling; in the third, if he will wait till the States abolish war taxes and the public debt, he can have what will then be left of Oanada for nothing. Sir John Macdenald, his boodlers and combines will have left but little worth buying or stealing by that time, unless there comes a speedy change.

A BRACE of softsnappers, yelept emigration agents, whose location is in England, are now in Ottawa. The recall of all these agents should be insisted on. We want no

which enrolled martyrs among its believers could fail to win in the end, and he was sure that the end v is near.

. ----A SINGULAR objection to Harrison as a Presidential candidate is founded on a remark once made by William H. Seward, "that the close to the ground to admit of his ever be-

tics. In support of it, however, it is urged that most of the Presidents were tall men. John Adams, his son John Quincy, and Mar. ready to accept terms of peace which included tin Vac Buren were the shortest, and they the abolition of that representation. Their under various names in various places in order stood five feet six inches. Harrison drops claim is simply to be allowed to manage their one inch under this. Polk was five feet nine, own affairs, and that conceded, it dose not and Pierce five feet ten. All the rest from much matter to them the kind of conseque. Washington to Grant were six feet or over, tiglifies that may attend the measure of con-Grant was five feet eight, and the Presidents | cossion." since his time all exceeded his stature.

> NEWFOUNDLAND'S credit on the London money market is better, it seems, than that of the Dominion, a fact which tells against confederation in a very direct fashion. The loan authorized by the Legislature of the colony has just been placed in London at a premium of 5 per cent. Whereuron the Boston Post observes that the success of the loan will go far to dispel the impression, which has been given by the publication, during a year or two past, of sensational stories of destitution and poverty in Newfoundland, and affords an idea, easily under. stood, of the actually solvent and prosperous condition of the province. The loan is not a large one, only about \$500,000, and the rate of interest which it carries is 5 per cent; but the receiver-general of the province, who is in London, reports that the offerings were 50 per cent greater than was required,

THOSE TORIES who are industriously striving to make political capital out of the Jesuits' estates settlement should inform their readers that the local Tory Opposition did not raise a voice against Mr. Mercier's bill. Messrs. Robertson, Lynch, McIntosh, Owens, Spencer, Baldwin and Hall are all Erglishspeaking Protestant Torles, yet not one of them objected to settlement as proposed by Mr. Mercier. Therefore every word condemnatory of Mr. Mercier for patting the bill through applies to them. Indeed, if the bill was as objectionable as the Opposition organs declaro, these Protestant opponents of the Government are doubly to blame for not

RETALIATORY legislation has been introduced at Washington as an offset to alleged Oanadian discrimination in favor of vessels passing through the Welland canal carrying grain via the St. Lawrence route. When it is remembered that the regulation of which complaint is made was instituted to meet the action of the New York Legislature in making the Erie canal free, we cannot see what right the United States have to grumble. But, we suppose our neighbors will argue that the Federal Government is not responsible for State action. Perhaps the best answer our Government could make would be to make the canals free to all vessels using the St. Lawrence route. That would be more than an equitable offset to the freedom granted to American vessels using the Erie canai, and a decided advantage to American shippers. As it 's, the abolition of tolls on the Erie is a direct blow at the St. Lawrence trade, and must be met some way, simply as a matter of national trade defence. If the British Government has sent a sharp note to the Dominion Governmunt to remove the discrimination. as stated, it should be politely informed that Canada knows her own; business and how to at the demand of the American Government

WE have received from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa the "Statistical Abstract and Record for the year 1887." This is the third annual issue of this work, and contains a vast amoun o useful information concerning the Dominion. In addition to the usual staresisting it as they did other Government tistics, this volume contains an entirely new measures. But since they did not do so, we chapter on the mineral resources of the country immigrants except those who come of their may ascume that they admitted the justice of containing much information hitherto not avail-

clearer we know it the better.

No more your Irish hearts will tell The beads of evening prayer ; The mirth that scoff'd at direst want Lies buried in your grave, Down where the blue St. Lawrence tide Sweeps on ward wave on wave.

O, toilers in the harvest field, Who gather golden grain 1 O, pilgrims by the wayside, Who succor grief and pain 1 And ye, who know that liberty Oft wields a shining blade, Pour forth your souls in requiem prayer Where Irish hearts are laid !

Far from their own beloved land These Irish exiles sleep, Where dream not faith crown'd shamrock Nor ivies o'er them c:eep ; But fragrant breath of maple Sweeps on with freedom's tide. And consecrates the lonely isle Where Irish exiles died ?

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Organs of the party of isolation and retriction have endeavored to make it appear that the failure of the crops of the midland counties of Ontario is not so had as reported. and hence that there is no need for the Government allowing the farmers of that region to import feed for their cattle free of duty, There appears no doubt, however, that the distress is very real. We learn from the Lindsay Post that along the Nipissing railway, the drought appears to have been disastrous, In Lennox, Addington, Prince Ed. ward, Frentenao and a part of Hastings, the in conversation with a Globe reporter stated that " advices of local correspondents were not too darkly colored," and told "in regretful tones of the sad and almost unprecedented damage done through that district by the lack of rain. The northern portion of Hastings county had fortunately received a fair amount of rain and consequently bore promise of generally good crops, but throughout the southern townships the yield will be unusually short. Prince Edward and Lennox are the greatest barley-growing counties in Ontario, and, judging from present appearances, the barley crop this year will not Buywhere upon their exceptionally rich farms reach nearly one-half its usual the better nature of the men engaged in quantity, while the hay crop will the trade. They are only too glad to solve barely pass the quarter. As a result of this whole shrinkage of hay stuffs, the farmers state that they will be simply unable | that they are but part of a system they to keep their oattle until spring for sheer are powerless to modify. The only remedy want of food, and are now selling fine cows st prices fluctuating about the ridiculously It is said that coal will be very dear this

bondholders are swindled. He could learn the inner workings of trusts and construc-tion companies which absorb profits, making the managers rich at the owners' expanse. He could managers rich at the owners expanse. He could explain the relations between lawyers, judges and the corporations, and how the Bench is so often recruited from members of the Bar upon whom corporations "have the pull." He might study the processes by which justice, so stern toward Johnnie the Wharf Rat who steals a ham, becomes as soft as June to the railroad robber. There is no end to the discoveries of a shrewd detective once the field opens to him.

By this we may see that the press is awake and the public is awakening to the fact that there are enemics of society not less dangerous, only in another way, than the secret dealers in dynamite. They may pose as good citizens, subscribe to charities, take leading places in all the church parades, but their fangs are in the vitals of the community and their proper place is under lock and bolt.

THE COAL COMBINE.

Of all the cruel, greedy, dishonest "combines" for increasing the cost of living to the poor the "coal combine" is the most heartless.

In a climate like this, where for one balf of the year it is necessary to keep up fires for warmth, the wickedness of the men, who engage in this business to wring excessive profits from the necessity of those least able to stand the strain, is extremely reprobate.

Wealthy people can lay in all the coal they need in the scason when it is at its lowest price. But the greater number, who are denendent on their daily, weekly or monthly earnings, are compelled by the "combine" to pay excessive charges. The whole business is a gigantic fraud on the people, from the millionaire ring who have grabbed the great natural store houses of fuel in Pennsylvania to the local rings who control the distribution among consumers.

By actual calculation of cost it has been shown that coal could be put in the houses at Montreal at a good paying profit, any day in the year, for three dollars a ton. But by combination of mine-owners, common carriers, and traders, it is frequently at the most inclement season raised to more than double that sum.

It is manifestly useless to seek relief from these monstrous exactions by appealing to every opportunity for fleecing their neighbors, and excuse themselves on the ground we can see is in co-operation.

ow figure of \$15 a head. The peas-a crop | season; because a strike is likely to occur bat is shooting rapidly into favor among the among the miners. This excuse for enhanc-Considering these things, can we wonder at farmers, and more especially in Prince ing prices is simply villainous. Whenever

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

increasing prices they deliberately produce a trike by reducing the miners' wages to a point at which the men cannot work and live. In this way they limit the output and throw the blame on the men. The condition of the miners, at the best of times, is inconceivably wrstched to those who have not visited the mining regions, while the bosses have aconmulated almost fabulous fortunes.

Reflecting on these things and observing that, wherever possible, the same inhuman in. difference to all considerations, save the one of making money, prevails, can we wonder at the growth of that movement known in its the grower expression as political reform REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE HON. AND RT. REV. and in its extreme manifestation as

On this continent the Governments of the Nihilism ? United States and Canada have been blind to public interests. Apparently they have not noted the stupendone, economic and social changes that have taken place. President Cleveland's message was a warning rather than an awakening, and the pottering compromises of legislators will only have the effect of making a small break in the dam, which the pent up waters of discontent will soon widen into a formidable breach,

Uanadiane, more stupid or more infatuated. are slower to rebel against the shackles of a false system, but there is estisfaction in the reflection that as the tide flows in the States, so must it flow in Canada. Among our neighbors a revolution is impending in methods of taxation, debt collection, payment of labor, regulation of currency and control of corporate wealth. It is coming fast, and among other blessings let us hope it will bring destruction of monopoly and cheap

OVER-PRODUCTION.

.cosl.

Germany, after a brief trial of a revenue tariff, returned some years ago to a highly protective system, and with the same results as have been reached in the United States. Mono. polies are in full swing, and agreeable to the despotic tendencies of the Government-evila which fortunately do not exist in America-State Socialism is being built up on the ruins of freedom and enterprise. In that country every protective move has been a step towards

Socialism. It seems the infatuation of human folly to suppose that prosperity can be cleated by restriction and artificial laws to produce scarcity. This is the sort of political economy which deserve's Carlyle's description of "the dismal science," and no mistake. But he doctrine of scarcity is breaking down of its own weight in Germany as well as in America. It is, Lowever amusing to find the upholders of it producing the same false, threadbare arguments that we are familiar with on on this side of the Atlantic. To account for the troubles and inequalities protection has created, the restrictionist advocates raise the stupid old cry of over-production. while everything goes to prove that in this world there is no super-abundance, no over-production. What is wanted is better products with better distribution. Under consumption is the real trouble caused by artificially created scarcity. trouble caused by artificially created scarcity. What is wanted is better products with better How can there be over-production while thouunds of people are in want of food and the ordinary comforts of life ? Those in want, be it noted, being the men who work.

"Over-production is the cry of men who felfishly desire scarcity," suys a recent writer.

the mine-owners want to make an excuse for Because men of insatiable greed have got rossession of the money, the machinery and the roads created by the general industry. They have seized upon the legislative power and have made laws to restrict distribution-Protection, they call these laws-and have combined among themselves in a system of backing, manufacturing and transportation to rob the people-The whole system, in all its parts, is a huge fraud, and must be reformed from root to branch if social revolution is to be avoided in America as well as in Europe.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ALEXANDER MACDONELL, first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, Toronto; Williamson & Co., 1888.

Most of those who peruse this small work will join with the author in regretting that no biography, supplied with details and accessories which time has now put beyond reach, has here-tofore appeared of the pioneer bishop of the Catholic Church in Upper Canada. His was a life of more than usual interest, embracing within its broad span the period which has seen the greatest social revulsion of modern times, along with the sowing of the seed of a great nation on the continent of America. The Right Reverend prelate was born in 1762 in Glen Urquhart, Invernesshire, Scoland, took his theological course at the Scottish College in Paris, and the Scottish College at Valladold in Spain, where he was ordained priest in 1787. He now returned to Scotland as a missionary, and remained their four or five years, stationed in the Brass of Lochsbar. After witnessing the shameful ejection of the Highlanders from their mall holdings, negotiations were opened, under his direction, with a view to securing work for the dispossessed Catholics in the manufactories of Glasgow. Then followed trials and sufferings incident to the wild excesses of the anti-Catholic riots lcd by Lord George Gordon. Their chapel was burned, but worship continued to be conducted in secret places and under extreme precautions. Brighter times ensued for them subsequently, but a general failure among the Glasgow manufacturers succeeded, caused by the exclusion of British imports from the markets of France, then in the grip of the Revolutionaries. A national crisis was now at hand, and never at any other time was the greatness of Eogland threatened with such total annihilation. At such a trying moment we find the staunch hearted Catholic Highlanders effering their services to the British, being accepted as the "Glengarry Fencilles," being accepted as the "Glengerry Fencibles," and serving with distinction in Guernsey and

Ireland. When the danger was over and their regiment disbanded, they found themselves in great straits, and eventually they resolved to settle in Upper Canada, where many of their with them to Canada. Their first settlement was in Glengarry, but afterwards they removed to Yo:k, Ontario. Father Macdonell found only three Catholic Churches in the entire Province of Upper Canada; the people were scattered and without suitable the next thirty years of his life to missions, building churches and schools, travelling on horse back and in cance through the Province. On the breaking out of the war in 1811, Mr. Macdonnell, then one of Bishop Plessis' vicarageneral, succeeded in organizing a second Glengarry regiment, which, by its bravery and despatch, captured the frontier posts of Ogdens-burg, St. Regis and French Mills. Mr. Mac-donell now undertook several missions to Eng-Bishop up to his elevation to the episcopate, from which time the story of his life becomes th history of the place in which he lived, over which he continued to exercise a potent influence till his death in 1840. Bishop Macdoonell's life is a most interesting study, and all who care for such will be sure to find it so.

"There are too many machines; too many cotton | EMMANUEL: The Savior of the World. Vol. III. of A Popular 1 CDI Doctrines, by Rev. John Geneiner. Mil-waukee: Hoffman Bros. Professor Geneiner, of St. Thomas' Seminary, scarcity; then the rich get richer, and if the This volume is devoted to the establishing of the prime fact in Christianity, and the proving by complete testimony, gathered diligently masses are not satisfied, what there is the the satisfied of the satisfied regard in the butchery, the bigger our ing a Deliverer, the one desired of all the men. rotits." Abundance is a burden; scarcity a blessing. Pests, wars, famines and blighter buing grist to our mills; the more the merrier." To people who argue like this the blessings of Christ? Whose Son is He?" in which the reverend suthor discusses the nature, credentials, wonders, prophecies, doctrine and life of the Redeemer, closing with a demonstration of the fulfilment of the prophecies. Numerous auganting to him of monopolistic rights is going thorities and references are cited, and the book is stamped by accuracy of statement, clearness of treatment and a wide grasp of the gold nugget. What is true of cotton is also subject. Every page bears testimony to the true of every monopolist. Abundance, cheap patient industry and deep research of the inthor.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTREAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, July 24.—The crowd in and around the House of Commons, occasioned by the gr-at debate on the second reading of the bill ap-pointing the Royal Commission, was the great-est since the night of the decision on Glad-stone's Home Rule bill. Mr. Smith was plain, mathematical and another and another the second mather-of-fact, and produced a painful impres sion in naming the judges. Instead of Bowen, Wells and Young, they are Hannen, Day and Smith. The first is an old man, considered im-partial. The others are not considered so, although Day is a Catholic. Parnell was paler and more careworr, but seemed glad to speak. He is eccentric in dress, which detracts from his impressiveness. There was no complaint about his coldness this time, for his blood was evident. ly up. His passion was marked when he said he had never even seen Patrick Ford nor met Welch in America. As nobody rose to respond to Mr. Parnell on the part of the Governm the Speaker rose and put the question. Gladstore looked ascounded, then pervous. Finally he arose, but his own party shouted "No," and there were cries for Webster. Harcourt pulled Gladstone bodily back into his seat. Webster did not move, and the Speaker actually put the question. The debate was ending then and there, when Gladstone fairly broke away from Hercourt and began to speak. He very soon let fall the ominous words, showing that he and his friends would not accept the selection of judges without demur, nor a commission without great limitations. Sir Charles Russell, following, was vehement in denouncing the com. mission as the mere game of a political party. His speech was loudly cheered. The debate made plain that there could be no compromise between the Government and the Home Rulers. The ministry will not consert to restrict the enquiry in the way demanded. The Parnellites say they cannot and will not accept the commission in its present shape, and the result will be it will fall through, doubtless in committee.

LONDON, July 25 .- The most important cortribution of facts in the Parnell matter was made by Hon. Reginald Brett. He said that eighteen months ago an ex-member of parlianent called on him and offered him documentary evidence of Parnell's complicity with the men who were concerned in the Pucenix Park murders. Brett was at that time private secretary to Lord Hartington, and it was his visitor's desire that he should bring the matter to Hartington's notice, stating that he could have the documents on a pledge of strict scorecy and payment of £1,000. He refused to have anything to do with the matter, knowing that Lord Hartington would do likewise. Alterward, seeing the publication of the letters in the Times, he was struck by the fact that they were probably the same documents offered to hm. I called on Brett at his house this morning. Inese latter Highlanders had emigrated in 1773 to Sohoharie County, New York. Father (after-wards Bishop) Macdoneil, the chaplain of the Glengarry Regiment, obtained grants of land for his people in 1302, and emigrated in 1000 the confidence of the leading Paraellites over the forged latters, and it is more than likely they are in possession of the whole inside history of them. The ex-member of Parliament mentioned by Mr. Brett is supposed to be Philip Callan, though people were scattered and whole to work, devoting of the Irish party by Parnell as absolutely value-the next thirty years of his life to missions, less, and has been his bitter enemy ever since. other names are mentioned. Callan was put out Of the judges selected by the commission, Sir James Hannan gives general satisfaction. As president of the Court of Appeals and a lawyer of great experience and sagacity he is looked upon as eminently fit. The Parnell party are not so well satisfied with Justices Smith and Day, nowever. Naither two are looked upon as men of sufficient eminence and general experience to fill the peculiar position. Both Tories, Sir James Hannan's sympathies being those of a moderate Liberal. A notable fact in connection with Hannan is his disbelief in expert testimony as to handwriting, having always efused, wherever possible, to admit such testimony in court.

ANOTHER PARNELLITE JAILED.

James J. O'Kelly, member of Parliament for Roscommon, was arrested this morning at Mark Lane station, London, on a charge of making a seditious speecn. He was taken to Chester jail immediately and will be sent to Dublin tonight. The arrest was a government surprise and has created much excitement among the Parnellite members. O'Kelly was once a newspaper man in New York city. LONDON, July 25.-James J. O'Kelly, the staning, if such announcement be made, will be received by Austria probably neither Germany well-known journalist and member of Parlianor Russia cares, but the passive policy indi-cated, if carried out by Germany, will doubtless have the effect to destroy the feeling of amity ment for the north division of Koscommon, was arrested in London last evening for offences under the Crimes Act. The warrant for his ar-rest charges him with making speeches in Irebetween the German speaking empires which prompted the triple alliance and practically and inciting to intimidation and boycott. Mr. readers that sgreement nugatory. THE CENTRE OF THE RNGLISH SPEAKING BACE. D'Keily, under an escort of police, left for Dubin on an early train this morning. The charges gainst him are based on utterances in a speech Mr. Jas. Russell Lowell's speech at the at the recent election in the south division of Longford, which resulted in the return of Mr. Fitzgerald, Parnellite, to the House of Com-mons. It is expected Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. that Rome was the centre of the ancient world. Leamy, the newly elected member of Parla-mont for south Sligo, will also be arrested. LONDON, July 26.—The arrest of O'Kelley has excited general surprise. He is so quiet a When he heard London's increasing noise he felt as if he were listening to the roaring of the room of time. The Iceland steamer Copeland has been member in the House and so universally popula-that the news of his offending Balfour's delicate wrecked in Pentland Firth, Scotland. The zrew and passengers, among the latter H. Rider Haggard, were saved with great difficulty. feelings was quite unexpected. Nobody knew a warrant was out against him. The offence is an old one, the charge being that at a stre meeting at Boyle, county Roscommon, he be-The will of the late Lord Wolverton, who was postmaster-general in Mr. Gladstone s Govern-

ground, coupled with the fact that Judge Pallas' order denies the jurisdiction of the county judge before whom Mr, Dillon's case was argued for a rehearing, Mr. Healy claims that his client has been illegally incarcerated. Moreover, it is held that in the absence of the certificate of conviction, the court before which the

rehearing was had was without means of know-ing what had occurred in the conduct of the case in the court below, and in these circum-stances, not Mr. Healy alone, but several Tory lawyers contend that the proceedings were rendered invalid,

O'KELLY'S SUDDEN ARREST.

The arrest of Mr. Jas. J. O'Kelly, member for North Roscommon was a complete surprise to everybody. Mr. O'Kelly left his house at 11 o'clcck Tuesday night and proceeded to the Mark Lane Underground Railway station. Re-fore he could loard a train he was arrested on the sutionity of a warra it based on a speech made by him on Juna 14, and early in the morning was hurried to Dutlin to answer the charges against him.

A REPORT DENIED.

Despatches from Berlin deny the report that Germany will make a definite move toward the solution of the Bulgarian question. On the contrary, it is asserted the German Government will remain in an attitude of the strictest reserve.

LONDON, July 27 .- A report, which may most be called startling, is current, or rather whispered, among a few well informed persons on both sides. It is nothing less than the probability that Parcell may, after all, bring an action of libel against the Times. It is certain he was seriously considering it yesterday. One or two friends said he had made up his mind. It is needless to say what momentous a resolu-tion this would be if really taken. I believe most of his Gladstonian counsellers, who held a conclave to day, counsel him against it. They urge all the old arguments, the probabilities are a preindiced indee and disagreeing jury, the expense, the peril of cross-examination, which cannot in limited to the direct issue, Caupob extreme difficulty in proving the letters for geries, and so on. Parnell's answer. understood to be substantially this : His position before the special commission would be worse than in a court of law as plaintiff. This commission, supposing all the limitations were rejected by the Government, will go into mat-ters which must be excluded from a court, and the delay, expense and difficulties of all sorts will be greater. Parnell assumes that if he sues the Times the commission will be dropped. Nobody likes it except, perhaps, its inventor, Chamberlain. The debate, which ended in the second reading of the bill unanimously, was very hot. Unanimity is apparent, only no two men agree about the details of the scheme. The men agree about the details of the scheme. The personalities imported into the discussion are exceedingly bitter. The attacks on the Attorney-General have broken down, but will be renewed. Chamberlain in character is a candid friend of the examplerat of bit worth where due there. In put of

ed Irish party beyond all others. In spite of the declaration of his own belief in Parneli's integrity, they say all of his honeyed sentences were only meant to smooth the way for an open commission which should seem to be strictly imited and really have a free hand. All these things, however, will become secondary in im-portance hould Parnell finally resolve to proceed with his action against the Times. If the commission sits, Sir James Hannen will practially be the commissioner. He is certainly one of the strongest and as certainly one of the fair

est judges on the bench. The stories about Lord Salisbury's health have only too much foundation. He is again suffer-ing from a sharp outbreak of eczema, his old nemy, and means to leave London for Royal this werk or next at the latest. The waters of the Royal are his best medicine. This, however, has little bearing on the question of the date to be fixed for the closing of the session. So long as no foreign trouble threatens the Prime Minister is content to leave such domestic matters as are most pressing in the hands of his colleagues.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BULGARIAN QUESTION. The belief is rapidly spreading in Berlin, that the first results of the visit of Emperor William to St. Petersburgh, will be an immediate and decisive movement for the settlement of the Bulgarian question. This b lief is based upon th assertion of persons in official circles that Empe or Willism took occasion during one of his interviews with the Czar to renew the pledge made some time ago by Prince Bismarck that Germans would not interfere in any way with the rights

A STEAMER WRECKED.

LORD WOLVERTON'S WILL INVALID.

ment, has been proved invalid, and the whole

THE WAR IN ZULULAND.

Liberals and the Parnellites even to the extent

SCANDALOUS EVICTIONS.

mendous sensation and unbounded disgust even in Tory circles. The Dublin Express.

one of the most uncompromising of Tory journals, referring to these evictions, asserte

that they are fast becoming a scandal which the Government can ill afford to face.

The story of Captain Vandeleur being well

THE INQUEST ON BIDLEY.

the

of obstruction in 188 worst form.

nature should be appended thereto. Upon this pose. Pending the resumption of the inquest ment had selected these judges as non-politi-ground, coupled with the fact that Judge Pal- this matter will be settled. PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION.

> Sir James Hannan, who has been designated president of the Parnell commission, attended a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday to dis cuss matters having a direct bearing upon the work of the commission.

The publishing house of Longmans has se-pured an injunction against Mr. Daniel cured E. Bandmano's performance in London of a dramatized version of Mr. Ste-vens'"Dr. Jekyll" and "Mr. Hyde." LONDON, July 30.—The Nationalist Party has

been passing through a rather anxious week, many consultations having been held. These consultations were held only among the leaders, Gladatone being represented either by John Morley or by his son Herbert. The rank and file are quite content to obey the word of com-mand. Parnell has probably neither time nor energy to explain all his purposes to his followers. It is now pretty generally conceded that Parnell will bring an action against the Times. It is evident the Royal Commission, as

constituted under the new bill, would be more favorable to the Times than the trial of a court, for it must not be forgotten that the juries of this country never fail to bring a verdice against a newspaper if they get half a chance, and the Times has a very difficult case to prove. John Morley is said to have overcome Parnell's objections to the courts. His objections are evidently not shared by William O'Brien, who promptly

seeks redress when the newspapers libel him, There is further brouble abead arising out of O'Kelly's arrest. There must certainly be a de-bate on it, for there are many members on both sides of the House who look with repugnance on the latest proceedings of the Irish executive. It Parliament from the House to his home and there pounce down upon him at midnight and drag him off to Ireland on account of a speech drag him on to ireland on account of a speech delivered five weeks ago, a speech, moreover, which contained nothing that could do anybody much harm. Many Conservatives shake their heads over the act, and say pretty loudly: "Balfour is going too far." O'Kelly is respected in the Houseas a vhoroughly honest, independent man, holding strong opinions, doubtless, but always expressing them in a fair, reasonable manner. His distinguished services to journalism are known by many members, and there is a general feeling that he ought not to have been dragged off by the police like a common criminal, Supposing a vote is challenged, I cannot say how far this feeling would find expression on the division list, for the moment the Irish question is touched in any shape the cords of discipline are tightened; but there would be some Conservatives who would abstain from voting altogether. If this Balfour is wise he will check the ardent zeal of his subordinates in Ireland and keep his hands off members of Par-liament unless they commit some palpable and grievous offence.

COOKED COMMISSION A

Liberals and Parnellites Cry Down Judge Day's Appointment.

His Bias in the Enquiry into the Belfast Blots not Forgotten-Several Justifiable Amendments Lost-Baltour Condemns the Verdict of the Mitchelistown Jury and Will Stand by His Guns-Parnell Shows Up Chamberlain's Attempt to Betray the Irish Party.

LONDON, July 30.-The House of Commons went into committee to night on the bill to investigate the charges against Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton moved to increase the number of judges in the commission to five. If it was enquire into the whole history of the National League, extending over nine years, as the League embraced members in every part of the world, it would take several years before the enquiry could be finished. Three judges were not enough.

Mr. Matthews, in reply, said the Government could not accent the amendment and that Mr. Sexton had exaggerated the task be fore the commission. Doubtless the course of the enquiry would lead to investigations abroad, but there would be no difficulty in

cal parties who had never been in Parliament. He trusted the House would endorse this view. They were good judges.

ATTACKS ON JUDGE DAY.

Mr. John Morley said he understood the difficulty in altering the composition of the commission, but that made no difference. The fact was it had been injudiciously selected. (Hear, hear.) The enquiry was not strictly of a judicial character. Justice Day was not reputed to act as if he were on the bench. Nothing had been said against Justices Hannen and Smith. Their impartiality was unquestioned. Regarding Justice Day, he said he had received a letter from a reliable source having peopliar means of knowing Justice Day's views on Iriah: affairs and he had told Mr. Smith the name of his informant, who wrote that Day was a man of the seventeenth century in his. views concerning Catholics. Like Dorquemada, he was a Tory of the high-flyer-nonjuror type. (Hear, hear.) He nightly rants against Mr. Parnell and his friends. He believes them guilty of any orime. (Cries of name.) Mr. Moriey said he would not publicly give the name. He proved his good faith by telling Mr. Smith. Surely in the face of a feeling of that kind towards Justice Day the Government would net retain him on the commission, against which there ought to be no whisper raised. Re must vote against the nomination. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour held that Mr. Morley had gone too far to maintain any reticence about the writer of the letter. Justice Day had a right to ask the name of his traducer. (Cheers.) The Government selected Justice Day as a man who never was associated with party, whose conduct on the bench proved he was qualified to execute the duties of a commissionary. Justice Day was a man of honor, and showed in accepting the post that he was rendered incapable by any previous action or statement approaching the questions with which the commissions had to deal.

Viscount Walmer (Liberal) protested against the conduct of Mr. Morley in reading an anonymous letter maligning a member of the commission.

Mr. Morley assured the House that there was nothing sinister in his withholding the name of his correspondent. The person in question was a colleague of Justice Day's upon the Belfast riot commission and was a parrister named Edams. (Cheers.)

GLADSTONE SUPPORTS MORLEY.

Mr. Gladstone said he felt that it was his duty to support Mr. Morley. After informing the Government regarding Judge Day's blas, and giving them a chance to alter the commission, it was right when they refused to do so to communicate the fact to the House. The Government might have selected another judge, one to whom there could have been no objection. (Cries of hear, hear,)

an effect or the Government's selection it ought to have been shown earlier.

Mr. Morley declared he only got the letter on Saturday. Mr. Parnell said he had heard overy official

accused of jury packing declare that they knew nothing about the politics of the jurors. The Government could no longer plead ignorance in regard to a commission composed of two Conservatives and one Unionist. The world would know to morrow what the Government's idea of fairness was by a jury of three English political opponents. (Cheers.).

TWO AMENDMENTS DEPEATED.

Mr. Anderson moved to omit the word "allegations" in the clause empowering the commission to "enquire into the charges and allegations against certain members of the House of Commons." After nearly three hours' discussion the amendment was rejected by 265 to 200.

B. T. Reid (Liberal) proposed an amendment restricting the enquiry to accusations of complicity in murder or violence.

Mr. Chamberlain opposed the amendment. The object, he said, was not to enquire into taking such evidence. There would be the plan of campaign or boycotting, except nothing gained by increasing the number of so far as necessary to show complicity in

and woollen mills; cut off the supply or our markets are done for." Abundance, the delightful manifestation of God's bounty, is a buman curse, according to the over-production sophists. With them business depends upon his "Popular Defence of Christian Doctrines." masses are not satisfied, what cares the milpolection are manifest. No argument is unded to convince the cotton manufacturer that the exclusion of all foreign cottons and the to give him a bonanza whose every rock is a atts ; scarceness, high prices. Abundance impoverishes ; scarcity enriches.

Yet where is the man who can say that he ever found pleasure in having his comforts curtailed? Where is the blessing in scarce and dear food and clothing to him who is in need of both? To talk about overproduction, with millions in Europe and America hungry, illclad, houseless annd homeless, is the wildest consense that could be uttered. Those who speak thus are the enemies of the workingmen.

All men are either sellers or buyers. The manufacturer sells his goods and the workingman his labor. What sense or justice is there in passing laws to enable the manufacturer to charge the workingman what he likes for his poods, while the working man has to bring his labor to an open market and be content with the wages that the manufacturer pleases to give bin? Human greed and dishonesty asver invented a more cruel, a more inslaving system. As the writer before quoted observers : "Money has only a relative value-its purchasing power. This is affected by scarcity or abundance as rapidly as the thermometer by heat, or the barometer by the changes of the atmosphere. Our interes s are these of sellers and buyers. Do we sell, we want high prices, high as possible, though we would purchase our own needs cheap as possible. All are buyers; not all, not half, are sellers. It is better that the consumer have a bountiful market to go to, or a stinted one? Do the most people gain by the presence of abundance or the mevalence of an artificially produced scaroity? In other words, is it good to choke off God's natural springs of universal plenty to assist the Goulds and Goddards, the Villards and Vander. bilta ?"

Never was there so much wealth in the world at the present time. Vast areas of virgin mil have been brought into cultivation. Human everyy and invention have increased the capaaty of production and transportation a thouundfold. Yet, instead of plenty for all, there League is not dead. more want and misery than ever ! Why ?!

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Montreal.

Besides the usual political cartoon, there are to be found in this number some excellent reproductions from photographic views of such places as Gorge of the Nicolet River, Kanan-askis Falls. In Canadian architecture we find Ward Coal Docks, Winnipeg Post Office and Parliament House, Banff Hotel, National Bank. The Canadian statesman whose portrait is given is Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. Lave and Innocence is from a painting by Perrault, and a Roman Beauty from the studio of Paul Thumann, a German artist. So far as the letter-press is concerned, errors in proof-reading still of ontinue to disfigure what would otherwise be a very creditable production of Canadian art.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY for August, 1888, opens with a portrait and sketch of Roscoe Conkling. The life of that distinguished American statesman is treated by the Rev. I. S. Hartley, D.D. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb writes "About Philadelphia in 1750." Hon. Charles K. Tuskerman contributes some Personal Recollections of General Grant. and Alice D. Le Plougeon the conclusion of "The Conquest of the Mayas." An article on "A Frenchman's Estimate of Washington in 1781" is illustrated by a hitherto unpublished portrait of the great American, and fac-similes of some of his letters. There are also contributions entitled "Incidents of Border Life in Ohio," "An Englishman's Pocket Nötebook in 1823," "Journal of Lieut. Tjerk Beekman," besides the usual departments of Minor Topice, Original Documente, Notes, Queries, etc. The magazine is \$5.00 per year; 50 cents a number. Published at 743 Broadway, New York.

THE LEAGUE IS NOT DEAD. A HANDSOME AMERICAN DONATION OF \$10,000 FOR

THE IRISH CAUSE, DETROIT, July 23,-The following cable was sent from here last evening :

DETROIT, July 23, 1888. To Sir Gratian Esmond, House of Commons, London, Eng. :

Tell Biggar and Kenny I am drafting each £1,000. Tell murderers of Mandeville the

CHABLES O'REILLEY. Treasurer.

sought the audience to refuse to give evidence under the Crimes act. O'Kelly's arrest meanr that Baltour instead of wavering in consequenc of the late cabinet councils means to push coer cion to the bitter end.

The real fight on the Parnell commission bill will take place on the third reading, the date for which has not been fixed. The Parnellites cision of the court has caused intense chagrin will make a resolute stand in favor of specified aud disappointment among the legatees desigcharges. Chamberlain's speech causes much comment, and it is now believed the member nated by the will. for Birmingham had a great deal to do with the Despatches from Cape Town report no pros-pect of a settlement of the conflict in Zululand, drawing up of the bills, a fact which makes the nbers more cautious than ever in their and the war must go on. One element of dan ger has been removed. It was feared the Boers would take part with the Zulus, but the Govern-ment of the Transvasi has decided to preserve strategical contest over the preliminaries. The Times people are greatly irritated over Labouchers's demand that Parnell's charges agains) the Times be investigated as well as strict neutrality, and has given orders to that effect to sattlers on the border, who were dis-

the Times charges against Parnell. Gladatone had quite a youthful air at his goldan wedding. He wore a neat Prince Albert posed to sympathize with the Zulus. London, July 20.—The hope expressed by the goiden wedding. He wore a heat Frites Albert suit of light gray with a white rosebud in the buttonhole, while Mrs. Gladstone wore a white lace shawl in momento of her wedding. The presentation of the portraits of themselves was Government leader of completing the committee stage of the Parnell commission bill within the time remaining for parliamentary work is gene-rally regarded as ridiculous in view of the dethe suggestion of Mr. Agnew, the millionaire art dealer of Bond street. Gladstone's portrait termined front pressed by the opposition, and even the Times expresses doubt that the prois by Hall ; Mrs. Gladstone's by Herkomer.

AMENDMENTS TO THE BILL.

A committee of Parnellite members of the House of Commons have drafted a series of amendments to the Parnell commission bill instructing the commission to enquire how the Times obtained the information upon which its charges were based and further demanding that the names of the "other persons," referred to in the bill, be stated specifically. Mr. Labouchere will give notice of his intention to offer an amendment making it the duty of the commission to enquire into the charge made by Mr. Parnell against the Times beside the charges of the Times against Mr. Parnell and also to exclude from the operation of the ndemnicy clause the publishers and authors of libels.

HEALY'S SECURES DILLON'S RELEASE.

It is a source of gratification to the Parnell ite party, asile from its efficacy in setting at liberby its most prominent leader next to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Healy, upon whose application the order was granted, seeks to quash the in-dictment against Mr. Dillon, thereby nullifying the whole of the proceedings against that gen bleman by advancing the claim that a certain form of blank certifying the commitment of the prisoner, which should have been filled and forwarded at the time of his being found guilty | coroner having refused to part with the papers | ledge, here, has not yet reached the judge, whose aig. I in the case for in peotion or for any other pur | Mr. Goschen explained that the Govern-) vices. La Rochefoucald,

granted to Russia of the Treaty of Berlin pre-ponderance in the Balkan States. Witwhat grace the official announcement of this under-

judges. Mr. Sexton reminded Mr. Matthews that the commission had to deal with outrage and that everything might turn up on investiga- the first letter which the Times attributed to tion. He had nothing to say against two of Mr. Parnell and it would shut out many of the commissioners, but he was surprised at the Times' charges. the nomination of Justice Day after his con duct during the enquiry into the Belfast riots.

Mr. Anderson said he was astonished that the Government dared to propose a commisauthor's bar qu+t has received much favorable islon to take evidence abroad, comment. London, he said, was the centre of the English speaking races in the same sense Mr. Barnell reminded the

DARNELL PLEADS FOR A JURY.

Mr. Barnell reminded the house that they were discussing a proposal to provide a sub stitute jury. He called the attention of the House to the fact that while in England a jury of twelve was always provided, it was proposed in the settlement of the important and far-reaching issues involved in this enquiry that the results should depend upon the verdict of two men. The appointment of the commission he suggested was not a favor to the Irish members. On the contrary, waiving their position as ordinary citizens in accepting the position, they put the public under an obligation. He further suggested that he of his immense lortune passes into the hands of a collateral branch of his family. Lord Wolverbe protected from press attacks while the enquiry is pending. The leading London Conservative paper of to-day had declared ton was a prominent member of the English Home Rule party, and some of his bequeats were designed to benefit that cause. The dethat the question was no longer as to Mr. Parnell's guilt, but as to the means to prove him guilty. Was he to be held responsible for everything which Patrick Ford said or did in America, while the Government were not responsible for what their organs said or did ?

Mr. Labouchers called in question Justice Day's fitness to serve on the commission. The Speaker then reminded Mr. Labouchere that the committee were not discussing the qualifications of the members of the commission. Mr. Labouchere explained that he desired to show the necessity of neutralizing the influence of Justice Day by increasing the number of judges. The amendment was then voted down by a majority of 43 votes, the vote standing 190 ayes and 233 nays. (Conservative cheers.)

BAIFOUR STANDS FIRM.

gramme can be carried out as announced. The attempt of the Government to prolong the In replying to a number of questions from the Parnelliter, Mr. Balfour defended the operation of the Ashbourne Act in Ireland will fitness of Dr. Barr to inspect Irish political bonnet trimmed with beize lace, gracefully prisoners. He would not suspend him. An assisted the bride through the solemn neet with the determined opposition of the prisoners because Irish doctors would be subjected to the severest intimidations. The ver-During the quarter ended June 30th, 3,270 dict of the Mitchellstown jury was unwarnotices of eviction were filled out in Ireland, and most of them have been served. The ranted. Every effort would be made to bring the real truth out. (Cheers.) methods pursued by the evictors on the estates in County Clare have created a tre-

Replying to the suggestion of Mr. Parnell, the Solicitor-General for Ireland agreed to adjourn the trial of Mr. O'Kelly to enable him to vote on the Commission Bill.

Mr. Smith having proposed that the commission consist of Justices Hannen, Day and Smith, Mr. Labouchere protested against the selection of Justice Day.

known and the justice of his action being so much in doubt, the Express thinks the govern-Mr. O'Connor suggested that the Government's carnest espousal of his cause will redound nent substitute another English judge. He said that there was not a single judge known as having sympathy with those's they were to to anything but the credit of the ministry under whose regime such things as have happened in connection with the evictions are possible.

Mr. Smith said he believed that the judge named had the complete approval of the The inquest on the body of Dr. Ridley has English bar and everybody of political knowbeen adjourned until Tuesday, owing to the coroner having refused to part with the papers

orime. Although he was no lawyer he ventured to say that if the amendment was carried it would be impossible to enquire into

Mr. Parnell said he had not had an opportunity to auknowledge the compliments Mr. Chamberlain had paid him. His recollection of Mr. Chamberlain was that before he was a minister he was always applications to put the Irish forward to do work that he himself was airaid to do. After he became a minister he was always most anxious to betray to the Irish party the secrets of the Cabinet and to endeavor while in the Cabinet to undermine their counsels. If the enquiry, was extended to these matters he would be able to make good his words by documentary evidence that had not been forged. At this point the debate was adjourned. During the absence of the Speaker from the chair a member referred to Mr., Chamberlain as "Judas" Chamberlain, When the Speaker returned Mr. Chamberlain complained of the insult. Mr. T. P. O'Connor thereupon withdrew the objectionable language.

HYMENEAL.

Mr. James William Tierney, son of Mr. John Tierney, the well-known Arnurior merchant, add Miss Rose Agnes Dowd, sister of Mrs. James L. Murphy, Carleton Place, were united in the happy bonds of wedlock at the latter place on Wednesday morning. The inter-esting ceremony was solemnized in St. Mary's church in presence of a large number of the friends of the contracting parties, Rev. Father O'Donohue, P.P., officiating, assisted by Rev. Father Ohaine, of Arnprior. The bride wore a handsome dress of dove-colored satin and plush, with bonnet of roses and silver ornaments, and looked "just lovely," as the ladies would say, as the wedding party ad-vanced up the centre a sle of the pretty church, preceded by two comely little maidens of tender years-May Cornell and Carmel Murphy-who were neatly dressed in pink and white, and car-ried bouquets of natural flowers. Mr. John R. Tierney, brother of the bridgercom, acted as best man, and Miss Nettle Cornell, who was charmingly attired in an elogant cos-tume of gobelin blue and beize lace, and English doctor was selected to visit the Irish drams. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedding party and a number of invited friends repaired to the residence of Mr. Murphy, where a magnificent dejcuncr was served in the midet. of an abundant supply of flowers and silver. ware. The wedding presents were numerous, useful and costly. The newly wedded pair left by the noon train for Toronto, Niagara Falls, and other places on a short honeymoon trip, previous to taking up their residence at Arnprior, and their departure from the Junction Town was signalized by copious showers of rice-at both Mr. Murphy's and the station. We beg to add our best wishes to those of their many friends for long life, happiness and prosperity .- Almonte Gazeite.

> On our eighth page to-day will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

> We seldom find people ungrateful as long as we are in a condition to render them ser-

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THOSE FORGED LETTERS

6

PARNELL CHARACTERIZES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM AS ORUEL AND INFAMOUS.

e is Prepared to Prove the Forgerica-He Demands a Modification of the Tories' Proposal Regarding the Scope of the Commission-Gladstone Backs Up the Irish Leader-

LONDON, July 23 .- In the House of Commons to-day Phillip Stanhope called the at-tention of the Government to the threatening language used by the Crown Counsel before the coroner at Mitchellstown and to his charging the court with preventing the in-quiry in the Mandeville case. Mr. Stanhope asked whether the counsel acted so in pursu-ance of instructions from Dublin Castle and toward the coroner. Mr. Balfour replied need any instructions from himself or from Mr. Stanhope, (Laughter and cheers.)

In reply to Mr. Clancy, Mr. Balfour said he had asked the Home office that the high and most experienced officers in the department be sent to Ireland to inspect the condition and management of the prisons. One of these sent was Dr. Barr. Mr. Healy asked if it was true that Mr.

Dillon had been brought before Dr. Barr in Dunkalk jail for examination, but refused to submit, unless he knew who sent Dr. Barr. Mr. Balfour promised to enquire.

THE TIMES PARNELL ENQUIRY.

Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the bill dealing with charges and allegations against members of Parliament. The Government offered the commission of enquiry upon precedents. He considered that a commission with less authority than was proposed would fail to do justice to all persons concerned. The Government would not be doing justice to the accused if it did not give them the completest chance of clearing themselves. He had confidence in the proposed tribunal. It rested with the house to say how complete the powers of the commission ought to be. Sir James Hannen would be the president and Justices Day and Smith would be the other members of the commission.

MR. PARNELL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be. It seemed that Mr. Smith had a friendly hint from the counsel for the Times, in consequence of which the enquiry was to be extended not only into his personal condition but into the acts of the League in America. It was evident that the case as regards the forged letters was going to be a break down. He demanded that the Government limit the scope of the commission to what Mr. Smith originally proposed, namely, the charges against himself and the other Irish members, it would be proved that each and every one of those letters were forgeries, for the allega-tions against the League could not come before the commission as affecting him. They were the most cruel and infamous charges ever made against a public man. He did not suppose the *Times* would have given £10,000 for those forgeries by an ex-Commoner unless they had been against a public man. He could demonstrate to conviction within a week that the letters were forgeries. He had never seen Patrick Ford in his life.

THE SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

As to the scope of the enquiry it would be interminable unless the bill excluded vague allusions to other persons and named specifically the Commoners charged. (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell admitted that he had had communications with John Davoy, but these communications were solely in regard to political matters and were open to the fullest

Parliament against whom the bill was directed were murderers ? (Hear, hear.) Would the house tolerate these vague insingations ? Never was the effrontery of the Government so complete as when they said the commission was granted at the request of the Parnellites, while in the meantime the Govern-ment was arranging with the *Times* what sort of a commission should be proposed and what ought to be the scope of the enquiry. The commission bill was actually framed by the *Times* and promoted by the Government in order to divert attention from the mischlevous proceedings in Ireland. They wanted to know about the murders at Mitchellstown and about the murder of Mr. Mandeville, (Hear, hear.) He had proposed moving the reading of the bill this day six months, but Mr. Parnell, anxious to bring about the inves-tigation, had urged him not to do so. Though he had no hope that the bill would be revised in committee, the question would be serious-ly considered at its third reading whether Mr.

Parnell and his friends ought to be allowed ance of instructions from Ducin Gate the to walk into a trap. whether the Government would order the Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Labouchere was as usual cynical in imputing to his politithat he had no information on the subject, cal opponents mean and unworthy motives. but he believed the Crown counsel did not He (Mr. Chamberlain) had a high opinion of Mr. Parnell's character, had aided in securing his release from Kilmainham, and would be slow to accept the charges made against him. The only thing that could shake his confi-dence was Mr. Parnell's reluctance to face them. (Cries and shouts of "No !") Why, Mr. Chamberlain asked, should Mr. Parnell not trust an English jury? Surely such a jury could be trusted to dc justice? If not, Mr. Parnell could have gone before a Dublin jury, and it was surprising that he did not do so. How are Mr. Parnell's friends to prove his innocence of the crimes charged unless the enquiry covered his relations with members of the House and outsiders accused of crime? Regarding the idea of definite charges being necessary, Mr. Chamberlain said that to formulate specific charges would make the Government a party to the indict-ment, and whatever the Parnellite members might say in the heat of debate he did not believe they thought the Government a party

to the Times' accusations. HARCOURT PROVOKES & REPLY.

Sir William Harcourt said that in the defence of the bill offered on behalf of the Government there was the least possible re-ference to the letters. The Government had evaded the question of the letters and tried to render the enquiry such as to make it an attack upon its political opponents. He argued in favor of specific charges and declared that if Sir Richard Webster believed one single charge which he had tried as counsel for the Times to affix to Mr. Parnell it was his duty as Government counsel to Indict Mr. Parnell. He denounced the bill as now framed as a violation of every form of judicial enquiry. Mr. G. P. B. Robertson, Solicitor-Genera for Scotland, replied to Sir William Harcourt, reproving him for the imputation he had cast upon the competence of the commission. Mr. T. M. Healy said the Irish members

must not allow a fishing enquiry.

SIR RICHARD WEDSTER'S DEFENCE.

Sir R. E. Webster said that the part he had taken in the O'Donnell-Times action precluded his taking part in this debate. He would leave his conduct in the case to the judgment of those who had had the experience with him in his professior, but would say that in every step of that action he had acted after consultatation with Sir Henry James (derisive cheers) and was not ashamed of baving taken his advice. He considered Sir William Harcourt's attack upon him unjust. He would have been an unworthy member of the Bar had he used the information obtained as counsel for the Times to institute an official

THE BILL ADVANCED.

prosecution.

Mr. Parnell asked "Are we to understand that information was put into the hands of the learned gentleman as concel for the Times which was not available to public fact that in it I see the possibility of the com-Sir R. E. Webster-That observation is irrolevant. (Cries of "Oh"). Sir Richard said he had abstained from using the knowledge he obtained in that action directly or indirectly. The House was not divided upon the second reading. The committee stage of the bill was fixed for Monday next.

ingly. He suggests that the collection of Irish members from Westminster to have these tolls be placed in the hands of the Seorstary of War, who is already charged with certain jurkdiction over the property. sion may have given some color to the acon-in conclusion, he rays if the British Govern-sations so freely made against the bill - that ment has carried out its agreement to urge upon the Government of Canada the allowance of equal privileges to the citizens of the United States it would seem that its efforts have met with small success. As the matter now stands there is a very material discrimination against American ports, railroads and vessels.

PARNELL AND RHODES.

Important Correspondence on the Retention of the Irish Members at Westminster.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape Colony, an ex-Cabinet Minister and principal shareholder in the De Beers Diamond Mining Company of South Africa. He is also a promineut advocate of Imperial Federation :

"WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL,] " LONDON, June 19, 1888.

" DEAR SIR,-Oa my way to the Cape last autamn, I had the opportunity of frequent conversations with Mr. Swift MacNull upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. I then told him that I had long had a sympathy with the Irish demand for self-government, but that there were certain portions of Mr. Gladstone's bill which appeared open to the gravest objections. The exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster seemed rightly to be considered both in Eig-land and the colonies as a stop in the direction of pure separation, while the tribute the duties and responsibility sesigned clauses were, on the face of them, degrading to them, and will justly value the to Ireland by placing her in the position of a position given to them in the Im-conquered province and were opposed to the perial system. I am convinced that it would conquered province and were opposed to the first principles of constitutional government by sanctioning taxation without representstion. It has been frequently stated that the hear y acquiescence of the Irish members in these proposals gave good grounds for bilieving that they were reaily working for complate separation from England. Mr. Mac-Neill assured me that this was not the case; that, naturally, the first object of the leish members was to obtain sell-government for Ireland, and that when this, their main obleat, was secured, it did not become them to oriticize or cavil at the terms of the grant made to them, Moreover, he said he believed to support Irish representation at Westminster should a scheme containing the necessary provisions be brought forward.

"With safe guards-and they must be effective safeguards -- for the maintunance of Imperial unity, I am of opinion that the Home Rule granted should be a reality and not a sham. If the Irish are to be conclusted and to be benefited by the krant of solf government, they should be trusted and trusted entirely, otherwise the application of popular institutions in Ireland must be deemed impracticable, and the only alternative in the administration of the country as a Crown colony, which is plain in the present state of

public opinion is totally impossible. "My experience in the Cape Colony leads me to believe that the Ulster question is one which would soon settle liself. Since the Colonial Office has allowed questions at the Cape to be settled by the Cape Parliament, not only has the attachment to the Imperial tie been immeasurably strengthened, but the Dutch, who form the majority of the popula-tion, have shown a greatly increased consideration for the sentiments of the English members of the community, 1t seems only reasonable to suppose that in an Irish Parlisment similar consideration would be given to the sentiments of that portion of the inhabilants which is at present out of sympathy with the national movement.

Irish question has been heightened by the tribution to the extent of £10,000 to the fact that in it I see the possibility of the commencement of changes which will eventually mould and weld together all the parts of the Mr. John Murrough, an Irish resident in British Empire. "The English are a conservative people and like to move slowly and, as it were, experimentally. At present there can be no doubt that the time of Parliament is overcrowded with the discussion of trivial and local affairs. Imperial matters have to stand their chance of a hearing alongside of railway and tramway bills. Evidently it must be a function of modern legislation to delegate an enormous number of questions which now occupy the time of Perliament to district councils or local bodies. "Mr. Chamberlain recognized this fact in his Radical programme of 1885, and the need daily grows more urgent. Now, the removal of Irish affairs to an Irish Legislature would be a practical experimental step in the direction of lessening the burden upon the central deliberative and legislative machine. "But side by side with this tendency of decentralization of local affairs there is growing up a feeling for the necessity of greater wants of the Island. He thought it was far union in Imperial matters. The primary tie better for them to govern themselves in their which binds our Empire together is the natural one of self-defence. The colonies are already commencing to co-operate with and contribute to the Mother Country for this purpose. But if they are to contribute permanently and beneficially they will have to be represented in the Imperial Parliament, where the disposition of their contributions must be decided upon. I do not think it oan be decided that the presence of two or three Australian members in the House would in recent years have prevented much misunderstanding upon such questions as the New Hebrider, New Guinea and Chinese immigration. Now, an Irish representation at Westminster for Imperial purposes would, without making any vital change in the Eng-lish Constitution, furnish a precedent by

been a defect in the Home Rule measure of 1886; and, further, that this proposed exclusations to freely made against the bill-that it had a Separatist tendency. I say this while strongly asserting and believing that the measure itself was accepted by the Irish people without any afterthought of the kind, and with an cornect desire to work it out in the same spirit in which it was offered-a spirit of cordial good will and trust, a desire to let bygones be bygones, and a determination to accept it as a final and satisfactory settlement of the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and Ireland.

"I am very glad to find that you consider the measure of Home Rule that should be granted to Ireland should be thoronuch-going, and should give her a complete control over her own affairs without reservation; and I cordially agree with your opinion that there should be effective safeguards for the maintenance of Imperial unity.

"Your conclusion as to the only alternative for Home Rule is also entirely my own. for I have long felt that the continuance of the present semi-constitutional system is quite impracticable.

"But to return to the question of the retention of the Irish membars at Westminster, my own views upon the points and probabilities of the future, and the bearing of this subject upon the question of Imperial Federa-

tion. "My own feeling upon the measure is that if Mr. Gladstone includes in his next Home Rule measure provisions for such retention. we should cheerfully corcor in them and accept them with good will and good faith, with the intention of taking our share in the Imperial partnership. I believe also that in the event stated this will be the case, and the Irish people will cheerfully accept be the highest statesmanship on Mr. Gladstone's part to devise a feasible plan for the continued presence of the Irish members here, and from my observation of public events and opinion since 1885, I am sure that Mr. Gladstone is fully slive to the importance of the matter, and that there can be no doubt that the next measure of autonomy for Ireland will centain provisions which you rightly deem of such moment.

"It does not come so much within my pro vince to express a full opinion upon the larger question of Imperial federation, but I agree with you that the continued Irish' representathat the Irish members were only too anxious] tion at Westminster will immensely facilitate such a step, while the contrary provision in the bill of 1886 would have been a bar.

"Undoubtedly this is a matter which should be dealt with in accordance largely with the opinion of the colonies them selves, and if they should desire to share in the cost of Imperial matters, as updoubtedly they now do in the responsibility, and should express a wish for represen-tation at Westminster, I certainly think that it should be accorded to them, and that public opinion in these islands would unantmously concur in the necessary constitutional medification.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly, "CHARLES STEWART PARNELL." "WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL,

"London, June 28, 1888. "DEAR ME PARNELL, --- I have to thank you

for your latter of the 23rd inst., the contents o: which has given me great pleasure, "I feel sure that your cordial approval of the retention of Irish representation at Westminster will gain you support in many quarters from which it has hitherto been with beld.

"As a proof of my deep and sincere interest in the question, and as I believe that the action of the Irish party on the basis which you have stated will lead, not to disintegration, but really to a closer union of the Empira-making it an Empire in reality and "I will frankly add that my interest in the not in name only-I am happy to offer a conto offer you a further sum of £1,000 from fish in his river, the Cascapedia. Kimberley, South Africa.

CARCASSONNE. (From the French of Gustave Nadoud.) I'm growing o'd. I've sixty years

I've labored all my life in vain I've labored all my life in vain In all that time of hopes and fear I've failed my dearest wish to gain. I see full well that here below

- Bliss unalloyed there is for none, My prayer will ne'er fulfilment know-
- I never have seen Carcassonne, I never have seen Car. asonne !

You see the city from the hill, It lies beyond the mountains blue,

- And yet to reach it one must still Five long and weary leagues pursue, And to return as many more !
- Ab ! had the vintage plenteous grown ! The grape withheld its yellow store :-I shall not look on Carcassonne,
- I shall not look on Carcassonne
- They tell me every day is there Not more nor less than Sond y gay; In shining robes and garments fair,
- The people walk upon their way. One gazes there on castle walls As grand as these of Babylon,--
- bishop and two generals ! I do not know fair Carcassonne,

I do not know fair Carcastonne !

The vicar's right; he says that we Are ever wayward, weak and blind; He tells us in his homily Ambition ruins all mankind;

- Yet I could there two days have spent, While still the autumn eweetly shone,
- Ah, me ! I might have died content When I had looked on Carcassonne,

When I had looked on Carcassonne Thy pardon, Father, I beseech.

- In this my prayer, if I offend; One something sees by ond his reach From childhood to his journey's end.
- My wife, our littl boy Aignan, Have travelled even to Narbonne ;
- My grandchild has seen Perpignan,

And I have not seen Carcassonne, And I have not seen Carcassonne So creoned one day, close by Limoux,

- A pessent double-bent with age. "Rise up, my friend," said I; "with you I'll go upon this pilgrimage." We left next morning his abcde.
- But heaven forgive him !) half way on, The old man died upon the road : He never gazed on Carcassonne,
 - Each mortal has his Carcassonne ! -John R. Thompson.

MERCIER AT CARLETON.

HOW THE PREMIER IS FEIED AND HONOBED-THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

CARLETON, July 25 .- The Hon. Mr. Mercier's atay here has been of the pleasantest nature and every day he receives some tangible prot of the esteem in which he is held by the inhabi-tants of this district. On Saturday be proce-ed to Nouvelle to pay a visit to the curé, the Rev. Mr. Label. He was extended a public reception, much enthusiasm being manifested. On his return he was presented with boundets of flowers at many points by young girls attired in white. The curé accompanied Mr. Mercier as far as Carleton. After Mass on Sunday the Premier called upon Rev. Mr. Blouin, V.G., and handed him \$50 as his contribution towards the erection of the new sacristy. In the even-ing he attended a dinner offered him hy Mr. A. ing he attended a dinner offered him hy Mr. A. F. Carnier, at Maria. Among others present were Madame Mr. R. and Madame Chas. Langelier, M.P., Mr. and Madame J C. Langelier, and Mr. R. E. Fontaine, of St. Hyacinthe. On Monday he proceeded to Meg-nasta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labillois. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labillois, Joseph Green and all the other leading from all points of place. Flags were floating from all points of vantage, and as he disembarked a fut de joie was fired. Mr. and Madame Mercier were the central figures in an agreeable fute champetre which followed at the Mayor's residence. All the leading cibizens of the surrounding country with their mines and desurbars attraded. Due with their wives and daughters attended. Dur-ing the fcte the Admiral with the Vice Regal party on board passed quite near the shore. The party were given a salute, to which the Admiral responded by firing her guns. When Mr. Mer-cier returned to Carleton another feu de joie was fired in his honor. Lord Scanley has extended an invitation to the Premier and his friends to

Father Labelle. PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000. A CHANCE FOR ALL: Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches,

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

TICKETS, - - \$1.00. Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month,

NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15. Prizes Paid in Cash. Less 10 Per Cent,

S. E. LEFEBVER, Socretary, 19 St. Jamis Street.



OVER-WORK. Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order Forresters, 126 and 129 Washington Sheet, CHICAGO, Oct. 11th, 1887. REV. E. KOENIG: Dear Sir:--I deem it a daty I owe you to certify to the good effect the tak-ing of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by over-work. Your Nerve Tonic almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that I pressure, is evidenco of nervousness. I am now well, My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of necidents, etc. One spoontal of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some in my house; always take some occasionally: would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours traity, JNO, F. SCANLAN, M. C. B. A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroli Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago. Our Pamphiet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address and mean patients

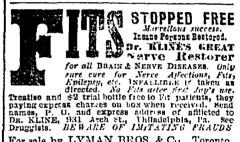
Street, Unicago. Our **Pamphiet** for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and **pour** patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from me

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIC MEDICINE CO. 59 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGCISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.



AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.



AUGUST 1, 1888

scrutiny. He slio admitted making a speech at Ennis in favor of boycotting. He believed boycotting did good then, but he ceased to advocate it after the pass-ing of the arrears bill of 1882. So far from his action promoting outrages it provented them. To make the enquiry judicial the Government ought to specify the charges and ought also to provide for scrutiny of the documents upon which the charges were based. It was of vital importance to the Irish members to see these documents before the commission began its work. (Here there was a pause during which there was a call for the Attorney General).

GLADSTONE BACKS PARNELL.

Mr. Gladstone expressed surprise that the Government did not answer Mr. Parnell and declared that there must be an answer. He would vote for the second reading of the bill, but the issues raised must be considered at a later stage before the commission was in the power of the Government to make a better selection of commissioners, a selection which would have commanded warm acclamation from everybody. The Government ought to make definite charges against different persons. There ought to be no skulking. The letters were the only new charges. Everything else had passed the order of dissolution of 1835. (Checrs.) The let-ters absolutely constituted the main ters absolutely constituted the main oharges. Mr. Parnell demanded an opportunity to examine them and must have Government doubtless had a right to decline to reveal its communications with Attorney-General Webster, the counsel for the Times, but a more deplorable error was never committed than when the Attornoy-General undertook to conduct the case of the Times, Unless Mr. Parnell's conditions were conceded. the country would be driven to the conclusion that the proposals were made to be refused

Mr. Matthews repudiated the idea that the Government had in any sense made themselves a party to the charges. The commission surely could be trusted to deal impartíally.

LONDON, July 24 .- In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Labouchere resumed the debate on the Commission bill. He said he had as low an opinion of the Times as most people could have, but that it was not so low as that of Mr. Matthews, who seemed to think the Times would plead the right of privilege respecting a certain letter, on the ground that the letter had not been published in the Times, but only read by Mr. Webster in the court during the trial of the O'Donnell case. The commission, he said, was not as good a tribunal upon these matters as Parliament. No three judges on the bench could so well adjudicate these questions 'as the House of Commons. It was a fishing commission, intended to evade the real issue to be decided. The circumstances showed, for instance, that Mr. Egan and Mr. O'Brien could not appear, Yet in their absence the commission was to charges, while these gentlemen had not suffi-cient chance to rebut the testimony. Mr. enquiry might reveal some undiscovered mur-

CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION

AGAINST AMERICAN VESSSELS PASSING THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS CAUSES SOME RETALIA-TORY TALK BY THE ACTING SECRE-TARY OF THE AMERICAN TREA. SURY.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Acting Secretary of the Treasury Thompson has made a reply to the resolution passed by the House at the was approved. He was not prepried to give listance of Representativo Dingley calling that unquelified confidence in the commission for information in regard to Canadian diswhich Mr. Smith appeared to entertain. It [crimination against American vessels passing through Canadian canals bound for American ports. He says it appears that an order has been issued by the authorities of the Do-minion, and is now in force, by which vessels from ports in the United States laden with wheat and other merchandise for export, or otherwise, are required to pay less tolls in passing through the Welland canal when they pursue their voyage by way of the St. Lawrence river and Montreal, than when they pursue their voyage by way of Lake On-tario and American ports. The Canadian rethem in order to face the acousations. The gulations operate as a discrimination against American ports and American railways and canals, and American vessels. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress in previous reports by the Commissioner of Navigation and the attention of the Secretary of State has been directed to the subject. The acting secretary says that further legislation will be necessary if tolls are to be imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury when vossels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Clair canals are

bound for Canadian ports east of the Wel. land canal. In a letter from the Commissioner of Navigation, transmitted with the acting secretary's report, that officer says it appears that upon a payment of twenty cents of the battle. per ton toll in the Welland canal a free passage is given through the St. Lawrence river canals and that a refund of eighteen cents per ton is allowed from the tolls paid on the Welland canal if the proper papers are produced at the department of Ot tawa. The Commissioner regites the terms of the Treaty of Washington, by which the British Government undertake to urge upon the Dominion Government the use of the Welland and other Canadian canals by American citizens upon terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion and by which the United States engages to grant to British subjects equal privileges with those granted its own citizons in the use of the St. Clair Flats canal. He also expresses the

opinion that additional legislation will be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to imprese tolls upon vessels investigate their conduct and to listen to passing through that canal and bound for Canadian posts, and says it would seem proper for Congress to anthorize the Matthews had said the widened scope of the collection of tolls on such vessels to offset the Ireland. disorimination practised by Canada, and he

ાયનો પેલાસ છે. તે પરિવર્ત સા

" The question is, moreover, one in which I take a deep interest, and I shall be obliged the insignificant privilege of being allowed to if you can tell me that Mr. MacNeill is not send a representative to Westminster. (Apmistaken in the impression he conveyed to plause. me, and that you and your party would be prepared to give your hearty support and ap-proval to a Home Rule bill containing provisions for the continuance of Irish representation at Westminster.

"Such a declaration would afford great satisfaction to myself and others, and would Ramsey did not provide the money. They were enable us to give our full and active support not taxed for the cost. In Douglas it was the

"C. S. Parnell, Esq., M.P."

"June 23, 1888. "DRAR SIR,-I am much obliged to you for | cluded by again bhanking them for the kind way your latter of the 19th inst., which confirms | in which they had received the toast. the very interesting account given me at Avondale last January by Mr. Swift Mao-Neill as to his interviews and conversations with you on the subject of Home Rule for

"I may say at once and frankly that you dere. Did that mean that the members of has no doubt of its power to legislate accord- have correctly judged the exclusion of the other means.

"Believe me, faithfally yours, "C. J. RHODES,

" P.S.-I herewith enclose a chique for

£5,000 as my first instalment."

AN EXPERIENCE OF HOME RULE. WHAT AN ISLE OF MAN LEGISLATOR SAYS-NO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED AT WESTMINISTER.

A couple of weeks ago there was a public banquet at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, in honor of a new steamship route just opened between

Ramsey and Whitebaven on the English coast. Mr. A. C. Kyall, who proposed "The Lieut. Governor and Leglislature of the Isle of Man." took occasion to remark that though their House of Keys might be, in comparison with the English House of Commons, insignificant, at all events they could claim the merit of being of very ancient date, and since they had becom elective and popular it had sufficed for the own way than by sending a member to the House of Commons, and be hoped ere long the same privilege would be given to their country-men on the western side of the Channel. (Ap-

plause.) Mr. J. R. Cowell, who responded, said he was proud to be a member of the House of Keys, and he hoped and believed that the day was for distant when Manxmen would be disposed to sacrifice their own independent legislature for a sacrifice their own independent legislature for a representation in the English House of Com-mons. (Applause.) Their system of Govern-ment in the Isle of Man worked admirably and well, and if they wanted a gas works or water works or any other scheme they got it for very much less than they would have to pay in Eng-land; in fact, he could give them a case in this Island where the cost of getting a measure passed for securing a supply of water had been under £10. And sgain, these matters were not only done cheaply, but quickly. Their Honze of lish Constitution, furnish a precedent by which the self-governing colonies could, from to time to time, as they expressly desired to contribute to Imperial expenditure, be incorporated with the Imperial Legislature.
"You will, perhaps, say that I am making the Irish question a stalking-horse for a scheme of Imperial Federation; but if so, I am at least placing Ireland in the forefront of the battle.
"The question is, moreover, one in which
under £10. And sgain, these matters were not only done cheaply, but quickly. Their Honse of Xeys, as they knew, consisted of 24 members, and though there could be no question that they can the substrained the intermediation of the battle.
under £10. And sgain, these matters were not only done cheaply, but quickly. Their Honse of Xeys, as they knew, consisted of 24 members, and though there could be no question that they can the substrained the substrained the intermediation of the battle.
"The question is, moreover, one in which suggest the abolition of the House of Keys for

> Mr. Cowell proceeded to enlarge on the system of Government in the Isle of Man, and the several works of improvement which had been effected, mentioning the Pier at which they landed, and which cost £15,000, and close by they had the magnificent iron structure which cost £45,000, and for these the town of same; they had not had to pay for these im-provements, but they had been provided out of the surplus revenue of the Island, and the House of Keys controlled this-they held the purse strings. He alluded to prospective im-provements at Ramsey and Douglas, and con-

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, billiousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Cartor's Little Liver Pillr, than by any .

a 2

A REBELLION RELIC.

THE SHACKLES WHICH BOUND RIEL AT BATOCHE.

At the Grand Trunk switchman's house, at the foot of Bathurst street, there hangs some thirteen links of heavy chain with a heavier lock at the end. It is about as heavy as an ordinary logging chain. Suspended from the same nail is a card, with the following inscription very neatly written upon it :

Lock and part of chain used as shackles on LOUIS RIEL After his capture, and During his imprisonment At Bateche.

It is affirmed that this is the chain which bound Riel for a brief period. It was brought by Bob Stapley, otherwise known as "Batoche Bob," who was one of the Royal Grenadiers present at Baboohe. He is a car repairer in the Grand Trunk shops, but is at present in Gravenhurst. He brought the chain and lock from the North-West when the troops returned, and lately presented it to the switchman at Bathurst street bridge. It is an object of much curiosity .- Toronto News.

UNCLE SAM AND JEAN-BAPTISTE. TRADE WITH DULUTH-THE CANAL TOLL QUES TION.

Mr. H. L. Cargill, representative of the east-ern branch of the Duluth Chamber of Com-merce, is in town. Mr. Cargill, who will leave for Toronto this evening, had a very spinisfactory interview yesterday afternoon with "lessrs. G. A. Drummond and Hugh McLeunan, of the Board of Trade and Stock Exchange, relative to the establishing of closer business relations be-tween Montreal and Duluth. The last named city is represented as being the most extensive grain market in America, and as Montre 1 is the nearest ocean seaport the importance of Mr. Cargill's mission is apparent. Some stir has been caused among for we refers

in this city by the threatened retaliation i the Americans on Canadian vessels passing the ugh American canals. They believe this to be ur, and as the Canadians only discrimate against Alimitic can ports and not American vessels. American vessels coming to Montreal can obtain the usine rebate as Canadian vessels,

RECEPTION TO MR. BLAKE, TOBONTO IRISHMEN ABRANGE FOR A DINNER TO

THE GREAT STATESMAN.

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ARDS 24 SAMPLES FRE te., and large lid Catalogue of Beautiful Pro-Bevel Edge liddea NameCards, Scrap Pictures, niums, Novelties ete Send 2. star nostage NATION AL CARD CO., North Bray ford, Com.

CARTERS IVER PILLS.

CURE



Bick Her.dache and rolieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausac, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing **SSICCK** Her.dache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also corroct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does notend here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be wil-ling to do without them. But after all sick head **ACCHE**



Is the bans 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 vary easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purgo, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visits 25 cents : five for \$1. Sold by duravists our strate by mail. by druggists overywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Fill. Small Dos - ----

TOBONTO IRISHMEN ABRANGE FOR A DINNER TO THE ORBAT STATESMAN. TORONTO, July 27.—About sixty Irishmeu, répresentatives of all creeds and politics, met in the Rossin Hones to-night in response to a circular. Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, pre-sided. The following resolution will explain the object of the meeting :— "That the Irish people of this province, ir-respective of creed or politics, desire to extend to Hon. Edward Blake their appreciation of his services in the cause of Ireland, and that a banquet be tendered him at the Rossin House, the date to be fixed hereafter." Tommittees were appointed to make the parts of the province. Mr. Blake sailed from Liverpool to-day, but will not arrive here the different parts of the province. Mr. Blake sailed from Liverpool to-day, but will not arrive here for the benefit of his health. Address dischare your man and donese with the interest or the directory of the service interest of the interest or interest were fits of the province. Mr. Blake sailed from Liverpool to-day, but will not arrive here for the benefit of his health. Address dischare your man and donese with the interest or the directory of the service interest or interest or the benefit of his health. Address, Altanucar Adminestry base area for interest or interest or interest or the interest or interest or the world whole make with therefore or the world whole make with therefore the world whole make the interest or the province of the province is the suil speed the interest or the world whole make with the province of the interest or interest or the province of the meet the information with the formation with the interest or information with the interest or the world whole make the information with the interest or information withe information with the interest or information with the inte

OUE ENGLISH LETTER.

AUGUST 1, 1888.

News and Gossip from Over the Water.

LONDON, July 20.-O'Donnell, the plaintiff in the now famous libel suit against the Times, strolled into the outer lobbies of the House of Commons last night. He was followed by little moved of curious atcangers who had been made sciences in the set of the set of

published no fewer than 229,367 persons of all nationalities left this country during the six months ending June 30 h, for America and the British Colonies, as compared with 207,103 who Embarked from the shores in 1887. Of the for-mer number 154,827 were English, and of the later 146,617.

ister 146,617. The suspicion that Stanley is marching on The suspicion that of fear in military circles Khartoum amounts to a fear in military circles here, and I may tell you bluntly that it is very much disliked by our ufficial soldiers. Stanley much disliked by our u Master of Surprises," and, indeed, the art in Master of Surprises," and, indeed, the art in of the "White Easha" on the banks of the Upper Nile is an apparition for which the Upper Nile is an apparition for which the inpeptied. Before he left London, the valiant prepared. Before he left London, the valiant explorer received from Lord Salisbury a free explorer received to extending his mission to hand with regard to extending his mission to that it was to relieve Kbartoum rather than to that it was to relieve Kbartoum rather than to that it was to relieve Kbartoum rather than to that it was to relieve Kbartoum rather than to that it was to relieve kbartoum rather than to that it was to relieve in the schevement is went upon his expedition. The achievement is use to quicken the blood of any adventurer, and one to quicken the blood of any adventurer, and one surprising that their romantic crussede not surprising chat their romantic crussed should be regarded peculiarly—in fact, with should be regarded peculiarly—in fact, with is downight jalousy—in certain quarters in London.

London. Considerable interest was aroused the other day by the appearance of an eccleripstical pro-cession, which issued from St. Thomas' church, day by us invited issued from St. Thomas' church, ession, which issued from St. Thomas' church, Regent street, and proceeded to the new par-Regent street, and proceeded to the new par-length of the procession included a biabop of close by. The procession included a biabop of close by. The procession included a biabop of the Church of England in full vestments the Church of England in full vestments ighted candles, a crucifix, and a golden censor ighted candles, a crucifix, and be cere-ending forth fregrant clouds. After the cere-mony of consecrating the building, had been performed, the procession returned to the church was profiles revice took place. The church was profiles and produces.

church was projusely decorated with hanging larps, mosaics and produces. Mr. Gistence's political garden party was a novel departure from the Conventional . The platform was quite as pastoral and Homeric as platform was quite as pastoral and Homeric as the seekers after a new pleasure could possibly have desired. The statesman, standing upon a discontagreen sward, with a backing of rho-dolondrous, and a flowering scates for an um-bella, his southers i hair blowing promiscuously colenations, and a noncering access for an un-brilla, his southered hair blowing promiscuously in the conthern wind, talking about the Irish question to a number of ladies and gentlemen, who the while were eating ices or toying with showberries and cream, constituted a singular passage in the political habits of the vanishing

parter of the ninebeenth century. There wis in the neighborhood of Grantham There was in the neighborhood of Grantham ca Satu day an exciting chase after George Cattell, a professional cyclist, of Kattering. Cattell had organized a nicycle race meeting at Grantham, and, in the course of the day was missed, a number of cyclists inspecting — rightly or wrongly — that be had run away with the gate money, pur-wed him upon their machines. When they arrived in sight of him he commenced to run, and managed to cover eight miles of road before ament in agent of them he commenced to that, and managed to cover eight miles of road before he was caught by Bine, of Leicester. Cattelf as taken to Grantham and handed over to the

Three men with everything before them-one Three men with everything before them—one sfirst-class societ in the foreign department of the Post Olice, and two letter-carriers—were sentenced at the Old Bailey to 1 ng terms of pendiervitude for stealing letters containing postalorders. The public, who suffer from these fradits a degree really inconceivable, will learn in hardering of super averable will learn with satisfaction of such exemplary sentences. Since the postal note came into use postal frauds this kind have been alarmingly multiplied, tenew order lending itself naturally to un-mitable peculation. It is said, by the way, at the north is a great sporadic nest of postal

IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE. On Neptune's breast old Erin lies, Creation's boast and glory ; No tongue can tell her beauty rare, In measured song or story. The purest lakes, the greenest hills, Where sunset fondly linger, Was placed in that fair Emerald breast By nature's partial fingers.

No wonder, then, a land so fair should be the destined home Of saints, who cast a radiance back To the guiding star of Rome. The fire, it by Patrick's hand, On mountain, hill and glen, Has shed its light on many a land, Whe home of ucles then

The home of idols then. Old Europe first, and foremost still, For culture, art and fame, A tribute owes to that fair isle, And fresty owns the same. Her schools were sought by royal youths From France and noble Spain, Old Castile saw, with love and pride, Her offauring meet scain. Her offspring mest again.

The sainted monk, the gifted bard, Each found his heart's deare, Laco rough his deart's deares, The muse but famed the chastening flame Of virtue's sacred fire. Cashel echoed Dubtach's" strains, That swell'd above the throng ; Whilst foreign ministrels yielded To Erin's native song.

Italy's sons were seen to leave Their own bewitching bowers To paint, with rival master hand, The neerless wealth of ours. Had Athens fail'd their minds to fill

With art and ancient lore ; When they cought and found a higher grade On our (then) secluded abore ?

With kindred pride they praised her sons For valour, might and honour ; Nor less they prized the Virgin crown

Her daughters placed upon her. Thus Ecia stooi, the centre, source, Of talent, faith and morals, At virtue's shrine her children cast

The victor's fairest laurels. Her sacred hills were then untrod By vile, tyrannical Danes, Nor the Saxon's guilty standard reared On Meath's historic plains. But her lakes, then pure, are purer now, For mingling with their tide,

the blood of proud Milesian hearts. Who, since, for Erin died. MARGABET SCULLION, St. Gabriel's.

* Ireland's tirst Christian bard.

CANADA'S TRADE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR JUNE.

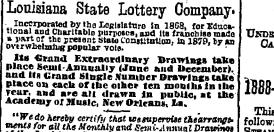
OTTAWA, July 26.—The value of exports from Canada for the month of June was \$9,924,555. of which \$9,175,873 was produce of Canada and \$748,652 produce of other countries. Compared with the same month last year, this shows a de-grame of \$2007 454 in produce of Canada and crease of \$307,43. in produce of Canada and 5563,410 in the produces of other countries. In produce of the forest there is an increase of about produce of the forest there is an increase of about half a million and a similar decrease in animals and their produce. Agricultural products also show a decrease of nearly half a million and manufactures and fisheries an in-crease of about \$200,000. The publication of these figures enables a comparison of the ex-ports for the 12 months ending 30th June with the similar period last year. The total exports amount to \$86,454,989, of which \$77,612,552 was the produce of Canada and \$3,812,437 produces of other countries. The total exports for the twelve months only falls \$52,800 below last year, which is very gratifying in view of the year, which is very gratifying in view of the short grain crop in Ontario. The following statement shows the details of the produce of

	Canada exported :
9	Produce of the fisheries 7.723.483
× I	Produce of the forest 20.979.495
g	Produce of the file
le	Agricultural products 15.369.95-
	Manufacturer 4.023.425
з.	703.91
ls	Miscenarieous
1,	Manufactures
i-	Total
	a manual with last mean the following m

Compared with last year, the following increases are shown :---



THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITBY Street, N. Y.



500,00 100,00 50,00 25,00(25,00(25,00(50,000

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OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son 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 Jao-similar of our ignatures attached, in sis advertisements."

APPROXIMATION PHIZES, 100 Prizes of \$500 arc..... 100 Prizes of \$3.0 arc..... 100 Prizes of \$200 arc.....

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Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchanges in order

of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Current by Express (at our expense) addressed

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REMEMBER, also, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Urisans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, howare of any initations or anonymous schemes.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

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full address.

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INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION 1

UNDEB CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFCUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MATES.

ALLAN LINE

1888---Summer Arrangements--- 1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IROM STEAMBURS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experien can suggest, and have made the fastest time record.

1 1 1			
14 Jannen	,	Vessels. Tonnage.	Commanders,
La dellerge		Acadian	Capt. F. McGrath
1. The	land i	Assyrian	John Bentey.
1111		Austrian	, on Dencey.
1 1AS	7	Buenos Ayrean . 4 005	" James Soott.
Hang		Canadian	" John Kerr,
0 00000	,	Carthaginian 4,214	A Manut
		Caspian	" A. Maonicol.
Commis	Sioners.	Circassian 3,724	
		Uorean	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
We the undersigned Banks and Banker	't will pay all	Grecian	Capt. C. J. Menzies,
Prizes drann in The Louisiana State Loller be presented at our counters	ries which may	Hibernian 2,997	" C. E. LeGallals.
		Lucerne	ooud Diomb.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisia 1	a Nat'l Bk.	Manitoban	
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nati	lonal Bank,	Monte Videan 3,500	·· Dunioj/,
A. BALDWIN Ares. New Orleaus	Nut'l Bank	Nestorian 2,689	
CARL KOUN, Pres. Union Nationa	l Rank.	Newfoundland. 919	······································
		Dioutreastant 0 800	
GRAND MONTHLY DR	24 WINE	Nova Scotian	
		Parisian	
In the Academy of Music, New	Orleans.	Peruvian	Lt.W. H. Smith, RN H.
Tuesday, August 7, 188	k	Phoenician	Capt. J. G. Stephen,
CAPITAL PRIZE, \$	200 000	Polynesian	-
		Pomeranian4,364	
t 100,000 Tickets at Twent;	Dollere	Prussian	
each. Halves \$10: Quar	ters \$5	Rosarian	U ALLES A IN ARES
Tenths \$2; Twentleths \$1.	···· ,	Sardinian4,876	2 1/ AUCA IIIAN
LIST OF PRIZES		Sarmatian	··· U. INICOMA
11 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is		Scandinavian	The ALICHATCHON.
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 18	100,000	Siberian	······································
1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,000	Waldensian2,256	. APLANDIOUS
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	25.000		" D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THUBBDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on WEDNESDAYS, and from Queice at 9 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foylo to receive on board and land Mails air Passengers to and from Ireland and Sociland, are intended to be despatched as under: 50,000 30,000 20,000

Steamships.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Parisian.	20 ay 16	May 17
Saranian.	June It	4 24 June 7
Sarmatlan. Parisian.		" 2i
Saruinian	7.1.1.47 11	July 12
Sariantian	11	·* 2 <u>5</u>
alana da sa	16 15	Aug. 2
Sarmatian. Parisian.	46 6113	" 30
		Sept. 6 20
Sarmatia.n. Parisian	0.4 9	Oct. 1
earging and an and a second second	LE 634	4 11
Sarmatian	Nov 7	Nov. B
Rates of passage b	······································	4 15
from Montreal or (y steamers of Liver	inoi ≌ali I.ini

(according to accommodation), intermediate, \$30, Steerage, \$20.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

LIVERTFUOL EATIM LINE. The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Linesailing from Liverpool on Fridays, and from Montrent at daylight on Thursdays, and from Quebecat () a.m. on Fridays, cali-ing at Lough Woyle to receive passengeselfrom Ireland and Scotland on outward voyage are intended to Liverpool direct on hemoward voyage are intended to be desnatched as under: New Orleans, La, REMEMBER That the presence of Generals in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

accamenipe,	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
ircassian		May 11
	10000 14	June 1
OLANGORN' LATER PROPERTY.	Inly K	" 16 July 6
lrcassian		" 20
		Aug. 10
OLYACELLI,		Sept. 14
ircassian. Olynceinn.	·····	^{c7} 28
CONTRACTOR AND	Sec. No. 1	Oct. 19 Nov. 2
MALES OF DANAAUA h	V Liverneel Veter	
Contreal or Queboc a ermediate, \$30. Ste		0 and \$70. In-

Liverpool, Queenatown, Ri. John's, Halifax and Balti-more Mail Service. From Halifax via St. John's, Nild-

NOVA Series	
Nova Scottan	14
Poruvian	- 63
diamine.	-28

Phaetons, Village and Road Carts, Gladstoves, Jump Seat NICE ! THE SKEENA FORCE.

which the troops will be compelled to pass. Should the Indians unfortunately take advantage of any of the strategic points given them by nature, we may have enacted at our very threshold a Kyber Pass, on a small scale, it is true, but rone the less disastrous. A force to be effective must be of aufficient strength to ensure its advance, especially if the physical features

for their more civilized opponents. In our own time, a few years sg., Gabriel Dumont, with some forty-four half-breeds and Indians, checked the advance of Middleton's column consisting of 1,700 men, armed with all the machine gun and four pieces of ordnance head of the column, covered by a cloud of acouts, was attacked without the merest notification of the presence of the enemy, as it entered a defile from the open prairie between two bluffs of timber. The surprise was com-plets. Every precaution was taken by Middle-ton to teel his way, yet he was surprised in a comparatively open country.

The question naturally arises, is the force sent The question maturally arises, is the force send yesterday of sufficient strength to enable them to scour the country as they advance? The In-dians are numerous, well equipped with arms of precision and trained also in their use. The route boasts of a plentitude of defiles, through which the transmit the commelled to thus

tes st den. It is noteworthy that for every English naval ficer who has made himself eligible to internet in German or Italian, at least a score have squired Hindustani, Prussian or Arabic.

The Islian pricest ologist, Oraoni, has made gravations at Fernets, near_Bologna, and diswhere d grothes early two English miles long, mileady the burying places of Italian abori-juies, on which they throw a very interesting

A series of experiments with Loeb's Respiraarwere mude in London in the presence of Intain Shaw, chief of the London Fire Irgade, and a large gathering of journalists hyade, and a large gathering of journalisbs and his experts. The apparatus is simple, and an bilited ready for use in a few seconds. In iddition to the respirator proper, an ingenious put of spectacles is also used which protects the systematic closes the nestrils. With this ap-ieratus several persons caltered buildings filled while most sufficient generate, in which they imminister for a significant for the several persons caltered buildings filled while nost sufficient generate, in which they tensited from five minutes to a quarter of an bour without incouvenience. The experiments

Pre produced a complete success. During a sale at the Long Acro Carriage Braan a gentleman missed his purse, contain-ingore: 2700 in Bank of England uotos and pld. It was subsequently found by an attend-aten the floor of a breugham. On restoring Notes owner, at his residence in Berkeley Source, the finder was rewarded with 2s. 6d.ly the amount of his cob fare.

The Governor of Baku recently ordered all lers to leave the fair at Baku, where they were studiating in great numbers, being at-nucled by the patronage afforded them by the chashilds and some of the other foreign firms. consequence of this severe measure, there s, when the latest advices left, not a single eratine Baku fair. The Frinces and Princess of Wales will

andy be out again this year. Much as the frace may lument the cause of his reat, he accortail to appreciate it. His work for any weeks has been unremitting and of a my trying nature, and I am not surprised to by trying nature, and I am not surprised and that he is looking forward to an autumn of

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

LARCE BUILDING BLOWN FROM ITS FOUNDA TIONS AT STANBRIDGE EAST.

territic boiler explosion occurred in a build-Adjuint bost of the standard o and. Considerable damage was done property in the neighborhood by pieces fallen timber and. fallen timber and broken machin-Aide from the loss sustained by rs. Welch and Hall, E. H. Eaton is the must sufferer. The doors of Mr. Eaton's Wares for the doors of Mr. Eaton's Mence, facing the tannery, were blown from in binges and the windows wrecked, as was the toof. A piece of iron tubing 12 feet in whe and 3 inches in diameter was thrown much the roof of the barn standing some dis-are away. The roof of E. Cornell's barn also broken by a piece of the un boiler falling upon it. A such that the second second second second that pounds was thrown across the river, bing the roof and rafters of O'Dell's horse win its fall. Windows in different parts of will are second to the second s and to fail, Windows in difference parts of milage were broken by the concussion. The on who had charge of the boiler had just and outside the building when the explosion and, For a while the air was filled with by debris, but, strange to say, no one was and, The property . The property was not insured and the

	The mine
	The fisheries
·	The forest
•	Animals and their produce
į	Manufactures
•	Miscellaneous 151,878
·	Agricultural produce shows a decrease of
, '	Si 102.682. This shows a net decrease in goods
•	the produce of Canada of \$339,632, but goods
5	not the produce of Canada show an increase of
	\$296 832
	Following is the statement of goods entered
	for consumption in June :
2	Dutiable
	Free 4.018.242

T. 100	-j•=-j=
Total	510,10 2,769
Duty collected	\$1.942.439

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

and the twenty-first annual statement of the Post Office Saving's Bank to the 30th June will he published to morrow, and is the most satis-factory ever issued. Although there were over

one hundred thousand accounts remaining open at the end of the year they were all balanced, interest calculated and the statement prepared in little more than three weeks from the close of the fiscal year, a feat of which the postal author rities may be proud. During the year the num-ber of depositors increased eleven hundred, the largest increase in any one year since the system was established. The number of ac-counts remaining open at the end of June was 101,903, against 90,159. The talance at the credit of depositors increased a million and a quarter dollars, and at the end of the fiscal year reached \$20,656,032. The expenses of management are the same as last year, or with-in a few dollars. The increase in small deposits is a healthy sign. Under the policy adopted is a healthy sign. Under the policy adopted last year of not allowing saving banks to be used as a place of depasit for large amounts, a healthy situation was given to the purely savings character of the bank. A new column has been added to the statement, showing that the process of absorption of Dominion Government Savings Bank accounts has begun. The amount transferred from the Government Savings Bank to the Post Office Savings Bank w38 \$217,385,—Gazette.

THE SCOTT ACT IN BROME.

VIOLATORS OF THE LAW BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT AND SEVERELY FINED-THE LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE AT WORK.

A spurt is being made in the enforcement of the Scott Ace in Brome. Recently four or five violators of the Act in the eastern portion of the county have been fined by magistrates at Waterloo, the actions having been instituted by Mr. Nutting, attorney for the Collector of Provincial Nucleur, averney for the collector of Frevincial Revenue. In every case the defendants prompt-ly pleaded guilty and paid their fines. Last week a large batch of offenders were cited be-fore District Magistrate Rioux here, the complaints having been made at the instance of the County Alliance. Detective Charron, of Mont-real, a professional informer in the employ of real, a professional monder in the employ of the Law and Order League, was the principal witness. An effort was made to impeach Oharron's testimony and establish that he could not be believed under oath, but the attempt failed. Judge Rioux remarked that Charron had appeared in many Scott Act prosecutions in had appeared in many scott All proceedediations in Stanitead and the defence had never been able to break down his evidence. It seems that Obsiron travelled through the County, and in-daced all the hotel-keepers to sell him liquor. A second trip would hardly be safe for him. As a result of the complaints G. D. Maynard, As a results of but control of solution of facts and is the solution of facts and is the improvement of fined \$50 and costs. Messrs, Repertson and is the solution and costs. Messrs, Repertson and

of the country are difficult. A detachment like the one which marched away yesterday, with all the pomp and glory of war, may be cut off in detsil, without even being able to take an advantage should opportunity offer, or strike an effective blow. Prestige is every-thing with the savage; should we once lose that there is no knowing what the consequences may be. On the other hand, if we are to believe the Government organ on Government street, the "outbreak is anything but serious," while in this morning's issue is zays that many precisus lives are in "imminent peril." Now, which is it? If the law is to be enforced is should be in a position to insist on its being carried out Seventy-five men and seven officers are not sufficient to cope with several thousand Indians well armed and secure in the fastness of their almost impenetrable country. The expedition is a forlorn hope if serious, and those who should know are simply leading a handful of brave fellows into a rat-trap to be killed at the will of an unrelenting savage fee.

ALLEGED PROVINCIAL IMBECILITY.

Imbecility seized the provincial executiv from the first. Where is the law advisor of the Crown, or who is he, that could not inform the Government that it only required the signa-Government positionly required the signa-tures of three J.P.'s, and they are plenticul enough, to call out the militia. "Big Spud," the fool of the regiment, could have told them that without asking of Uttawa. Their apolo-gist says, "There has been promptitude in send-ing off the expedition." If unnecessary delay is promptitude then they are entitled to the prize.

There is one thing, however, Major Peters, and a good many of the officers, non-commis sioned officers and many of the titlers, non-command, sioned officers and man under his command, have had their bap'ism of fice and experience of bushwhacking in the North-West. The gallant Majer has proved his coolness and courage in presence of the enemy; both qualifications will be of essential service in the campaign just entered op, of which few know the end. Like a good many more Indian scares, the whole thing may end in a fizzle, and our brave warriors won't have an opportunity of flashing their maiden swords (?), earning a title, a medal, 320 acres of land and u purse of \$20,000 !

COME UP HIGHER.

Wherever you are in life, no matter how low your place is, it is a good place to sprout in, though it may not be a good place to grow and dwell in. Leave your root where God planted owell in. Leave your root whele God planted it; but mount up out of poverty, mount up out of bad companionship, mount up out of secular ways of life, and life yourselves towards the light. Let outward nature teach you. Ob, how a root will engineer, and find the susten-ance that it needs! How it will spread over the rook and plunge down into the president and nock, and plunge down into the precipice, and go in search of the stream that is running afar off ! Even the blind root finds it way without on; Even the ond root hids it way without reason, and by a mere matinat of appetite, under ground; and let it rebuke you, How, in the darkest cellar, the white vine of the potato begins, when there is summer outside, to sprout and grow; and how, if there be one crack or fissure, will it begin in-tigating and investment to rest it and sure to stinctively and inevitably to seek it, and stretch itself out for feet and even yards, contrary to its nature, that it may put one little leaf out where the sun shall kiss it, and give it its heavenly colour. And ought not a man to do as much as that? Born, are yon, in ignorance? Born, are yon, as men say, in degraded con-ditions of life? Let your soul give nourish-ment to your aspirations, and spring up ; and let at last the leaf that struggles toward the light find light, and begin to show what the light does for it. You were not made to grow forever in the circumstances of lowness and vul-garity. God calls you; and every aspiration in stinctively and inevitably to seek it, and stretch



daily between theh ours of ard14, or by letter.

Nova Scotian	
Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal ServiceFrom Mont- treal to Glasgow on or about : Norwegiaa	
London, Quebec and Montreal Service From Mont real to London ca or about: Nestorian	
Giasgow and Boston ServiceFrom Reaton on about: Manitoban	
Glasgow and Philadelphia Service From Full delphia about: Hiberbian	

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations u Canada and the United States to Liverpool an Glasgow, Vin Boston and Malifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Gen-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchanis' Despatch), via Boston and he Great Trunk Railway Company

Aloaby, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchanès' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre ; Aloxander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris ; Aug. Schmitz & Co. or Richard Berns, Ant-werp ; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam ; C. Hugo, Ham-burg ; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux ; Fischer & Behmer, Schussetkorb No. 8, Bremen ; Charles Foy, Bolfast ; James Scott & Oo., Queenstown ; Montgomerie & Workman, 35 Grace-church street, London ; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glargow ; Allan Brothers James street, Liverpool ; Allans, Raa & Co., Quebec ; Allan & Co., 112 LaSallo street, Ohi cago ; H. Bourlier, Toronto ; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Brozdway, New York, or to G. W. Robin son, 1365 St. James street, opposite St. La rence Hall. H. & A. ALLAN,

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, aud 25 Common street, Montreal.

N.B.-Advice gratis, atthe above address

WANTED.

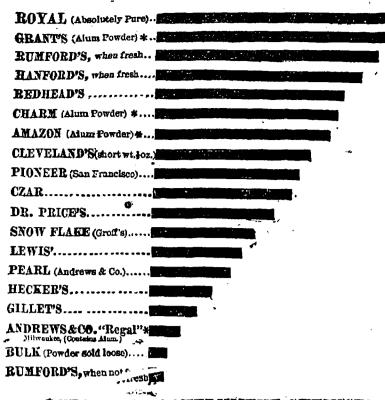
Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not already represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address,

•	TURNER,	AT. PIERRE & CO., 1437 Notra Dame Street,
45-t		1437 Notra Dame Street, Montreal.

WANTED.-At St Sophie, County o Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teach es speaking French and English; one capable of teaching music. Salary, \$100 to \$140 a year. Address, JNO. JOS. CAREY, Sec. Treas. Schoo mmissioner

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

8



REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Pririty and Wholesomeness of the Royal Bakir g Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ir gredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. Love, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Bak; g Powder is absolutely purc. "H. A. Morr, Ph.D.") -----

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious sub-stance. HENEY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology." "I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which

S. DANA HAVES, State Assayer, Mass." it is composed are pure and wholesome.

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1878; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country. No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and uni-versul endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

Health all over the world.

Note-The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of Various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made 'y Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of hetter work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicat-ing that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as diagerous.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS. The archdiocese of St. Louis has 100 Catholic

schools A Concordat has been ratified between the Vatican and the United States of Columbia.

The pilgrimage of Irish Oatholics from Ottawa Anne de Beaupre will take place on

August 14th. From the gifts received at his jubilee, the

Pope is going to send a present to every Cathe-dral church in the world. There are now some 10,300 Catholic churches

eign Pontiff According to figures furnished by the Rev-Dr. Hortsmann, chancellor of the archdiocese, the Catholics of Philadelphia number 182,000 and of the archdiocese 400,000. The smallest church in the world is on the Tale of Wight. It is of Saxon architecture, 24 feet long, 11 feet wide, and barely high enough for a tall man to stand upright. The Pallium of the newly created Archdiocese of St. Paul, Minn., is being brought to Arch-bishop Ireland of that See by the Rev. Father Gumon of the American College. At the request of the Archbishop of Chalce-don the Holy Father has granted an indulgence of three hundred days to all the faithful who, with contrite heart, recite devoubly the hymn, "Ave Maris Stells, Da Mater Alma," which occurs in the Vesper Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Rev. Th. F. Laboureau, of Penetanguishene, Ontario, is in Philadelphia, collecting m ney for the memorial church which he is building in his parish in honor of the Huron martyre. He took up a collection in St. James' last Sunday, and for the present he is the quest of the rector of that shurch, Rev. Dr. Garvey, with whom he will remain a few days longer. The late Enperor of Germany had a million of armed man to do his bidding, and every man and woman in the empire would feel honored to be asked to do the most insignificant office of affection and humanity to the suffering monarch ; but he called in the Sisters, strangers monarca; out no caned in the Sisters, strangers to him, and incapable of any reward he could bestow. Yes, there is a service most could to the griof-laden heart which only religion can provide, and the need of which the most reli-gionless feel. Twenty years ago there was neither priest, monk nor nun in Wyoming Territory. There may have been a few Catholics, for Catholics can be found everywhere; but there was no Ca-tholic church, no Catholic school, no Sisters' hospital. Now Wyoming has a Uatholic bishop, ten priests, two religious orders of men-Jesuits and Franciscans, and two religious congregations of women-Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus and Sisters of Charity. The Catholic population of the Territory cannot be less than ten thousand. The house of the Irish Augustinian Friars at Santa Maria in Posterula is on the point of ibeing demolished in order to form the Tiber embackment. The Very Rev. Prior Glynn has found a residence for his students in the house of the Lombards, attached to the Ohurch of San Uarlo al Corso-one of the finest situations in Rome. After the vacations in Gennazzanno, where the Prior has established one of the finest collegiste retreats in all Italy, the students will return to the house at San Carlo. On July 15, 1888, Cardinal Manuing was 80 years old. His Eminence received many con-gratulations from all parts of the world during the day. His name and work are venerated and appreciated all over the Catholic earth. His pastoral care in the training of clergy, his zeal for the cause of Christian education and his provision for preserving the faith of the children of the poor are the lasting monuments of his epis-copate. On June 8, 1890, His Eminence will keep the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration. We regret to record the death, at St. Agatha; We regret to record the death, at St. Agama, on Wednesday, the 18th of July, of the Very Rev. Fa her Eugene Funcken, General Coun-sellor of the Congregation of the Resurrection of our Lord, member of the Episcopal Council of Hamilton and Pavish Priest of St. Agatha, who died in the 57th year of his age. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the 24th inst. The Very, Rev. Vicar, General, Rooney, one of, the administrators of the Archdioczes of To-ronth, was present. Topresenting the clergy of no acministratore or tag, Arcadiocese of To-ronto, was present, representing the clergy of the Archdiocese: The decessed was a brother

14.10

new ones constantly in course of erection. The Archtishop of Paris has refused to allow Verdi's Requiem to be given in Notre Dame on the ground that ladies of the opera would sing in it. The Government and people of Bolivia have presented a national banner to the shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes, and another to the Sover-eign Pontifi Michnel's. It is the spirit of the Jesuit order that all itsmembers should live in community. and moreover it was not desirable that another house of the order should be so close to St. Joseph's, hence the reason of the transfer.

HIDES AND SKINS.

A fair business has been done in green city bides both on spot sales and contract deliver.ex, at 60, 50 and 40 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. No. 1 inspected hides sold to tauners at 7c, Lambskirs S5c and clips 25c. calfskins 5c per lb.

RETAIL MARKETS.

Business this morning was very good ; a large number of farmers were in attendance, and the volume of trade exceeded that of previous Tuesdays. In butter the prices were: Cream-Tuesdays. In butter the prices were: Orean-ery, 19c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 18c to 20c; Morrisburg, 18c to 20c; Brockville, 18c to 19c; Western, 16c: to 17c. There was but little doing and prices remained as before. We quote:-Finest Colored, 9%c to 9%c; finest White, 9c to 9%c; fine, 9%c; medium, 8%c to 9c In fruit the demand was only fair. In oranges Valencias sold at \$10 per caso.

Jaffa sold at \$3 per half box and at \$5.50 per full sized box. There is an improved demand for lemons with

business at \$4 to \$4,50 per hox and at \$7 to \$8 per case.

Owing to heavy receipts, blackberries have sold down to 5c and 8c per quart ; and some lots were sold as low as 3c.

Sales of raspherries were reported at 80c per

The market for eggs may be quoted at 16¹/₂ to 17c, with slow sales at both figures. Receipts are increasing and more are being offered from the Workship and more are being offered from the West.

Very few ssless of beans are reported and the market is dull at \$2.15 to \$2.30 per bushel. For honey the market is very quiet, a few small lots being offered in 5 lb, tins at 10c, but

sales drag. sales drag. The irregularity in the price of oatmal con-tinues, and we therefore give a wide range of quotations as follows : - Gravulated in bbls, S5 to \$6.25, dr. in bags \$2.85 to \$3, ordinary in bbls, \$5.80 to \$5.90, do. in bags \$2.75 to \$2.87 $\frac{1}{2}$, rolled oats, \$625 to \$6.50 per bbl.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30-Business is good and quotations are as follows : GRAIN-Red winter,

\$1 55 to \$1 60; white, \$1 55 to \$1 10; spring, \$1 55 to \$1 60; white, \$1 55 to \$1 40; tpring, \$1 55 to \$1 60; corn, \$1 15 to \$1 30; rye, \$1 15 to \$1 30; berley, main, \$1 25 to \$1 48; do. feed, \$1 10 to \$1 15; uare, \$1 50 t \$1 55; peas, \$1 05 to \$1 15; beane, bush el, \$1 50 to \$2 25; buckwheat, cental, \$55 to \$1 00. VIGETABLES-Potatoes, n', w, per bush., 40a to 60.; post er, per b'g, 00 to \$0 00; onions, per buttes, \$1 50 ". \$2; onions, per bus, 0a to 53; let uce, bu .ch, 0a to 5; radishes, 50; vabbages, per dozen, 50; to 750; spinsch, pk, 00a to 10;; rhubarb, bunch, Oa to So; asparazus bunch, Oa to So; bunch, Oa to So; asparazus bunch, Oc to Sc; aauliflowon, per doz., O0 to Sl 00; green peas, sholled, q⁺, SJ co 10., in pods, pk., 20c; cucumbers, per doz:n, 100 to 150; green corn, per intz, OGa to 40c; beste, per sign and experiments worth of Tarlous Baking sign and experiments made by Frof. Scheller, indicated. This practical test for worth by y observant communer of the Royal Baking y observant communer of the Royal Baking that, while it costs a few cents per pound i economical, and, besides, affords the advant-be Royal Baking Power will convince any if the slume powders to bo of a higher degree below them, it is not to be taken as indicat-ipowders, no matter how high their strongth, be Royal Baking Power will convince any i determine the strong th, i do to 00 a blight degree i below them, it is not to be taken as indicat-ipowders, no matter how high their strong th, i do to 00 a blight degree i below them, it is not to be taken as indicat-i powders, no matter how high their strong th, i do to 00 a blight degree i below them, it is not to be taken as indicat-i powders, no matter how high their strong th, i bood " Rapresenting Eucled of the Catholing Bitter, bears, Stiflick, was tried on the 10th its, but 00 to 00 ; there, bit 20 ; jours seed, bus, 4 50 to 52 ; journow do disk seed, 4 50 to 52 ; journow do disk seed, 4 50 to 52 ; journow do disk seed, 4 50 to 52 ; journow do disk seed, 4 50 to 52 ; journow do to 10 to 100 ; jate seed, bu, 10 to 100 ; jate seed, bu, 10 to 100 ; jate seed, bus, 4 50 to 52 ; journow do disk seed, 4 50 to 52 ; journow do disk seed, 4 50 to 52 ; journow do disk seed as the restor of Wether; having forged the name of the Catholing Bitter for the seed to Catholing Bitter better store store and the journe. The jesuit Fathers have relinguished there erriticated as the restor of Wether; having forged the name of the Catholing Bitter for the seed to bo to 180 (b) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, bu, 14 to 150 to 180 (c) flax seed, to 7c; currants, black, 11c to 14; rasp-berries, pail, 25; to St 60; resporties, qt., 12c; blackberries, 11c. MEATS-Pork, 7 25 to 7 50; pork, by qr, 8c to 9c; berf, S5 00

TORONIO LIVE STOCK. TOBONTO, July 30.—The cattle 'market to day was featureless There were 37 loads, 15 of which were left over fr.in Tuesday. There was no improvement in the stock 'from yester-day, rave in nogs. No quotable change in prose, and there was only a fair local demand. GATILE—Exports were not generally quite up to the desired grade, and prices were s little off. There were about three loads of good shipper, however, and these were nearly all disposed off at once. The best sale were 20 head, averaging 1,300 hs., sold at \$60 The best quality of stockers went at from 34 to 350 per lb., and the best sale r.d these were 75 head, averaging 1,050 hs., sold at 35c per lb. Butchers' cattle were in large sur_oly, of generally inferior quality, and the lo sal de-mand was very small. The best s.id at from 34 to 34c per lb. The market is glu' oed with in-ferior butchers' cattle, and good or scs are wanted. Amore the sales were 13 head

and 24c per 10. The market is gui ord with in-ferior butchers' oattle, and good or are are wanted. Among the sales were 13 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, sold at \$23; 8 head, aver ging 980 lts, sold at \$22 50; 12 head, averaging 980 lts, sold at \$34, and 3 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, sold at \$2 62 new swh.

doz., 00c to 30c; rhubarb, per dcz, 25c to 30;

ombage, per doz, 500 to 750; celery, 000 to 00c; bests, per peck, 355 to 40c; paraley, per

ucz, oo to 200; saparagus, bos with; painty, pai ucz, oo to 200; saparagus, per doz, 000 to 500 radish, per dcz, 000 to 200; lettuce, 000 to 200; peas per bag, 750; carrote, per dcz., 200; hay, \$15 to \$24; straw, \$8 to \$11,

TORONIO LIVE STOCK.

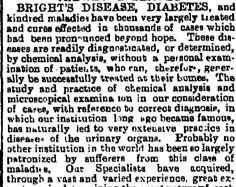
\$2 62 per cwt. SHEEP-There w. a only a fair supply of these, and prices were, uncharged. Exports sold av at from 32 to 'ac per 1b.; and bu chers from 34 to 34 per 1b. There was only a small local de-mand.

LAMBS- There we as large offering of lambs, most if which wer a of good quality, and these were quickly dis, posed of. Among the sales were a bunch of 86, averaging 68 lbs., sold at \$3 25; a bun h of 89, averaging 66 lbs., sold at \$3 30; a br inch of 78, averaging 64 lbs., sold at \$3 30; a br inch of 78, averaging 64 lbs., sold at \$3 26; a br inch of 78, averaging 64 lbs., sold at \$3 25 and a bunch of 24, averaging 67 lbs., sold at \$3 35

CAI_VES-There were in good supply and de ^{mar} d, the quality was fairly good supply and de-^{mar} d, the quality was fairly good, and they ^w are nearly all disposed of at once. The prices are alightly off. The principal sale were 20 (head, averaging 130 lbs, sold at \$5. Hocs — There were about 110 hogs on the market; the quality was slightly better than on Turnice and while the demand was good a

Tuesday, and while the demand was good, a better class of stook is wanted. Fat hogs were quoted at from 61c to 65c ; and stores from 5c to 5%c

MILK Cows-These were sgain of an inferior quality, and lay flat on the market. Prices averaged from \$22 to \$23. MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.



FULL WEIGHT

PURE

51. UHARLES. to 56 00 ; multon, by qr, 8c to 9c ; beef, \$5 00 to \$6 00 ; multon, by qr, 8 to 12c ; multon, by carcass, 7c to 00c; spring lamb, per 16, 11c to 00c ; veal, by qr, 5c to 6c : veal, by carcass, 5c to 6c. HIDES-Hides, No. 1, 0c for sale and shipment, 15 ; left stables for city, to Detroit, Mich.

POVINCE OF QUEBEC, No. 2109

P. B. LAVIOLETTE.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

PURE	
DPPRICE'S	LAIEST INFORTATIONS. Carsley has just received by the last steamer a full range of trav- elling wraps in striped, plain, checks, etc.
CREAM	There is no doubt about it, those hearth rugs selling at 35c and 50c each at S. Cartley's are the best value offered in the city.
BAKING POWDER	S. Careley has just received another splendid lot of English underwear. Ladies will do well to call and examine before purchasing else- where.
MOST PERFECT MADE	The demand for English underwear is in- creasing, and the daily sales in this department at Caraley's is proof positive that it gives satis- faction.
Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Furest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Gream Baking Po der dres not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.	BRASS CURTAIN POLES
NEW YORK. CUICAGO. ST. LUUIS.	BRASS CURTAIN POLES
NOW IN MONTREAL,	WOOD CURTAIN POLES WOOD CURTAIN POLES WOOD CURTAIN POLES
	BRASS RODS, ALL SIZES BRASS RODS, ALL SIZES BRASS RODS, ALL SIZES
	All the above and all the requisite ends, riggs and brackets for them, and all Brass Goods for every kind of Poles selling at a sacrifice.
	8. CARSLEY.
	WHITE QUILTS WHITE QUILTS WHITE QUILTS
	COLORED QUILTS COLORED QUILTS COLORED QUILTS
A Stand Frag	CRIB QUILTS CRIB QUILTS CRIB QUILTS CRIB QUILTS
	Still time until the end of this month to take advantage of the extraordinary low prices the shove are selling at; the daily demand for these gouds shows the prices are very tempting.
Physicians and Surgeons of Dr. J. D. KER- GAN'S American Medical and Surgical	S. CARSLEY,
Association. Detroit, Mich. 	FURNITURE COVERINGS FURNITURE COVERINGS FURNITURE COVERINGS
kindred maladies have been very largely treated and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been promuneed beyond hope. These dus-	RAW SILKS RAW SILKS RAW SILKS

AUGUST 1, 1888

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

All the above and the whole of the Furniture Coverings are selling for this month at such low prices that they are bound to be discosed of; the reduction in many of the goods ranging from 10 to 30 per cent.

S. CARSLEY,

S. CARSLEY.

PLUSH GOODS

PLUSH GOOD PLUSH GOOD

	State of Concession, Name of Street, or other
CREPE	TIDIES
OREPE	TIDIES
CREPE	TIDIES
LACE	TIDIES
LACE	TIDIES
LACE	TIDIES

CROCHET TIDIES CROCHET TIDIES CROCHET TIDIES

The whole of the above and all kinds of Tidie now selling at less than cost price. A beautin lot of crochet ones are still on view, and can be

JULY OLEARING SALE.

CASHMERE PRINTS CASHMERE PRINTS

had at giving away prices.

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria. 6c; No. 2, Oc to 5c; No. 3, Oc to 4c; 20. The following were the arrivals of thorough Calfskins, 5c to 7c; do dry, 16s to 18c; bred and other imported stock at these stables for week. They were shipped per G.T.R. SS. Lake Winnipeg brought 6 horses, consigned to B. Throssel, of Sheffield, Iowa. SS. Alcides brought 11 horses, consigned to R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec. The market last week was very dull, there being few horses on hand for rela. The demand was glow. Prospects for sale. The demand was slow. Prospects for this week are better, there is some demand for heavy horses. Three car leads of sale horses are expected from the west this week. 52.5 IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. SOME THINGS WORTH KNOWING. Now is the time to provide a supply roots for the sheep next winter. Sulphur is the remedy used for the mile In California vineyards with great success. Swampy lands that can be drained ea in most cases when so treated become most productive and most profitable lands Make it a rule to kill every white butte seen in the cabbage patch, as they are parents of the cabbage worm. A New England farmer concludes the farmer can keep a sheep with every o without any additional expense. An exchange recommends sheep for fe ing orchards rather than swine. They let no safe cover for insects to breed and keep the orchard healthy and trees manur The way to build up the sheep industry to weed out the flocks, go for greater capac for mutton, and increase in the individu and put a small flock on every farm who they will pay their way, even if wool is worth a cent a pound. Much that is often allowed to go to wa growth and yield. A New York dairyman says he can get bushels per dism to the cows, than from ent a cost of four cents a bushel, one thousand future. If deferred, the saw and pruing knife must be resorted to. The first year of the life of a tree is the period when it should be given the most attention. Farmers, are you dissatisfied with your work? Is it because it is of a low grade, or that you are not successful in the field? Do not say yes and convict yourselves of being low grade laborers. Farming is hard work, but then it is a beautiful work. It tires, but it brings a good appetite and sound slumber, a clear conscience, and a place that ought to be a second Paradise.

SUPERIOR COURT. DAME GEORGINE GAUDETTE, of the town of St. Henry, said District, wife of Narcisse Dansereau, of the same place, grocer, has instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband. Montreal, 26th July, 1888. year. The aim should be to destroy them, no ttar how few the number Much that is often allowed to be gathered upon the farm could profitably be gathered up and made into good fertilizer and applied to the land to aid and increase the yield of worthy. A fast trotter or runper properties the bar the crops. Give, as far as possible, the kind the care and attention which me to each crop best adapted to scoure the best He is tended like an infant. His more milk from the cows fed on beets, two healthy he is trained down. There silage. The milk yield ran up to twenty human being. The latest wrinkle, quarts. He asserts that he can produce beets is a Turkish bath for horses, in v at a cost of four other and bushels to the acre. The time to train young trees, wheather for shade or fruit, is the first season, as pinching wheather is run in connection with a stand York, and its patronage has bee and profitable.



MONTREAL GRAIN AND FLOUR.-The grain market has continued quist. There was a fair demand for oats and sales of car lots were made at 464c. Ŵ quate :- Canada red winter wheat, 96: to S7c : oats, 46c to 47c ; barley, 55c to 60c ; corn, 72c to 75c, duty paid. The flour market was quiet and ateady,

but with a fair local domand a larger volume of business was done, although trade was not active. Prices were steady. We guote : Patent winter, steary. We guote: Patent whiter, \$4 85 to \$5 00; patent spring, \$4 75 to \$4 85; straight roller. \$4 40 to \$4 50; extra. \$4 20 to \$4 35; superfine, \$3 50 to \$4 00; strong bakers', \$4 50 to \$4 70. Ontario bags-Extra, \$2 00 to \$2 05; city strong bakers' (140 lb. sacks.) \$0 00 to \$4 50; catmeal, standard, bris., \$0 00 to \$5 45; catmeal, granulated, orls., \$5 70.

LOCAL PROVISIONS .- There was no importance in the local provision market. We quote Mess pork, western, per trl. 217 00 to 317 50; short cut, western, per brl. 318 50 to \$19 00; thin mess pork, per brl, \$17 50 ; hams, city cured, per lb, 1210 to 1310; hams, canvassed, per lb, 121c to 1310; hams, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; flunks, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; lard, western, in pails, per lb, 101 to 00c; lard, Canadian, in pails, 00c to 10c; bacon, per lb, lic to 114c; shoulders, OOc to Sc; tallow, com. refined, per lb, 54c to 6c.

Ashes.-The market for ashes was quiet on account of light offerings, and little business was done at steady prices. We quote first pots \$3 85 to \$3.90, and second do. \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

EGCS. - The receipts of eggs were larger, for which the demand was quiet, and the market was steady at 170 per dozen.

BUTTER .-- Trade in butter has been quiet and of local character, there being no export enquiry or business. We quote :--Creamery, 18 to 20c; Townships, 18 to 19c; Morris-burg, 17 to 18c; Western, 16 to 17c.

HOPS.

With the exception of Prince Edward County, advices from the country say that a good aver-age crop may be expected both as regards quality and quantity. A few. small lots of Canadian have been placed during the week at 8c to 10c.

COAL.

At the advance reported by us last week a good volume of new business has been done, sales being reported at \$6.25 per ton of 2,000 lbs. delivered for stove and chestnut, and at \$6 for

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

wool, 214 to 25; sheepskins, 000 to 400; pelts, 00c to 15:. Fixu-White fish, per lb., Sc; sea salmon, 25: to 35; fresh haddock, 7c; halibut, 15; flounders, Sc; fresh cod, Sc; salmon trout. Sc; trout, 20; her-ring, dozen, 250; pike, 70; mackerel, lb., 100; black bass, 80; perch, doz., 250; smelts, lb, 10c. POULTRY (dressed)—Chickens, pr, 50 to 70c; ducks, pr, 75c to \$1; geese, each, 50 to 70c; geese, per lb, 6 to 7c; tur-keys, per lb, 11 to 13c. POULTRY (undressed) geese, 50 to 80c. LIVE STOCK-Milch cowe, \$35 to \$50; live hoge, cwt, \$4 50 to \$5 50; pigs, pr, \$4 to \$6; fat beevee, \$4 to \$5

OTTAWA MARKETS.

apring lambs, \$4.

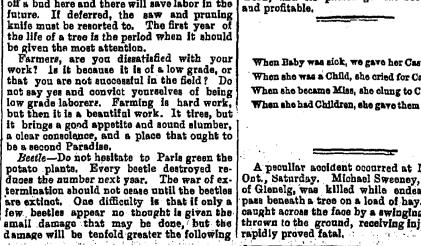
OTTAWA, July 31 .- Prices were as follows : GRAIN-Oats, per bush, 50c to 35c; peas, per bushel, 50c to 60c; buckwheat, per bushel, 70c to SOc. MEAT-Beef, per hundred pounds, \$5 50 to \$8; beefsteak, per lb, 124c to 15c; roast beef, per lb, 10c to 15c; sheep, live weight, \$3 50 to \$5 50; mutton and lamb, per lb, 100 to 12½c, WOOL-Fleece, un-washed, per lb, 150 to200; fleece, washed, 220 to 350; factory yarn, per lb, 400 to 500. PORK-Dressed hogs, 100 lbs, \$825 to \$875; hama, per lb, 140 to 150; smoked bacon, per lb 140 to 150; lard new lb 140 to per lb, 14c to 15c; lard. per lb, 14c to 15; dry salted bacon, 16c to 16c; rolled bacon, 11c to 15c; mess pork. per bbl, \$17 50 to \$18; back pork, per bbl, \$1750 to \$18.50. GAME AND POULTRY-chickens, per pair, dressed 75c to \$1 00; turkeys, each, \$1 25 to strates and the series of the 8 to 103. VEGETABLES. —Potatoes, per bag, new, \$1 to \$1.25; rhubarb per doz bunch, 25c to 30c ; lettuce, 20c ; onlons, 35c to 40c; carrots, per doz. bunch 18c to 20c ; turnips, carrots, per doz. bunch 18c to 20c; tarnips, per doz. banch, 22a to to 25.. HIDES-Hides, rough, per 1b., 3½c to 4½c; shear-lings and lamb skins, per 1b., 40c to 60c; sheepskins, each, 70c to \$1; tallow, per 1b., 3 to 4c. WOOD-Tanarac, per load, \$2 75 to \$3 00; maple, per cord, \$3 50 to \$4 25. mixed hardwood per cord, \$3 50 to \$4 20. MISORLANEOUS-Hay, per ban, \$9 to \$12. MISOELLANEOUS—Hav, per ton, \$9 to \$12; apples, per brl, \$2 50 to \$3; maple syrup, per gal, 90c to \$1; maple sugar, per lb., 110 120.

TORONTO MARKEIS.

TORONTO, July 30.-Business is very quiet. We quote :-Wheat, fall, per bush,

 I
 Boot optime of new business has been done, sales being reported at \$6.25 per ton of 2,000 lbs.
 quiet. We quote :--Wheat, fall, per bush, fall, per bush, \$0.96 to \$0.97; wheat, red, per bush, \$0.96 to \$0.97; wheat, red, per bush, \$0.96 to \$0.97; wheat, spring, per hush, \$25 to \$6.50; chickens, per bush, 73c to 75c; wheat, gooso, per bush, 73c to 75c; barley, per bush, 500 to 560; coate, per bush, 100 to 700; dressed bage, per 100 lbs, \$8.25 to \$8.50; chickens, per pair, 45c to 65c; butter, per pound rolls, 18c to 200; eggs, new laid, per doz, 16s to 17c; potatoes, per bush, new, 900 to \$1.00; apples, \$250 to \$3.50; onions, per doz, 000 to 15c; unraips, white, per seasout.

Beetle-Do not hesitate to Parls green the potato plants. Every beetle destroyed re-duces the number next year. The war of ex-



	matter now lew the humper.	
	A New York farmer writes to Farm and	
y ct	Home: "We had a valuable cow choked	
_	with a potato. A neighbor ordered fine-cut	Ι.
dew	tobacco put down her throat, and we inserted	Į€
	a piece about two-thirds the size of a hen's	ſ
ssily	egg. The cow was bloated hard, but the	
the	remedy was successful and the bloat all dis-	•
s in	appeared in fifteen minutes, the cow going to	
	work as naturally as though nothing had oc-	
erfly	curred. We had tried a variety of means by	Ł
the	which to remove it, but without avail."	
	KICKING COWS.	
вt а		
cow	A writer says he once had a very valuable	
	heifer which was an exceedingly vicious	
eed-	kicker. To cure her of the habit, he put a	
euve	common garden hoe end in front of her off	
will	bindleg, and behind and above gambrel joint	
red.	of the nigh hindleg. Then sitting down on	
y is	the right to milk, he put the handle of the	
city	hoe well up under his arm and began milk-	
ual,	ing. The heifer could not stir either hind-	t
iere ;	leg, and after one week the could be milked	
an't	safely without fettering, and proved to be a	
	valuable and gentle animal.	
aste	CABING HORSES.	
ared	The steady advance in methods of treating	
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spected and measured. If he is " horse doctor is called in. If he be dentists who file and fill the te are put through the same sweating

When she was a Child, she cried for Ca



	CASHMERE PRINTS	
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red fine-cut	Another lot of Cashmere Prints reduced to	
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food is in- foff fred" a	A few more of those Misses' Corsets left at	6
ecomes too	35c; also a very few left of Children's Waists at 25c. Call early and secure some of the bargain.	Section 2
e are horse		17 - 18 -
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	This week special reductions will be made of	
	all Remnants of Print and Sateen as they must be cleared out at any price.	Ē.
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Castoria,	S. CARSLEY.	数
Castoria.		
n Castoria,	USE OLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE OLAPPERTON'S THREAD	
	Use the best thread and take no other Clapperton takes the lead of any other make.	
· · ·	Chapperton takes the leat of any over a DETEV.	
M1-3-1-1	S. CARSLEY.	Ŋ.
Markdale, , a farmer		
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glimb and juries that	MONTREAL, August 1st, 1888.	
JATTER ARAL		