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VOL. XXXVI.—NO.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1885.

--- FIVE CENTS.

# HEALY On Liberal Cleaveage.

HOW HE SAVED THE TORY MINISTRY

A Brilliant Speech that Turned the Tide which Threatened to Swamp the Conservatives-The Whigs Punished and Routed by the Gallant Member for Monaghan.

House of Commons, London, July 25.— Mr. Resly's speech on Mr. Parnell's motion for enquriy into the famous Maamtrasna case. and on the strength of which the Conservative Government threw Earl Spencer overboard and repudiated his administration of Irish affairs, was the most brilliant and effective effort witnessed for many a day in the English House of Commons. It saved and consolidated the Tory Ministry against the attacks of the Liberal opposition. It was immeasurably more buildient and smashing than anything that preceded it. Even those who were already alive to Mr. Healy's bewildering resources as a Parliamentarian (and they comprise every man in and about the House of Commons, from the Speaker to the bigh-anddriest old Tory fossil or the most blatant Whig soup-boiler), recognized in the speech another fresh development of powers which are every year sprouting out into new direc tions with the most amazing fecundity. It hit deadly hard, and yet its humor formed, and creamed, and bubbled all over. There was Lord Randolph Churchill's sprightliness a more ingenious argument, a brighter wit, a keener thrust, a happier luxuriance of meta-keener thrust, a happier luxuriance of meta-things laughter)— "Under which king, Bezonian?" phorical illustration, and the good things packed into every sentence, which Lord Randelph's more poverty-stricken imagina tion could only stick here and there like plams. This speech altered the whole for-tures of the debate. It had been going decidedly bard with the Government, Mr. they were only "reactionary Ulater members, and the ponderous solemnity of the Marquis of Hartington's reproaches had a distinctly depressing effect upon the Treasury bench Their iew effective speakers had spoken, and your new Chief Secretary, elbeit an apparently inoffensive, kindly gentleman, is not the Cabinet to liant joyance. Sir W. Harcourt and Lord Hartinger had bragged with arrogant virtue with at united loyalty the Liberal Party stood of law and order and Earl Spencer, and pointed with scorn to the disunion in the Tory camp. Mr. Healy exposed remorselessly "the line of cleavage which rent the Liberal party itself asunder under the subject. Against Mr. Gladstone's testimonial to Lord Spencer he quoted his son's denunciations of the infamics of Castle rule. With countless scintillations of wit he pressed home the awkward fact that while the Whigs stayed to plaster Earl Spencer with compliments and poin: the finger of scorn at the Tories for abandoning him, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Ditke, and all the Government Radicals had deliberately stolen out of the House to avoid identifying themselves with the disgraced Viceroy. Mr. Healy, in last, showed that all the simulated wrath of the Whige was sheer hypocrisy and sour grapes, and that they envy the good under standing between the Tories and the Irish party much more heartily than they repro bate it. The Whigs took their punishmen in atter dejection. The faces on the Treasury beach beamed and bowed with delighted admiration. It was all that they wished to have said a thousand times more happily put than they could have put it. The Whigs did not not attempt to come up to time. Sir Henry James, who seemed to be taking notes to continue the attack on the Government, silently crushed the notes into his pocket. Both of the English parties came out of the encounter with sore bones. Neither had much to bras The thought uppermost in the miuds of both of them was one of undisguised respect for the Irish power and admiring homage to Mr. Healy's brillancy as a debater.

Mr. Healy said :- I think, sir, this House will agree with me that there is a favorable contract between the tone of the two speeches which have just been delivered (the Marquis the speech of the Irish Secretary, characterized as it was by a desire for an increase, Confessedly the Government ayow, as any Government should avow, that they have promised this inquiry in order to coment together all the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. The noble marguin on the 11th of August promised an inquiry (loud Irish cheers). What was the object of that inquiry? The motive and object of that prowas simply to ease the progress of supply weese questions on the Appropriation Bill, and simply for the purpose of saving two or the three hours of Parliamentary time the noble marquis made a promise, as reported in the Preman's Journal, that a full inquiry would be granted (trish cheers, and hear; hear from the Ministerial benches). That promise, whether by the noble marquis for by Lord Spencer has been shamefully broken (trish cheers, there comes a day that you hear it spencer has been shamefully broken (trish cheers, and the promise of promise of promise of promise, whether by the noble marquis for by Lord Spencer has been shamefully broken (trish cheers, but for some provinces of Biendenh and Physen, and the provinces of Biendenh 1. It was been specified by the first of the second of the

gave the promise, and the promise was kept sending down Mr. George Bolton Masmtrasna to inquire into the conduct of Mr. George Bolton (Irish cheers), and to night the hon, gentleman and hoble lords who gave the promise on the occasion stand up here with proud mien and defiant viaage (Opposition ironical laughter) if the late Home Secretary thinks that a personal refliction on him I will withdraw it (loud laughter) to justify what they have done, and to back Earl Spencer. Sir, it ap-pears to me that these serried Opposition benches, to which we have been unused for the last month, have been arranged for a purpose, because I note from the newspapers that upon this night week a little banquet is to be given to the late Viceroy (Irish laughter), a species, I suppose, of what the French call lonche d'estime (renewed laughter), and so we have arranged to night the serried columns of the Liberal party. But the Liberal party to night is not quite solid, because I miss from the Liberal benches to night, as the public will miss to-morrow, the statesmanlike and significant figures of the members for Chelsea and Birmingham (Irish and Ministerial cheers); and it certainly seems to me a most remarkable thing that the Liberal Party appear to have fallen into the mistake to night upon this Irish question, of allowing themselves to he voiced by such a gentleman as the late Home Secretary and the noble Marquis (Irish cheers); and I can tell the Liberal Party that the Irish people will not fail to note this distinct line of cleavage in that grand old party (Irish cheers and loud laughter), and I would say to the supposed Radical member for Sheffield (Mr. Mundelia), whose resonant basso we have all heard so constantly to night cheering on the noble marquis (loud laughter), I would ask him to look to the Radical Party to which he belongs, and lightness in hand, with a bronder view, and to say under which flag he is going to a more ingenious argument, a brighter wit, a fight (Irish and Ministerial cheers and

liamentary time on the 11th August last he

Speak or die." (Loud cheers and laughter.) Are the Irish people to understand that when this even keeled vessel of the Liberal party is in full sail and flying before the breeze, gentlemen like the member for Chelsea (Sir Charles Dilke) Lewis' coarse, rasping tongue, the rage of and the member for Birmingham (Mr. Chamthe Ulster Tories over the taunt of berlain), when any dirty work is to be done, Mr. Gorst, the Solicitor General, that can send the noble marquis to swah the decks (loud Irish and Ministerial cheers and laughter), while they retire to the cabin with the sublime serenity of men enjoying a first-class passage (loud and continued laughter). And if I may continue this nautical metaphor, I may say that a portion of the Liberal party The tree is also useful in commerce. An exhad thrown Lord Spencer overboard as a quisite febrifuge liqueur is distilled from i.e. exactly the gladiator to bear the battle on his species of Jonah, and another portion single thield. In a twinkling bir, Realy had wanted the Tory party to pick him up again the cook a whoop Whigs creatfallen and out of the somewhat malodorous waters its bark inruishes an excellent substitute for sheepish, and turned the wintry gloom of into which he had been flung (Irish cheers) the Cabinet to liant joyance. Sir W. Har. In my opinion the Tory party have acted with extreme wisdom (ironical Opposition cheers) in declining to bring medical succour to that great Liberal statesman to whom gen tlemen like the right hon, members for Chelsea and Birmingham, belonging to his own party, declined to assist (hear, hear) speech of the noble marquis appeared to be full of envy at the success of the Tory party in governing Ireland. It seemed to be very much a question of sour grapes. But while we have the Government to-night denounced by the noble Marquis, aided by the late Home Secretary, for aiding and abetting the Parnellite party, I ask which section of the Liberals they were to believe! (Irish cheers.) The noble marquis produced with great effect a letter from the Prime Minister (cries of "Late")—the happily late Prime Minister. That Prime Minister had in that House very distinguished relative, the member for Leeds. Are we to believe the right hou. member for Midlothian in his denunciations of the Irish policy of the Government, or ara we to believe the member for Leeds? I read with great attention the speech delivered by the member for Leeds on Tuesday night This was what the hon, member for Leeds eaid :--

(Continued on eighth page.)

DOINGS AT NOME.

A DEN OF POLITICAL THIRVES - LEO XIIIS SACERDOTAL JUBILEE - THE TRAPPISTS AT THE THREE FOUNTAINS.

Rome, August 6 .- The present state of Rome continues to occupy the attention of Liberal journalists. The Giornale de Sicilia asserts that we have reached such a point in Rome as not to be able to meet a friend, a relation, a banker, a merchant, author, a deputy and even a minister, without asking ourselves instinctively if he is of Hartington's and the Chief Secretary's), a gentleman or a rogue, an assassin, and I take leave to say, as an Irishman, that a forger, whom we will soon see manacled in the speech of the Iris Secretary. a prison cell. After 70 adventurers of all kinds, from all parts of Italy, hungering after Empire, of a policy of appeasement, contrast ing into ltome. The capital of Italy became disvorably with the speech of the noble marquis (hear, hear). The motives of the where all these hungry creatures struggled two speeches we have beard will also be one with another for a shred of prey, and capital and the speech of the capital of criticised. And what were these motives? this revolting spectacle, which to some apserve closely has not ceased and will not coa . yet awhile. Whoever in Rome wishes, or dares, to take, all is to be taken, all to he conquered, because the Romans of Rome remain with their hands in their pockets, with their sceptical grin, steeped in ? The motive and object of that pro apathy, and they will not commence to awake the meanest motive and object that a until the tide will reach their throats, and Parliamentarian can conceive (Irish cheers) they will find themselves as strangers in their own city, transformed morally and material (Irish cheers, and hear, hear, from the Minis- ly. Hence there are hundreds of examples of terialists). The Irish members were talking on persons who have risen from nothing in very few ly. Hence there are hundreds of examples of

conclusion that, while our fathers ran the risk of the galleys to make Italy, our contemporaries run a similar risk to make a million. Thus is Rome judged by Italian Liberals.

THE HOLY FATHER'S SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.

The Holy Father has addressed a letter to the presidents of the spiritual pilgrimage to the tomb of the hely Apostles Peter and Pani on the occasion of his sacerdotal jubilee, which will occur in 1887. His Holiness learned also that a great number of the faith-ful in all parts have eagerly replied to this invitation to a spiritual pilgrimage, to implore for him assistance and support in such necessitous things, and expresses the special paternal affection of his heart to the promoters of this design.

THE WORK OF THE TRAPPISTS AT THE THREE POUNTAINS.

Attention has been directed to the work of the Trappists in the desolate and malariabreeding lands at the Three Fountains by a Dr. Crudeli, who denies to the Eucalyptus tree, abundantly planted there, the qualities attributed to it by the Trappists. Father Franchino, of this Order, in his reply to Dr. Crudeli, shows the condition of the Three Fountains prior to the planting of the Eucalyptus and since. In 1869 that locality was a humid uncultivated valley, which it was dangerous to pass through, even in the day time, on account of the missma given forth by the soil. Now it has become a healthy and smiling garden, where there is no fear of fever, but which is beneficial rather than perilogs to health. This change is owing wholly to the labor of the Trappists and to the planting and growth of the Eucalyptus. Many of these monks fell victims to malarial fever in the years they were engaged in planting and cultivating the soil. In the summer mouths they returned to Rome, for it was almost certain death to pass a night in this spot. In 1875 they bean to dwell at the Three Fountains during the summer, and although several became afflicted with fever, the deaths were few. Afterwards the danger diminished, and the monks were saved from further attacks. Not only they, but a penal colony with guards and keepers, numbering three hundred persons, live here and enjoy excellent health in a spot which, a few years ago, was a desolate sepulchre. It is to the planting of the Eucalyptus that this change is owing. It conquers and des troys the malaria produced in humid and ill-kept soils. It absorbs humidity in its rapid growth and development. The passage of malaria on scirocco winds is checked by these trees, of which 125,000 are planted here. quisite febrifuge liqueur is distilled from i.e leaves; it supplies a remarkable tooth powder; the wood of the tree is of much value; bark in tanning : and several all febrifuges, are made from various preparations of the bark and leaves. A hide tanned by means of the back of this tree is now at the Antwerp Exhibition. Such is the work accomplished within a few years by the devo tion, self sacrifice and labor of the Trappist

NEW SOUTH WALES REFUSES FED-EKATION.

Fathers at the Three Fountains.

LONDON, Angust 6.-The Government of New South Wales has sent a telegram regret-ting its inability to join the Australian federa-tion, because it disapproves of the orm in which the Federation bill passed the House of Com-

PARNELL TO STATE HIS POLICY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 7.—A call for a meeting of the National Executive committee of the Irish National League of America, con sisting of one delegate from each state and territory, has been issued by President Egan, the meeting to convene at McCoy's hotel, Chicago, on the morning of August 15. The executive expects to be able to place before the meeting a communication from Mr. Par nell stating his views on important Irish

ORANGEMEN FIRE UPON EVICTED TENANTS.

DUBLIN, August 7 .- While a number of Orangemen were to-day returning from a farm in County Monaghan, where they had been cutting hay as substitutes forevicted tenants, they were met by a party of the latter in company with sympathizing friends and fearing an attack fired on the crowd, wounding its chief man. Great excitement then ensued. The police had to be called out in force to preserve order and several arrests were made. Further touble is feared.

IRISH CHURCH LANDS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to the request of the purchasers of Irish church and glebe lands under the land act, that the amounts of their purchase moneys be reduced, so that their purchases may be made equally advantageous with those to be made under the new Land Purchase Act, says that the Government are unable to reopen the question concerning lands already sold. The Chancellor promises, however, that the Government will do all in their power to assist the purchasers under the Land Act to secure the desired modification by extending their periods of repayment and reducing the interest on the loans made them with which to purchase.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED IN TON-QUIN.

REFORM OF CHURCH MUSIC.

SPLENDID ADDRESS BY BISHOP M'QUAID CHICAGO.

Most Rev. Archbishop, Right Rev. Bish pa, Rev. Brethren of the Clergy, Dear Brethren of the Laily:

At the request of the St Cecilia Society 1 have come from afar off to assist at the gathering of the members of the society, and to address to you, with the liberty befitting the apostolic office of a bishop, words of en-couragement, words of counsel, and words of

caution.

The more I pender the character of true church music, and compare with this ideal the music offered us in God's churches now-adays, the more am I convinced of the necessity of reform. And the more I see and learn of the object and workings of your society, the more am I satisfied that a reform, such as your society strives to bring about, is both sorely needed and feasible.

Look at God's Church! There is the altar,

where the Divine Sacrifice is offered; there is the tribunal of penance, where sinful hearts, if contrite and humble, are washed cleaner than the driven snow. Here is the pulpit, where God's holy word is preached, where the heart of man is prepared worthily to assist at the altar, and with contrition to ap proach the confessional to be reconciled to his God. These are the three great means lastituted by Atmighty God for man's salvation. And the altar is the main instrument of God's mercy; all the rest is subordinated to the altar. The altar is the centre of our religion. From Calvary God brought the bloody Sacrifice of his son and placed it in an unbloody manner on our Altar. Sacrifice is prayer, the highest form of prayer. Now look at the Altar—at the Sacrifice of the Mass. What is needed for it? Do the people

offer up Mass! Is the singing of the people necessary? No, all that is required is a priest. He offers up Holy Mass, and whilst celebrating Mass, he turns his back to the people, but his hands and his eyes and his neart are uplifted to heaven. The Mass is prayer, prayer from beginning to end, And the people assist at the Mass by joining the priest in his prayer. So, in this sublime prayer, do we need the embellishments of art, the charms of music? To pray at the foot of the Altar we come; to the Sacrifice of Chlvary, renewed on our Altars, the faithful come, fathers and mothers and children and all. But when they come, they do not leave all their right behind; no, they have

their rights every one of them.
They come with the intention to pray, and they come with the clear right to pray, to address God's goodness and mujesty. There God's house must be prayer. During divine service lips should not open in God's Church, except for prayer; for everything in Church should be subservient to proyer.
By making the holy sacrifice of the Alter

play second part to the music, the Mass, our Saviour's most precious gift to men, is wronged; religion and the Christian sentiment are more than wronged by carrying the mind to places outrageously opposed to God's house and its work and end.

Now comes the question, what music is, and what is not appropriate for the hely place? From the mistaken notions of men, from their vain desires, from their misdirected zeal many abuses have arisen. I prefer always to take the Church of God for my guide in these as well as other matters; men's minds are too unreliable, their tustes too variable to place dependence on them. The peculiarities of priests and musicians have neen transmitted from generation to generation, until we now have the strangest chaos in the musical department of our churches. Yes, my friends, since the world is such a queer place, men being so strangely consti-tuted, thanks be to God for a restraining and

correcting authority—for the church,
I will now in all freedom mention some of the more grievous abuses that have crept into our churches, not only in our country, but as much and even more in other countries all

over the world. In the first place we find all sorts of people singing in the organ loft; Jews as well as intidels and excommunicated Catholics, scoffing heretics and Freemasons.—The unbeliever sings: Uredo, I believe, and he does not be-lieve; he utters his blasphemy loudly and with emphasis in a sacred place, and we pay him for it, we hire the Jew to sing that he believes in Jesus Christ our Lord, whilst in his heart he does not believe in Him, but curses Him. The heretic shouts that he believes in the Holy Catholic Church; he lies, he does not believe; and we pay him for it. Yes, we bribe them to go into the hely place and to scream out their sacrilegious blasphemies and their sacrilegious heresies. What a

figme! The second abuse is, that we have all sorts of music. But, you say, we have beautiful music, exquisite music! For what? Is it music for the opera? Or for the parlor? Or for the saloon? Or is it for the Lord and his sacred house? Some time ago I heard a lady of my congregation, a devout lady, a good, a truly Christian soul, sing a Tantum Ergo at church. There was no more prayer possible after she began, Some time after I met this lady, and I paid her a high compliment on her exquisite singing, but I added, I should have liked ever so much to hear you in a parlor, but not in a church ; your singing takes the mind from God and prayer. The custom

for it except that the words consecrate the profess music. Music has a language of its wn; music does not care for words. You know that some of our very best secular music BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE is set to very meaningless phrases; many AMERICAN ST. CROILIA SOCIETY AT many pieces are, as far as words are concerned, an absolute jumble; no, words cannot conscorate music, but music can descorate words. Having gone thus far enumerating and vituperating abuses I will go on.

But it must not be understood to refer especially to Chicago; these abuses are not local nor provincial, but universal; in fact the most and the worst of them are imported from other countries. As regards Chicago you all know that I am an absolute stranger to your prosperous and enterprising city; and I do say that I ought to have all reason to hope that Chicago is not only one of our greatest cities, but also a good and godly

To continue : Church music so called is not only offensive by reason of the character of the singers and of its own nature, but it is sometimes grievously offensive by the cost to which it occasions us. Large sums of money are spent to hire singers of the kind spoken of above; we just throw away our money on them, and still we have no money for a school wherein to teach our children their religion and to train them in the habits and manners of Christian life. Just think of it! We throw away money on Jews, infidels and freemasons, to give us music, from blaspheming minds and hearts, and we leave our children to starve spiritually! Is it not horrible? Whatever may be said for having the kind of singers and the lascivious music we have spoken about, this much I hold to be certain :-- that no cong egation is too poor to have a Christian

away money on such singers.

Another abuse is now the lengthening and now the curtailing of parts of the mass, to which our service is subjected. The Church has prescribed for all her celebrations and functions the proper prayers, paolms and litanies. For instance: In the dedicating and consecrating to Gad's service of a new church It is a long service; but no deviation is allowed. Now you want us not to sing the Miserere med Deus. Have mercy on me, O Lord! We must not cry out in the bitterness of our soul to God for mercy ? Or, we must not sing the Litany of the Saints, and why? Why must we curtail here, leave out there? skip this, leave out that? Why?

School of its own, when it can afford to throw

That paid singers may sing and shout their solos, that Mozart's Gloria may be sung, and time may be had for their unending Amens, for you have more Amens than there are

words in the Gloria, Such and many more being the abuses, does

the Church remain silent? Does she let mutters go on as they please? Oh, no, the Church has lately, through the Sacred Congregation of Rites, addressed a circular letter to all the bishops of Italy, ordering a reform in their prayer they shall in nowise be dis within a month. The Third Plenary Council turbed, but helped. Instead of heing help- of Baltimore has embedied this circular in its within a month. The Third Plenary Council ed, how often are they scandalized? Church | decrees. So you see that the Church is not music, dear friends, to be God's music in silent in these matters. I must give you a word of advice and caution : Don't ask more than the Church asks! It is difficult to do much in little missions; it is tiresome to always hear the same old tunes, but it is their heat; therefore have patience with the little OD-66 You are engaged in a good cause, but your

work is only begun; atill, you may be satis-fied with your success, the need of a church musical reform is felt by bishops and, also, by the priests. Now, we have in this country no old established customs, no hampering laws, therefore there is nothing to hinder us by ecclesiastical authority from wiping out those abuses.

Now, what does the Church want? I need only remind you that Gregorian chant is the chant of the Church, not that Gregorian the project both his high approval and his which is sung note by note, as you walk up practical assistance. In Ireland, the United or down a stairs, step by stop, but as it has been sung in the old monastic schools with aush great perfection.

Those who despise plain chant cannot sing it, they despise what they do not know. If we cannot have all the beautiful Gregorian, let us have a little of it, and that as nearly perfect as possible. Then we have Cecilian music. It has a

standing in God's house; that music that is based on plain chant. I must candidly confess I was prejudiced against your society, because I had heard your music rendered by incompetent singers, and, therefore, I thought your music dry and harsh and rough. But I am prejudiced no more, Cecilian music is soft and gentle and sweet; it leads to God, and is as near to what is meant by God's music in God's house as anything after Gregorian. Well, then, let us follow Rome, keep up the good work you have so well begun, sing not for glory nor for pay, but for love; unbought, unpaid, let us sing, rendering to God that what he has given us-our voices.

KEILLY WILL RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Minister Keilly will soon return to the United States. It is understood that he will resign his office and that he will not be appointed to another foreign mission.

A CARDINAL'S HAT FOR BOSTON. Roue, Aug. 8.—It is rumored that John J. Williams, Catholic Archishop, of Boston, Mass., will be created a cardinal in December.

CARDINAL MANNING ON ENGLISH RELIGION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.— Tardinal Manning, preaching at Portsmouth to-day, said the unity of the Church of Rome was never more marked than now. He contrasted with this condition the condition of religion in England, where, he said, rival teachers whittled away the outlines of the truths they undertook to teach.

TRACKED TO SPAIN.

Dublin, August 6.—The detectives have now ascertained that Robert Farquharson, the defaulting Dublin manager of the Munster bank, sailed for Spain on the night of his flight from now that is the style; there can be no excuse this city.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE MONTREAL BRANCH TO THE IRISHMEN OF

The following is the manifesto which was adopted at the regular meeting of the Mont-real branch of the Irish National League on Sunday :--

To the Irishmen of the Dominion o. Canada :--

The Montreal branch of the Irish National League, in compliance with the wishes of the National leaders at home and of our own executive in America, takes this opportunity of addressing an earnest appeal to the Irishmen of the Dominion of Canada to do their share towards building up an Irish Parliamentary fund,

The time is opportune and the need is pressing. Ireland is about to enter upon the final stage of her prolonged struggle for her legislative rights and civil liberty. The fight of the Irish National party against the tra-ditional enemy of their country has been waged in the face of tremendous odds; it has been an uphill fight, but it has been a pro-

gressive and winning one.

The happy results which have been accomplished so far are, no doubt, mainly due to the intelligence and patriotism of the Irish Parliamentary party and to the determination and union of the people; but it must also be recognized that the moral and material support brought to Ireland by the millions of her exiled sons and daughters has been no mean factor in the advancement of the National cause.

That support Irishmen everywhere have been ready and willing to extend to their motherland, and that support they must continue to give until the last vestige of oppressive legislation and of obnoxious officialism is wiped out, and until the British Government is compelled to allow Irishmen to govern themselves.

Saff-interest alone, not to speak of any patriotic motive, should dictate this course, for we must not forget that the higher and freer the position of Ireland in the family of nations, the more respected will be her chil-dren in foreign lands. We have experienced the reality of this truth in our own day, Since Ireland has been raised from her weak and wretched condition, and has, during the past few years, boldly asserted herself on the floor of the British Parliament, making her power and influence felt, even ur to the overthrow of a powerful Government, her name has been more honored and respected, and the miserable traducers and vilifiers of everything Irish have been almost completely silenced.

If the Irish party, controlling but a small portion of the National representation, could effect such remarkable results, what may not eighty or ninety staunch and reliable members? Much, therefore, depends upon the outcome of the next general election. The increase in the number of National representatives must be accompanied by corresponding ability and unswerving devotion in the candidates to serve the country at all times and wherever the leader directs. But the very class of men best fitted to do Ireland valuable service as members of the House Commons are mostly young men who have got to make their fortunes, and who would be unable to incur the expense of Parliamentary life in London. The payment of members has accordingly got to be faced in a patriotic and business like manner.

Mr. Parnell has declared the establishment of a Parliamentary Fund to be of the utmost urgency and necessary to the adequate success of the national movement. The illustrious Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Croke, has given rractical assistance. In Ireland, the United States and Australia, the Irish people have inaugurated the fund and have already sent in handsome contributions. Shall we in Canada do likewise? Shall the Irishmen of the Dominion stand with their brothers at home in this critical moment and aid them to carry the elections and send a united and triumphant party to the British House of Commons to dictate the terms and conditions of Home Rule for Ireland? We cannot and will not refuse to do so, if we desire te remain true to ourselves and to the old land.

This branch of the National League, therefore, calls upon every Irishmun in the Dominion to contribute his share towards the Parliamentary fund, and thus aid in the speedy fruition of the National hopes and in the speedy conquest of Ireland's rights.

H. J. CLORAN, President. T. BUCHANAN, Treasurer. J. B. LANE, Secretary.

P.S.-All subscriptions to the fund should be addressed to the treasurer, Mr. T. Buchanan, 688 Palace street, Montreal. All amounts received will be duly acknowledged through the columns of the press.

A FAMOUS MILLIONAIRE DEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10—Moro Phillips, a well known merchant, died at Monmouth house, Spring Lake, yesterday. He was well known in every part of Texas and throughout the States and Canada. He came to Philadel his thirthead the States and Canada. He came to Phila-delphia thirty years ago and established the business of manufactory of chemicals that he subsequently developed to so large an extent. Among his most valuable possessions were a copper mine in Michigan and a phosphate mine in Canada. He was regarded as one of the richest men in Philadelphia, his fortune being estimated at \$10 000 000 estimated at \$10,000,000.

St. Thomas, August 7.-A horrible acci, dent took place this afternoon at the railway orossing near the fair grounds whereby three persons lost their lives—Mr. Dempsey, of Hamilton, accompanied by his sixty, Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. Fred Sanders, lumber. merchant, of this city, and her little six year old son. A train coming from Port Stanley struck their buggy, knocking it to splinters. Mrs. Sanders' body was found twenty yards from the crossing with her head completely severed from the body; that of the child on the cowcatcher dead; Mr. Dempsey's body seventy-five yards from the crossing with! Ite extinct, but not badly mutilated.

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## THE DEAD HERO.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, August 4 .- Hisfamily in a group and stone, last night took their final farewell of the remains of the dead general. At half-past eight this morning the doors of the Grant cottage were thrown open and a stream of viritors poured in steadily for over an hour. About nine o'clock the head of a long line of vehicles appeared climbing up the steep incline. Soon the area in the vicinity of the cottage was thronged with horses and wagons and farmers with their wives and families. At 9.30 the train brought Gen. Hancock and a number of distinguished. visitors. At 10 o'clock, services at the cottage were held in presence of over a thousnd people. The ceremonies opened with the reading of the 90th Psalm, which was followed by an impressive prayer by Rev. Bishop Harris, and the hymn, "My Faith Looks up to Thee," was joined in by the whole assemblage present with fine effect. Dr. Newman then came forward and delivered his sermon, the family sitting meantime about the remains in the parlor. At the conclusion of the dispurse the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee" was rendered impressively by the congregation, and the services ended! with the benediction. Mrs. Grant concluded not to go with the funeral train and will not probably leave here till Friday. The U.S. Grand Post of Brooklyn bore the remains from the cottage to the station shortly before one o'clock, the military being drawn up and salutes paid to the remains as they passed to the depot The throng stood, with un covered heads while the casket was borne to the car. The transfer from the cottage to the train was accomplished without any difficulty. 'At one o'clock the word was given, Engineer Martin shut off the steam, and the train, standing as it did upon a grade, slowly started by its own weight and impetus down the mountain. The bluffs and ridges on each side of the track were densely thronged with people, and the grove, south of the cottage was alive with specta-tors. Every vantage ground was occupied; but from all the throng no sound escaped. The moun ain was hushed and still, except for the booming guns bidding farewell. The train passed slowly down the mountain and to the pisin beyond. Along the route numbers of people had gathered and stool with uncovered heads as the train passed. When the spires of Saratoga came into view the guard of honor marched behind. Gen. Hancock booming of cannon plants d within half a mile of the village could be heard. This battery was reached and passed, its guns saluting the train on its passage. The last curve was rounded and the train straightened away parallel with the tracks of the Delaware & Hudson company, on which, just north of Mount McGregor depot, the funeral train of the New York Central railroad was waiting. The York Central railroad was waiting. The mountain train drew alongside and the remains were inted silently by the honor guard to the car Woodlawn, which was draped in dead black and hung with flags. The funeral parties were transferred to their respective. dead blu k and hung with flags. The fune-ral parties were transferred to their respective cars, which were all trimmed with plain black. The Brooklyn guard of honor and six men of the Loyal Legion and a detail of regulars en-tered the dead car with two men of Wheeler's post, and soon after 2 o'clock the impressive and heavy train moved through the throng and away from Saratoga. IN ALBANY.

## ALBANY, Aug. 4 - When the train reached

this city the remains were placed within the mounted catalalque and six black horses with black trappings were hitched to the funeral car. At the head of each horse as leaders car. At the head of each horse as leaders body to the city authorities early in the evening. Were members of the Grand Army posts. The crowd, as at all stopping places, was dense, The remains having been deposited in the funeral car, it was drawn out into On the last named morning the coffin will be Spencer street; thence, accompanied by a large military escort, it progressed to the Capitol. There Gen. Hancock dismounted and retired and the remains were deposited beneath the great catafalque in the Sunate corridor. min ter Abbey on Tuesday, the funeral address delivered by Canon Farrar was most impressive Before being so placed, the body was conveyed to a private room in the Capitol, where the undertaker and embalmers removed the lid of the casket. They found the remains in excellent condition. The public was admitted about 5 o'clock, being permitted to walk two abreast on each side of the casket, which lay on an inclined diss. S ven thousand four hundred persons viewed the remains in the first horr. The remains will lie in state in the Capitol continuously until 10 30 a.m. to morrow, when the doors will be closed. At 11.30 the funeral procession will be again formed. The ren a na-will be transferred from the catafaique to the funeral car at the State street entrance of the Capitol and will be escorted to the Central railroad depot. The funeral train will leave the depot here at 12.30 p.m., arriving at the Grand Central depot, New York, at 5

### THE SERVICE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Grant memorial service in Westminster Abbey this afternoon was, an imposing event. The edifice was erowded with a congregation nearly every member of which was a more or less distinguished person. The whole space of the choir and under the lattern was allotted to Americans, from whom applications had been received for over 1,100 tickets. The dean of Westminster came to London specially to officiate. The music used was the same as that at the funeral of Lord Lawrence. The order of the service was as follows :- First, Schubert's "Funeral Murch"; second, funeral march procession up the nave of the cathedral to the choir ; third, opening burial service; fourth, 9th Psalm; fifth, the Day's Lesson; sixth, funeral sermon by Canon the Departed"; eighth, Handel's anthem, "His Body is Buried in Peace;" ninth, two concluding prayers; tenth, the burial service; eleventh, the blessing; twelfth, the dead march in "Saul." Canon Farrar's address was most impressive and was listened

Salisbury, General Wolseley, and Senor Martinez, Chilian Ambassador, were present. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught were represented by equerries. The Duke of Argyll, John Bright and many other distinguished gentlemen wrote expressing regret at their inability to attend. Among the American visitors were Chief Justice Watts, Benjamin H. Brewster, Senator Edmunds and Senator Hawley. The American committee which had charge of the service say that the warmth with which Englishmen everywhere responded to the invitations has been most flattering.

The Saturday Review made a savage attack ou Dean Bradley for allowing memorial services in honor of Gen. Grant to be held in Westminster Abbey. It says the Dean thereby conceded him the one mark of honor an Englishman holds the highest attainable, and one that is peculiarly English.

A SOUTHERN TRIBUTE. In response to an invitation to participate in the ceremonies, Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee sent the following telegram :--

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 3. To Gen. W. S. Hancock, Mount McGregor,

spect for the memory of a great soldier and thus return as far as I can the generous feelings he has expressed towards athe soldiers of the South.

Firz Hugh Let. FITZ HOGH LEE

THE GENERAL'S NAME

The following letter is published which would seem to show that the country has been worshipping a hero under a wrong hame. It is written by General Babcook, a friend of the dead coldier, and is disted Executive Man-

sion, Washington; December 29, 1874:—
DEAR Sin,—In reply to your letter I would say that Gen. Grant's christened name was Hiram Ulysses. He was appointed to West Point by mistake of the honorable member of Congress as Ulysses S. Grant. This being a clerical error it was supposed it could be corrected at the Academy, but it passed into the records as Ulysses S. Grant and finally into records as Ulysses S. Grant and finally into his commission, and has been from that time the Grown and those for the defice, all the adopted by his family and himself. The gen the Grown and those for the defice, all the grown appointing him confounded the name of a younger brother with his, the middle name of the younger brother being Simpson. Lawyers spent the day conversing with them. name of the younger brother being Simpson. I have read the above to the President, and

am very truly yours, O. E. BABCOCK.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF GEN GRANT IN NEW YORK.

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ALBANY, August 5.-The trustees of the Capi tol have adopted a resolution that a memoria slate be sunk in the pavement of the vestibule of the Capitol, suitably inscribed in commemoration of the lying in state of the remains of Gen. Grant. Fully 77,000 people viewed the body to day as it lay in state before being es-corted to the depot, from whence the inneral

train left at 1 p.m.

New York, Aug. 5.—The train bearing the remains of General Grant reached the Central depot in this city at 5 p.m. The progress from Albany to New York was viswed by many Albany to New York was viewed by many thousands of people. Along the line the house-tops were crowded with people, at each stopping place thousands had assembled to pay their last tribute to the illustrious dead. Many cf them stood outdoors in the pouring rain for a long time to witness the passage of the train to its destination. The train was met at the depot by an immense crowd of people. The coffin was carried by the U.S. Grant post of the G.A.R., who had kept vigil over their dead comrade at the Mount. Different military companies and the regulars whom the Government had sent as an escort and guard of honor marched behind. Gen. Hancock marshalled the procession. The three sons of the dead soldier left the depot quietly; all others who came with the train followed the remains out in double file, the citizens committee, led by ex-Mayor Cooper, ex-Governor Cornell, and ex-Mayor Edson and Jackson S. Schutz; next followed the regulars, behind them Gov. Hill and Gen. Farnsworth, and his glittering staff, and in their turn committees of crowd bowed their heads and were silent. As the procession passed nothing could be heard but the rumbling of the heavy guns and the roll of the nuffled drums. More than an hour was occupied in reaching the City Hall, and when the right entered the park the left was still a mile

away.

When the gates of the City Hall were opened a long line of people, shut in by files of policemen, passed into the portice, and after viewing the remains passed out by the rear door of the hall. Everything had been so carefully arranged that there was no confusion and litte crowding. There were all sorts of people in the line. Gen. Hancock formally delivered the

### CANON FARRAR'S ADDRESS. London, Aug 5 -In the services in West-

and was listened to in almost breathless silence. His text was taken from Acts xiii, 36 - "For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell in sleep, and was laid unto his fathers." The following are the main parts of the address: — To-day we assemble at the obsequies of a great soldier whose sun set while it was vet day and at whose funeral service in America tens of the usands are assembled at this moment to mourn with the weeping family and friends. I desire to speak simply and directly, with genrous appreciation, but without idle flattery, of h m whose death has made a nation mourn. His private life, his faults or failings of character, whatever they may have been, belong in no sense to the world. They are before the judgment of God's merciful forgiveness. We will touch only upon his public actions and services. Upon a bluff overlooking the Hudson his monument will stand, recalling to future generations ment will stand, recalling to future generations the dark page in the nation's history which he did so much to close." After eloquently tracing General Grant's boyhood and manhood, the speaker went on:—
"If the men who knew him in Galena, obscure, silent, unprosperous, unambitious, had said if anyone had predicted that he would become twice President and one of the foremost men of the day, the prophecy would have seemed ex-travagantly ridiculous. If Rome told with pride that her dictators came from the ploughtail, America may record the answer of the President who, when asked what would be his coat of arms, answered, proudly mindful of his early struggles, 'A pair of shirt sleeves.' The answer showed a notable sense of the dignity of labor, a noble superiority to the vanities of feudalism, a strong conviction that men should be honored simply as men, not according to the accident of birth. What verdict history will pronounce upon Grant as a politician and a man I know not, but here and now the voice of censure, deserved or undeserved, is silent. We leave his faults to the Farrar; seventh, Spohr's anthem, "Blest are on brass for men's example. Let his faults, whatever they may have been, be written on water. Who can tell if his closing hours of torture and misery were not blessings in disguise-God purging the gold from dress until the strong man was utterly purified by his strong agony? Could we be gathered in a more fitting to almost in breathless silence.

The Duke of Cambridge, commander-inchief of the army, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord

Solicitation of American memorials here. We add another to-day. Whatever there be between the two nations to forget and forgive is forgotten and forgiven. If the two peoples which are one bo true to their duty who can doubt that the desti-nies of the world are in their hands! Let America and England march in the van of freedom and progress, showing the world not only a magnificent spectacle of human happiness, but a still more magnificent spectacle of two peoples united, loving righteousness and hating iniquity, inflaxibly faithful to the principles of eternal justice, which are the unchanging law of God."

The flags upon the royal residences at Wind. sor and Osborne and upon the royal yachts Os-borne and Victoria and Albert were lowered at

> rial service at Westminster Abbey. "Good deeds, once said the celebrated Richter, "ring clear through Heaven like a bell." One of the best deeds is to alleviate human sufferings. "Last fall my daughter was in decline," says Mrs. Mary Hisson, of Montrose, Kansas, "and everybody thought she was going into consumption. I got her a bottle of Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription,' and it cured her." Such facts as the above need no comment.

two p.m. and remained down during the memo-

The truly wise man should have no keeper of his secrets but himself. can List

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP Your telegram received. I accept the position because by so doing I can testify my re-

THE TRIALS AT REGINA. BIEL REPUSES TO RENOUNCE PROTESTANT GUILTY—BIEL TO WRITE A BOOK

WINNIFEG. Angust A. Father Andre waited on Riel in his call yesterday and asked him to renounce his profession of Professantism. Riel refused, saying he could not go against his convictions. Riel has written to U.S. Consul Taylor, of this city, stating his plans for peopling the North West in sevenths. Re also urges that an international commission be appointed to determine whether his is sane or not. To refuse mine whether he is sane or not. He refuses to be interviewed, as he proposes publishing the story of his life and his troubles for the

benefit of his family.
As a result of the negotiations going con-I have read the above to the President, and The result is that twenty two, prisoners, will be says it is correct: With kind regards I plead guilty to ite son follow and the crown am very truly yours, Spirit is very low since he stabled himself; he will probably die.

Governor Dewdney believes that Little Poplar is safe on the American side of the

Three of the jurors in Riel's case say that the meaning of that recommendation to mercy is that in their opinion Riel should not be hanged, as they think that, while he is not absolutely insone in the ordinarily accepted meaning of the word, he is a very decided "crank." The other three jurors have not been seen, but this is understood to be their view also.. Many witnesses admitted on cross-examination that Riel, in their estimation, was "not all there;" and this, with the testimony of the experts and that of Rev. Father Andre, of Prince Albert, who opposed Riel during the agitation which culminated in the rebellion, produced an impression upon the minds of the jury.

WINNIPEG, August 5 .- Riel has retracted his declarations against the Church of Rome, which he made during the course of the rebellion, and has once mere submitted himse it to its authority.
He signed a written retractation, which Rev.
Father Fortier, of St. Boniface cathedral,
brought down with him to Revina yesterday,
It is understood that he is preparing a more
tormal and lengthy retract tion, which he is
to submit to Rev. Father Foarmand, of St. An-

PLEADED GUILTY.

Yesterday afternoon the following half-breed prisoners who participated in the trouble at Batoche were ar aigned on a charge of treason-felony: Pierre Parenteau, Elzear Swain Pierre Gariepy, Frede ick Fiddler, Pierre McHenry, P. Tourand, J. Short, Emanuel Champagne, P. Tourand, J. Short, Emanuel Champagne, Messoine Lepine, Alexander Fisher, Aibert Mookman, Baptiste Vandale, Joseph I elorme, Iguace Poitras. Joseph Arcand, Pierre Vandale, jr., Francis Tourand, Joseph Pilon, Daniel Parenteau, Baptiste Rocheleau, Andre Molin, More Parenteau, Maxime Dubois, Atex Cogen, Philip Garneau, Philip Gariepy and Moise Ouillette. All pleaded guilty and were held for sentence. Molin, Duniel Parenteau, Sanan and Fiddler were held in Sho and their recognical ces to appear for sentence when called. It is believed they will be sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. of imprisonment.

of in-prisonment.

TCRONTO, August 5.—The Mail's despatch from Regina says:—Twenty-six prisoners, including some of Riel's council, were arraigned this afternoon before Judge Richardson and Cole nel McLeod on a charge of treason-felony. The gray haire t stood side by side with those who in point of age might have been their sons. There were in the motley group whites, half-breeds and one or two Indians. They all ap-peared indifferent to the fate that might be in Interest are many notice satisfies on the same below the same see an Irish Farliament assembled in College-green, as we are bound to see it before loog (hear, hear). store for them, and two or three looked upo the proceedings as a joke, or were ignorant of the gravity of the result involved in their trial, and tittered when called upon to plead.

AN APPEAL FOR AID. All the priests in the late rebel district have signed an appeal to the country for aid to the half-breeds. They declare Riel an impostor, and unworthy of the sympathy of the Ron an Cathol c Church or its people, as he usurped their places as priests. They also say General Middleton did all that he could to make the loss s and sufferings of the flocks as light as pos-

MEETING OF THE TWO EMPERORS.

Berlin, August 6.—Despatches from Gastein state that the Emperor William has abandoned his projected visit to Ischi where he was to have met the Emperor of Austria, and it has been arranged that the Austrian Emperor shall come to Gastein. Gastein is crowded with visitors attracted by the imperial presence. The Kaiser has recovered from his recent illness and displays wonderful vigor for a person of his age. He takes long walks in public every day. The Abend Post, of Vienna, says that the meeting of the Emperor William and the Emperor Francis. Joseph at Gastein will strengthen the close friendship already existing between Germany and Austria, and will be a sure guarantee of the peace of the world. The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Empress Elizabeth arrived here this evening. The Emperor William received them at the entrance of the Badeschlosa with greetings of affection, kissing the Austrian emperor three times. William wore an Austrian uniform and Francis Joseph wore a Prussian uniform. The town is illuminated and is througed with people heartily cheering the Emperor. The Emperor and Empress of Austria, on leaving the Emperor William's hotel. r-quested him not to accompany them in order to spare him fatigue. The two Emperors made a tour of the town to view the illuminations. They received a perfect ovation. The town is gaily decorated with banners, arches, etc. The weather is lovely. On the first visit of the Empress Elizabeth to Emperor William the latter had all the pictures removed from his room, except the portraits of the Austrian Emperor and Empress.

THE ADMIRALTY ACCOUNTS. London, Aug. 6.—Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the Admiralty, in one of the first official statements he made after his party came into power, intimated the public thought that he had discovered frauds in the Admiralty accounts. He said that the Tory estimates differed from those previously recorded by the Liberal Government by a sum sufficient for the Admiralty expenses for a period of six weeks. The mossing expected a great scandal weeks. The cossips expected a great scandal to be exposed. The friends of Lord Northbrook, Lord Hamilton's predecessor in office, explained that the events of the past year had necessitated such frequent trips abroad on the part of the first Lord of the Admiralty as to prevent him from exercising the necessary supervision over the accounts of his department. The House of Commons appointed a committee to investigate the circumstances upon which Lord George Hamilton based his statement. This committee has handed in its report, which exonerates Lord Northbrook from all imputation except that of carelessness. It accounts for the deficiency in the Admiralty estimates by saying that his calculations were too sanguine and in-duced him to ask for smaller credits than a more rigorous enquiry would have shown were neces-sary. The report urgently recommends a more rigid financial supervision of the accounts of the entire Admiralty department.

AN AMBRICAN JOURNALIST'S ELOQUENT

TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH PATRIOT. DUBLIN, July 22 A public meeting was held in Dublin for the purpose of congratulating, Mr. Michael Davitt on the expiration of his ticket of leave. The Lord Mayor presided, and amongst those present was Mr. Lander Richardson, a prominent American journalist, who, delivered the following

speech:—
Mr. Richardson, who was received with great applatuse, said—If I were an Trishman by right of blood and birth should lick with parties pation in this tribute to Michael Lavitt as a said with the state of the said with the state of the said with the state of the said with t pation in this tribute to Michael Davit as a sacred right no less than a nobe privilege. But, inasmuch asyl am an Iriahman in heart only, and not by sucestral git, I carhot regard your meeting as one in which I may demand a voice. Yat I may take partinity your our tesy to convey to you some small knowledge of the feelings there is not my country for the man in whose hadre you are assembled and the cause which he has suffered most to promote them. (bear, hear). We in America look upon Michael Davitt as one of the greatest heroes of an age not barren of heroim, a grant of intellectual force; an who elevery fibre centres toward pense of the trials and the delay in securing the right and true, a patient sufferer in the witnesses will thus be avoided. Although the Brisoners could be sentenced for life for purpose, a map among men (loud cheers). He who plead guilty will be treated leniently.

The trials of the Indian shiefs and murderers will be postponed for ten days to permit of, witnesses arriving at Regina. Wandering Spirit is very low since he stabbed himself. divine right of human freedom (hear, hear).
Nor is it forgotten among us that our forestehers fell upon the field of battle to preserve us from which you now seek to be free. And by their hearts blood spilled on the altar of liberty, we feel for, encourage and help, so far as in us lies, any peop e chafing in its chains and longing to be free. Upon no nation have we looked with deeper sorrow than the Irish, for there is no other nation under oppression so brutal and so infamous (cheers). It is because we Americans have escaped the yoke of England that we watch most narrowly your struggle to emerge from her hateful bondage. We know that had we failed to shake off. British fetters our country would now be owned, as yours has been, by English. landlords and governed by alien officers of the queen. The ruin that has been wrought here would have been ours. The want and suffering which I myself have seen in Ireland would have stalked over the fair fields of America as well. I know and feel these things, and I refuse to subscribe to the daily lie that the feeling between England and America is other than one of cordial dislike (hear, hear). The fact that when a body of mistaken men in America sought to dest by the Government which had nurtured

there is wiedom in my picking up the quarrel of other men. But I do know that my heart goes out to every Irishman who battles for his rights, and I know that I hold in bitter loathing any Government which habitually makes war upon the weaker nations of the earth, which denies to its subjects the right of free speech, which bolsters up the monstrous system of landlordism, and which gives the poor and starving an exclusive diet of bayonets and prisons (loud cheers). For the men who brave the crueities of such a Government, who fight on until their last breath is drawn in the cause of right and liberty and industrial progress, I, as an Americae, moved by the nature of my kind, have the most profound admiration (hear, hear) For this great mind, which even in the dungeon cell-deeply and cruelly wronged, because he dared wish to be free-harrassed, starved, maltreated by those who hoped to hound him to his tomb—for the great mind which in these surroundings devised and perfected the scheme that in its fulfilment will set Ireland free at last. I have the deepest homego (cheers). For the bearer of the noble mind, the man in whose honor your meeting is held, I have an exalted love (cheers). Other men have done and will do much to move forward Irish liberty. There are many noble soldiers enlisted we are bound to see it before long (hear, hear let none of us forget that the scheme which brought it forth was bornamid the gloom and to-ture of an English prison in the master mind of the man we speak of to-night. Many have tenderly nursed the one time fledgeling, until it is now, in the ripened strength of its maturity, on

living flune across the sky above its lonely sepulchre (loud applause).

the verge of put ing out its hand to take what belong to it; but before all the rest its parent,

its producer, was Michael Davitt Ad honor to him, then, and when English oppression shall

have been buried for ever under the curses of

mankind let his name be written in letters o

A WISE PRECAUTION. During the summer and full people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid as hand, life may be in danger. Those whose experience has given them wisdom, always keep Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry at hand for prompt relief, and a physician is soldem required.

The annual income of Vanderbilt is about ten tons of solid gold. That of the average laboring man is about two pounds, out of which he has to live and support his family.

A RADICAL CHANGE. The best eradicator of foul humors of the Blood is Burdock Blood Bitters. A few bottles produces a radical change for the better in health and beauty. It removes the blood taint of Scrofula, that terrible disease so common in this country.

There are several accounts of the origin of the name "Emerald Isle" for Ireland, but that which seems to have the weight of evidence on its side is the claim on behalf of Mr. William Drennan, one of the ablest writers among the United Irishmen. He was born in 1754 and died in 1810. He was the author of several poems, including that under the title of "Erin," in which he uses the title referred

A NATIONAL EVIL. There is no question but that Dyspepsia is the national disease of our country, and when complicated with diseases of the Liver and Kidneys is the cause of untold misery. Burdock Blood Bitters will almost invariably our the worst case known.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Notable Facts.-Intense heat augments the annoy ances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can be, removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unquent well rubbed over the affected part immediate. ly gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies, to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

An old log house standing near Benton Herbor, Mich., since the time the morning stars sang together, has been taken down and ALWAYS REQUIRED—A good cath-artic medicine. National Pills Will be shipped to Chicago, where it will form not disappoint you.

MICHAEL DAVITT A FREE MAN-BISHOP CLEARY IN WINCHESTER.
On his Arrival here, His Lordship was m
AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST'S ELOQUENT by a large concourse of the parish longer. by a large concourse of the pal-shidness in carriages, who went as far as Cannachto bout, four hiles from Chesterville. His Lorden was accompanied by Fethers O'Rean, Morrisburg! Fox, Cryolus's Fitz partick, Minnesota, and Father Twohey Kingston The procession attracted considerable attention. Confirmation was held in the church; it was a grand and it is a large bumber faceived Confirmation. The girls marched across the bridge to the church. They were dressed in white, and Father Twohey delivered a pplendid and eloquiant lecture. Many Protestants were present. After entering the church this following address, written by P. Jordan, Esq., postmatter of Connaught, tand read by Mr. James illughes, teacher, was presented to His Lord ship, to which he made an appropriate and confirmation of priest and people. Father Twohey's lecture was highly appreciated by all present. ture was highly appreciated by all present, as he is an eloquent and logical speaker.

To the Right Regulation Meetry D.D., 2017 Vint 1981.

We, the emdersigned committee, on behalf of the congregation, beg save to present this address on your visit to Wincheste for your our placers gratitude for your, sealous and elastic our sincere gratitude for your, sealous and scharte of the Church in this diocess. I'we despectfully emder to you our placers gratitude for your, sealous and scharte of the Church in this diocess. I'we also appreciate your services, as we are cognition, of the face that your daily labors and exertions, are conducted and devoted to our spiritual and temporal prosperity.

Jun's spiritual obedience embraces our summission to the Church and, her recognized pastors. Our Christian duties to the Almighty are presented and paramount to all other, doustderstions, hence compliance with the laws of the Church and following her therring and sauctifed faidmarks are secred maxims we expair, at and appreciate, which should be the chief chaffed religion, during the last forty years, there save been many reminiscences, unaccountable hardships and prevations; which deserve our respect and attention. Our early ploneers were poor, they worked their way with the true and housest noblity of labor an hone t livelihood for their families, who are now initiating a similar example of industry. Many of our early settliers have posed away, but we still retain a fribute of respect to their memories, as they recall to mind many endearing associations.

We have reason to feel grateful to your Lordship for various reasons. Our familities for religious instruction are superior to those we formerly enjoyed. We have easen time, instead of every third Sunday, four years ago. The Catholics of this partsh have grained in numerical strength and property, and have kept rapid pace with all the social, intellectual and modern improvements of the times. They live in amicable relations to one another, irrespective of creed or nationality. To the Right Reg. Histor Cleary D.D., 2211 VIII 1911.

citizens to one another, irrespective of creed or nationality.

We are glad to chronicle the fact that our present worthy pastor, Father Fitzpatrick, has exhibited a worderful amount of perseverance and "goaheadativen-se' since his arrival here. The improvements made and a commedious and comfortable house creeted are indications of his busin as expacity. He is assistants in his duties, and, so far as we can observe, his chief anxiety is to promote the we fare of his congregation. These sentiments we express without flattery.

We we come your Loudship to Winchester, extend to you in sympathetic and hospitable style our "Cead-Mille Falities," hoping that God may grant you length of days, health and hoppiness to discharge the responsible duties of your Episcopate.

With profound respect.

With profound respect,
Your Lorushius obedient servants, R. CLEMENTS, JOHN MCMARON, A. GILLESPIE JOHN MURPHY,

THE COMING FRENCH ELECTIONS PARIS, Aug. 6 .- The 16th inst. was fixed some time ago for holding the elections; but it is now believed the date will be postponed. probably to September 27. The contest has already been entered upon with bitterness. and will be fought out to the end in the same spirit. There is everywhere a fusion of Reactionaries. In eight or nine departments the Radicals of all shades, from Floquet to Clemenceau, will carry their own lists of candidates, excluding all Moderates. In eight or ten departments the Reactionaries will carry exclusive lists, not admitting a single Republican. In about twenty de partments there will be exclusive Ministerial lists, without either Extremists or Reactionaries, and in eight or nine a few Moderate Royalists will figure on Republican liste, and in forty there will be mixed lists compris-ing Moderates and Reds. The general result will be the return of 120 Reactionaries, 180 Radiculs of all shades, 260 deputies forming the Ministerialist phalaux, who can be at any moment thrown into a minority by an amalgamation of the opposing factions. There are those who predict that out of this division of parties M. Ciemenceau will come to the front as Premier. M. Ciémenceau, who is a Gambetta Republican, with an American training, baving lived in Hartford. Coun., for about ten years, is a douter by profession and is personally very popular

### THE ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

He is at the present mement considered the

most powerful orator of Republican France.

Often as the story of General Grant's life as been told, the strangest feature of it is that which is least alluded to. We refer to the utter unexpectedness of its incidentswhat would be called its unreality were it told of any man of past times. When the history of some heroic figure of the Middle Ages is recited we unconsciously attribute many of the incidents to imagination and to that multiplying effect which the light of tradition undoubtedly exerts. Grant lived in our own day and generations; the recorded events of his life are established facts, yet the St. Louis Globe Democrat is right when it SAVS:--

Let a novelist of to-day tell the story of Grant's life; of the unpromising career at West Point; the apparent lack of individuality in the army; the failure as a farmer; the lack of success as a business agent; the story of the days at the tannery, when balf clerk, half porter, he seemed to have relinquished both past and future-let him tell the tale of the succeeding twenty-five years; how the hitherto luckless man rose step by step, with a rapidity almost incredible, to be General of the Army, twice President, then for a year the honored guest and associate of the greatest monarchs of the earth; then let him reduce the hero to poverty, and at his death honor him with a national funeral, and the book would be laugned at as too wildly improbable to be worth consideration.

THE LIBERALS UNABLE TO AGREE

LONDON, August 6 .- Leading members of the late Cabinet are conferring on their electoral programme. The greatest difficulty has arisen in connection with the land question. Gladstone is trying to conciliate Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain. The latter wants a broad scheme of reform; at present a common platform seems impossible.

LONDON, August 4.—The Irish Land Pur chase bill was read a second time in the Commons yesterday. Mr. Parnell congratulated the Conservatives upon attempting to deal in a satisfactory way with the land question. The Laborers (Ireland) bill was read a third time. There has recently been a startling increase

of outrages among girls of tender years. In a single day six miscreants were convicted at Liverpool, and other cases are reported else where. The increase is attributed to the influence of the Pall Mall Gazette's publications. The Gazette contends that there has been no increase but that the cases of outrage are brought into greater prominence.

Listen, to Your Wife.
The Manchester Guangaw, June 4th, 1883, Mays

Looking on the woodland way ! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossooms!! "There wasten interesting group."

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so Paralysed !!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining ponition

I was Attacked twelve years ago with Locomoter Ataxy (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to get

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me.
The last experiment being Nerve stretching.
Two years ago I was voted into the

about

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in Home for incurables in ear manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "Advocate"; "For anything in the shape of patent" Medicines!

Add made many objections to my dear wife's

constant urg ng to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her-Consentedity 4 101 Milly to a con-

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I fielt a chringe come over the. This was Saturday, November 3d., On Sunday morning I felt A so strong I said to my roum companions, "I was sure I could be the same of the sa Conservar ves "The adviseror

So started across the floor and back.

I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can wait quite safe without any

"Stick!"

Or support.

I am how at my own house, and hope soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of she Manchester

Royal Exchange."

For nearly thirty years, and was most hearilly necesser thated on point into the room on Thursday past, year, gratefully worrs, Jonn Blackerorn.

MANCHESTER (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1883.

Two years later am perfectly well.

23. None genuine without a hunch of green Hops an the white label. Shun all the vite, poisonous stuff wash thep nor "Hops" in their name



# CURE

# HEAD

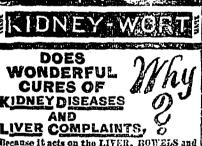
Ache they wound be atmost proceeds to those who unfer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to so without them. But after all sick head

there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or orige, but by their gentle action please all who are them. In valls at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.

New York City,



Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDSEYS at the same time.

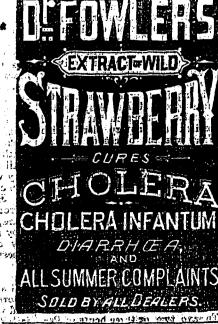
Because it cleaned the system of the poison ous humors that develope in Richer and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rapumation, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

\*\*Expected Proof of This.\*\*

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing FREE ACTION of all the organ and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD restoring the normal power to throw off disease
THOUSARDS CF CASES
of the worst forms of these terrible diseases
have been quickly relieved, and in the street
PERFECTLY SURE:

PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DITY, EALD I'Dry can be sent by WHILS, RICHARDSON & Co., but 3 Send stamp for Diary Almana, to a CISTS :oz, Vt. the second second section of the second section and



A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS MCCORMICE BLOOK, CHICAGO, THE

ATHLETICS.

THE IRISH THAM FOR CANADA. This is what Sport, of Dublin, has to say about the intention to send out to Toronto a spous and Lrish sthictes tu compete in ithe annual games of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association:—"Ecocuraged by re-cent brilliant achievements in the athletic arenas of this country and of Canada, it has been resolved to carry acreso, the Atlantic the a game to try conclusions with the picked men of the possible, their communionship honors. In a fore the c measing ended he had abandoned possible, their organization monors. In a fore the compaign on eniet way, the movement has received a large the field altogether.

The possible, the movement has received a large the field altogether.

The possible way, the movement has received a large the field altogether.

Meantime the Den of misgiving that all along the line the Irish tinued his capacity. of misgiving that all along the line the Irish dag will be proudly and victoriously borne by the men sent forward. Already, among them, such veritable cracks as W. J. M. Barry, Queen's College, Cork; J. Purcell, C. D. Christian, and L. J. Walsh have signified to us their willingness to cross the ocen and tempt fate in distant Toronto. Both the 'cieck' and 'book' tell us very plainly that a carefully selected team will return home laured crowned, and in this movement, which must be regarded as a national one, we respectfully invoke the assistance of every Irish athlete. The selection of the bam will be of primary importance, and none the less important will be the raising of a fund to defray tue expenses which may be incarred by the gentlemen who will go forward. They must not be showed to suffer any monetary loas by the country, the fame and good name of watch they will, endeavor to uphold in a foreign and far distant land. We find much pleasure in laying the foun-action atone of the 'Irien International Ath-'stic Fund,' and Sports subscription of five nineas will, we are sure, be quickly followed by smple subscriptions for the very laudable object to all W

WEAKNESS OF MIND OR BODY, Pal pitation of the Heart and Depression of Sprits are quickly relieved by Hanington's Quisine Wine and Iron. See that you get "Hanirgton's," the original and genuine.

OHO'S MATRIMONIAL COACH-MAN.

DIED AFTER MARRYING FIFTEEN WOMEN.

COLUMBUS. Ohio, August 5 .- A noted convict died in the State Prison here yesterday. His name, or rather the name under which he was sentenced, was Charles Neuville. He was sent from Toledo last December for seven years for nigamy. His father was an Englishman and his mother a Russian countess. He was a young man when he came to America, and he had not been long here before he had married fifteen different women. The last one was a daughter of Charles J. Whitney, a wealthy resident of Detroit, and the manager of the Standard Theatre, Chicago. With this young lady be cloped to Tuledo.

His usual plan was to persuade a minister to marry him in some illegatimate manner, and arged thus at his trial. He won the affections of Miss Whitney while employed as her father's couchman. He had been sick for about two weeks with intermittent fever, and a few days ago told the warden that his real name was Charles Edward Neuville Censivieski, his Russian title being Count. He always claimed he had but one wife and that he was always true to her. She lives at Peterboro, Oat., and the warden has telegraphed her the news of his death.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood, build them up, increase their appetite, and re juvenate their whole system. No other preparation so well meets this want. Its record of forty years is one of constant triumph over

THE A. M. SULLIVAN FUND

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has received the following letter from the Archbifnop of Halifax :-

St. MARY'S, Halifax, N.S., Canada, July 8th.

To His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel:

My LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I enclose a draft on Williams, Deacon & Co., London, for 625 5s 61 sterling, towards the A. M. Sulli van Testimonial Fund. This amount was collected from the laity and a few of the clergy in this city. Using to our many local Wants the offering is small, but our admiration of the late Mr. Sallivan and our desire for true freedom for Ireland are not to be measured by it. Congratulating you, my Lord Archbishop, on the noble stand you have taken and upheld, I remain fraternally

yours, †C. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax.

RESTLESSNESS, Morbid Anxiety, and fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dys peptic. These mental indicia show how close is the connection between brain and atomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Veget-able discovery and Blood Purifier is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Biliousness, Constipation and Impurity of the

Snow shovelling is still a fashionable amusement in the vicinity of Montezuma,

ON THE RISE. "Leaves have their time to fall," says the poet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the rise just now, being utilized in such enormous quantities in making Ur. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhees and other Summer

During all seasons of the year, it is said, the earth at Yakutek, Siberia, is frozen from the depth of fifty feet to that of about 1,000

Complaints.

NONE BETTER ..... There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera Dysentery, Oramps and other summer complaints of intants or action of Extract of Wild Strawberry. aints of infants on adults, than Dr. Fowler's

The Gloucester, Mass., census finds one woman who has had twenty one children.

A HEARTY ENDORSEMENT. The people, the press and the profession all heartily endorse the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters as the best Blood and Liver regulator and purliying tonic now in use, as a state.

"English, French, and Religious Books" are advertised by a Lowell bookseller.

A CAMPAIGN SECRET GIVEN AVAY.

In the campaign of 1884 the two candidates for governor in a privotal. Western State arraigned for a series of joint discritisions. Both Then were popular. Constitutions of the fine papearance and were so and piquant revelations are maturally expected. In the property of Worth the property trial of Worth. matched, in mental force and set ora-tors that the contest between them promised to be a magnificent one. For several weaks the scales balanced eventy.

But one day the brilliant Republican canbeen resolved to carry accumulate antimination of fame for process, perseverance; and stantina of didate came up siling. He seemed overcome the Irish athlete. Early in September next and spoke laboredly. The next day he was sallant linus band will setting if the claudes even less effective. Later he was compelled to ask his opponent for a postponement of cerof the Dominion, and to wrest from them, if tain appointments, which was granted. Be-

Meantime the Democratic candidate continued his canvass, seeming to grow stronger. cheeriar and more effective with each succeeding week He was elected. Une evening in December while entertaining several

gentleman he said : !' I will tell you a campaign secret-which gave me the election. With the opening of my campaign I began caring for my liver. I knew that a disordered or torpid liver meant duliness and possible sickness. I took something every day. When my opponent began failing I knew his trouble to be his liveran ifelt like prescribing for him, but feared if I did so he might beat me! I grew strong as the campaign progressed, often making two speeches a day. Even my voice, to my surprise, did not fail me once. All because Warner's safe cure kept me in A 1 trim " Ex Governor Jacob, of Kentucky, also made a campaign tout under precisely similar circumstances and says he kept up under the ex usting strain by use of the same means.-Rochester Union

NORTH WESTERN NEWS.

AN AGED JESUIT PRIEST DEAD-A COLOR-ED WOMAN'S END.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 4 -Rev. Father Times, vicar-general of St. Boniface, died at the Archbishop's palace at two o'clock this morning. For several years past he has been a sufferer from various diseases, and for the last two or three years has been almost entirely confined to his room. Deceased was a member of the order of Jesuits. He was born and educated in Normandy, France, came to this country when comparatively a young man and spent a large portion of his life doing mussion work among the aboriginies of the Northwest. He was sixty years of age.

A colored woman named Lizzie Machlin. 55, years of age, was found dead on the door step of a house on Logan street, this morning. It is presumed she died of heart dis

A SENSATIONAL OCCURRENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 5 .- An occurrence of a very mysterious nature took place a few nights ago at Lord Romney's town residence, which has been pretty well preserved as a secret. Lady Romney, nee Lady Frances Augusta Con stance Rawdon-Hastings, daughter of the second Marquis of Hastings, a co-heiress to the Barony of Grey de Ruthyn, was married in 1863. Returning home late from a ball she ordered her servant to bring her a bottle or seltzer water, and proceeded to drink the spparently innocuous and retreshing beverage, out immediately discovered that there was something radically wrong, for the first mouth ful produced a burning sousation that alarmon her, as well as causing intense pain. Though frantic from the agony she was suffering, she had sufficient presence of mind to administer to herself an emetic, and she has now so

far recovered as to be able to appear in Analysis has shown that the supposed seltzer water was nothing less than surphurio seid. The bottle was one of a quantity purchased in the ordinary course from a well-known tradesman, and the mystery of the presence of the deadly stuff admits of no explanations except such as are

THE STORY OF A BRACELET.

LONDON. August 5 -Aa action brought by West End jeweller against Colonel Pitkingon Blake, commanding the Suffoik Yeamanry Cavalry and master of the Surrey hounds, for the price of a padlock bracelet made to order, revealed quite a romance. A few weeks ago the gallant colonel went to the Comedy theatre, and amidst the bevy of beauties disporting their charms beneath the ime light, Miss Florence Chifford made an mpression upon his susceptible heart. H. sought the stage entrance, was ad nitted, obtained an introduction, and was so charmed by the C medy chorister that he bought her a padlock bracelet. Unfortunately the brace let did not exactly fit Miss Clifford's shapely arm, and the gallant colonel took it back to the West End jeweller to have it altered. Subsequently Miss Chilord called for it and took it away. Whether affairs between Col Blake and the beauty did not prosper has not been divulged, but when the jeweller presented his bill, the officer declined settling un for the trinket, denying his liability on the ground that it had been delivered to the lady without his authority. The magistrate, how-ever, decided against him, and Mass Clifford rejoices in the possession of the bracelet without the encumberance of the colonel.

THE IKISH BANKS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4 .-- At both the Cork and Dublin meetings of depositors and shareholders in the Munster bank, held yesterday, it was decided to sanction a voluntary liquidation of the bank's affairs. A committee of directors was appointed to complete the work of liquidation. Phillip Callan, M.P. for Louth, has given notice in the House of Commons of a motion to call attention to the relations between the Government and the Bank of Ireland, in view of that institution's refusal to extend aid to the crippled Munster

The gold engagement bracelet is becoming as popular as the engagement ring. Only diamonds, rubies and pearls are used on these bracelets. The old superstition about the pearl, that it brings bed luck as a wedding gift, seems to have gone over entirely, and now it is said that emeraids and sapphires are the "unfortunate" stones to give for bridal pre-sents, although they are highly fashionable as gifts any day later or to anybody else.

Angesthetics caused the deaths of eighteen persons in England and Scotland last year. Nine were from the use of chloroform, six from ether, and three from a mixture of ether and chloroform. In every fatal case the patient had been comparatively healthy and the operation was of a slight character.

A cod liver oil dealer in Marseilles adver-times great virtue in the oil, because the fish are caught in a safe and quiet harbor where marine monsters cannot get in to trighten them into diseases of the liver. "They live there," he adds, "in peace and comfort; their livers are healthy, and that is why my oil is the best."

It is said that the Emperor of Japan can trace his descent for 2,500 years, during all of FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS (are which time his family have been on the Safe, sure and speedy to remove throne. Under a good system of civil service albumen, lime and alum. Neither water nor worms from children or adults.

The cementing material is a mixture of blood alum. Neither water nor albumen, lime and alum. Neither water nor alumen, the angular service alcohol has any action on such bottles.

and piquant revelutions are naturally expected at the coming trial of Worth, the famous dressmaker, and of Mr. Gerak, of the Telegraph, for libel. The partial publication of the Dressmakers' Black List has whetted the public appetite for scandal. But the public appetite will be disappointed, for the plaintiffs, Mme Allouard-Jouan and M. Stubenranch will not appear in person, and the debates will turn upon dry

legal technicalities.

Knowing this a correspondent has interviewed both parties to the quarrel. He first called at Worth's great house in the Rue de la Paix. "Is M. Worth in ?" M. Worth was in; but the informant meant M. Worth, jr. The former is in Switzerland taking the waters, and rumors says he will soon be made a baron. "Step this way," said a carefully the age of the Stuarts. His name is Coker dressed gentleman of about thirty two, with a Adams, and he has been rector since 1876. neatly trimmed mustache and whiskers. The correspondent sterped "that way" in a the private office, and M. Worth followed. He said: "In the first place, it is a mere blackmailing affair. In the next, though the name of Worth has been made so pominent, it does not ap-cially concern either my father or myself. We do not even know the persons prosecuting. I morely act as the mouth piece of twenty-one members, representing a syndicate of one hundred and eighty or two hundred dressmakers. I think it only fair that stress should be laid on these facts, as we have been much damaged by the very personal articles published about us lately. People talk much nonsense about us, however. You hear of dresses that cost \$1,500 or \$2,000. I venture to say that not four dress in kers in the city ever made any at such prices. Naturally I put lace dresses out of the question. If you come to lace I have tressus upstairs worth \$25,000. But you might as well speak of jewels as lace. lust before the Prince s de Sagna's ball we had several million francs' worth of jewels in the house.

Cor .- Do the lists contain names of princesses, duchesses, countesses, as stated ? Worth .- Some of each, yes; but I doubt whether there are quite as many as announced. We have been accused of making the lists public. Well, to show you the injustice of the charge, a person who called at our printer's offered 100f, for a copy of the

lists without getting it. M. WORTH'S CUSTOMERS.

Con-Do you lose much by your American ustomers? M. WORTH -- No, and we are very desirons

to keep them. Con -How comes it you don't make inuiries about people who give you orders?

M. Worth—It is impossible in our business How can you refuse a dress to a lady who comes to you, perhaps, introduced by bankrs or millionaries?

Cor.-In what way are you most often

windled? M. Worth-Oh, in all sorts of ways. Here s an example. A lady, let us say, with a high sounding title belonging to a great Croatian family calls, orders her dresses and hays something on account. A few days after he bolts off to Croatio. We sue her in Vienna That costs us 2,000i. or so. We get judgment in our favor, and on trying to inforce it find that the lady long before her visit to Paris had been placed under control of a conseil judiciaire, so that she could not contract legal debts. Here's another case. A DIFFICULT CASE.

A princess, known to everybody in Paris society, is introduced to us. The "Princess So and So wants some toilettes." The posker is the wife of an American millionnaire who rays her own bills honorable. We bow. The Princess has the dresses. She reuses to pay, and on our putting an execution into her house we find that her furniture all o that A . A please mark, the Princess in question is of such celebrity that society grovels refuse her I could give other instances, but here will do. I think you will now see that, whether it was injudicious or not to send circulars around, we only did what other business people do-we defended our interests.

A VISIT TO M. STUBENRAUCH. Mme, Allouard being in the country your correspondent next unearthed M. Stuben auch, journalist, better known as Arnaud. He claims 100,000f, damages. Mme. Allouard mly asks 20 000f. "Can you tell me anything about this

sae?" said the correspondent. "Y u have read what the papers say." re-plied M. Stubenrauch. "I could not let nyself he defamed. My name was printed at he top of the list among the swindlers. urely one may pay his bills irregularly with surely one may pay his bills irregularly with out being a rogue. The names which followed mine would amaze you. Half the actresses of Paris are down, the greatest of all among them. Numbers of americans, a Russian princess, the wife of an ex-Minister, the wife of an eministry of the princess of the state of the stat ent architect and many others are also decounced. Had the list not been revealed as it was, I suppose by some dressmaker or printer, it would not have mattered. Of course I don't expect to get 100 000f. damages. That's all gammon. But I trust that M. Worth will be condemned to pay a nominal sum. I prosecute to defend a principle.

Jos. Beaudin, M.D., Hull, P.Q., writes: Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil commands a large and increasing sale which it richly merits. I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I have always found it exceedingly helpful; I or rider was injured neither showed signs of use it in all cases of rheumatism, as well as it from the distance that intervened. Evimyself to calm the pains of a broken leg with entirely relieved of the pain."

Cremation in Paris will soon be available for the general public at the small cost of \$2.50 for each operation.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

At a recent public execution at Helena, Ark., reilroads ran excursion trains from the towns in the vicinity and sold 6,000 roundtrip tickets.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past filteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

Paper bottles are now being made in Paris; and are being built up out of sheets of pear, somewhat after the fushion of rocket cases. The cementing material is a mixture of blood-

A TYRANNICAL RECTOR BAISES A STORM OVER THE EXCOMMUNICA-TION OF AN OLD FARMER

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Herald's London telegram says church and state divorce, promises to be a burning question at the coming elections. Both Church and clergy, by their conduct, are almost daily helping the Radical cry of "Divo-ce the Church and State." The newspapers continue to bring charges against members of the clergy for drunkenness and in some cases loose morals on the one hand and bigotry and clerical oppression on the other. Yesterday a most flagrant case, belonging to the latter natergory, came to the surface in the parish of Laham-stoney, in the county of Norfolk, twenty-miles east of Norwich. The parish has 1,300 inhabitants. The value of the living is £1,052 annually, almost a sovereign per head of the population. The incumbent is an Oxford man, imbued with the ecclesia stical spirit of Adams, and he has been rector since 1876. In his congregation an old farmer, well to do, named Payne, now eighty two years old, of patriarchal appearance and beloved by his neighbors, is suffering somewhat from the infirmities of age. Latterly he did not go to church, though for half a century he was s regular communicant, nor would be see the rector, to whom, it is said, he had taken a valetudinarian dislike. The rector last week wrote to Patriarch Payne a letter, telling him: "I feel it my painful duty to pronounce you cut off from church communion," and concluding, much after the fashion of an assiz judge, who has donned the black cap and is sentencing a murderer, "and I pray God to save your soul."

The patriarch, being a practical man, con-ceived the idea that this was done because some part of his tithe remained unpaid, and no asked with some naivete if this was not the reason of the rector's conduct. The Rev. Coker-Adams then wrote another letter, re-peating his black cap prayer, and then on Sunday, to the surprise and indignation of the congregation he applied a species Anathema Maranatha to the revered octoge narian, who really has one foot in the church yard turf, using the sad, soul echoing words of the excommunication in the prayer book, which is quite obselvte in the Church of Eng land The farmer thus treated meditates ob taining legal redress, believing the attack to be one made upon his personal character. Meanwhile the people of the whole diocese o Norwich appear to be intensely excited, and undoubtedly the whole radical press of the realm will adopt the aggressive incident as a pivot for renewed attacks upon a union of Church and State that invites bigotry and ecclesiasti al autocracy. Parliament will also be asked to enquire into the affair.

A FOOLHARDY FEAT.

COWBOYS BIDING OVER A PLANK ONE HUN-DRED FRET HIGH.

A gentleman who came in on the Northern Pacific Railroad yesterday adds another to the list of startling "cowboy stories of the wild west." When the train stopped at Medora, the headquarters of the the Marquiof Mores and Theodore Roosevelt, some te or a dozen cowboys, mounted on their typical horses of the plains, were cutting all kinds of capers and giving a sort of free show for the edification and amusement of the citizens and passengers. The boys had just come in from a round up, and were flush with money and considerably flushed with Dakota tanglefoot. The railroad bridge which spans the Little Missouri river at this point is at least 100 feet above the surface of the water. To enable footmen to cross a narrow plank-walk-not more than two feet wide-is laid along on the ties, from shore to shore, in the center of the bridge. It requires steady nerve for a man to make the trip successfully, without losing his balance and falling through beongs to her upholsterer. What do you say tween the ties into the river far below, which, of course, would mean certain death. Two of the cowboys, more reckless than their companions, rode their horses upon the track at s rapid gait, and then, in single file, dashed on the bridge and made for the other side flying along the narrow plank walk just as it they were racing across the prairie after an obstreperous bovine.

The spectators were thrilled with horror, and expected to see the two daring men dashed to death at every jump the horses made. The riders yelled vociferously, and rode with the same easy confidence they always display when at home on the plains One of them was somewhat in advance of the other, and the passengers were aston ished and their suspense greatly relieved when he reached the other side safely and gave vent to a regular yell of triumph. Bu his companion was not so lucky. He was within thirty yards of the end of the bridge, going at full speed, when the horse stumbled. The rider was seen to sway to and fro for a few seconds and to make a desperate effort to pull the annimal on its feet again, and then both went down in a heap. The crowd of lookers on, with one impulse, gave vent to a cry of terror, and a number of people started out on the bridge to render necessary assistan to the seemingly unfortunate fellow. But almost immediately the fallen cowhoy arose, helped the horse upon its feet in some miraculous way, mounted, and cleared the remaining space with a rush, yelled like a demon as he flew down the track on the other side, in het pursuit of his companion, who was almost out of sight, and running as if he were trying to get out of the way of a cyclone, If horse fractures and dislocations. I made use of it dently the horse fell over on its side on the board walk and managed to keep its legs free dislocation of the foot, and in two days I was trom the spaces between the ties, thus saving itself from serious injury. It was one of the most foolhardy feats on record.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: "I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tested in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

WEDDING BELLS.

At Eganville, on July 27th, Mr. James Coathway, of Bridgeport, Michigan, was united in marriage to Miss Kate Ann O'Neill, one of the most popular and highly acc mplished young ladies of that vicinity. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. Byrne, P.P., IV. G. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James & O'Neill, where they partook of an proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jereminh O'Neill, where they partook of an excellent repast. The afternoon was joyously spent in tripping the light fantastic nutil 6 o'clock, when all started for Cobden, where the happy couple took the evening train. They will be absent for some time on their wedding tour to the States. After their return Mr. Coathway intends to make his home in Canada. The presents to the bride were numerous, elegant and of great value. and of great value.

FACTION FEUDS IN FRANCE.

FERRY AND CLEMENORAU-OLEMENCEAU'S VICTORY-THE BATTLE OF THE CREDITS

AND THE SCRIMMAGE IN THE CHAMBER. PARIS, August 4.-The first and last important debate of the present Chamber is over, and the last battle before the electoral campaign has been fought. The occasion was the bill authorizing a credit of 12,000,000f. tor Madagascar expenses. Nobody ever doubted that the credit would be voted, but the opportunity for the different parties, groups and factions to wrangle together, throw mud on their adversaries and glorify themselves was too good to be lost on the eve of a general election.

The debats lasted for five days, and there were two grand field nights—the first when M. Ferry spoke and the second when M. Clemenceau, leader of the advanced radical party, delivered his scathing reply. M. Ferry spoke in the Chamber for the first time since his downfall, and his speech was an attempt to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the country, but his success was very mediocre. Perhaps he would have done better had he kept quiet. He is generally an eloquent and convincing speaker, but his effort on this occasion was not up to his usual mark. It sounded like a dull lecture and smelt of the lamp. His object was to defend his 'spirited foreign policy," but his argument that there was no use in France having a fine vavy and costly army unless she used them in going to war somewhere was by no means conclusive. M. Clémenceau had, therefore, an easy victory, and he thoroughly relished it. He knocked and buffeted M. Ferry about in the

CRIME AND OFFRESSION.

most remorseless mauner.

He declared that M. Ferry had embarked on a variety of senseless enterprises which had cost France hundreds of millions of money and thousands of valuable lives. His colonization was not a beneficent scheme for the civilization of barbarians, as M. Ferry pretended. It was a series of crimes and crue oppressions thoroughly repugnant to the French character. M. Ferry had said that France, as a great country, ought to take a prominent place in the world, but he maintained, on the contrary, that it was senseless for a country whose frontier had been weakened to disperse its forces all over the globe. France should attend to the reorganization of its finances and the arrangement of social problems instead of embarking on wild adventures abroad. M. Clémenceau characterized M. Ferry as a man arrogant towards the weak, cowardly before the atrong, insolent to the Marquis Tseng, cringing and contemptible before England in the case of Mussionary Shaw, whose indemnity he had paid out of secret funds, being ashamed to acknowledge the payment openly.

CAESAGNAU INTERPERES.

Finally, as if M. Clémenceau had not said enough, M. Paul de Cassagnac put in his oar and described M. Ferry's conduct as "the in-fatuation of impudence." Here occurred an extraordinary scene of tumuit. M. de Cassag-nac, having said that when M. Ferry was overturned all his friends threw him over in disgust. "No, not all," interposed Colonel Langlois, who makes it his business on all occasions to constitute himself M. Ferry's champion.

"You, M. Langlois," retorted M. Clovis Hughes, "you needn't talk; you threw over Gambetta."

Upon this Colonel Langlois rushed wildly with clenched fists, at M. Clovis-Hughes. It was with the greatest difficulty that the pair could be kept from coming to blows. President rang his bell and acreamed himself

hoarse, and only after several minutes could order be restored. M. Ciémenceau ended by quoting the late Admiral Courbet's descrip-tion of M. Ferry as "the sinister man to whom France owes nothing but disasters and humiliations.' M. Brisson, Prime Minister, deprecated all Mr. A. J. White

retrospective discussions, and in a few diglified words besought the Chamber to vote the credit and close the debute, the further continuance of which would only have the result of showing the country the unedifying spectacle of republican dissensions. redit was voted by a majority of 150.

M. Clémenceau has undoubtedly scored a good point by his speech. France is profoundly tired of profitless and coatly wars M. Ciemonceau has managed to represent hem as a leading feature of M. Ferry's policy, while he himself poses as the apostle of peace abroad and of reforms at home.

TWO FUBLIC MEN.

DEATH OF HON. W. H. DICKSON AND HON. E. A. VAIL.

The St. Catharines Journal announces the death of Hon. Waster H. Dickson. The deceased was of Scottish descent, and a son of the late Hon. William Dickson, a member of the Legislative Cauncil of Upper Canada tie was born in 1805. He was married twice, his second wife still surviving him. His first wife was a Miss Geale, and after her decease he married a Mrs. Armstrong. He was called to the bar in 1830. He sat for Niagara in the Canada Assembly from 1844 to 1857, and was a life member of the Legis lative Council of Canada from February, 1855, until the union. He was appointed to the Senate in 1867. By his first wife he had six sons and four daughters. His eldest son is dead. The second son, Walter, resides in Galt. The third and fourth sons, J. Gale and Robert, entered the army, but did not remain tong in the service. The youngest son, Arthur, was drowned in Niagara when about 18 or 20 years of age. Shortly after his second marriage deceased sold his homestead and resided in the town of Nisgara, and two or three years ago resigned his position as He was a Conservative in politics.

The St. John Globe reports the death of Hon. E. A. Vail, M. L. C., for more than twenty years a member of the House of Assembly of that province. He was a son of the late John C. Vail, Registrar of deeds for King's County, and a grandson of Rev. Oliver Arnold, a prominent clergyman at Sussex in the early days of the province. Dr. Vail studied medicine at Edinburgh, and graduated at Glasgow university in 1827. He was first elected to the legislature in 1857, and served until 1867. He filled the Speakership in 1866 and 1867. On the confederation question, to which he was opposed, he was defeated, but was returned in 1870, and held the sent ever since, until the present year when he went into the Legislative Council. In 1870 he was again elected Speaker. On the formation of the present administration he was called to a seat in the Government.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

NEEVUUS DESILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyo's Celebrated Voltain Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Deblity, loss of Vitality and Manbood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk its incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltale Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The Rough use movemble type to mark visible is the shore of Cook's Strait, in New To ease heartburn from smoking touch their pottery and endorse their books. The Zealand.

Zealand.

Description of the ashes to the tongue.

Description of the ashes to the tongue.

Description of the ashes to the tongue.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS. The disease commences with a slight de-

rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancroas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able, to deter-mine whether he himself is one of the afflicted -Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a duagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or disziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread-ful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, backing cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys begome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves en-tirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this dis-tressing complaint is "Soigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,
October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend ing pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more venefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suitering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully, R. TURNER.

(Signed) R. TURNER.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They leause the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough. November 29th, 1881.

Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Vhit William Breut. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was ad vised to give Mother Soigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health,-I re-

it has restored me wo main, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot. 15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir.—I write to tell you that Mr.
Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his

yours truly,
(Signed) N. Webb,
Chemist, Calne Mr. White.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it

with confidence. Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist

To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydy Preston, Sept 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines

The other day a customer came for two qottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. Bowker.
To A. J. White, Esq.
A. J. White, (limited) 67 St. James
street, Montreal. W. Bowker.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

M. C. Flanders, the Lendall, N. Y., astronomer, has a moon theory of his own. He claims that during the recent eclipse the semitransparency of the muon was made quite evident by means of a telescope, sun spots being discerned through the moon's disk.

CAUTION TO DAIRYMEN.

Ask for WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S. IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR, and take no other. BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it will be us at Burlington, Vt., to know where and now to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

The largest dock in the world is at St.

John, N. F. It is 600 feet long at the top.

There is to be a total colipse of the sun on

September 9 of the present year. The only land from which the phase of totality will no yisible is the shore of Cook's Straft in New 172.

some of the ashes to the tongue.

GERT CITEDA

## AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 12, 1885

THE foreign trade of Canada during the past fiscal year has been unusually weak and dollars. The value of the imports was Take heed and don't hang Riel! \$112,731,114 for the year ended June 30th, while our exports only reached a value of \$89,305,882, showing a balance of trade against Canada of over twenty-three million dollars. This result is ample evidence that Canada is in need of agencies abroad to much and facilitate the sale of our industrial and agricultural products in foreign markets.

THE appointment of Mr. Thomas White, M.P., to a position in the Dominion Cahinet, has given general satisfaction to all parties. His political opponents could not refuse to recognize his ability and the merits which entitle him to the honor. Mr. White took the oath of office this morning in Toronto, where the Governor-General had gone on official business. The new minister will take his place at the head of the Department of the Interior, which has assumed an unusual prominence and importance in the adminisof the public affairs of the Dominion.

LIMERICK has won the day. Lord Carnarvon, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has withdrawn Spencer's proclamation against the city of the violated treaty which had been multitude. The resolutions presented for issued because of its refusal to pay the extra adoption covered the case with equal mild. tax assessed against it on account of extra ness and thoroughness, and met with a repolice employed to suppress the liberties of ception which plainly indicated that their the citizens. The municipal council stoutly object had the hearty approval of the imrefused to pay the tax and defied the Government to enforce its collection. The administration has bowed to their defiance and has now requested an amical interview to settle the dispute. Score another for Limerick.

THE consular service of the United States has, for the last three years, paid into the treasury an annual average surplus of about \$500,000 after all expenses connected with the service were paid. And the expense of maintaining a Canadian consular service is one of the arguments against the independence of Canada. As it is, we have to spend five or six hundred thousand dollars a year on emigration agencies for an exceedingly poor return. If we had a consular service the hypocrisy of Mr. Gladstone in and a nation's name, instead of emigration the matter of England's relations with the agents and a colonial title, we would not be under the necessity of spending hundreds of also turnished proot of the hidden and unwarthousands of dollars to bribe a few immigrants into this country.

THE Irish members claim to have secured proof of the implication of high Government officials in the case of the woman Jeffries, the notorious procuress, and are making strenuous efforts to draw the attention be gathered from the exposure made by Mr. of the House of Commons to the facts. Notwithstanding the well-founded opinion which exists in every circle that there was a miscarriage of justice, the Speaker of the House chokes off every member who attempts to bring up the matter. The truth cannot, however, be much longer suppressed, and justice will be made to overtake the criminals.

CARDINAL MANNING, who is one of the best authorities on the social and religious questions of the day, says that the unity of the Catholic Church throughout the world was never more marked than now, while other religious are continually splitting up, Speaking of the condition of religion in Engand, His Eminence said that, there, rival teachers whittled away the outlines of the truths they undertook to teach. Moral and religious truths, confided to the temer mercies of "private judgments," got to be exceedingly hard to resist the whittling pro] cess, especially when there are clastic consciences back of the private judgments.

Our esteemed contemporary La Presse has

Governor-General, and during the Northof the 8th of June at the battle of Batoche. In the evening of the same day he left for Ottawa. The following day he was at Humboldt, 40 miles from Batoche, where he appeared to be greatly excited, and was telling appointment in preference to all others. What foremost men of the day, the prophecy right and left to everyone that wanted to listen to himthat Gen. Middleton was hemmed in by When, a few days after, he received a letter But such careers are the glory of the Amerithe rebels. Since then Lord Melgund has not been seen in or out of the ranks. He passed two days at Ottawa, and stealthily hied himself off to England.

The question is now asked: What could have been the motives for his abrupt departure?

A JOKE AND AN UPROAR.

THE following incident will show how sensitive the popular feeling is over the fate of ventured to crack a joke at the expense of the half-breed leader. She said there was a striking resemblance between Riel and a picture, for, like it, he was doomed to be hung. The joke acted like a bombshell. Instead of tickling the fancy and touching the risibilities of the audience, it created a tremendous uproar, which last several minutes. The audience, which was mainly composed of English speaking people, divided itself into two unequal camps; the smaller section applauding the sentiment of the actress, but the larger hooting and hissing long and loud enough to raise the roof. Popular indignation was never more spontaneous, and its expression never more emphatic and instructive. If the mera suggestion n a joking fashion of hanging Riel has such an effect on a mixed audience, where but very few of Riel's active friends and admirers were present, what will not be the effect of an actual execution upon the country, where more than half the population are opposed to the death sentence? The actress's joke and restricted. Its value has fallen short of that the reception it met with are straws which of 1883 4 by more than thirty-live million show quite plainly what way the wind blows-

### THE MASS MEETING.

PRODABLY the most imposing and largest demonstration ever witnessed in the metropolis of the Dominion was the mass meeting of citizens held yesterday afternoon on the Champ de Mars to protest against the trial of Louis Riel and to denounce the verdict and the sentence which condemned the prisoner twenty thousand people put in an appearance. Although there was perfect stillness in the vast and serried assemblage, the voices of the speakers could scarcely reach half of the eager listeners. There was no political or partizan aspect given to the meeting. There was unanimity and determination in the demand that Riel's life be spared. The popular feeling was in no way excited and no attempt was made by the speakers to arouse any unnecessary in dignation. All the points against the trial and verdict were coolly discussed and argued. The judgment more than the sentiment of the meeting was appealed to, and it was only when the speakers made their points that cheers and bravos rang out from the attentive mense assemblage and that the hanging of Riel would not be a desirable climax to the half-breed revolt.

### ERRINGTON AND GLADSTONE EX-POSED.

MORE of Mr. Gladstone's double-dealing and treachery was exposed in the English House of Commons, las night. Mr. William O'Brien, who unearthed the abominations of Publin Castle, and tore the veil off the crimes of Earl Spencer and his minions, has also been the successful investigator into the machinations of the late Liberal Government. Mr. O'Brien was enabled to tell Parliament that he had obtained prima facie evidence of Vatican concerning the Irish question. He ranted role played by the government's gobetween, the notorious backstairs Errington, notwithstanding that the late Premier had on frequent occasions positively assured the House that Mr. Errington was at Rome in no official capacity. How reliable and how much truth were in Mr. Gladstone's assurance may O'Brien. The keen and indefatigable member for Mallow read from letters and documents in Errington's own handwriting which showed that the veiled envoy had been authorized by the Liberal Government to offer certain conditions to the Vatican for the appointment of a prelate acceptable to that Government to the Archbishopric of Dublin as successor to the late Cardinal McCabe. These promises, it was evident, Mr. O'Brien said, were never meant to be performed, and the whole thing was a miserable, unworthy

intrigue. As was properly and forcibly emphasized, the whole affair was an insult to the Papacv. and was a proof of what disreputable means the English Government will use in its attempts to defeat Irish interests and to what unfairness and humiliating pettiness it will stoop to conquer a people that it is unable to govern justly or wisely.

### DECEIVED BY A PETITION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has just been made was present with the forces on the afternoon fill the position. One of the applicants was Canon Farrar said: "If the men who know lasting cure of the social inequalities and evidence is heard to find a verdict of guilty, "And from their vistas all the glamor of

more highly recommended than the rest, and his endorsement for the vacant judgeship was so unusually large and honorable that had predicted that he would twice the President had no hesitation in making the was not his amazement and his indignation from one of the most prominent signers of the. petition that the country had read the an- have a sovereign insight into intrinsic force. nouncement of the said appointment with astonishment and regret, if not pain ; and that none were more astonished than those who had signed the petition. The President was asked what would be his coat-of-arms, coolly informed that not one upon the petition would have appointed the highly recommended applicant, had they the appointing power, for he was not qualified morally labor, a noble superiority to the vanities of or professionally and was scarcely a lawyer at Louis Riel. At one of the public places of all, while the position required a good lawyer. amusement last evening an innocent actress The men of prominence, of weight and character who signed the petition for this unfit candidate did so simply because they hated to refuse, and hoped that it would result in nothing. Now they skulk from the responsipility of their own act in recommending the man, and attempt to put the responsibility of a bad appointment upon the President. The latter has naturally resented such unpardonable conduct in spirited and indignant terms. He has stigmatized the deception practiced upon him in a stinging and none too severe an answer. The President tells the writer that his action and that of his fellow-signers of the petition is an unpardonable crime, and says that "to be betrayed by those who ought to be worthy of implicit trust is atrocious," and that "such treason to the people and the party ought to be punished by imprisonment." Grover Cleveland will henceforth have not much use or respect for influential and honorable petitions, which he has now ample reason to consider as nothing but "lying and treacherous representations."

> FOREIGN PRISON GATES OPEN INTO CANADA.

Pauper immigration is bad, but the impor-

tation of criminals is worse. Canadian hospitality and Canadian acres may be very large and open to a good many classes of people, but neither one nor the other are wide enough to receive the refuse of European prison life. When it gets down to that, it is about time to put one's foot down too-The arrest of a couple of these immigrant to death. While the proceedings lasted fully | thieves and dissolute women, who hire out as domestic servants, has thrown some light on the manner by which they arrive in Canada. They had no hesitation in giving the police a history of their past career. It ppears there is a charitable institution in London, said to be much in favor of the good ladies of that city, and called by the touching name of " Prison Gate Mission Emigration Society." The perticular mission of this particular society is apparently to stand at the prison gate and scoop in all the human wrecks for emigration to Canada. The two girls who were arrested for the crime of robbery say they had been sent out here by these charitable prison gate dames with a large number of other abandoned females who had underzone sentences for criminal offences on the other side. As soon as they land, they begin their old life, but fill new jails. We think that the Minister of Agriculture, who is supposed to look after immigration matters, might send his card with an expression of thanks to those Prison Gate Emigration Ladies and courteously inform them of the safe arrival of their latest addition to the Canadian population, but at the same time a polite request to keep their harlots and thieves at home for the future. We would also draw the attention of the minister to the protest of the police magistrate, Mr. Dugas, against this brazen inroduction of foreign criminals into our midst. His Honor said that "the ladies in the Old Country might consider that they were doing a charitable thing to send women such as this over to Canada to add to the number of our own criminals, but to him the charity was not to the women or Canada, but to the old countries, which were thus relieved of their worst burdens. It was an outrage that criminals and abandoned women should be allowed to come here at all. and if they were to be sent out here something would have to be done to stop this form of charity.'

THE RISE OF THE ENGLISH WORK-

ING CLASSES. THE TOTAL mportant result of the Franchise and Redistribution measures, by which some two millions of votes have been added to the electorate of Great Britain, and which will come into practical operation in November tion of the House of Commons. The workingman is going to become a more prominent ciliate Irish support. Only to think that, and especially a more numerous element on | both those furious English factions, agreed in the floor of the House and in the councils of nothing now except homage to the power of the nation. Out of the 650 members of Parlialabor representatives, one being paid £500 conviction that they would some day be and the other £250 a year by trades union | hanged in a row as assassins! organizations. As both have shown thenselves competent to look after the interests of labor, the working classes have determined to press correspondents to manufacture sensastrengthen their hands by adding largely to tional items of disunion and discord in the their number. Many of the constituencies will cease to select their representatives from the aristocracy and rich middle class. Ser. one party in Ireland, and that is the one led vility to so called social superiors is giving by Mr. Parnell and upheld by the people. way to a due recognition of the dignity and merits of labor. The knights of labor have appear in the ignominious role of a too long leved and served the men who post disturber and a factionist. No Irishman has, sessed a handle to their names. In his funeral oration on General Grant at West- | a firmer hold upon the sympathy, respect and the victim of a base deception by his own minster Abbey, Canon Farrar touched upon affection of his countrymen than has the party friends, which will have for effect to the relations which have existed between founder of the Land League, and no Irishman destroy the usefulness of petitions that are poorly paid labor and titled idleness. His would be more ready to suppress a revolt in a mystery which it would like to have cleared got up in behalf of office seekers. An im remarks, hinting at the new order of things the national ranks than Michael Davitt. As portant judgeship was vacant, and it was the that is coming to the front in England, are the New York Sun justly remarks, duty of the President to name the candidate pointed, and show that the senial revolution of to him as to all, other farto fill it. A large number of names were is steadily developing and is commanding the seeing promoters of the agitation for self-

General Grant obscure, silent, unprosperous, unambitious had said, if any one become: President and one of the would have seemed extravagantly ridiculous. can Continent; they show that the people If Rome told with pride that her Dictators came from the plough tail, America may record the answer of the President, who, when answered proudly, mindful of his early struggles, 'A pair of shirt sle vesi' The answer showed a noble sense of the dignity of fendalism, a strong conviction that men should be honored simply as men, not according to the accident of birth."

CATHÔLIC CHRONICLE.

The increased political power bestowed on the working classes will help to effect this change and to level the barriers between the classes, while the agitation of questions affectting aristocratic interests and the frequent collisions between capital and dabor will strongly tend to disrupt the cloud which has kept the lower in subjection to the upper classes. The great obstacle or difficulty in the way of British workmen being represented in Parliament by men from their ranks is the expense of living in London during the session and the absence of a salary for parliamentary services. How to raise funds for the payment of labor candidates is consequently the question which is now engaging the attention of the masses. The trades throughout the country are devising schemes to raise money and there is every prospect of the operatives being fairly equipped for the next election. The present trade depression it is true has orippled the financial resources of the workingmen and their unions. but notwithstanding great zeal and activity are being shown to make the movement cover a wide area, and it may be safely assumed that in all the industrial centres adequate funds will be collected. Besides, the candidates, not directly connected with trade societies but prepared to support the labor platform, will be very numerous, for the voting power of the workingmen is immense, and the movement for raising funds to enable men of their own class to sit in Parliament is significant of what they are bound to accomplish.

THE GAME OF "DIVIDE AND CON-

QUER" PLAYED OUT. The cagerness with which rumors imputing to Michael Davitt dissatisfaction with Mr. Parnell and his Parliamentary programme are seized by the enemies of the Irish cause leads them into very strange and false positions. Thus we find the cable correspondent making statements about the discord that is alleged to exist between the two leaders, which are self-destructive, and which show the bad faith of the writer. In the same paragraph we are told, first, that branches of the League will "oppose in the general election Parnell's carpet-bag candidates and vote for the candidates of Davitt's party," and secondly, we are informed that Davitt, while addressing league meetings in Ireland yesterday, condemned the land purchase bill and " advised the Irish to wait for Mr. Parnell to take the initiative." That does not look like a mutinous assertion of his opinions on the part of Mr. Davitt. It is, on the contrary, a clear proof of his loyal submission to the guidance of a leader who has the confidence of the nation, and whose sagacity has been amply attested by success both in and out of the British House of Commons. This game of trying to paralyze the energies of the Irish National Party by foisting discord and disunion upon it will not work. It is too old and weak a manceuvre to defeat the inevitable granting of home rule. The day has come when the Irish party can take their seats in the House and watch, in the canacity of unconcerned umpires, the English factions cut one another. The "divide and conquer" business has changed hands, and in the present crisis Ireland is enabled to play precisely the same game of dividing and conquering English parties-fostering their rivalries and profiting by their divisionsthat England played amongst contending Irish factions for many a long and bitter age. A parliamentary correspondent, writing of this change of scene in the drama of Anglo-Irish politics, says it is celestial balm for all the contumely the Irish party endured for years at the hands of allied Whig and Tory Coercionists to see them now plunge their envenomed weapons into one another, and to know that the apple of next, will be a radical change in the composi. discord between them is recrimination as to which of them is ready to go furthest to conthe Irish Party, were but two years ago leapment there are at present only two recognized | ing at the throats of that party with the full

> It is consequently a loss of time and waste of energy for those English writers and National ranks, which do not exist except in their fertile imaginations. There is but the It is idle to try and make Michael Davitt by his sacrifices, his labors and his character.

hardships growing out of the old land system—like the redress of many other iniquities and injuries resulting from Ireland's subjection to alien rulers -must be left to an Irish Parliament, chosen by the whole body of the people, and clothed with plenary powers of local legislation. Nor can it be less patent to Mr. Davitt, that the extorting of concessions which would give Ireland the same measure of independence that is enjoyed by the State of New York, is incomparably the most difficult schievement ever attempted by the leader of a weak minority in the British House of Commons. The revival of the Irish Parliament of 1782, which Mr. Parnell has proclaimed the ir names of the visitors are some of the most reducible minimum of Nationalist demands, is not merely the fundamental condition of all trenchant and durable improvement in object of their visit is to study Canada, he-Ireland's situation. It is an innovation so only a compact and thoroughly concordant party, comprising at least three fourths of the country's representatives in the imperial and industrial enterprise and immigration legislature, has the faintest chance of bring ing it about."

AN ALON THOUSE ROLL THE

### THE RIEL TRIAL AND VERDICT

IMPUGNED. To hang Riel would be the gravest po t al blunder that the Government could com mit, for it is a question if the Confederation could stand the strain of his execution. "The country was united in putting the rebelliou down, but it is far from being unanimous in the desire to send the rebel leader to the gailows. It is not so much a question of satisfying or of defeating the ends of justice which divides the people of the Dominion into two camps-the one favoring, the other opposing, the carrying out of the sentence of death. I t were, the country would be able to stand the consequences, whether Riel was hung or pot. But such, unfortunately, is not the cause of the division. It is a question of race hatred on the one hand and of race sympathy ón the other

Those who cry out the loudest for the blood of Riel are those who are loudest in praise of the government and of the court for having proved Jackson to be insane, and not respon sible for the part he played in the rebellion. Jackson was Riel's private secretary, but in the eyes of the majority of the people his English nationality is what secured for him official and judicial protection, and saved him from a death sentence. It is not possible to persuade anyone that if Jackson was a French half-breed there would have been so much anxiety and eagerness displayed by the very prosecution to accept and even help to prove the plea of insanity. It is not the Canadian national sentiment that is against Riel, it is the Orange, and what may happen to be bigoted in the Protestant, feeling of the country. It is not so much punishment for his share in the late revolt that is wanted by these classes as satisfaction and revenge for the killing of Scott, a brother Orangeman, in

the rebellion of 1870. On the other hand, we have a large section of the country in sympathy with Riel, not because he was a rebel, but because he was upholding the rights of a race that were flagrantly outraged. A point has been tried to be made against Riel because he had no personal grievances. The fact that he had none we consider to be in his favor, for it proves his disinterestedness and his self-sacrifice. The one great and important consideration which should not be lost sight authorities whom the people of Europe can of is that Riel did not enter or get up the rebellion of his own free will or through wanton malice, but that he was forced into it by the people, who had no hope for redress but through him.

Now, as to the merits of the trial, the opinion is fast spreading, and, as more light is being let in, it is strengthening, that Riel's trial was nothing better than a one act farce. The defence was smothered, and the prisoner was at the mercy of the Court all through The idea of a petty, unpracticed J. P. in the North-West wilds presiding over a trial of that nature will be something for history and Another outrageous feature of the trial was the half jury, and packed at that, like those under Dublin Castle rule where the nationality and religion of the prisoner must not be reflected in the jury hox. All the circumstances attending the fessional gentlemen engaged to defend Riel, and who has just returned from Regina, was interviewed by the reporter of an evening contemporary last evening, and he does not hesitate to denounce the trial as a fraud. Mr. Lemieux, the senior counsel for the has been found guilty by unfair means. These are his own words :--

"I do not consider the trial a fair one. I "think it was a preconceived idea that Biel that a pity? Truly, the subscribers and was to be found guilty. Several of the jury said they had made up their minds before they had heard the evidence, and I bave positive proof that some of them even went so far as to lay wagers that Riel would be hung. The jury, as well as the judge, were prejudiced against the prisoner."

In face of this charge it would not only be a blunder, but it would be a crime to hang Riel. The death penalty inflicted on the half-breed chief while the administration of justice is under such a cloud would stir the country to its depths and awaken a spirit of anger that would be difficult to appease.

If the Jury or the Judge were prejudiced. against the prisoner, then the country wants honestly disproved, before Riel's execution takes place. What is the aworldingoing to think and say of Canadian jus-tice when it learns that men are West troubles chief of Gen. Middleton's staff, submitted as being capable and worthy to attention and approbation of serious men. government, it is clear that the radical and put on a jury who are prepared before the and better half of the literary gem, viz.,

and who actually lay wagers that the prisoner will be hung? This is a blot on Canada's name which must be wiped out swiftly and thoroughly. There is more than the life of an individual at stake now; there is the honor of the Dominion and its reputation for justice in question. It will not do to sacrifice these for the pleasure it will give certain factions to see hiel, hanged at all hazard and at all cost. Oct.

### THE FRENCH VISITORS. The Rev. Curé Labelle, the indefatigable

apostle of colonization, is about to return

from France with a number of distinguished

citizens of the French Republic. Among the prominent and influential men of the political, scientific and commercial world. The come acquainted with its people, and repugnant to English feeling and opinion that examine into its resources and decide for themselves whether Dominion offers a fair field for financial Coming for such a purpose it is only right that these gentlemen should be made the honored guests of the Canadian people, and that every courtesy should be extended to them. We are pleased to see that our City Fathers have with creditable spontageity taken the first step in this direction. At their meeting yesterday a special committee was appointed to make arrangements for the reception and the entertainment of the visitors. Ald. Grenier has seldom made more happy remarks in making his motion for the appointment of the committee. He alluded to the fact that last year the City Council had contributed generously and willingly to the entertainment of the members of the Science Association. On the present occasion the Council would be asked to extend its patronage from the sciences to the commercial interests and material welfare of the country. Ald. Grenier trusted that the proposal would meet with the hearty approval of all the members. He paid a next compliment to the reverend and zealous promoter of this visit of eminent statesmen, economists, financiers and manufacturers from France to our shores, in the interests of our national progress and levelopment. The worthy alderman said :--· We have made much demonstration for General Middleton and his brave soldiers on their return from the North-West from the defende of their country, but I maintain that in the person of the Rev. Caré Labelle we have a Canadian 'general equally as great in his own way, The curé has been a great general in his own sphere of colonization, and we all know that we are indebted to him in a great ' measure for the fact that the North Shore Railway is now complete I, and I am satis-' fied that we are all aware of what the country owes to Cure Labelle and how he " deserves our recognition."

The Council, with unanimity, instructed the special committee to expend whatever was necessary for the proper reception of the visitors, and to make their sojourn in the metropolis as pleasant and as useful as pos. sible. The more they will see of the country the better. What Canada wants is to have its climatic advantages, its mineral and agricultural resources, its political institutions, its educational establishments. in fact every prominent feature of cur Canadian civilization, more fully advertised in the future than they have been in the past, by look upon as impartial, competent and reliable, and not given to the devices and deceptions of paid immigration sharks. If we can manage to impress our visitors favorably in this respect, it will undoubtedly give an impetus to healthy immigration to Canada, and will advance the cause of Canadian colonization and agriculture.

A GEM FROM THE DAILY WITNESS. Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Witness, actually wants to know if "Mr. " Parnell is really going to give the sub-" scribers to his funds a statement of whathe posterity to admire and talk about. "is trying to gain for Ireland." One must be very stupid or densely ignorant to put such a question. The idea of a public journal, that undertakes to instruct the masses, asking at this hour of the day, if Mr. Parnell is really going to give a statement of what he is trying to gain for trial go to prove that a verdict was to be ob- Ireland, is too ridiculous for anything. tuined by hook or crook. One of the pro | The pious daily must be getting more hebetudinous every day. It even avows its powerlessness "to imagine" that the Irish leader will make any such statement. We would be lawfully sorry for its want of imagination in this matter, if in other things it did not let its imagination take very crooked flights. prisoner, tells the people of Canada that Riel | But what kills the "only religious daily" altogether is the fact that neither the subscribers nor the promoters of subscriptions "want any such statement." Isn't promoters must be ungrateful people not to please the Daily Witness by assisting it to compel Mr. Parnell to make that much desired statement. The pious daily gives & peculiar reason for this apathy on their part. It says that the statement would take from their oratory all its cloudglorified vagueness, and from their "vistas all the glamor of infinity." If the agricultural editor had produced that sen tence we would have no hesitation in calling it a "daisy." Just imagine what "cloud-gorified vagueness" is and you will have an idea of the loss the oratory of the subscribers and promoters would have to suffer if Mr. Parnell made the statement the Witness wants. . Cloud\_ to know it, or to have the charge fully and glorified vagueness, seeking an exit from oratory is quite an esthetic combination of words, and beats Oscar Wilde's best compi.

lations from Webster's unabridged.

ar er

"infinity." Do you know we really agree had now been appointed to examine their with the Wilness; that, if the subscribers to and promoters of Mr. Parnell's fund had any idea that all the glamor of infinity would disappear from their vistas if "that statement" were given, they would be fully justified in declining to ask for it, or, in they had it already, that they should make every effort to forget it, for who would suffer all the glamor of infinity to be taken from their vistes," by a simple statement of what Mr. Parnell is trying to gain for Ireland. There is too much happiness in having the glamor of infinity in one's vistas to have it rudely interfered with by a commonplace statement. We regret that space will not allow us to further enjoy the editorial comedy of the "only religious daily," and we reluctantly conclude. by quoting the final passage of its idiotic. production :- " Mr. Parnell, though as a man of the brutal Saxon blood he probably knows pretty well what he himself wants, se knows also that if the aims of his agitation " were limited or bound to anything the " people could understand they would drop

### RIEL DEFENDED

" him at once."

BY AN IMPOSING MEETING OF CITI-ZENS ON THE CHAMP DE MARS.

where there had assembled a vast crowd of people, the number of whom at one time was people, the number of whom at one time was fully 10,000, but, as many left after remaining miere seconded, the following resolution, half an hour or more, giving place to others, it is estimated that over 15,000 people must Hon. R. Laflamme, Q C., H. C. St. Pierre Chas. Champagne, Joseph Duhamel, Alds. Robert, Genereux, Grenier and Beausoleil, J. and many others. Dr. Lachapelle was elected chairman and M. E. Poirier secre-

The chairman read letters of regret from Hon. Mr. Turcot, Mr. Leblanc, M. P., of Laval, and a number of others. He then in troduced.

Mr. L. O. David, who endcavored to impress upon his audience that the meeting had nothing whatever to do with politics, religion or nationality, but merely to ask for justice for Riel, who had nearly lost his reason by the predicament in which he had been placed. The loyalty displayed by the 65th and the French Canadians in general entitled them to appeal to English speaking people for fair play. He knew there was an ill-feeling among a certain scerion of the population against the half-breeds simply on account of their French descent. French Canadians were the natural protectors of the half-breeds, and should do what they could to save Riel, who was the instrument rather than the chief the Metis. Their forefathers had rebelled in 1837, and had been the means of obtaining for us our liberty, and this last rebellion would probably secure to the half. breeds the same rights. The people of Montreal should not forget that the 65th had been grossly insulted and their flag termed a rag. They should not forget that same rag had stood by Eugland in the Crimes, and would perhaps be required when England again got into trouble with Russia. Riel had been hanged in effigy in Winnipeg and Ottawa, and further, when the Hahfax Battalion ing they the only was leaving could think of to express their thanks for the courteous treatment they had re-ceived was by singing "We'll hang Riel," and other songs insulting to French Canadians. Riel did not receive a constitutional trial, as there were only six men on the jury and the trial was conducted by a stipendiary magistrate instead of a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. The former was removable at the pleasure of the Government, and so was liable to be influenced by them. Besides, the offence was a political one, and should not be visited with capital nunishment. Lee, Jefferson Davis and the other confederate officers were guilty of a similar offence in the United States, but they were not hanged, and we cught to take a lesson from the great repub lic. The rebels of 1837 were hanged, but v years later statues were crected in their honor and it was always the same with poli-

bunal in the Empire.

Mr. Charles DeLorimier said they must do all in their power to save Riel. It was not from the Government that Riel need expect his liberty, but from the Queen, who has the power to pardon. The rebellion had been precipitated by Major Crozier, who it was had fired the first shot. Riel's trial had been rushed through in a few hours, and sentenced to expiate his offence on the scaffold, and in view of this no class of the population could refrain from belping to get his pardon. The people in England held it as a principle that every one should get fair play, and they were not likely to depart from that principle. The voice of the people never went unheard when it was addressed to the Queen.

tical offenders. He finished up by asking for

subscriptions to appeal to the highest tri-

Hon. R. Laflamme, Q.C., said if Riel were guilty of high treason, he must suffer the consequences; but he did not believe him guilty. The half-breeds had sent petition after petition, but the only reply they received was in the shape of a body of police who fired on them, and in desperation they left themselves obliged to defend themselves. The trial of Riel was a sinister farce, and he asked their help in favor of Riel, not as a French Canadian, but as a British subject, and Great Britain, like a good mother, looked after all her children without respect to origin or descent.

Mr. Charles Champagne said the whole

Dr. Marcil said he was getting up a statue to Dr. Chemier, the patriot of 1837, and to mand at Batoche to face several hundred soldiers, but aif the latter had been drawn from the 65th they would have met the Metis one could be entirely excluded. Mr. Justice

persistently refused, although the same thing more of them to the exclusion of the others. For the White Mountains, Boston and New was done for immigrants. A commission Their lordships in giving judgment said the York. They arrived in Montreal at So'clock

complaints, but why had it not been done

before ? Mr. Hi-St. Pierre and Mr. Christin also delivered short addresses, after which the following resolutions were passed unanimously :--

or Moved and supported by Ald. Grenier, Generous Beausoleil, Prefontaine, Jeanotte, Dubuc, Rainville and Persant and Messra. E. Leblanc, M.P.P., Hon. R. Laflamme, L. O. David, J. M. Papineau, A. Trudesu, L. H. Frechette, B. Bastlen, Beauset and Normandean :---

Whereas, the English and French half-breeds of the North-West have been for years demanding the redress-ng of the wrongs of which they have been complain-Whereas, the Government has, since the beginning of

o troubles, acknowledged the Justice of their claims sending to their commissioners with instructions to dress their wrongs; Whereas; Louis Riel has been the instrument rather Whereas, Louis Riel has been the instrument rather than the leader of the movement, the half-breeds having sent him to the United States to als them in obtaining justice and hindered him from returning; Whereas, his trial has taken place before a tribunal whice appeared to hardly und ratand its esponsibilities and its duties, a tribunal about the legality of which and its jurisdiction in the matter of high treason serious doubts exist;
Whereas, the mental condition of Riel justifies the belief that he is not niways responsible for his acts nor after agent;

belief that he is not always responsible for his acts nor a free agent;
Whereas, the crime of which he is accused is a political offence, and the execution of the sentence of death passed on him will be considered as the result of privadice and fanaticism, and will be fatat to the harmony of a community so mixed as ours;
Be it resolved, that a subscription lest be opened immediately to afford Louis Mirl the means to carry his case before a higher court and one more worthy of confidence, and that in the meantime all constitutional means be adopted to prevent the execution of his sentence.

The meeting adjourned about 8 o'clock.

### MEETING AT LONGUEUIL.

The Mayor of Longueuil, Mr. B. Normandin, at the request of a number of the townspeople, convened a meeting at the City Hall A mass meeting of French Canadians, and others interested in the Riel trial, was held restray afternoon on the Champ de Mars, Riel." The Mayor presided, and there was been there had assembled a wast crowd of a large attendance.

which was adopted :-"Considering that the English and French have been present during the meeting. A half-breeds of the North-West have for a num-platform had been orected in rear of the ber of years demanded in vain redress of their Court House and was decorated with French grievances, and that they have been carried fags. Among those on the platform were Dr. away beyond lawful and constitutional Lachapelle, Messrs. E. Poirier, L. O. David, methods; considering that the Government at the commencement of the troubles recognized that the claims were just, as they appointed a commission to enquire into them : Leduc, M. Moupetit, Theophile Hudon, considering that Louis Riel was the instrument Chas. de Lorimier, Dr. Marcil, of St. Eustache, of the rebellion rather than the chief, as is shown by the fact that half breeds went to the United States and urged him to champio\_ return to Canada; considering that his trial was an illegal one, as the court had no juris diction to try a case of high treason; considering that there are doubts of Riel's sanity, and considering that his offence is a political one, and that in Britain it is not usual to execute persons found guilty of such an he it resolved that a petition be sent offence. to the Imperial and Canadian Governments ro obtain Louis Hiel's pardon, and that Mr. Benoit and Dr. Martel, members for the county, be requested to use their influence to

have the prayer of the petition granted." The following supported the resolutions Messrs. Lucier, Larose, Dupuis, Chagnon

and Bourgouis. The Mayor explained that the meeting was non-political, and that Rouge and Bieu were invited to take action to have Riel's sentence commuted.

Mr. Rouillard, proprietor of L'Impartial advocated an appeal direct to the Imperial Government. He said that Riel had broken the laws of Canada and he was now to suffer the penalty, but his trial was against the spirit of Magna Charts, and he believed the English Government would not permit the life of one of its subjects to be sacrificed

under such circumstances. The proceedings terminated quietly.

trial as unconstitutional is that a trial for men, selected as jurors are ordinarily selected and subject to the same right of challenge. Riel was tried before a stipenpiary magistrate and not a judge of assize, before six jurors and not twelve. The jury was selected from a list specially prepared by the Crown and not in the ordinary way, I to protect the reckless, malicious or unscruand the indications are that the Government deliberately chose this illegal and unconstitutional mode of procedure with the intention of letting Riel escape. Not only, then, was the selection of a stipendiary magistrate wrong, but the mode of selecting the jury was wrong also. It is an outrage that the whole ordinary mode of procedure in conducting a trial by jury should be set aside in a trial so important as this. It was monstrous that the Crown should be allowed to pack a jury list by excluding all half-breeds and to select the jurymen from districts other than that affected by the trial. This is a gross violation of the ordinary conception of a trial by jury. Then, again, there were only six jurors to re turn a verdict instead of twelve. Well might Riel sarcastically tell the Court he was tried by only half a jury. Canada canuot afford to have her future content disturbed by any portion of her population believing that Riel died as a martyr. The pressure brought upon the Government will be so strong as to compel it to grant Riel a brief respite. The country cannot afford to run in the case of Riel any such risk as was run in the case of Connors."

CHILDREN HAVE NO RIGHTS.

APA RENT'S POWER TO EXCLUDE HIS CHIL-DREN FROM THE BENEFITS OF HIS WILL

A case possessing considerable interest, appealed from the Quebec Court of Queen's Bench, has been decided by the Privy Counoil. Mr. William Macrea, who was collector of oustoms at the port of St. Johns, Quebec, by will devised his property, amounting country, and especially the province of Que-bee, was like a train of gunpowder over this question. He recognized all the arrivation of the children, the issue of the pres question. He recounted all the grievances of the balf-breeds since 1869 to show that the trouble had been brewing for twenty years have the said son shall decide by his last will have it Don the said son shall decide by his last will have it Don the said son shall decide by his last will have it Don the said son shall decide by his last will have it Don the said son shall decide by his last will have the said son shall be said to said the said son shall be said to said the back. If Riel was insane it was from the and teatament." John O. Macrea, who died treatment he had received. marriage and one child, Humphrey, by his second marriage. By his will he divided the property between his four children by the movement to cut the rope that was to lang Riel. It would be a political crime to the child of his second marriage, but did not leave anything him. In closing he said that Gabriel An action was brought to set aside the will have the child of his action was brought to set aside the will have the child of his action was brought to set aside the will have the child of his action was brought to set aside the will have the child of his action was brought to set aside the will have the child of his action was brought to set aside the will have the child of his first marriage, but did not leave anything the child of his first marriage, but did not leave anything the child of his first marriage, but did not leave anything the child of his first marriage, but did not leave anything the child of his first marriage. Dumont had only twenty men under his comthe power of apportioning the property at pleasure, all were entitled to a share, and no man for man.

Mr. Justice

man for man.

Mr. Joseph Duhamel said that when Eng.
land pardoned the Zulus who fought against her she should be equally generous when the half-breeds were concerned.

Mr. Poirier and that the half-breeds had been against that the property. The Court of Queen's Bench, in appeal—the four judges being manimous—the property of the property.

Mr. Poirier and that the half-breeds had been against that "J. O. Maorea had not only the right to been against that the half-breeds had been against that the been against that the been against that the been against the property! The Court of Queen's Bench, t Mr. Poirier said that the half-breeds had that IJ O. Macrea had not only the right to and subsequently baid a visit to Lakeside.

Mr. Poirier said that the half-breeds had that IJ O. Macrea had not only the right to and subsequently baid a visit to Lakeside.

Surveyed and divided but their lands in the true fund in the figure of the true fund in the fund in the figure of the true fund in the f surveyed and divided, but their demands were dispose of the trust fund in favor of one or annual excursion at 8 o'clock, via Montreal,

and the appellant must pay the cost of the appeal

### AN EMIGRANT'S EXPERIENCE.

THE SAD FATE OF POOR IRISH FAMILIES. On Friday evening an emigrant family, constating of a man, his wife and three very small children, all from the city of Cork, Ireland, were set down penniless, friendless and desolate up the platform of the Bonaventure station. According to the man's story, he was piloted to the Dominion immigration office, and the officials directed him to the St. George's Home as a refuge for the night. The poor Irish family scrambled up to the home, but their speech betrayed them, and they were refused admittance because they were not English. At last they managed to get shelter in a boarding house on Cathedral street. The emigrant claimed that he made an arrangement with the landlady for a night's lodging, supper and breakfast for all, at the price of \$2, but the boarding house keeper claimed that her arrangement was only for the supper and lodgings. At any rate, after she had received the \$2, and the emigrant family had eaten their breakfast, she claimed another dollar. This was refused, and after a skirmish, in which the emigrant proved himself a man of ready wit, he, with his wife and little ones, started down St. James street. The landlady followed in rapid chase, and her screams of unintelligible wrath brought the police to her aid. They arrested the poor emigrant, hauled him in before a sergeant, searched him as tenderly as policemen generally do, and found thirty five cents. He says-poor deluded emigrant-that the police tore his clothing, broke buttons, and hurt him in conducting this search that revealed his hidden store of wealth, but, of course, he could not know that the Montreal city police force, according to their own statement, never misuse anyhody but are themselves misused. This thirty-five cents, the last copper possessed by this family of five souls, the landlady was graciously pleased to accept in full for her claim, and the police sergeant, with the consent of the prisoner, of course, hauded it over. Now this poor emigrant did not know anything about the Montreal police force, and he felt agrieved that upon his very first day in the new land he should be put under arrest, so he enquired the way to the their cause, although he was anxious not to Central station, and with his little family sent for the sergeant, and after hearing his side of the story, sent the emigrant family off to the street and confided his dislike of all persons who find fault with anything, especially the police, to the reporters who were present. It is fortunate that the nights are warm, so that these poor children will not die of cold to-night in this hospitable, generous, warm-hearted " Canada of ours.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE ANNUAL MEETING IN TORONTO-THE Expenditure ...... 2,099,301 RETIRING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS-THE ARRIVAL IN MONTREAL.

of the Canadian Press Association to-day, the retiring president, Mr. Pattulo, delivered the customs and excess duries on spirits, etc. an able address, in which he referred at some In customs the falling off is \$133.640; in length to the flourishing condition generally of both provincial and local journals. He declared that it should be the fixed aim of and public works of \$840 An unrevised every journalist to make his calling better statement of the amount of inland revenue than he found it: to elevate it and to secure accrued in June shows: for it full recognition as a permanent and regular profession. The "uncovenanted ser-OTTAWA, Aug. 7.—Hon. Wm. MacDougall publishes another article in a local paper their rulers in all that made for the advancequestioning the constitutionality of the jury ment of civilization, the maintenance of that tried and convicted Riel. He says that liberty and the freedom of their fellow-men. the contention of those who object to Riel's | Speaking of the present law of libel, he said : Recent events admonish us that that the law treason must be before a Judge of libel is still in an imperfect condition, and of Assize and before a jury of twelve that amendment is necessary upon at least three important points. Uniformity of the law of libel, as regards prosecution in civil actions, in all the provinces of Confederation is in my opinion desirable. The law ought also to be amended so as to compel a responsible prosecution. The purpose of this is not pulous journalist, but it is designed to protect the conscientious journalist, who unwittingly or in the faithful discharge of a public duty may have given offence to some irresponsible party, who has merited perhaps a much severer castigation than has been administered, but who may be able, by the aid of some briefless and mischievous attorney, to worry the publisher and force upon him the defence of an action. Whatever the result of such action may be, the publisher is the loser, for he is always obliged to pay his own costs, be the verdict for or against him. This is manifestly unjust, and no real injustice would be done to either private or public interest if security for costs were by statute required before a libel suit were allowed to proceed. The third amendment that I would suggest is in harmony with the opinion that in many quarters has recently been expressed anent the obvious injustice and hardship imposed upon a journalist of this Province by compelling him to defend an action for criminal libel in another Province of the Dominion One can easily see how harsh a measure of oppression such a procedure might become. The pub lisher of a newspaper in Ontario, who has a single subscriber in the Province of British Columbia, could be dragged away over the Rockies to the Pacific coast to detend himself. The expense of conveying the neces sary witnesses for the defense, and himself and counsel, that distance would simply bankrupt average journalists, who are not as a rule lineal or lucky descendants of Crossus. I would respectfully suggest the appointment of a sub-committee of your association to consider these needed amendments to the law of libel; and, if deemed necessary, they should be empowered to retain the services of a solicitor, who could prepare an amended bill and assist in securing its sanction by the House of Commons." He closed his address by referring briefly to the creditable work done by the war correspondents in the late campaign and paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian volun-

teers who suppressed the rebellion. His suggestions were referred to a special committee and the following officers were then elected :-President, John A. Davidson Guelph Mercury; First Vice, Wm. Watts, Brantford Expositor; Second Vice, H. E. Smallpiece; Secretary, W. R. Climie, Bowmanville Sun , Treasurer, J. B. Trayes, Port Hope Times ; Executive Committee, George Tye, Brampton Times; C. D. Barr, Lindsay Post; James Sommerville, M.P., Dundas Banner, J. B. Trayes, C. Blackett Robinson and G. R. Pattulo. The selection of a place for the next annual meeting was left to the executive committee:

After the meeting, the members attended

decision of the Court of Queen's Bench for this morning, where they were met by Mr. Lower Canada was correct, and their lord-H. J. Cloran, the president, and a few memships would advise her Majesty to affirm it, hers of the Province of Quebec Press Association, who expressed regret at being unable, owing to the short time at the visitors' dis posal, to extend them that courtesy and hospitality which they would have desired to do. The excursion party numbered about sixty persons, among whom there was a large sprinkling of the fair sex. The party after breakfasting at the St. James Hotel returned to the Bonaventure depot, where Mr. Stonegrave, general passenger agent of the Central Vermont Railroad, placed two special cars at their disposal.

THE CANADA GAZETTE.

NOTICES AND APPOINMENTS-REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE-THE NORTH-WEST

OTTAWA, August 8 .- To-day's Canada Gazette contains the official announcement of Mr. Thos. White being sworn in the Privy Council and appointed Minister of the Interior vice Sir David Macpherson resigned. The following appointments have been made connected with the census of the North-West Territories :-Mr. White, of Regins, census commissioner, district No. 1, Assinibola; Thos. Spence, of St. Boniface, for No. 2 district, Saskatchewan, and also for No. 5. district, unexplored territory; James O'Rellly, of Calgary, No. 3. district, Alberta, and Rev. Father Lacomb for No. 4 district, Athabasca. The appointment of J. Travis as stipendiary magistrate of the North-West Territories will be gazetted to-morrow, also the appointment of L. A. Prudhomme as county court judge for the central division of Manitoba, George Roy, registrar at Edmonton, and John Layton, of the Department of Agriculture, to be commissioner to administer oaths to commissioners and other officers engaged in taking the census of the North-West Territories.

The following orders in council have been passed, adding mules to the list of animals that come under the operation of the contagious diseases act, and declaring Selkirk lunatic asylum a place where persons from the Northwest territories may be confined. An order-in council has been passed amend ing the previous order of the 28th May, 1868, and providing that aysters may not be rished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or be in the possession of any person in the Dominion of Canada between the 1st day of June and the 15th day of September, both days inclusive. The addition to the previous order consists of the words "bought, sold, or be in the possession of." The order will apparently stop tramped down there and complained to the the trade in so called summer oysters. The chief himself. The chief heard his story, Halifax Banking Company has declared a dividend of six per cent. for five months. River du Loup has been made an outport of

customs. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the month of July :--

ı	
	Customs \$1,587,70 Excise 308,34 Post office 162,50 Public works, including railways 241,22 Miscellaneous 32,91
ı	Excise 308,34
ĺ	Post office 162,50
ļ	Public works, including railways. 241.22
	Miscellaneous 32,91
	Total\$2,332,69

Compared with July last year, the revenue shows a falling off of \$266,671, which is TORONTO, Aug. 4.—At the annual meeting principally by the large withdrawals from bond in June, in anticipation of changes in excise \$143.865 : in miscellaneous \$17.010 The post office shows an increase of \$26,803

	accrued in June Brows :	
1	Spirits \$ Malt Tobacco. Cigara Other receipts	297,659
	Malt	12,687
١	Tobacco	91,413
,	Cigara	38,594
	Other receipts	5,906
ŀ	Total excise \$	446,259
:	Canals	150 607
	Total excise	11,080

Total inland revenue...... \$ 507,948 Work on the British Columbia section of the Canadian Pacific Railway is progressing favorably. Thirty-six miles have been laid in the last ten days, and only six miles now remain to be laid to complete the road to Eagle Pass. It is expected the last spike will be driven in October.

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Almost daily members of the returned 9th Bartalion, of Quebec, may be seen travelling on the highway barefooted performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of Sta. Anne, a distance of twenty tour miles. The new convent to be opened on Cadieux

street, and which was given the came of Edward Academy, in honor of His Lordship Bishop Fabre, will be under the direction of the Rev. Sister Alix.

Mgr. Lynch, Mgr. Cleary and Mgr. Walsh passed through the city on Saturday en route for Prince Edward Island to assist at the silver wedding of His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, bishop of Charlottetwon, which takes place this week.

The Rev. Father Boucher, curé of St Thomas d'Alfred, county of Prescott, has returned from a long and happy journey in Europe. During his sojourn in Kome he had a particular interview with His Holiness

Another miracle is reported from the shrine of St. Anne a day or two ago. A woman from Murray Bay, who had been paralyzed for years and was only able to move around on crutches, was completely cured and able to walk away without any aid.

The different societies of St. Vincent de Paul, which are very numerous in Canada, will learn with pleasure that at the re-union of French Bishops and St. Vincent de Paul Societies, His Holiness Pope Leo X111. deigned to assign St. Vincent de Paul as patron of all the charitable societies established in France.

### STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

The Sorclois published an account of a cure which transpired at Ste. Anne de l'eaupré a few days ago, and which was consider a las being very miraculous. A young girl of five or six years of age, who had been blind for two or three years, suddenly recovered her eyesight while venerating the relics of the great Thaumaturgus of Canada. She left on the railing the bandage with which she formerly covered her eyes and returned alone to the banch occu-pied by her in the church. The child, who was conducted to Ste. Anne de Beaupre by her grandfather, belongs to a well known family of Sorel, and has the use of her eyes as well to-day as before she lost her sight.

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

1,400,000,000. 100 400 445 5 5

Among the boarders in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, of Levis, is a lady aged 105 the portraits of Jefferson Davis and his first years, who is still very active.

Cabinet are given with much effect. The

### BOOK NOTICES.

THE PILORIM OF OUR LADY OF MARTYRS.

July number. A Magazine of Early Catholic American History and of the present Indian Missions. Conducted for the Shrine at St. Mary's of the Martyrs, N.Y. By Rev. J. Loyzante, S. J. West Chester: Published from the N.Y. Catholic Protectory.

DRIFT. Jean E. W. Nealls; with a preface by Mrs. James Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street.

This is a volume of charming poems, which, as the graceful writer of the preface remarks, forms a collection of poetic flowers springing direct from a tender, loving heart, an I shedding their own sweet periume of love and sorrow and religious fervor on all who may come within their gracious influence. The sorrows of a darkened life are depicted and sung with the tenderest expression, and with such effect as to evoke all the piety and sympathy that can fill the human heart. The literary merits of the productions are high, and indicate the author to be on intimate terms with the muses.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-VIEW.

The July number of this standard periodical contains some twelve articles on the leading topics of the day by writers of repute and high standing. The questions discussed are of the despest interest and moment. The Review commends itself to the educated minds of the country and should be absent from no library or private study. The following is a brief mention of the contents which include Mgr. Corcoran's notice of Anne Catherine Emmerich, a model of pure English; Dr. Shea's "Vagaries of Religious Belief," a strong and incisive article, and Mr. John A. Mooney's exhaustive paper on "The School Question in Belgium." Father Ming contributes "The Synthetic Philosophy of Herbert Spencer;" A. de G., "Morality and Life;" R. Meade Bache "The Latest Phase of the Great Pyramid Discussion;" E. W. Gillium, "The Political Aspects of Christianity;" Thomas Power O Connor, "The Crisis in England;" Dr. Brann, "The Catholic Doctrine of Baptism." "The New Version of the English Protestant Bible" and "Book Notices" close a review which cannot be read hastily or dismissed with cursory criticism. Publishers, Hardy & Mahoney, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

FiTHE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. --The August number is unusually attractive and interesting. The illustrations are beautifully finished. The frontispiece, "Peat Gathering," is from a drawing by P. Macnab and engraved by E. Ohme. James Lime contributes an article on "The Cr. fters," which is lavishly illustrated. "Bill Judge" is the title of a paper from M. E. Hullah. A Poem. Second part of The Pilgrimage of the Thames, by Hastings While, with numerous illustrations. "Beneath the Dark Shadow," 'The Sirens Three," "A Family Affair," are continued.—Publishers, Macmillan & Co., 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

ELECTRA.-The contents of the August number are :- Summer Echoes, by May Anderson; A Week on Canadian Land and Water; Dreaming Life Away, by J. G. Broooks; The Vox Humana, by Jeanie Campbell Scott; The Ruthrons, by Mrs. Atkinson. Some Morning Roses, by Tarpley : Daisy and 1; The Good Stud Circumstance, by Mrs. Maguiro; Jamaica, as seen through the Exposition, by Fannie A. Freeman; N. tes on Colonial Florida, by Cecil Keith; The Black Pearl, by V. Sardon; Lessing, by Margaret Miller; Evening, Night and Morning : Glimpses into nature : Letter Literature. by Fannie Duncan; etc. Edited by Annie E. Wilson and Isanella M. Leyburn, Room 3 Courier Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

ONE ANGEL MORE IN HEAVEN .- This is the title of a pious little work translated health. He was on the way to Colorado from the French and supplemented with let. Springs when death overtook him.—Chicago ters of condolence and of consolation by the Paper. good St. Francis de Salles and other persons eminent for their piety. The object of the work is to inculcate respiration on the part of parents when boreft of their dear little ones. It contains some excellent and practical reflections, and provides religious reading of an attractive and sympathetic character. Published by Benziger Bros., New York.

DONAHUE'S MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST contains: Maynooth College, Sketch of the Penal Times, The Dead Spring, Southern Sketches, Our Public Schools, Montalembert and his daughter, Mr. Froude and the Irish School Children, Catholics of the United States during the Revolution, by John Gilmary Shen; Ireland's Idols, by J. H. McCarthy, M.P.; The Celt and Latin populations, etc.

Dio Lewis' Nuccers is a collection of valuable information in small compass on nany matters of importance or of interest.

Major-General John C. Robinson, U. S. A., will contribute a paper entitled "Baltimore in 1861," to the War Studies of the September Magazine of American History. As he was in command of Fort McHenry when the Massachusetts troops were assaulted in passing through Baltimore April 19, 1861, his account of the scenes will be of surpassing interest.

A timely and well-authenticated article on the historical associations connected with General Grant's burial place in Riverside Park, will be published in the Magazine of American History for September.

The contents of the August Magazine of American History are so varied and engaging that a brief summary gives no adequate notion of their importance and substantial worth. Any of its articles, except for the necessary sequence of arrangement, might be taken as leaders in point of excellence. It has four essays on the Civil War, of sterling merit, and an equal number on other historical topics of living interest. General Thomas Jordan's second paper on the "Beginnings of the Civil War in America," touches many controverted points in an able and fearless manner; Gen. Henry M. Cist writes a thrilling chapter on "Cincinnati with the War Fever, 1861;" General John Cochrane discusses "The Charleston Convention," of which he was a member, showing its work and its results; the Editor in a personal sketch of "Major-General John A. Dix," describes the great Union Square War Meeting in New York, and the formation of the famous Union Defence Committee; Hon. James W. Gerrard contributes a scholarly paper on the "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," which so largely affected the Nantes," which so largely affected the population of America; Professor E. W. Gilliam, in "Presidential Elections Historically Considered," calls the attention of every voter in the land to the inconsistencies of the present electoral system, whereby the original text of the Constitution is inoperative; Ethelbert D. Warfield writes of "John Breckinridge, a Democrat of the Old Regime," unfolding some points in Ken-tucky history never before clearly defined. The population of the world is estimated at The frontispiece to this superb issue is an exquisite portrait in steel of Major Gen. John A. Dix. The pictures are by Theo. R. Davis, Harper & Brothers' famous War Artist, and Cabinet are given with much effect. The is estimated at \$400,000.

standing departments-Minor Topics, Original Documents, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, Bibliography of Historical Societies, and Book Netice-are admirably filled. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have in press and will shortly publish in London and New York, The Light of Asia and the Light of the World, by Prof. S. H. Kellugg, D D. The work is a careful comparison on the basis of the most recently published original authorities, of the legend, the doctrines and the ethics of Buddhism, with the gospel history and the doctrine and the ethics of Christ. In this examination, the author has had specially in view the modern theories of the dependence of Christ anity in some respects on Buddhism, and the exaltation of the latter to the disparagement of the former which is to be observed in many modern writers. Those whose faith has been shaken in this way, or who have been disquieted in mind by the coincidences with the Gospel narrative which appear, s.g., in Mr. Edwin Arnold's Light of Asia, will find their difficulties carefully considered in this forthcoming book.

The author of "Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbelief," the Right Rev. J. D. Ricards, has been honored by the the following letter from the Holy Father :-

LEO P.P. XIII.

VENERABLE BROTHER,—Health and apostolical bene'deton. The active spirit in the discharge of thy pagtoral duties, and thy seal in guarding and defending two Catholic Faith in tose distant regions are known to us. Severtheless, joyfully do we receive the new proof of the same which thou hast lately manifested to us, as well as the most loving letter, which t stifles to thy remarkable devotion to the Apastolic See, as also in the copy of the Volume just published by thee, named "Catholic Christianity and Modern Unbellet." We, in our turn, basily be this our letter our affectionate and graveful disposition towards thee, Venerable Brother, and pray that God may give fruit to thy writings and labors for the salvation of souls. And, as a taken of this favor, we most lovingly bestow on thee, Vonerable Brother, and on all the faithful whom their rulest by thy Vicarous Apostolical authority our Apostolical Renediction. LEO P.P. XIII.

Renedition.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, 14th day of April, 1285, in the eighth year of our positionte.

LEO P.P. NIII.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN O'KANE

MURRAY.

The remains of Dr. John O'Kane Murray who died in the Leland Hotel, Chicago, Thursday evening while on his way to Colo rado Springs, arrived in Philadelphia on Saturday evening, accompanied by Mr. James J. Murray, of this city, and Ray. Bernard P. Murray, a Catholic priest of Chicago, his brothers, and were taken to No. 1724 Oxford street, the late residence of the deceased. This morning the funeral services will be held at the Church of the Gosu, Seventeenth and Stiles streets, and after Solema High Mass the remains will be interred in New Cathedral Cemetery, Dr. Marray was born in Country Antrim, Ireland, thirty six years ago, and was brought by his parents to this country thirty years ago. He received his early education in the public schools and with the Christian Brothers, and was a graduate of St. John's College, Ford-nam, New York, having received the degrees of Bachelor in Science and Master of Arts. He took to writing early in life and has been well known as a contributor to the Catholic press of America. He is the author of many works on Catholic subjects. His "Popular History of the Catholic Church in the United States" appeared in 1876, and was warmly received by the Catholic public and the Catholic Hierarchies of the United States, Canada and Ireland, as well as by Pope Pius IX, who sent him a medal, a pernonal letter and his blessing. This work was followed by the "Prose and Poetry of Iroland," "The Catholic Heroes and Heroines of America," "Little Lives of Great Saints,"
"The Catholic Pioneers of America," and

"Lessons in English Literature."
Dr. Murray removed to this city from Brooklyn, New York, in 1883, in the hope that the change would benefit his health. Consumption, however, had taken a deep hold on him and since his arrival here he had done little more than endeavor to recover his

THE BATHERS PERIL.

A SENSATION AT ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, Aug 8 -The nost sensational rescue ever made at Atlantic City has occurred here during the bathing hour. The Misses Hance, three daughters of R A. Hance, the manufacturing chemist of Philadelphia, were in bathing year the site of the iron pier. They incantiously swam out into deep water, and were carried farther out by the tide, which is treacherous at this point. J. C. Hoffman, of Wilmington, Delaware, went to their rescue, and did all he could to keep them affout. A. A. Moore, of the Phoenix Bridge company, and W. C. Sherman, one of the sub-contractors, were standing on the pier talking when Mr. Moore saw the young ladies struggling in the water. He dashed off his coat, threw a heavy plank into the water, and floated it o the struggling ladies, and assisted Mr. Hoffman in placing the drowning girl and men upon the plank; but he found task so arduous that he became exhausted Mr. Hoffman had already sunk, and wa drowning, when Mr. Moore's son came to his rescue, and before he had taken him ashor. was relieved by another gentlem in. He returned and found his father in a sinking condition, and had much difficulty in bringing him to the beach.

The young ladies in the mea while were clinging to the plank. Those on the beach had become frantic, and a dozen I lanks were floated to them, but on account of the roughness of the surf it was with difficulty that they were directed to the spot. Young Moore became exhausted and had to be brought ashero. A rope was secured and Charles Tindall carried it out to the struggling ladies, who had now lost all consciousness and were ficating on the waves. James Heffy, of the crew of Rutter brothers, ran a mile along the beach and plunged at once into the waves. He gathered the three drowning ladies together and placed them on several planks, of which he formed an impromptu raft. Mr. 'Lindall tied the rope around the planks and several hundred willing hands laid hold of the rope and pulled in the raft with its almost lifeless freight. A shout of joy arose from the thousands that had gathered on the beach, and the girls, all bleeding at the nose and mouth, were laid on the beach. Two unknown ladies who were in the water at the time became frightened by the shricks of those on shore, fainted in the water and were fast being carried out by the tide when rescued by Charles Tindall and another gentleman. James Leroy, who attempted to swim out to the Hance sisters when in their most perilous condition, became exhausted and sunk into the water, and was rescued with much difficulty. The Misses Hance are now lying in a precarious condition at their father's cottage. A. A. Moere is lying in a delirious condition, and suffering with nervous prostre ion.

The most cooling drink, if one will wait for the five minutes for the effect, is said to be house

It is said that such a thing as a good-look ing Arab woman does not exist.

The annual gold bullion product of Georgi

STUDIES IN IRISH "HISTORY

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY M'CARTHY, M.P.

While O'Connell was still the recognized

nead of the Irish National movement, a young man came forward as a prominent figure in Trish politics—Mr. William Smith O Brien, member of Parliament for Limerick County. He was a country gentleman, of stately de scent, a direct descendant of Brian Boroimhe, a brother of Lord Inchiquin. He was a high minded and honorable gentleman, with his country's cause deeply at heart. Davis described him as "the most extravagant admirer of the Nation I have ever met." Smith O'Brien made his first appearance in Concili ation Hall on the 2nd of June, 1844, and for some time he was a constant attendant at its meetings. His views, however, were by no means entirely in accordance with those of O'Connell's. O'Connell was emphatically and definitely opposed to any appeal at any time or under any consideration to physical force, Smith O'Brien was of opinion that, under certain circumstances, it was the duty of the nation to defend its rights in arms. O'Connell at first welcomed O'Brien cordially. "I find it impossible," he said, "to give a proper expression to the feelings of delight I have in hailing Mr. William Smith O'Brien to the ranks of the Association, He now is in his true position—the position which was occupied centuries ago by his ancestor, Brian Whatever may become of me, it is a consolation and a pleasure to remember that Ireland will have a true friend in William Smith O'Brien-a man who has a well-culti vated mind, with intellectual endowments of the very highest order, powerful elequence. untiring energy, constant love for his country, and every other true qualification of a popular leader; and I delight to half him to his right place among his friends, at the post of which every true Irishman would wish to thing. Mitchell was arrested, tried, and see him-at the head of the Irish people.' But the alliance between O'Connell and O'Brien, between Old Ireland and Young Ire land, could not be, and was not, of long dura-The great majority of the Young Irelanders entertained a scarcely concealed contempt for the policy of O'Connell's old age. The great majority of the Young Irelanders talked, read, and thought revolution. In passionate poems and eloquent speeches they expressed their hatred of tyranuy, and their stern resolve to free their country by brave deeds rather than by arguments. They had now a brilliant orator among them—Thomas Francis Meagher—"a young man," says Mr Lecky, "whose eloquence was beyond com parison superior to that of any other rising speaker in the country, and who, had he been placed in circumstances favorable to the development of his talent, might, perhaps, at length, have taken his place among the great by a little army of dragoons, to the war orators of Ireland." Meagher had early en deared himself to the impetuous and gifted ing for the verdict and the man. As young men with whom he was allied, by a the war sloop steamed out of Dablin harbor brilliant speech against O'Connell's doctrine of passive resistance. This speech of Meagher's, like all Meagher's speeches, is or, at least, ought to be-lamiliar to every Irish Nationalist; but its rare beauty and elequence not merely justify, but prescribe its quotation here again. "I am not one of those tame moralists," the young man exclaimed, "who say that liberty is not worth one drop of blood. . . . Against this miserable maxim the noble virtue that has saved and sanctified humanity appears in judgment. From the blue waters of the Bay of Samalis; from the valley over which the son stood still and lit the Israelites to victory; from the cathedral in which the sword of Poland has been sheathed in the shroud of Koscinsko; from the Convent of St. Isidore, had gone into the revolution heart and sont where the fiery hand that rent the standard might have said of Smith O'Brien as Menas. of St. George upon the plains of Ulster has in "Authony and Cleopatra," says to Pom smouldered into dust; from the sands of the pey, "For this I'll never follow thy pall's desert, where the wild genius of the Algerine so long has acared the eagle of the Pyrenees; take when once 'tis offered, shall never from the ducal palace in this kingdom where find it more." The supreme moment of the memory of the gallant and seditious Ger | danger thus passed over, the Government aldine cuhances more than royal favor the splendor of his race; from the solitary grave within this mute city, which a dying bequest has left without an epitaph—oh! from every spot where heroism has had a sacrifice or a

'away with it!-away with it!' There are few passages in ornate oratory of the world, in the glowing prose of some of the earlier Greek orators or in the stately magnificence of Cicero, in the richly-colored periods of Burke, or in the shining sentences of Mirabeau or Vergniaud, which can be un hesitatingly declared superior to the brilliant utterances of the Young Waterford gentlemen of three-and-twenty. I have reason to believe, and have great regret in believing, that Meagher's speeches are not studied in Ireland to day with the attention and with the devotion which they deserve. Some few months ago I made repeated and unsuccess ful attempts in Dublin, to obtain a copy of Meagher's speeches, but I searched in vain the bookshops of the quays, and searched in vain the bookshops in "rebel Cork," for a copy of the speeches of one of the greatest orators and truest patriots that Ireland has yet produced. I could not come across an example of the Lives and Speeches published in Ireland in the days when the memory of Young Ireland was the memory of yesterday I could not obtain an example of the American edition of 1853. The shilling volume published by Cameron & Ferguson, which gives the life of Meagher, with selections from his speeches and writings, confines these selections almost entirely to his American speeches, which, however valuable in themselves, are not the speeches that made his name famous. Luckily, many of his best speeches are preserved in the admirable scries of Penny Readings which are issued from prisoned brethren, that it must be a matter the Nation office But I cannot help express of regret to every Irish Nationalist that his ing my deep regret that it should not be possible for any patriotic Irishman to become at any time the possessor of the speeches of one only melarcholy. or the most gifted of his countrymen, tradition of his youth. He lived and breathed Speeches such as the one from which we in the air of 1848 when the principles of 1848 have quoted were not calculated to coment the alliance between Old and Young Ireland. needs of the National cause than the old Another speech of Meaghers was the direct Brehon laws. He hated the young men because of severing the alliance. In a speech cause they were not content to be limited in at Conciliation Hall Meagher declared that the circle of an earlier generation, and he "the King of Heaven—the Lord of Hosts! died an English placeman. The rescue of the God of Battles!—bestows His benediction Mitchell was the first effected. The question upon these who unsheath the sword in the of Mitchell's conduct in making his escape hour of a nation's peril. From that evening under the conditions in which it was made on which, in the valley of Bethnlia, Henerved [ has often been debated. It is certain that he the arm of the Jewish girl to smite the drunken tyrant in his tent, down to this our day, in which he has blessed the insurgent cavalry of the Belgian priest, His Almighty hand has ever been stretched forth from His throne of light to consecrate the flag of freedom—to bless the patriot's Mitchell did not do. It may be urged, it has sword." The speech was interrupted by John been urged, that it was not necessary to keep O'Connell, Daniel O'Connell's son. Smith O'Brien rose to defend Meagher. The quarrel was complete; the severance inevitable. The Young Irelenders had seceded from

crowd that cherishes this maxim, crying,

made from the ranks of the Young Irelanders foreign rulers. Undoubtedly, no leniency of themselves. One of the most prominent men parole would have been shown to the Irish foreign rulers. Worms derange the whole so the movement was John Mitchel, the son political prisoner if it had become an under-

ment, died suddenly before the movement eccape. However, Mitchel, who was cortainly the NESTOR OF TTALIAN JOURNALISTS which he had done-so much for had taken an honorable man, believed himself justified of came on the Nation in any shape. Mitchell in making his escape; and the method of cated revolution and Republicanism. He of the description was approved to facilitate the period was A GREAT CATHOLIC EDITOR.

THE NESTOR OF TTALIAN JOURNALISTS in making his escape; and the method of cated revolution and Republicanism. He of the tradition of the men cf '98; he was in favor of independence. His doctrines attracted the more ardent of the Young Irelanders, and what was known as a war party was formed. There were now three sections of Irish agitators. There were the Repealers who were opposed to all physical force; there were the moderate Young Irelanders, only recognizing physical force when all else had failed in the last instance; and there was now this new party who saw in revolution the only remedy for Ireland. Smith O'Brien was bitterly opposed to Mitchel's doctrine. Mitchel withdrew from the Nation and started a paper of his own, the United Irishman, in which he advocated them more flercely than ever. Mitchel was a powerful writer. He had, perhaps, the strongost mind of all the men of his time. He almost alone, perhaps, saw clearly his way before him. He devoted himself and his paper to preaching "the holy hatred of foreign dominion." "To educate," he said, that holy hatred; to make it know itself, and avow itself, and at last fill itself full, I hereby devote the columns of the United The writings of the United Irishmen, the

possibility; more held it to be inevitable; all penly advocated it. Unfortunately for the success of the movement, most of the time and genius of the party was spent in advocating revolution; little or no time was devoted to preparation for it. The year 1848, the year of unfulfilled revolutions, when crowns were falling and kings flying about in all directions, might well have seemed a year of happy omen for a new Irish rebellion. But the Young Irelanders were not ready for rebellion when their plans were made thing. Mitchell was arrested, tried, and transported to Bermuda. That was the turning point of the Revolution. The Mitchellites wished to rise in rescue, They urged, and rightly urged, that if revolution was meant at all, then was the time. But the less extreme men held back. An autumual rising had been decided upon, and they were unwilling to anticipate the struggle. They carried their point. Mitchell was sentenced to founteen years' transportation. When the verdict was delivered he declared that, like the Roman Scavola, he could promise hundreds who would toltow his example, and as he spoke he pointed to Meagher, John Martin, and others of the associates who were thronging the galleries of the court. A wild cry came up from all his friends, "Promise for me, Mitchel-premise for me!" With that cry ringing in his cars, he was hurried from the court, heavily ironed and encircled the hopes of the Young Irelanders went with her, vain and evanescent from that hour forth, as the smoke that floated in the steamer's wake. There is a pathetic little story which records Mitchel's looking our of the prison van that dreve him from the court, and seeing a great crowd, and asking where they were going, and being told that they were going to a flower show. There were plenty of men in the movement who would have gladly risked everything to try and rescue Mitchell. But nothing could have been done without apapimity, and the too great caution of the leaders prevented the effort at the moment when it could have had the faintest hope of success. From that moment the movement was doomed. Men who tortunes more. Who seeks and will not lost no time in crushing out all that was left of the insurrection. Smith O'Brien, Meagher and Dillon went down into the country, and tried to raise an armed rebellion. There was a small scuffl; with the police in Ballingarry, triumph, a voice broaks in upon the cringing in Tipperary, the rebels were dispersed, and the rebellion was over. Smith O'Brien, Meagher and others were arrested and con-demned to death. Meagher's speech from the dock was worthy of his rhetorical genius : "I am not here to crave with faltering lip the life I have consecrated to the independence of my country. I offer to my country, as some proof of the sincerity with which I have thought and spoken and strug eled for her, the life of a young The history of treland explains my crime, and justifies it Even here, where the shadows of death surround me, and from which I see my early grave opening for me in no consecrated oil, the hope which beckoned me forth on that perilous sea, whereon I had been wrecked, animates, consoles, enraptures mc. No. I don't despair of my poor old country, her

The death sentence was commuted to transportation for life, and, in a little whlle, John Martin, Thomas Francis Meagher, Smith O'Brien, Kevin Izo: O'Doherty and Terence B llew M'Manus found themselves in Van Dieman's Land with John Mitchell. In 1853 a scheme was organized by the Irishmen in America to effect the release of the political prisoners, and the attempt was en trusted to Mr. P. J. Smyth. Mr. P. J Smyth was, at that time, an earnest and active Nationalist, inspired by a passionate admiration for the greater abilities of his colleagues in Young Ireland. It was so much to his credit that he attempted and succeeded in effecting the rescue of his imof regret to every Irish Nationalist that his career did not end on the day after he had accomplished his purpose. His later life is He never outgrew the were further removed from the immediate has often been debated. It is certain that he effected his escape while he was a prisoner on parole. The terms of parole would certainly imply that the prisoner who intends to effect his escape should put himself in the same position as he was in before the parole was granted to him. This undoubtedly been urged, that it was not necessary to keep faith with the English Government. To such au argument I cannot myself agree. It is the duty of an Irish patriot to keep his faith and his word unsullied, and to make his rule O'Connell. A second secession was yet to be of life an example to, and not a copy of, his

peace, her liberty, her glory !"

of an Ulster Boltanter minister. Photons scoon sales that the parole so granted was A GREAT OATHOUIC MOTTOR. RETRACTING ON

and some of the other exiles succeeded in getting away later on, and most of them followed Mitchel to America. In the great American civil war, Mitchel and Meagher were found on opposite sides. Mitchel be came a tremendous advocate of the South; and one of his sons fell in battle in the Confederate uniform. Meagher fought brayely at the head of his bistoric Irish Brigade. His end was a curiously and grimly inappropriate conclusion to that brilliant and varied career. He fell one night from the deck of a steamer, and the dark waters of the Missouri stilled one of the bravest and pures spirits that have ever been devoted to the cause of Irish independence. Smith O'Brien received his pardon in the course of time, and he died in Wales in 1864. Michell came back to Ireland years and years after, and was put forward for Parliament and elected. The House of Commons refused to recognize the right of the Irish patriot, whom English law condemued a felon, to sit in the House of Commons. A new writ was issued; Mitchel's name was brought forward again; speeches of the Young Irelanders and the and he would undoubtedly have been reelect ad, but in the midst of all the excitement and Mitchellites, were all at least agreed in reand he would undoubtedly have been reelect Mitchellites, were all at least agreed in re-tail, but the grim Sergeant Death came and cognizing revolution. Some regarded it as a turnoit the grim Sergeant Death came and cognizing revolution. Some regarded it as a turnoit the grim Sergeant Death came and cognizing revolution. He was followed by the control of the grim Sergeant Death came and cognizing revolution. lowed to the grave soon after by his friend, John Martin, who had long occupied a seat in the British Parliament. Most of the other Young Iroland leaders and exiles died abroad. Kovin Izod O'Doherty still lives and looks upon the earth. So does Gavin Duffy, who was tried three times, but could not be convicted. He afterwards ant some time in Parliament, and then went into voluntary exile, to find fame and fortune in Victoria.

ROSE CLEVELAND.

A CHICAGO WOMAN GIVES HER OPINION OF THE WHITE HOUSE AUTHORESS.

"Have you read Mith Clevelan's book,

"A few pages of it."

"Ithn't it deep?" "It is dense."

"She'th a rema'kably intelligent wom in, don's you think tho?" "I don't know."

"Well, I'd think anybody 'ud have enough

sense to thee that from her book." "It isn't always such an easy matter to see through a smoked glass. I was engaged for about a week with Webster's unabridged on one kace and 'Clevelandiana' on the other, and I must confess it was a hard The tectotally reckless manner in week. which she handles pollysyllables and mixes up similes and metaphors is confusing to the ordinary mind. First, she knocked us down with 'iconoclasm,' and before 'reciprocity 'had time to set in, sent us rumbling way back into the dark ages, through a tunnel a hundred years long, in an emigrant waggon with sky rockets of the Roman empire flaring up at one end, and the first sunbeams of the ranaissance shining in at the other; pinned as up against the stone wall of agnosticism,' and confronted us with the 'irtellectual element of altruistic faith, occasionally administering an irregular dose of ' peasimism.' Notwithstanding that the better nature induced her after a time to 'surround us with an atmosphere optimistic rather than the contrary, and 'to lay us down tenderly upon the seasbore, where winds from every quarter play continually, yet we come out from this Turkish b.th of Clevelandism 'so battered, beaten, and disjointed as to need repose' before we could even formulate the opinion that the whole thing was but the

consequent of one vast tangle' of 'notions.' "'In these days of ebb and quicksand, when agnosticism rears its stone wall in front of faith, and writes upon it in black letters the end all and the be all of all knowing, the noknowable,' we have no time to grope through a 'dense oak forest at the end of one's tongue' in order to taste of the acorn in one's mind'; and it is for this reason that I have the 'sublime au-Incity' to suggest that it would be a sublime, great act for this new author to preface her book with a glossary or supplement it with a 'key'-put something either before or behind it to give it ballast, us it were; 'to aerate the ponderous craft of her verse, and keep it from sinking into the abyas' of a heterogeneous, kann-nicht-versthandable, conglomerate mass of words — words —

"Oh do hustle that doggerel, why ka-n't you talk common thenth ?" "I have simp'y been quoting passages from Miss Cleveland's book and adapting them to the present case."

"Well-chem-m-of co'th I don't pretend to undahsthand everything she thayth mythelf, but I know sho'th deep anyhow, and no mattah what fault you may find with her, she ha'th a grand mind, and a wondahini amount of intellect to fall back on."

Chicago, Aug. 2.

That settled it.

' As is the had hit with an envious worm. so is many a youth cut down by the gnawing worm consumption. But it can be made to release its hold and stop its gnawing. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery if taken in time, effect permanent cures, not only in consumption, but in all cases of chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases.

Out of seven men who got into a quarrel in Kentucky only three were able to walk off, and none of these were sure how the other four men got killen.

A woman who is weak, nervous and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and act like a well person. Carter's Iron Pills equalize the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest.

An old woman who has pasted nearly 5,000 medical receipts into a book during the past forty years has never been ill a day in her life, and she is growing discouraged.

Mrs. A. Nelson, Brantford, writes: was a sufferor from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing, caused a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after cating. I was recommended by Mr. Popplewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

The worst men are those who stir up others to do evil.

Worms derange the whole system. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator deranges worms

lease, as he knew that by so doing he would prevent his returning to Ireland. Meagher and some of the land of Catalica, Don Giacomo Marzotti The Marzottis are a wealthy and some of the land of Catalica are a wealthy deal of land, both in the east and west ends of the city, and many of the elegant villas and luxurious hotels were built on land that formerly helonged to them. The father of Don Marzetti was a President of a Court of Trade in San Remo. The young Giacomo studied in the seminary of the diocese under the late Bishop Biale. He had already got his doctor's cap at 22 years of age in 1845, and was sent by the Bishop to the High Theological School of Superza. Superza is a Basilica built on a hill near Turin, where the tombs of the Kings of Savoy are preserved, just as in former times they were in the old Abbey of Hautecombe. That abbey is yet in the hands of the monks, who have their hospices on the great St. Bernard. King Charles Albert established at Superza a sort of theological academy, where young priests already DD. had yet to study for several years and improve themselves for high Church positions. The young students were treated splendidly, with rich apartments, plenty of attendants, royal comfort and royal

> When Dr. Marzotti, the great friend of Pius IX., and Ventura and Romini and Groberti, reached Superza, the learned Mgr. Audisio was Rector of the Academy. Margotti was too young for the priesthood, and only a deacon. He began, with Alimondi, the present Cardinal Archbishop of Turin; with Romini and J. Cavour, the brother of the Minister, and many other clever men, to write the paper Armonia, supported by the Bishop of Turin. by Marzotti were such that his name was soon identified with the paper. The success of the journal, both financially and morally, was immense. Soon more than 16 000 subscribers secured large profits to the Bishop. In Italy such a figure was almost a dream. Marzotti fought like a giant in 1848 and 1849, and after the restoration he took the leadership of all the clericalism of the Penin sula.

He received only a very modest salary from the Bishop, who, having secured the existence of the paper through his skilful selection of an editor, changed the management of the Armonia The new trustees kept for themselves the right of dismissing any of the editors at any moment without previous notice Dr Marzotti, who had founded the paper and secured its existence with his reputation, refused to submit, and started a paper of his own-the Unita Cattolica-in Turin in October, 1863. This he still owns, and it is the leading paper of Italian clericalism.

This paper was always a thorn in the sides of all the Italian Ministers until the day in which they entered Rome. It was the only paper on the lookout, and always certain to find out the weak spot in the armor of its adversaries. Cavour and his successors were always more afraid of Dr. Marzotti than of any other political enemy. Yet almost all the Italian revolutioniststs openly professed esteem and friendship for Marzotti, Cavour and Ratezzi used to stop him under the portices of Po, in Turin, and walk hand in hand with him Even Broffe shook hands with him in public, call ing him a man of character. Dr. Marzotti, devoted to the cause of the Pope, has collected for St. Peter's pence more than \$1,000. 000 in his lifetime through his paper. He has been accused of getting a percentage, but nothing could be more false. He never got from Rome anything beyond a benediction and a good welcome.

Though never going to Rome, or hardly ever, he stands well with the Curia. Many think that he is the mouth piece of a party, and receives their orders. This, too, is false. He is now hardly able to write. are prepared and dictated to a boy. They are inspired only by himself. He has a great sense of duty, great skill, and long experience. The trap pre pared for Cardinal Pitra had already been prepared for him. He did not fall into it. He has been attacked several times, and once he was beaten and left nearly dead in the street for not having spared corruption and disorder, protected by the King's shadow and example He did not denounce his adversary, but torgave him, refusing to prosecute the assassing who struck him.

He has been forty years a journalist. He has been of late years an invalid, and now lives in San Remo, in a fine country residence in Cerso Garibaldi, opposite the Hotel de Nice, and not far from the seashore. His home is a regular American home, with a small garden in front, a stoop, a basement, and two floors, and a large garden in the back. The man who might now be a Cardinal or an Archbishop if he had more ambition, lives there as a country priest, with a waiter and a cook. His rem dence and his table are comfortable, but far below the condition of his family. His brother, Commander Stefano Marzotti, a married man, has a residence and a large property

Dr. Marzotti enjoys the friendship and goodwill of Leo XIII, who has several times shown a desire to do something for him The chief of the militant Vatican party has always thanked him. IX. used to send presents of great value to him-chalices, books, &c - and so does Leo XIII. Had Dr. Marzotti been fond of money he might now have millions. He has accumulated capital, but spent liberally for the Church and for the poor. His house is always open to friends of every rankpriests, Cardinals, or laymen. He is a man of immense learning and of a prodigious memory. His paper still has the largest circulation of any Italian paper, good or bad. He never indulged in personalities, but always fought principles and not men. He has lately nublished some letters on the Irish question which have contributed more than anything else to unmask the Erringtonians and their tricks in Rome, and have dissipated all the accusations apread against Dr. Welsh, in order to prevent his election. The election of the new Archbishop of Dublin is reckoned as one of the most splendid triumphs of the Irish party, through the Unita Cattolica.

Physically Dr. Marzotti is rather thin; has long gray hair, and black eyes, full of light and almost sparkling with fire. He wears the strictly clerical garb, and says his Mass daily. He has an intelligent and benevolent appearance. The profile of his face is something like that of George Washington, and is so striking that you will ask the next man: "Who is that priest?" His ordinary residence is Turin, via Groberti. He seldom leaves Turin for a country residence at Moncalieri. It is only owing to an obstinate jaundice that he has left Turin and has come again to breathe the air of his native St. Remo. His villa is the rendezvous of the Bishops of the neighboring dioceses of France and Italy, and has been for the last month the pilgrimage of the most remarkable men of the clerical party.

A lady writes: "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use of Holloway's Corn Cure."

HIS DEATH RED.

RECONCILIATION OF THE HEGELIAN PRO-

PESSOR VERA WITH THE CHURCH. NAPLES, Aug. 3. - Senator Augusta. Vera, the great Hegelian philosopher in the Univer sity of Naples, died a few days ago. He died reconciled to the Catholic Church, and received, aftera visit from Cardinal Sanfelice, the last rights of the Church. He was born in Aurelia on May 4, 1813 He co-operated with Spanents to establish Hegelianism in Italy. Heshowed in his articles in the Revue Lyonnaise and the Liberte how familiar he was with that system. Louis Philippe, who protected all Italian con apirators, made him a professor. In 1855 he published in England an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Hegel," in 1859 the "Logic of Hegel." The Italian revolution of 1859 saw him back again in Italy. He became a professor in Milan. In 1861, he was sent to Naples. He had a monomania for Hegel, and it was a pity, because he had brains enough to stand against the invasion of pantheistic ontology, and he might have rebaptized Italian philosophy. It is owing to his efforts that Hegel is the Aristotle of Italian philosophy.

A visit from Cardinal Sanfelice, who had been sent for by the sick Senator, brought him back again to Christian sense. He wel comed the Cardinal and desired him to send priest in order to be reconciled with the Church. His reconciliation and retraction of errors were made before witnesses, and the dying philosopher made his confession, recoived the Holy Eucharist, and answered even at the last moment all the prayers of the Church.

His Hegelianism is anti-Christian and anti

The intidel press has denied this retraction or belittled its importance, presending that the Senator was not of sound mind when he did it. Yet the Discussions of Naples gives such a full account of the event, and such evidence of it, that it cannot be denied or contradicted.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870.

HOW BISMARCK FORCED THE STRUGGLE UPON PRANCE.

PARIS, July 26 .- The Figure has com menced a series of recollections of the last years of Napoleon III., under the signature Fidus. They include the following version of what passed on the eve of the declaration of war, which is said to have been obtained

from M. Louvet, who was minister in 1870 :-The Emperor now believed he was sure from what was told him, that all was ready and as regards material this was true. Only one thing troubled him. If a war had to be made, there was no man capable of directing In this state of affairs the Council of Ministers met. A decision had to be come to. It was no longer possible to delay, and every one was perplexed, not seeing how to escape from this fatal necessity. Suddenly, at an hour already late—5 or 6 o'clock, the

Duc de Grammont said : "Here is what I propose. Call a Congress of the great powers, which will settle the dispute and enforce its decision. Whatever it is, we shall be protected and war will be evaded. If the Congress wishes the Prince of Hohenzollern to reign in Spain we have nothing to fear from it. What the Spanish

No sooner was the proposal made than the expression on the faces of the Ministers changed. All were enthusiastic.

"It is deliverance," said the Emperor. "It is unanimously approved of. There is no use in making further inquiry until we have the Congress. M. Ollivier," added the Emperor, "this resolution must be at once communicated to the Chambers. They are still sitting, and you have time to go to the Chamher of Deputies. Go into the room at the side and draw up a short declaration, which you will read to us and then communicate to the Chan ber. I, however, will tell the Pre-M. Offivier entered the side room, and re-

mained there a long time, and, whether through fatigue or unwillingness, he, who generally was such an able writer, came back with an utterly unsuitable declaration, which met with approval from no one, and which he himself confessed was insufficient. In consiquence it was decided that the matter hould be delayed to the next day, that M Onlivier should prepare at lessure what was required, and that the document should be read next day in the Chamber. A message was sent to the President that he might close the sitting, and the Council separated after greeing to meet next day at 9 o'clock.

The Emperor, on leaving the Tuileries to go to St. Cloud, was cheered by the crowd collected in the square and on the quay. The rowd call for war, without understanding all that it meant. On arriving at St Cloud the Emperor was surrounded by several persons, who had brought the news of the famous article inserted in the German newspapers, ia which it was stated that the King of Prusein had dismissed M. Bénédetti, telling him that he had nothing further to add. Count Bis-marck had circulated and published this false statement throughout all Germany in order to compromise everything, to force the hand of France, and to bring on war. And he at-

tained his object.

The Deputies and the Senators who surrounded the Empress, and who had been invited to stay to dinner, were indignant. They vied with each other is expressing most forcibly the necessity for replying to this in-solence by a declaration of war. T ey said: 'It is impossible to draw back; to hesitate would be shameful." The Empress received these ardent words as accorded with her warm temperament and Spanish pride. Nothing but the "Marseillaise" was wanting in the drawing room at St. Cloud. This was the news received on his arrival by the unfortunate Emperor, who had left the Tulleries reassured, and so full of confidence and hope.

We saw at once the consequence of this now incident. That Congress had become impossible. The declaration could not be made. Other resolutions should be taken ; other means should be sought for. Could war be avoided. There had been the closest approach to an escape. If the declaration had been made at 6 c'clock in the Chamber there would have been an end to the difficulty; now all had to be begun again.

For its scothing and grateful influence on the scalp, and for the removal and prevention of dandruff, Aver's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded or gray hair to its original dark color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, soft, glossy and silken

Ice is piled on the stage of a Kansas City theatre to make the audience feel cool.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES is prescribed by physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption Scrofula and wasting deseases and very palling man to be 'cured patient' in a doctor's

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles?

Swelling of the ankles?

Vague feelings of unrest?

Frothy or brick-dust fluids?

Acidistomach? Aching loins?

Framps, growing nervousness?

Itrange soreness of the bowels?

Inaccountable languid feelings?

Inhortbreath and pleuritic pains?

Ine-side headache? Backsche? Inc-side headache? Backache? request attacks of the "blues"? fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia?

Loss of appetite, flesh Constipation alternating with losseness of the bowers?
Drowniness by day, wakefulness at night?

Anundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Ohills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

# BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonis, diarrhora, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplery, paralysis or convolsions engue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease inct a rare one—it is an every-day diso der, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

plaint.
It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

Don't neglect it. Warner's 24FE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

# BRIGHT'S DISEASI

THE EGYPTIAN POLICY

RADICALS DENOUNCE THE TERMS OF THE EGYPTIAN LOAN AS A PUBLIC SCANDAL

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

DEFENDS THE MINISTRY-BAD FAITH OF THE LATE CABINET IN CONNECTION WITH THE DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

LONDON, August 5.—Mr. Henry Labouchere (Radical), in the House of Commons this afternoon, moved, and cir Wilfred Lawson (Radical) member for Carlisle, and Sir George Campbell member for Carlisle, and Sir [George Campbell (Liberal) member for Kircaldy, seconded the motion, that the house reject the appropriation bill until the present government explain their Egyptian policy. The terms upon which the Government had issued the Egyptian loan, said Mr. Labouchere, were a public condal.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying for the Ministry, said that the Government had sent Sir Henry Drummond Wolf as special envoy to the Sultan. The last

Wo ff as special envoy to the Sultan. The last five years had greatly increased England's obligations towards Egypt. While the Government must refuse to state at present what instructions Sir Hy. Drummond Wonff carried with him, or what the object of his mission was, the speaker could state in general terms that "the Sovernpeople are is known; they will not support inim. His reign will be short, and we shall nave no ground for self-reproach. Let us, then, hand over the decision of this great affair to a Congress. That means no longer war, but peace."

Outh state in general terms that "the sovernment's policy is to put Egypt on a solid footing with regard to external de ence, fi. ance and internal administration, our policy is to gradually give security and fre-dom to Egypt's idependent action in the future." He also said be could at present make no statement regarding the question of excepting Fourth regarding the question of evacuating Egypt, concerning the defence of the country and the position of affairs at Sunkim, he could ay that both were in a most satisfactory condition. So far as the Egyptian loan was concerned, Sir Michael declared that the G.adstone Government had suggested to Germany that the whole loan of £9,000,000 should be offered or tender in Germany, but that Germany had objected to the proposal because such a method of placing national loans was unknown in Germany. In conclusion Sir Michael said that the M rquis of Hartington, War Minister of the late Liberal Government, had endor ed ir Henry Drum mond Wolff for the fitness of the mission entrust

Mr. William O'Brien (Home Ruler) called the attention of the house to the mission of Mr. William O'Brien (Home Ruler) called the attention of the house to the mission of Mr. George Erring on at Rome. "O'Brien said by held it him was at a transfer." he had in his possession documents in Errington's handwriting which showed that he had been authorized by the Liberal Government to off r certain conditions to the Vatican for the appointment of a prelate acceptable to that Government to the Archbisnopric of Dublin as successor to the late Cardinal McCabe. These promises it is evident, Mr. O'Brien said, were never meant to be performed, and the whole hing was a miserable, un so thy incrigue. The Irish people regarded the aff ir as an insult to

the Papacy.

Vis ount Errington, who was in his seat during Mr. O'Brien's statement, replied that the document alluded to by the member for Mallow was either a forgery or had been obtained by some gross breach of honesty or hono-, and that in either case it was not his cuty to answer it and thereby further Mr. O'Brien's purposes, and he would prefer to leave the weapon which Mr. O'Brien claimed to pussess, such as it was, in his heads. in his hands.

### CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indivisionary the formula of a simple vegetable cemedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and lesire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-19 eow

Indian River pineapples sell at home for \$200 per 1,000.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea sons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

A remarkable story comes from Staten Island. The heat caused the rails on the Shore Railroad to expand so that one of them was bent into a complete oval, and the cars were obliged to wait until another had been substituted for it.

In a recent issue of a well known French journal appeared the following advertisement:
"Wanted, a distinguished and healthy lookwaiting-room. Address, etc."

TAKING IT COOL AMID FLAMES.

A MAN IN A FIREPROOF SUIT RATS A MEAL IN A BURNING HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A man in a helmet mit set fire to a house at Oak Point last sur see are so a money as Oak Point last steak upon a burning window sill, and, sprinkling it with red pepper, ate it without spreasing Thirty gallons of petroleum had been sprinkled over the inside of the building, and when this ignited the heat became so intense as to drive the spectators away into the shade. There were no terrors in this for the incased individual, however, for he threw away his dishes and seating himself upon a crackling stool opened a bottle of wine, and lighting a cigar, drank and smoked until his table, stool and gine and cigar, were all consumed. There was an opening in the face of the helmet through which the inner man was refreshed, and after these diversions the opening was closed, and with a yawn the man lay upon the flored, and write a years of the man ray upon the floor with a seething log for a pillow and proceeded to take a u.p. But there was too much excitement outside to allow of quiet, undisturbed slumber, and arising with a petu lant air the would be sleeper seized a fire brand and darted fortil to drive his tormentors arsy. When the crowd was dispersed the house was in ashes and the man had taken off his fireproof dress to talk to a reporter. My name is C. M. Alhstom," he said.

"and I've come to America from Stockholm, Sweden, to make a little money. The suit I wear was invented by myself, and while it will tind against flames that would meit a brass casting, I don't precend to claim for it any practical purpose. It is merely for exhihition as a means of drawing crowds. The outside of the suit is made of mole's skin and the inside is of rubber. This hose you see filed the channels between the two parts of the suit with water and made the outside proof against fire and kept me cool. There was an air hose within the water hose which applied me with breath, and forcing its way through holes in the face plate kept the dames from my eyes so I could see. I have remained in hotter places than this for an her, but the men at my air pumps didn't lke to work and I had to be brief."

Mr. Ahlstrom was candid to a degree, and he said that his suit could be of no use to the Fire Department, as no man could live to be rescued where the suit would be necessary. He said that he had invented the suit at the time of a fire in Stockholm, in 1875, where forty people were burned to death for lack of sufficient life saving appliances in the Fire Department. He had made exhibitions be-fore \$0,000 people in Alexandra Palace, London, and hefore 40,000 people and the Empress and Crown Prince of Austria at Vienna. He once owned the steamer Express, made a fortune upon her and lost his money by the failure of the Union Generale in Paris two pears ago. His exhibition last evening was private. The house was built for the occasion and was the size of an ordinary log

### AN OCEAN TRAGEDY.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN THROWS HEBSELF OVERBOARD FROM THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHICAGO.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.-The Herald correspondent, on boarding the City of Chicago, which arrived here last evening and intervisioning Purser Cavanagh on the incidents of the rapid and pleasant voyage, was told of a sad tragedy that pattle about the nevelty of their surround-

JUMPING INTO THE SEA. Suddenly, while the tather had left his family, the passengers near by heard an affrighted thous of chitdish voices crying, "Mother! lother! Don't!" Then the passengers saw the mother, as if she was impeded by hysteria, seend the companionway as rapidly as the motion of the vesse would permit. Next, those on deck wire assents head to see her rush in a tenzied manner to the bulwarks, step on a box and throw herself headling over the side of the resel. All happened so suddenly that there was no time to intercept her. The steamer was soing at full speed. Instantly the thriling cry was heard, "A woman overboard!" This armsed overybody. Simultaneously the bridge tell rang "Stop engines!" The vessel was stoped as soon as possible, a boat was lowered. and a crew immediately purled back into the forming track, but uselessly. A seaman at the side of the vessel, who saw the whole thing, aid: "She never rose, sir, and went down with \$100 in a best around her waist." MOTHERLESS AND DESOLATE.

During the following four days till land was mached Shore sat on the deck, dazed, surrounded by his five weeping children, he mourning most of all for their mother, who was doubtless temporarily cruzed by her suffering from sea-sickness, and least of all for his little savings. But the sympathies of the passengers were but the sympathies of the passengers were awakened, and a goodly subscription was made for him, but this scare-ly aroused him from the despondency into which the tragedy had sunk him. On arriving at Liverpool the poor fellow had instantly left the ship, before the correspondent had boarded her. "Instances are rare of such suicides being accomplished," said a medical man of great experience at sea, "but the delical man of great experience at sea, "but a medical man of great experience at sea, "but the desire to throw ons's se f into sea after occan maner is a common and dangerous incident of

A CRUEL MURDER.

Pants, Aug. 6.—A cruel murder is reported rom Ambigny, in the department of Cher, wenty-seven miles north of Bourges. Julie autier, the eighteen-year old daughter of a espectable farmer, has been missing for over week. The girl lett one morning to visit an aunt who lives a few miles distant. She never reached her relative, and nothing was nown of hor whereabouts until yesterday, shen her body was found in a small affluent of the Nere. It is clear that a very brutal murder has been committed. The girl's hands were fastened together by wire wisted round her wrists, and her ankles were ecured in the same fashion, and her lips were literally sewed together with fine wire. medical examination reveals the fact that e unfortunate girl was horribly outraged. the girl in going to her aunt's had to pass in he vicinity of a wire factory, and it is sup-losed the girl was seized by some of the orkmen and treated in this horrible manner. s understood that M. Goblet, the Minister

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY. The wearing of a clumsy, awkward, and Iten irritating truss during a lifetime at the ame time incurring the danger of a strangusted hernia or rupture, can now be avoided enselves from slavery under such a disreeable master. Pamphlet, references and

Justice, has instructed the detective de-

artment to make a special investigation, and,

possible, arrest the miscreants.

of danger by the condition of your blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be as shown in pimples, blotches, bolls, or no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neudiscolorations of the skin; or by a feeling ralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter. Eczema, of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you diseases arising from Scrofulous caints in should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, renew and invigorate your blood, and Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cause the vital organs to properly perform been used in my family for a number of their functions. If you suffer from years. I was a constant sufferer from

### Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sar- but Ayer's Sarsapurilla effected a permasaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice nent cure. Seven years ago my wife was Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., troubled with Goitre: two bottles of writes: "I have been troubled with Neu- Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has ralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and never had any return of the disease. I rehave found greater relief from Ayer's gard this preparation as the best medicine Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." | in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For Mass.; writes: "In no other remedy have many years I suffered terribly from Indi-I ever found such a happy relief from gestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost

# Ayer's Sar saparilla

economical blood purifier.

saparilla." It instils new life into the and am a well man to-day." Be sure and blood, and imparts vitality and strength. get Aver's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough Being highly concentrated, it is the most and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

hopeless, I took Aver's Sur-

Dyspepsia,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Serofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from the Bowels. 

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.

The St. Laurent College is one of the most popular educational establishments in the Province of Quebec It is signed about five miles from the city of Montreal, and in one of the healthest spots on the Island. It was founded by the Fathers of the Congregation of the Holy Cross in 1847, and incorporated by Act of Parbancht in 1849, and empowered by affiliation to Laval University to confer degrees. The college is deservoilly prosperons, and is petronized by students from all parts of the country and of the United States. The students here have the advantages either of a thorough classical or commercial emeation. The classical course which leads to the degree nied here last evening and interviswing Purser Cavanagh on the incidents of the rapit and pleasant voyage, was told of a sad tragedy that ecurred on the occan. Among the many well-bado steerage passe gers visiting home were like and Mrs. Shore, Yorkshire people, returning to see their relatives. They had with them doe interesting children, all under twelve years a sge. All had been more or less seasick on the first two days, but on the ocean growing smoother they soon recovered their health and spirits. On the third day out from Sandy Hook the mother asked the husband to bring her a cap of tea, Sho seemed weak and ervous, but aimd the group of her little ones quite happy in attending to their wants and listening to their gartle about the novelty of their surrounddiplomes are given to those who pass a satisfac-tory examination in the following branches:— Elementry algebra, commission and broker-age, stocks, profit and loss, insurance, general average, simple interest, com-pound interest, partial payment, saving bank accounts, discount, exchange, equations book accounts, discount, exchange, equation, of payment, purtnership, obligation, square root, cubic root and mensuration. Bry int & Stratter's complete course of bookkeeping and backing, commercial law, actual business, English grammar, principles of English composition, and the elements of intellectual and natural plul sophy. It is needlest to say that particular attention is given to the formation of the character, and the heart as well as the intellect is purtured a wise and a hearthy course of lect is put under a wise and a hea thy course of training. The demands of religion as well as those of science, &c., are fully responded to and

> LOWS SULPHUR SOAP should be found with every toilet. It is cleansing and healing.

carried out.

HOW TOASCERTAIN IF YOU ARE A

Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, and scattered all over the world \$265,500 thus: No. 8,909 drew the First Prize of \$75,000. It was sold in fifthe at Si cach, held, one by C. L. Homer, of Brookston, Texas; one by J. T. Wales, of Bridgeport, Conn.; one by S. M. Simpson, 272 16th street, Denver, Col.; collected through First National Bank of Denver; one to F. H. Eckeuroth, 321 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., collected through First National Bank of San Francisco. The Second Prize of \$25,000, drawn by No. 48,954, also sold in fifths—one was held by J. D. Jinks, Brookland, Ark., collected through the German Ark., collected through the German National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; one by J Cameron of Wichita Falls, Texas, through the Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas; another collected through the Bowery National Bank of New York. The Third Prize of \$10,000, drawn by No. 12,280, sold in fifths; two of them were collected through Messrs. Britton & Kountz, Bankers, Natohez, Miss.; the balance went hither and yon. Nos. 71,650 and 95,149 drew the Fourth two Prizes of \$6,000, each sold in fifths, to parties in Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., North Vernon, Ind., Harrodsburg, Ky., Louisville, Ky., and Waco, Texas, etc. The Generals, the commissioners of The La. S. L., to superintend all the monthly grand drawings, will re-peat this performance at noon on Tuesday, September S, the 184th Grand Monthly Drawing, and any information will be given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Now you can learn for yourself how you are favored by fortune. Are you not a Mascot?

It is a remarkable fact that a poisonous snake cannot poison one of its own species. ad a permanent sure so speedily and safely It can slightly poison other kinds of veno-flected that all sufferers should emancipate mous snaces and can kill quickly harmless ones. A vigorous cobra can kill several does or from a dezen to twenty fowls before its ms, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary bite becomes harmless, and then its rapid edical Association, 663 Main street, Buffa- secretion of virus makes it soon as dangerous bite becomes harmless, and then its rapid

# STATUTES OF CANADA.

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Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P. Ottawa, March, 1885.

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BREAKFAST, "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which covern the operations of direction and nutrition, and by a careful application of the thre properties of well-selected Coon, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the fudicions use of such articles of dict that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hendreds of subtle maindles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by frequency ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with builting water or mick. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

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The linest and Purest Toilet Soap in the World.

MASCOT.

While the thermometer was bursting through its limits at noon, on Tuesday, July 14th, down South, in New Orleans, La., Generals G. T. Beauregard of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early of Virghia, (as is their usual Jubal A. Early of Virghia, (as is their usual dusted solely by themselves the 1824 Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lot.)

Made entirely from Vegetable Oils, and contains seven per ent of Thymo-Cresol Highly recommended by physicians and chemists, and Is used in the Hospitals. It is a sure presentative against contagins: unkee the skin soft and monoth and wonderfully improves the complexion. By its medicinal and disinfectant properties, it is incubable for the old of the state of the s Stamps may be sent.

NESS & CO., 759 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL. Head Office and Works, Barlington, Eng

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Or any leading Wholesarle Drug or Grocery House 51-4f



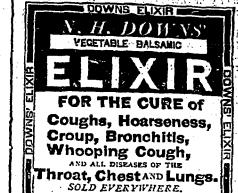
**FREEMAN'S** WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

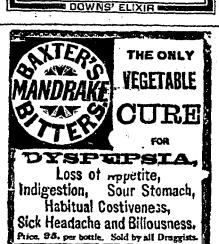
Purgativo. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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GORPULENGY to harmlessly, effectivation, dietary, etc. European Mail, oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge windsver; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to F. C. RUSSELL, Esq., Wohnen House, Store St., Redford Sq. ndon, Eng."



PRICE, 25c., 50c. & \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.



APAICA & OIL LINIMENT. the Best External Remedy for

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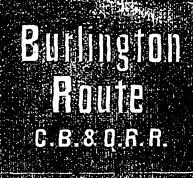
is the ONLY prepa ation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE

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As an inducement for agents to include our Watches, we make the following liberal other: We will send a sample of above yatch by registered mail, to any address on receipt of \$15.50. If you wish to exto any address on receipt of \$6.50. If you wish to examine watch before paying for it, we will send you a sample C.O.D. with privilege o. inspection, before paying for it, on feecipt of or examine agreement of course, in temps (to guarantee express charges); or satisfactory references to show that watch is ordered in good faith. The above cut represents Gentiemen's watch; it has the gold plated hunting cuses; celebrated anchor lever movement; compensation balance; second hand, stem winder a stem setter, keepsecuret time and has the appearance of \$75, watch. When ordering, say if for loady or deat, plate or covered case. PANTLIN WATCH CO. \$5 and \$7 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Yatch.

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Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and Sloux City.
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
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St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest.

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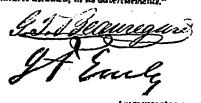
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When I say enre I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean gradical cure. Thave made the disease of FITS, EPILBESY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my semedy to cure the worst cases. Decause others have falled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send atonce for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. will cure you.
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AT CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. ET Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,

"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 person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



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

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

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

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A SPLENDED OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CIASS I, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER S, 1885—1840 Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each,

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			T 90 78				
1.0	APITA	L PRIZ					\$75,000
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9	Appro:	imation	Prizes	of a	750		6.750
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9		••	**		250		2,250
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follows:
Semultavian. About July 27
Carthagtn'an About Aug 25
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Norwegian About "17
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The Steamers of the Landon Dissemble Steamers of the La The Steamers of the London, Plymouth and Stoatrent
Line are intended to sali from Montreal for London 28
follows:

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Lucerian Alout " 12
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Corean About " 20
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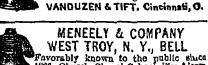
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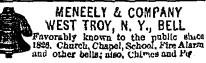
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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

AN OUTBREAK OF SCANDAL AND PO LITICAL HATRED IN ENGLAND.

" 'QLIAMENT EXCITED OVER THE EX-DBURES OF VICE-THE WAR UPON ORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL-START-ING SCANDAL AT EATON SCHOOL-A PERCH BY THE EDITOR OF THE PALL ALL GAZETTE ENTHUSIASTICALLY RE-

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The atmosphere of I'cl lighent is fetid with scandal. Shooking charges are freely brought against both young and old. Politicians, heedless of debates, are discussing only the latest scandals. It seems as though the Gazette's exposures would create in addition to a moral revolt, a political campaign of personal scandal. The Criminal Law Amendment bill, previously unheard of, is now the most important measure of the mession, and the House is crowded whenever it is up for debate. The most notorious libertines in Parliament are vying with each other to propose the most stringent restric-tions. The bill is being pushed forward with feverish anxiety. The libertines, fearing exposure, desire to close the Westminster School for Scandal at the earliest possible

Lord Randolph Churchill is just now pass ing through the roughest struggle of his life. His fees concentrate in deadly numbers. They include men who have been driven into exile by him, and men whose claims to advancement have been overlooked in his reckless pursuit of his own ambition, and they form a body of bitter and relentless enemies. Every blow which they aim at Churchill strikes the Cabinet. It is the universal opinion that if the session were to last two months longer the Ministry would be complately split. The Duke of Abercorn's sons, Lord George and Claud Hamilton, who are leading Orangemen, and who detest Churchill's Irish policy, are the leaders of the Tory attack upon him. In the Liberal camp the Whigs, under the leadership of Lord Hartington, are enraged at Chamberlain for throwing over Spencer, and likewise threaten a split from the Radicals. Churchill may be defeated for the moment, but the masses will

The Orange party will practically cease to exist with the end of the present Parliament. The Parnellites will exterminate them in Ulster by a Whig alliance, and the Tories will then probably agree that Churchill's policy, backed by eighty-two Parnellites, is tetter then ten Orange votes.

The latest scandal affects Eton School, the aighest institution of its kind in the land, which is situated just across the river from the royal castle and park of Windsor. It has now been ascertained that for months past hordes of abandoned women from the surrounding towns and from London have had a rendezvous at Windsor. They were met nightly hy schoolboys 16 or 17 years old and driven around the district in carriages. The example of the big boys was speedily imitated by the younger lads. Becoming more daring, they invaded lade. Becoming more daring, they invaded Windsor Park with the women. An exhaustive secret inquiry followed the discovery of these facts. The result was that nearly 300 boys made full confessions, and all the guilty ones were forbidden to return to Eton next The head master forbore expelling them publicly to prevent scanand, moreover, because boys expelled from Eton are forover ineligible for appointment in the army, the navy or the church, and have their prospects in life hopelessly wrecked. Many of the boys are connected with the highest English families, and every one of them was supplied with an amount of pocket money equal to an man's entire income The boys presented lavish tips to the park keepers and the police to purchase their silence, and since the investigation the masters have made strenuous efforts to prevent publicity of the

The revelations of the Pall Mall Gazette, The revelations of the Pall Mail Gazette, and the subsequent agitation by that paper of Rule for Ireland was a mere bagatelle (rethe necessity for suppressing the evils discovered, have fairly convulsed the country. Immense meetings continue to be held daily throughout England, and the Wesleyan Conference, at its session to-day, unanimously passed a resolution of thanks to the Gazette for the thorough manner in which it has performed its good work. Similar marks the parting of the ways (laughter and resolutions are adopted almost daily by bodies representing all sects and creeds. A meeting was held in Cannon street to night to appoint committees and perfect arrangements for a huge demonstration in Hyde Park to take place in about a fortnight. Among those present was Mr. William Stead. editor of the Pall Mall Gazette. Mr. Stead was introduced by the Chairman and was heered for fully five minutes before was able to make himself heard.

hen partial quiet was restored, Mr. Stead blu stirring speech occupying about half hour. Among other things he said that it tithe duty of every man and every woman calmly consider the iniquitous state of affairs which existed and then uttered one loud Damn !" No one could read the account of the disclosures without resorting to that word to give vent to his feelings, and any person who did not express his condemnation should himself be damned. The cheers which followed this utterance were deafening, men and women vieing with each other in augmenting the din, and when the men were compelled by hoarseness to cease yelling the women still lifted their voi.es in approval of the senti-ments of the speaker. About \$100 was subscribed at the meeting toward defraying the expenses of the demonstration, and committees were appointed to solicit contributions during the next two weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 8.--Negotiations between the Liberal leaders in relation to the formation of an electoral programme for uniting all sections of the party have been decisively ruptured. The meetings which have taken place between Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, resulted in the latter gentleman's abandoning the Radical propaganda. The anxiety of the moderate Liberals for the return of Mr. Gladstone to active political leadership becomes more in-The ex-Premier sailed for Norway today. The opinion prevails that notwithstanding the efforts he is making to add to his strength, Mr. Gladstone will be unable to take a prominent part in the electoral

campaign. There are indications that Lord Salisbury is preparing for the permanent occupation of Egypt. The war office has been ordered to strengthen the Egyptian army; an increasing number of English officers in Egypt from the Indian service are receiving permanent ap-pointments, and classes have been formed for con-commissioned officers and privates for he study of the Arabic language. Arrangegents have been made to send out the famies of privates when desired, and all furoughs of officers will cease on October 1st.

LONDON, August 8.—Sir Frederick Millner, M.P., sends to the Times letters from the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Winn, M.P., Government party or the Radical party. Sir, it is not un-

mons. Chamberlain and Collings Poward have organized campaigning districts. They favor the extension of the laterary allotment system, their object being to tatch the laborers' votes. Each is preparing to contest a metropolitan district in the Radical interest.

### HEALY ON LIBERAL CLEAVEAGE.

(Concluded from first page.)

"The Tory Government had now chosen, for good or evil-with the Irish landlords consenting—to rely upon Mr. Parnell for the preservation of law and order and personal security in Ireland, but Irish officials and Irishmen must rely on Mr. Parnell for some-thing more. The Liberals had refused a great number of the measures of Mr. Parnell, because of the loyal classes in Ireland, who, they believed, were threatened."

So it seems that it is not because these measures are bad, but on the grounds of ex-

pediency, for which the Liberal party now

attack the Government, that they de

clined and hustled the measures out of the House. It seemed that the loyal men in Ireland on whom they trusted had betrayed the Liberal Party, and so the hon. member for Leeds asked, "Who was there in Ireland to fight for, and whom were they to stand for against the Nationalist Party?" (Hear, hear.) The noble marquis referred to the necessity of maintaining the law in Ireland. What good is the law unless it rests on the adhesion and suffrages of the people? (hear, hear); and we have the statement of the hon. member for Leeds, that there is not a single party in Ireland whose wishes are worth a moment's consideration but the Parnellite Party. The hon, member for Leeds went on to say, "Let them then end the mockery of what is called constitutional Government in Ireland" (Irish cheers). Conatitutional government in Ireland embraced, he (Mr. Healy) presumed, Lord Spencer and Marwood (laughter)—embraced the Crimes' Act, special juries and George Bolton. But Act, special juries and George Bolton. But City Hall, and sang with impressive effect, the hon. member for Leeds has not yet quite done, for he says: "Let them could that the water," Schubert, and "Chorus mockery of what was called constitutional of the Pilgrims," Tannhauser. At government in Ireland, and let them form a 9.35 o'clock the imposing funeral car, system of government which was based drawn by 24 jet black horses in black trapestirely upon popular wishes and nonular sentiment (loud cheers). His experience of what twenty or thirty determined Irishmen could do in the House of Commons showed him that eighty could make our present stem of Government practicably unworkable. If that system did become unworkable, it became so to the harm of the British Empire (cheers). This must be taken into consideration; and they must either satisfy the reasonable demand of the Irish people, or must eject them from the House, and govern the country by martial law (cheers) If, then, the Irish nation desired a Parliament on a federal basis, if the Irish leaders agreed that they could formulate and work a proper scheme-and he believed they could-and if they loyally accepted the supremacy of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament, then, in God's name, give them a Parliament in College Green" (tond Irish cheers). So that it is not for the sake of justice of decency you would give Home Rule; it is because we have the power to enforce it (renewed Irish cheers) I present the noble marquis to the member for Leeds with my compliments (laughter). It was remarkable speech that was made by the member for Leeds and it gave the Liberal party great satisfaction; but I do not hear them cheer it now (hear, hear, and erceted grand stands, and on the fronts of laughter). The noble marquis, so high and haughty (laughter), refuses us an inquiry which would impugn Earl Spencer. He is before. At nine o'clock Broadway prewilling that the member for Leeds should give senten an animated spectacles as far as castlet was deposited therein, and then us Parliament gulore (laughter), and the the eye could reach the sidewalks were members for Birmingham and Chelsen should thronged with people. Every train and every give us county government and all the rest; steamer poured its load into the great artery but to attack the sacred ark of the Liberal party in the form of Lord Spencer-oh, that the Liberal party would consider a newed laughter and derisive Irish cheers), which would be immediately granted if we got eighty men into our party (laughter and cheers). Sir, I listened to-night with extraordinary interest to the speech of the noble marquis. It was a speech which to my mind cheers from the Irish and Tory benches.) According to the noble marquis it was not an offence to differ upon a question of free trade, or foreign policy. It was not upon such trilling questions as that the Liberal party must swear by; it was Lord Spencer (laughter) Lord Spencer is to be your policy, you must stand by him, you must fall by him (hear, hear, from the Liberals). Well you have fallen by him (loud frish encers). If you are lucky enough at the polls at the next election, do you think or suppose that you will send back Lord Spencer to Ireland? (Laughter and derisive Irish cheers). Will the cry of the Liberal party be "Rally to Lord Spencer and the renewal of the Crimes' Act?' (laughter.) The member for Chelsea and the member for Birmingham remain quietly on the fence waiting to see which way the cat is going to jump (laughter, and Tory and Irish cheers). Now i suppose when these gentlemen come into office they will be presented with the seals of office, and I would suggest also that the leader should be provided with a tuning fork (laughter), so that when the note was given by the noble marquis any false notes by the member for Birmingham or the member for Chelsea can be tuned down to the proper key (renewed laughter). I congratulate the Tory party sincerely upon (Liberal cheers) the attacks which have been made upon them by the member for Derby and the noble marquis (laughter and cheers), because, mark me, these attacks will be answered elsowhere by the member for Birmingham and the member for Chelsea (Tory cheers and laughter), One of the great advantages of the Tory party is this, that they need never say a word in answer to attacks upon them by the Liberals, because some Liberal was sure to get up and denounce the Liberal who has cone before (great laughter). The member for Leeds will attack the noble marquis, and even the great form of the member for Derby will be demolished by the member for Birmingham (laughter and Irish cheers). The efforts of the Tory party I have recognized. They have a very arduous task before them (hear, hear from the Tories). They have in Ireland two parties to deal with-the National party represented in this house by the hon. member for Cork; and the party traditionally allied to themselves—the old traditionally allied to themselves—the old stretching southward as far as the eye Orange and Tory party, We recognize in could reach. The sidewalks were next

task (loud cheers). For my part, I desire by

every means in my power to hasten the day when my countrymen will be united together

Ireland as a country to be allied with for Ireland as a country to be allied with for good; but now when it of the first time at least in my experience—they saw some chance of this being accomplished without mischief to any party in Ireland, and without hurt or harm to the people of any creed, class or religion, you should not forget that the Tory party has set about the task with the blessing of the late Prime Minister (cheers) blessing of the, late Prime Minister (cheers), his blessing having been borne by the Balsam of the Liberal party to night (great laughter). While the Prime Minister, or rather the right hon, gentleman the member for Midlothian, hon. gentleman the member for Midlottian, bids "God-speed," we have other gentlemen attempting to reverse the word (laughter). Be that, sir, as it may, I for my part do not intend to add to, if anything which I can abstain from doing can show that I appreciate the difficulties of the Government, which being trusted by the lory party in Ireland has some chance of effecting real and sub-stantial improvement (loud and prolonged cheera).

LAID TO REST.

THE REMAINS OF THE HONORED GENERAL CONSIGNED TO THE TOMB.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE ONE OF THE GRANDEST SIGHTS EVER WITNESSED IN THE VAULT-MEMORIAL SERVICES ELSE- coffin came up ar noyance was forgotten where. WHERE.

New York, Aug. 8 - Eight o clock, nature is putting forth the signals of an intensely warm day. The crowds are dense. At 830 a.m., General Hancock and staff trooped slowly into the plaza from Broadway. At this time hundreds of members of the Leiderkranz society filed up the steps of the pings, halted in the plaza in front of the City Hall steps. Commander Johnson then gave the order "Lift the remains," which was obeyed by twelve men, who bore the remains out upon the portico and down the steps to the funeral car. The clergy and physicians entered the carriages as follows: Rev. Dr.
Newman, Bishop Harris, Bishop Potter,
Rev. Dr. Chambers, Rev. Dr. Field,
Rev. Dr. Bridgman, Rev. Dr. West, Rev. Father Deshoo, Rev. Robert Collyer, Rabbi Brown and Doctors Douglas, Shrady and Sands. Company A regulars were on the right and Company E on the left of the heurse. Cotored men were at the bridles of the 24 horses Sixteen men of the Meade Post, Philadelphia, of which Gen. Grant was a member, were abreast directly in front of the team of black leaders, and the David's Island hand preceded them. The procession started at 9.47 a.m. At 9.52 Mayor Grace, Comp troller Low and Aldermen Sanger and Jachue emerged from the city building and entered a carriage. The members of the Common

Council followed. 12 30 p.m.—The head of the procession is just entering Riverside drive. All nig! long carpenters with saw and hammer were busy in Broadway, and when day dawned it revended the presence of hundreds of hastily travel and the natives were all astir Business was practically suspended in the city. A Sabbath day stillness also reigned in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the surrounding towns. At 8 30 Col. Hodges proceeded to the Fifth Avenue Hotel and summoned pall-bearers to their carriages. The President's carriage, drawn by six horses, was called up to the door next, but had fully an hour to wait. In anticipation of the President's coming out, an enor mous crowd, which the police found it difficult to manage, gathered opposite the hotel entrance, on 23rd street. The Grant family were quietly gathered in their parlors overlooking the square. It was announced that Mrs. Frant would not attend the funeral, as she had concluded to stay at Mount Mc-Gregor. She was reported by Dr. Newman to he still weak and itl, though not coufined to bed. The party gathered at the hotel ready to take the carriages for their position in parade. There were Col. and Mrs Fred, Mrs. Sartoris, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mrs. Jesso Grant, Mrs. Cramer, Mrs. Dent, Miss Cramer, Gen. Cress-

well, Sephen L. Moriarity, Senor Rumero, and W. J. Arkel. At 10 10 precisely the Grant family took their carriages.

New York, Aug. 8. - Following the Grant family carriages were Mrs. Rawlins Holmon, a daughter of Gen. Grant's friend, the General's old staff, his ex Cabinet officers, J. W. Drexel and members of the Aztec club, sur vivors of the Mexican war, the President's carriage, the Vice-President's and Cabinet ministers, the Supreme Court of the United States, senators, Congressional committee, Governor Hill and suite, Committee of State Legislature, ex Presidents Arthur and Hayes and members of their Cabinets, foreign ministers, diplomatic and consular officers under Grant's administration, Governors of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indianapolis, Illinois, Maine, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, Colorado and Dakota, with their staffs. Then came the heads of the Bureaus of War and the Navy departments, Generals Sheridan, Schofield and Merritt, Admiral Stevens and Commodore Chandler with their staffs, then followed promin-ent Government officials, the mayors of Brooklyn, Boston, St. Louis, Jersey City, New Haven, Hartford, Montreal, Elizabeth, Hudson, N.Y., Litchfield, Conn., and a committee of one hundred. The catafulque passed Twenty-Third street at one o'clock. All heads uncovered as it moved along. The Congressional committees and other officials from Washington were distinguished by broad white sashes. Governor Hill was the only governor who was attended by a mounted staff. The procession seemed that endeavor to accommodate themselves to to impassable. The day, however, the differences of the two parties, and "to was pleasant and people were all hight. Some fresh ground spring extra real-knit up the raveled sleeve of care," which has good natured. Even the long halts of the existed for centuries in Ireland, that they are troops did nothing toward exasperating the dull. Wheat is easier. Peas have been firm, undertaking, if not successful, a least a noble crowd. A few of the soldiers became faint with sales at 79c; oats steady at 35c. Crop and were obliged to drop out of the line, but reports on wheat are generally favorable, and their places were immediately filled up. a big yield seems certain.

People who had stood for five or eight hours GREEN FRUITS.—Busine

whip, and Mr. Parnell, denying that Mr. hat matural that when you have the Tory party Heroart Alledstone is arranged as a clique. Some investiges a chance of the troops of the troops of the Conservatives and the Parnell says he has not had any ownered in doing what, therefore, that the communication with any member of the Gow or matured the property should be jealous and censor of the funeral route the troops moved along or indirective or indirective continuous of the funeral route the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the fight of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the right of the column approached the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the first matural that when you have falled in doing the troops of the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of order. As the first matural that when you have falled in doing the troops of the troops for in obedience to orders on entering upon the matural that when you have falled in doing quoted as follows:—Plums, \$2.50 to \$3 per beached. So to \$3, and pears the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of orders on entering upon the troops moved along freely with but a semblance of orders. Like matural that when you have falled in doing quoted as follows:—Plums, \$5.50 per box; hann troops broke columns from the left, marching to the right and east of the roads. After forming in line arms were presented and the dearer and bring outside prices.

catalaloue slowly passed. Afte LEON AND HARDWARE.—The demand for heavy metals has continued limited. A Live

THE CORTEGE REACHED THE TOMB and the military and veteran organizations had gathered round Commander in chief Burdette, of the G. A. R., conducted the burial services peculiar to the order. The Sangerbund then sang a hymr. The Sangerbund then sang a hymn. Dr. Newman recited the burial ritual of the Methodist church, the benediction was pronounced and the body of the illustrious hero was consigned to the tomb. The regular troops heat a tatto and a volley of musketry was fired and a salute of twenty-one guns ended the ceremonies. There were a few cases of heat prostration, but so far as known none were dangerous. At the corner of 57th street the crowds swelled from the sides to the open way and blocked the thoroughfare on twenty occasions. When a halt of the column occurred people would surge in and fill the roadway. There was some trouble, however, when the catafalque reached this point. It was watched for blocks away, its conspicuous height making it plainly visible as far as 50th street. As it neared the corner people were standing eight and ten deep, and some in front had raised their umbrellas to keep off the sun. Women stood with babes in arms and fathers hoisted their little ones on their shoulders. Obstructions were numerous and those at the rear NEW YORK-THE FUNERAL RITES AT were becoming indignant, but us the neity that told of great reverence, every man raised his hat as the first horse came abreast of him, and remained uncovered until the body had passed. After the President, Vice President, Cabinet, judges of the Supreme Court, senators and members of the House of Representatives, the governors and their staffs, the foreign ministers, diplomatic officers and representatives of the army and navy had parsed the procession began to break up.

THE SCENE AT THE TOMB

was a very impressive one. The vicinity was thronged with weary waiting people, the workmen that were to seal the leaden lining of the cedar case into which the casket and the remains of General Grant were to be placed, occupied a position near by, also the men that were to rivet fast the steel casket within which both casket and box should be put. Soon after one o'clock Gen. Hancock arrived, accompanied by the members of his Meantime helmets were glistening, staff. and plumes waving over the slope to the southward, orderlies galloped to and fro, mounted men with plumed helmets, solid walls of people upon the curbing, lines of bobbing umbrellas, while the guns of the war vessels shook the bluff. At 2 30 o'clock there came a bugle call from the eastward, and soon the sound of mutiled drums was heard. Carriages came into view and rolled into the park to the tomb. Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris occupied the first and then the clergy and then Drs. Douglas, Shrady and Sands. The bearers came after these. Gen. Joe Johnston rode beside Sherman and Buckner and Sheridan paired, while General Logan and ex-Secretary Bantwell followed. Distinguished men came behind these. The car stopped abreast of the tomb. The family carriages drew near, Col. Grant, his wife and two children alighted and passed to the foot of the steps of the funeral car. They were Meade Post No. 1, Philadelphia, represented by fifteen men, circled around the casket, the chaplain stood at the foot, then the ritual service, peculiar to the G.A R., was real and prayers offered. The ceremonies were very lengthy. Rev. J. W. Sayers, chaplain in chief of the Department of Pennsylvania GAR., delivered an address, Dr. Newman and Bishop Harris then read the ritual service for burial for the M. E Church. During the ceremonies the family stood at the foot of the casket. President Cleveland and the Vice-President and the members of the Cabinet stood right near the head of the casket, and Sherman and Sheridan, ex-Presidents Hayes and Arthur stood close to the casket. The guard of honor bore the remains within the tomb sfeer the prayers were concluded, and at 3 o'clock placed them within the steel case, where they were sealed. The family entered the tomb, remaining only a few moments, and then sought their carriages. Volleys were fired by the different regiments and the men-of-war, and the family drawing away, everybody with a surety of an abundant harve t The slowly dispersed. Everybody expresses the heavy storm of M nday, it is believed, has done opinion that the demonstration was the grandest the country has ever seen. The Grant family will return to Mount McGregor in consequence of it, has been removed by the in a day or so, and remain during the sunimer.

# DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

There has been a moderate distribution of staple goods and no material change has occurred in any line of trade. BOOTS AND SHOES. -All the leading factories

are fairly busy. Some houses find a difficulty in securing sufficient operatives. Paper which has fallen due so far this month has not been retired in many justances. Although hides are firm leather is cheaper.

DRY GOODS,-The representatives of the various firms are still scattered over the country, and orders from them are coming in more freely. Remittances are reported fair by some and poor by others,

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The export trade in butter has continued light, but the local jubbing movement has been fair. The market is in an unsatisfactory condition, with the bulk of the offerings difficult to sell at quotations, Cheese—The market is weak and unsettled, owing to the unfavorable tenor of English advices, which have quoted lower figures. The July make is large, and, as usual is not in favor with buyers, who are offering no support to the market just now, despite the decline. The outlook appears to he unusually discouraging. Provisions .--There has been a good demand for meats and lard at steady prices all week. Eggs sold fairly well at 10c to 12c as to freshness,

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour has been chiefly local, but the market has

Green Fruits.—Business has been less without anything to eat went home or betook active. Oranges sold at \$5.50 per box, \$9 themselves to a neighboring restaurant. per case; and lemons at \$7.50 to \$9. Apples inst., Elizabeth Dordie, wife of the late Ab a BENNET & CO., 453 ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

When the cortege entered the boulevard the \$4 to \$4.50 per bri. Peaches \$3 to \$4 per ham Shead, at the age of 63 years.

LEATHER.—Slightly more activity is reported. Moderate shipments of buff and splits continue to be made to Great Britain.

HIDES AND TALLOW. The market for hides has ruled quiet, and prices for the most part are unchanged. Lambakins and clips are descended by the control of th

erpool letter states : There has been more inclination to sell during the past week, and prices have coasequently gone back slightly. Canada plates are completely demoralized, owing to some very low sales made on your

Wood.-Prices have continued steady under s fair demand. Fleece ranges from 190 to 21c as to quality, with sales in the West at about 18c for fine; Lamb, pulled, unassorted, has sold here at 22c; extra super, 26c to 28c; B. ditto, 22c to 23c; C. do, 20c; Black, 21c to 21-c. Cape is unchanged at 16c to 18-c. PROVISIONS, ETC.—The demand is mactive,

and sales restricted to small lots. Small lots f long clear bacon sold at 7c to 71c, and Cumberland cut is quoted at 63c. Hams in fair demand and prices firm; sales of smoked have been made at 11½; to 12c, canvassed at 12½; to 12½c, and sweet pickled at 10½c. Lard is quiet and unchanged in price; tierces sell at 9c, and pails in small lots at 10c. Mess Pork dull and lower, owing to the great decline in the west; car lots are now quoted at \$13. Hope quiet and prices steady, with sales at 9q per lb. Beans quiet and unchanged in prices, lots rules at 75c to 80c a bushel, and small lots at \$1 05 for hand picked. Potatoes are firm at \$1.75 a bag for Canadian.

GROCERIES. - A fair trade is reported and prices rule steady. Granulated sugar is in fair demand at 71c, and fruits are firm. Loadon layers \$2 50 to \$2 75; black harkets, \$3.25 to \$3.50; loose muscatels, \$2.25 to \$2.40; new sultanas. 6 to 6½c. Prunes, Bosnia, 5 to 6½c; do French, 4 to 4½c. Teas quiet and steady. Tobaccos unchanged; myrtle navy, 68c; solaces, 43 to 51c.

HARDWARE. -The movement this week has been fair and prices generally steady. The demand is still for small lots.

HIDES, ETC .- The demand for hides has been fair, and cured are higher, with sales at 9c Green are unchanged, dealers paying 8½c for No. 1 steers and Sc for No. 1 cows. Calfskins are dull and prices nominal at 11c to 13c for green and at 14c to 15c for cured, Lambskins and Pelts are in good demand and prices higher at 45c. Tallow dull, and prices are easy; rough is quoted at 3s and rendered at 61c.

Wool.—The market is quiet, and prices generally unchanged. The best fleece bring 18c, ordinary qualities 16c to 17c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. There has been a fair business transacted during the week. Orders continue to come in for small lots, and the movement is fair for

the season of the year. BUTTER.-Business has been fair and pricces higher. There is also a better export enquiry. A fair jobbing trade has been re-ported at 14c to 15c for the best qualities and 120 to 130 for medium.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .-- Business has been quiet this week, with no important changes in quotations. A few sales of superior extras have been made at \$3.90, and extras are quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.75. Spring extras nominal at \$3.70. Wheat has been dull and prices irregular.

THE HARVEST IN THE WEST. GOOD PROSPECTS IN THE ONTARIO PENIN-

SULA TORONTO, Aug. 6 — The reports from the agen s of the Grand Trunk rai way in Western Ontario have been received at the offices in this city. These reports are from all sections on the main line of the Grand Trunk west of Toronto the Buffalo branch, from Stratford to Buffalo Galt branch, Ber in to Galt; Goderich branch Stratford to Goderich; Durham branch, Pal Stratord to Goderich; Durham Branch, Paimerston to Durham; St. Mary's branch, Lond'n to St. Mary's; Georgian Bay and State line division, Port Dover to Warton; the Great Western main line, Niagara Falls to Windsor; loop line, Fort Erie to Gence; Toronto branch, Hamilton to Toronto; Wellington, Gey & Bruce division, Hamilton to Southampton. Wellington, Grey & Bruce Southampton: Wellington, Grey & Bruce south extension, Palmerston to Kincardine Lendon, Huron and Bruce division, Hade Park junction to Wingham junction; Sarnia division, Kom ka to Sarnia; Pe rolea branch, Wyoming to Petrolea: London and Por: Stanley division, Port Samley to Lon on; and Brant ord, Nor-folk and Port Burwell rulway, Tilsonburg junction to Harrisburg, or from nearly every section of Western Ontario. The junction to Harrisburg, or from nearly every section of Western Ontario. The reports are in every case of a most encouraging nature. The crops in Western Ontario never look d better and never was there a more promise. isi g out ook for the harvest. Fall wheat, spring wheat, pease and barley are uniformly g od little or no injury, and the only danger, that some of the barley might have been discolore? ing may be said to be a complete summary of the whole of the reports: Fall - heat will give a much larger yield per a re than last year, and has been more extensively sown. The average of spring wheat is not as large as last year, but what there is will yield a good average crop. Pease will be above an average crop. Burey will be a fair average yie d. Oats will produce much heavier than for several years past. Hay is all sections will be a heavy, and in some rec-tions an enormous crop. Root crops in some sections have suffered from drought, but on the whole will be a good average crop. The singularity of the reports this year is that no bad reports were received from any part of the country, neither rust in wheat nor any parasite has in-jured the growing crops in any part of Western

### MARRIED.

WEATHERINGTON—CLOUGHASSEY—On August 4th, at St. Patrick's Caurch, by Rev. Father Dowd, P.P., Charles Weatherington, son of the late Thomas Weatherington, to Josephine, eldest daughter of Daniel Clough assey, both of this city.

Quebec papers please copy. 30-1

MOONEY-SMITH -On the 3rd instant, at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, Harry, youngest son of the late P, Mooney, of Lachne, to Milly, eldest daughter of the late W. H. Smith, both of this city. No cards. Hamilton and New York papers please copy. DIED.

MALONE.—In this city, on August 4th, Philip, only son of the late John Molone and grandson of Philip Malone, City Police Force, aged 9 months and 4 days.

DEROME.—In this city, on the 4th instant, Marie Alberta Amanda, infant child of Dominique Derome, aged 8 months and 15 days, CARCAUD—At New Carlisle, on Thursday, 23rd July, Daniel Carcaud, merchant, aged 48

RAFFERTY—At Murray Bay, on Friday, 24th July, Miss Margaret Hafferty, of Quebec. at the age of 55 years.

HANNON—On the 2nd inst., at Quebec, Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Martia Han-non, aged 19 years and 8 months.

MANADIAN WOOL CARPETS

During the past week the show of these Goods has excited the admiration of all in design; colors a non-

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Velvet and Tapestry Squares. A splendid assortment of these, from which, during the coming week, can be purchased, considerably under value, some beautiful Carp its, rich in design, colors, and seamless; sizes to suit rooms of various dimensions.

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Fancy Summer Silk, Black Brocaded Silk, Colored Brocaded Si'k. Fancy Ponge Silk.

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NEXT WEEK,

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ire no blanks. Premiums 150,000 120,000 100,000 15,000 12,000 10,000

12,000 27,000

Together 4,650 premiums, amounting to 1,119,-800 Florins. The next Redemption takes

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