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VOL. XXXV.—NO. 52.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

MGR. CAPEL'S ELOQUENT STATE-MENT OF AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

NO SYSTEM OF TEACHING WILL ANSWED WHICH NEGLECTS MORALS-HEN MUST CRIMINALS.

#### From the San Francisco Chronicle 1

Fully 6 060 people packed St. Ignatius Fully 0 000 people packed 5t. Ignatius church, last evening, in response to the anouncement that Monsignor Capel would efficiate in the pulpit. The aisless and every place available for standing room even were occupied by auditors who interstelly held their places during the hour and forty minutes which the eloquent divine devoted to his discourse. Hundreds, anable to gain a foothold within the walls, were forced unwillingly to turn away. Mon signor C. pel, robed in the dress of his order, announced as the subject of his discourse, and announced as the subject of his discourse, and announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his discourse, and an announced as the subject of his dis deliver a lecture upon such a topic, for justly sould the question be asked, where is the necessity for an explanation? In the old countries, or even the East-em States, he could not dare, he said, to propound such a question. But as men remove from the great centres of education and appear in the froth of civilization, so to speak, they beer me blinded by prejudice and fail to see what they should see. He was well aware that in discussing the subject of Catholic education he was confronted by bitter popular projudice for which there was no just reason. His had visited convents and latholic colleges in every part of the United States, and had also

#### INSPECTED THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

but he had never yet visited any Catholic institution of learning but that he had found a large proportion of attendants who were children of prominent Protestants. Why is it that Protestants choose the Catholic convents, the achoots of the Jesuits and the solleges of the Caristian Brothers in which to educate their children if Outholic education was a myth. The human being is made up of varied and different faculties, and is a personality. It has a mind, hody and soul. To educate is to expand the physical form, to enitivate all the various faculties of mind, and to bring forward to their most active degree the powers of thought. A man may have his body trained to perform superhuman feats, or may have his thinking faculties nurtured to the advanced degree, and yet may be keducation. The intellect may be rained, for instance, so that it may be pable of the most powerful f the hody and soul is neglected, what would be the man? He might be like the athlete of old, or like the brusal pugilist of the present. yet in reality he might he no better ducate. than the treer of the Indian jungle. In brief, it is quite possible to enneate the body without educating the mind, and vice versa. Overwork of the brain is not an idle word. Under the present eyelem of education some of the most Iniliant minds and intellects have been trained to that exclusive extent that the physical constitution has actually been weak ened and the man as a whole rendered worth less. What, then, does education mean? It is a comprehensive term, ambracing the training of the physical, intellectual, and moral natures of man, not separately, but harmonionly, each in its proper and equable relation to the other. It means the harmonious derelopment of

#### ALL THE DIVERRENT FACULTIES.

o that they will fit neatly into their correla tives. It is the physical man in harmony with the intellectual, his conduct in harmony with his morality. When the speaker re terred to Catholic education, he wished to be understood as embracing under one head the hurmonious fullness of the physi cal, intellectual and moral faculties. what is it in the Catholic idea that stands for Catholic education? The Holy Writ says that our bodies are temples of the Holy of the motives for the long continued that our bodies are temples of the Holy of the motives for the long continued opposition in high quarters to a repeal of the act giving control of the professional y vicious baptized by holy water and anointed with the officials who can be managed and the opholy oil. Some of us who entered the direct holy oil. Some of us who entered the service of the Church have been consecrated the again, while others, who have entered the divine bonds of marriage, have likewise been doubly cons crated.

The body is not then simply an organism, constituted of several separate organs and endowed with an immortal soul. It is more than that, for it has been consecrated by the Holy Spirit. Yet all must remember his body is his enemy. If unrestrained and permitted to outreach its harmonious aphere, the end cannot but be evil. That which is sensual must be restrained, and the whole reduced complete subjection to the mind soul. The next question which arises io, "What is the embodiment of the Catholic teachings of the intellectual order." "The intellect," says the Catholic Church, "is made by Got! Almighty and is gilted with intellectual light." The fundamental idea of Catholic intellectual training nental idea of Catholic intellectual training is to make the mind think. The system of lucation now pursued in this country is in direct antagonism to the theory originally laid down by the Catholic Church. The great and vital trouble is the fact that the youth to taught too much of everything without ing taught to think. They know some-ing of physics, something of Latin, etc., mt they do not know

#### HOW TO THINK.

the men get up in the morning and read heir papers. The papers do their think-ag for them, and the ideas advanced by the A DOUBLE INACES.

With regard to the past, the present and the properties of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of the past, the present and the future of or country; what where the sactor of future of or country; what where the sactor of the past, the present and the future of or country; what where the sactor of the past, the present and the future of or country; what where the sactor of the past, the present and the future of or country; what where the sactor of the past, the present and the future of or country; what where the sactor of the past, the present and the future of or country; what where the sactor of the past, the present and the past, the present and the past, the present and the past, the past, the present and the past, the past arnals are adopted by each man as his own.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION "Where is your Catholic freedom of thought when the Church has instituted persecutions?" Lastly is to be considered the moral as-

pects of Catholic education. Should one be travelling by sea and say to the Captain, "Why are you a slave to the compass" Why do you direct the prow of your vessel to conform with the needle? You are a thinking man, and why, therefore, should WHICH NEGLECTS MORALS—MEN MUST you surjugate your intellect to a mere KNOW HOW TO THINK—EDUCATED compass? he would be deserving of being put in irons for his impertinence. For the same reason that the vessel is governed by the compass so must man's education be governed by the teachings of morality. The intellectual training must always be guided and subjected by the teachings of Christ. We are all slaves to truth and so must intelligence be subject to truth, and it is the aim of the Catholic Church to keep the intellectual education

#### ALONG THE LINE OF TRUTH.

If we watch the prisons it cannot but be an unpleasant observation that a large numor of the crimes committed are the handiwork of so-called educated men. It would be painful to learn the names of the large number of educated men composing almost ashamed to state that he was about to the list of felous who have been carefully educated by the State at State schools. How is it that they are not honest, not virtuous and lacking in the steadfastness of integrity? Their bodies have been educated, their minds have been educated, but they are yet felons. The fault lies in the fact that they have not been educated morally.

Every Englishman has cause to hide his

face in shame hy the revolting disclosures made by the Pall Mall Gazette. These frightful charges have not been made against poor men, against weak men, or against men lacking in intellectual education, but they have been laid to the door of university mun. They are fine, handsome physical men. They show by the books that they have written that they are scholars. Yet the charges have not been made by Pro-testante against Catholics. The cause of the evil is found in the fact that these men have not received a moral education. God has given us a body that we might bear the burdens of an earthly existence; an intelligence, that we might feast upon His work and realize His greatness; an intellect, to lift ourselves above worldry things, and a will that we might not, although He hath made fixed laws for the regulation of His will.

In reference to public education in America. the speaker stated that the Catholic Propganda wrote to the American bishops pointing out the necessity for the establishment of Catholic schools. These schools, the bishops were instructed, should in no way be inferior to the public schools physically or intellectually, but in all respects should be at least equal. The schools have been established and the reault has been witnessed. The paramount or jection to public schools is their lack of moral training. They train physical y and intellectually, but they forget the moral ne cessities The Catholic Courch has been charged with antagonism to the public schools. It Catholies cannot have free schools which will give a perfect and complete education, they can build their own schools, edmat their own teachers, and thus fit men physically, and at the same time morally.

#### SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

#### SURJECTS FOR DISCUESION AT A CONFER-ENCE AT ANTWERP.

LONDON, August 1.—A conference of British and continental fed rations for soci I purity has been called to meet at Antwerp on the 16th of ted n cancer to meet at Antwerp on the 10th of next September. The pr gramme a ranged for the consideration of he conference incluses agretation for the repeal of the sontageous Disease Act and the abolition of the system prevalent in continental countries of regulating immoral houses. Mrs Butler, one of the leaders in the British federation, has published a letter in which she declares that the English Government gives a quasi-sanction to the protection f per Bons guilty of the crimes exposed by the Pall Mall Gazette, and that on this account it is espec ally necessary that there should be a pubposition to the criminal amendment raising phetion to the criminal amendment raising the age of consent in girls from thirteen to eighteen y-ars. Outspoken denunciation of several members of Parliament by name for their obstruction in this particular reform will, it is thought, be made in the Antwerp conference. ference.

london, August 2.-Mr Gladstone, in a letter, says that personally he would have been glad if the age of protection of girls had been rais d to 18. Mr. Steed and others interested rais d to 18. Mr. Steed and others interested met to day and appointed a committee to arrange a demonstration in Hyda Park in respect to the protection of girls. Rev. Dr. William Thompson, Archbishop of York, to-day addressed an audience of men and denouaced the "conspiracy of silence" by which it had been sought to weaken the Pall Mall Gazette's revolutions. He said this was not a party question, it was the duty of the whole nation to stamp out this rampant and horrible vice.

#### AWFUL EARTHQUAKE IN ASIATIO RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 3.—Despatches from Tashkend, in Asiatic Russia, state that agreat earth-quake has visited that region. It damaged mosti of the houses in the town of Bisheerzeks. In the patrotic feelings in the hearts of all here. It lat er place a church was shaken to fragments, while it was crowded with worshippers, a large number of whom were killed. The carth opened in great fissures in Belovodsk and many people were swallowed up. Later advices state that 54 persons were killed and sixty four injured by the earthquake. Shocks continue to be telt and the inhabitants are panic stricken.

DINNER IN HIS HONOR BY THE JUNIOR 65TH REFUTED.

P. J. Crossby, J. Montrait, etc., etc. Letters of regret at inability to attend were received from Hon. Mr. Lacoste, Hon. L. R. Church, Messre Thomas White, M.P., C. P. Davidson, Q.C., M. H. Gault, M.P., R. D. McGibbon, J. P. Whelan, and a number of others.

the whole extent of that patriotic feeling and unfortunate as the emergency has been, yet

"Where is your Catholic freedom of thought LIEUTENANT C. J. DOHERTY. said that it must be under the pressure of some great emergency that would arise that patriotic fervor and devotion to this Canada CONSERVATIVE CLUB - SPEECHES OF of ours would be fully brought out. (Ap THE EVENING -THE LIBELS ON THE plause.) That emergency has since arisen The dinner to Lieutenant O. J. Doherty, of the 65th Battalion, tendered by the Junior Conservative Club, of which he is president, vest campaign, was held last evening in the St. Lawrence Hall, and proved a splendid trioute to the popularity of the guest of the gency to which I refer must be a specific provided a specific provided and gency to which I refer must be a specific provided and gency to which I refer must be a specific provided as a spec St. Lawrence Hall, and proved a splendid trioute to the popularity of the guest of the gency to which I refer must have shown him occasion. The dinner was an excellent one and admirably served. The chair was been that he was thoroughly mistaken. (Hear, occupied by the first vice-president of the club, Mr. R. S. White, who had on his right the guest of the evening and Captain Prevent, and on his left seen that within ten days of the outbreak than the provided in every heart, the emergency of the was thoroughly mistaken. (Hear, the mistaken that was the country, and that was that they were good citizen soldiers. But we have evening and Captain Prevent, and on his left seen that within ten days of the outbreak of that unfortunate insurrection we had Hon. Henry Stearns and Mr. James O'Brien, of that unfortunate insurrection we had Among the company, which included a num six or eight thousand men in the field, ber other than members of the club, were:

Messrs. James Guest, J. J. Carran, M.P., P.

J. Coyle, B. Tansey, W. H. H. Murray, H.

J. Cloran, D. H. Heuderson, B. Wall, C. J.

three weeks. (Great cheering) It was not three weeks. and if necessary there were thirty or forty Brooke, Thomas Fox, B. Connaughton, Ald. Tansey, D. E. Bowie, E. P. Rouayne, D. Melotyre, jr., H. J. Kavanagh, H. Stearns, jr., M. Guerin, E. A. Bernard, M. C. Mullarky, P. J. Crossby, J. Montrait, etc., etc. Letters of regret at inability to attend were received.



LIEUT CHAS. J. DOHERTY.

The Chairman proposed the toasts of the part of any province, was it manifested with greater promptitude, with more

to dilate upon the toast itself let me give ex pression to the heartfelt pleasure I feel in seeing so many of our true and sincere and tried friends assembled around this table to unite, irrespective of creed or origin, to do unite, irrespective of creed or origin, to do honor to our young, promising and patriotic friend, Lieut. C. J. Doherty. (Applause.) At a later stage in the evening our worthy president, Mr. White, will speak upon the merits of our guest. I do not wish to anticipate anything he may have to say, and therefore I will content myself with giving this general expression to the feelings which animate myself and which I am sure are shared and participated in by everyone around this table, and by thousands not only in the city of Montreal, but throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion, who admire his talents, have hopes for his future and are proud of the stand he has taken in the defence of his country. (Cheers.) The toast I now prepose to you is one that has undergone various phases since I first had the honor of attending public dinners. I remember that if the early days of my career, short as it has ten, all the interest and all the enthusiasm and all the patriotic fervor used to centre atound the first part of this toast-that to which the Empire had a particular right to be proud. The feeling that existed some years ago that the latter part of his toast was not one of very great importance has changed in a most marked manner, nd we assembled here to-night while we drink enthusiastically to the army as one which has distinguished itself in every part of he world, whilst we drink to the navy, which is second to none, if not ahead of any saling on the waters of the globe, the toust will se echoed in the hearts of our people from the tlantic to the Pacific, from Prince EdwardIsland to Vancouver Island. (Prolonged certain that no man in Canada-and especially no yang man in our Canadian home-

could full realize what were the patriosio

feelings of the Canadian people; what were the sentimets deeply impressed upon them

were loyally responded to, the orchestra playing the national anthom.

zeal, with more parriotism, with a more
generous desire to sacrifice self and to ing the national anthom.

| generous desire to sacrifice self and to Mr. Curran, M. P., vice-president of the uphold the Canadian flag than by the volume club, who was cordislly received, proposed teers of the city of Montreal. (Cheers ) And "The army, navy and volunteers." He said: "Mr. Chairman and gentleman, the with one section of the people slone. We next tosat on the programmo this evening is cannot forget that we have two great sections one which I am satisfied will be received with of the people in the Dominion—Englishunbounded enthusiasm, and before proceeding speaking and French speaking. Both those sections have vied with each other in showing their love of country. The regiments of both sections of the community went forward and have come back laden with honors, and have fought bravely side by side. (Applause.) The most difficult marches were made by them with uncomplaining heroism -marches which will hold their own in future annuls against the forced marches which gained an historic reputation for the great Napoleon and the veterans who fought under his command, (Applause) And in the contests which took pluce there, never was a contest of which a people might feel more proud. Not only were the men brave in the field and ready to face all dangers, but having faced the dangers, and having exhibited a bravery worthy of any people of ancient or modern times, they have come through the campaign without having being guilty of one action which in the least degree might be thought unworthy of high-minded victors. (Applause.) Therefore, whilst we will drink to the army and navy with pride, we drink to the brave volunteers of Canada with feelings of greater pride still mingled with admiration and affection. (Cheers) With more especial pride do we to-night drink the toast in fact the army and navy were those of the gallant 65th, of which my valiant friend, Lieut. Doherty, and his neighbor Capt. Prevost, are worthy efficers. (Applause.) It is a pleasure to remember that that this rebellion has brought together men of different races and orecds to fight shoulder to shoulder for the welfare of our Canadian country. (Applause). I give you the "army, navy and volunteers" coupled with the name of Capt. Prevont.

( Continued on second page.

#### FREEMASONRY IN LIMA.

LIMA, July 31.—The Bishop of Lima has sent an address to Monsignor Tovar, minister of jus-tice, protesting against the proposed Masonic hall to be creeted in Lima. The minister has replied in strong terms, deprecating the publicity given to this protest by the Bishop, but as suring him that in virtue of the constitution the another and a greater one had arisen in foreign Government has not permitted and never will competition by lands free from rent. A short primit the erection of a Masonic temple in time ago he met a friend from Buenos Ayres.

## THE CLINCING CURSE.

BISHOP NULTY, OF MEATH, SPRAKS HIS MIND ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION AT A DROGHEDA GATHERING.

At a banquet given in his honor by the Mayor of Drogheda some days ago, the Most Rev. Dr Nuity, Bishop of Meath, expressed

had the pleasure of seeing them last; he had passed through the whole of France, almost the whole of Italy; he had crossed the Alps and entered on Austrian territory. He saw the greater portion of that country, and then went through Prussia and Belgium, and returned again through France and Italy. While passing through these countries he was struck with one thing, and he could not but contrast that thing with the condition presented by his own country at home. In every one of these countries through which ho had passed he had seen every perch of land most nighly cultivated. There was not one barren spot, not one uncaltivated spot throughout ne length and breadth of these countries. He saw the people industriously engaged in agricultural occupations. When travelling through these countries he saw the people weeding, tilling and cultivating at half-past four o'clock, and in Tuscany he saw them working even before four o'clock. He saw them sowing their crops of corn and wheat and the other different varieties of food. There was not a spot of land wasted. Every spot had upon it the impress of labor and cultivation. The result was that all these lands were teaming with food for man, and he really believed that one acre of this tand would produce more human food than twenty acres of fully as good land perhaps in Ireland; and what, he asked, was the reason of the comparative unfertility of the soil of ireland, soil which was of as good a quality as that of any land he passed through, and of far better quality than the lands of Italy and the greater part of the lands of France?

#### PRIVILEGED ROBBERS. What was the russon that when they came

home they saw millious of acres of waste hands, that were capable of being reclaimed—millions of acres of land lying useless—and yet they also saw any amount of labor ready to apply itself on these idle lands, ready to reclaim that land, fertize it, and make it productive. They saw here and there through the country some sort of agriculture, but it was unpreductive and unscientific, and unsuccessful, and the land was only producing the tweatieth part of what it as capacie of producing if properly treated. All the lands of Ireland would produce twenty are more food than they were yielding present if labor had free access to them. Labor was in shacktes, wasting and passing sway, and dare not touch the land. He was uot going to enter into the question of the tenure of the land, but should say that things in Ireland could not be otherwise owing to the system of landlordism that prevailed in the country. (Applause) And why? Because a number of goatlemen through he country had seized on the land and held a monopoly of the land, and not a perch of that land had they given out except on the express stipulation that the occupier would give four lifths, five sixths, and in some instances seven eighths of the produce he extracted from the soil to the landlord, who did nothing to produce it Cherefore labor had no access to the land because the labor employed was unremuner stive; it would not pay to expend labor on the land. The landlord a short time ago could put any rent he liked on the land, and the result was that the only substance the man who tilled and cultivated the soil drew rom the soil was potatoes and salt, and some-

#### times he had not even that.

MORRORS OF LANDLORDISM. Another evil under that old system of land ordiam was the insecurity of the tenure of the land. The man who cultivated land should have the security that he would reap the produce and fruits of his labor. If he had not that security he could have no heart to work, for he knew that the landlord could come down on him and banish himself and his family from their home. He (Dr. Nulty) had seen seven hundred people put out of their homes and lands, and not one of them owed a single shilling of rent. The fruits of the time and labor of these people had been confiscated by the owners of the soil. [Hear, hear.] They had made some progress during the last few years. They might talk of independence, freedom and liberty, and though they were all excellent things, real progress should commence with the alteration of the land system. [Applause ? They had made some advance in that direction. In the first place the landlord had not the legal power to fix the rent of the land. The rents were fixed by law by a public tribunal, one which might not have given satisfaction, but it was an independent tribunal, honest and just, as in deed he supposed it was. But whatever objection might be made to this tribunal, the principle that underlay it was of vital importance. That principle was that the landlord and no real property in the land. (Applause.) If he had a property in the land no legislature could interfere with him; he could charge what he liked for his own, and therefore by the late land act the principle requires repairs which he cannot at prethat the landlord had real property in the land has been destroyed.

#### FOREIGN COMPETITION.

But though the land act had removed many of the difficulties in the way of the farmer, another and a greater one had arisen in foreign who told him that in that country they had one hundred million of sheep and sixteen The deep, dark plotof a Baltimore girl was million of cattle, while the population was to mix some chemical with the rouge used by only two millions. By the present rates of a rival, so that it should turn her cheeks freight they were able to send their stock to the London markets at 30s per ton,

which was something much lower than a penny per pound, while the meat was sold in London at 51d per pound, and was considered of exceptionally good quality. How, he asked, could the Irish farmers compete with the foreign competition, and when prices of produce were down what means had the people of paying even rents fixed by the land com-missieners? The rents would have to be revised. There was no money in the country. The people could not get any-thing for their stock. There should be a lowering and revision of the rents fixed by the laud commissioners, and this should go on. Utherwise the people could not meet their engagements. He believed that the coming winter would be exceptionally severe, the people would be in poverty, and there was nothing to which more crime could be traced than poverty. We believe that there would not be a more peaceable, law-abiding and orderly people than the Iriah on the face of the globe only for the exceptional poverty in which they were steeped to the chin. But they could not deepair. They had in parliament a glorious band led by Mr. Parnell, in whom the hope of the courtry was centered, and that band and loader would bring them prosperity and independence. (Applause, )

#### SUCIAL EXTRAPAGANCE.

There is found in this country more than anywhere else an inclination to rise above what may be called one's natural station. The son of the laborer or mechanic does not expeet to live in the station of his tather, the daughter does not expect to occupy a social position like that of her mother. The peculist conditions of a growing open country jus-tify in some degree these expectations. Yet it is very evident that nine tenths at least of those who nourish these hopes are dosmed to disappointment.

It tonows easily that to stand this disappointment, and to overcome the many temperations to dishonesty, etc., that result therefrom there is really need of a superior religious training. We know that as a matter of fact the contrary is the case. This is one of many a priori reasons that apart from any consideration of facts should make us cantious

in proclaiming our hopes of the fu ure.

The truth of the matter is that instead of children passing beyond the station of their parents there are very many of the young folks who must be content with an inferior lot. Everybody knows that the laborer and and mechanic were better paid, and work was more pleatiful a couple of decades back than at present. Many could save and did save enough from their earnings to increase their real estate considerably. In fact it was really the rule that the soher, industrious work man in any branch of indusery saved money

cusily. Now the general rule is that the soher, in dustrious workman can with di ficulty support his family. These well known facts are sufficient surely to show that fewer proportionately are to tise above their natural condition than formerly, and that in fact children are frequently to be obliged to take a furniler position. Nevertheless our whole educational sy-tem, the bent and training of our youth, look to a different prospect,

It is easy to see all round up the demoral. zing results of these aims at the practains. Young men are spending all they ourn and in many cases wronging their employers to order to maintain a certain social status. Marriage becomes a disagressite prospect when the impossibility suggests itself of living in a desirable oase. The streets are haunted at night, the saloons are frequented, and other and worse resorts, as a natural consequence of these inordinate atms in life. and for the same reason another and destructive vice enters the household to prevent the increase of a burden that ren er it seem ngly all the more impossible to provide as young married people desire to provide for their families.

There are found many who speak in ludable terms of the ambition so generally found in youth. It is a mistake. That ambition, like almost every other of an earthly character. needs no encouragement The diffi nity is to restrain it and keep it within the bounds of virtue. The considerations to which we have called attention are sufficient to show that far from being harmless this longing for ease and comfort is a fruitful source of most grave immorality. Could our young people he but taught the importance of being moderate and economizing in their expenses, of being in a manner contented with present position, there would really be in many cases more hope of rising than when they nourish constantly their longings for something bigher. The successful men are those who make the most of what they have, not those who are always dreaming of a better. With honest men the attainment of worldly comfort is very much like the attainment of strong virtuethose who work to-day as if they did not ex-

#### pect a botter day advance most. T. F. MAHAR, D.D. -Cleveland Cutholic Universe.

#### SWINDLING THE FARMERS.

A young man calling himself Jean Baptis's Dufresne and claiming to be the son of Ald. J. B. Dufresne, watchmaker and jeweller of this city, has been going around the country swindling unsuspecting farmers on a large scale. It appears that he offers his services in repairing watches, and whon the watch is of little value he repairs it immediately, but when it is valuable he says it is considerably damaged and sent give, and politely requests that the watch be sent by him to his father's store in Montreal and leaves a deposit much less than the value of the watch to ensure its return. He then tells his victim to call for the watch in a certain time from his father. His scheme must have met with considerable suc-cess, as Ald. Dufresne has received a large number of letters asking for information concerning watches which were supposed to be in his cara for repairs. Among those who have been vic-timized was a farmer of St. Constant, who parted with a new gold watch worth, \$225, and another of St. Hubert who lost his watch, which he valued at \$150. Ald Dufreens notified the police authorities yesterday.

## ON SOME OLD NUMBERS OF THE "NATION."

Studies in Irish History.

By JUSTIN HUNTLY MCCARTHY, M.P.

From United Ireland.]

Some little time ago there came into my possesson a collection of old numbers of the Nution, ranging from the year 1846 to the year 1848. I shall not readily forget the emotion with which I lifted the lid of the wooden box which contained them, and looked upon those precious rolls of paper. The traces of time's touches were strongly marked upon them. They were as yellow, most of them, as so many rolls of papyri, They were far more valuable in my eyes than those charred fragments which are unearthed from the ruins of Pompeii, and which wise antiquarious unroll with so much care and so much difficulty, in the great museum at Naples. Those blackened and blistered fragments from Pompeii and Herculaneum, all that remains of the libraries of two great and fourishing cities, may contain some priceless philosophical axiom, of Epicurus; some line of a long-lust comedy of Menander; some passionate werees of Sappho; or, perhaps, some portion of one of the lost decades of Livy. But they could not contain anything half so priceless to me as the thoughts and things that were shut up between those old, yellowed, faded pages of the Nation. Within those worn and ancient shades all the youth, all the hopes, all the dreams of a nation lie entombed. It was but a dusty pile of papers, and yet it was rarer and more marvellous than the embalmed body of a Pharoah. For the contents of that box were fragrant with perferres far beyond the frankincense, and the ambergris, and the cunning ingredients by which Egyptian handicraft strove, and strove in vain, to make death a mockery. Very reverently and very tenderly I lifted from the box each of its precious rolls of printed paper; very carefully I unfolded each roll in succession, with such loving kindness as a sudent might bestow upon some newly-discovered MS, of some great Greek or Latin classic. Each roll, as I unfolded it, brought about my fancy a cloud of shapes no less visionary, and no less lovely than those which haunted the mind of the poet of Faust. Each roll was like the key note striking the first cloud of a long succession of exquisite memories. Each roll was in itself a very treasure house of lofty thoughts and noble purposes, and bright dreams and patriotic aspirations. As I touched the discolored pages, the images of those sho lived and hoped and struggled when these dry leaves first fell damp from the press seemed to rise about me, and to encourage me by their sanctifying presence Dayis, the inspired poet, the matchless lyris: of his country's fortunes; Mangan, the wild, reckless, brilliant, rained genius, fitful as the wanderings are of St. Jude's Epistle, but not, it is to be noped, one "for whom is reserved the blackmes of darkness for ever;" Wil liams, with his curious erratic attenuation of pathos and humor; McNevin, with his varied knowledge; Meagher, with his presidente lave for his country's history; Mitchel, with his wonderful command of a matchies pen; all these, and many another figure whose name, while it lived, was loved in Irish story, and is honored now that it; owner lies among the dead, seemed to come about me, as I bent over these mammies of a national struggle, these dead and gone numbers of the Nation. Nor were gentle forms wanting to keep them company in lamented Thomas Steele lie in state at Conthere my thoughts. "Mary," and "Eva," citation Hall, from 10 to 8 o'clock daily, and "Speranza," are never to be forgotten and will be removed to Glasnevin Cemetery by any one who thinks of the days when the on Monday next, the 3.d of July, at 10 Nation preached of freedom and liberty o'clock." Poor Tom Steele! His erration to a slowly awakening country. An they were not forgotten by me, as I touched with reverential tingers the dry and dusty pages which had awakened so many recollec-

living ov r again for one's self the history of the trubles and stormy times in which they first made their appearance. Here, as ore read, one seemed to live again in those fieres days of acitation when the Young Irelandity began to chafe against the vaciliation and uncertainty of O'Connell, and when the Liberator made his desperate and unsuccessful attempt to crush the Young Irelanders. The protests of O Gorman, of John Martin and Meagher against the unreasoning and unlacky hostility of the old Repeat Association seem to live again in all the passion and vigor of their first unterances, as they are read over in the columns which recorded them while their echoes were still ringing in the ears of those who listen of to them. The conduct of O'Connell in trying to silence the natural hope and aspirations of the young men whose National sympathies he had done so much himself to rouse and to mould, receives no meed of approval from the study of the contemporary history which lies in the columns of the National newspapers. O'Connell's fierce and foolish attack on the Nation newspaper,, which has done him and his cause so much sterling service, is met by a quiet and admirable article, which those who read to day, more than a generation after these times of trouble and anguish, must admit to be studiously moderate both in tone and temper. The record of the closing years of O'Connell's life is not cheerful reading, as it stands in the pages of the Nation. O'Convell had done much for freland. He had played a great hand in her history and in the history of the world. But it is not pleasant to look upon him in his old age struggling to keep down the very spirit of Nationality which he himself had quickened and called into existence, and fighting with all the means in his power-and the means were many-against the young men who loved their country as ardently as he did, and whose only fault was that they were prepared to risk a little more. and go a little further for her sake, than the old man who is always described in the reports of the Nation as "The Liber-To take up one or two of these numbers at random is to live over again a page of history. The very advertisements have in them something of a tragic interest. It is difficult to read quite unmoved the sn-nouncement in which G. Nannetti begs to call the attention of the nobility and gentry of Dublin and its vicinity to a bust of the late Thomas Davis, that "he has executed from a mask taken by himself personally, which has proved to be a correct liken Davis was not long dead when these lines were first printed; the memory of that pure and recruits, as it were, but yesterday, and of the nation whom his prose and poetry had animated and united. We may be in-clined to question whether the nobility of

Lo king over these old papers was like

memory after his life had passed away, was to do so much more to overthrow their influence. O'Connell's star was still in the ascendant in the early days of '46. His name appears prominently on the Committee of the Irish Peat, Turi and Charcoal Company, which, like so many other companies, was destined to call its promoters to do so much to develop the resources of Ireland, James McCormick announces the first volume of "The Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," with "the beauties of his speeches," and also the first of a series of "Portraits of Irish worthies, containing the portrait of Daniel O'Connell, M.P., engraved in the best possible manner;" and offered to the admirers of the Liberator for a penny. Another advertisement in a later number for the same year, 1846, sets forth a list of the volumes already published in Duffy's Library of Ireland, and a prospectus of the volumes which are shortly to be published. That Library of Ireland did great service then, and Las done great service ever since. When it first came out, there was little in the way of popular Irish literature to be obtained in Ireland. Things have changed since these days; but the Library of Ireland still remains one of the most valuable elements of our national literature. As our glance runs over the list of unpublished volumes it rests for a moment over the announcement of a volume on the Williamite Wars, by Thomas Francis Meagher. What a library that would be which contained all the books that were to have been written; that have been an-nounced "to be shortly published," and which have never made their appearance ! If, in one's dreams, one could gain admittance into that shadow library, whose contents would be more precious by far than that of Alexaudria, which, according to doubtful tradition, was employed by Caliph Omar in heating the baths of the great Nilotic city, I think that one of the earliest of one's impulses would be to seek for the shelves where unwritten Irish literature reposes, and take down the volume in which Thomas Francis Meagher recorded the history of the Williamite wars. An epoch of history written in such language as lives and burns in Meagher's speeches would be, indeed, a possession for ever. The next number that falls into our hands

possesses a darker interest. It is dated Saturday, July 1st, 1848. When it ap-peared John Mitchel was already well on nis way to exile. In the ears of men still echoed those ringing shouts which answered his impassioned appeal when, in the dock, he stoke of the Roman who saw his hand burning to ashes before the tyrant, and promised that three hundred should follow is enterprise. "Can I not promise for one, for two, for three-ay, for hundreds? Mitchel had asked; and from every part of the crowded building men reached their hands towards him and lifted their voices, crying, "Promise for me, Mitchel! promise for me!" Those subjects were fresh on the iips of those that uttered them when the tained and faded number which now lies he fore me first fell damp from the press. The first announcement on the top of the first column of the first page informs the reader that a splendid likeness of John Mitchel had that day been published. A little fur ther removed, another advertisement pro nounces the praises of Kelly's Repeat wafers, invented to prevent the "Grahamiz ing" of letters. They had been called the Repeal wafers, they are now, it seems, to be called the Mitchel wafers. The same advertiser offers little miniatures of "the martyr, John Mitchel," to the patriotic. Arother dvertisement, inserte i between heavy black ines, recalls the old order which was se rapidly giving piace to the new. On the same page in which the name of John Mitchel, then far out to sea, is exalted to martyrdom, the citizens of Dublin are informed "that the remains of the late lamented Thomas Steele lie in state at Concareer had come to an end; he had not long survived his beloved Liberator. With his leath O'Connell's image expired. Water Mitchel's exile a new order of things began About this time, within a day or two of the day on which this number of the Nation appeared, John Mitchel was on board the

Tenedos writing verse.
"Sometimes I put to myself the question about it-how can I can thus heartily of British convict rations? -steep thus calmly on a felon's from bed?-receive in gracious wise the courtesies of Carthaginian jailers, looking my black destiny so placidly in the face? By heaven! it cannot be but I am pigeon ivered, and lack gall to make oppression bitter. Go to I will lash my-olf into suitable rage. But it will not co-The next time old Dr. Hall comes in, with his gray hairs and good old weather-heaten countenance, and begins to talk, my armor of sullen pride will fall to pieces; the human heart that, I suppose, is in me will know its brother, and I will find myself quietly con versing with that old man, as friend with friend."

A few days after, when this number was some days oid, he puts on record that he has written to his wife, giving a long account of his voyage and of his way of life. "Cannot have her answer," he adds, regretfully, "to fore the 19th of August."

This number of the Nation contains column upon column of letters on the Irish League and the new organization. On an carry page we find half a column headed. "The Irish Society of Military Students." Reading what is written under this title, we hear of a proposition to establish a society with the object of "dissominating sound military knowledge among all ranks and classes of the people of Ireland." This warlike spirit finds its echo again, a little later on in the same number, in an article headed "The Use and Capacity of the Rifle," which consists of a long extract from Jeremy Ben-tham's constitutional code, pointing out the importance of the rifle to citizens desiring to preserve their liberty. On the same page is another paragraph headed "Gun and Bayonet." in which the writer, who signs himself "Vortex," informs the reader of the Nation as to the best way of fixing a swive bayonet to a gun. Yet another paragraph on the same page advises young men, and members of the clubs, to acquire careful knowledge of the part of the country in which they may happen to live. The writer points out how fatal an ignorance of the country would prove to a foreign invader, and how invaluable a knowledge would be to defenders of the country. "Will any one dispute the practical importance of such information as the short cut to any position appointed for obstructing an enemy?—harassing his rere, cutting off foraging parties of bag-gage, or calculating on his line of march, and, acting on this, cutting up the road many miles in advance, while another party is not and ardent spirit was still green in the miles in advance, while another party is not minds of men who had been his comrades less active on the road he has traversed. How many parts of the country are there where, if such a system were pursued, cannon, once in, could never be extricated but to be used in a holier cause?" It is easy to imagine how writ-Dublin were very eager to possess a bust of ing and appeals like this swayed the mind and Thomas Davis. The nobility of Dublin induenced the fancy of the young men who represented then, as they represent now, a read them. They may well be excused for

maintained for some langth of time. How hopeless any such idea was under the difficulties of that time these very paragraphers serve to show. It was not at the time when Mitchel had been suffered to go into exile without any attempt being made to exile without any attempt being made to rescue him that dissertations on military knowledge and topographical accuracy and the use of guns and bayonets was likely to you have received the toast. It was one of be of much service to the country. The hour the most complimenting remembrances of had passed when the revolution, if it were to be attempted at all, should have been at know that they had left behind men who retempted; and in any case a revolution is not membered them with affection and pride. To made even by the most ingenious and effective dissertations on the importance of mili- rade in arms, Lieut. Doherty, so highly tary training. Some time after, when the movement had exploded and failed, one of him as a citizen and friend, and I can say its leaders found himself in Paris talking that he has done his duty as a soldier well. over the whole business with a distinguished and interested French officer of high rank. The officer listened with sympathy to the story of the movement, and then began to ask his Irish friend some questions as to the preparations that had been made to carry out the revolution. "Tell me," he said, "what steps you had taken, for example, with regard to the casting of cannon." And the guest was compelled to admit that no steps at all had been taken. The question was a practical one, made by a practical man; and it must be admitted that the preparations made for revolution by the Young Irelanders in '48 were not practical. The same number contains a speech delivered by Mr. Smith O'Brien to the mem-bers of the Felon Club of Ruthkeale, who had visited him at Cahermoyle. The opening words of Smith O'Brien's speech are

characteristic of the time and man. As brother felons" he addressed them, and assured them that "since patriotism is deemed a crime, the name of felon has be-come a virtue." I rejoice," he added, "in being President of the Felon Club, and I hope to see clubs established in every village and town in Ireland." He thanks them for their great solicitude as regards his health. The mountain air and retired life have brought him round again. "I am ready now to resume my public duties. I feel I am quie strong. I can now discharge the duties I owe to my constituents; and I am willing to accept any position my country-men may deem fit to place me in, for the advancement of our sacred cause." It was hardly necessary for Smith O'Brien to assure nis brother felons that he would "labor as religiously as ever, even to death if necessary, for the cause of nationality." Any one who knew anything of that pure-souled and gallant gentleman, knew that he would not hesitate for a moment in flinging his life away, if by so doing he could advance, by even so much as a hair's breadth, the welfare of the cause to which he had devoted himselt. In his speech he strongly con-demned violence and all breaches of the peace. "They are not ready yet. Let them he orderly, firm, and patient till they are.' Such was the advice of Smith O'Brien to brother telons. At its close we are told that "the vast assemblage all wheeled backwards into line. They formed three deep, and marched off in regular military style through the pleasure grounds past the residence of their chief. The equestrians, with the carriages, bringing up the tear. A finer set of men was never trooped before Prince George of Cambridge."

On the day when the fourth number of the Nation after that from which we have quoted these words appeared the insurrection, which had not begun on that first day of July, was practically over. Saturday, the 29th of July, was the date of Baltingarry, and with Ballingarry came to an end the dreams and the hopes of Young Ireland.

> "Close the door gently, And bridle the breath : I've one of my headaches-I'm sick unto death."

"Take 'Purgative Pellets,' Trey ro pleasant and sure ; I've some in my pocket I'li warrant to cure."

Dr. Pierce's " Pleasant Pargative Pellets" are both preventive and curative.

A LAUNDRY GIRL'S FORTUNE.

Five years ago a remarkably bright and pretty iri of 17 worked in a San Francisco laundry. The son of weal hy parents fell in love with her. She returned his passion, but said that she would not marry him, as he wished, because she was uncluded and coarse. Then he offered to and her away to school. She accepted this fier. During the ensuing four years she was in a Montreal concent, very apt and su lious. The training wrought all the change that was desirable, and the wedding took place, with a long tour in Europe afterward. The couple returned to San Francisco lately. To show that she had neither forgotten nor was asham dod her former comployment, the bride gave a grand supper to those of her old companions who could be brought together.

COLOR YOUR BUTTER. Farmers that try to sell white butter are all of the opinion that dairying does not pay. If they would use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and market their

butter in perfect condition, they would still get good prices, but it will not pay to make but the best in color and quality. This color is used by all the leading creameries and dairymen, and is sold by druggists and merchants.

A widow in Wilton, Conn., says she never intends to marry again. She is one hundred

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.

The Governor of Massachusetts gets a salary of \$5,000 a year, and the Mayor of Boaton \$10,000.

A WISE PRECAUTION. During the summer and fall people are liable to sudden attacks of bowel complaints, and with no prompt remedy or medical aid at 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.

A photographer of Prague has succeeded in producing a good picture of waves of sound, which were made visible by taking advantage of the irregular refraction of light by the waves set in vibration by sound.

ON THE RISE.

"Leaves have their time to fall," says the quantities in making Dr. Fowler's Extract of try when she claimed assistance—I Wild Strawberry—the infallible remedy for will not say if we refused, but I will say if Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoa and other Summer

The foremost bello at a California summer resort is not beautiful, and her wardrobe is foreign dominion; and the Ascendancy and believing as they read these counsels that a not commandingly fine; but she drives a four-its allies had little cause to love the poet rising against a foreign army was not merely in hand of zebras, and that fixes her in the as we all do, to the traditions of Write Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose life had done so much, and whose desirable but rational, and might easily be public eye.

(Continued from first pag Captain Prevost, in responding, said :-- I

The chairman, on rising to propose the toast of "Our Guest," was received with ap-planse. He said :- I am here to-night because of my official capacity as vice president of the Junior Conservative club, and not because of my fitness for the position. I regret that I cannot speak the wishes of my heart for my friend Lieutenant Doherty. In your presence I need not speak of his merits, for he is a personal friend of us all, and we cor dially esteem him. During his absence in the North-West it so happened that the choice of president of our club fell upon him, and on no one could it have fallen more worthy to fill the position-and I may say an important position it is, because she work of the Junior Conservative club in the city during the past six or seven years is a high to timony of its usefulness. Lieut. Doherty has fought many i fight upon the political field, and he has always borze himself bravelyand with honor. Now he has had occasion to show of what warlike metal he is made, and with no less valor has he borne the arduous campaign from which he has returned than he has shown during his political campaign. As Mr. David son has said in his letters of regret for not being able to attend, Mr. Doherry, when he left for the front, was in a state of health more fit for the hospital than the field, but he went to his post bravely and showed the pinck of an Irishman combined with the energy and the inflexible quality of a Canadian. I express the sentiments of all here when I say we are rejoiced to find him returned from the campaign with re-newed vigor, and better alle than he was before to assume any task which his country may impose upon him in the future. (Applause.) I do feel as a Canadian that that campaign has awakened in the hearts and the minds of the people of this country a consciousness which they have never had before of the greatness of the country they possess and the valor of the men who inhabit it (Hear, hear.) I do believe that it is an ome: of most happy promise for the future of this country, that men of all creeds, and classes and races were ready without hesitation to rush to the defence of our loved and adopted country, (Applause.)

Lieutenant Dohe ty on rising to respond to

the toast was received with hearty cheering.

He said : Gentlemen, it would be the veries

affectation on my part were I to attempt this

evening to disguise the fact that when my friends of the Junior Conservative club kindly invited me to be their guest I felt it would be incumbent upon me to make a response in some way worthy of the honor, and to express in proper form those feelings which inspire my heart, and yet I must avow that all attempts at preparation have proved vain. I felt that your spontaneous kind ness was something to which no set speech would be a fitting reply. Your kind-ness has come direct from the gootness of your hearts, and I consider I should leave to the inspiration of the moment, out of the fulness of my own heart, to say in such words as might come to me purely and simply how I called upon to leave my home to go to the front, it was a call which I believe any Canadian, and which I an sure any of the Cana dians who sit around me, if the call came to them as it came to me, would have heartily responded to. It was a pleasure to me to respond to that call, and when after a more or less dreary journey we found on: selves in the city of Winnipeg, there awarter me a despatch which brought to me and my comrades of the 65th the cheering news that they thought of us at home. Not by myself alone, but by my fellow soldiers, irrespective of politics, was the news received with gladness that occof be battation had been hen ored by the members of the Junior Conservative club by being chesen their president, (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I wish to avail myself of the first opportunity I have had to thank you for the honor. I will say that I was not surprised—though it may perhaps surprise you that I should say it-at the honor the Conservative club had conferred upon me, because I feit then as I feel now, that the honor was conferred not on account of myself personally-not for may merit of my own-but rather as an expression of your own patriotism and love of Canada, and your desire to encourage the men to whose lot it had fallen to be called forth—perhaps to do battle -in any case to endure hardshi, -for the sake of our common country. I thank you for my-self most sincerely, and I express the feelings of the battalion when I thank you for the honor you have done me, one of their humblest members. Since our return to Montreal people have seemed to conspire to force upon us the belief that we had really done some thing out of the common. From the moment our feet rested on our native heath we found ourselves surrounded by cheering multitudes. the objects of ovations everywhere, and I will say that, knowing the goodness of the hearts of our fellow-citizens, it did not surprise us. It is difficult for me to night to think what we have done to deserve the reception our countrymen have given us. Above all it is impossible for me to realize what I have done that entitles me to this reception. Mr. Curran, in proposing the toast, referred to the sentiments of patriotism, which he pointed out he had some time ago said existed in the hearts of the people of this country, and which would be called forth at an emergency. If we, whose good fortune it was to be called upon to serve our country in that emergency, responded promptly to that call; if we went forward to endure hardship for the good of our country. we were doing nothing more than to verify the statement made by Mr. Curran, in showing that we possessed the patriotic feeling that pulsates in the heart of every true Canadian. We did no more than our duty; we did no more than true Canadians should do. We served the land which we were brought up to love, the land that has extended to us all "Leaves have their time to fall," says the the benefits of civilization and liberty, coet, but Wild Strawberry leaves are on the (Applause.) If we had refused to respond to the call of our countries of civilization and liberty. we had hesitated to give that assistance, we would not be worthy of our heritage. (Hear hear.) You, Mr. Chairman, have been kin

LIEUTENANT C. J. DOHERTY.

thank you on my own behalf, on behalf of the 65th, and of the volunteers generally, for the hearty and enthusiastic manner in which rade in arms, Lieut. Doherty, so highly honored as he has been to night. You know (Applause) We had the English and the French speaking regiments at the front fighting for their country, and amongst the former there were many brave Irish Canadians fighting for our country and its integrity. (Loud cheers.)

thank you. When some months ago Logether with my comrades of the 65th, I was time was passed by all. enough to say that I had gone with all the pluck of an Irishman and all the determin-

I don't think it would have been Irish to hesitate, and I am sure it would not have been Canadian. We represented our country there, men of all races and of all creeds; we claimed ancestors different from each other in race and in every respect in which the natives of one country can differ from another. But we stood there for one cause, we stood there as one people, we stood there as a most emphatic and eloquent protes; against the utterances of those persons who have sought to make it fashionable to say that there never would be a patriotic Canadian people; I say that one of the results of the rebellion has been to put upon record and to cast back in the teeth of any man who has dared to make the assertion that there is no love of country amongst Canadians. We sprang to defend our country as one man, and we stood before the world as one united people determined that he who put his hand on the Ark of the Covenant should not escape without his due punishment. (Applause) But the people who have remained at home have also proved themselves pa-triotic Canadians. They have given us their sympathy, and their only regret was that they were left at home. Even the journey made us feel more patriotic. All the time in our own country, it has taught us how great, how fair and how rich this land of ours is. Every mile we travelled and every mile we tramped over impressed in our minds that Canada was indeed a country worth fighting for. My position as an officer in the 65th was rather peculiar. An Irishman speaking English in the midst of a thoroughly French-speaking battalion, and surrounded by thoroughly French-speaking officers, I can tell you, to their credit that never did I know there was a difference of race between us, unless that I felt they were more anxious to be kind to me who, it

a certain sense, might be considered a stranger amongst them, than they were to others. will say that throughout the campaign the conduct of the 65th Battalion was such as to make me feel proud to he a fellow countryman of theirs. (Applause.) They were a credit to the city of Montreal and a credit to the country. They never flinched, or stopped, or hesitated. In the words of their own song it behaved them to be Canadiana above all. o do their duty to their country above all. (Applause) I do not think it would be worthy of me, as the only English speaking officer in the 65th Battalion, to allow this, my first opportunity, to pass without giving the lie to the gross and outrageous insults and calumnies which some sneaking individual in Toronto thought fit to publish on the officers and men of the 65th Battalion. I do not speak of the matter as it refers to myself, but I speak of it, because it was dictated by a miserable and ignorant prejudice against the race to which that battalion belonged. Whatever that newspaper man may think about libel ling soldiers, he will find it rather a dangerous thing to libet half a dozen lawyers (Laughter.) In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness to me to night. I thank you for the honor you have done me in electing me president of the Junior Conservative club. To the best interests of the Conservative party of Canada my energy shall be devoted, because I sincerely believ so long as a Conservative party shall flourish. -o long shall this our common country continue to advance in the path of progress

(Applause) A number of volunteer toasts followed. "The City Corporation" was responded to by Aiderman Tansey. Hon. Henry Starnes made suitable reply to his health, and Mr. W H. H. Murray made an elequent reply to an enthusiastic toast drunk in his honor. For beauty of thought and elegance of diction, as well as historic research and breadth of view in delineating the future of Canada, Mr "Adirondack" Murray's speech will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing it.

Lieut. Doherty next proposed the toast of the press and paid the gentlemen of the Fourth Estate a high compliment for the patriotic and able manner in which they of renicled the movements and victories of the volunteers at the front.

Mr. H. J. Cloran responded, and in the course of his remarks repudiated, on behalf of the press of Canada, the action of the Toronto News in publishing cowardly and slanderons attacks on the officers and men of the 65th The speaker also dwelt on the fact that occause a man was a Home Ruler was no reason why he should not stand up and fight for his country. On the contrary, the stronger a Canadian was on Home Rule, the mor ready would be be to battle for Canada, which owed its progress and prosperity to its system of seif-government.

The "Ladies" and the "Chairman" were next proposed, and were duly honored. number of songs, with orchestra accompaniment, were rendered during the course of the evening, and a most pleasant

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of tile mi.

Chicago is growing faster than any large city in the world.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES-Is exp cially valuable for Children. Dr. J. R. FRAYSER, Memphis, Tenu., says: "I regard Scott's Emulsion as a valuable medicine for the diseases of adults, for infants teething and sickly children."

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N.Y., says: "De. Thomas' Eelectric Oil cured him of a bad case of Files of S years' standing, having tried aimost every known remedy, hesides two Buffalo physicians, without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly." There being imitations on the market of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, customers will see that they get the genuine.

Lady Randolph Churchill is now said to be about to complete her triumphs by bringing her ausband over to Newport and exhibiting him to admiring Americans before the season ia ova.

Mr. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P.Q. writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: Gorge Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

Lord Palmsterton once remarked that the drawbacks and objections to war are somewhat mitigated by the fact that it teaches geoglaphy to persons who otherwise would never learn it.

N LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without Heington's Food for Flowers. Ordinary parage 30c—sufficient for 20 plants for one

A Stonington, Conn., man is said to be so mean that he allowed his wife to holl but one egg for breakfast, and then gave her only a niece of the small end.

The curative power of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is too well known to require the spacious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. With eases of its marvellous cures are to-day living in every city and hamlet of the land

Tick-ts only \$5. Shares in proportion

Louisiana State Lottery Company, "We do hereby cortify the two supervise the arrange ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Amund Drawings of the Louisland 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."



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It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLEABLO OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A
FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING.
CLASS 4, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW
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CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 160,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, Fractions, in Fitths in proportion.

			***
		LIST OF PRIZES	
1	CAPITA	L PRIZE	
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300	do	100	20,000
500	do	100	30,000
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		APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	21,200
a	Anneovi	mation Prizes of \$750	
ő	white	mission Frizes of \$750,	û,75 <b>0</b>
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2:0.... 1,967 Prizes, amounting to

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. PONTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$6 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAEPHIN, New Orleans, La.

2,250

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Classical, cientific, Civil Engineer-ing and Commercial

FB" STUDIES to be resumed 2nd september. of TERMS: Classical Course, per term of 5 months. ..... #50,66 ommercial Course. 75,64

French, Drawing and Vocal Music french always. Telegraphy, Stenography, Phonography, 55 Teleperso descent electric light.

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YOU CAN SECURE A MHOUSE AUSTRO-HUNDARIAN COVERNMENT BONG. 1880E OF 1870.

These bonds are shares in a lean, the laterest of which is paid out in premium there times yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS SANCACLY,

intil each and every bond is reducined with a larger or smaller premium. Every bend more fraw one of the following premiums, as there re NO BLANKS. Premiums

miun	os	Florins.		Floring.
1	@	150,000	_	17.19,00.5
1		120,000		122,000
1		100,000	_	100,000
1		15,000	-	15.000
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12	• •	1,100	_	12,000
54		â00		27 000
75	••	144	_	658,860
ther	4,650	premiums,	amoun	,

800 Florins. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 15th of August is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that

Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other informa-tion, address
INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

States,
N.B.—In writing please state that you saw
this in the True Witness 25-ti

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The finest and Purest Toilet Soap in the World.

Made entirely from Vegetable Oils, and contains seven per cent of Thymo-Gresol. Highly recommended by physicians and chemists, and is used to the Hospitals. It is a sure preventative against contagion; cores all Similities, and wondorfully improves the owner strange amooth, and wondorfully improves the complexion. By its medicinal and disinfectant properties, it is incalerable for the Children's Rold. Sold in large inheits, price 150. Soch, by druggists and first-class grocers everywhere. Sample box, containing three tablets, or sample tablets can upon receipt of 15c.

Stamps may be sent. Stamps may be sent.

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

Trade supplied by LYMAN SONS & CO.,

Or any leading Wholesale Drug or Grocery House 51-\$?

## MR. COSTIGAN HONORED

PRESENTATION OF A HOMESTEAD TO THE HINISTER OF THE INLAND REVENUE.

OTTAWA, July 30 -Some time ago a movement was set on foot for purchasing a residence to be presented to Hon. John Costigan, minister of inland revenue. It was enthusiastically endorsed by Mr. Costigun's friends throughout the Dominion, and the result was that in a few months a sufficient sum was realized to enable the committee to purchase a house and lot on Cooper street in this city. The final presentation of the deeds of the property took place in the Russell house this evening, when Mr. Costigan was entertained at dinner. Mr. Daniel O'Connor presided, and Mr. Macintosh, M P., occupied the vice chair. On the right of the chairman sat Mr. Costigan, and on his left the Hon. Francis Clemow. The chairman read the following

address:

To the Hon John Contigan:

Su, —A number of your friends throughout the Su, —A number of your friends throughout the Summon, destrict to give expression to their appresiation of your consistent at particular course as a papilic man, request y ur acceptance of the accompanying deed of a non-stead in the city of Otta a panying deed of a non-stead in the city of Otta a panying deed of a non-stead in the city of Otta a panying deed of a non-stead in the city of Otta a panying deed of a non-stead in the city of Otta a panying deed of a non-stead in the city of Otta a panying deed of a non-stead in the city of Otta a panying deed of a non-stead in the consistence of the Canadian your case, prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people. Although you are negated, sir, as the special represent it e in the cabines and papiliness of the Canadian people. Although you are negated, sir, as the special represent it e in the cabines and papiliness and the location, your zealous fealty to our common the location, your zealous fealty to our common the location, your zealous fealty to our common negative of our whole people and as such men of presentative of our whole people and as such men of all creeks and nation littles have coalesced in paying this tribute to your wo thas a public man. Hoping that you may long to time to o coupy a prominent postion in the councies of our country and that you and your estimable wife will for many years e loy health, happiness and contentment unler the rol of health, happiness and contentment unler the rol of shown how pradered for your acceptance, we have therefore, reat pleasure in carrying into effect the desires of your mans rous friends an admirers shrough at the Dominion in making this present tion and in subscribling our nones here to on the reflect the desire of your mans rous friends an admirers shrough at the Dominion in making this present tion and in subscribling our nones here to the or the reading to the paying the desire of your mans rous friends an admirers shrough a To the Hon John Costigan :-

The address is signed by D. O'Connor, William Mackay Alouzo Wright, P. Baskerville, John Heney, Francis Chermow, George Goodwin, Arenipald Stewart and William

McCaffrey. Mr. Costigan replied at length, taking a retrospective giance at puolic affairs since he began to take an interest in political questions. In the course of his remarks he stated that it afforded him great satisfaction to know that in the part he had taken in public discussions he had made few personal enemies While healing his own views he had always entertained respect for the opinions of those who differed from him. He referred to the fact that those who sat around the table represented different creeds and nationalities flis policy had always been to encourage harmony and good feeling among all classes of the people life was heartily cheored on resuming his seat.

Mr. Ma kutosh, M P., Senator Clermow. Mr. Baskerville, M.P.P., Mr. M. Starrs, Capt. McCallrey and other gentlemen made speeches highly entogistic of Mr. Costigan as a citizen and as a public man. The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of Red Sive the Queen."

#### LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

PROCRESS OF THE WORK OF CONSTRUCTION --- A DELEGATION FROM THE LAKE.

QUESEC, July 28 .- Mr. Beemer now has 1,200 men employed on the Lake St. John railway, and the works are making rapid progress. The new steel bridge of the Riviere a Pierre has been completed and construct on trains run over it daily to the end of the track, five miles beyond. Ten miles of new road will be completed by the beginning of August, and it is expected that thirty miles in all of new track will be laid by December next, reaching a point near Lake Edward, eighty-six mites from Quebec. The new subsidy of \$96,000 from Octawa is applicable to this section, and will facilitate the work. Mesers. Menard and Dumais, of Roberval Lake St. John, have been sent to Quebec by their fellow colonists to represent to the Government the absolute necessity of baving the railway or other public works begun at Lake St. John at once to afford work to the people, otherwise many of them will be compelled to have the country. In company with Hon. J. G. Ross, John Ross, J. G. Scott and others, representing the Lake St. Jone railway, these gentlemen waited upon the Provinced Government to urge that assistance be given in any direction. The result of the interview has not transpired.

## PATAL BARY RAISING.

OSE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED BY FALLING TIMBERS.

MOUNT FOREST, July 28 -On Saturday aftermen on so ment or mired at the farm of Mr. David M. Leoni, rownship of Arthur. At an early though large number of med assembled for the purpose of raising a barn. The first best was ressed to its position, but, un fortanately, was stayed with inch boards in stead of the rafer plan of using two inch plank. The girths were placed in position in the first bent, but in the hurry were not stayed at the ends. The second bent was raised to its position and the men were upon the two ready to pin them together, when a young man, thuking to assist those already up, sprang upon the loose end of a girth which gave way under his weight and fulling struck and broke the slim stay lath. This break caused the end bent to sway and strike the second one which it caused to fall, both coming to the ground. The men raising these bents were buried under the confused mass of timber, and had not the bents enight upon blocks undoubtedly a score would have been killed. When the beats caught the men crawled from under the timber in all directions. Six were more or less hurt. They were conveyed to Mr. McLeod's orchard and placed upon cots until the doctors arrived. Upon examining those injured it was found that John Shaw had his skull badly fractured. He died shortly after the arrival of medical aid. John O'Donnell received an injury under the shoulder blade which burst a blood vessel in his lungs. Geo. Sacchy had his leg torn very badly below the Charlie Marshall received an injury to the spine and leg. J. H. Pearce had his ankle hadly sprained, and David Brown had his leg hadly bruised. The doctors did all in their power to relieve the injured men, who are doing well as could be expected.

#### CONSUMPTION CURED

Anold physician, retired from practice, hav ng had placed in his hands by an East Indi-vissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical curo 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 a desire 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.

HELPLESS UPON A FRIENDLESS SEA. CANADA AT THE ANTWERP EXHI-Who, in taking passage in a great trans-Atlautic steamer, does not feel a thrill of ex ultation over her magnificent power. Against her the Storm King may hurl his elemental forces, nor pierce her armor, nor stop her onward course.

But let me describe a scene when, one morning in mid-ocean, there came an alarm from the pilor house followed by a cry: "The ship's rudder is lost!" From the confident expression, consternation came to every face The wheelman being helpless to direct her course, the vessel was at the mercy of wind and wave.

The captain had been negligent—the hangings of the rudder were allowed to wear weak, and sundenly it had dropped into the

sea ! Strong in intellect, in physical vigor, in energy and in ambition, man confronts, undaunted, gigantic tasks and commands applause for his magnificent achievements But, all unexpectedly, an alarm comes—the rudder of his constitution is gone. He has been careless of its preservation; mental strain, nervous excitement, irregular habits, overwork have destroyed the action of his kidneys and liver. This would not occur were Warner's safe cure used to maintain vigor. And even now it may restore vitality to those organs and give back to the man that which will lead him to the haven of his umbicion .- The Traveller.

#### GRANT'S BURIAL PLACE.

WHAT A CHICAGO PAPER HAS TO SAY ON THE SELECTION OF NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, July 28 -The papers here have teadily opposed the selection of New York as the final resting place for the remains of Gen. Grant. In an editorial the Tribune to morrow moraing will say:-It is no use to mince matters in this connection. New York has always been a plague spot on the body politic. It is the most un American and un-national city in the United Stater, During the revolution it was the hot-bed of torvism. It was never outspoken in its protests against English injustice and despotism. The lasse of a century has made little change in its sentiments. Its so-called best society is composed of flunkies and toadies, whose principal object in life is to ape English nabits and customs, and to dress, eat, walk do. There is not Americanism enough erecting, furnishing and appointing a farm on in all New York "society" life, so lar the North West prairies. Specimens of agrias known, to make one man of the robust native quality which characterized General What is not hastard English in its population is the alien sediment deposited there and left by the better class of foreign emigrants who seek homes in the West. It is the dumping ground for everything that is un-American, and it should also be remember ed that while General Grant was in the field fighting like Hercules to save the Union, New York city was the very hotbed of copperheade, disloyalty and secession, When he retired from public life and wont there to live its Wall street sharpers traded upon his name and influence, and fleeced him and every member of his family and his relatives out of all they had. What claim, then, has New York city for the high and priceless honor of receiving and guarding the remains of the old union hero? When the time of immediate grief has passed condemnation will be more outspoken than it is now, and the general judgment will be that the selection of the city of New York as the burial place was an undeserved concession of honor upon a city which had never been his friend and had no claim upon him.

#### SIR CHARLES DILKE

RUINED BY THE DISCLOSURES OF A SCAN-DAL -PROCEEDINGS FOR DIVORCE IN-STITUTED.

London, July 29.—Sir Charles Dilke, the Radical leader, is ill from overwork. There Robinson Bros., and Mulholland Bros., all is a rumor also that his illness is in part due to worry over impending unpleasant disclosures of certain private relations. Sir Charles broke an engagement yesterday to address an election meeting to be held at Kensington. It is reported that he intends breaking other public engagements on the ground that the doctors insist that he should

nave rest.

Later—Proceedings are pending against Sir Charles Dike, involving damages of £20 000 in connection with the now famous scandal case. Strong social and political influences were working to avert a public trial. Sir Charles Ditke is completely prostrated and has retired to the country. The lady concerned is related to Mrs. Ashton Dicke. The injured husband is an active Radical and formerly held a minor government office. It is reported that he insists upon a divorce to vicdicate his honor, damages being no object to him His wife received a dowry of £100 000 from her fither, who is a member of the House of Commons. The lady is much younger than her bushaud and they have no family. The affair is the whole topic of conversation

in clubs and social circles. Intense regret over the colipse of Str Chus. Dake is felt in all political sections.

New York, July 29 -- The following are the facts, as generally known in London, in relation to the stories current about Sir Cnarles Dilke, and the fear of public allusion to which has prevented his appearance in public, leading his friends to put forth the excuse that he was indisposed: "One of the most noted Radical members of the late cabinet, a widower, was accompanied to his private residence by the wife of a gentleman of considerable note in London. To her horrir and alarm the erring wife found the room to which she was led already occupied by a third person, a woman, also a lady prominent in society. The baronet's companion flew into a passion and bitterly upbraided him for entrapping her into a situation which endangered her reputation, and after a stormy scene hurriedly made her exit from the house. These facts soon leaked out, probably through indiscretion or jealousy or a desire for revenge on the part of the woman who was the first occupant of the apartment. The story reached the ears of the other lady's husband and aroused in him such wrath that he swore to expose the whole affair and ruin the lecherous statesman. Proceedings to this end were begun, but such powerful influences were brought to bear on behalf of the accused that for the time being publicity was averted, while a noble earl ard a very popular member of the House of Commons, both of whom were colleagues of the unfortunate Radical in the late cabinet. and to whom he had appealed in his troubles, strove to bring about a settlement of the affair. The hero of this unhappy event has been looked forward to as one of the pillars of strength of the new coalition party which the Radicals are striving to form, and his downfall will be a serious and perhaps fatal blow to that promising scheme, as no support

can be expected from the English people for

a party whose leader's private character has

been thus utterly wrecked.

BITION.

We have more than once referred in pre vious articles to the excellence and prominence of the Canadian Pacific Railway exhibits in the Canadian Court of the exhibition. The vigor and enterprise with which the company carry on their work of disseminating information as to the resources of the North West is, however, still better demonstrated by the Manitoba farm in the exhibition ground. The farm is a reproduction, on a somewhat enlarged scale, of the similar exhibit at the International Forestry Exhibition in Edinburgh last year, and the originality of the idea it embodies, as well as the thoroughness with which that idea has been carried into effect, have naturally much impressed Continental visitors. Fortunately, Mr. Alexander Belig, acting on behalf of the company, was able to secure an admirable position for the farm, immediately on the right of the main entrance, and the constant stream of visitors with which the exhibit is favored-and the signatures in the Visitors' Books now number over 10 500-affords evidence of the general desire to learn something of the stages through which an emigrant in the Canadiau North-West generally has to pass in the process of settling on the prairie. First we have a tent, which affords a rough, but sufficient shelter during the weeks immediately succeeding arrival, when every spare moment has to be spent in work upon the soil. As autumo ap proaches, however, it is necessary to creek more substantial accommodation, and accordingly we find next on the farm an ample log or frame house. This contains a comfortable bedroom, and a sitting room, furnished in a strong and homely fashion. But shelter for such live stock as the settlers may possess is also required, and we find on the farm a striking representation of the log stable which every farmery soon begins to need. Shedding for machinery is added, and with a stoot railing the farm is rendered practically complete.

The utility of the exhibit is considerably increased by the care and attention bestowed on all points of detail. For instance, each article of furniture inside the log house is ticketed with its price in Manitoba. With the agricultural implements shown elsewhere the same course has been adopted. Hence it is comparatively easy for any visitor to form and talk as English swells and plutocrats his own estimate of the outlay involved in cultural products, of coal, and of various woods to be found in the North West and British Columbia, are also displayed. Maps of the country are oung on the walls; pamphlets and other pubheations containing information likely to be of service to the settler are freely distributed, and visitors are specially requested to enter their names and addresses in the register provided for the purpose, in order that any new literature regarding the North-West may be sent to them free of all charge. A curiosity, it should be added, is shown in the shape of un old-fashioned Red River cart, which stands out in striking contrast with the four-wheeled waggon in the shed, which now forms the general mode of transport across the prairie. This Red River cart, which in its day has travelled, it is said, no less than 3,000 miles. is made of wood, with wooden nails and wheels, and in fact, with the exception of two thin iron bands round the axle, does not appear to contain a particle of iron. The Canadian Railway Company, upon whom has devolved the experintendence of the organization of the exhibit, has been assisted by contributions of articles from Mr. J. H. Mc. Tavish, the company's land commissioner in Winnipeg, and various Canadian manu facturers, notably by wooden ware from Messrs. Eddy's famous wooden mills at Hull, Ottawa; agricultural implements from Messre. J. Wilkinson & Co., Aurora, and from Massrs. A. Harris, Son & Co., of Brantford and Winnipeg: furniture from Messrs. D Scott & Co., of Winnipeg, and sundry exhibits from the North-West Timber Company, Messre of Winnipeg. The Farm has, it may be mentioned, since erection been placed under the management of Mr. R. R. Toe Leer, the

Continental agent of the company. A few words may now be appropriately said as to the benefits which there is reasonable hope will accrue to the Dominion from the display made at Antwerp on her behalf by the Government and the railway company. In the first place it is gratifying to notice, as we have incide stally pointed out before, how keen an interest has been aroused in the Canadian exhibits. The welcome extended to Canada has been of the most cordial description. Belgian visitors of eminence in various walks of life have again and again expressed their surprise and admiration at the contents of the Canadian court, From these as from other quarters the highest compliments have been be-towed upon the arrangement- made by Sic Charles Tapper, and the marked success with which they have been carried out under his direction by Mr. F. J. Dore. The good-will thus displayed is undoubtedly quite istified by the circumstances of the case Canada is the only English colony represented at the Exhibition, and her presence is all the more gratifying to the B Igians, since they rightly regard her as the most important of the British colonial possessions. Moreover, the commercial world of Belgium is inclined to take a sanguine view of the possibility of the gradual development of profitable trade with Canada. These hope; have been strong ly encouraged by the evidences of the great resources of the Dominion which have been orwarded to Antwerp, and by the discovery that those resources are in many instances exactly such as will enable Canada to meet some of Belgium's most pressing commercial needs. We may look to the Exhibition, therefore, to materially strengthen the belief which has lately begun to prevail in the best informed commercial circles, that, so far as Belgian trade is concerned, Canada will soon become a formidable rival to the United States. Again, it will be readily understood that with the French speaking people of the continent, the existence of a numerous French speaking population in the Dominion will not be without its influence in fostering intercourse between the two countries. Further. as regards emigration, it is undoubtedly the case that the appearance of Canada at Antwerp has aroused no little interest among Belgian agriculturists, who are prompt to admit the striking excellence of the agricultural specimens which meet their view in the Canadian Court. Such Germans, also who visit the Exhibition are sure to avail themselves of the opportunity of testing the statements which they have recently heard as to the attractions Canada offers as a field for settlement. On all the points briefly touched upon, the inquiries which are daily made in the Canadian Court prove that keen interest has been excited, from which it is only reasonable to expect ultimately some

It may not be out of place to point out further that the experience gained at Ant-werp should be of great value in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at ALL WELL PLEASED—The children like Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and parents rejoice over its virtues

South Kensington next year. To the officials who may be engaged on the work on this side of the Atlantic this fact will, no doubt, be sufficiently obvious. It is to be hoped that the same statement will held made in the same statement. of the Atlantic this fact will, no doubt, be Dangerous Fits are often caused sufficiently obvious. It is to be hoped that the by worms. Freeman's Worm Powsame statement will hold good in regard to ders destroy worms.

practical and visible results.

such arrangements as may be made in Canada itself. In view of the unique interest and importance which will attach to next year's exhibition, and of the prominent part which Canada, as the premier colony, will certainly be expected to take in it, we cannot too strongly urge the desirability of accelerating and facilitating so far as possible the work of organization which must be performed, on the other side. The Exhibition at Antwerp will of course in part form a nucleus of the Canadian Court at South Kensington. But this nucleus will have to receive very important additions if it is to be made us thoroughly representative of the resources of the Dominion as the well-wishers of the country would desire to see it. Steps should be taken at once to arrange for these additions, and the attention of probable exhibittors in each province of the Dominion caunot be called too early to the desirability of taking part in this inter-colonial display. It should be clearly understood from the outset that the work of transport and organization must not be left so late in the day as was the case with Antwerp, or results in every way prejudicial to Canadian interests will undoubtedly ensue. The importance of the occasion, and a strong desire that the Don-inion should figure at South Kensington in a manner worthy of her reputation, lead us to hope that these considerations will not be lost sight of by those responsible for the conduct of the enterprise.

#### Listen to Your Wite.

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1893, Jeans At one of the

"awofaiw" Looking on the woodland ways ! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blosssoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spi mer," but was now so

Paralyzed !!! That he could only bear to lie in a reclining

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 ge about

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

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

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in

May, 1382. I am no "Advoca'e"; "For anything in the shape of patent" Med cines?

And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urg ng to try Hop Editors, but finally to pacify her-

Consented!! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a ch nge come over me. This was Satur-day, November 34. On Sun tay morning I telt so strong I said to my room companions,

was sure I could "Walk ! So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strongth each day, and car walk quite safe without any "Stick!"

"Stick!"
Or Support:
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able
to earn my own living again. I have been a member of
"see Manchester
Royal Exchange"
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartly conger tulated on going into the room on Thursday last,
Farmers has fough, Dec. 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops or the white label. Shun all 'he vile, poisenous stuff with a'Hop" or " Hope" in their name

## THE BOX CONTAINED A MAN

A BULKY EXPRESS PACKAGE FOUND TO HOLD A WELL ARMED CITIZEN.

INNEAPOLIS. July 29 -Th are learned of an attempt to reb the American Express car attached to the Chicago train on the Omaha road which left Minneapolis at noon on Friday in charge of Major Pierce, the messenger: At Black Riv r Falls a large black box was put on board. In some way Pier e walled to suppect that the box contained hum or freight. He piled boxes and hundles upon it and telegraphed to Elroy for a posse. At that place six men boarded the car and proceeded to smash the box with an axe. At the second blow an opening was made, through whi ha man's knee appeared. A loaded revolver was thrust in and the question asked, "Are you

There was no answ r, and the question w repeated with a threat to shoot. At this a sul-len "yes" was the response weapons," was demanded. "Two revolvers were passed out through the slit. The box was then broken open and a man released, atti ed only in

his underc othes.

He was apparently 38 years old, and had a sandy moustache. He was esco ted t the l ck-up, and chained to the wall. The box came from tay Chaine on Wednesday to Black River Falls, where it was called for by the man was so deverly captur d. The box was taken to his ro m at the h tel. Shortly before the train ar ived he told the hotel people to put his box in the train. He then went to his room, on ressed, got into the box, and fastoned the volvers, a billy, a bottle of acid, and a bottle of chloroform. Two supposed confederates were

A common bed cord encircled the box, and to a common ob e ver the lid had every appearance of being securely fastened with screws, the heads of which wer visible, but the points faile to penetr te through the board, the cover being held down inside by means of several hooks.

A similar plot was concected at Camp Doug-las about the middle of June to rob the express car, but the robber was detected in his box hefore it was placed aboard, and effected his escape. The express messengers and route agents on this end of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. P ul and Omaha roads will go armed in the future.

#### THE CANADA GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 31. -To-day's Canada Gazette contains a notice of the appointment of W. D. Antrobus, of the North West Mounted Police, to be commissioner for the preservation of the peace in the vicinity of public works in the province of British Columbia; of John Gordon, to be harbor master at Brudenell, P. E. I.; of W. F. Taylor, to be harbor master at Sarnia; of Charles E. Kerr, to be harbor master at Wallace, N. S., and of L. D. Chaisson, to be harbor master at Rollo Bay, P.E.1.

IF YOUR LUNGS ARE DESTROYED do not expect that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will make new ones for you. It can do much, but not impossibilities. If, however, you have not yet reached the last stage of consumption, there is hope for you. But do not delay, lest you cross the fatal line where help is impossible. The Discovery has arrested the aggravating cough of thousands of consumptives, cured their night-aweats and heotic fevers, and restored hem to health and happiness.

An eminent physician thinks that men should not run after they reach 40.

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE. MIRACULOUS CURE.

The Courrier of St. Hyacinthe states that at a pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Baupié organized by the young men of that and surrounding parishes, several miraculous cures were performed. One of the most notable of these was that of Victorine Guertin, an orphan of 15, who lives in the hospital or asylum of St. Hyacinthe. For many years she suffered very much from a sore knee, and lately it pained her so much that it was necessary to use a cane to move about. The Sisters of the asylum did all in their power to relieve the sufferer, and the doctor who attended assured her that the sore was incur able. She attended the pilgrimag mentioned, and on Wednesday knelt before the good S c. Anne, remaining there for awnile. She f lt an unaccustomed sensation in her knee, and, on arising, walked without the aid of the cane. At present she is completely cured, and in walking feels no pain whatever. The cane was left at the Shrine of Ste. Anne.

#### LYNCHING A WIFE BEATER. GEORGIA HUSBAND'S BRUTALITY COSTS HIM HIS LIFE.

BAINBRINGE, Ga., July 31.—Three years ago Thomas M. Brantly came from Alauana To Bainbridge, and two years ago married Mrs. J. mos O's cal, widow of a physician, who left \$12,000 in real estate and other property. Bran ly was a man of fine appearance and pleasing manners, and the lady was exceedingly popular and handsome. The nuptials were one of the most brilliant social events of the year in southwest Georgia. Unit six months arterward it was thought the mat h was an exceptionably happy one. Then it become known that there was trouble but u til a week ago he wife's troubles were known only to herself. She told the sto y to her brother, and the same day her husb ind was arrested on a charge of ill treatment. The story was most shocking in its fetails, and so great was the indignation moused among the citizens that is colmmated this morn-

ng in the tynching of the prisoner.

When Brantly heard in his cell that his cen-l y to his wife had been made public, he express of feas for his afety, and o ly last night an pealed to the other pri oners in the jult to stand by him in case of an attack. He did not dream, however, t at his fears were to be realized so soon. At 4 o'clock this morning the juiler was swakened by pounding on the front door, and on lo king out he saw that the institution was surrounded by a mob of fifty or sixty armod men. He refused to surrender the keys, and when the mon made a brak for him with the intention of taking the keys, the jailer leaped over the jail yard funce and threw the keys into in rishy place, from which they could not be

ecove ed. The crowd then attacked the jail, and, but tering down goors and windows, in do their way to Brantly's cell, whenc he was removed o a spot a mile or two beyond the city limits. Brantly made no resistance and was completely cowed. The jailer tried to raise a posse to go to the rescue, but public sympathy was against him, and no one would accompany him. The weng rs place I a slip noose arou d Frantly's neck and threw the o her end over the limb of a tree. With a strong pull all together the men then twung Brantly between heaven and eath, and held him there by tying the repearound an a fjoining tree. All were then draws up in line and, pointing their weapons at their swinging victim, they fired a volley almost simultaneously perforating Brantly's body from head to foot with bullets. The body was left swinging in the breeze until So'clock this morning.

The story of brutality which led to the lynch-

ing is unparalleled, considering the high station in life of the couple. Soon after the marriage Brantly evinced j alousy of the most unreasonable character. A word spoken by his wife to any other man was conclusive evidence in Br ntly's opinion that improper relations must by naty's opinion that they oper relations must exist between them. Every occasional chat of this kind on her part with gentlemen acquaint ances her husband avenged by slaps in the face, plows which knocked her down, and merciless beatings with any available object within his reach. During one of these jeafous fits Brantly compelled his wife, in pain of ins ant death, to lend him her weak aid while he as aulted a colored servant girl whom he had dragged into

his wife's botchamber for the purpose.

Six days ago I is wife accompanied him to a picnic. As they were driving out of the grounds on their way home, a gentleman handed her a slice of watermelen, which she accepted. Brantly became furious, and after getting out I the view of the pick ickers lashed his wife I the view of the pick ickers lashed his wife uninercifully with the buggy whip during he whole of their eight-mile ride home. Upon arriving at the house he knocked her cown and kicked her until she was a mass of bruises from head to oot, and hal two ribs broken. He then forced her to undries and he in the bed while he applied a bot le of un pentine in such a manner that her life was aboot despaired of by the physician who was called to thend her by her brother a week ago, when she finally confided to him the story of her eighteen months of

## THE TRADE REPORTS.

New York, July 31 -Special telegrams to Bradstreats, while indicating no materia. change in the general movement of mer chandise, continuo to report greater steadiness in Eastern and other leading dry goods, wood and boot and shoe markets. There are no changes in prices of these commodities, out sales are a little more frequent and deers inclined to to correspondingly cheerto. The cotton goods market has been slightly stiffened, particularly that for mourning goods, due to the special demand at this time A number of special makes of the latter a e reported to have been exhausted. Iron and steel are as dull as ever. Coal is in no better demand and the arrangement to take out a large quantity per mouth during the next few months encourages buyers to hold off. The demand for grocery staples has been moderate and without any special improvement. Dairy products are lower with restricted demand both for home trade and for export. The reports from financial centres east and west bring no signs of improvement.

## PISTOLS IN COURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.-While testimonv was being taken to day in the office of the Mustery in Chancery in the case of Sharon vs. Hill, Judge David S. Terry, counsel for the defence, attacked with his cane H. J. Kowalsky, an attorney engaged on Sharon's side. Kowalsky drew his revolver and Judge Terry immediately drew his, whereon Ko walsky fled. No shots were exchanged. Judge Terry is the same man who killed Senator Broderick in the early days of California,

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 af fect 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.

It is said that in England lovers remain en gaged from three to five years. The English lover, however, doesn't have to buy ice cream every week for his girl.

Thousands of cures tollow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

### SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Bilnoth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was per-formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable d stress in the stornach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yelow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky -2 cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-lodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming thick and stagmant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly se. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. St. Mary street, Peterborough,

November 29th, 1881 Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel'a Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few dosesof the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly,

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White.

September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Soiged's Syrup
steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak
very highly of its medicinal virtues; one cas,
tomer describes it as a "Godsond to dyspeptis
people," I always recommend it with confidence,
Existently recom-

Faithfully yours,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Morthyr Tydvit.

To Mr. A. J. White,

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has over been discovered. They
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances
and leave them in a healthy condition. They and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness. 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 possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seiged" has 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 the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satis fact on so great.

To A. J. White, Esq.
Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882. Dear Sir.—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concenitant

evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery.
Twelve months ago I was induced to try Soigel's
Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having
tried so many reputed infallible remodies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a that Seigel's Symphas come as a boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several follow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited

Yours very gratefully,
(Signed) Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary,
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 46, 1882
Mr. A. J. White, Dear Sir,—I was for some
time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give
Mather Saigel's Stram a trial which Lilled I inthe afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully,

A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street,

Montreal

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White

(L'd.), 67 Et. James street. City.

#### WORKMEN'S PERILS.

NEW YORK, July 31 .- Nine workmen • the new aqueduct near Highbridge got inte the bucket to-day to come up for their dinner. The shaft is 175 feet deep. When a third of The shaft is 175 feet deep. When a third of the way up the edge of the bucket cought in a projecting rock and was jerked over. Four of the men were thrown out. Two of them clung to the outside of the bucket; the other two tell to the bottom of the shatt. Wm. Cunningham, aged 35, was killed outright, and Timothy Harrington, 24 years old, received a fracture of the skull and died soon ifter. Of the men who clasped the bucket John Carr, aged 36, had his thigh broken and his sculp injured in several places, and Wm. Ryan, 24 years old, suffered injuries about the head, beside probable internal wounds.

#### PROTECTION FOR GIRLS.

GLASGOW, July 31 .- At a meeting here today the provost of Glasgow declared that there prevailed in Glasgow a system of corruption of minor females similar to that ex-

posed in London.

London, August 1.—In the House of Commons last night an amendment to the Criminal bill providing for the flogging of persons convicted of outraging children was rejected by a vote of 125 to 91. An amendment raising the age of protection of girls to 16 was carried by a vote of 179 to 71.

A bereaved Brooklyn gentleman inquired of the undertaker his usual terms for hearso and carriages. Naming the price, the under-taker added: "But we are very busy, sir, and if you expect to walk the horses it will cost S10 extra."

Lightning struck a Chinaman in Montana and changed his complexion from yellow to

My friend, look here ! you know how weak and nervous you wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box?

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. 

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per nsertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the "best advertising medium in Canada.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the ame of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Bemittances can be safely made by Registered Letter Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to muer. Subscribers will see by date on the laterest lame, how their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application with the subscribers can do so make with the subscribers can do so make any responsible news agent, when there is post our local agents in their locality. Address all munications to

#### The Post Printing & Publishing Co

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

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 5, 1886

FOREIGN TRADE in the United States has taken a decidedly favorable turn. The imports are decreasing, while the exports are on the increase. The Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1885, were \$577,476 850, and during the previous twelve months, \$667,697,693, a decrease of \$90,220, 843. The values of the exports of merchaudise for the twelve months ended June 30, 1885, were \$741,893,683, and for the twelve months ended June 30, 1884, were \$740,513,-609, an increase of \$1,380,074.

HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS, who is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the American Republic and a member of Congress for Boston, is meeting with special and marked honors at the hands of the Irish people. Mr. Collins has thoroughly identified himself with the Irish national movement in the United States, and the honors now paid to him on his visit to Ireland are in recogni tion of his many valuable services. The Irish party banqueted him the other night, and now the Corporation of Dublin has tendered him the freedom of the city. The ceremony of acceptance will take place in the early part of August.

JOHN BRIGHT'S speech at the Spencer banquet, as promised, was made the subject of oriticism in the ficuse of Commons last evening. The Government leader, Sir Michael Beach, said that if Mr. Bright had spoken in Parliament the words which he had used at the banquet, he could have been called to order, but it was inadvisable to make those occasions eauses for a motion for a breach of privilege-The Irish members wanted nothing more, as they intimated to the House that when occasion offered they would repay Mr. Bright in his own coin, and would not be amenable to Parliament for their language.

THE decay in the population of Ireland is assuming startling proportions. The nation is being steadily bled to death. The general quarterly return estimates the actual population of Ireland to have sunk to 4,924,342. This is the result of the forced emigration of the people during the past decade. During the month of June 6,068 emigrants left Ireland. The total for the six months ended 30th June was 36,476, as against 46,002 for the same period in 1884. England, with its led to fight for his rights cannot be population of 26,000,000, sent out during the said to be led astray, if fighting six months only 58,000 persons, and Scotland. with its population of nearly four millions, sent out only 11,049. As usual, nearly all the Irish emigrants went to the United means left to protect themselves. Again, the States, whereas close on half the English and Star says that the people of Canada can be Scotch emigrated to the British colonies.

THE Conservative party in the British House of Commons is becoming quite liberal. The Tory government has given no point blank refusals to the requests of the Irish party, as their Liberal predecessors used to the half-breeds at his back. It was not do. The latest demand was by Justin McCarthy for an extra credit to be given the Catholic students in Dublin University. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach expressed his regret that at the present moment the Government had not sufficient funds at its command to grant the extra credit, but he would promise, if the Conservatives were in office at the next session of Parliament, they would have much pleasure in submitting a scheme which would secure greater equality between the Catholics and Protestants in the educational department of Ireland.

DURING the visit of the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, to the Irish National League offices in Dublin, the American states. man said that he was astounded and jubilant over the remarkable stride the National League movement had made during the last

am aware of the fact," said Mr. Collins, "that Mr. Parnell will require a large sum of money to hold together the eighty members whom he expects to have in the next Parliament and that very little help can be hoped for from Ire land at present, but I know whereof I speak when I say that Irish Americans will respond nobly when called upon to aid Mr. Parnell to sustain his party in the position suitable for members of Parliament. Irish Americans are satisfied with the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and are convinced that he is striving for the restoration of the Irish National Legislature, and that his success will bring tranquility to Ireland, and friendly relations with all other communities."

A NOTABLE conversion has taken place in Paris. Leo Taxil, who has been for a number of years the fiercest and most uncompromising enemy of religion and of the Catholic Church, has at last laid down his arms. He has just sought for readmission to the Church and has made a complete retractation of all the infamous lies and obscene stories published in the pernicious works of which he is the author, notably " Les Amours de Pie IX." " Les Calotins." etc. Taxil was an intimate friend of Garibaldi and the leader of the continental revolutionists. No later than a few months ago he presided at an atheistic congress held in Rome to spite and defy the Pope. God nor the Church had no more virulent enemy. The London Times, writing of this remarkable abandonment of the ways of evil, says :-- Leo Taxil, whose scurrilous placards and pamphlets have sometimes been punished by fines and sometimes confiscated, has, to use his own expression, "brisé pour toujours la plume anti-Cléricale." He has resigned the leadership of the 200 atheistic societies in France, and though he attended the Rome Congress, he did so as his last official act. He is thoroughly disgusted with the attacks and calumnies of the Republican newspapers of all shades--Extremists, Opportunists, Revolutionists and Moderates-and intends to devote himself to the work of exposing "the miserable intriguers who delude, plander, and corrupt the people under the mask of republicanism." It is consoling to find that at Paris, as at Rome, irreligious ravings do not pay.

Everybody knows that the Ancient Capital of this province is not altogether void of objects of special interest, but few are aware that among these we have such things as "faithful vassals of ecclesiasticism at Quebec." But the "only religious daily" says we have, and what is more, that these said rassals of ecclesiasticism actually "do fealty to the ladies of the Longue Pointe asylum." Our contemporary imagines it has said something "dreadfully cute," but to polite ears it sounds awfully vulgar. This is its lament :

"The faithful vassals of ecclecsiasticism at Quebec being required by the Legislature, and having given promise that they would appoint responsible physicians to the as lums who vould have control over and be accountable for incarcerations and for the treatment of th prisoners—we may as well call them that, for they are nothing else—have, we are told by the Courrier du Canada, done fealty to the Ladies of the Longue Pointe asylum, practically say ing: Pray, holy ladies, make your own ap-pointment; this Government lives but to do your bidding and let you make ten cents a day each out of people whose relatives do not want

Some remarkably inconsistent and illogical comments are being made on the Riel verdict. For instance, our evening contemporary, the Daily Star, while protesting that the blood of Riel's fellow prisoners at Region is not wanted,

"The people of Canada can afford to be merciful with those who were fighting for their rights against what they held to be oppression, however inexorable they may be in their demands for the punishment of the man who left his home in Montana to lead his simple kinsmen astray."

Here we are told in one breath that the half-breeds were " fighting for their rights," and in the next that they " were led astray." Now, it is plain that any man who is is the only means left to him to secure those rights; and the contention of the half-breeds is that the taking up of arms was the only merciful with those who fought for their rights while they remain inexorable in their demand for Riel's blood. That would be a rather stupid position for the people of Canada to hold. Riel would have been powerless for harm if he had not Mahommet who went to the Mountain, but the latter that made the trip to Montana. Riel did not tender his services; they were demanded by his "simple kinsmen." In fact all the circumstances surrounding Riel's role in the late rebellion go to show that he is neither the sole nor the primary cause of the outbreak, and that if mercy is to be exercised at all, he is as much entitled to a share of it as the next.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

It is now definitely settled that Mr. Thomas White, M.P., will enter the Dominion Cabinet, and it is only a question of a few days when his ministerial portfolio the ablest and hardest workers of his party, and faithful service as well as Ireland in America at the begin- was at first generally expected that the mem- lot, or at least the wast majority of the ning of the movement, he assured ber for Cardwell would step into Sir Leonard sottlers in the North-West were fresh out

at the head of the Department of the Interior. Heavier responsibility attaches to this position at the present juncture than at any other time. The North-West and the Department of the Interior have not been on the best of terms and their relations were rather severely strained during the late rebellion. The Montreal Herald makes a remarkable admission in this connection, at a rather late hour of the day. It says :- | ing to nationality. The last census of 1881 The Department of the Interior has shows that the population of the Northwest been notoriously mismanaged, and now was divided as follows:that the war is over we can frankly state what we would not do during its con-'tinuance, viz., that it has been the cause, or, at least, the pretext -with much cause for such-for the troubles in the North-"West." Under these circumstances, it is plain that a man of too much intelligence and firmness, and with a will and capacity to discharge the duties of the office, cannot be placed at the helm of the department.

#### IT TOLD THE TRUTH.

THE verdict of the committee appointed to inquire into the terrible charges of unspeak able crimes, laid at the door of high class society in England, by the Pall Mall Gazette, is to the effect that the Gazette told the truth and nothing but the truth. The committee's report of their investigation is unanimous and is signed by the five members thereof, viz., Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Messrs. Morley, M.P., and Reid. The report concludes that "after carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses and the materials before us, without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that on the whole the statements of the ' Pall Bfall Gazette are substantially true.' The inquiry, bowever, did not include the charges brought against particular men or classes of men or against the police. This is to be regretted, for cloaking of the criminals takes the whole sting out of the exposures and will only tend to make the ruthless destroyers of innocence and virtue still more defiant. Publicity is the only thing they dread, and it is to be deplored that these dangerous men shall be permitted to occupy their positions in society and in public life. They do not fear the Courts; the law has no terrors tor them, and punishment from that quarter will do but little to eradicate the evil. They should be delivered up to public execration; for criminals, no more than crime, can bear the light of day. The system of criminal vice, which has caused so much horror to be felt throughout the world, can never be successfully coped with if it is to be the privilege of the titled criminals to keep their names

#### NO PUNISHMENT FOR TITLED CRIMINALS.

vote, refused to take the necessary measures to put a stop to the revolting vices of the titled and aristocratic classes. The House rejected the amendment to the Criminal Bill which provided for the flogging of persons convicted of outraging little children. The House also declined to raise the age of a girl, at which she could be legally ruined, to authorities. But it may be asked if eighteen years. Crimes for which the death he was not forced into the comlight of by this enlightened and virtuous legislature. Why should the whip be employed for the punishment of abominations practised on the children by the British aristocracy and royalty? The unrestrained debaucheries of the "upper classes" of Eugland must not be too violently interfered with and they must not be punished in any adequate Now, no one will assert that the manner. When public attention is once more taken from them, they will resume their and lowly will never be respected by such or for the mere pleasure of rebellion. Their privileged wretches, for in their estimation prime object and aim was not to destroy the the "lower" classes have no rights inconsistent with the cruelest license of their supe. seek protection against alleged crievances. riors. Until the whole heathenish idea of The disruption of the Union, if they suchis child will be completely safe. A condition of society which leaves a weak ministry in the possession of wealth, place, rank and power, and free to conspire together | vile sense of the word, common traitors. Their against the material and moral welfare of the working class, is one which no self-respecting | their failure to attain their object. If success people should submit to without complaint vices springing from a recognized aristocracy and royalty are infinitely worse and more dangerous than what obtains in democratic and remembered. As it is, and as La be attacked and remedied by the ordinary process of the law, but in the former they can only be successfully assailed by revolu-

Society, as at present organized in Great the Pall Mall Gazette the natural outcome of its own inequalities. The titled and aristocratic libertines will continue to make sport of the poor, and, as Parliament has just | South, why not let the Dominion follow the demonstrated, no effective precaution will be example, and reap the same fruits of peace, taken to prevent a repetition of the heinous crimes, nor will means be employed to visit with condign retribution the execrable authors of past or future enormities.

#### THAT DEMAND AND THREAT.

correspondents," notified the Federal Govern-North-West would not tolerate the appoint-Frenchman. For arrogance and impertinence the Witness production could

English settlers would have a rebellion of their party." own. How far the Witness was justified in advancing these absurd and unpatriotic pretensions and in making its silly and disloyal threat to rebel against the Federal Government, if a French Canadian were appointed, may be seen on examining the numerical standing of the settlers accord-

Scotch ...... 1,217 Others ...... 1,487

Thus the French outnumber the English and Scotch combined by 305 sculs, while the Indians are more likely to form an alliance with the sympathetic Frenchman than with the calculating Englishman. Even in many of the centres of population throughout the territories the French are largely in the majority, as the following table will show :--

	English.	French
Cumberland Sud	37	30
Qu'Appelle	52	474
Montagne du Bois	73	275
Prince Albert	528	825
Battleford		474
Edmonton	230	480
Riviére de l'Arc	180	100

In four of these settlements the Scotch number 61 at Cumberland, 99 at Qu'Appelle, 651 at Prince Albert and 106 at Battleford. With the Scotch added to the English, the French would be in a minority of 354 at Prince Albert and 66 at Cumberland, but they would hold the majority at Qu'Appelle by 323, at Montagne du Bois by 153, at Edmonton by 250, and at Battleford by 275. In face of these figures the Daily Witness makes a big blunder in demanding that the French Canadians be ignored and that only an Englishman be given the power to govern the country. Our contemporary cught to withdraw its demand, and especially should it retract its threat to rebel if the Federal authorities refused to accede to it.

#### LOUIS RIEL FOUND GUILTY.

THE jury of six Englishmen selected to try Louis Riel at Regina, in the North-West, on the charge of high treason, has found the prisoner guilty. The verdict was returned with a recommendation to mercy. The presiding magistrate, Mr. Richardson, proceeded at once to pronounce the sentence of death upon Riel, who received it with remarkable calmness and composure The magistrate fixed the date of the hanging on the 18th of September next. He inti-Jury's recommendation to mercy, that no prospect of a reprieve or of interference by the Government could be held out on his behalf. The doomed man The English Parliament has, by an official silently retired from the dock to his cell, there to await the final act in his much checkered career.

There can be no question that Riel was guilty of a crime against the constitutional laws of the country in taking up arms and waging war against the legally constituted mission of that crime by events and Or rather, was he not forced into rebellion by events and circumstances against which the half breeds found it necessary to protect themselves? Guilt is to be measured not alone by the nature of the act or crime bualso by its prime object and aim. half breeds under Riel took up arms and rebeiled against the authorities for the simple hideous practices. The rights of the poor | purpose of violating the laws of the country Confederation; it was, on the contrary, to caste is swept away neither the poor man nor ceeded, would simply have been as unavoidable consequential result. Conse quently the half-breeds and their leaders can not be termed, in the vulgar and crime, as history will record it, consists in had attended their efforts, laudation instead or without effort to change it. Evils and of condemnation would be the order of the day, and the North-West would hav, produced another Washington to be honored countries; for in the latter case the evils may | Minerce suggests, Riel bas but duplicated the role of the immortal Emmet. A rebel to day, a patriot to morrow. It is questionable if Riel's blood will do the Confederation any good. What would the United States be to-day if General Lee or Jeff. Davis Britain, makes such crimes as exposed by had been strung to a sour apple tree Certainly not the peaceful, contented and united republic it is to-day. If the North acted wisely in acting generously towards the harmony and contentment.

### A FREE PRESS ATTACK ANSWERED

The Ottawa Citizen has given its neighbor, the Free Press, a sound and well-deserved drubbing for an offensive attack the latter The Daily Wilness, through one of "its own | made on Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. The Free Press, which would like to see a division ment that the English population of the in the Irish ranks, based a hypocritical eulogy of Michael Davitt on the unfounded rumor ment of a French-Canadian to the office of | that he had joined hands with the Radicals Lieut. Governor. It said that as bad as against the policy of Mr. Parnell, will be handed to him. Mr. White is one of Dewdney was, he would be preferable to a and extolled the former at the expense of the latter. In the eyes of the Free Press the Irish leader was a fraud and a humbug five years. The interest in and sympathy ability and intelligence recommend him to not be surpassed. One would imagine and it announced the early setting of his sun with the National League shown by friends of the responsibilities of office. Although it from its vulgar tone that the whole and the rising of that of Mr. Davitt. It imagined it had crushed Mr. Parnell when it wrote that "he always was a Tory before he the Irish Executive, still continued, Tilley's shoes as finance minister, events from old England, and that no attention or became by profession a Home Ruler. His and whatever help might be required to fully and circumstances in the political world respect was to be paid to the feelings of the instincts are Tory-he belongs to that party explorish the Irish Parliamentary treasury have made it necessary for Sir Leonard settlers of other nationalities. These latter by birth and tradition—and by interest as a

All pure rot and fudge ! Parnell a Tory ! Our Ottawa confrere must have some queer vinolent dreams. By birth and tradition Parnell belongs to the National party, and no other; by his intelligence and his heart he leads it; by his patriotism he has made it supreme in Parliament and in the country.

The Ottawa Citizen recalls an episode in the erratic career of the Free Press which shows that journal to be anything but honest and sincere. The Citizen says: "The time was when the Free Press thought Mr. Parnell sufficiently revolutionary to cause it to denounce the movement of which he is the leader as 'communistic.' When he crossed the Atlantic to collect sub scriptions in aid of the funds of the Land League, the Free Press said of him: "He left the field of danger, as others have done before him, to start on a fresh enterprise, where he could at least count on personal safety, and where he might do something in the way of raising further subscriptions-not to enable the down-trodden to pay their rents, but to continue the work of the Land League, which is intent on despoiling the owners of the soil for the benefit of those who cultivate it-or rather who wish to own it before they cultivate it. \* \* \* The sober people of the United States have no sympathy with revolutionists-still less with those of the communistic order. They will put their shoulders to the wheel if nenecessary to relieve distress, from whatever cause it may arise, but they will not subscribe to support an incendiary propaganda like that led by Mr. Parnell." To-day the Free Press describes Mr. Parnell as a Tory, and, disgusted with his alleged Torvism, it announces its admiration of Mr. Davitt, whose views are far in advoce of those held by Mr. Parnell when he visited the United States in the interests of the funds of the Land League, at which time our contemporary held him up to public gaze as movement."

#### PRIEST, PRESIDENT, AND ARCH-BISHOP.

A very interesting event has just taken place in Rome. An ex-President of a Republic has been appointed and consecrated Archbishop of the capital of the country over which he ruled for three years. Rev. Father Ferdinand Arthur Merino was sent by the Republic of San Doningo as envoy extraordinary to France to carry through negotiations affecting French residents in San Domingo. During his stay in Paris Father Merino received mated to the prisoner, notwithstanding the a call from the Pope to visit the Eternal City. He was notified of his appointment to the archiepiscopal sea of San Domingo and was consecrated in Rome the other day by Cardinal Parocchi. Many members of the diplomatic body were present at the ceremony, as Father Merino had on several occasions represented his country in the different states of Europe. The new archbishop was born in San Domingo in 1833. He studied at the ecclesiastical seminary of the diocese. and was afterward professor of philosophy and vice rector and finally rector of the seminary. He was ordained priest in 1856 unfettered and independent until home rule is by Archbishop Portes. In 1859 he was electcircumstances over which he and no control? ed vicar-apostolic by the Holy Sec. From 1880 to 1882 he was president of the republic. He commands a great deal of respect both for his theological and scientific works. A hermeneutic work of his on the Scriptures is yet in the hands of the clergy of the republic, and his learned geographical and ethnographical work on the Dominican republic is used in the government schools. Father Merino has also contributed for a long time to many European and American papers, and the largest protessional school in the island

was established by him. While still a simple priest, and after the stormy times and bloody revolution of 1879, he was elected President of the Dominican Republic by almost an ununimous vote of the citizens. The reign of President Merino was one of absence of political divisions. Discontent and disunion ceased and an era of progress and peace was inaugurated. The priest watched over the commerce and all the material interests of his people, and when necessary provided successfully for their defence against the invader. The burden of taxation was so lightened that his subjects after three years of his rule had little or no taxes to pay. The clergy met with no special favors, their only privilege being the absence of persecution and encouragement in their mission of education and civilization. Peace and plenty filled the territory of San Domingo, which is two-thirds that of France in extent. When he was elected, the Republic imported its sugar, now the export of that commodity reaches over \$400,000, which is an indication of its material prosperity, and of the happy change in its trade relations with other countries. It was the priest President who began the construction of the first railway, organised the telegraph system and introduced the telephone. In fact, the Republic owes its prosperous and peaceful condition to the disinterestedness, virtue and enterprise of the priest who governed it during the years 1880. '81 and '82. It would be well for many another country, besides San Domingo, if they bad lay rulers as honest, enlightened and energetic as the ecclesiastical President Merino.

#### LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill does not intend to be squelched out of political life or to be hindered in his aim at political leadership either by friend or foe. The savage and insolent attack of that sedate Tory organ, the London Standard, did not disturb Randolph's equanimity any more than if he was standing under a shower of abuse from some acknowledged and open enemy in the ranks of the Whigs. In fact, Lord Randolph is said would be given freely and generously. "I to remain at his post and to place Mr. White were to be completely ignored in the matter land owner—and as such he and his candi. to have conspicuously held his seat in the

of leading appointments, or otherwise the dates will be treated by the British Liberal House, preserving an air of aggress sive confidence amounting to defiance of the Standard's wrathy onelaught. So far from damaging him in the eyes of the people, this abuse by the decayed section of the Tory body will only tend to enlarge his influence with the masses, to create sympathy for his progressive programme, and to secure a sup port which cannot be ignored and will make him a prominent figure in the world of English politics. His great orims in the eyes of the narrow minded, illiberal and bigoted classes, both on the Conservative and Liberal sides, is his pronounced advocacy of the Irish cause. He was the wheel within his party that forcibly ran the Tories off the track of coercion. It was he who j ine l hands with the Parnellites and drove the shuffling Liberals from power. It was he who could not stomach the foul administration of Earl Spencer and forced the Ministry to repudiate the policy and the acts of its predecessor, an nuknown feat in parliamentary history, Finally he has succeeded in making his party commit itself to the principle of self-govern. ment for Ireland. Lord Rundolph may be ridiculed, abused, and termed "an overgrown school boy;" but the fact remains that the foregoing are pretty big achievements, and the man that accomplished them does not belong to the common every day class of "overgrown schoolboys." Our morning contemporary, the Gazette. viewing Lord Randolph's course from a party standpoint, says "it is simply the recognition in the Irish party of a political force that requires to be conciliated, to be controlled and controlled to ensure Conservative success at the general elections, and of reasonableness in the demand for home rule for Ireland. Lord Randolph has not the deep-scated prejudice of older statesmen and politicians in both parties against granting Ireland selfgovernment, and he is, therefore, able to appreciate the justice of such a measure, and understand the danger of longer withholding it. The dose may be a bitter one to the leader of an incendiary communistic British Tories, but sooner or later it must be taken, and the sooner the better for the perpetuation of the Government. Parnell will enter the next Parliament with eighty followers; he will in all probability hold the balance of power, and to deny longer home rule to Ireland will be to create a coalition of the Irish and the Radicals infinitely more dangerous to the good government of the kingdom than any alliance between the Parnellites and the Conservatives. These things Lord Randolph sees, he has got the ear of the people, and is steadily growing in influence and intellect, and whether they like it or not the Tory party must follow him or lose office." This a fair estimate of the relations between

Lord Randolph and his party, but the idea of controlling the Irish party in any shape or form, has not, we think, ever entered his head, He may consiliate them, but control, never, If there is any controlling to be done, it will be rather by Mr. Parnell and his party than by any English statesman on no matter what side. Lord Randolph is too shrewd and too close an observer of passing events not to see that all efforts in that direction must fail. The Irish party must remain an accomplished fact.

#### A NOTABLE DECLARATION BY GLAD-STONE'S SON.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has just cast a bombshell into the world of English politics. Addressing a public meeting at Leeds last week, Mr. Gladstone ventured a declaration upon the Irish question, which is as startling in its frankness as it is remarkable for its comprehensiveness. No English statesman of any weight or prominence has taken such a broad and radical view of the political situation between the two countries as the son of the ex-Premier has done. All the more importance and significance are to be attached to the declaration, as it is saimitted more or less openly to reflect the views of the late Prime Minister. Instead of being angry with Mr. Parnell and the Irish party in ousting his father's Government, Mr. Gladstone almost confessed that the retaliation of the Irish members on the Liberal party was deserved and instified. They had the interests of their country to serve and protect, and they were perfectly right in accomplishing their object by any political combination that would be favorable to them. Mr. Gladstone blamed neither Mr. Parnell nor his followers, but only cursed the luck of the Laborals in fighting for the accursed cause of landlordism, officialism, and Orangeism in Ireland. The Liberal party in the future would have no more of them and would not invite opportunities to be strangled on their account. Mr. Gladstone went so far as to call the anti-national classes in Ireland traitors to the party that befriended them in the time of need. For his own part he always held and said that it was no good to half-trust the Irish people, and that the proper policy was to throw to the winds all coercive legislation, at the same time for England to prove its trust of the Irish people by allowing them to manage their own affairs, by giving to them what really would be a free and constitutional government. This state, ment of Mr. Gladstone was cheered to the ccho by his Leeds audience.

We now quote verbatim the most important passage of this notable speech and commend it to the attention of all those who imagine that Mr. Parnell's strategy in the House of Commons lacked wisdom, and of those who assert that Mr. Parnell does not represent the full and true feeling of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said :--

"But the Tories now had chosen for good or evil. with the Irish landlords consenting, to rely upon Mr. Parnell for the preserva-"tion of law and order and for personal security in Ireland, But Irish landlords, "Irish officials, and Irishmen must rely upon

A SEC. The second section is a second sec

"Mr. Parnell for something more. The Lib Canadian "erals bad refused a great number of mea-" gures of Mr. Parnell because they were loyal sto classes in Ireland whom they believed were "threatened—whom they were weak enough to believe were loyal and straightforward men (hear, hear). These men had betrayed "the Liberal party. He asked then, who was there in Ireland to fight for, and whom were they to stand up for against the Na-"tional Party? There was no one in Ireland whom they might stand up for, as his spoint was that, for good or for evil, Mr. " Parnell represented the Irish people. Let o them end, then, the mockery of what was "called Constitutional Government in Ire-"land, and let them form a system of Gov-"ernment which was based entirely upon " popular wishes and on popular 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 "system of government practically unwork-"able. If that system did become unwork. "able, 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 "laws (cheers). If, then, the Irish nation " desired a Parliament on a federal basis, if " the Irish leaders agreed that they could for-"mulate and work a practical scheme-and "he believed they could-if they loyally "accepted the supremacy of the Crown "and of the Imperial Parliament, then, in "God's name, give them a l'arliament in "College-green (foud cheers). The Tories "must settle this great question of Home "Rule in Ireland with Mr. Parnell himself. "He believed, however, that in spite of the "disgraceful behavior of the Tories ample "compensation might and would be found in "the National aspirations of Irishmen, and "in the life-giving effects of a free and con-"atitutional government."

Every line, every word, of that declaration is an emphatic vindication of the policy of the Irish party, and is an admission that their ight in Parliament has been a winning one, and that the final triumph is near at hand. Times have changed, when an English states mu, the son of the ex-Prime Minister, utters the prayer: "In God's name, give them a Parliament in College Green."

#### HONTREAL COLLEGE CONVEN-TION.

During the Absence in Europe of the superior of St. Salpree, the new. Fath r Colin, the pre-parations for the grand convention of ex-scholars of the Montreal College are attended to by the Rev. Father Deguire, director of the college. The rev. l'ather s actively employed in trying to make this fête a grand success, and is aided by all the other professors of the its i-tution. The Rev. Fathers Desroches and Chevrier have devoted themselves to this work for several months past. The following will be the program me prepared for the occasion.

First 1) y 9 welock am—Reunion in the

Notre Dame Church, Mass, sermon ; after Mass proceed to the college headed by the band. Route: Notre Dame, St. Joseph, Mountain an Sherbrooke streets. All these who can possibly walk will do s , carriages coming afterwards. 6 o'clock a m-Arrival at the college, delivering of an address and reply. Recess until

inner. 1230 o'clock pm—Dinner near the water fountain in the garden, music. After dinner, recression in the mountain farm, baloon as-

4 o'clock p m-Assembly in the old students yard on the ball grounds. Discourses. 6 o'o ock pm-E joyment, promenade con-ert up to she time for fireworks.

830 o'clock p m-Fireworks. 10 o'clock p.m -- Grand feu de joie and bon fire. SECOND DAY-10 'clock am-At the codege Grand Requirm Mass for the souls of dead scholars and ex-scholars; separation.

#### THE OUIMET DEMONSTRATION. SPEECHES, ILLUMINATIONS AND PRESENTS.

Col. Onimet was the recipient of a demon strat on muce in his honor last Wednesday at Ste. Rose, the "countryside" turning out very fre ly to take part. A large number of Montrealers went out by special train, accompanied by the City Band. The decorations in the village were very pretty, and the beautiful scot were quite a carnival appearance. At the rankery station a procession was formed, which proceeded to the house of

the colonel. It is estimated that between four and five thousand persons were present, and more than 1,000 torches were carried. The procession was headed by Messrs. Bergeron, M.P., Leblanc, M.P.P., Edward Globensky, Major Dagas, C. J. Doherty, Capt. Prevost, Boivin, Hon. Champagne (St. Eustache), St. Pierre Bourgouin, Meleveon, Capt. Bosse, Monsel, Dr. Simard, Dr. Parè, C. Derivieres, M. Limoges, Captain Des Georges and other prominent persons.

Col. Onimet said he thanked, on behalf of the 65th Battalion and on his own behalf, the peeple from Montreal, St. Rose and the county of Laval who had joined in the megnificent demonstration. He took it that the honor was more intended for the 65th than it was for himself, and it was most gratifying to the members of that battalion to know that their friends at home valued so highly their services in the North-West and treated them so kindly. Indeed the 65th had been well received by the people in whatever part of Canada they visited, and the calumnies cast upon them at the opening of the cam-Paign had been more than wiped out by the induess which had been since shown them. That very day he had been informed that if the 65th had passed through Toronto, the place where they were most grossly libelled, there would have been a popular demonstration, more hearty than that accorded to any battalion which had passed through that city. It was pleasing to see that this insurrection in the North-West had resulted in promoting a national spirit and a national love between the different races that inhabited the country. It had proved that whatever the race or the creed of a Canadian he was ready to take up arms in defence of his country. The Colonel, in conclusion, thanked his constituents—the give them an account of the North-West rebellion and its political influences.

Major Dugas said the expeditionary force had been obliged to undergo many hardships, greater than were ever anticipated, but he could testify to the cheerful manner in which the 65th had borne them. They had nobly done their duty to their country, and their bravery and discipline had shut up the mouths of some ignorant and pre- can, the judiced men who predicted that the French factory

Canadian people were not ready to stand by Canada in the hour of need. were not ready to With reference to the Alberta column, Major General Strange at the end of the campaign had declared that he never met better or braver soldiers than the 65th, and he was proud to be in command of such men. He hoped that the result of the campaign would be to promote union, and also to prove that there were no braver or more loyal subjects of Her Majesty than the French Canadian

The demonstration was brought to a close by a grand display of fireworks,

#### IRISH LANDLURDISM

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR,-I must ask the indulgence of the readers of the TRUE WITNESS for delaying my letter on the above subject. Owing to absence from home I was obliged to leave it over, but the present opportunity brings to my memory a great many facts that I might have left out otherwise. I promised in my last letter to make known all the facts conceruing the Earl of Leitrim and his model landlordism in the County Donegal. I will now, in as few words as possible, picture this nobleman's social and moral character. As a landlord he was a terror to his tenantry. He owned a large estate in Donegal, besides a large portion of the County Leitrim. His

Donegal estate is a peninsula known by name as Fanade, a beautiful tract of land almost surrounded by the Atlantic ocean, and its fertility is unsurpassed, though by the capri-cious whims of the red-handed Earl and his crowbar brigade the people of said place have been driven to emigration, destitution, and pauperism. It would be useless for me to describe any of the eviction acenes that I was an eyewitness to, as they have already been circulated through every country where an Irishman is known. To the best of my opi nion the Earl was not avaricious, but he thirsted for blood and slavery, which I will prove ere I am through. As a peer of the realm he was a marked failure. He was overbearing in all his rulings towards his tenants and servants; he always kept a retinue of the latter, mostly comprised of the female sex. I have known the said licentious land shark to have from 15 to 25 female servants living at his residence, at Rawress Ferry, Co. Donegal. These once honest girls were pressed into the service of this licentious villian by threatenining their fathers with eviction if his request was not complied with. I have been an eye witness at an eviction scene where a tamily of five were dispossessed for no other cause than not complying with the request of said Earl to let their oldest girl of 17 become one of his servants and sell her life to shame for ever, and that of her remaining brothers and sisters to disgrace, in that locality. Such things as these are not often made public, but sentence I write on this subject, with my name appended. I hope it will be heralded They established a Catholic colony and owned to the gaze of his successors, in order that it every inch of ground upon which it stood, but may tend to their reflection and shame and they did not close the doors against any other the abolition of such inhuman practices. 2 comers than Catholies, although the chief with the facts of the red-handed earl's assassination, it is sufficient for me to state that he was shot dead on the 2nd of April, 1878. whilst driving between his den of concubires and the town of Mulford, County Donegal, at a place known by name as Cratlagh Word,

military career. JOHN O'GORMAN. Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich.

by the hands of some unknown assassins, con-

sequently three brotners named McGranahan

and one Makial Heraghty, were arrested on

his prison cell. A few months latter the

McGranahan brothers were liberated, on the

ground that sufficient evidence was not forth-

inture issue give a detailed account of his

coming for their indictment. I will in some

## THE BANK BREAKER.

FARQUHARSON'S DISHONEST RECORD.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1 .-- The one min who is likely to loom up into the most disgraceful prominence in connection with the Munster Bink failure is Mr. Robert Farquharson, the joint manager of the Dublin branch. It is charged that he not only systematically robbed the bank for wild speculations on the London Stock Exchange, but that he stood at his post with rare courage after the crash and concacted a scheme by which he hoped his thefts might be concealed. It is certain that he prevented the Bunk of Ireland from coming to the relief of the Munster Bank, and it is now known that he wanted to force the latter institution into bankruptcy, in the hope that he would be appointed the liquidator and would thus have a chance of continuing in work and at the same time concealing his own frauds, Surely a bolder scheme never entered the head of a bank wrecker. Of course there was blundering mismanagement | of the bank on all sides and gross comivance with Farquharson's frauds, or they never could have been executed, but everyone is now joining in the hue and cry against Farquharson, and attention is thus withdrawn from other and perhaps equally guilty conspirators. It is said some of those who are loudest in their outery against the fugitive are really in secret terror lest he should be captured and should be forced to tell what he knows about his accomplices. For the present, however, the whole torrent of indignation is turned against Farquharson, and if he were brought into the city to-night it would require a strong force of constables to guard him against mob vengeance. The latest the clue to Farquharson's movements is a statement that he escaped in a sailing vessel which he chartered himself, and which sailed for Baltimore from a small seaport a few miles south-west of Cork yesterday. The police are investigating this and other clues, but they complain of a lack of money to follow up the investigation, and intimate that there is some hidden influence at work to prevent successful pursuit.

#### LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 31.—The Standard this morning bitterly attacks Lord Randolph Churchill, and denounces him for refusing to speak at Liverpool because the borough members were displeased with his Irish policy, and describes him as a much overrated, impudent, avergrown schoolboy. It says he is only good at insulting his superiors, and that his very ordinary talents are lauded by an interested clique. The article continues: "It is time clique. The article continues: "It is time to speak out. We will not be imposed upon in conclusion, thanked his constituents—the electors of the county especially—for their warm reception, and he hoped soon to be able tord Salisbury must decide quickly, or their give them an account of the North-West reharm, will ruin the Conservative party." A parting shot describes Lord Randolph as a miserable and abourd imitation of Disraeli, with out one-fiftieth part of his ability.

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 satis-

#### THE FINEST CHURCH IN CANADA.

ONCE A RUDE BARK HUT AND THE FIRST CIVILIZED STRUCTURE IN MONTREAL.

#### (From the N. Y. Sun.)

MONTREAL, July 28 .- One of the chief fea tures of life and character on this side of the border is the superabundance of religious and educational institutions. Nearly every vilor more religious orders of some kind, a similar institutions constitute the chief Some of the educational institutions con lucted by these religious orders are am ing the largest and finest in the world. The Notre Dame Convent of this city, with its branches, has an annual school roll of 25,000 purils. gratis. The convent and branches contain novices. It is probably the largest institution of its kind in the world. It was founded in 1710.

The college of the Sulpician priests, upon which they spent over a million dollars, is equaled only by McGill University, while Notre Dame, the great church of the Sul-America, and with but very few outside of well as Canadian. It was with this order his plans of Western exploration, and these Sulpicians first sided and encouraged him in his great enterprise. The church and residence stand upon the very spot where La Saile knew them.

Notre Dame was founded in 1642, and was Europeans. The founding of the church was therefore the founding of the city. The founder was De Maisonneuve, a pious layman | Crime will be dealt leniently with and goodwho had been sent over from Paris, at the uses will become a stumbling block. Priests head of fifty colonists, by the Sulpicians, to and religious of both sexes are now insulted lay the foundations of both the church and a colony. The Sulpicians themselves soon afterward followed. They received a grant of the whole island of Montreal from the French king, upon the south side De Maisonneuve had of which island the good judgment to commence the pater city. The island was originally called Ville Good. Marie, and De Maisonneuve gave the city the same name. The island is about thirty mile long and seven broad, and is bounded south by the St. Liwrence, west and north-west by ! the Ottawa River and the Lake of the Two Mountains, and north and cast by the River des Prairies, which forms a junction with the St. Lawrence about nine nules below Mont-I consider myself justified in so real. Thus, much of what the Canadian last might Chemencean declared that a careful doing, and I am prepared to prove every metropolis has become is due to the generosity and enterprising spirit of the Sulpiciaes. many of your Canadian readers are familiar mission of early French colonists was the propagation and maintenance of the Catholic faith.

The present church edifice of Notre Dame is the fifth since the humble bark structure of 1642 was built. It was commenced in 1803, and completed and dedicated six years later. The outside is of plain Gothic architecture, and is built of the native gray stone of which Montreal is chiefly constructed. suspicion and lodged in Tifford goal. The interior is magnificent. The paintings, Heraghty was seized with a fever and died in gildings, statues, sculptures and ornamenta-The interior is magnificent. The paintings, tion are saried and exceedingly costly. The grand altar alone cost upward of \$100,000. It contains six magnificent groups of statues and several augelic choirs and bas reliefs. The design of this altar represents the sacrifice of our Lord on the cross. Besides this, there are twelve side altars, which are also richly decorated, and contain many magnificent sculptures and statues. The regular seating capacity of the church is 12,000, and it frequently accommodates 15,000 people, by utilizing the aisles and side recesses. The cost of the entire structure if built to-day would be about

\$1,000,060 The front is graced with imposing square twin towers, one at each corner, rising to a height of 226 feet. These convain a magnificent chime of bells weighing 46 476 pounds One of these hells, le gros Bourdon, weigh-24.780 pounds and occupies one of the towers. The city of Montreal is situated on the site of an ancient Indian village called Hochelaga. Jacques Cartier reports this vi! lage to have been in a flourishing condition, containing fifty considerable habitationstrongly fortified, and surrounded with fields of corn and maize," when he visited he spot in 1535, but there was not a trace of it when Champlain came sixty-nine years later. A plan of the fortifications and dwellings made by Jacques Cartier is still extant, and, with the record accompanying it by the same hand, is the only historical evidence there is of the existence of the vil

#### PAGAN FESTIVITIES IN FRANCE.

THE NEW CODE OF "CIVIC" MORALITY-HOW THE RISING GENERATIONS ARE BROUGHT UP ON LITERARY GARBAGE AND LOATHSOME CARICATURES.

Panis, July 22 -The so-called National Fete was this year a miserable repetition of the heathenis's pleasure-sceking which the French Republican Government gives to the people to divert their attention from attack. He received a constant ovation from terrible financial muddle caused by continuous extravagance and the complications ahead in Annam and Tonquin. French vanity is always tickled by a display of bunting and rows of colored lamps, and the poor of Paris find it difficult to dishelieve in national prosperity when pounds are spent to give gratuitous performances at the theatres. The same creduality is exercised over reviews and military pageants, and the average Parisian, whose mind rarely reaches beyond the extreme limit of the boulevard, fondly imagines that the sun which shines on the soldiers' helmets is one of victory. As the modern French peasant is too crass in his ignorance and too absorbed in his greed to be able to form an opinion, it may be safely said that what the brain power of the capital likes to impose upon the de-partments is readily believed. To the observer, however, the evidence of this year's file is still more painful than that given by those of preceding years. The school boy battalions mask revolution and irreligion with martial mimicry, and French boys are so effeminate that one would be inclined to welcome any system tending to make a decaying race more robust. But aggressive atheism has now gone further. The Ministry of Public Instruction has marked this year's fete by an examination and distribution of prizes to the successful writers of essays on

#### CIVIC MORALI-Y.

It does not require , ich penetration to fathom what the French Government means on the steamer of which as feeding to ask thember of French parents were beginning to ask thember of the did not marry her. "Society" is very much selves what was to take the place of the wholesome lessons of the Catechiem. There Lordship's children are said to be very angry.

On the steamer of which as feeding the ference of which as feeding the ference on service in the did not marry her. "Society" is very much serve have not warped; nothing so false that wholesome lessons of the Catechiem. There Lordship's children are said to be very angry.

On the steamer of which as feeding the lordship to whole the steamer of which as feeding the lordship. Pacific.

Pacific.

There is nothing so true that the damps of have being an action for breach of promise if the did not marry her. "Society" is very much serve have not warped; nothing so false that have being the did not marry her. Lordship's children are said to be very angry. fathom what the French Government means

was a book at any rate which incalculated purity, dutifulness to father and mother and reverence for higher things. The elements of justice were contained in the command' ments, and the practices of religion, such as Confirmation and first Communion, had left their marks upon the minds of the elder generation. Even Voltarians of the old cchool began to realize that a generation brought up on literary garbage and toathesome caricature would scarcely keep within the limits of social order. The lower neighborhoods of Paris belage in the Province of Quebec contains on | came a practical proof that this foreboding was not groundless. But the followers of college, and one or more convents, while M. Paul Bert were a match for their enquiring and timorous adherents. They not ornaments of the larger towns and cities, only chided them for the littleness of their Faith, but set to work to fabricate a brand new religion with simulated, sacraments and a mock-turtle scheme of morality. The "whole duty of the citizen" was the true compendium of this novel sect; and the Nearly two-thirds of these pupils are educated | word "civic" was at once repeated ad nauseam as if it conveyed some solemn moral sanc-850 regularly ordained nuns and about 150 tion only understood by the initiated. Henri Rochefort baptised little citizens at St. Denis and grave statesmen imitated his tomfoolery in other suburbs of Paris. Confirmation was also adopted by the group, and "civiem" is now crystallised by a banquet and an assertion of belief in atheism. This year's prizes is another step in the same direcpicians, stands without a peer in British tion. It need scarcely be said that the civic catechism of M. Edgar Monteil is the class that domain. This church and order of book out of which the competing students priesthood are associated with some of the found subject matter for their essays. In brightest incidents of American history as this the very notion of God is smilingly dismissed and young men and women are tol that La Saile, the fathe of American Western | that they must be prepared to die for their Colonization, mude his home while perfecting | country whenever and however political adventurers tell them. The bravery fistered by this teaching may be better imagined than described. Even patriotism is elbowed out by selfish ambition. Freachmen are now being tacitly taught that there are no frontiers and that the truest valor will be the first Montreal building made by to kill one another when the right moment comes. Revolution will be only the

#### CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH.

culminating point of this growing selfishness.

hourly, and any visitor who has not seen

France for a score of years remarks the

This is the result of civic morality and of

telling a Christian people to obey some brain-

sick theory of ethics instead of the great and

paternal commands of a loving and personal

changed and embittered aspect of the people.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN "SUPERIOR AND "INFERIOR" RACES-OPPOSED TO

THE RIGHTS OF MAN. Pants, July 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies examination showed that no colony yielded advantages in proportion to the cost of its maintenance. The seeking after fresh colonies had been the source of loss to France. Ferry the ry that it was the duty of superior race to civiliz) interior ones was opposed to the rights of man. Could Ferry define the terms "superior" and "inferior" as applied to races. The Germans in 1880 described the French as "infe for." Were the Chine-e in-French as "infe for." Were the Chine-e in-terior to the French? Forcible colonial expanion policy was marness. It was the duty of the government to secure the stability of France, not to scatter its force (Applause.) Brison said the Cabinet aimed at unting the torces of the republic and preserving the national property. He appealed to the Chamber to vote the Mad gascar creats, and promised that the Government would do its utmost to arrange that colonies should cost les and contribute more than at present. The credit was voted by 291 to 142.

#### BRITISH POLITICS. DIVISIONS AMONG BRITISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

LONDON, August 1 -Although the electoral campaign is about to open, both political partie are still in earth of a definite programme of party action. The devel pments of the past week have disclosed an immease rupture in the Conservative party, caused through the discon-ten of the old Tories, who constitute the vast bulk of the party. They believe the present Conservative leaders have been going too far in the hope to propitiate the Parnellites and secure them as allies. Remonstrances have been sent to the Marquis of Sci-bary from nearly all the provincial fory election agents. These remonstrances, added to the protests of the Conservative members of the Palliment by the mathematical and the protests of the conservative members. bers of Parliament, have been the subject of Cabinet discussion. The esult is that Lord Randolph Churchi'l has submitted to party discipling. He has agreed to take no humbler role and has engaged to so b fore his angry and dis appointed party colleagues in Liverpool and expain to them and attempt to justify his rela-tions with the Irish 'tome Rulers. He has also consented to go on an election ering tour unde the direction of the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Randouph is stubborn, however, and has not sur rendered uncoodit on ally. He has recured the consent of his more ag-d party managers to advocate a Conservative p licy, which will embrace local government reform and reform in the British land laws. It is true that these terms are very general, but it may be safely predicted that, having committed his party to a general advocacy of ice d self-government and land law reform, Lord Randolph will in his own time secure the adhesion of the young Conservatives to a decidedly particular and radical application of the same principles and ramen application of the same principles, He will then, it is thought, trade, that is, he will merge his following with that of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberiain, snap his tingers at Lord Salisbury and the "old fogies," and go in for the leadership on his own account. Lard Randolph was in his seat till past midnight on Friday, preserving an air of aggressive confidence amounting to defiance of the Standard's

his associates.
THE LIBERAL EMBARRASSMENT. Had off politically as the Tories seem, the Liberals appear to be in a worse condition. They have, it seems, smaller prospects of securing unity of conduct among their chansmen in the coming elections, and small prospects still of agreeing on a party cry. Mr. Brett, secretary to the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Uladstone's minister for war, caused more or less political matterness the other day, by writing a public minister for war, caused more or less political excitement the other day by writing a public letter deploring the lack of party unity among Liberals, and insisting on the necessity of the party joining in a formal declaration of policy. It is now said that Mr. Brett's action was undertaken with the design of drawing Mr. Gladstene out and is lucing him to speak, but the Grand Old Mau refuses to formulate a policy for his distracted party, despite the constant representations of his colleagues that it is time to propolain the princolleagues that it is time to proclaim the principles on which he means to appeal to the new electorate. Mr. Trevelyau, who was the Liberal chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Mr. John Morley, and a large number of other Radicals of their school, have outlined a political plat-form, which they urge the Liberal party to It demands the disestablishment of the church in England and Scotland, home rule for Ireland and reform in the founds land laws. The democratic Radicals accept this platform.

#### LORD COLERIDGE'S INTENDED.

LONDON, August 3 .- The latest society sensation in London is caused by the announcement that Lord Chief Justice Coleridge is about to marry an American lady whom he first met on the steamer on which he returned from the

#### THEOWNERSHIP OF IRISH SOIL.

A GROWING CONFIDENCE IN AN INCREASE OF PEASANT PROPRIETORS-THE FALL ELECTIONS.

SHIVE RUSSELL, DEAT BALLYCONNELL, Cavan, July 21.—I have had a twofold purpose in coming to the ancient territory of the O'Reillys, that of forming a near acquaintance with the landlord class established by Cromwell, and confirmed in their possessions by Charles II. and William of Orange, and that of ascertaining from their own lips their opinions and sentiments regarding the final settlement of the land question and the near ness of Home Rule. On both of these points what I have already seen and heard has been a most pleasing surprise.

I am the guest of one of the best and. might say, most popular landlords in Cavan, and he is taking pains to enable me to see and hear for myself, besides giving me the benefit of his own judgment and long experience. On Thursday my friend, who last year filled the office of High Sheriff in the county, took me with him to Cavan, to afford me the opportunity of seeing the members of the Grand Jury, of being present at the opening of the summer assizes, and of conversing with the leading men of all classes, who always flock to the county town on similar occasions.

Here is what I have gathered from my

observations so far. And, first, as to the land question. I knew before I left Dublin that the final settlement of this momentous difficulty must be perfected before the end of another decade. The utterances of leading journals in the three king-doms are daily becoming more and more explicit and emphatic on this head. And these utterances only point out the direction in which social opinion is running.

Then there are essays written in leading periodicals from authorized pens, or signed by men belonging to the landed aristocracy, all prophesying that a mighty change is at hand in the relations between the proprietors and the tillers of the soil. Mr. Davitt's repeated threat, "the landlords must go," been taken to be that of g:eedy, needy demagogue and Social ist. What is my surprise to find, here in the north of Ireland—this paradise of a favored and dominating landed gentry, who have had it all their own way for 250 yearsthat they are of the opinion of Michael Day-

I met by chance on the train on our way from Dablin hither a prominent member of the Irish bar, one intrusted with the management of the largest commercial and industrial interests in the kingdom. and, in conversing with him, I was startled to find that he considered the case of landlordism as hopeless. It was time, ho thought, that all and every one of them look ed ahead, disposed of their property to the best advantage, and saved as much as they could from the inevitable and swiftly advancing bankruptcy with which their class is threatened, not only here, but in England also. A few days later chance sgain brought me into this same gentleman's company. together with a foremost and influential proprictor, we discussed the two questionof the land settlement and home rule. The formed conclusion was reaffirmed They took up the colonization movement going on in the United States; praised the wisdom of wealthy Irishmen and Englishmen who have been lately purchasing large estates in the great republic, and, as I happened to mention the San Antonio colony re-cently established in Florida, as well as the great Disston purchase of 4,000,000 acres, of which this colony was only a little faction, the gentlemen grew very serious. It is evident from their acknowledgments and what I gather from the very best sources that the conviction is fast gain ing ground and becoming all but general, even among the hardest headed Orangemen, that landed estates in Ireland will not be worth the holding ten years from this. There fore, the wise among them conclude, since industry and trade are dead in Ireland, it were prudent to provide for the future by acquiring new patrimonies in the virgin lands of

the United States. As to the hope of reviving here home manufactures, agricultural industry, trade and commerce, the best men I have mer with -- Protestants and Conservatives all of them-judge much against their own feelings, that home rule, and a hypolation moderately protective, can alone secure such a boon to this long neglected and much misgoverred

country. Such are the conclusions at which the land al gentry of the north of Ireland bave arrived or are daily arriving. I give them to the readers of Th. San as facts henceforth beyond controversy.

My trip into Fermanagh, the great centre of "immobility," the stronghold of the old ascendancy, will enable me to fortify still

further these conclusions.

I was much impressed by what I saw of these grand jarymen of Caven, the represennatives of the class dominant here for centu ries. Their princely mansions and the lordly parks which surround them meet one at almost every mile in the country. Their revenues till now have enabled them to live as became the lords of the land. The poor tenants at will who were allowed to settle down on their estates and to till the soil, "because none other could be found," have been here on sufferance for centuries. In fact, or in practice, if not in law, they had no rights which the landlords were obliged to respect until the late land laws were passed. The rights conferred by these were only gradgingly acknowledged by the superior class, and they were all but neutralized by the rulings of the land courts, whose judges and commissioners notoriously leant to the landlord.

Now, this snameful partiality and the insufficiency of the land legislation are forcing themselves on the English as well as on the Irish mind. The Conservatives may bring in a great pregnant remedial measure in the form of a new land law. If they do not, this must be the early work of the Parliament of

In any case, the dawn is coming for an Irish peasant proprietary, for justice to the farm laborers, and for the revival of Ireland's nationality, together with Ireland's indus-

God speed the glorious work, and bless the men who labors to secure its success! BERNARD O'REILLY.

#### REV. CURE LABELLE.

Rev. Curé Labelle will return to Canada about the end of August. An excursion is being organized in Paris among journalists, political economists, agriculturalists and others, to accompany the rev. gentleman on his return home. It is expected that over one hundred persons will take part in this excursion. After arriving in Halifax, the visitors will proceed to Quebec and then go up the Saguenay river. Going then to Niagara, a good many will proceed as far as the Rocky Mountains, via the Canadian

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Yesterday the Rev. Curé Labelle left Havra in company with the French delegates. The Rev. Sister St. Denis, of the Congrega-tion of Notre Dame, died on Sunday, at Villa

Rev. Ourd Rousselot, of St. James' Church, last night blessed the new wing of the Notre Dame Hospital.

Maris.

A telegram received announced the death of His Lordship Bishop Caraquel, Bishop of Perpignan.

On the 13th of August, at St. Augustina county of Portneuf, the silver wedding of the Rev. Curé Pilotte will be held.

Mgr. Fabre has fixed Monday, 17th August, as the days for the beginning of the annual retreat of the parish priests of the diocese. The ex-members of the Lorèze College, at a recent meeting, decided to erect a monument in

A pilgrimage will be held to Ohio, for the benefit of the Cathedral, in the month of September. It is expected that the whose of the building will be roofed for next fall.

honor of its founder, the Rev. Father La-

Rev. Father Adheniard Bernard has just 18turned from Paris, where he went to join the Sulpician Order. After a few days' reat he will proceed to Baitimore, where he will hold a posi-tion as professor in the seminary.

Rev. Father Gendreau has called a meeting of directors of the Lake Timiscamingue colonization society for next Monday at the Ottawa College. His Lordship Peter J. Bates, bishop of

Alton, Ill., who is at present in the Hotel Dien under treatment as already reported, is accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Father A. J. Sauer.

A new hospital under the charge of the Grey Nuns has been opened at St. Thomas, Montmagny. It will be inaugurated on the 24th prox., with the usual religious ceremonies. One lady, Miss Eliza Bernier, hu given some \$9,000 in money and property t. the new institution.

The Rev. Care Beaudry, of Jolietts, use route for Canada. His brother, the Superior of the Clerks of St. Vistem, remains in Frances assist at the meeting of that order in the begin ning of August.

The Journal de Trois Rivieres states that Messrs Mallifot and Bourdeau went to tome to oppose the division of the diocese of Three Ravers, and were cordially received by the Roman authorities, and had an important au-dience with the Holy Father.

Nineteen young ladies, chiefly from the States took the black veil in connection with the convent of St. An is at Lachine, on Tuesday. The religious services attended upon the making of the final vows were performed by His Lordship Bishop Wabre, assisted by the Roy, Eather Lesage and the Rev. Father Kavanagh The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, of this

city, are about to construct a house of refuge in Buddeford, Me. The sisters who are to reside there are: Sisters Resalie Rheaume, superior; Mary Ann Hollwell, Marie Ailard, Philomene Thivierge and Alvino Lortic. On Sunday last, at the Church of St.

Joseph, Cohoes, a ceremony took piace, at which the Rev. Father Dugas, rector of the Canadian congregation, celebrated Mass, as sisted by his brother, Rev. Pather Azarie Dagas, and another of his brothers, as descon and sub-deacon. An ordination service was held remutivest

the Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiating, at which the following were ordained: Minor Orders-Mossre, R. A. Lomarche

and A. H. Marsolais, of Montreal, Sub deagon-Mr. T. Rasotte, Montreel.

The following appointments were made by His Lordship Bishop Fabro during the past week :- Rev. Father J. B. Durivage, vicar of the Secred Heart, of Montreal; Rev. Father Achille Van Lopick, C.S.S.R., vicar of Ste. Anne's, of Montreal: Rev. Father E. L. Pineault, vicar of St. Lin: Rev. Father J. F. Savaria, vicar of St. Michael, of Vandreuil.

Mgr. Elphege Gravel, the Bishop elect of the new diocese of Nic let, who is to be consecrated in Rome on Sunday next, is in his 48th year, was born at St. Actoine, on the river Chambly. He made his classical course of studies partly in St. Hyacinthe a dipartry at the Montreal College. After graduating he studied law for one year at tavaluniversity. He then entered the Grand Seminary, and after being ordained assert the manufactural in the state of Seed. a priest he was appointed a vicar at Sorel. After holding the same position in different purishes he was appointed parish priest of the Church of Notre Dame at St. Hyacinthe, and was acting as such at the time of his promotion. He was a colleg- mate of Hon, d. dges Rainville and Mathieu.

The following young ladies were preferred recently at Lachine: Miss Pare, of Iracaine, in religion Sister Mary Thorese of the Stered Heart; Miss Lipierre, St. Jerome, Sister Mary Dorothy; Miss Lewis, New Westminster, Sister Mary of the Cross; Miss Roy, See, Canegonde, Sister Mary Rose Delina : Mise Bondin, St. Chnegonde, Sister Mary Rose de Viterbleu; Miss Laferriere, St. Cuthbert, Sister Mary Muceline; Miss Rowan, Rawdon, Sister Mary Cabriel, Miss Marsolais, St. Alexis, Sister Mary Thomas of Aquin; Miss Long pré, Ste. Adele, Sister Mary Magloire; Mis-Broulet, St. Ambroise, Sister Mary Clemen tine; Miss Paquette, Paquetteville, Sister Mary Magdeline; Miss Morin, St. James of Achignan, Sister Mary Joseph; Miss Bacon, St. Norbet, Sister Mary Bribliane; Miss Ladouceur, Bizzed Island, Si-ter Mary Luce; Miss Lafontaine, St. James of Achigan, Sister Mary Felicience : Miss Rivet, St. Sulpice, Sister Mary of Charity: Miss Precourt, Os-wego, Sister Mary Ignace and St. Mary Cedonic.

#### MILITIA AGNUAL DRILL.

REGULATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER INSTRUC-TION THIS SEASON.

OTTAWA. August 1.-The militia general orders issued to day contain the regulations for the annual drill of 1885-86. It is announced that in order that the expenditure for drill and training for the liscal year may be kept within the appropriations made by Parliament, the strength of corps to be drilled and paid for that year has been limited as under:—Corps of infantry and garrison ar-tillery are not to exceed forty-two non-commissioned officers and men per company and battery, including regimental staff-sergeants and captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one surgeon, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, four sergeants, four corporals, four bombardiers, one trumpter, one farrier, fiftyeight gunners and drivers, and twenty-nine horses, including the officers' and non-commishorses, including the omeers and non-commis-sioned officers' horses. The following are not to be included in any list for drill: Corps which were sent to the North-West for duty, also those raised in the North-West dur-ing the troubles there; corps ordered for active service and held under canvas in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ottario but not being required for duty in and Ostario, but not being required for duty in the North-West; corps ordered for service and held in barracks in Ontario and Quebec; corps authorized as a precautionary measure to per-form drill for 1885-86, and paid for same prior to 1st July, 1885. In cases where part of a corps has been out on service, the remaining portior of that corps, if drawn for drill, will only be allowed to earn drill pay to the extent of the dif-ference between the number which has been out on service and the battalion strength, on the en out on service are not to be included for drill pay.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

## CABLE-DESPATCHES:

SIGNS OF A SPLIT-IN THE TORY PARTY.

London, July 30 -A split in the Tory camp, which threatens to become serious, was made public last evening, when Lord Randolph Churchill declined at the last moment to attend a great Tory meeting at Liverpool at which he had been advertised as one of the chief speakers. He bases his refusal on the fact that the two Tory members for Liverpool city had declined to support him owing to the Irish policy of the Cabinet. The Morning Post and Standard both show discontent from the same cause.

FRAUDS IN THE MUNSTER BANK DUBLIN, July 30 -Extensive frauds have been discovered in the accounts of the Munster Bank. Farquaharson, one of the joint managers of the Dublin branch, is missing with £70,000 of the bank's funds. Warrants have been issued and sent in every direction to secure his arrest. The accountant's balance sheet of the bank shows liabilities of £2,148,-\$00 and assets of £2.187.000. It is believed reserves amounting to £225 000 will suffice to sever all risks, and if the shareholders are prepared to provide the capital requisite to continue business, they will avoid the enormons losses attendant upon a liquidation.

DURLIN, July 29 .- The Bank of Ireland explains its refusal to advance sufficient money to the Munster bank to enable it to resume by saying that the government con-miders that it is the duty of the suspended institution's shareholders to first come to the bank's resone, and that they cannot, expect the Bank of Leland to advance them money before they make a call upon their fellow shareholders. The explanation further states that it may be considered drubtful that any advance of money by the Bank of Ireland would prove a permanent help to the Munster bank, and renommends that the latter issue detentures, in which case the Bank of Ireland would be disposed to consider further proposals. This reply to the application of the Mussier bank for help has greatly dis appointed and irritated the Irish people. It is feared that the efforts to revive the Munster bank will fail owing to the refusal.

#### IRISH REFORMS NEEDED.

London, July 29 -Mr. Justin McCarthy asked in the House of Commons last evening that an extra credit be given the Catholic students in Dublin University. Sir Michael Hicks Beach said the Government were unable to give the extra credit at the present time, but if they were in office at the next session of Parliament, they would auomit a scheme aimed at securing in Ireland greater equality between the Catholics and Protestants in the educational department. The shairman of the committee appointed to en quire into the condition of Irish industry yesterday presented an informal report to Parlia ment. It states that all Irish industries, with | the United States and Consolation the purpose the exception of linen manufacture, are in a of examining the methods used there to endeplorable condition. It recommends the improvement of the railway facilities of Ireland, mechanical knowledge. The bless upon the introduction of a course of teaching of the sciences relating to industrial work in all the national schools, and a comprehensive system of arrerial drainage without which, the report declares, the proper cultivation of the soil in Ireland on a sufficiently extensive plan

#### EGYPTIANS THAT WANT TO KNOW.

Cargo, July 29 .- The Khedive has issued a decree explaining the charges to be paid out of the new Egyptian loan of \$45,000,000 He says claims for indemnity arising out of the bombardment and pillage of Alexandria and lesses resulting from British occupation will constitute the first charge on the loan. Five milion dollars of the loan it is in-tended, the decree states, shall be expended in irrigation works for the benefit of the fellaheen engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is renoved that the Egyptian deputies have resolved to investigate the whole lot of in. hy the land have the hencits conferred by the land have the hencits conferred by the land have the hencits conferred by the land have the demnity awards with a view of ascertaining the exact truth about withrated charges that a large proportion of the awards are of a frandulent nature, and in is also reported that the deputtes mean to take steps to repudiate the policy of saddling upon Egypt the cost of the erms of occupation. It is now estimated that he ioan will not meet the deficiencies of the Government. It will certainly have no balance.

### PREMIER FERRY'S DEFENCE.

FARIS, July 29 -The Madagascar debate was continued in the Chamber of Deputies yesterd, y. Ex Premier Ferry spoke in defence of his colomal policy. His speech aroused a great uproar, and met with violent interruptions. In the excitement several members were called to order. M. Ferry said that France went to Tonquin and Madagascar be cause honor and the fulfilment of treaties saited her. He doubte I whether negotiations with the Hovas would lead to a favorable issue. I was impossible to abandon the Saka lavas to the vengeance of the Hovas. Such an not would compromise the interests of eivilization in the far East. The colonial policy was justified because it was the right and duty of superior races to civilize interior races. Since all nations were now entering combination of chemicals which will spread five upon colonial movements, France must de likewise or forfeit her position. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

#### JAMES STEPHENS AND IRISH HIS TORY.

DUBLIN, July 29 - Michael Davitt last evening delivered a lecture in this city for the hem fit of the relief fund now being raised for James Stephens, the aged Fenian leader, who was forcibly compelled by the French Government to abundon his Lome in Paris. The subject of the lecture was "James Stephens' connection with Irish history." John Dillon, M.P., presided and said that but for Stephens' work there never could have been a land league. Davitt announced that he intended to agitate the land question until the landlords of Ireland were extinct.

### THE ROWDY ARISTOCRATS.

LONDON, July 27 .- The Radical journals tumble fight of Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Lousdale in Hyde Park last Wednesday. generally put most of the blame upon measure, tweezers and picker. Sir George Chetwynd. He is the older man of the two, is the husband of the lady relations with Mrs. Langtry, it does not appear a gentlemanly thing to do to advertise and to horsewhip any man who attempted her defence, provided the defender was small however, have not caused half the seusation that is produced by an article in Vanity Fair. This is a high toneo society paper, edited by the Earl of Desart and owned by a staunch

already had one tilt with the aristocracy inthe shape of a fist fight with Lord Marcha Bereaford, last Outober, for which his ford ship was arrested, but-never punished. The article lashes both Sir George Chetwynd and Lord Londale with stinging adjectives, call-ing them titled blackguards, declaring that they were worse than navvies, and that their conduct is a disgrace to modern manners, and it laments in this instance the abolition of he code duello, which would have put the fighters on equal terms, and would have given hopes for a riddance to the world of one or both of them.

OSMAN DIGNA REPORTED DEAD. CAIRO, July 31.—It is reported that Osman Digna was killed in the Kassala battle. The Mahdi's followers are everywhere demoralized. It is thought that Italy will re-lieve the garrison at Kassala, as arranged between the Earl of Granville and Signor Mancini.

#### THE CABINET UNPLEASANTNESS.

LONDON, July 30.—Lord Randolph Churchill and Sir Stafford Northcute, both remained away fron the banquet to the ministers last night. This absence has caused much comment, and has added to the sensation produced by Churchill's decision not to a letter from the Queen to Mrs. Buoth con attend the great Tory meeting yesterday in cerning the proposed work of the army in Liverpool, which was postponed because of saving young girls from vice. Her Majesty, his refusal to attend. He has agreed to go to referring to the proposed Criminal Amend-Liverpool in a month from now and address a meeting of Conservatives there on his own account.

#### THE DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

HUBLIN, July 30 -United Ireland prints a letter, dated in May, from Mr. Errington, the unofficial British representative at the Vatican, to Earl Granville, in which the former says :- "We must keep the Vationa in good humor. The Dublin archbishopric being still vacant, the matter must be care fully watched in order to use string pressure at the right moment." I nited Ireland vouches for the authenticity of the latter.

#### PROTEST.

Rosse, July 30 -The Papal allocation delivered during the consistory to day condemn ed the Italian Government for prohibiting the public carrying of the Sacraments through the streets to the sick, and for permitting the assemblage in Rome of the anti-clerical room gress. It also renews the Papai protost against the Government's occupation of Rome The Pope regrets the French obstructions which he says caused difficultles with France He says that though Rome has meintained conciliatory attitude during the progress of negotiations with Prussia, they have proved

#### EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

London, July 33 .- The Government has appointed a commission to enquire tata and report upon the condition and education of the blind in England. Mr. Complett, one of the members of the composition will go to which the appointment of this commission is based was mist suggested by the rate Mr. Pawcett, the band postmister-general in Great Britian.

#### THE IRISH LAND BILL.

London, July 31. - The Government in tends to amend the Irish Lond Purchase act by substituting for the clause emacting that the moneys advanced to purchasers shall be taken out of the church surplus fund the words, "any funds at the dispesal of the land con mission." The modification is an enlargement of the purchase opportunities created by the act, and is made to mollity the Parnellites, who have been distatisfied with the limited scope of the measure in its present form. The tenants and purchasers of church and glebe lands in Ireland intend to ask the Government for a reduction in the shall be equalized.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN RUSSIA St. Petershere, July 28.—The incenderry fires which have become common in Sussa appear to have a deeper significance than the usual acts or individual criminals. Pour of these fires occurred in Moscow during sesterday and last night. They were all started with careful reference to the direction of the wind, and in such places that the wind walld inevitably carry the flames over a large area. The buildings selected for destruction we e-mostly warehous s filled with costly dry goods and furs. The fires were very ineffectively fought by the vioscow fire department, which is certily primitive in its methods and apparatus. The circut loss by the fires was enormous and the additional damage by smoke and water amounts to miltions of roubles. These fires, ike most of those that bayerscently scartled this country, were on doubtedly of i cendiary origin. As a rule they began in unoccup ed warehouses or in busines places where all lights and fires had been extinguished for hours. But few a rest have been made, and the most careful inv stigation has failed to fin the evidences usually eft behind by inceediaries. The officials are firmly coquickly and leave no trace. The polic say that the Nibilists have ad pt-d this plan because it is attended with less danger to the culpri s if c ught than their old plan of murder and is equally effective in spreading terror among the pe ple. There is no doubt that the latter object has been secured, for the householders of Moscow are now in nightly terror. Many families appoint one member to watch all night and to give the alarm to the rest on the approach of a conflagration. Almost everyone provides a bucket of water, or some other appliance for extinguishing an incipient fire, before going to bed. The police are h ffied thus far, but they claim to have confessions from some of the ar rested oulprits which will enable them to trace and crush the conspirators.

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general toilet purposes use Low's Sulphur Soap.

An English cutter now makes what he calls a fisherman's knife, which weighs less than a are making great capital out of the rough and | pound, and is carried at the belt, yet contains a guff, acissors, weighing scale up to twenty pounds, large and small blade, a screw-driver The Radical Echo heads its story "Our and file, a long disgorger and file, a tin Rowdy Aristocrats." The Echo and critics opener, a corkscrew, a gimlet, an eight-inch opener, a corkscrew, a gimlet, an eight-inch

Holloway's Pills .- The chief wonder of who, as a young woman, was known as the modern times.—This incomparable medicine charming Marchioness of Hastings, and is increases the appetite, strengthous the the father of a family. If he has had tender stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and reinstates sound the fact by whipping a little man in the park | health. The enormous demand for these Pills because the latter resonted an insulting throughout the globe astonishes everybody, remark about the lady. It would be an and a single trial convinces the most sceptinaique and quice Chetwyndian code cal that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills of chivalry which would decree that in its ability to remove all complaints incidenbecause a man has received favors from as tal to the human race. They are a blessing lady, who is still in society, he should have a to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labor. right to publicly characterize her a wanton, under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle aperitive enough to make it safe. These comments, action are the prolific sources of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

A "wild man," said to resemble Jo-Jo, the "dog faced man," is in jail at Norristown, Fory, Mr. Themas Gibson Bowles, who has Pa. He was captured near that place.

## THE LONDON REVELATIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTI-GATION-THE "PALL MAEL GAZETTE" VINDICATED.

London, July 29 -The committee to enquire into the recent statements of the Pall Mall Gazette in regard to London vice has made the following report:-" Having been requested to enquire as to the truth of state-ments printed in the Pall Mall Gazette from July 6th to July 10th, we decided from the first to exclude enquiry into charges against particular men or classes men or against the police. We strictly confined ourselves to an enquiry into the system of criminal vice described. After carefully sifting evidence of wit-nesses and materials before us without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that on the whole the statements of the Pall Mall Gazette are substan tially true." The report is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Messes, Morley and Reid.

LONDON, July 29 .- At a meeting of the Salvation army last right "General" Booth read letter from the Queen to Mrs. Booth concorning the proposed work of the army in saving young girls from vice. Her Majesty, ment bill raising the age of consent from 13 authorities to make laws for the good govern to 18 years, says that she feels deeply on the ment of the North West. It was shown that to IS years, says that she feels deeply on the subject, but, acting under advice, must refrain from expressing an opinion on the measure, because it is a matter before Parliament.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECH ATTACKED BY

PARNELLITES. London, July 28 -- In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cellan moved that John Bright's speech at the recent banquet to Earl Speacer be considered a breach of privi-

Mr. Bright said that if his words were consurable, he regret ed using them. His opinion remained unchanged. It was a fact that the Partiellines had asserted Earl Spencer and the Crown officers It he had said that the Parnelities had defended the judges and law off ess, everybody would have said be was a ful for making statements that were absointely untrue and would have laughed him to

Sie Michael Hicks-Beach said he thought that if Mr. Bright had speken in Parliament the words which he had used at the banquet, he cours have been called to order, but it was inmiviative to make those occasions causes for a merion for a breach of privilege. He would therefore oppose Mr. Callan's motion.

The Marquis of Hartington concurred, and in andensie which ensued acrimonious remarks were made by several Irish members. Mr. Callen finally hegged leave to withira whis motion, the object of which he said had been at ained. He had a supreme con tempt for Mr. Bright's language, and he had no craticence in the justice of the house. When operation officed the supporters of Mr. Passall would repay Mr. Bright in his own

Leave to withdraw the motion was refused, and it was rejected by a vote of 154 to 23.

The medical relief bill passed the second reading to the Lords this evening.

#### THE LORD MAYORS DINNER.

SALISBURY'S DECLARATION OF THE CON-SERVATIVE POLICY-EVENTS IN EGYPT

AND THE EAST. L NDON, July 30 -The Lord Mayor pre sided a a banquet to ministe a last night. There was a notable company. Among those present were Lord Wolseley, Sir Peter Lumsden and many ladies. After the usual loyal toasts Lord Salisbury replied to the toast to the ministers, the admitted Gladsone's assurances had been honorably adhered to. He defended the Government against the charge of indepting Liberal policy and cone uded that the extended franchise in Ireland necessit ted a change of policy in the direction adopted. In regard to loreign affairs he said it was necessary for the honor of the nation that the Government should continue the policy of the late Government, even though it was opposed to the Conservative policy; but they regretted their analyty to continue he thread of the policy left by Beaconsfield. The Government would, however, devote them-selves to domestic affairs and the promotion of

Africa and the East dependant upon England and a would restore cordial feeling among to European powers which was essential for the prosperity of the world. Sir Mi hael flicks-Beach, responding for the Common, referred to the recent expedi ion of

meh a condition of things in the courtries in

buse ess, resulting from the forb a since of the Liberals, and to the Conservatives' chances in ble general election.

### MUNSTER BANK AFFAIRS.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF CASHIER FAR QUHARSON-SEVERE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM -A WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST.

Duelin, July 30 -It is understood that

Farquinason took money after the suspension of the Munster Bank. Some discrepancies were found in his accounts on Tuesday. He made light of them and promised tull explanation, but he immediately disappeared. He had been in the service of the bank twelve years. The almost crazed shareholders have offered a large reward for his apprehension. He will possibly be caught on the Baltic steamer early on Wednesday. The warrant of arrest is for the specific sum of \$50,000. This sum he entered as having been remitted to the Union Bank of London. The entry was a lie. The first suspicion was when the official examiner on Tuesday found a half crased pencil entry. While talking about this Farqu-harson left the room on a plausible pretext and took a cab. He hurriedly took a pair of boots from his house and an overcoat and drove away. The cabman has not yet been found. Farquharson did not live ex travagantly, but speculated heavily. was the director of several companies, notably a distillery company. He was engaged to marry a wealthy Dublin lady named Rogerson, and had bought a house in Leeson Park for \$25,000. The highest confidence was reposed in him. He had been proposed as an official liquidator of the back. The reward placarded describes him as 40 years old, 5 tt. 9 in., of average build, dark hair and whiskers, moustache slightly tinged with gray, fresh complexion, dark eyes, prominent white front teeth, walks with a stoop, ele-gantly dressed, a native of Scotland. Two years ago £4 000 in gold were stolen from the bank safe. A clerk named Lodge was charged, tried and acquitted. Farquharson was the only other man who had the safe keys. There is no doubt now that he was the culprit, and tried to convict an innocent man.

## NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of he use of
Dr. Dye's Calebrated Voltale Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy rollef and permanent
cure of Nervous bebility, loss of Vitality and Manhood,
and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases.
Complete restoration to itealth, vigor and manhood guarantised. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphiot,
with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing
Voltale Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

### THE TRIAL OF LOUIS RIEL.

MR. OSLER'S SPEECH OPENING THE CASE-WHAT THE CROWN WILL PROVE-THE OF HIS LETTERS.

WINNIPEG, July 28.—The trial of Louis Riel was resumed at Regina this morning before Judge Richardson. The court room was again crowded to the doors, the usual number of ladies being present. Riel, who occupied a seat in the box, was the centre of attraction, and, judging from an occasional look of confidence, he was proud of such attention The prisoner's counsel occupied the right hand side table facing the judge, with the Crown counsel ranged opposite. Dixie Watson, the clerk, read the jury panel, all the members responding except nine. Challenges were made on both sides, the jury finally chosen being as follows:—Henry J. Painter, Ed. Everett, Ed. J. Brooks, Walter Merryfield, Paul Deane and Francis Corgrove. They were duly aworn in and the indictments again read as preliminary proceedings to the trial. Five jurors were challenged by the defence and only one by the crown. Mr. Osler, on behalf of the Crown, opened

the case with an eloquent speech to the jury He alluded to the power delegated to the Dominion Parliament by the Imperial existing courts had power to try men for any offence. It was only right that Ruel's trial should take place in the territory where the alleged offence was committed. Uther methods of trial were inapplicable, and there were grave doubts as to the possibility of offences alleged have been committed in the North West being heard before a tribunal of British Columbia or Upper Canad . He mentioned that the difficulty of summoning a grand jury in the present case, was insurmountable. The prisoner, if the plea of naturalization in the States was put in, would be tried under the previsions of the Fenian Act for treason-telony, but it was deemed advisable to have the case heard under the treason statute of E tward III., which has formed the law of treason to the present. He alluded to the arrival of Riel from Montana, and to the constitutional means at first adopted to gain a redress of the grievances of the half breeds He then said he would prove by wirnesses that Riel ordered and succeeded in bringing together, on March Srd, an armed assembly. He would prove that Riel was at the head of the rebellion, and was instrumental in the arrest of Nash and others. He alluded to the action of the half breeds, at Riel's instiga tion, in taking the contents of stores, and referred to Riel, who was the means of inciting the Indians to rise, He also alluded to offers and propositions made by Major Crozier to settle and adjust the difficulty before the first shot was fired. He then read a letter signed by Riel, and found in the council house at Batoche. The document was addressed to Crozier, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the police at Carleton, promising to furnish transport to froy. In conclusion, he said that he would bring home to stiel the esponsibility of all the engagements and the attendant loss of life. He would produce testimony that R el ordered the Indians from every direction and authorised a war of extermination. When Mr Osler was reading the document addressed to Major Crezier, Riel sprang to his feet and leaning his neck over the box surveyed with mingled rage and indignation his production.

Dr. Willoughby, of Saskatoon, was the first witness examined on behalf of the crown. He testified that Riel admitted to him that the re bellion at the time of the trouble at Fort Garry was nothing to what was about to take place Riel told him as soon as he struck the first blow a proclamation would go forth, and the Indians would join him. He had the United States at his back. The time had come when he would rule this country or perish in the attempt. It was the intention, Red said, to have a new government in the Northwest composed of God fearing men and not such as at Ottawe. The country was to be divided into seven portions; there was to be a new Ireland in the Northwest.

Cross examination by Mr. Fitzpatrick only elicited the point that the prisoner was not armed during this conversation,

Mr. Robinson, for the crown, parried the point by eliciting the fact that the prisoner was supplied with a gun just as he left him. The court adjourned for lunch at 1 30 p m since which time it has been impossible to get the report over the wires.

Winnipeo, July 29 -On the reassembling

f the court at Regins yesterday siternoon, Thomas M Kay, a half breed, gave evidence. He first heard of the agitation in March last: neard that Riel was exciting the breeds to take up arms; about the 20th March he reseived a letter from Moj or Crozser, saying the preeds were committing depredations, and isking him to bring reinforcements to Carl ton, and in response Captain Moore with forty men started for there; then witness went to Batoche, where he found armed men goarding the river; he crossed over and saw Riel, who accused him of neglecting his people, saying that but for people like the witness their grievances would have be n settled long ago. Riel became very excited, and said, "You don't know what we are. It is a war of extermination we want We want blood, blood, blood. Not, ing but blood will do." Ruel accused witness before the rebel council of many things of which he was not guity; Phillip Garneau acted as secretary, taking down the minutes of evidence given against the witness; he returned to Carlton on the 24th of March and was sent by Major Crozier to discover what he could about Commissioner Irvine, who was said to be on his way with reinforcements. -The witness then described the fight at Duck Lake, and the evacuation of Carlton.

Cross examined by Mr. Greenshields-He said he never had a personal quarrel with Riel. Riel said he was going to make a demonstration against the Government.

John Astley, a surveyer, of Prince Albert, who was one of Riel's prisoners, said he posted up a proclamation for Major Crozier through the settlement which he afterwards discovered had been torn down. The witness acute intellect. Other testimony was corregave a description of his capture and imprisonment by Riel, and his sabsequent release by the volunteers at Batoche. Riel acknowledged to him that he ordered his men in the name of the Almighty to fire at Duck Lake. He did not do so, however, until, as he thought, the police had fired. Riel told him he must have another fight with the soldiers to secure better terms of surrender from General Middleton.

Riel it was pad for his cause to emp oy the the uprising they, perhaps, would never have Indians, when the prisoner replied it was not been remedied. The plant of liberty rehis wish to do so, but that of his associates. H. Ross and Peter and William Tompkins corroborated the evidence of the last witness,

gave similar evidence, but no new points of importance were brought out. Major Crozier and the threat to General by those he had worked with and protected Middleton to massacre the risoners if any the women and children. He then offered thing happened the women and children, he himself and said if any one was to

has been evidently taking more notice of the be sacrificed it must be himself.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 30.—Captain Young was the first witness yesterday afternoon in the Riel trial at Regina for the Crown. He PRISONER EXCITED OVER THE READING testified to procuring the papers of the prisoner in the provisional government council chamber. Riel admitted having incited the Indians, and being promised aid by Irish sympathizers in the United States. Major Jarvis corroborated the last witness.

Charles Nolin, a French half-breed and cousin of Riel, gave evidence confirming the testimony of other crown witnesses as to the cause and conduct of the rebellion. He himself had been taken prisoner for counselling moderation, but escaped to Prince Albert.

Major Crozier gave evidence relative to the commencement of the uprising. He stated positively that his command was fired upon tirst at Duck Lake

An altercation took place at this stage be tween Riel and his counsel. Riet asked from the court permission to speak, when Mr. Fitzpatrick jumped to his feet, saying that the prisoner was endeavoring to keep back all instructions from them, and if he wished them to continue the case he would have to remain quiet. Riel charged his counsel with neglecting to ask the crown witnesses many questions that might remove any prejudice that might have been made upon the jury hy their testimony. The court adjourned five minutes to permit a consultation of counsel Upon resuming, Riel still insisted on making some observation, but he finally consented to subside.

The last witnesses were Thomas Sanderson, who was arrested as a courier from General Middleton at Hoodoo, and Robert Jefferson. The latter deposed to being in Poundmaker's camp when Delorme arrived with a message rom Riel announcing the victory at Duck Lake and requesting the chief to join him.

Gen. Middleton recited the particulars as to the capture and final surrender of Riel, and said that in accordance with instructions from Ottawa he had handed him over to the civil authorities at Regina. The general, on heing cross examined by Mr. Greenshields, said he had several conversations on religion. Riel said he was all wrong. Riel talked and acted like a religious enthusiast, who was strong on some religious points. The paper assuring Riel of protection was sent out by scout after Mr. Aetley had told him that Riel would surrender. This closed the examination for the prose

cution and the court adjourned.

#### THE DEFENCE.

The court resumed this morning at 10 clock, when Mr. Greenshields addressed he jury at length on behalf of the prisoner. He could not justify resort to arms, yet he deemed it incumbent to explain the causes that led to the rebellion. He hen proceeded to explain that the North-West territories. previous to the British North America Amendment act, were governed by the Imperial Parliament, and trials were conducted by courts created by Imperial statute. Although admitting that sections of the British North America act entitled the arguments and adjourned the case till the perritories to be included in the Dominion, vet they gave no rights which dare infringe on the rights of British subjects. There was a flagrant violation of Magna Charta in the absence of a proper He alluded to the freedom of jary. he half-breeds before the arrival of the acttlers and said it was no wonder they became uneasy when they perceived, after residing here for years, that the country was divided among epiculators, laud grabbers and colonization companies. He referred to the futile efforts of the half-breeds to gain redress through petitions. He denied the guilt of Riel, and said that the Duminion Government were responsible for the bloodshed. He hesitation in pronouncing the man insane, would prove that Riel was crazy and had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum for several vears. Riel smiled at this remark of his

counsel. the defence. The pith of hig testimony was his belief that Riel was insane, both as to eligion and politics, and, therefore, not responsible for his acts. Philip Garnaud gave similar testimony, stating that Riel was a "religious socialist with great influence over the half breeds." Father Tournand considered Reel demented. He was present at a con- ence in treating lunatics. He examined the sultation of priests when the conclusion was some to that the prisoner was of unsound mind. He defied the clergy and threatened to burn the Catholic Church. His plan was to capture Winnipeg and Quebec, France and Germany, overthrow the Pope and place him-

self at the head of the Church. After lunch, Dr. Roy, Dr. Clark, Dr. Wal lace and Dr. Jakes gave medical testimony is to the state of mind of the prisoner. Dr. Roy gave evidence as to his insanity when at Beauport and deubted his sanity as present. Dr. Clark was of opinion that the prisoner was insanc. Dr. Wallace was clear as to the sanity of the prisoner, and this testimony was corroborated by the evidence of Dr. Jakes, of the Mounted police. The case will close to-

morrow. The following is the letter referred to by Mr. O-ler on the opening of the Crown case. It is addressed to Maj ir Crozier, commanding the Mounted Police at Fort Carlton and Bas

tleford: "Mujor, -The council of the provisional government for Prince Albert settlement have the honor to communicate to you and your men the following conditions: You will he required to give up completely the situa-tions which the Canadian Government have pla. ed you in at Fort Carleton and Battleford, together with all property. If you agree you and your men will be allowed to leave the country and be provided with teams to send you to Qu'Appelle. In case of nonacceptance we intend to attack you after Lord's day.'

W. A. H.

WINNIPEG, July 31 .- The Riel trial was resumed this morning at the usual hour. Capt. Young, Gen. Middleton, Rev. C. B. Pitblado, Capt. Dean and Corporal Piggott, of the Mounted police, were examined by the Crown counsel and gave evidence in rebuttal of the testimony offered as to the insanity of Riel. The first witness thought the prisoner had a very strong mind. Gen. Middleton thought bim remarkably intelligent, with botative. This concluded the case as far as the evidence was concerned.

Mr. Fitzpatrick addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The legal force of the Government was now, he said, arrayed against the prisoner as the military was arrayed against the rebels, but there was a silver lining. In presence of the jury old British justice would prevail. There was no citizen of the Dominion but would acknowledge that Cross examined by Mr. Johnstone-He told | the North-West had grievances and but for quired a nourishment of blood occasionally. He dealt with the aborigines of the counry and showed how their rights had been as did the Indian agent Lash, who was also acknowledged by the Government. He a prisoner with the rebels. George Ness also justified the agitation for rights and threw upon the Government the onus of the bloodshed. The prisoner was either a lunatic or Riel takes opious notes of everything, and in possession of all his faculties. If since the production of his ultimatum to same Riel did not play the coward; he stood

next took up the insanity phase. next took up, the meanty phase. Riel was, represented as a man of deep curining and designing nature, yet was found with a few hundred partly armed followers arrayed against the military power of Canada with Britain at her back, and expecting success. This was not the act of a sane man, and evidence adduced proved him to be insane. He asked why Poundmaker and Big Bear were not put in the hex to prove the receipt of letters from Riel asking them to stir up the savages. Mr. Fitz, atrick said he knew the principles of British justice and liberty were to prevail, and that the jurors would not weave the cord that would hang a poor lunatic, and hang him in the face of the world. During the delivery of a very elo-quent percretion two jurors blubbered and ladies were visibly affected.

Mr. Richardson asked the prisoner if he had anything to say to the jury. Riel said he had, but asked if he could spenk after the Crown. His Honor said that he must speak now or never. The defence then asked for an adjournment, which was granted. After recess Mr. Lemieux, for the prisoner,

announced that the defence would not be bound by anything the prisoner might say. Before speaking Riel turned his eyes upward and prayed fervently for a few minutes. Re then said :- " Your honors, gentlemen of the jury-it would be easy for me to day to play insanity, because of natural excitement caused by the trial. Excitement would cause a nature like mine to be far from calm, but I hope by the help of God to retain my calmness. The jurors will see by the papers that I am inclined to be religious, but I trust my religious action will not he thought Lurning his eyes heavenward and iusane, 🤊 crossing his hands frequently, he said: "Oh, my God, help me through the grace and divine influence of Jesus Christ. Ob, my God, bless me; bless the honorable court; bless this honorable jury; bless my good lawyers who have come seven hundred leagues to try and save my life : bless the lawyers of the court because they have done, I am sure, what they thought their duty was. They have shown a fairness which I did not expect. On, my God, bless those who are around me through the grace of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Change tie curiosity of these people who are around me into calm interest. Amen." He argued strenuously against an attempt made to prove him insane, and thanked Gen. Middleton, Capt Young and the Crown lawyers for breaking down the evidence of Dr. Roy, who tried to prove bim insane. Even if condemned and hanged, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that the world did not believe him insane. He continued at length, found fault with Archbishop Taché and his counsel. His speech would seem a cunning device to support the insanity plea.

Mr. Robinson tollowed on behalf of the Crown and said the counsel were relying upon the insanity plea in one instance and quatification of the robeltion in the other Both could not be maintained. He concluded his speech and the judge then summed up the morning when he will read over the evidence. The jury were looked up for the night. The case looks ominous for Riel and will conclude by noon to-morrow.

#### THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Roy, of the Beauport asylum, said the prisoner was an inmate of that institution for ninetecn months. He suffered from an ambitions mania. One of the distinguished characteristics of that form of insanity is that so long as the particular hobby is not touched the patient appears perfectly some. From what he heard the witnesses say, and from the prisoner's actions yesterday, he had no and be believed him not to be responsible for his acts. The witness then underwent some cross-examination, and refused to answer any Rev. Father Andre was the first witness for if it was not possible for some delusion to be the result of reasoning and deduction. Thi question was asked over and over again, the witness not comprehending it. The witness based his opinion of the prisoner's insanity on his views of prophecy and inspiration.

Dr. Clarke, superintendent of the Toronte lunatic asylum, had nine or ten years' experiprisoner twice yesterday and once this morning. From what evidence he had heard and from his own examination, provided the prisoner was not malingering, there was no doubt of his being in ane. He sou it oaving any lawyer that dezens of the patients under his charge knew right from wrong and were still insane. He thought the prisener could distinguish between right and wrong last March. He had no doubt if Riel were asked the difference between right and wrong, he would give a good definition, assuming the statements of the witnesses to be true. He thought the man must be insone or else he would not talk of dividing the country as he did, together with other insane acts. Crossexamined by Mr. Osler, he said is was impossible for any man to say that a person like Riel, who is snarp and well educated, is either insane or sane. He would require to have him under his notice for months to form an opinion. The man's actions are consistent with fraud. He knows the diff rence between right and wrong, subject to his delusion. There are many of the insune who do know the difference between right and wrong. Smith and Young were consistent religious enthusiastics who carried out their plans consistently. He did not think the prisoner would make a good Brigham Young. In the witness' opinion the prisoner understood the difference between right and wrong subject to particular delusions.

Dr. Wallace, superintendent of the asylun at Hamilton, saw the prisoner alone for half an hour. He had formed the opinion that there is no indication of insanity about him The prisoner knows the diff rence between right and wrong. (Here Riel thanked the witness.) To Mr. Fitzpatrick he said his examination of the prisoner was limited, but from what he had seen he had not discovered any symptoms of insanity. A further examination might alter his opinion. He has had patients under his observation for weeks before he discovered they were insane. Maglomania applies to grandiose delusion. The person suffering from it often imagines he is a king, divinely inspired, has the world at his feet-supreme egotism in fact. It is one of the complications of paralytic insanity. Mr. Fitzpatrick read from a French authority on the subject, but the wirness replied that he was not familiar with those authors.



#### FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

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

#### ROMANCE OF A YOUNG ACTRESS.

MARRIED TO A GERMAN PRINCE

Privisued, Pa., July 30.—The sudden and hurried departure of Mrs. De Solms, of 630 Fifth Prirable of Mrs. De Solms, of 630 Fifth hursed departure of Mrs. De Solms, of 630 Fifth hursed, for Germany, has given rise to much avenue, for Germany, has given rise to much gossip. It is said her husband is no less a personage than Prince De Solms, a member of sonage than Prince of the wealthiest and most powerful ene of the wealthiest and most powerful families in Germany; that the wife, still young amilies in Germany; that the wife, still young amilies in Germany; that the sole and that some six or popular young actress, and the wife, and young actress, and the wife, and young actress, and you duction, after which he became so enamored that he sought her hand in marriage. A berrothal followed, which, when it became known, created a zensation in court circles, and the family of the Prince threatened to disown him unless he broke off the engagement. He and his promised bride sailed at once for America, and on their arrival in New York were married. promised bride sailed at once for America, and on their arrival in New York were married. Since that time their career has been decidedly sheckered. Cut off by his family the Prince act about supporting himself and bride. At one set about supporting himself and bride. At one time he drove a brewery wagon at Latrobe. Panu., but after he made known his identity to Consul Max Schauberg, that gentleman had Prince De Solms made vice-consul. Since then the couple had been living in comfort ble circumstances, until last December, when the Prince left his wife and favuly, os-ensibly for the purpose of settling up a large estate. He Prince left his wife and family, os ensibly for the purpose of settling up a large estate. He has now sent for them, and the wife with her four children have started on the voyage. It is said the real object of the Prince's return to Ger-many was to effect a reconciliation with his family and it is inferred that he has been suctamily and it is interred that he has been successful and that the Princess on her a rival in Europe will be recognized and welcomed by the royal family.

#### A NATIONAL EVIL.

There is no question but that Dyspensia 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 cure the worst case known.

Women denti-ts are gaining ground in Germany. They are practising in many of the great cities; in Hamburg, Strasburg, Cologne, Wiesbaden, and Frankfort-on the Main. They are very popular with the children.

A TEXAS MERCHANT FAVORED BY FORTUNE.

Mr. C. F. Trune, formerly of Galveston, but at present a promising merchant of Fort Worth, Texas, held one-fifth of ticket No

started in London as venders of penny ices, and are now the owners of several immense restauran's. An over London are Italian houses kept by men who have been in their

#### NONE BETTER.

There is no more wholesome or delicious imit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no norce flectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps and other summer com plaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It is said that with increased rapidity of travel there has not followed a correspon! ing'y swift spread of cholera infection. Since the abolition of caravans and the transporta tion of Molemmedan pilgrims by steamer lower coses of cholera necur at Mecca and slong the land route from Dejeddan.

### A HEARTY ENDORSEMENT.

The people, the press and the profession all beartily endorse the merits of Burdock Blood Biners as the best Bood and Liver regulator and purity ing to me now in use,

doe Morphy is said to be the richest man on the stage. He is worth a cool half million. He was a , o : Irish boy, and started as a Variety singer

THE THIN CANNOT GAIN IN WEIGHT IF they are then hed with dyspensia, because the Good is not a severted into the due proportion of your estima blood which alone can gration quend by Northrop & Lyman's be an appreciable gain in weight, which inducitis a maily the case. It is a peorless Both are able to sit up now. tenedly disc for Consepation, Liver Complaint, Kelney troubles, and roots out all impurities from the blood.

The milk crop in England is of more value than the whilst arm, being worth £30,000,000, 37 at out \$1.20,000,000.

Mr. H. F. Ma Carthy, Chemist, Ottawa, Writes: "I nave been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lymen's Emulsion of Cod Lever Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no bester preparation of the same kind in the of New York. market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

the beer saloons, called braneries, are becoming more numerous and handsomer than the wine shops.

Miss Mary Campbell, Elm. writes : "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspersia for a number of known,

An American publisher is producing an excellent substitute for glue for the use of booklinders. It is called gum gluten and is free from smell, very adhesive and very strong. By its use it is claimed that a saving of 75 per cent can be effected in a book bindery in a twelve month, 100 weight of gluten going as ar as 600 of glue.

The most deadly foe to all malarial diseases a Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vege-table ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparaion. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted.

The discovery recently made in Boston that car tickets were becoming counterfeited has led the companies of that city to discontinue their use altogether. The fare on everal, if not all, the Boston rallways is but

Do not delay in getting relief for the little a pleasant and sure cure.

The oldest man in Leonardville, Neb., is tailest, the heaviest and the richest.

Arouse the Liver when torpid with National Pills, a good anti-bilious sthartic, sugar-coated. The Broadway stages have been sold at an erage price of \$35. They cost \$400 each.

# WONDERFUL REMEDY

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, | E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell, in the protection it affords from the dangers Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's

of pulmonary disorders, cannot be over- Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a estimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I and have always kept it in my house since had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in that time. I consider it the best remedy chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's that can be had for these complaints." Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely re- Dr. J. B. Robertson, Clayton, N. C., gained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Excelsior Printing Co., New York. Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a writes: "Influenza became epidemic in number of years, and have no hesitation my neighborhood. Several members of in recommending it. It is an admirable my family suffered severely with it, preparation, and well-qualified to do all all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, that is claimed for it." E. J. Sivers, Gerand were cured by it in a few days. It manton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I Too much cannot be said in its favor." ever saw. It gives instant relief."

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Palmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases. I consider it a wonderful remedy."

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Or. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

HAD THEIR FORTUNES TOLD

HUSBAND AND WIFE QUARREL OVER A GYPSY WOMAN'S NOSTRUM.

GYPSY WOMAN'S NOSTRUM.

LITITZ, Pa.. July 30.—An occurrence took place near Frick's farm, Eden township, which came near ending in a tragedy, in a large strip of woods where a band of twenty-six gypsies were encamped. The men traded horses and the women tell fortunes. Several old hags visited the home of Jared Umpion and wanted to tell the wife's fortune. She finally consented, and paid SI for a long yarn concerning the alleged shortcomings of her husband. The wife then left for a neighbor's, when the gypsy long again appeared and Worth, Texas, held the freend Drawing of 52,995 in the recent June Grand Drawing of The Lonisiana State Lottery, which drew ten also yielded and listened to a lot of stuff about thousand dollars. Collected through City hational Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, June National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, June H.—Galveston Neuspaper.

The Gattis, owners of the Adelphi Theatre, and hung them in the chimney, keeping the function and hung them in the chimney, keeping the function and hung them in the chimney, keeping the function and hung them in the chimney in morning the wife saw traces of salt and headsly in morning the wife saw traces of salt and headsly in morning the wife saw traces of salt and headsly bor's, when the gypsy long again appeared and ing morning the wife saw traces of salt and pepper strewed about the closet, and probably from something told her by the gypsy immediately suspected her hu band of mixing poison with these ar icles. She accused him of the supposed crime and a quartel ensued. The instead did not explain about the bag in the chimney and the trouble continued.

The wife finally curied the articles containing

what she supposed to be poison to her sister, residing not far distant, and both returned to the siding not far distant, and both returned to the ushappy household together. Another stormy so me ensued be wen hasband and wife, the latter, goaled on by her sister, when the enroged woman caught up a butcher knite and male a flerce strike at her hushard's breast wounding hem. In self defense the imperiled man at last knocked his wife down, the knife flying trun her grasp. The affair created great excitement among those who heard of it and the gypsies were routed out by the excited farmers. Five of the gypties were arrest dat Rowanausille for swindling in bours horse Bown ansville for swindling in bogus horse trades.

STORM AT MOUNT MEGREGOR.

THE GRANT COTTAGE STRUCK BY LIGHT NING-THE PALLBEARERS

NE YORK, July 30 .- A despatch from Mount McGregor save lightning struck the cottage in which Geney d Grant's remains are lying, tore off the plastering, and pur out the electric light over the casket. Aim ist in front of the Grant out age, but a little below it, two men were found lying upon a plankwalk beneath the rustic covering of the pathiway. One of them was Colored W. B. Brek, commanding Buttery A, which arrived from Governor's island yester lay. The other man famish try ensurents of fish. But there is no lying unconscious had his five budly bruised terson, when this wearing, attenuating dis | on the right side, and proved to be then rad R. H. Jickson, the commandant at Fort Vocatibe Discovery, why there should not Columbus, Governor's island, who had arrived during the night to take charge of the camp.

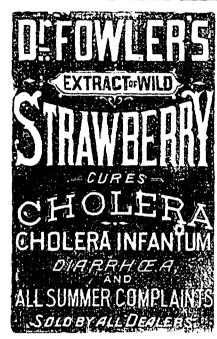
President Cieveland has named the following pad-bearers for Gen. Grant's funeral : -Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, USA ; Lient. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U.S.A.; Admiral Divid D. Porter, U.S.N.; Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, U.S.N.; Gen. Joseph. E. Johnston, of Virginia (Confederate): Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky (Confederate); Hamtiton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts: George W. Childs. of Pennsylvania : John A Logue, of Illinois : George O. Jones, of New York; Oliver Hoyt,

Beer is becoming fashionable in Paris, and A MIGHTY SALVATION ARMY PETI-

TION. LONDON, July 50 .- The Salvation army marched this afternoon with much parade to the Parliament buildings to present to the House of Commons a monster petition urging the immediate passage of the Criminal Law Amendment act raising the age of consent in girls from 13 years to 18. The petition con-Fears, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic and a half long. It was borne in special Cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Live: and Kidney Complaints, Costiveness, etc., it is the best medicine whence a deputation proceeded to the House of Commons to present the prayer. The line of march was through the principal streets of London and the pageant attracted enormous crowds, James Stuart, the Radical member for Hackney, laid the petition before the House of Commons. He said it was signed by 500,000 persons, and that such was the popular feeling upon the subject that it had taken but seventeen days to obtain the signatures. The vast roll was moved up to the clerk's desk and Mr. Stuart read it to the

### A FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Moscow, July 30.-Sixty oriminals who had been sentenced to exile in Siberia while en route rose against the guards, and although unarmed began a desperate fight for liberty. The battle lasted a long time. The soldiers were unable to conquer their menacled assailants, twenty of whom were shot dead and thirty escaped. Two soldiers were



THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

THE CURE CURE FOR

MIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS. Constipation, Piles, and blood diseases.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Eidney-Wort is the most successful remedy ferer used." Dr. P. C. Dellou, Monkton, Vt. Tever used." Ev. P. C. Dellou, Monkton, Vt.

"Lidney-Wort is always reliable."

Dr. R. P. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Worthsseured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. K. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ca. IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
it has cured where all class had failed. It is mild,
but efficient, Churtain in Try action, but
haveless in all cases.

Entle cannes the Blood and Street hear and
all cases.

It was the continual action of the fidency at
the body. The natural action of the fidency at
the body. The natural action of the fidency at
and the flowels may freely and healthfully.
In this way the worst diseases are cradicated
from the system.

Price, Sicolaptical pat, sale by Daucciers.

The can he can by read by read.

room ho mant her ton' WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Durlington Vt. f the parties and the supplemental figures in the straight of th MENEWORE

## CARTERS PULS.



Para rather to the part of all the troubles included from the District and the nystem, each as District No. 10, 10 to Markets, Datress after eating, Oath and 15 to No. 10 then most remark-

to an a continue while they also correct and discount of the stomach, amenate the liver had regular the formach, amenate the liver had regular the correct State of the stomach, amenate the liver had regular the correct State of they only cared

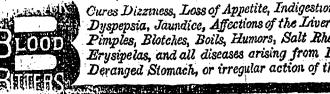
HEAD

Ache tirry with brainost pricciess to those who enfer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately beit goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find those little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head the do without them. But after all sick head there do not.

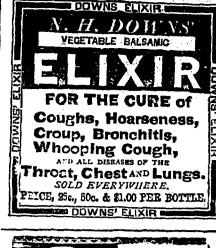
Carter's Little Livre Pills are very small and very says to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or ourse, but by their gentle action please all who can them. In vinis at 25 cents: five for \$1. Bold by drugghts very where, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City.

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THE DOLLAR WAS ASSESSED. Oures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erusinelas, and all diseases arisina from Immure Blood. Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.





# LINIMENT

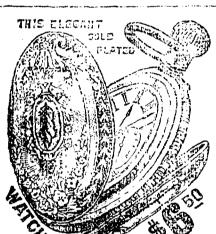
Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 55, oe toucle. Sold by all Druggists

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other l'ains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

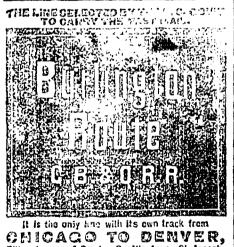
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is the ONLY prepa ation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef.



As an inforcement for premis to hamile our Watches, we inside the following likeral other: We will send a sample of attence, at the by resist, red mail, to any address our recipied \$0.50. If you will send you as ample C.O.B. with privilege of inspection, before paying for it, we will send you as ample C.O.B. with privilege of inspection, before appine for it, on feeting of mass and tank the above runcantes express chapters; or satisfactory resement to show that watch is ordered in cool lath. The above cut represents Gentlem at watch; a basis is a hiplated limiting cases; celebrated an low lover more manticompensation leafuncesees at hands for when more montered to the present it on and hands lower more most softer; he episyact it on and hands longuage armine of \$2.575, which \$5 hand or Gertings \$7 if for lady of God, plan or eng. A draws. PANTEIN WATCH CU. 55 and 87 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



CHICAGO TO DENVER,

Either by way of Omaba, Pacific June., St. Joseph,
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Reonnacts in Union Beneta with through trains from
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every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,

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Chicago and Codar Rapids,
Chicago and Sioux City.
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omahs,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
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When I say onre I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean g radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my temedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send atomos for a treatise and a Proc Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

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### HEALTH FORTALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

these Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-MAI SPELINGS OF LIFE. They are conn-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings,
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism,
and every knut of Skin Disease, it has never
been kn v n to fail.
Buth the count time at the second of the contents of the second of th

Both rn and Untment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 6d., is. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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TEACHER WANTED FOR THE ROMAN Catholic School Upper Wakeneld a Female Teacher having first or seemed class diploma. (Sustein preferred.) State Address, WM. FARREIL, Upper Wakofield, P. Q. 51-2

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ANTED LABIES AND GENTLEMEN who will have been bounded by own homes. Work near by man, No canvassing, Address with stamp Crown MTg. Cos. 254 Vite St., Ch. M.O. (1997)

TEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MOD-LRN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill. Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Chri tianitz and complete answer to Cotonel Ingersoll, "Eminemby deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome," Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 124 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1,25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

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300 acres (GC of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from R man Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling H uses, and Saw and Crist

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Particulars at vay COM RESSEASONERS STREET PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

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#### --- IS THE---OOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

stiss preparation of PURE and HEALTHY agretionts, used for the purpose of RAISING ad SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST Vottes at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither abun, line, nor other deterious substance, is so prepared as to mis realily with flour and retain its virtue for : long period.

BETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade much on

## STATUTES OF CANADA.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the queen's Printer's office, here; the separate acts since 1874 Crice lists will be sent to any person applying for them. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P.

Ottawa, March, 1885. GRATEFEL .-- COMPOSTING.

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BREAKPAST,

"The a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which revern the operations of digestion and natition, and by a careful apadication of the due properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a deficately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of the that a constitution may be pradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendicy to disease. If an dreds of subtle malaciteware footing around unready to attack wherever there is a week point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pore bread and a properly nourished frame."—Giril Service Gazette.

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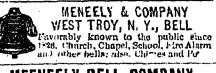
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This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Cryde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-light compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and confort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience surgest, and have made fastest time on recurs

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The Shortest Sea Route Between America and Parroy being only Fine days between Land to Land. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonierry and Montreal Mail Service, smiling from Liverpool every FIRURSPAY, and from Quelec every SATURDAY, calling and Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are ignered to be despatched.

FROM QUEBEC

PROM QUEBEC
Parishan. Saturday, Joly 27
Peruvian Saturday, Aug 1
Circasian Saturday, Aug 3
Sardinian Saturday, 4 is
Sarmatian Saturday, 4 is
Sarmatian Saturday, 4 is
Sarmatian Saturday, 4 is
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Rates of Passage from Quebec: "Cabin, 530, 570 ac.
SSB, (according to accommodation); Interna diate, 536
Sternage at lowest rate.

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

About Ang 12 Correin. About Ang 12 Correin. About Ang 12 Correin. About 4 12 Correin. About 4 12 Correin. About 4 12 Correin. About 4 13 Correin. About 4 13 Correin. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queen-town, St. Johns, Hallfack and Baltimore Mall Service are intended to be despatched as follows:FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scotian. Monday, Aug. (2)
Casplan. Monday, Aug. (2)
Casplan. Monday, 4 27
Hanoverian Monday, 4 27
Hanoverian Monday, 4 27
Hates of passage between Halffox and 81, Johnsu: Calin. 220,000; Intermediate, \$15,001; Steerage, 86.
The Steamwood the Obserow, Laverpool, Londenderry, Galway, Queenstown and Boston for the are intended to be despatched as follows, from Boston for Glasgow office: FROM BOSTON: Waldensian Aloud Aug Austrian Abaut 16 Phombean Abaut 20

Austrian. About 20
Phombeam. About 20
The Steamors of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Line are intended to sail trem thindelphia for Glasgow, as follows:

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Tersons desirous of bringing their thin into trop britage can obtain passage certificates at Lowest Rate:

At experienced Sergion tarried on each vice of Berths not seemed until paid for.

Through Hills of Lantageranted at Liverpool and Glasgow 43 at at tentine mail Forts, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Hadrax, Roston, Padimore, packed and Montreel, and foan all Edway Stations in anoda and the Western States, via Hadrax, Roston, Padimore, packed and Minwey, Desbur, Quebea and Montreel.

For Froi in Passage or other information, apply to obta M. Carrie, 21 Canad Ordinans, H. Arte: Ab extuder Hunter, distance, Indiana Carrie, 21 Canad Ordinans, H. Arte: Ab extuder Hunter, distance Aosan, and the Charles of Carrie, and Edward Carrie, 21 Canad Ordinans, H. Arte: Ab extuder Hunter, distance Aosan, School & Co., Congression, C. Hugo, Huntarie, Janesa Noes & Co., Barrie and Flackary & Saloma, Belliant, January Street, Userpooliging, Manicham Carrie, 21 Saloma About, 21 Broodway, Manicham, 10 Circe church Street, January Adams, & Carrie, 21 Saloma (About Abarrie, 21 Saloma, Belliant, Ros & Co., Miller Park, Park,

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WE willy allow the reward for any or, well liver Complaint, by a point sich Headache, Indiportion, Constitution, a continuous we cannot cure with West's Vessel for their tills, when the directions are strictly completed in They are purely Vegetable, and never tall to give satisfaction. Sugar Coaled. Large boxes, ind to give evidentian. Sugar content. For sale by all Druggists. It waste of containing to Palls, it cants. For sale by all Druggists. It waste of containing and imitations. The genuine to unfactured only by 30 line. C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 for order 1 the style Toronto, Ont. Proctrial package sens. I mail proposed on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.



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Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Swelling of the ankles?
Vague teelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Iramps, growing nervousness?
Irange soreness of the bowels?
Inaccountable languid teelings?
Ine-side headache? Backache?
Irequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the eart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fittul rheumatic pains and neuralgia? of appetite, flesh and Loss strength? Constitution alternating with looseness of the bowels?
Drowniness by day, wakefulness at night?

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

## HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disaprear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally prounonin, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoptexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one-It is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE 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 DISEASE.

A STORM IN THE STATES.

TREMENDOUS DOWNPOUR OF RAIN IN CHICAGO-PHILADELPHIA SWEFT BY A CYCLONE - MUCH DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY AND MANY LIVES LOST.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The great rain storm storped at midnight. The total rainfall in the preceding twelve hours was 5.56 inches, an inch more than the entire rainfall during the mouth of August in either of the last three years, and the greatest fall within the time specified on record. The fall was so great and rapid that the sewers were unable to carry off the volume of water. The 420 miles of sewer pipes are constructed on the basis of allowing an inch of rain tail an hour, while yesterday it ex-ceeded we inches. Early in the afternoon basements and cellars that were more than ten feet in depth soon contained between two and three feet of water. Thousands of rats poured from the sewers and basements as the water began to fill up the con The rate ran around the streets scurrying hither and thither in their search for places of safety. Many families were forced to leave the basements in which they lived and seek for temporary apartments above the level of the streets. Besements and cellars throughout the portion of the south side where the wholesale houses are situated were filled with water to a depth of several feet. The loss through this district is very heavy, though no estimate of the damage can be mule at present. The first business firm to ack for assistance from the city was Lyon & Healy, dealers in musical instruments. at the corner of Munroe and State streets. where a fire engine was compelled to abandon the job of pumping out water after two hours'

IN PENNSYLVANIA. READING, Pa., August 3 - This morning's rain was very heavy, and appeared more like a cloud burst. Many streets were filled with water from curb to curb, and the first floors of many houses were flooded. The Scuylkill river rose one foot. Moulders in several foundries were driven out by the flood. At Temple, in this county, the hurricane uprooted the Temple Iron Company's entire orchard, blew over the company's stable and tool house and created general havor in the

LANCASTER, Pa., August 3 -The storm of Saturday and Sunday was the most destruc-tive for many years. Hundreds of acres of growing tobacco is ruined, nothing remaining but have stalks. All traffic on the Columbia and Fort Deposit Railroad is suspended owing to washours.

CYCLONE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PAILADELPHIA, Aug 3 -A terrific cyclone, sweeping up the Delaware river this afternoon, struck this city near Greenwich Point, demolishing a portion of the works of the Pennsylvania Sait Manufacturing company, and it jarring several employes. It then took a course across the river, wrecking the river steamer Major Reybold and ferryboat Peerloss. The storm blew the pilot, E. Townsend, and Capt. E. Reybold, of the Steamer Reybold, into the river, drowning the former and painfully injuring the captain. The Peerless was swept clean almost to the water's edue, and a horse and waggon were burled into the water and sank together to the bottom. The storm then passed over to the Jersey side, striking John Dialogue's shipyards below Kaigns Point and destroying the buildings of the establishment. It then took a course along the New Sersey River front, demolishing all buildings in its path up to Bridge Avenue, Canden. At this point the cyclone took an easterly course to Fifth street, Camden, embracing in its path all that section of the city between Second and Fifth streets to the Dela ware River, which washes the northern section of the city. Passing over the river ckirting Petty's Island the storm passed over to that part of the Twenty fifth Ward of Philadelphia known as Richmond. In its ravages in Camden scores of dwelling houses were unroofed and some of them thrown down, and the damage to business property along the river front is enormous. Hundreds of families were rendered homeless, and one victim, Charles Dalsey, was killed outright at the American Dredging Company's wharf. Another, Harry Stevens, had his leg cut off by a flying piece of timber, and will probably die. The path of the storm was marked through Richmond with death and destruction. When the Major Reybold left her dock at 3 o'clock for Salem, N.J., she had on board about fifty passengers, although, as no tickets had been sold up to the time of the accident, it is impossible to ascertain the exact number. There were also a crew of fourteen. Of this number of people upon the wrecked boat it does not appear that any lives were lost, except that of the pilot, although possibly some of the pas-sengers were washed off and lost. A steam tug coming up the river after the dieaster reports that the body of a woman was seen for a few minutes floating in the river near the spot where the cyclone struck the steamhoat, but she sank out of sight and could not be found when the tug made search for her. The track of the cyclone was alrepresentative government. British civiliza ion, citizens shows the most one north from the Port Richmond coal which r les the world to day, and the British industry there are wharves. About 150 dwelling houses were constitution, has defined a government as those boarding houses.

wrecked, or so badly damaged as to be rendered unfit for habitation, and two hundred families were driven from their homes. A number of people were seriously and fatally injured. A girl of 10 years, Lizzie McKeygh, was killed at her home in sight of her mother, who was herself pinned to the floor dy fallen rafters a few feet from her dying child. The cyclone is described by those who witnessed its progress upon the river where it could be seen to advantage as an immense black cone-shaped cloud, with its apox, resting upon the water and its based mingling with the rain clouds which hung in dense masses from the sky. It is impossible of the North-West that for several years it did nothing to satisfy the people of this great and. It has hard been able to answer once or give a single response. This fact dense masses from the sky. It is impossible as yet to estimate, the amount of damage

The following are the names of the killed and injured so far as can be ascertained to night: Dead-Emory Townsend, pilot of the steamer Major Reybold; Chas. Daisey, aged 49, ship carpenter, killed instantly by flying timber, Lizzie McVey, aged 10, crushed to death between timbers at home, Melvale street. The list of injured numbers twentyeight, many of them women, and four at least of whom will die.

IN DELAWARE. BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Advices from various parts of the State snow the storm to be one of the most disastrous that ever visited this section. The cyclone swept a path two hundred yards in width in Ceoil county. Houses, mills and bridges were carried away; trees were blown half a mile and a toaled treight train, with all brakes down, was blown a mile along the track. Two men were badly injured by being struck with flying debris. Freder ick City was inundated at an early hour this morning. People had to flee for their lives, and many narrow escapes from drowning are reported. Through the Middletown valley very heavy damage is reported. The loss throughout the State is roughly estimated at \$150,000, and may be considerably in excess of that amount.

#### THE RIEL TRIAL.

THE JURY FIND A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 1 .- I'he Riel trial was resumed this morning at ten o'clock, when Judge Richardson read the evidence taken in the case to the jury, finishing before I p.m., when the court adjourned for lunch. After reassembling the judge began his charge, which he said would be brief. He first reviewed the law upon which the court was established and the trial conducted, and ther made reference to the chief points in the evidence of the various witnesses. The charge was concluded at 2 15 and the jury retired at 3 15. During their absence Riel prayed fervently kneeling in his box. He looked unmoved as the jury re-entered and in response to the demand of the court rendered their verdict of "guilty" amid almost breathless silence. The prisoner had been taking voluminous notes since his speech yesterday, and it was generally expected that when asked if he had any reason to offer why sentence should not be passed upon him he would make a long address, and perhaps give to the public some facts in connection with the rebellion not generally known. The first part of the surmise was correct, but though ne spoke for almost two hours, reviewing the troubles of 1869 70 and his connection therewith, and dilated on the grievances of the half-breeds up to the present, nothing not already public was adduced.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Richardson then rose and pronounced the sentence of the court, that Louis Riel should be hanged by the zeck at Regina on the 18th day of September next. In doing so he warned the prisoner that he could hold out to him no prospect of a reprieve, or of inter ference by Her M jesty. The doomed nav-seemed to take the result with coolness. He was then removed from the court room to his quarters in the police barracks. The jury in giving their verdict recommended Ruel to the

## In the course of his speech to the jury on Fri-

day Riel said:—It would be a very easy thing to plead insanity, but I have no desire to on er-such a plea. I hope, with God's hep, to show that I am not insane. The papers in the hands of the Crown are not like the productions of a madman, and you will not accept them as e-idence to support the plea of insanity which my counsel have made on my behalf. The day I was born I was helpless, but my mother helped me. In a helplesshereto-day, but the North-West is my mother and my country will not let me perish. My mother won d not kil me and my country will not. I have many good friends not only here in the North-West, but also in Lower Conada. If I was a fool when I camhere in '84. I was not so foo ish as not to notice that the Metis were eating rotten Hudson Bay pork, and the Indians asking for the pittance which was their due, and refused. I hoped to which was their due, and refused. I hoped to unite all classes in the Saskatch-wan together although I have but half a jury I feel that, actuated by Briti h fair play, they will give me justice. During my whole life I have been working for practi al results, and God is with me I found Him guarding, me in the battle of the Saskatchew in when the bullets fell a out me like rain. Archbishop Bourget told me in a letter that I had a mission, and I know that to be a fact. After referring to his mearceration in the asylum, he said:—"The police have been very kind to me. It has been said I wanted to bring hir John Macdonald to my feet. I think if I had been properly reported my true meaning would have been understood, and my would have been understood, and my remark would have appeared in a different light. Mr. Blake is trying to bring Sir John Macionald to his feet, and it was in the same end. I have been credited as a prophet by the breeds and have I not united prophet by the breeds, and have I not proved it? Your honors, gentlemen of the jury, my reputa ion, my liberty, my life are at your dis-creetion. So confident am I n your sense of duty that I have not the slightest anxiety or doubt with regard to the verdict. The calmness of my mind concerning the favorable decision which I expect from you does not come iron any unjustifiable presumption. I simply trust that through God's help you will balance everything in a conscientious way, and that after having heard what i have to say you will see that the counter of the journal although you are but half a jury, you have all my respect, and I have in you six the same confidence I would like to give the other six jurors which cought to compose the number, and, your honor, if you've yourself selected the jurors, it is not on your personal respon-sibility. You have followed the laws made to guide you, and while I do not approve of such laws, it is my duty to make this declara-tion of my respect for your honor. This court undertakes to decide my care, which had its origin fifteen years age, long before this court existed. It is not a competent court, but having to stand my trial before it, I consider the provi-dence of God has perhaps allowed matters go in that way up to this moment for a partic dar mer-ciful purpose. In that light this court becomes a provincial instrument which I love and respect. In taking the circumstances of my trial ageth. In taking the circumstances of my trial, as they are, the only things I would like now to call respectfully your attention to, before you retire to deliberate, are, first, that the House of Commons, the Scnate, and the Ministry of the Dominion, which make the laws for this land and govern it are no representatives whatever of the people of the North-West; second, that the North-West council, generated by the Federal Government, has the defect of its parent. The number of members elected by the people to the council make it

only a shain representative legislature and no

and. It has hard been able to answer once or give a single response. This fact would indicate absolute hos of response bility. In fact there is insanity c mplicated with paralysis indicated. In act, with the malady it is said I am suffering fr. m. this monster of irresponsibility is suffering. The Government and its little one, the Nor h-West council, had made up their minds to answer the petition by attempting to jump suddenly on me and my people in Sackatchewan. Happily when they appeared and showed their teeth to devour; was ready. I have fired and wounded hem with flashing eyes and clenched hands. Bear it in mind, that what is called my crime is high treason. Oh, my good jurors, in the name high treason. Oh, my good jurors, in the name or Jesus Christ, the only one who can save me or Jesus Christ, the only one who can save me, help me, for they are trying to tear me to pieces. If you take the plea for the defence that I am not responsible of or for acts, acquit me completely, since I have been quarrelling with irresponsible insane governments of my own sort. If you promounce in favor of the Orown, which contends that I am responsible, acquit me all the same; you are perfectly justified to declare the thaving my reason and sound mind. I have acted reasonably and in self-detence, while the Government, my aggressor, being irresponsible and consequently insane, cannot have acted wrong, and it there is high treason, then it must be on its side and not on my part. I have done

PUBLIC OPINION. TORONTO, August 2.—The verdict of the jury in the Riel trial is looked upon here as a just one, and the opinion is freely expressed. Riel should suffer the penalty of the law. People are puzzled to know on what ground the jury brought na recommendation to mercy.

na recommendation to mercy.

(TTAWA, Au ust 2.—The conviction and a mence of riel is the all absorbing topic of conversation here to-day. The English speking population consider it a righte us judement, but among some French Canadians there is considerable excitement. These claim that the trial in many respects was not a fair one, that documentary evidence valuable from a Metis stantp int has been suppressed and unportant witnesses denied them. Preparations are already being made for getting up petitions to the Governor-G-neral for a compreparations are already being made for getting up petitions to the Governor-G-neral for a commutation of the sentence. It is stated that Leveque, who tore down the Riel effigy during the reception to the Sherpanoeters, was to-day presented with a gold watch and chain.

Do not suffer from Sick Headache a moment longer It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them.

#### PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Courage is fire, and bullying is smoke. There is no magic like sweet cheery wards. Nature, like man, sometimes weeps for gladuess.

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

Justice is the bread of nations: they are

always famishing for it. The truly wise man should have no keeper of his secrets but himself.

It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

He is the happiest, he he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.

When you bury an old animosity never mind putting up a tombstone.

Conversation enriches the understanding, but solitude is the school of genius.

Trees in the forest may be barren, but trees in the garden should be fruitful.

A life spent worthily should be measured by a nother line-by deeds, not years.

Divine confidence can swim upon those seas which feeble reason cannot fathom.

Those days are lost in which we do no good : those worse than lost in which we do evil.

A wise man reflects before he speaks; a fool speaks, and reflects on what he has uttereu.

He that does a base thing in zeal to serve his friend burns the golden thread that ties their hearts together.

Good temper is the philosophy of the heart, gem in the treasury within, whose rays are reflected on all outward objects.

There is no mortification, however keen, no misery, however desperate, which the spirit of woman cannot in some degree lighten or

alleviate. Persons who are always innocently cheerful and good-humored are very useful in the world; they maintain peace and happiness and spread a thankful temper among all who

live around them. We often think we are of great importance to other people; that they must be thinking of us and our affairs; that they watch our actions and shape their course accordingly.

In general we are quite mistaken. The people of a republic like ours are peculiarly like a single great individual man, full of passions, prejudices often, but with a great heart, despising anything like show or pre-tense, and always striving forward in a general right direction.

The truest lives are those that are cut rose diamond fashion, with many facets answering to the many-planed aspects of the world about them. \* \* Society is always trying in some way or other to grind us down to a single flat surface.

An excellent and useful maxim is this hopeful ejaculation-never despair ! The lot of man is disappointment, but his worst enemy is despair. Resolute confidence, when all other means fail, may often avert danger and overcome difficulty; nay, more, it may convert the bane into a blessing.

Right-doing is first hard, then easy, then delightful. Such is the history of each virtue in the race and in the individual. Its beauty may be hidden in the root of self denish and effort, but it comes into full bloom when at length the effort has grown into a pleasure that we would not willingly forego.

Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived on the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's

It is a fatal mistake to think that industry united with taleut or ability in the right direction is sufficient to insure success in any given pursuit. They are needful, but also much more. A whole man, with deep feelings, strong principles, firm will, generous impulses, fully alive to every obligation, and faithful to every trust, will unconsciously infuse into his work a value of mankind that can never follow the most urgent efforts of a different character.

### THE FARM.

It it very important to plough barley stubble where wiestly is to be sown as quickly as possible after the barley crop is off. Unless this is done the advantage in sowing. wheat after barley is little over sowing it after an oat orop.

In a good crop of wheat the grain gives nearly or quite as much weight as the straw. With oats and barley the grain is usually in excess of the straw so far as weight is concerned. In the rya crop straw usually weighs more than grain, and near a good market is often worth more.

As soon as Lephorn cockerels can be dis tinguished from the pullets those not needed to keep over for another year as breeders should be sold for whatever they will bring. A Leghorn increases in weight so slowly that it is generally worth more as a broiler in proportion to its cost than at any after period of its life.

Another "phenomenal Jersey" has turned up, this time a cow two and a half years old, belonging to Mr. John A. McEuen, of Columbia, Tenn. Ethel (for that is her name) has just produced in seven days thirty pounds fiften ounces of butter. The test was officially made by order of the American Cattle Association. This is the largest production on record for a cow of the same age.

The cow pea is the important renovating crop in the South, mainly from a mistaken idea that clover will not succeed in so hot a climate. Really there is no climatic difficulty in growing clover in most portions of the South. When failure has occurred it is from poor preparation of the soil or more frequently from lack of lime or potash. It is better, even in the South, to get the land in condi tion to grow clover than to sow cow peas for ploughing under. Clover is decidedly better for green manure on Northern farms.

When turkey chicks run with their own mother they should be fed regularly and only toward night. This will induce them to come up every afternoon for their feed, when they may be enclosed for the night. During the cay the turkeys will do better to forage for t temselves than to rely on what can be given them. Shutting up at night is important while the chicks are small, or else the old hen will draggle them through wet grass in the morning and soon lose more than half her

Harvest work is severe, but it is also hur rying work. It is often necessary to work on the farm much longer than the regulation ten hours for city laborers. In the country, nowever, this working overtime is generally offset by days when storms make outdoor work impossible. Generally a reasonable pirit on both sides will secure satisfactory results to both parties. If a hard working, aithful man is willing to work one or two hours later in getting in grain or hay the farmer can well afford to pay him something extra for the overtime worked. In fact, gen erally a farmer can afford to pay faithful nels a little more than the agreed price to secure the extra work which such payment will generally insure.

Scaly leg is caused by a minute insect. Kereosene oil applied with an old brush two or three times will cure it. The shanks may be immersed in oil for a minute. The fow should be kept on a bed of straw or hay until the oil has dried off. Some recommend an application of lard and flour of sulphur.

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Better than an iron spoon for mixing spenge for bread, and for similar uses, is a "mundle," or a piece of oak shaped into cound smooth handle at one end, and th other end flattened like a thick knife blade then sand papered smooth.

All loose parts of a stove, such as the legs, poker, etc., should be wrapped in course paper and put inside the stove before it is put away. Then you'll know where to find them next fall. Mark the joints with chalk so you'll know how to put them together ugain.

When a knob comes off a door handle you can fasten it on again by filling the cavity in the knob with sulphur, then heat the iron end of the handle which goes in the knob just hot enough to melt the sulphur, put the know in, and let it cool. It will be firmly fixed in

The leaves of geranium are an excellent application for cuts, where the skin is rubbed off, and other wounds of that kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cicatrized in a short time.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. Do not sweep car pets oftener than is necessary. A broom weare hem very much. When a carpet is faded, strong sait and water will often restore the

brightness of the color. Take a horse bair and double it, leaving a loop. If the mote can be seen lay the loop over it, close the eye and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If the irritating object cannot be seen raise the lid of the eyes as high as possible, and place the loop as | 2 at 66 :. Stock in store 2,643 bush, as comfar as you can, close the eye and roll the ball around a few times, draw out the hair; the

substance which caused so much pain will be sure to come with it. This method is practiced by axe-makers and other workers in steeL Good cider vinegar is recommended for diarrhoa, two ounces for an adult and one teaspoonful, moderate by diluted, for a child of one year. An excellent remedy for hiccough

for young and old is granulated sugar moistened with pure vinegar. For an infant give from a few grains to a teaspoonful. Bear in mind that lemons are the most useful fruit in domestic economy. The juice of half a lemon in a teacup of strong, black coffee, without aug ir, will often cure a sick headache. Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary iron rust. If the hands are stained there is nothing that will remove the stain so well as lemon. Cut a lemon in half, and apply the cut surface as if it were soap. Lemon juice is also a remedy for rheumatism and for the socalled billiousness of spring. In the latter case take the juice of a lemon before breakfast; the pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin. Lemon juice, with sugar, mixed very thick, and taken at intervals, relieves coughs. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

It is said that along the southern coast of Mexico people have a habit of inoculating themselves with the virus of the rattlesnake or adder, which novel vaccination renders them absolutely safe forever afterward from the bite or sting of the deadliest reptile.

The wars which have been waged by Great Britain since Queen Victoria ascended the throne number 25, of which 20 were due to the Liberals and 5 to the Conservatives. The most important of these wars was the Crimes, in 1854; the Indian mutiny, 1857, and the Egyptian war in 1882.

The German railway administration is en-A census of the occupations of Washington | gaged in a series of tests on the lighting of factory.

## DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets

Wholesale trade has not increased in volume during the week, but orders compare favorably with former years at tale season. Crops are favorable in this Province, and the barley and wheat harvests have now commenced in: Western Ontario.

DRY Goods. - Enquiries at all sources show that remittances have not been so good latterly. The retail trades people, especially the leading houses situated in the central part of the city, are well employed for this season of the year. We hear of repeat orders being placed already, and higher prices will have to be paid for some goods. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour

has been chiefly local, and prices have undergone little change. Buyers of grain continue to hold off, and there is more disposition on the part of Western men to sell. The grain markets were reported slow and inactive. the West wheat and corn were fairly steady.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES —The leather

business, generally speaking, is quiet, but the fall trade promises well. The English market has improved, and there is some call for Canadian buffs and splits.

GREEN FRUITS -In consequence of the hot weather trade has been brisk. Lemons are scarce; fancy Messinas sold at \$9 to \$10, and Palermos at \$9 per hox; no cases. Oranges \$9 to \$10 per case, \$5 50 to \$6 per box. To matoes 75c to \$1 per basket California pears scarce and in demand at \$5 50 to \$6 50 per box; plums \$3. Apples scarce at \$6 to \$8 per barrel. Raspberries 9c to 11c. Cocoa nuts \$4 50.

GROCERIES. -For the season there is a good verage movement, and there are symptoms of an increased demand. Teas-New arrivals show fair quality. Sugars -The market is easier and refinery prices for round lots have been reduced to 64c. Molasses-There is said to be some lots offering, branded as Barbadoes, whose birthplace bore no such name. Fruits-There is no change worth noting. Rice-There is an improvement in prices.

IRON AND HARDWARE - The pig iron market has not changed. A few round lots of leading brands have been sold for fall de livery. Freights from the othe side will, of course, be higher in the fall but this, so far, as not made any change in the market here. Lead keeps up in price, and dry, white and red leads have advanced in sympathy.

HIDES.—A moderate business has been done

in doinestic and imported hides at steady prices. Tallow-Some uncertainty seems to revail as to the actual state of the market, out it appears to be easier than for some time

HAY, STRAW AND FEED .- Loose hay has remained quiet at \$10 to \$14 per 100 bundles ; iew crop, firmer at \$10 to \$11. Slaw \$5 to 36. Pressed hay is steady at \$16 to \$17 per ton; staw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton; shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran, \$14 to \$15. he former for Montreal and the latter to: Upper Canada; moulie, \$24 to \$26, as to

quality; buck wheat 65c per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Most of the June cheese is already in second hands, out sellers of fine June and early July are enerally holding at 8c. Buyers are not isposed to make bids until they see what turn he market is likely to take, unless, indeed, at material reduction. Finest western is probaly worth 75c to Sc. It is reported that 1,400 boxes of the French make have changed nauds at 6c to 72c. Butter-Little business is reported and an easier feeling prevails. Eggs are dull, the demand being extremely ught just now. All offerings require to be andled. They are selling as received at about 11c; newly-candled bringing 111c. Provisions.—The market is steady at prices oublished elsewhere in this issue.

### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKEIS.

There has been a fair distribution of busiuess during the past week. The feeling among wholesale merchants is generally of a hopeful haracter. Prices in all the departments show little variation this week.

COAL AND WOOD, -The supply of coal is inreasing, and the demand slow. Prices are likely to be lower. All kinds of hard, as well is the best soft, sell at \$6 a ton delivered Wood unchanged; the best hard sells at \$4 50 cord delivered, second quality \$3.50, and pine \$4.

BUTTER. - The demand has been good from the city trade, and choice qualities are a triffe scarce. These job at 12½ to 13c, and large lots in the country would bring 11½ to 12: Cheese is fairly active and prices a shad easier, at Sie to Sie for choice and at 7ic to to 73c for medium qualities. Eggs are pleniful an' easy, case lots changing hands at llac to 12c.

PL UK AND GRAIN .- The volume of busi ess continues restricted, and prices are easy Wheat has been irregular, owing to the un settled state of foreign markets. Barley con cinues dull and prices purely nominal. Oats are irregular, with sales of car lots of ordimary at 33; and choice at 33 to 34; on track, Peas are easier, with sales of car lots of No. pared with 1,213 bush, at the corresponding period of last years ad 311 in 1883. Rye is purely nominal. Canadian corn is nominal a 55c. Ustmeal quiet and prices easy at \$4 for car lots; small lots sell at \$4.25 to \$4.35 Bran is steady, car lots on track being worth \$10 50 to \$11. HIDES, ETC -Trade is quiet, with receipts

of green hardly as plentiful. Prices rule steady. Cured soll at 84 for cows and 9 for steers. Green bring 81 for steers and 8c for cows. Calfskins are unchanged; green are quoted at 11c to 13c, and cured at 14c to 15c. Pelts are in good demand and firm, at 35c. Lambskins are unchanged at 40c. Tallow is easy; rough is quoted at 30 and rendered at

GROCERIES -There has been a fair trade this week, and prices generally steady. Sugars slightly easier. Teas quiet and steady. Tobaccos firm at the advance; myrtle navy, 550; solaces, 43 to 51c.

HARDWARE -Business has ruled steady, the sorting-up demand being good for the sea son. Prices continued unchanged.

Woon.-The market is quiet, and prices generally unchanged. The best fleece brings 18c, ordinary qualities 16c to 17c, pure South-down 21c to 22s, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 9c to 91c. Supers are quoted at 21c and extra at 25c to 26c. Provisions, etc.—There has been a mode-

rate trade during the week, and prices generally easy. Hams in fair demand and prices firm. Lard is quiet and unchanged in price. Mess Pork is easier at \$15 in car lots. Hops unchanged, at 8c to 10c per lb. Beans quiet and unchanged in price. Potatoes are higher at \$1.75 a bag for Canadian.

CONTINENTAL CROP PROSPECTS.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 3.—Harvest reports from Austro-Hungary are rather favorable. After supplying the internal demand there will be a quantity for export. It is estimated that the produce, even at the present low prices, will bring 80,000,000 floring. A rise is expected in delights of the occupations of washington gaged in a second constant of the stimulation of excitizens shows that the principal branches of cars by includes continuously there are holding office and keeping tests a ready made are said to be very state.

Anarian railways under the stimulation of extending houses are holding office and keeping tests a ready made are said to be very state.

Anarian railways under the stimulation of extending houses. The portation. Russian advices confirm the reports of a bad harvest in that country.

## MILLINERY!

#### CREAT BARGAINS IN MILLINERY.

Millipery Bonnets less than half price. Trimmed Bonneie less than half price. Trimmed Hats less than half price.

Ladies' Colored Straw Hats less than helt price. Ladies' Black Straw Hats less than half price. Children's Muslin, Lace and Embroidered Caps greatly reduced in price.

#### SAILORS! EAVLORS! FAILORS!

LADIES' SAILOR HATS, trimmed and untrimmed in colored and white.

> Flowers. Wings.

Show Room greatly reduced in price.

Feathers,

Birds.

Ornaments,

Trimmings

Laces, Kibbo: In fact every arriole in S. Carsley's Milhaery

## TYMBRELLAS!

Umbrellas made daily and put to Stock, from the richest Spitaifields Silk to Mauchester i cette Clot Umbrellas Re-covered and made squal to new, in every variety of Cloth.

Union, Alpaca and Gloria are the most useful for

materials for Re-covering. Umbrellas Repaired at reasonable prices and with

S. CARSLEY.

## S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1778,

1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET.

#### BIRTH. KEHOE.—In this city, on the 29th instant, the wife of P. Kehoe, of a daughter. 24-2

MARRIED. LOVE—McMAHON. — In this city, on November 4th, 1884, at St. An hony's Parish, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, James Love, son of Mathew Love, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Felix McMahon

## of Felix McMahon.

DIED. ASKWITH.—In this oi'y, on the 29th inst., Margaret, aged 16 years and 11 m mths, daughter of William Askwith.

FARRELL—At Longueuil, on the 31st July, willie Ross, second son of James Farrell, aged

11 years. MURPHY—In this city, on the 1st of Aug., of inflamation of the brain, James Bernard, only and beloved son of James Murphy, aged 18 months and 15 days.

FORRISTEL At Quebec, on the 29th inst., Mary Ellen Ryan, wife of Patrick J. Forrstel, aged 30 years and 8 months.

TIMS-On the 29th inst., at Tevis, Quebec, E ize Jane Birch, widow of the late Richard Tims.

HANSON.-At Quebec, on the 31st July, Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Kelly, and wife of Frederica Hanson. DRISCOLL.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Annie Doyle, beloved wife of James Driscoll and sister of Mrs. P. Doran, agod 33 years.

MALONE.—In this city, on the 2 th inst., John, aged 36 years, eldest son of Phillip Malone, city police force.

RY AN .- In this city, on the 23rd of July, of t.ph heria. Francis James, only so., of Francis Ryan, aged 3 years and 3 months. 21-2 On July 26, at Quebec Robert John, ared 23

months and 18 days, youngest son of Thomas and Marth . Keil. On July 28 h, Mr. William Freeham, aged 70 vears, an tive of Kings County, Ireland, and a resident of Quebec for 35 years.

On the 2th July, at St. Sauveur, Quebec, Bridget Mc lart y, beloved wife of John O'Donnell, aged 47 years. In Quebec, July 26. Miss Ma gie Ann O'Neill, b loved dughter of Mrs. Jerimiah O'Neill, aged 19 years and 11 months.

On the 25th instant, at Hedleyville, George Henry, aged 5 years and 3 mouths, eldest son of Mr. John Gurney Gore.

On July 26, Mr. Edward Brown, aged 70 years, a native of County Waterford, Ireland, and a esident of Quebec, for the last 5 years. HALL.—In this city, August 2 Robert, only and beloved son of the late Robert Hall, aged 20 years and six months.

DOHERTY.-In this city, August 2nd, Anthony Doherty, a native of Shavron, County Donegal, Ireland, aged 81 years and three months.

HARRINGTON.- In this city, on the 3rd inst, Francis Edward, aged three months, infant so of P. Harrington.

#### IMMENSITY OF A BILLION. What is a billion? In the French system

of notation, which is also used in the United tates, it is a thousand million. But the English system gives the name to a million million. The word is used in the latter sense in this article. Sir Henry Bessemer, the famous inventor, who is in the habit of occupying his leisure with curious calculations for the amusement of his grandchildren, tried to convey some idea of the immensity expressed in this little word. He took it successively as a measure of time, of length, and of height Selecting the second as the unit to be used in his first calculation, he began with the startling assertion that a billion seconds have not yet elapsed since the commencement of the Christian era-nor, indeed, a sixteenth part of that number. A billion seconds makes 31,687 years, 17 days, 22 hours, 45 minutes and five seconds. In regard to length he chose the English sovereign, a coin the size of the half eagle. A chain of a bil-lion sovereigns would be long enough to reach 763 times around the globe; or, sup-posing these coins all laid side by side, each in contact with its neighbor, it would form a golden zone about the earth 56 feet 6 inches wide. This same chain, were it stretched out straight, would make a line afraction over 18,328,445 miles in extent. For measuring height, Sir Henry chose for a unit a single sheet of paper such as that upon which the London Times is printed—a measure of about 1.133 of an inch in thickness, A billion of these sheets, pressed out flat and piled vertically upon each other, would attain the altitude of 43,348 miles: