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# The Time Witness

ESTIS IN CELO FIDELIS

## CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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### CATHOLIC EDUCATION

MR. CAPEL'S ELOQUENT STATEMENT OF AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

NO SYSTEM OF TEACHING WILL ANSWER WHICH NEGLECTS MORALS—MEN MUST KNOW HOW TO THINK—EDUCATED CRIMINALS.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Fully 5000 people packed St. Ignace church, last evening, in response to the announcement that Monsignor Capel would officiate in the pulpit. The wises and efficacious place available for standing room every place occupied by auditors who interestedly held their places during the hour and forty minutes which the eloquent and divine devoted to his discourse. Huddled, unable to gain a foothold within the walls, were forced unwillingly to turn away. Monsignor Capel, robed in the dress of his order, announced as the subject of his discourse, "Catholic Education." He said that he was almost ashamed to state that he was about to deliver a lecture upon such a topic, where it would be the question he asked, where is the necessity for an explanation? In the old countries, or even the Eastern States, he could not dare, he said, to propose such a question. But as we are in the great centres of education, and as we are in the front of civilization, so we are in the front of prejudice. He said that in discussing the subject of Catholic education he was confronted by bitter Catholic prejudice for which there was no reason. He had visited convents and Catholic 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 schools, the schools of the Jesuits and the colleges of the Christian Brothers in which to educate their children if Catholic education is a myth? The human being is made up of varied and different faculties, and is a personality. It has a mind, body and soul.

To educate is to expand the physical form, to cultivate 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 lack education. The intellect may be trained, for instance, so that it may be capable of the most powerful thought, yet if the body and soul is neglected, what would be the result? It might be like the athlete of old, or like the brutal pugilist of the present. He might be able to do no better than to die, or like the Indian jungle. In brief, it is quite possible to educate the body without educating the mind, and vice versa. Overwork of the brain is not an idle word. Under the present system of education some of the most brilliant minds and intellects have been trained to that exclusive extent that the physical constitution has actually been weakened and the man as a whole rendered worthless. What, then, does education mean? It is a comprehensive term, embracing the training of the physical, intellectual, and moral natures of man, not separately, but harmoniously, each in its proper and equal relation to the other. It means the harmonious development of

ALL THE DIFFERENT FACULTIES,

so that they will fit neatly into their correlated parts. It is the physical man in harmony with the intellectual, his conduct in harmony with his morality. When the speaker referred to Catholic education, he wished to be understood as embracing under one head the harmonious fullness of the physical, intellectual and moral faculties. But what is it in the Catholic idea that stands for Catholic education? The Holy Writ says that our bodies are temples of the Holy Ghost. You who are Catholics have been baptized by holy water and anointed with holy oil. Some of us who entered the direct service of the Church have been consecrated again, while others, who have entered the divine bonds of marriage, have likewise been doubly consecrated.

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 sphere, the end cannot be evil. That which is sensual must be restrained, and the whole reduced to complete subjection to the mind and soul. The next question which arises is, "What is the embodiment of the Catholic teachings of the intellectual order?" "The intellect," says the Catholic Church, "is made by God Almighty and is gifted with intellectual light." The fundamental idea of Catholic intellectual training is to make the mind think. The system of education now pursued in this country is in direct antagonism to the theory originally laid down by the Catholic Church. The great vital trouble is the fact that the youth are taught too much of everything without being taught to think. They know something of physics, something of Latin, etc., but they do not know

HOW TO THINK.

The men get up in the morning and read their papers. The papers do their thinking for them, and the ideas advanced by the journals are adopted by each man as his own. But that system of education which has been brought down from the old Catholic methods, and now found flourishing in Cambridge and Oxford, and in the German universities, teaches one to think. And yet there are these prejudiced persons who will cry out,

"Where is your Catholic freedom of thought when the Church has instituted persecutions?"

Lastly is to be considered the moral aspects 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 you subjugate your intellect to a mere compass?" he would be deserving of being put in irons for his impudence. 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 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 number 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 the list of felons 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 by 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 men. 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 Protestants 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 fit ourselves above worldly 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 Propaganda 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 result has been witnessed. The paramount objection to public schools is their lack of moral training. They train physically and intellectually, but they forget the moral necessities. The Catholic Church has been charged with antagonism to the public schools. If Catholics cannot have free schools which will give a perfect and complete education, they can build their own schools, educate their own teachers, and thus fit men physically, and at the same time morally.

### SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AT A CONFERENCE AT ANTWERP.

LONDON, August 1.—A conference of British and continental federations for social purity has been called to meet at Antwerp on the 16th of next September. The programme ranges from the consideration of the obscene literature, the repeal of the Contagious Diseases 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 of persons from the crimes exposed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and that on this account it is especially necessary that there should be a public agitation of the whole matter, so that the public may be afforded light on the nature of the motives for the long continued opposition in high quarters to a repeal of the existing laws. The speaker also referred to officials who can be managed and the opposition to the criminal amendment raising the age of consent in girls from thirteen to sixteen years. 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.

LONDON, August 2.—Mr Gladstone, in a letter, says that personally he would be glad if the age of protection of girls had been raised to 18. Mr Stood and others interested met to-day and appointed a committee to arrange a demonstration in Hyde Park in respect to the protection of girls. Rev. Dr. William Thompson, Archbishop of York, to-day addressed an audience of men and denounced the "conspiracy of silence" by which it had been sought to weaken the *Pall Mall Gazette's* revelations. 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 ASIATIC RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 3.—Despatches from Tashkent, in Asiatic Russia, state that a great earthquake has visited that region. It damaged most of the houses in the town of Bishkek. In the latter place a church was shaken to fragments while it was crowded with worshippers, a large number of whom were killed. The earth opened in great fissures in Belovodok 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 felt and the inhabitants are panic stricken.

### A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—M. Gauthier, financier of Lille, being jealous of Madame Linart, wine dealer, to-day shot and killed her as she lay in bed, and then placing himself beside her corpse, blew his brains out.

### LIEUTENANT C. J. DOHERTY.

DINNED IN HIS HONOR BY THE JUNIOR CONSERVATIVE CLUB—SPEECHES OF THE EVENING—THE LIBELS ON THE 65TH REFUTED.

The dinner to Lieutenant C. J. Doherty, of the 65th Battalion, tendered by the Junior Conservative Club, of which he is president, on the occasion of his return from the North-West campaign, was held last evening in the St. Lawrence Hall, and proved a splendid tribute to the popularity of the guest of the occasion. The dinner was an excellent one and admirably served. The chair was 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 Prevost, and on his left Hon. Henry Stearns and Mr. James O'Brien. Among the company, which included a number of other than members of the club, were: Messrs. James Gust, J. J. Curran, M. P., J. Coyle, B. Taney, W. H. H. Murray, H. J. Cloran, D. H. Henderson, B. Wall, C. J. Brooke, Thomas Fox, B. Connaughton, Ald. Tansy, D. E. Bowie, E. P. Rouayne, D. McIntyre, Jr., H. J. Kavanaugh, H. Stearns, Jr., M. Guerin, E. A. Bernard, M. C. Mullarky, J. P. Crosby, J. Montral, etc., etc. Letters of regret at inability to attend were received from Hon. Mr. Lacoste, Hon. L. R. Church, Messrs. 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.

said that it must be under the pressure of some great emergency that would arise that the whole extent of that patriotic feeling and patriotic fervor and devotion to this Canada of ours would be fully brought out. (Applause.) That emergency has since arisen; unfortunately as the emergency has been, yet there is nothing so unfortunate that it has not some good results, and good results have evolved from this. If there was any man in the Dominion of Canada who believed that the love of this confederation was not deeply impressed upon the minds of the people and deeply embedded in every heart, the emergency to which I refer must have shown him that he was thoroughly mistaken. (Hear, hear.) We had at the opening of this rebellion only one impression about the volunteers of this country, and that was that they were good citizen soldiers. But we have seen that within ten days of the outbreak of that unfortunate insurrection we had six or eight thousand men in the field, and if necessary there were thirty or forty thousand men who could be placed at the front by the Canadian Government within three weeks. (Great cheering.) It was not a question with the volunteers of who should be called upon, but it was a question of rivalry between the different units of every province in the Dominion as to which should have the proud privilege of proving on the field of honor and danger their love and their devotion to Canada. (Cheers.) That feeling was manifested in the most marked manner in every province, and I am happy and proud to say that in no province, or in no



LIEUT. CHAS. J. DOHERTY.

The Chairman proposed the toasts of the "Queen" and "Governor-General," which were loyally responded to, the orchestra playing the national anthem.

Mr. Curran, M. P., vice-president of the club, who was cordially received, proposed "The army, navy and volunteers." He said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the toast to the program this evening is one which I am satisfied will be received with unbounded enthusiasm, and before proceeding to dilate upon the toast itself let me give expression 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 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 propose to you is one that has undergone various phases since I first had the honor of attending public dinner. I remember that in the early days of my career, short as it has been, all the interest and all the enthusiasm and all the patriotic fervor used to centre around the first part of this toast—that in fact the army and navy were those to whom the Empire had a particular right to be proud. The feeling that existed some years ago that the latter part of this toast was not one of very great importance has changed in a most marked manner, and we assembled here to-night while we drink enthusiastically to the army as one which has distinguished itself in every part of the world, whilst we drink to the navy, which is second to none, it is not ahead of any sailing on the waters of the globe, the toast of our volunteers, at all events, will awake patriotic feelings in the hearts of all here. It will be echoed in the hearts of our people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Buenos Ayres to Vancouver Island. (Prolonged cheering.) Some time ago I had the honor in another place to state that I was perfectly certain that no man in Canada—and especially no young man in our Canadian home—could fail to realize what were the patriotic feelings of the Canadian people; what were the sentiments deeply impressed upon them with regard to the past, the present and the future of our country; what were the sacrifices that the people of this country were disposed to make if, on the occasion required, it (Applause.) I then

part of any province, was it manifested with greater promptitude, with more zeal, with more patriotism, with a more generous desire to sacrifice self and uphold the Canadian flag than by the volunteers of the city of Montreal. (Cheers.) And this valiant spontaneity of patriotism was not with one section of the people alone. We cannot forget that we have two great sections of the people in the Dominion—English-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 annals 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 place 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 of the gallant 65th, of which my valiant friend, Lieut. Doherty, and his neighbor Capt. Prevost, are worthy officers. (Applause.) It is a pleasure to remember that this rebellion has brought together men of different races and creeds 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. Prevost.

(Continued on second page.)

### FREEMASONRY IN LIMA.

LIMA, July 31.—The Bishop of Lima has sent an address to Monsignor Tovar, minister of justice, protesting against the proposed Masonic hall to be erected in Lima. The minister has replied in strong terms, deprecating the publicity given to this protest by the Bishop, but assuring him that in virtue of the constitution the Government has not permitted and never will permit the erection of a Masonic temple in Lima.

### 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 competition by lands free from rent. A short time ago he met a friend from Buenos Ayres, who told him that in that country they had one hundred million of sheep and sixteen million of cattle, while the population was only two millions. By the present rates of freight they were able to send their stock to the London markets at 30s per ton.

### THE CLINGING CURSE.

BISHOP NULTY, OF MEATH, SPEAKS 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. Nulty, Bishop of Meath, expressed himself on the land question in Ireland substantially as follows:

FAIR FOREIGN LANDS.

He had visited many countries since he 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 he had passed he had seen every perch of land most richly cultivated. There was not one barren spot, not one uncultivated spot throughout the 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 teeming with food for man, and he really believed that one acre of this land 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 infertility 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 reason that when they came home they saw millions of acres of waste lands, 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, fertilize it, and make it productive. They saw here and there through the country some sort of agriculture, but it was unproductive and unscientific, and unprofitable, and the land was only producing the smallest part of what it was capable of producing if properly treated. All the lands of Ireland would produce twenty times more food than they were yielding at present if labor had free access to them. Labor was in shambles, wasting and passing away, and dare not touch the land. He was not 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 gentlemen through the country had seized on the land and held a monopoly of the land, and given not a perch of that land had they not done except on the express stipulation that the occupier would give four-fifths, five-sixths, and in some instances seven-eighths of the produce he extracted from the soil to the landlord, who had no access to the land, because the labor employed was unremunerative; 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 from the soil was potatoes and salt, and sometimes he had not even that.

ROBBERS OF LANDLORDISM.

Another evil under that old system of landlordism was the insecurity of the tenure of the land. The man who cultivated the 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 indeed 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 had 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 that the landlord had real property in the land had been destroyed.

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 competition by lands free from rent. A short time ago he met a friend from Buenos Ayres, who told him that in that country they had one hundred million of sheep and sixteen million of cattle, while the population was only two millions. By the present rates of 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 5 1/2d 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 commissioners? The rents would have to be revised. There was no money in the country. The people could not get anything for their stock. There should be a lowering and revision of the rents fixed by the land commissioners, and this should go on. Otherwise 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 Irish on the face of the globe only for the exceptional poverty in which they were steeped to the chin. But they could not despair. They had in Parliament a glorious band led by Mr. Parnell, in whom the hope of the country was centered, and that band and faster would bring their prosperity and independence. (Applause.)

SOCIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

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 expect to live in the station of his father, the daughter does not expect to occupy a social position like that of her mother. The peculiar conditions of a growing open country justify in some degree these expectations. [Yet it is very evident that nine-tenths at least of those who nourish these hopes are doomed to disappointment.] It follows easily that to stand this disappointment, and to overcome the many temptations to dishonesty, etc., that result therefrom there is really need of a superior religious training. We know that as a matter of fact a prior reason that apart from any consideration of fact should make us cautious in proclaiming our hopes of the future. 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 mechanic were better paid, and work more plentiful 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 sober, industrious workman in any branch of industry saved money easily.

Now the general rule is that the sober, industrious workman can with difficulty support his family. These well known facts are sufficient surely to show that fewer proportions constantly are in the above their natural condition than formerly, and that in fact children are frequently to be obliged to take a minor position. Nevertheless our whole educational system, the bent and training of our youth, look to a different prospect.

It is easy to see all round us the demoralizing results of these aims at the unattainable. Young men are spending all they can and in many cases wronging their employers in order to maintain a certain social status. Marriage becomes a disagreeable prospect when the impossibility suggests itself of living in a desirable one. The streets are haunted at night, the saloons are frequented, and other and worse resorts, as a natural consequence of these inordinate aims in life, and for the same reason another and destructive vice enters the household to prevent the increase of a burden that cannot be borne. It is all the more impossible to provide as young married people desire to provide for their families.

There are found many who speak in indelible terms of the ambition to get on in youth. It is a mistake. The ambition, like almost every other of an earthly character, needs no encouragement. The duty 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 be 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 higher. 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 virtues—those who work to-day as if they did not expect a better day advance most.

T. F. MAHAR, D.D.

Cleveland Catholic University.

### 'SWINDLING THE FARMERS.'

A young man calling himself Jean Baptiste 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 when the watch is of little value he repairs it immediately, but when it is valuable he says it is considerably damaged and requires repairs which he cannot at present 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 success, as Ald. Dufresne has received a large number of letters asking for information concerning watches which were supposed to be in his care for repairs. Among these who have been victimized was a farmer of St. Constant, who parted with a new gold watch worth \$235, and another of St. Hubert who lost his watch, which he valued at \$150. Ald. Dufresne notified the police authorities yesterday.





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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1885

FOREIGN TRADE in the United States has taken a decidedly favorable turn. The imports are decreasing, while the exports are on the increase.

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.

JOHN BRIGHT'S speech at the Spencer banquet, as promised, was made the subject of criticism in the House of Commons last evening.

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.

THE Conservative party in the British House of Commons is becoming quite liberal. The Tory government has given no point blank refusal to the requests of the Irish party, as their Liberal predecessors used to do.

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

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 Ireland at present, but I know whereof I speak when I say that Irish America will respond nobly when called upon to aid Mr. Parnell to sustain his party in the position suitable for members of Parliament.

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 retraction 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.

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 vassals of ecclesiasticism actually "do fealty to the ladies of the Longue Pointe asylum."

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 Regina is not wanted, says:

"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 led to fight for his rights cannot be said to be led astray, if fighting 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 means left to protect themselves.

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 will be handed to him.

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:—"The Department of the Interior has been notoriously mismanaged, and now that the war is over we can frankly state 'what we would not do during its continuance, 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 unseemly 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 Mall Gazette are substantially true.'"

NO PUNISHMENT FOR TITLED CRIMINALS.

The English Parliament has, by an official 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 eighteen years. Crimes for which the death penalty would not be too severe are made light 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 England must not be too violently interfered with, and they must not be punished in any adequate manner.

Society, as at present organized in Great Britain, makes such crimes as exposed by 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 demonstrated, no effective precaution will be 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.

The Daily Witness, through one of "its own correspondents," notified the Federal Government that the English population of the North-West would not tolerate the appointment of a French-Canadian to the office of Lieutenant-Governor. It said that as bad as Dewdney was, he would be preferable to a Frenchman. For arrogance and impertinence the Witness production could not be surpassed. One would imagine from its vulgar tone that the whole lot, or at least the vast majority of the settlers in the North-West were fresh out from old England, and that no attention or respect was to be paid to the feelings of the settlers of other nationalities. These latter were to be completely ignored in the matter

of leading appointments, or otherwise the English settlers would have a rebellion of their 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 according to nationality. The last census of 1881 shows that the population of the Northwest was divided as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Nationality and Population. English: 1,374; French: 2,896; Scotch: 1,217; Indians: 49,472; Others: 1,487.

Thus the French outnumber the English and Scotch combined by 305 souls, 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:—

Table with 3 columns: Settlement, English, French. Cumberland-Sud: 37, 30; Qu'Appelle: 52, 474; Montague du Bois: 73, 275; Prince Albert: 528, 825; Battleford: 194, 474; Edmonton: 210, 480; Rivière de l'Arc: 180, 100.

In four of these settlements the Scotch number 61 at Cumberland, 49 at Qu'Appelle, 61 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 Montague 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.

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 intimated to the prisoner, notwithstanding the jury's recommendation to mercy, that no prospect of a reprieve or of interference by the Government could be held out on his behalf.

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 authorities. But it may be asked if he was not forced into the commission of that crime by events and circumstances over which he had no control? 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 but also by its prime object and aim. Now, no one will assert that the half-breeds under Riel took up arms and rebelled against the authorities for the simple purpose of violating the laws of the country or for the mere pleasure of rebellion. Their prime object and aim was not to destroy the Confederation; it was, on the contrary, to seek protection against alleged wrongdoings. The disruption of the Union, if they succeeded, would simply have been an unavoidable consequential result. Consequently the half-breeds and their leaders cannot be termed, in the vulgar and unavailing sense of the word, common traitors. Their crime, as history will record it, consists in their failure to attain their object. If success had attended their efforts, laudation instead of condemnation would be the order of the day, and the North-West would have produced another Washington to be honored and remembered. As it is, and as La Minerve suggests, Riel has 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 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 South, why not let the Dominion follow the example, and reap the same fruits of peace, 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 made on Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. The Free Press, which would like to see a division in the Irish ranks, based a hypocritical eulogy of Michael Davitt on the unfounded rumor that he had joined hands with the Radicals against the policy of Mr. Parnell, 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 and it announced the early setting of his sun 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 became a profession a Home Ruler. His instincts are Tory—he belongs to that party by birth and tradition—and by interest as a land owner—and as such he and his candi-

dates will be treated by the British Liberal party." All pure rot and fudge! Parnell a Tory? Our Ottawa confere must have some queer, original drama. 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 subscriptions 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 necessary 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 Toryism, it announces its admiration of Mr. Davitt, whose views are far in advance 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 the leader of an incendiary communistic 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 Domingo as envoy extraordinary to France to carry through negotiations affecting French residents in San Domingo. During his stay in Paris Father Merino received a call from the Pope to visit the Eternal City. He was notified of his appointment to the archiepiscopal see 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 1858 by Archbishop Portes. In 1859 he was elected vicar-apostolic by the Holy See. 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 professional school in the island was established by him.

While still a simple priest, and after the stormy times and bloody revolution of 1870, he was elected President of the Dominican Republic by almost a unanimous vote of the citizens. The reign of President Merino was one of absence of political divisions. Discontent and dissension 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, organized 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 had 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 to have conspicuously held his seat in the

House, preserving an air of aggressive confidence amounting to defiance of the Standard's wrathful onslaught. 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 support which cannot be ignored and will make him a prominent figure in the world of English politics. His great oratorical gifts, his narrow-minded, illiberal and bigoted classes, both on the Conservative and Liberal sides, in 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 joined 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 unknown feat in parliamentary history. Finally he has succeeded in making his party commit itself to the principle of self-government for Ireland. Lord Randolph 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-seated prejudice of older statesmen and politicians in both parties against granting Ireland self-government, 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 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 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 conciliate 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 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 unfettered and independent until home rule is an accomplished fact.

A NOTABLE DECLARATION BY GLADSTONE'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 admitted 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 justified. 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 Liberals in fighting for the accursed cause of landlordism, officialism, and Orangism 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 statement of Mr. Gladstone was cheered to the echo 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 fustle 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 preservation of law and order and for personal security in Ireland. But Irish landlords, Irish officials, and Irishmen must rely upon

"Mr. Parnell for something more. The Lib-eral has refused a great number of mea-sures of Mr. Parnell because they were loyal to 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 point was that, for good or for evil, Mr. Parnell represented the Irish people. Let 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 law (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 Parliament in College-green (loud 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-stitutional 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 fight in Parliament has been a winning one, and that the final triumph is near at hand. Times have changed, when an English states-man, the son of the ex-Prime Minister, utters the prayer: "In God's name, give them a Parliament in College Green."

**MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVEN-TION.**

During the absence in Europe of the superior of St. Sulpice, the Rev. Father J. Colin, the pre- parations for the grand convention of ex- scholars of the Montreal College are attend- ed to by the Rev. Father Deguire, director of the college. The Rev. Father is actively employ- ing in trying to make this fête a grand success, and is aided by all the other professors of the in- stitution. The Rev. Fathers Desroches and Charrier have devoted themselves to this work for several months past. The following will be the program prepared for the occasion.

First Day 9 o'clock a.m.—Reunion in the Notre Dame Church, Mass, sermon by the Mass. Rector: Notre Dame, St. Joseph, Mountain and Sherbrooke streets. All those who can possibly walk will do so, carriages coming afterwards.

6 o'clock a.m.—Arrival at the college, deliv- ering of an address and reply. Keeses until dinner.

12:30 o'clock p.m.—Dinner near the water- fountain in the garden, music. After dinner, recreation in the mountain farm, balloon as- cension.

4 o'clock p.m.—Assembly in the old students' hall on the hill grounds. Discourses.

6 o'clock p.m.—E joyment, promenade con- cert up to the time of fireworks.

8:30 o'clock p.m.—Fireworks.

10 o'clock p.m.—Grand feu de joie and bon fire.

Second Day—10 o'clock a.m.—At the college. Grand Requiem Mass for the souls of dead scholars and ex-scholars; separation.

**THE QUIET DEMONSTRATION.**

SPEECHES, ILLUMINATIONS AND PRESENTS.

Col. Quimet was the recipient of a demon- stration on his honor last Wednesday at Ste. Rose, the "country side" turning out very freely to take part. A large number of Mont- realers went out by special train, accompanied by the City Band. The decorations in the village were very pretty, and the beautiful spot were quite a carnival appearance. At the railway station a procession was formed, which proceeded to the house of the colonel. It is estimated that between four and five thousand torches were present, and more than 1,600 torches were carried. The procession was headed by Messrs. Bergeron, M.P., Lelanc, M.P.P., Edward Gibney, Major Dugas, C. J. Doherty, Capt. Prevost, Boivin, Hon. Champagne (St. Basache), St. Pierre Bourquin, Melevoan, Capt. Desjardis, M. Linoques, Captain Des Georges and other prominent persons.

Col. Quimet said he thanked, on behalf of the 65th Battalion and on his own behalf, the people from Montreal, St. Rose and the county of Laval who had joined in the magnificent 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 columns cast upon them at the opening of the cam- paign had been more than wiped out by the kindness which had been since shown them. The 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 demonstra- tion, more hearty than that accorded to any battalion which had passed through that city. It was pleasing to see that this insurance 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 electors of the county especially—for their warm reception, and he hoped soon to be able to 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 prej- udiced men who predicted that the French

Canadian people were not ready to stand by Canada in the hour of need. 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 people.

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

**IRISH LANDLORDISM**

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS

DEAR SIR,—I must ask the indulgence of the readers of THE TRUE WITNESS for delay- ing 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 con- cerning 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 tenants. 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 capricious 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 scenes that I was an eyewitness to, as they have already been circulated through every country where an Irishman is known. To the taste of my opin- ion the Earl was not avaricious, but he thieved 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 over- bearing in all his dealings 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 laird 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 villain by threat- ening their fathers with eviction if his re- quest was not complied with. I have been an eye witness at an eviction scene where a family of five were dispossessed for no other cause than not complying with the request of said Earl to let his 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 I consider myself justified in so doing, and I am prepared to prove every sentence I write on this subject, with my name appended. I hope it will be heralded to the ears of his successors, in order that it may tend to their reflection and shame and the abolition of such inhuman practices. As many of your Canadian readers are familiar with the facts of the red-handed Earl's assen- sation, it is sufficient for me to state that he was shot dead on the 2nd of April, 1878, while driving between his den of connivance and the town of Mc.Ford, County Donegal, at a place known by name as Cratlagh Wood, by the hands of some unknown assassins, consequently three brothers named Mc.Granahan and one Makial Herazhy, were arrested on suspicion and lodged in Tifford goal. Herazhy was seized with a fever and died in his prison cell. A few months later the Mc.Granahan brothers were liberated, on the ground that sufficient evidence was not forth- coming for their indictment. I will in some future issue give a detailed account of his military career.

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

**THE BANK BREAKER.**

FARGUHARSON'S DISHONEST RECORD.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1.—The man who is likely to loom up into the most disgraceful failure in connection with the Munster Bank is Mr. Robert Farguharson, 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 conducted a scheme by which he hoped his thefts might be concealed. It is certain that he prevented the Bank 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 connivance with Farguharson's frauds, or they never could have been executed, but everyone is now joining in the hue and cry against Farguharson, and attention is thus with- drawn from other and perhaps equally guilty conspirators. It is said that some of those who are loudest in their outcry against the fugitive are really in secret terror lest he should be captured and be forced to tell what he knows about his accomplices. For the present, however, the whole torrent of indignation is turned against Farguharson, and if he were brought into the court to-night it would require a strong force of constables to guard him against mob vengeance. The latest clue to Farguharson'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 de- scribes him as a much overrated, impudent, overgrown schoolboy. It says he is only good at insulting his superiors, and that his very ordinary talents are lashed by an interested editor. The article continues: "It is time to speak out. We will not be imposed upon by this overgrown schoolboy, verging on middle age, but without a man's sense. Lord Salisbury must decide quickly, or Churchill, having already worked irreparable harm, will ruin the Conservative party." A parting shot describes Lord Randolph as a miserable and absurd 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 RRD PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfac- tory.

**THE FINEST CHURCH IN CANADA.**

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

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

MONTREAL, July 23.—One of the chief features of life and character on this side of the border is the superabundance of religious and educational institutions. Nearly every vil- lage in the Province Quebec contains one or more religious orders of some kind, a college, and one or more convents, while similar institutions constitute the chief ornaments of the larger towns and cities. Some of the educational institutions com- menced by these religious orders are among 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 pupils. Nearly two-thirds of these pupils are educated gratis. The convent and branches contain 850 regularly ordained nuns and about 150 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- picians, stands without a peer in British America, and with but very few outside of that domain. This church and order of priesthood are associated with some of the brightest incidents of American history as well as Canadian. It was with this order that La Salle, the father of American West- ern colonization, made his home while perfecting his plans of Western exploration, and these Sulpicians first sided and encouraged him in his great enterprises. The church and ves- ture stand upon the very spot where La Salle knew them.

Notre Dame was founded in 1642, and was the first Montreal building made by Europeans. The founding of the church was therefore the founding of the city. The founder was St. Maisonneuve, a pious layman who had been sent over from Paris, at the head of fifty colonists, by the Sulpicians, to 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 of which island De Maisonneuve had the good judgment to commence the city. The island was originally called Ville Marie, and De Maisonneuve gave the city the same name. The island is about thirty miles long and seven broad, and is bounded south by the St. Lawrence, west and north-west by the Ottawa River and the Lake of the Two Mountains, and north and east by the River des Prairies, which forms a junction with the St. Lawrence about nine miles below Mon- treal. Thus, much of what the Canadian metropolis has become is due to the generosity and enterprising spirit of the Sulpicians. The first Bishop of Canada along and erect- ed every inch of ground upon which it stood, but they did not close the doors against any other comers than Catholics, although the chief 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 1805, and completed and dedicated six years later. The outside is of plain Gothic archi- tecture, and is built of the native gray stone of which Montreal is chiefly constructed. The interior is magnificent. The paintings, gildings, statues, sculptures and ornamenta- tion are varied and exceedingly costly. The grand altar alone cost upward of \$100,000. It contains six magnificent groups of statues and several angelic choirs and has re- liefs. The design of this altar represents the sacrifice of our Lord on the cross. Be- sides 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 accommo- dates 15,000 people, by utilizing the aisles and side recesses. The cost of the entire structure if built to-day would be about \$1,000,000.

The front is graced with imposing square twin towers, one at each corner, rising to a height of 226 feet. These contain a magnifi- cent chime of bells weighing 46,476 pounds. One of these bells, *le Gros Bon-Dieu*, weigh- ing 24,785 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 vil- lage to have been in a flourishing condition, containing fifty considerable habitations, strongly fortified, and surrounded with fields of corn and maize. When he visited it 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- lage.

**PAGAN FESTIVITIES IN FRANCE.**

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

PARIS, July 22.—The so-called National Fête was this year a miserable repetition of the heathen's pleasure-seeking which the French Republican Government gives to the people to divert their attention from the terrible financial muddle caused by continuous extravagance and the compli- cations ahead in Annam and Tonquin. French vanity is always tickled by a display of boning and rows of colored lamps, and the poor of Paris find it difficult to disbelieve in national prosperity when pounds are spent to give gratuitous performances at the theatres. The same credulity 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, he 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 fete 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 enamored 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 MORALITY.

It does not require a deep penetration to fathom what the French Government means by civic morality. Even the most widely educated in London were beginning to ask them- selves what was to be the place of the whole- some lessons of the Catechism. There

was a book at any rate which inculcated 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 genera- tion. Even Voltairians of the old school began to realize that a generation brought up on literary garbage and loathsome caricature would scarcely keep within the limits of social decorum. The lower neighborhoods of Paris be- came a practical proof that this foreboding was not groundless. But the following are the M. Pan Bert were made for their enquiring and timorous adherents. They not only ebbed 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 word "civic" was at once repeated *ad nauseam* as if it conveyed some solemn moral sanc- tion fully understood by the initiated. Henri Rochefort baptised little citizens at St. Denis and grave statesmen imitated his tomfoolery in other suburbs of Paris. Confirma- tion was also adopted by the group, and "civism" is now crystallised by a banquet and an assertion of belief in atheism. This year's prizes is another step in the same direc- tion. It need scarcely be said that the civic catechism of M. Edgar Monteil is the class book out of which the competing students found subject matter for their essays. In this the very notion of God is smilingly dismissed and young men and women are told that they must be prepared to die for their country whenever and however political ad- venturers tell them. The theory fastened by this teaching may be better imagined than described. Even patriotism is ebbed out by selfish ambition. Frenchmen are now being tacitly taught that there are no frontiers and that the trust value will be to kill one another when the right mo- ment comes. Revolution will be only the culminating point of this growing selfishness. Crime will be dealt leniently with and good- ness will become a stumbling block. Priests and religious of both sexes are now insulted hourly, and any visitor who has not seen France for a score of years remarks the changed and embittered aspect of the people. This is the result of civic morality and of telling a Christian people to obey more brain- sick theory of ethics instead of the great and paternal commands of a loving and personal God.

**CLEMENCEAU'S SPEECH.**

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN "SUPERIOR" AND "INFERIOR" RACES—OPPOSED TO THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

PARIS, July 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies last night Clemenceau declared that a careful examination showed that no colony yielded advantages in proportion to the cost of its maintenance. The seeking after fresh colonies had been the son of loss to France. Ferry's theory that it was the duty of superior races to civilize inferior ones was opposed to the rights of man. Could Ferry define the terms "superior" and "inferior" as applied to the nations of the world? He described the French "inferior" who were the Chinese in- ferior to the French? Forcible colonial ex- pansion policy was madness. It was the duty of the government to secure the stability of France, not to scatter its force (Applause.) Bismarck said the Cabinet aimed at uniting the forces of the republic and preserving the national territory. He appeared to be promised to vote the Mad grant of credit, and promised that the Government would do its utmost to arrange that colonies should cost less and contribute more than at present. The credit was voted by 291 to 112.

**BRITISH POLITICS.**

DISSENSIONS AMONG BRITISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

LONDON, August 1.—Although the electoral campaign is about to open, both the Liberal and Conservative parties are busy with party action. The divergencies of the past week have disclosed an immense rupture in the Conservative party, caused through the dissen- sion 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 Parliaments and secure their office. The result is that many have been sent to the Maynooth of St. Albans by nearly all the provincial Tory election agents. These remonstrances, added to the protests of the Conservative mem- bers of Parliament, have been the subject of Cabinet discussion. The result is that Lord Randolph's speech has submitted to party dis- sension. He has agreed to take a further role and has engaged to do so by his angry and dis- appointed party colleagues in Liverpool and London to them and attempt to justify his re- lations with the Irish "Home Rulers." He also consented to go on an electrifying tour under the direction of the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Randolph is still, however, and has not re- nounced his position. He has secured the consent of his more able party managers to advocate a Conservative policy, which will embrace land 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- tory to a general advocacy of local self-govern- ment and land law reform, Lord Randolph will in his own time secure the adhesion of the young Conservatives to a decidedly particu- lar and radical 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. Chamberlain, snap his fingers at Lord Salisbury and the "old fogies," and go in for leadership on his own account. Lord Randolph was in his seat last night, on Friday, preserving an air of aggressive con- fidence amounting to defiance of the *Spectator's* attack. He received a constant ovation from his associates.

**THE LIBERAL EMBARRASSMENT.**

And 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 clansmen in the coming election. The small prospects still of agreeing on a party cry. Mr. Brett, secretary to the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Gladstone's 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. He now said that Mr. Brett's action was undertaken with the design of drawing Mr. Gladstone out and refusing him to speak, but the Grand Old Man refused to formulate a policy for his distracted party, despite the constant representations of his colleagues that it is time to proclaim the principles on which he means to appeal to the elector- ate. Mr. Trevelyan, who was the Liberal cham- pion 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 adopt. It demands the reestablishment of the church in England and Scotland, home rule for Ireland and reform in the land laws. The democratic Radicals accept this platform.

**LORD COLERIDGE'S INTENTIONS.**

LONDON, August 3.—The latest society sensation in London is caused by the announce- ment 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 United States three years ago, and who threat- ened to bring an action for breach of promise if he did not marry her. "Society" is very much agitated over the approaching event. His Lordship's children are said to be very angry.

**THE OWNERSHIP OF IRISH SOIL.**

A GROWING CONFIDENCE IN AN INCREASE OF PRESANT PROPRIETORS—THE PALE ELECTIONS.

SHIVE RUSSELL, near 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 Crom- well, 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, I 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 ex- perience. 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 utter- ances of leading journals in the three king- doms are daily becoming more and more ex- plicit 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," has been taken to be that of a goodly, needy demagogue and Social is- t. 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 years—that they are of the opinion of Michael Davitt!

I met by chance on the train on my way from Dublin 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 land- lordism as hopeless. It was time, he thought, that all and every one of them look ahead, disposed of their property to the best advantage, and sacred as much as they could from the inevitable and swiftly advancing bank-ruiny with which their class is threatened, not only here, but in England also. A few days later chance again brought me into the same gentleman's company. There, together with a foremost and influential proprietor, we discussed the two questions of the land settlement and home rule. The former 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 hap- pened to mention the San Antonio colony recently established in Florida, as well as the great Disston purchase of 4,000,000 acres, of which this colony was only a little fraction, the gentlemen grew very lively. 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 in- dustry and trade are dead in Ireland, it were prudent to provide for the future by acquir- ing new possessions 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 met with—Protestants and Conservatives all of them—judge much against their own feelings, that home rule, and a legislation moderately protective, can alone secure such a boon to this long neglected and much-misgoverned country.

Such are the conclusions at which the land- lord gentry of the north of Ireland have arrived, or are daily arriving. I give them to the readers of *The Sun* 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 jaymints of Cavan, the representa- tives of the class dominant here for centuries. 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 the best 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 cen- turies. 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 grudgingly acknowledged by the superior class, and they were all but neutralized by the rulings of the land courts, whose judges and commissioners notoriously lean to the landlord.

Now, this shameful partiality and the in- sufficiency 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 1886.

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

God speed the glorious work, and bless the men who labor 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 Pacific.

There is nothing so true that the damps of error have not warped; nothing so false that a spark of truth is not in it.

**RELIGIOUS NOTES.**

Yesterday the Rev. Curé Labelle left Havana in company with the French delegates.

The Rev. Sister St. Denis, of the Congrega- tion of Notre Dame, died on Sunday, at Villa Maria.

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

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

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

Mgr. Fabre has fixed Monday, 17th August, as the date for the beginning of the annual re- treat of the parish priests of the diocese.

The ex-members of the Lorcha College, at a recent meeting, decided to erect a monument in honor of its founder, the Rev. Father La- cordaire.

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

Rev. Father Adhemar Bernard has just re- turned from Paris, where he went to join the Sulpician Order. After a few days' rest he will proceed to Baltimore, where he will hold a position as professor in the seminary.

Rev. Father Genereau 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 Dieu 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, Montserrat. It will be inaugurated on the 24th prox., with the usual religious cere- monies. One lady, Miss Eliza Bernier, has given some \$9,000 in money and property to the new institution.

The Rev. Curé Beaudry, of Joliette, is en route for Canada. His brother, the Superior of the Clerks of St. Vincent, remains in France, to assist at the meeting of that order in the begin- ning of August.

The *Journal de Trois Rivières* states that Messrs. Stathiot and Bourdeau went to Rome to oppose the division of the diocese of Three Rivers, 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 con- vent of St. Anicet at Lacombe, on Tuesday. The religious services attended upon the making of the final vows were presided over by the Bishop of Lacombe, assisted by the Rev. Father Lesage and the Rev. Father Kawagh.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd of this city, are about to construct a house of refuge in Haddfield, Me. The sisters who are to re- side there are: Sisters Rosalie Dineane, superior; Mary Ann Howell, Marie Aillard, Philomena Triviere and Alvina Lortie.

On Sunday last, at the Church of St. Joseph, Cobourg, a ceremony took place, at which the Rev. Father Dugas, rector of the Canadian congregation, celebrated Mass, as assisted by his brother, Rev. Father Alexis Dugas, and another of his brothers, as deacon and sub-deacon.

An ordination service was held recently at the Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiating, at which the following were or- dained:

Minor Orders—Messrs. R. A. Lomarche and A. H. Marois, of Montreal.

Sub-deacon—Mr. T. Racotte, Montreal.

The following appointments were made by His Lordship Bishop Fabre during the past week:—Rev. Father J. B. Duriveau, vicar of the Sacred Heart, of Montreal; Rev. Father Achille Van Lopik, C.S.S.R., vicar of Ste. Anne's, of Montreal; Rev. Father E. L. Pincault, vicar of St. Lin; Rev. Father J. F. Savaria, vicar of St. Michael, of Vaudreuil.

Mgr. Elphège Gravel, the Bishop elect of the new diocese of Ste. Hele, with his co-consecrated in Rome on Sunday next, is in his 48th year, was born at Ste. Anne, on the river Chambly. He made his classical course of studies partly in Ste. Hyacinthe and partly at the Montreal College. After graduating he studied law for one year at Laval university. He then entered the Grand Seminary, and after being ordained a priest he was appointed a vicar at St. Roch. Before holding his present position he had been appointed pastor of the Church of Notre Dame at Ste. Hyacinthe, and was acting as such at the time of his promotion. He was a colleague of M. J. Desjardis and Mathieu.

The following young ladies were professed recently at Lacombe: Miss Pate, of Lacombe, in religion Sister Mary Thomas of the Sacred Heart; Miss Lypierre, St. Jerome; Sister Mary Dorothy; Miss Louis, New West-minster; Sister Mary of the Cross; Miss Roy, Ste. Genevieve; Sister Mary Rose Blain; Miss Bonin, St. Genevieve; Sister Mary Rose de Vitteville; Miss La- foreiere, St. Catharines; Sister Mary Marianne; Miss Rowan, Rawdon; Sister Mary Gabriel, Miss Marois, St. Alexis; Sister Mary Thomas of Aquin; Miss Long- pre, Ste. Anne; Sister Mary Magdalen; Miss Brule, Ste. Anne; Sister Mary Genevieve; Miss Paquette, Paquetteville; Sister Mary Magdalen; Miss Morin, St. James of Achigan; Sister Mary Joseph; Miss Bacon, St. Norbert; Sister Mary Imogene; Miss Lan- douer, Bixby Island; Sister Mary Luce; Miss Lafontaine, St. James of Achigan; Sister Mary Felicie; Miss Rivet, St. Sulpice; Sister Mary of Charity; Miss Precourt, Os-wego; Sister Mary Ignace and St. Mary Cedone.

**MILITIA ANNUAL DRILL.**

REGULATIONS FOR VOLUNTEER INSTRU- CTION 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 fiscal 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-com- missioned officers and non-peer company and battery, including regimental staff-sergeants and corporals, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one surgeon, one veterinary surgeon, one ser- geant-major, four sergeants, four corporals, four bombardiers, one trumpeter, one farrier, fifty-eight gunners and drivers, and twenty-nine horses, including the officers' and non-com- missioned 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 during the troubles there; corps ordered for active service and held under canvas in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, 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 permanent 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 portion 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 basis provided for in the paragraph, and men who have been out on service are not to be included for drill pay.

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 had decided to support him owing to the Irish policy of the Cabinet. The Morning Post and Standard both show discontent from the same cause.

FRUITS IN THE MUNSTER BANK.

DUBLIN, July 30.—Extensive frauds have been discovered in the accounts of the Munster Bank. Farnsworth, 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 £2,148,400 and assets of £2,187,000. It is believed reserves amounting to £225,000 will suffice to cover all risks, and if the shareholders are prepared to provide the capital requisite to continue business, they will avoid the enormous losses attendant upon a liquidation.

DUBLIN, 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 considers that it is the duty of the suspended institution's shareholders to first come to the bank's rescue, and that they cannot expect the Bank of Ireland to advance them money before they make a call upon their fellow shareholders. The explanation further states that it may be considered doubtful that any advance of money by the Bank of Ireland would prove a permanent help to the Munster bank, and recommends that the latter issue debentures, in which case the Bank of Ireland would be disposed to consider further proposals. This reply to the application of the Munster bank for help has greatly disappointed and irritated the Irish people. It is feared that the efforts to revive the Munster bank will fall 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 to 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 submit a scheme aimed at securing in Ireland greater equality between the Catholics and Protestants in the educational department. The chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of Irish industry yesterday presented an informal report to Parliament. It states that all Irish industries, with the exception of linen manufacture, are in a deplorable condition. It recommends the improvement of the railway facilities of Ireland, the introduction of a course of teaching of the sciences relating to industrial work in all the national schools, and a comprehensive system of arterial drainage without which the report declares, the proper cultivation of the soil in Ireland on a sufficiently extensive plan is impossible.

EGYPTIANS THAT WANT TO KNOW.

CAIRO, 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 losses resulting from British occupation will constitute the first charge on the loan. Five million dollars of the loan it is intended, the decree states, shall be expended in irrigation works for the benefit of the fellahs engaged in agricultural pursuits. It is rumored that the Egyptian deputies have resolved to investigate the whole lot of indemnity awards with a view of ascertaining the exact truth about the inflated charges that a large proportion of the awards are of a fraudulent nature, and it is also reported that the deputies mean to take steps to repudiate the policy of saddling upon Egypt the cost of the lot of occupation. It is now estimated that the loan will not meet the deficiencies of the Government. It will certainly have no success.

PREMIER FERRY'S DEFENCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The Madagascar debate was continued in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. M. Ferry spoke in defence of his colonial 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 to cause honor and the fulfilment of treaties said to her. He doubted whether negotiations with the Hovas would lead to a favorable issue. It was impossible to abandon the Sika lavas to the vengeance of the Hovas. Such a step would compromise the interests of civilization in the far East. The colonial policy was justified because it was the right and duty of superior races to civilize inferior races. Since all nations were now entering upon colonial movements, France must do likewise or forfeit her position. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

JAMES STEPHENS AND IRISH HISTORY.

DUBLIN, July 29.—Michael Davitt last evening delivered a lecture in this city for the benefit of the relief fund now being raised for James Stephens, the aged Fenian leader, who was forcibly expelled by the French Government to abandon his home 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 are making great capital out of the rough and tumble fight of Sir George Cheswold and Lord Lansdale in Hyde Park last Wednesday. The Radical Echo heads its story "Our Rowdy Aristocrats." The Echo and critics generally put most of the blame upon Sir George Cheswold. He is the older man of the two, is the husband of the lady who, as a young woman, was known as the charming Marchioness of Hastings, and is the father of a family. If he has had tender relations with Mrs. Langtry, it does not appear a gentlemanly thing to do to advertise the fact by whipping a little man in the park because the latter resented an insulting remark about the lady. It would be an unkind and quite unwarranted code of chivalry which would decree that because a man has received favors from a lady, who is still in society, he should have a right to publicly characterize her as a wanton, and to know any man who attempted such a defence, provided the defender was small enough to make it safe. These comments, however, have not caused half the sensation that is produced by an article in Vanity Fair. This is a high-toned society paper, edited by the Earl of Desart and owned by a staunch Tory, Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, who has

THE LONDON REVELATIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE" INDICATED.

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 statements 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 of men or against the police. We strictly confined ourselves to an enquiry into the system of criminal vice described. After carefully sifting evidence of witnesses 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 substantially true." The report is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning and Messrs. Morley and Reil.

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 they will realize 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 Northcote, both remained away from the banquet to the ministers last night. This absence has caused much comment, and has led to the sensation produced by Churchill's decision not to attend the great Tory meeting yesterday in Liverpool, which was postponed because of his refusal to attend. He has agreed to go to Liverpool in a month from now and address a meeting of Conservatives there on his own account.

THE DUBLIN ARCHBISHOPRIC.

DUBLIN, 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 Vatican in good humor. The Dublin archbishopric being still vacant, the matter must be carefully watched in order to use strong pressure at the right moment." United Ireland vouches for the authenticity of the letter.

PROTEST.

ROME, July 30.—The Papal allocation delivered during the consistory to day condemned the Italian Government for prohibiting the public carrying of the Sacraments through the streets to the sick, and for permitting the assembly in Rome of the anti-clerical congress. It also renews the Papal protest against the Government's occupation of Rome. The Pope regrets the French obstructions which have caused difficulties with France. He says that though Rome has misinterpreted a conciliatory attitude during the progress of negotiations with Prussia, they have proved fruitless.

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

LONDON, July 30.—The Government has appointed a commission to enquire into and report upon the condition and education of the blind in England. Mr. Campbell, one of the members of the commission, will go to the United States and Canada for the purpose of examining the methods used there to educate the blind. The commission will also examine the methods used in France and other countries. The commission will also examine the methods used in France and other countries. The commission will also examine the methods used in France and other countries.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, July 31.—The Government intends to amend the Irish Land Purchase Act by substituting for the clause entitling the tenants to purchase the land, a clause entitling the tenants to purchase the land on a mortgage. The modification is an enlargement of the purchase opportunities created by the act, and is made to modify the Parcellites, who have been dissatisfied 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 original amount of the purchase money of the land, so that the benefits conferred by the Land Act and the Land Purchase Act shall be equalized.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The incendiary fire which has become common in Russia since the outbreak of the revolution, has again broken out in Moscow during yesterday and last night. They were all started with careful reference to the direction of the wind, and in such a way that the wind would inevitably carry the flames over a large area. The buildings selected for destruction were mostly warehouses filled with cotton goods, and furs. The fires were very large, and caused much damage to the fire department, which is very primitive in its methods and apparatus. The direct loss by the fires was enormous and the additional damage by smoke and water amounts to millions of roubles. These fires, the most of which have recently started in this country, were all started by incendiary bombs. As a rule they began in unoccupied warehouses or in houses where all lights and fires had been extinguished for hours. But few arrests have been made, and the most careful investigation has failed to find any evidence usually left behind by incendiaries. The officials are firmly convinced that this wholesale arson is a new form of terrorism, and that the incendiaries have invented some new combination of chemicals which will spread fire quickly and leave a trace. The police say that the incendiaries have adopted this plan because it is attended with less danger to the culprit if caught than their old plan of murder and is equally effective in spreading terror among the people. There is no doubt that the incendiary bombs have been secured for the bombshoppers 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 incendiary fire, before going to bed. The police are in a hurry to find out who are the incendiaries, and to crush the conspirators.

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

An English cutler now makes what he calls a Siberian's knife, which weighs less than a pound, and is carried in the belt, yet contains a gaff, scissors, weighing scale up to twenty pounds, large and small blade, a screw-driver and file, a long disgorger and file, a tin opener, a corkscrew, a gimlet, an eight-inch measure, tweezers and picket.

Holloway's Pills.—The chief wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and reinstates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all that labor under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraint from the secretive organs, and gentle purgative 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, Pa. He was captured near that place.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECH ATTACKED BY PARSELLITES.

LONDON, July 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Callan moved that John Bright's speech at the recent banquet to Sir Spencer be considered a breach of privilege.

Mr. Bright said that if his words were censurable, he regretted using them. His opinion remained unchanged. It was a fact that the Parcellites had assailed him and that the Parcellites had assailed the judges and law officers. He would have said he was a fool for making statements that were absolutely untrue and would have laughed him to scorn.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said he thought that if Mr. Bright had spoken in Parliament the words which he had used at the banquet, he would have been called to order, but it was inadvisable to make these occasions causes for censure for a breach of privilege. He would therefore oppose Mr. Callan's motion. The Marquis of Hartington concurred, and 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 Batouche. The document was addressed to Crozier, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the police at Carleton, promising to furnish transport to Troy. In conclusion, he said he would bring home to Riel the responsibility of all the engagements and the attendant loss of life. He would produce testimony that Riel ordered the Indians from every direction and authorized a war of extermination. When Mr. Osler was reading the document addressed to Major Crozier, Riel sprang to his feet and leaning his neck over the box surveyed with mingled rage and indignation his prosecution.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

SALISBURY'S DECLARATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY—EVENTS IN EGYPT AND THE EAST.

LONDON, July 30.—The Lord Mayor presided at a banquet to minute's last night. There was a notable company. Among those present were Lord Walsley, Sir Peter Lumsden and many ladies. After the usual loyal toasts Lord Salisbury replied to the toast to the ministers. He admitted Gladstone's assurance had been honorable and adhered to. He defended the Government against the charge of not adopting a Liberal policy and said that the existing policy in Ireland necessitated a change of policy in the direction adopted. In regard to foreign 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 that they were not to be deterred by the threat of the policy left by Beaconsfield. The Government would, however, devote themselves to domestic affairs and the promotion of such a condition of things in the countries in Africa and the East dependent upon England and would restore a cordial feeling among the European powers, which was essential for the prosperity of the Empire.

MUNSTER BANK AFFAIRS.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF CASHIER FARQUHARSON—SEVERE CHARGES BROUGHT AGAINST HIM—A WARRANT FOR HIS ARREST.

DUBLIN, July 30.—It is understood that Farquharson 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 full explanation, but he immediately disappeared. He had been in the care of the bank twelve years. The almost crazed shareholders have offered a large sum 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 erased pencil entry. While talking about this Farquharson 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 extravagantly, but speculated heavily. He 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 bank. The reward placard describes him as 40 years old, 5 ft. 0 in., of average build, dark hair and whiskers, monastic slightly tinged with gray, fresh complexion, dark eyes, prominent white front teeth, walks with a stoop, elegantly 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.

You do not allow of a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Volatile Salt, with Electric Supplicative Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Headache, Dizziness, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vitality, and manly vigour. No risk. It is free. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Volatile Salt Co., Marshall, Mich.

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Rev. Father Andre was the first witness for the defence. The title of his testimony was his belief that Riel was crazy, both as to religion 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 Turmond considered Riel demented. He was present at a consultation of priests when the conclusion was come 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 himself at the head of the Church.

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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 the North-West had grievances and but for the uprising they, perhaps, would never have been remedied. The plant of liberty required a nourishment of blood occasionally. He dealt with the aborigines of the country and showed how their rights had been acknowledged by the Government. He justified the agitation for rights and threw upon the Government the onus of the bloodshed. The prisoner was either a lunatic or in possession of all his faculties. If he was not he had worked with and protected the women and children. He then offered himself and said if any one was to

THE TRIAL OF LOUIS RIEL.

MR. OSLER'S SPEECH OPENING THE CASE—WHAT THE CROWN WILL PROVE—THE PRISONER EXCITED OVER THE READING 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, and the members responding except one. Challenges were made on both sides, the jury being selected as follows:—Henry J. Palmer, Ed. Everett, Ed. J. Block, Walter Merryfield, Paul Deane and Francis Cosgrove. They were duly sworn 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 authorities to make laws for the good government of the North-West. It was shown that existing courts had power to try men for an offence. It was only right that Riel's trial should take place in the territory where the alleged offence was committed. Other methods of trial were inapplicable, and there were grave doubts as to the possibility of offences alleged to have been committed in the North West being heard before a tribunal of British Columbia or Upper Canada. 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 provisions of the Fenian Act for treason felony, and it was deemed advisable to have the case heard under the treason statute of Edward 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 witnesses that Riel ordered an armed assembly, on March 30, 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 instigation, 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 Batouche. The document was addressed to Crozier, and demanded the unconditional surrender of the police at Carleton, promising to furnish transport to Troy. In conclusion, he said he would bring home to Riel the responsibility of all the engagements and the attendant loss of life. He would produce testimony that Riel ordered the Indians from every direction and authorized a war of extermination. When Mr. Osler was reading the document addressed to Major Crozier, Riel sprang to his feet and leaning his neck over the box surveyed with mingled rage and indignation his prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

The court resumed this morning at 10 o'clock, when Mr. Greenhields addressed the jury at length on behalf of the prisoner. He could not justify resort to arms, yet he seemed inclined to explain the causes that led to the rebellion. He had 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 serious of the British North America act entitled the territories to be included in the Dominion, yet they gave no rights which were to be infringed on the rights of British subjects. There was a flagrant violation of Magna Charta in the absence of a proper jury. He alluded to the freedom of the half-breeds before the arrival of the settlers and said it was no wonder they became uneasy when they perceived, after residing here for years, that the country was divided among speculators, land 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 Dominion Government was responsible for the bloodshed. He could not prove that Riel was crazy and had been an inmate of a lunatic asylum for several years. Riel smiled at this remark of his counsel.

Rev. Father Andre was the first witness for the defence. The title of his testimony was his belief that Riel was crazy, both as to religion 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 Turmond considered Riel demented. He was present at a consultation of priests when the conclusion was come 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 himself at the head of the Church.

After lunch, Dr. Roy, Dr. Clark, Dr. Wallace and Dr. Jukes gave medical testimony as to the state of

ROMANCE OF A YOUNG ACTRESS.

MARRIED TO A GERMAN PRINCE. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 30.—The sudden and hurried departure of the Duke of Solms, of 630 Fifth 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 one of the wealthiest and most powerful families in Germany; that the wife, still young and beautiful, was previous to her marriage, a popular young actress, and that some six or eight years ago, while filling an engagement at one of the Berlin theatres, the Prince, attracted by her beauty, procured an introduction, after which he became so enamored that he sought her hand in marriage. The betrothal followed, which, when it became known, created a sensation in court circles, and the family of the Prince courted and disowned him unless he broke off the engagement. He and his betrothed bride sailed at once for America, and on their arrival in New York were married. Since that time their career has been decidedly checked. Cut off by his family, the Prince set about supporting himself and bride. At one time he drove a heavy wagon at Latrobe, Pa., but after he made known his identity to General Max Schamberger, that gentleman had General De Solms made vice-consul. Since then the couple had been living in comfort but circumstances, until last December, when the Prince left his wife and family, ostensibly to the purpose of settling on a large estate. He has now returned, and the wife with her four children have started on the voyage. It is said the object of the Prince's return to General De Solms was to effect a reconciliation with his family and it is inferred that he has been successful and that the Princess on her arrival in Europe will be recognized and welcomed by the royal family.

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

Women dentists are gaining ground in Germany. They are practicing in many of the great cities; in Hamburg, Strasburg, Cologne, Wiesbaden, and Frankfurt-on-the-Main. They are very popular with the children.

A TEXAS MERCHANT FAVORED BY FORTUNE. Mr. C. F. Truett, formerly of Galveston, but at present a first-class ticket No. 70, in the recent June Grand Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew ten thousand dollars. Collected through City National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, June 21.—Galveston News-Paper.

The Gattis, owners of the Adelphi Theatre, London, are said to have lost \$350,000. They started in London as vendors of penny ices, and are now the owners of several immense theatres. As yet London are Italian houses kept by men who have been in their service.

NONE BETTER. There is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effective remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps and other summer complaints 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 corresponding swift spread of cholera infection. Since the abolition of caravans and the transportation of Mohammedan pilgrims by steamer, fewer cases of cholera occur at Mecca and along the land route from Mecca.

A HEAVY ENDORSEMENT. The people, the press and the profession all heartily endorse the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters as the best Blood and Liver regulator and purifier in any one in use.

Mr. H. M. Gushy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

Beer is becoming fashionable in Paris, and the beer saloons, called brasseries, 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 Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure." For all impurities of the Blood, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Constipation, etc., it is the best medicine known.

An American publisher is producing an excellent substitute for glue for the use of bookbinders. 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 far as 600 of glue.

The most deadly foe to all malarial diseases is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a combination of vegetable ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers of pulmonary disorders, cannot be over-estimated. Mr. C. K. Phillips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely regained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, Excelsior Printing Co., New York, writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and were cured by it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Too much cannot be said in its favor."

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 Pulmonary 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.

PREPARED BY Dr. 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.

LITITZ, Pa., July 30.—An occurrence took place near Frick's farm, Eden township, which came under 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 bags visited the home of Jared Unpton and wanted to tell the wife's fortune. She finally consented, and paid \$1 for a long yarn concerning the alleged shortcomings of her husband. "This wife then left for a neighbor's, when the gypsy bag again appeared and revealed upon telling the husband's fortune. He also yielded and listened to a lot of stuff about his wife. Before retiring that night, in compliance with the gypsy's instruction, he placed a thimbleful of salt and the same measure of pepper together in a little bag and hung them in the chimney, keeping the matter a secret from his wife. On the following morning the wife saw traces of salt and pepper strewn about the closet, and probably from something told her by the gypsy immediately suspected her husband of mixing poison with these articles. She accused him of the supposed crime and a quarrel ensued. The husband did not explain about the bag in the chimney and she finally carried the articles containing what she supposed to be poison to her sister, residing not far distant, and both returned to the unhappy household together. Another stormy sea ensued between husband and wife, the latter, goaded on by her sister, when the angry woman caught up a butcher knife and made a lunge at her husband's breast, wounding him. In self defense the imperious man at last knocked his wife down, the knife flying in 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 gypsies were arrested at Lewisville for smuggling in bogus horse trades.

DR. FOWLER'S

EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHEA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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

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JOHNSTON'S Fluid Beef. is the ONLY preparation of the kind which CONTAINS ALL THE Nutritious Properties of Beef.

THIS ELEGANT GOLD WATCH. As an inducement for agents to handle our Watches, we make the following liberal offer: To any address or receipt \$100. If you wish to examine our watches, send us a check for \$100. We will send you a sample G.D.W. with privilege of inspection, before paying for it. If you are not satisfied, we will return the watch to you free of charge. The above offer is only good for the watches which are marked with the initials J. & W. on the back of the case. The watches are made in our own works, and are of the highest quality. They are sold at a low price, and are of the most reliable construction. They are of the most beautiful design, and are of the most durable material. They are of the most accurate workmanship, and are of the most reliable construction. They are of the most beautiful design, and are of the most durable material. They are of the most accurate workmanship, and are of the most reliable construction.

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HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst The Leading Necessaries 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 MAJOR SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently 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 incident to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

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NEW BOOK—"MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northrup, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidence of Christ's truth, and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll. "Emphatically deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 124 pages, 75 cents, cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

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Table with columns: Destination, Tonnage, and Company. Lists routes to various ports including Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax.

FROM QUEBEC. Montreal, July 29. Parisian, August 1. St. Lawrence, August 3. St. Charles, August 5. St. John, August 7. St. Peter, August 9. St. Paul, August 11. St. James, August 13. St. George, August 15. St. Andrew, August 17. St. David, August 19. St. Michael, August 21. St. Nicholas, August 23. St. Basil, August 25. St. Constantine, August 27. St. Helena, August 29. St. Pauline, August 31.

FROM HALIFAX. St. John, August 1. St. Peter, August 3. St. Paul, August 5. St. James, August 7. St. George, August 9. St. Andrew, August 11. St. David, August 13. St. Michael, August 15. St. Nicholas, August 17. St. Basil, August 19. St. Constantine, August 21. St. Helena, August 23. St. Pauline, August 25. St. Pauline, August 27. St. Pauline, August 29. St. Pauline, August 31.

FROM BOSTON. Montreal, July 29. Parisian, August 1. St. Lawrence, August 3. St. Charles, August 5. St. John, August 7. St. Peter, August 9. St. Paul, August 11. St. James, August 13. St. George, August 15. St. Andrew, August 17. St. David, August 19. St. Michael, August 21. St. Nicholas, August 23. St. Basil, August 25. St. Constantine, August 27. St. Helena, August 29. St. Pauline, August 31.

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Hot and dry skin? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Tramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Incessant languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? In-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fictitious rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Watkiness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A STORM IN THE STATES.

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

CHICAGO, August 4.—The great rain storm stopped at midnight. The total rainfall in the preceding twelve hours was 5.56 inches, an inch more than the entire rainfall during the month 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 fall an hour, while yesterday it exceeded two 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 conduits. The rats 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. Basements 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 made at present. The first business firm to ask for assistance from the city was Lyon & Healy, dealers in musical instruments, at the corner of Monroe and State streets, where a fire engine was compelled to abandon the job of pumping out water after two hours' fruitless labor.

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 Susquehanna 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 havoc in the village.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 3.—The storm of Saturday and Sunday was the most destructive for many years. Hundreds of acres of growing tobacco is ruined, nothing remaining but bare stalks. All traffic on the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad is suspended owing to washouts.

CYCLONE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—A terrific cyclone, sweeping up the Delaware river this afternoon, struck this city near Greenway Point, demolishing a portion of the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing company, and is doing several other evils. It then took a course across the river, wrecking the river steamer Major Reynolds and ferryboat Peerless. The storm blew the pilot, Lt. Townsend, and Capt. E. Reynolds, of the steamer Reynolds, into the river, drowning the former and painfully injuring the latter. The Peerless was swept clean almost to the water's edge, and a horse and wagon were hurled into the water and sank together to the bottom. The storm then passed over to the Jersey side, striking John Dialogue's shipyard below Kaigons Point and destroying the buildings of the establishment. It then took a course along the New Jersey River front, demolishing all buildings in its path up to Bridge Avenue, Camden. At this point the cyclone took an easterly course to Fifth street, Camden, emptying in its path into Greenway Point, between Second and Fifth streets to the Delaware river, which washes the northern section of the city. Passing over the river striking 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 Reynolds left her dock at 3 o'clock for Salem, N.J., she had on board about fifty passengers, although she had been sold up to the limit 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 passengers were washed off and lost. A steaming coming up the river after the disaster 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 steambot, but she sank out of sight and could not be found when the tug made search for her. The track of the cyclone was almost north from the Port Richmond coal wharves. About 150 dwelling houses were

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 McKevyn, was killed at her home in sight of her mother, who was herself pinned to the floor by 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 apex resting upon the water, and its base mingling with the rain clouds which hung in dense masses from the sky. It is impossible to give an estimate of the amount of damage done.

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 Reynolds; Chas. Dalsey, aged 49, ship carpenter, killed instantly by flying timber, Lizzie McKevyn, aged 10, crushed to death between timbers at home, Melvale street. The list of injured numbers twenty-eight, many of them women, and four at least of whom will die.

IN DELAWARE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Advices from various parts of the State show 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 Cecil county. Houses, mills and bridges were carried away; trees were blown half a mile and a loaded freight train, with all brakes down, was blown a mile along the track. Two men were badly injured by being struck with flying debris. Frederick City was inundated at an early hour this morning. People fled to the roofs of their houses, 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.—The 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 1 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 called to render its verdict, and then made a 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 talking volubly 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 summe was correct, but though he 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 neck 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 interference by Her Majesty. The doomed man seemed to take the result with composure. He was then removed from the court room to his quarters in the police barracks. The jury giving their verdict recommended Riel to the mercy of the court.

RIEL'S SPEECH TO THE JURY.

In the course of his speech to the jury on Friday Riel said:—It would be a very easy thing to plead insanity, but I have no desire to do such a plea. I hope, with God's help, 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 evidence 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 helpless retro-day, but the North-West is my mother and my country will not let me perish. My mother was not like me and my country will not. I have many good friends all over the North-West, but also in the Lower Canada. I was a fool when I came here in '84. I was not so foolish 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 unite all classes in the Saskatchewan together. Although I have but half a year that, acting only here in the North-West, I have given no peace. During my whole life I have been working for practical results, and God is with me. I found Him guarding me in the battle of the Saskatchewan when the bullets fell me like rain. Archbishop Bourget told me in a letter that I had a mission, and I know that to be a fact. After returning to the North-West, the Metis had been very kind to me. It has been said I wanted to bring Sir John Macdonald to my feet. I think if I had been properly reported my true meaning would have been understood, and my remark would have appeared in a different light. Mr. McLean is trying to bring Sir John Macdonald to his feet, and I was in the same way. I wanted to accomplish the same end. I have been credited as a prophet by the Metis, and have I not proved it? Your honors, gentlemen of the jury, my reputation, my liberty, my life are at your discretion. So confident am I in your sense of duty that I do not fear the verdict of the court with regard to the rights of the Metis. The only way to my mind concerning the favorable decision which I expect from you does not come from any unjustifiable presumption. I simply trust that through God's help you will balance every thing in a conscientious way, and that after having heard what I have to say you will acquit me. Gentlemen of the jury, 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 ought to compose the number, and your honor, if you've yourself selected the jurors, it is not on your personal responsibility. You have the right to make me a slave, and while I don't approve of such laws, it is my duty to make this declaration of my respect for your honor. This court undertakes to decide my case, which had its origin fifteen years ago, long before this court existed. It is not a competent court, but having to stand my trial before it, I consider the province of God has perhaps allowed matters to go in that way up to this moment for a particular useful purpose. In that light this court becomes a provincial instrument which I love and respect. 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, the case of the Court of the Senate, 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 only a sham representative legislature and no representative government, British civilization, which is less the world to-day, and the British constitution, has defined a government as those

who rule the North-West, and called them responsible government, which simply means that they are not responsible. By all the evidence which I had before me yesterday, I am not responsible, I am insane. Good sense alone, without scientific theories or explanations, leads to the same conclusion. The testimony laid before you during the trial, on both sides, proved that petition after petition was sent to the Federal Government, but so irresponsible is that Government to the North-West that for several years it did nothing to satisfy the people of this great and. It has hardly been able to answer once or give a single response. This fact would indicate absolute lack of responsibility. In fact there is insanity complicated with paralysis indicated. In fact, with this insanity it is said, I am suffering from. The Government and its little one, the North-West council, had made up their minds to answer the petition by attempting to murder me in the afternoon at the Saskatchewan. Happily when they appeared and showed their teeth to devour I was ready. I have fired and wounded them 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 of Jesus Christ, the only one who can save me, help me. I am not responsible, I am insane. If you take the plea for the defence that I am not responsible, or for acts, acquit me completely, since I have been quarrelling with irresponsible insane governments of my own sort. If you pronounce in favor of the Crown, you pronounce that you are perfectly justified; declare that, having my reason and sound mind, I have acted reasonably and in self-defence, while the Government, my aggressor, being irresponsible and consequently insane, cannot have acted wrong, and if there is high treason, then it must be on its side and not on my part. I have done!

PUBLIC OPINION.

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

OTTAWA, August 2.—The conviction and sentence of Riel is the all-absorbing topic of conversation here to-day. The English speaking population consider it a righteously judgment, but among some French Canadian there is considerable excitement. These claim that the trial in many respects was not a fair one, that documentary evidence valuable from a Metis standpoint has been suppressed and important witnesses denied them. Preparations are already being made for getting up petitions to the Governor-General for a commutation of the sentence. It is stated that Levesque, who tore down the Riel effigy during the reception to the Shrapshooters, was today 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 chery words. Nature, like man, sometimes weeps for gladness.

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, be 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 mother 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 uttered.

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, a 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 are constant 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 pretence, 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-planned 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 loss of man is disappointment, but his worst enemy is despair. Resolute confidence, when all other means fail, may often avert danger and overcome difficulty; may, more, it may convert the base into a blessing.

Right-doing is first hard, then easy, then delightful. Right is the history of each virtue, but may be hidden in the root of self denial 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 character.

It is a fatal mistake to think that industry united with talent 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.

A census of the occupations of Washington citizens shows that the principal branches of industry there are holding office and keeping book-keeping.

THE FARM.

It is very important to plough barley stubble where it 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 crop.

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 ryegrass straw usually weighs more than grain, and near a good market is often worth more.

As soon as Lephon cockerels can be distinguished from the pullets those not needed to keep over for another year as breeders should be sold for whatever they will bring. A Lephon 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 fifteen 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 was 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 to grow clover than to sow cow peas for hatching 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 day the turkeys will do better to forage for themselves 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 drag them through wet grass in the morning and soon lose more than half her brood.

Harvest work is severe, but it is also busy work. It is often necessary to work on the farm much longer than the regulation ten hours for city laborers. In the country, however, this working overtime is generally offset by days when storms make outdoor work impossible. Generally a reasonably spirited on both sides will secure satisfactory results to both parties. If a hard working faithful 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, generally a farmer can afford to pay faithful help 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. Kerosene oil applied with an old brush two or three times will cure it. The shanks may be immersed in oil for a minute. The fowl 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 sponge for bread, and for similar uses, is a "muddle," or a piece of oak shaped into a round smooth handle at one end, and the 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 coarse 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 again.

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 knob in, and let it cool. It will be firmly fixed in place.

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 carpets very much. When a carpet is faded, strong salt and water will often restore the brightness of the color.

Take a horse hair 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 irritant object cannot be seen raise the lid of the eye as high as possible, and place the loop as far as you can, close the eye and roll the ball, 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 diarrhoea, two ounces for an adult and one teaspoonful, moderate 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 teaspoon of strong, black coffee, without sugar, will often cure a sick headache. Lemon juice and salt will remove ordinary 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 so-called biliousness 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 were the Crimea, 1854; the Indian mutiny, 1857, and the Egyptian war in 1882.

The German railway administration is engaged in a series of tests on the lighting of cars by incandescent electric lamps. The tests are ready made are said to be very satisfactory.

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 this season. Crops are favorable in this Province, and the barley and wheat harvests have now commenced in Western Ontario.

DAY GOODS.—Enquiries at all sources show that remittances have not been so good lately. 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. In 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 buff 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 Palermo at \$9 per box; no cases. Oranges \$9 to \$10 per case, \$5 50 to \$6 per box. Tomatoes 75c to \$1 per basket. California pears scarce and in demand at \$5 50 to \$6 50 per box; plums \$3. Apples scarce at \$8 to \$8 per barrel. Raspberries 9c to 11c. Coban nuts \$4 50.

CROCKERY.—For the season there is a good average movement, and there are symptoms of an increased demand. Tea and New arrivals show fair quality. Sugars.—The market is easier and refinery prices for round lots have been reduced to 6 1/2. Molasses.—There is said to be some loss offering, branded as Karabades, whose birthplace has 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 delivery. Freight from the other side will, of course, be higher in the fall but this, so far, has 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 domestic and imported hides at steady prices. Tallow.—Some uncertainty seems to prevail as to the actual state of the market, but it appears to be easier than for some time past.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—Loose hay has remained quiet at \$10 to \$14 per 100 bundles; new crop, firmer at \$10 to \$11. Straw \$8 to \$8. Pressed hay is steady at \$16 to \$17 per ton; straw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton; shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran, \$14 to \$15. The former for Montreal and the latter for Upper Canada; moulis, \$24 to \$26, as to quality; buckwheat 65c per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Most of the June cheese is already in second hands, and sellers of fine June and early July are generally holding at 8c. Buyers are not disposed to make bids until they see what the market is likely to take, unless, indeed, at a material reduction. Finest western is probably worth 7 1/2 to 8c. It is reported that 1,400 boxes of the French make have changed hands at 6c to 7 1/2c. Butter.—Little business is reported and an easier feeling prevails. Eggs are dull, the demand being extremely light just now. All offerings require to be handled. They are selling at received at about 11c; newly-candled bringing 11 1/2c. Provisions.—The market is steady at prices published elsewhere in this issue.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

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

COAL AND WOOD.—The supply of coal is increasing, and the demand slow. Prices are likely to be lower. All kinds of hard, as well as the best soft, sell at \$6 a ton delivered. Wood unchanged; the best hard sells at \$4 50 a cord delivered, second quality \$3 50, and pine \$4.

BUTTER.—The demand has been good from the city trade, and choice qualities are a trifle scarce. These jobs at 12 1/2 to 13c, and large lots in the country would bring 11 1/2 to 12c. Cheese is fairly active and prices a shade easier, at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 for choice and at 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 for medium qualities. Eggs are plentiful for a easy, case lots changing hands at 11 1/2 to 12c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The volume of business continues restricted, and prices are easy. What has been irregular, owing to the unsettled state of foreign markets. Barley continues dull and prices purely nominal. Oats are irregular, with sales at 33 1/2 to 34c on track. Peas are easier, with sales at car lots of No. 2 at 66 1/2. Stock in store 2,643 bush, as compared with 1,213 bush at the corresponding period of last year and 311 in 1883. Rye is purely nominal. Canadian corn is nominal at 55c. Oatmeal quiet and prices easy at \$4 for low lots; small lots sold 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 sell at 8 1/2 for cows and 9c for steers. Green bring 8 1/2 for steers and 8c for cows. Calves 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 3c and rendered at 6 1/2c.

GROCERIES.—There has been a fair trade this week, and prices generally steady. Sugars slightly easier. Tea quiet and steady. Tobacco firm at the advance; myrtle navy, 55c; solace, 43 to 51c.

HANDWRITING.—Business has ruled steady, the sorting-up demand being good for the season. Prices continued unchanged.

WOOL.—The market is quiet, and prices generally unchanged. The best fleece brings 15c, ordinary qualities 16c to 17c, pure South-down 21c to 22c, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 9c to 9 1/2c. Superas are quoted at 21c and extra at 25c to 26c.

PROVISIONS, ETC.—There has been a moderate 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 \$9,000,000 worth. A rise in prices in Austrian railways under the stimulation of exportation. Russian advices confirm the reports of a bad harvest in that country.

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MILLINERY. Millinery Bonnets less than half price. Trimmed Bonnets less than half price. Trimmed Hats less than half price. Ladies' Colored Straw Hats less than half price. Ladies' Black Straw Hats less than half price. Children's Muslin, Lace and Embroidered Caps greatly reduced in price.

SAILORS' HATS!

LADIES' SAILOR HATS, trimmed and untrimmed, in colored and white. Feathers, Flowers, Wings, Birds, Ornaments, Trimmings, Laces, Ribbons. In fact every article in S. Carsley's Millinery Show Room greatly reduced in price.

UMBRELLAS!

Umbrellas made daily and put to stock, from the richest Spitalfields Silk to Manchester and Leeds Cloth. Umbrellas Re-covered and made equal 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 promptness and despatch. S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773,

1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET.

BIRTH.

KEHOE.—In this city, on the 29th instant, the wife of P. Kehoe, of a daughter. 21-2

MARRIED.

LOVE—McMARRON.—In this city, on November 4th, 1884, at St. An. Honny's Parish, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, James Love, son of Mathew Love, to Agnes, youngest daughter of Felix McMahon. 22-1

DIED.

ASKWITH.—In this city, on the 29th inst., Margaret, aged 16 years and 11 months, daughter of William Askwith. 21-2

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 inflammation of the brain, James Bernard, son and beloved son of James Murphy, aged 16 months and 15 days.

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

TIMS.—On the 29th inst., at Tevis, Quebec, E. J. Jans Birch, widow of the late Richard Tims.