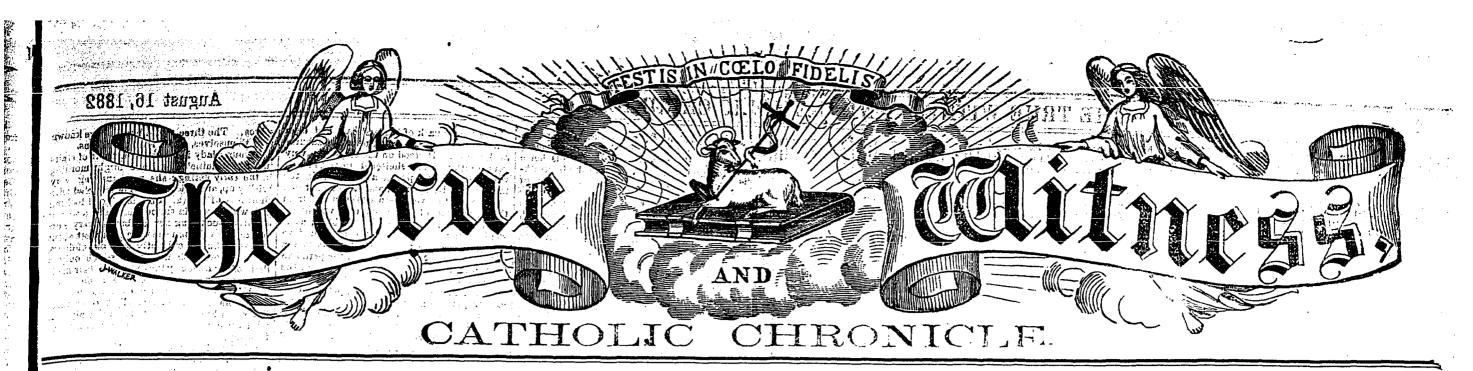
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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. i

14 17 15

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 16, 1882.

RELAND IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT! THE LAND WAR

LONDON, AUG. 8.—In the House of Com-mons, Mr. Gladstone, moving consideration of the amendments of the House of Lords to the Arrears bill, stated that he would have to ask the House substantially to dissent from the first amendment. The Government will propose to enact that either the landlord or tenant can initiate proceedings on ten day's notice. Mr. Gladstone said :-- " I shall not ask the House to reject the second amendment, but amend it so as to provide, in case a tenant's right is sold within seven years, that the landlord shall have a lien on the proceeds for the strears he has been deprived of by the action of the bill, to the extent of a year's rent, the landlord only to have the lien if the sum realized by the sale of the tenant right equals three years' rent." Mr. Gladstone declared that the amendment of the House of Lords : that the Land Commissioners shall consider the value of tenant right as an asset when deciding an application by a tenant for relief provided by the bill, is too stringent. The Government will substitute the words : "shall, so far as they consider reasonable." He also declared that the Government was unable to accept certain minor amendments, particularly that providing for an appeal to the Land Commissioners, which they will only permit in re-gard to points of law. The Government wished to introduce every possible improvement in the language, and make concessions so as to avoid a conflict so, if a conflict arises, the Government will not be responsible for the consequences. He asked the support of the Government in the interest of England and Scotland, as well as Ireland. Sir Stafford Northcote then followed Mr.

Gladstone. Mr. Parnell regretted the concessions of

Mr. Gladstone, which might be mischievous. He asked whether the Government would stand by them, or, as in the case of the Land Act, yield further when the bill returned from the Lords.

The first of the amendments of the Lords was rejected by 293 to 157.

All Mr. Gladstone's proposals in relation to the Arrears bill were adopted.

LONDON, Aug. 9 .- Walsh, arrested at the time of the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell, and convicted on a charge of treason-felony, contonesd to Dens

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.---At a special meeting to day the Ladies' Land League was dissolved. A resolution was proposed recommending the establishment of Leagues throughout the arrest arces from visiting a shop to purchase country for the purpose of teaching the rising shirt buttons. His well known pamphlet was generation the country's history, and encouraging the circulation of national litera-

Henry George was re-airested to-day under the Orimes Act, at Atheney, as he was about to board the train for Galway. George protested, maintaining that the arrest was persecution, as he previously gave a satisfactory account of himself to the police. John Connor, Maurice Costello, Richard

Savage and Timothy Rorke were indicted for perpetrating outrages in County Kerry. The Attorney-General read a number of extraordinary documents found on the prisoners, proving the existence of a planned organiza-

tion. The prisoners were convicted. CLABEMORRIS, Aug. 11.—"Scrab" Nally, one of the defendants in the Irish state tilals in Dublin, in January, 1881, was arrested last night under the curiew clause of the Repression Act. Nally had just arrived from Balla. He will appear before the magistrate to-day. Court directed that he must henceforth reside in his own house at Balla.

DUBLIN, Aug. 11 .- Henry George, arrested at Athenry yesterday, wis liberated to-day. The police accused him of associating with suspects.

One hundred and twenty suspects were in prison in Ireland on August the 2nd; 231 outrages, including two murders, occurred in July. The number of evictions was 321 families, representing 1,619 persons. Half the evicted families were re-instated as care-takers or tenants.

Stephen J. Meany, correspondent of the New York Star, was arrested at Ennis this morning under the Repression Act.

LONDON, Aug. 12-Stephen J Meany was ar-rested on Thursday night while abed in an botel in Ennis, under a warrant issued by Earl Spencer, charging him with being a dangerous character. Meany was subsequently released on giving bail for his good behavior for six months. Meany's trunk was searched for treasonable documents. None were found.

NEW YOSE, Aug. 11 .--- Stephen J. Meany, arrested in Ireland to-day, is a ticket-of-leave man. The managing editor of the Star cabled Minister Lowell that as Meany was an American citizen, and engaged in a legitimate mission, his release should be at once demand.

The Commercial's Dublin special says :-"It is the purpose of the Government to prevent the transmission to America of all reliable information regarding the situation in Ireland, hence the arrest of George and Meany. All news hereafter sent abroad will have to

The arrest of Henry George is sharply commented upon in the press, and has given great annoyance to the Government. His deemed a piece de conviction.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 .- The World's London special says that the rumors that Lord Salisbury intended to resign the leadership of the Conservative party are unfounded.

Irish organizers and organizations here luok upon the action of the Land Leaguers of Philadelphia in sending money to Arabi Pacha as ridiculous in the extreme, and say that Ireland has infinitely more need of help than Arabi.

BROCKLYN, N.Y., Aug. 12.-At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Land League last night, resolutions ordering a fund to be raised in aid of Arabi Pacha and the Egyptians was ruled out of order. A resolution denouncing the conduct of Lowell allowing, without protest, the imprisonment of American citizens, and demanding his recall, was adopted.

LONDON, Aug. 13. - The action of the House of Lords has been the chief item of interest Nally was cautioned and discharged. The this week. When the House of Lords con-ourt directed that he must henceforth reside sidered the Commons' amendments to the Arrears Bill, Salisbury declared he would have thrown out the Bill if he could. In it lies his bitter discomfiture. He abused the measure in terms showing his shortcomings as a leader. Unlike Beaconsfield, he has neither patience, steadfastness nor the spirit of concession. At a private meeting the revolt was led by the Duke of Richmond, who openly warned his colleagues of the dangers of the proposed course. Salisbury's lack of self-control and obstinacy are jeopardizing his leadership at a moment when his great rival's foreign policy strengthens the Liberal party. There are rumors that the Torics are rallying around the Duke of Richmond and Sir Stafford Northcote. Salisbury is sulking and refraining from attendance upon Parlia ment.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 13 .- Three hundred delegates were present at the annual conven-tion of the Irish Land Lesgue to day. Resolutions of sympathy were passed relative to the death of Miss Fannie Parnell. A report was presented stating that the Highlands of Scotland are ripe for land agitation. It was resolved to alter the title of the Land League to "Land and Labor League of Great Britsin." Resolutions were passed recommending the tarmers of Irelaud to the justice and expediency of aiding the cause of the laborers, and recommending payment to such members of Parliament as had rendered services to the cause of the Land League.

A demonstration took place to-day in connection with the Land League Convention. Mr. Commins presided. Biggar and O'Connor were present. Commins claimed that the undergo supervision of the Government, and | lrish party had forced the House of Commons

ISMAIL IN PARIS.

Interview with the Ex-Khedive-Islamism and Progress.

PARIS, Aug. 9.-Ismall Pacha, ex-Khedive of Egynt, arrived here quietly with his sone, Hussied and Hussan, two days ago from lichy, and took up his abode for a few days at the Grand Hotel. His arrival just at this juncture has naturally set people to speculuting, and though it has been given out that His Highness is here on purely private business, the explanation is accepted rather sceptically. Signor Crispi, curiously enough, happens to be here incognito at present. Signor Crispi's relations with the ex-Khedive are no secret, but what reports affoat are worthy of credence I do not profess to know. Ismail's attitude toward the French interviewers who endeavored to learn his views on the Egyptian situation has so far been reserved. He has politely refused any information. His Highness consented to see the Herald correspondent this afternoon. After congratulating him upon his apparent robustness and health, 1 inquired whether he believed that the present conflict was likely

to assume a religious character. " Do you think," said I, "that there is serious danger of its developing into a Panislamic movement or are you of the opinion expressed to me some time back by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that Panislamism is less terrible than it is painted ?"

"It is impossible to deny that there is unfortunately much fanaticism in Egypt," re-plied Ismail. "I think it has been exaggerated. It would be deplorable for my country if anything so retrograde as religious fanaticism should be encouraged. Egypt needs civilization and the light of education. She should go forward, to show the world that Mohammedanism is not incompatible with moderu progress. While 1 ruled in Egypt all my efforts tended in this direction, and it was to this that the country owen the prosperity which it enjoyed."

I then asked Ismail Pacha what would, in his opinion, be the result of the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt, but he professed not to have sufficient data on which to base an opinion. "It is so long," he remarked, since I was in Constantinople, and my views would be valueless unless I were in the confidence of the Turkish and British Ministries. All I know is that great misfortunes have overcome my country, and I trust that they may soon passaway."

"Do you think it probable," I continued, "that the present struggle will sflect the French possessions in Africa?" "I do not," answered Ismail, and the con-

ersation taking a non-political turn I soon

PRICE FIVE CENTS

OF

CASHEL

ON THE

ARCHBISHOP

THE

Political Situation. The village of Emly, in the County Tipperary, was on Sunday the scene of a remarkable demonstration. Emly, as is pretty widely known, was at one time the site of a great city, with many thousands of inhabitants; it was the seat of the Primatial See of the Province of Munsier, and from it, so trustworthy tradition records, the truths of Christianity were radiated, even before the arrival of St. Patrich in the Emerald Isle Its first Bishop was St. Albeur, who, with Bisbops Decklin, of Waterford, and Fin Barre, of Cork, were the pioneers of the Christian faith in the Province. The great city of thirty thousand inhabitants is a thing of the past. Emly is now a village whose population numbers only a few score. The parish, however, is one of considerable extent, and to the piety and public spirit called into practical form by the respected Parish Priest (the Rev. Maurice Power, P P) is due the circumstance that within the last two years there has been erected a new church-Emly Cathedral-the exterior of which is about completed, and which, when finished, will be one of the finest edifices of its size in Ireland. The foundation stone was laid on the 30th of May, 1880, by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel who again, a few months ago, was present at the crowning of the edifice with the sacred symbol of the Cross, and who once more attended to-day to perform the ceremony of blessing the bell of the now church, the gift, it should be said, of the ladies of the parish. The new church stards on a slightly elevated eite close to the village of Emly, and about equi-distant from the old chapel, still in use for public worship, and from the site of a sacred edifice of great antiquity, now marked only by the adjoining churchyard and the old steeple, preserved under the Church Act as one of the ancient monuments of Ireland. The new church is a handsome structure in

the decorated Gothic style. Its greatest length is 112 feet, and its extreme width 76 feet. It comprises nave, aisles, chancel, side

of course, give up the hope of again coming to the throne of Egypt. No deposed Oriental prince ever does. Besides he took away from Egypt, it has been declared by good authorities, over £30,000,000, and from time to time It has been given out that he was distributing corruption money among the military commanders, and that ultimately when Arabi shows his full hand he will declore for his former masters rather than go under. However this, two strong friends of Ismail are now influential in the present crisis -Cherit Pacha and M. De Lesseps-and with the thickening plot in the Orient the exile

may yet rise to the surface.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.

the very eyes of his sovereign, and what can I do? Nothing! You are arrested and tried

by your own Consul, and do you suppose he

is going to convict and execute you, or that

the American Government would permit such

a jacgment." The Khelive then went on to

say that instead of there being one Khedive

in Egypt there were nineteen-meaning the Consuls General-and that some day there

would be dire consequences from this

anomalous system of Government. When

Ismail went to Naples he did not,

PREPARATIONS FOR UNVEILING-THE DUBLIN EX-HUBITION-FESTIVITIES IN THE CITY.

Indition-FESTIVITIES IN THE CITY. DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—Preparations for unvolling the O'Connelt monument and opening the Ex-hibition indicate that the occasion in point of numbers present and display will exceed any-thing that has ever occurred of a similar char-acier. Visitors are constantly arriving. Many buildings are illuminated to hight. The monuosent committee head a meeting last hight. The Mayor presided. It was decided that Right Hon. Dwyer Gray should read a short address from the committee heading over the monu-ment to the care of the citizens. The absence of Cardinal McCabe is much commented upon. Many houses leading into streets display flags either green with Irish harps upon them and no crown or the Star Spangled banner. The Union Jack is nowhere to be seen.

THE CANADIAN SUSPECTS. HARD FARE IN A FILTRY DUNGEON-RELEASED

WITHOUT AN EXAMINATION.

Cornelius and Matthew O'Flaherty who, on recent visit to Ireland, were captured by the Irish police and locked up on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, have given a full description of their experience as Canadian sucpects. Cornelius, in an interview, says: "On the afternoon of the 11th of July, shortly after having finished dinner, we were sitting comfortably in a room in the house of our sunt at Ballyduff, when we were rather surprised to see three officers step into the house. One of them walked up to each of us and tapped us on the shoulder, saying, "You are my prisoner in the Qaeeu's name." This

but no reason was given. We were then

taken to Ballybuoin, and kept in custody

was about four o'clock in the alternoon of a Tuesday, and we asked the cause of our arrest,

servitude.

DUBLIN, Aug. 9.-At a meeting of Dillon and other supporters of the labor movement, a provisional committee was formed with a view to the election of a permanent executive for the new Irish Labor and Industrial Union.

Filliburn, who attempted to kill the Becorder of Dublin, has 'been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He begged the Judge to postpone sentence until be could have further legal advice.

LONDON, Aug. 9 .-- Previous to the conviction of Walsh, Justice Stephen instructed the jury that they could not find him guilty unless they believed a conspiracy existed in Ireland to raise an insurrection, and that Walsh was a participant. The jury took ten minutes to consider their verdict.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- Henry George telegraphs from Dublin :--Joynes, master of Eton College, England, and myself, travelling together, were arrested on Tuesday evening he moment we reached Longhrea from Ballinasloe, under the Coercion Act. We were driven to the barracks, and all our baggage searched and papers read. I protested strongly. After being detained three hours under guard, we were brought before a magistrate, and after examination, discharged. The sub-inspector being asked the reasons for the proceedings, stated that he acted on a telegraphic order from headquarters in Dublin. The police persisted, as a matter of imperstive duty, in reading all the private papers of Joynes.

LONDON, Aug. 10 .- It is stated that in consequence of a meeting of Conservative peers at the Marquis of Salisbury's residence to-day, there will be no division in the House of Lords to-night on the Arrears bill, as returned from the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury adhered to his original view regarding the Lords' amendments, but was overruled by a large majority.

In the House of Lords, the rejection of the first amendment of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Arrears bill, was acquiesced in without division.

The Marquis of Salisbury said the object of his amendments was to provide against injury to landlords who had solvent tenants. He believed the bill a public blunder, and that it would not be a final measure. A bill without a provision requiring the assent of the landlord would be most pernicious and an act of simple rodbery. The meeting of Conserva-tive peers at his residence decided by an overwhelming majority that, in view of the state of affairs in Ireland and Egypt, it was not expedient to reject the bill. He was not of that opinion, but found himself in a decided minority.

In the House of Lords all re-amendments of the House of Commons to the Arrears Bill of Rent bill becomes a law the Government were agreed to after the Earl of Limerick and Marquis of Waterford (Oonservatives) had recorded their protests. It is stated that the Marquis of Salisbury

intimated, after the rebuff, in the House of

statement that the Marquis of Sallsbury inti-match yesterday that he could not continue as has greatly improved under Earl Spencer and match yesterday that he could not continue as has greatly improved under Earl Spencer and leader of the Torles in the House of Lords of L

all be colored to suit those in authority. DUBLIN, Aug. 12.-The Government is

making extraordinary efforts to insure the prevention of an outbreak by Land Leaguers and sympathizers, on the occasion of the unveiling of the monument to O'Connell next week. Reinforcements have been pouring into the city during the past month. At

present there are more troops in barracks here than at any time since the outbreak of 1845.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 12 .- The sub-commissioner of the Land court here has given judgment in the first case yet beard of application by tenants of the Irish scelety to fix fair rent. He reduced aggregate rent from £149 to £125. In the case of another tenant, a tenant on the estate of the Marquis of Londonderry, the rept was reduced £34.

In the event of the remains of Fanny Par nell being interred in Ireland, there will probably be a great demonstration at the funeral. DUBLIN, Aug. 13.--It is stated that a gun has been placed in the upper yard of the Cistle and other precautions taken in view of a possible riot during the O'Connell demonstration this week. Large bodies of infantry parade the streets with guns to-night, causing excitement. The authorities are reticent with regard to the vigilance exercised by them.

Michael Davitt is about to settle in Dublin with his sister. Parnell goes to Cork next month to deliver an address, which I am given to understand will be worth reading.

A constable named Brown was shot and mortally wounded to-day at Parson's Stations County Louth. Four bullets entered the body. No reason has been assigned for the outrage.

The police arrested five of a company of fifty men found drilling illegally near Dungarvin,

The Committee in charge of the Limerick races refused the offer by Olifford Lloyd of a oup valued at £50 to be competed for at the next meeting.

The Inspector-General of the Constabulary forwarded last evening to the county inspectors throughout Ireland £180,000 for distribution among the Constabulary FDIM Mr. Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament have arrived to attend the fastivities at the opening of the exhibition.

Francis Hynes, found guilty of the murder of John Doloughty, near Ennis, has been sentenced to be hanged. This is the first trial under the Orimes' Act before a special jury. The crime was of an agrarian character. Doloughty continued in employment at the farm from which Hynes had been evicted. Mr. George Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. Blake, member for

County Waterford, said that when the Arrears will take into consideration the proposal of the Canadian Government to grant lands to Irish families.

LONDON, Aug. 12 .- It is said that several Irish members of Parliament intend to ad-Lords to-day, that it was impossible for him dress their constituents during the recess, to continue as the Tory leader of the House | with the view of testing the extent to which the Government will allow, ireedom of speech. All accounts agree in stating that Ireland

to yield much more then the House intended. He urged the party to continue its united efforts to abolish union. A resolution thanking the frish national party in the House of Commons was unanimously passed. Biggar claimed that the Irish party contains some of the ablest men in the House of Commons. O'Connor urged bis hearers to renewed efforts at the next general election.

LONDON, Aug. 12 .- The first Special Commission for the trial of prisoners under the Prevention of Crimes Act has begun work in Dublin and under the presidency of Mr. Justice Lawton, who succeeded on the resignation of Mr. Baron Fitzgerald. Two hundred special jutors have been summoned-100 by Mr. Gray, M. P., High Sheriff of the city, and 100 by Mr. Edward H. Kinshan, High Sheriff for the county. There are about a dozen prisoners for trial. The Crown will have an unlimited right of challenge, and the prisoners in felon cases a peremptory right to challenge twenty each. In misdemeanor cases the challenge is limited to six. Provision is made in the Act, as far as possible, to insure a full attendance of jurors, absentees being subject to an absolute fine of £20. In seventeen cases the venue has been brought to Dublin from various parts of the country, but it is not expected that all will be now tried. The Commission includes the ordinary criminal business from the city and county of Dublin.

LONDON, Aug. 11 .- In the House of Commone Mr. Gladstone stated that the House would adjourn next Friday until the 24th or 26th of October. Nothing, he said, except the rules of procedure will be taken up at the autumn session except in the event of emergency.

The News hears that the Duke of Richmond took the lead at the meeting of Conservative peers at Lord Salisbury's residence yesterday, in urging concessions in the controversy between the two Houses on the Arrears of rent bill. Only seventeen peers, or one-sixth of those present, supported Lord Salisbury.

In the House of Commons this evening, a verbal amendment of the House of Lords to the Arrears' bill was agreed to

LONDON, Aug. 14 .- The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech on the Indian Budget, said the Indian Government wanted to largely reduce the military establishment, but the home Government vetoed the project. He hoped the reduction would be feasible hereafter, but if a reorganization was contemplated the scheme must thus receive the sanction of Parliament. He said it was estimated the surplus for the next financial year, after providing for increased pay for subordinate officials, would be £3,171,000 and this would be applied solely to the reduction of the salt duties.

Mr. Gladstone stated the conditions on which the Government offered to accept a compromise on the "cloture" resolutions. Having been changed they decided to adhere to the original proposal of a simple majority. He said he would be ready to consider any changes the House regarded as desirable. Marquis of Hartington stated the Indian Government roughly estimated the expenses of the Indian contingent for Egypt at £1,-830,000 for three months.

afterward departed. THE DEPOSED KHADIVE.

until 11.30 in the evening, when they came The arrival in Paris of Ismail Pacha, who in June, 1879, was forced to leave his position as Sovereign of Egypt at the instance of the European Powers, is an event of marked significance in the present juncture of Eastern affairs. It will be remembered that it was his ardent wish to take up his residence in Constantinople, where, probably, on account of his great personal wealth and his extravagant harem, he would have been a most welcome crony to the Sultan. But the Powers remembering his craft as a corrupter of officials feared his presence in the Ottoman capital, and so be sailed for Naples, where his court has been one of the attractions and scandals of that Mediterranean paradise. Dark-eyed and violet houri have been spirited away by the bold gatour ; princesses of Oriental blood, witnessing the freedom of the Frankish women, have abjured Mohammed and quit the cloisters of Islam, and the assortment of concubines and wives which filled his Nespolitan palace has been gradually dwindling away. Yet, be it to his credit, Ismall, even in the days when he was a young man and when he lived in the greatest splendor as Khedive de facto, was never an Oriental libertine, and his harem was more for the purpose of keep-ing up a dignified Eastern household than for any other purpose. His cares while Khedive were great, and his industry could not be excelled by any hard worker of the temperate zone. He said to a *lierald* corre-spondent, charged with a special mission in Egypt :--- " I never sleep more than four hours in twenty-four. You see that little cabinet (pointing to a small office in the Abdin Palace) There I spend nearly all my time when not travelling, dining, riding or receiving guests. There is not a detail I do not insist upon knowing. I am informed of the arrival of every stranger, his standing, nationality and purposes in the country. 1 dictate the pieces that shall be played at the opera, and, ot course, I control with an individual hand the finances, the army, the commerce, and

A PEACEFUL POLICY.

80 on."

The correspondent suggested that Egypt night some day baripe for war. " No !' said Ismail. "We in Egypt do not wish for war. We are peaceful tillers of the soil, and if we are left free from foreign interference and are permitted to work out our own destiny I will show you that my corner of Africa will yet te in the front rank of modern civilization. It is true that we are devoted to our religion; and while some of the more fanatical of Ulemas would live in the old Saracen way, I do not believe that the gayety you find here in Cairo, which I have largely built as well as Alexandria, can exercise any deteriorating effect upon my people." The ex-Khedive referred to the brass band playing daily and nightly in the public square, and to the cafes-chantant, where revelry alway greeted the rising sun. Ismail in those, the palmy days of his prosperity, always spoke of European interference with bitter indignation. "Why," said he one day to the Herald

to take us away again. I (Cornelius) objected to go out at that late hour on account of Mat's delicate health, but they paid no attention to what we said, and we were compelled to go to Listowel, some nine miles away. On reaching that place we were lodged in the police station, where they wanted to lock me in the cell, but Mat said he would accompany me, and so they let me stop in an outer room. We were kept here until one o'clock on the tollowing afternoon, when we were taken upstairs to the office of Mr. Massle, the magistrate. There was no examination at all, but the magistrate told us we were remanded for eight days until they could get further evidence of our being concerned in the murder of Cavendish and Burke. Then we produced the certificates given to us before we left this city by Mayor Meredith, and having the seal of the city of London, but they said any one could make that, sncered at the papers, and hardly looked at the credentials. They next marched us off to Tralee gaol, which we found in a dirty, filthy condition. The fare was very poor, and the dishes seemed not to have been cleaned for a long time. When the doors of the prisoners' cells were opened the stepph was terrible, and could hardly be borne at firet. The ten they gave us was served in a dirty tin, and was so greasy and bad that it served the purposes of both physic and medicine. The first time I drank it I became sick, and was ill for three days fron the effects of drinking the stuff. We were kept in confinement from Tuesday until the following Friday, when we were released, and the cflicers said they were sorry to cause us so much trouble, but we told them if they had examined our papers there would have been no need for the trouble.

After our release we enjoyed a very good time with our friends. It had been our intention to visit nearly all the points of interest in Ireland, and also to go to England, but we were aired to leave the place where we were for fear that we might be arrested again on some other charge without fourdation. So we could not go suywhere until we made up our minds to come home, and we left Ireland on the 28th ult., disgusted with the way we had been used in our native land. The soldiers and constables are themselves the cause of all the trouble in Ireland, and no stranger travelling there is safe from imprisonment."

BREVITIES.

"Fonetik" spelling is gaining apace. Mr White, of Hastings, admits bribery. Republicanism is gaining ground in Italy. Bobins are still to be seen hopping on the streets of Toronto, but in Montreal, never.

A Pittsburgh firm is turning out glass slabs for use on furniture in lieu of marble. Sir Garnet Wolseley is now compared to

Napoleon. Shade of Welllugton what thinkest thou of this ? It is not generally known that the affairs of Kurope are now settled in the Montreal

the description of the House of Loads i factor of the description of t

chapels, sacristy, and tower. The tower. which stands in the angle between the nave and the transept, is at present raised to a height of 54 feet, but it is intended to raise it to a height of 130 feet. The church is built chiefly of limestone obtained from local quarries, the dressed limestone being from the quarries of Messre, Healy Brothers, of Trales, who are, it may be observed, the contractors for the entire work. The doors are deeply recessed and richly moulded, and the windows are filled in with tracery of the decorated Gothic style of architecture. The front door is divided into two compartments. and the tanipana is filled up with Portland stone left in block for future carving. Over the front entrance is a most elaborate rose window, 12 feet in diameter. The pillars in the interior of the church are of Tralee limestone, the bases being wrought in a beautiful style of architecture, while the caps, which are of Portland stone, have been for the present left rough for future carving. The building is from a design by Mr. G O Ashlin, of Dublin. The cost incurred up to the present is about £6,000, and the entire estimated cost, little or nothing having been as yet done to the interior of the edifice, is estimated at about £10,000.

The proceedings to day were of a duplex character. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke attended to bloss the bell, and this ceremony having been performed, his Grace was presented with an address and a sum of about £700 as a glit towards the liquidation of the debt on the church. A large sum will still be required to defray the cost of completing the edifice, and his Grace, at the close of his speech in reply to the address presented to him, made a strong appeal for assistunce to enable the parishioners to accomplish the object in view. High Mass was to-day celebrated in the new church for the first time, the celebration commencing at 11 o'clock. There was a very large congregation, crowds of people having come from Thurles as well as from Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Mass was celebrated by the Rev Patrick Byan, P P, V F, Galbally, Rev John Murphy acting as deacon, Rev James Burns, sub-deacon, and Rev Wm Purcel, master of ceremonies. The music, which was conducted by Miss Cleary, Lattan, con-sisted of selections from Mczart and Weber, the solos being subg by Mrs Ryan and Miss Lizzie English. At the close of the service the ceremony of blessing the bell was performed by his Grace the Archbishop. The bell, which was cast at the foundry of Mr Murphy, in Dublin, cost £155, and weighs 20 cwt. It bears an inscription in Latin, to the effect that it is placed there in honor of St. Albeus, and that it was consecrated in 1882 by Archbishop Croke. It also bears the name of the parish priest. At the conclusion of the ceremony an address was presented in the open air to his Grace the Archbishop. There was an enormous attendance, notwithstanding that rain fell heavily in the early part of the day. Among those present on the platform were-

Bev Maurice Power, P P, Emly; Rev John Shelley, Rev Patrick Byan, P P, Galbally; Rev John M Murphy, Kilsyth ; Rev James Barns, Rev William Parcell, Rev John Power, Sologhead; Bev James Byan, O O (Australia); (Concluded on Fifth Page.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

OF

CELO FIDEL

SEASON

2

By the Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," "A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad Marriage," "Redmond O'Donnell," etc.

CHAPTER XIII-CONTINUED.

Early in December Mr. and Mrs. Livingston return, and parties are given, far and wide, in honor of the bride. And Frank has but one secret in the world from his little wife, and that one is the fact of his brief engagement to Joanna. Somehow he shrinks from telling that it is the one memory sacred to himself and his friend, that even his wife may not know. He feels instinctively that it would give her pain, that Joanna would not wish it, and so he hides it in his heart, as in a grave.

Two days before Christmas, Joanna comes. She finds a rare household assembled at Abbott Wood to meet, and greet, and do her honor. Mrs. Abbott, Olga and Geoffrey, Frank and Leo, of course. But there are others whose presence is a cheering surprise -a surprise over which she laughs and cries together. The Professor and Madame Ericson are there; there, too, is portly Mrs. Gibbs, rich and rare in black silk. There is Thad, quite a slim and 'genteel' young man, a little conceited and over-dressed, but what will you at nineteen? There are the twins, Lonzo and Lizay. There is Mrs. Hill; and the Reverend Ignatius Lamb; and little Miss Rice. There, in short, is every one Joanna cares most for in the world. Her mother is not with her, the wintry voyage was too much for her, but she is so thoroughly restored she can bear cheerfully to part with her treasure for two or three months.

Olga looks at her ksenly. Yes, Joanna is changed-the change that love, happy love alone works, is in her radiant face. Looking down into Olga's besutiful, questioning eyes, the quick blush and smile tell their tale. And the capphire eyes flash with glad joy, and Olga's arms clasp her close.

"Oh, Joanna, dearest Joanna, is it indeed so as Lady Hilds says? And you love him, and are happy," ele whispers, in a fervent kise

"Happy ! happy ! happy !" is Joanna's reply, "and I love him with all my heart." "Such a great, brave, generous heart. Oh,

my darling lothis only was needed to complete our bliss. And when is it to ba?"

"Next June, they tell me," Joanna laughs; "in May, you know, I am to be presented at court by-by his mother. And you and Geoffrey, and Frank and Leo are to come over for the wedding, which is to be a very grand affair indeed. Olga, I think I am the very happiest and meet fortunate woman in all the universe !"

There are tears in the dark tarnest eyes. Olga gives her a last rapturous kiss.

"Not one whit happier than you deserve-you could not be !" is the ultimatum, and like all imperial Olga's decisions, it stands uncontradicted.

It is New Year's eve. Christmas, with its joy bells, its good cheer, its happy faces, has come and gone, and the old year is dying to. night.

"It brought me a triend, and a true, true love," sings happy Leo, as she filts about the house. Fires burn, lights flash, warmth, music, feasting are within; darkness, wind, cold, snow are without. The long drawing-100ms are fragrant with flowers, brilliant with lamps, gay with happy faces. There are only the family to-night, no outsiders, but they form a sufficiently large assembly.

Near one of the windows Joanna stands. looking out at the fast-falling suow, listening to the wind 'withering' among the trees.

His little bride, never content for many minutes together to be away from him, comes up, and slips her hand through his arm with the old wistful, upward look. "Thinking of Joanna?" she says. "Does

she not sing deliciously, and does she not look lovely ito night? Frank, I wonder, rich, ac-complished, handsome as she is, that you never fell in love with her in the old days. I believe she never had even a passing fancy. in all her life until she met this Sir Bonald Hardwicke, Joanna-Lady Hardwicke! Can

you realize it?" But Frank does not say a word. THE END.

A LOSING JOKE. A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said

jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health, and of his inability to cure her, " try Hop Bitters !" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now langhs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with t, as it cost him a good patient. -Harrieburg Patriot.

THE GREATEST FOOL IN THE COM-MONS.

(From the London Truth.)

A Conservative member of the House of Commons, who talks much on foreign affairs, but not wisely, was passing last week through Palace yard, when a man ran against him. "Do you know, sir, who I am?" said the member. "I am Mr., M.P." "What," irreverently asked the man, "are you Mr. -, the greatest fool in the House of Commons?" "You are drunk," exclaimed the M.P. "Even if I am," replied the man," I have this advantage over you-I shall be sober to-morrow, whereas you will remain the fool you are to-day."

DECLINE OF MAN. i upotence. Nervous Weakness, Dyspep Sexual Debility, cured by Health Renewer," SI.

TUG WILSON'S EL INGS.

DIVIDING THE MADISON SQUARE ODEN PROFITS WITH ARTHON CHAM.

(From the Philadelphia Louis.)

"Arthur Chambers' the man who is raking in the money out of this business," said "Alf" Lunt, who was Tug Wilson's trainer before the sparring bout with Sallivan. "Do you know," he continued, "that bout with Sallivan. Chambers, by agreement, gets one-half of all the money made by Tug? It was agreed before Wilson came to this country that he would divide all his carn- | you have married only a commonplace creaings while he remained with Chambers. So Tug is not so much in pocket as people suppose. The gate receipts of the Madison Square match were something over \$15,000, over my grave, and Wilson got only about \$4,700, while "For shame! I don't believe you love me and Wilson got only about \$4,700, while Chambers cleared, with bets and all that he or £200, home to his wife, put \$3,000 in bank, and the balance in his pocket for spending

money. He is the best natured man in the world, with a heart as big as his head, and don't know quite as much now about some things as he will when he lives in this country a little longer. Tog Wilson's a big card, and Chambers is coining money, but he don't divide. You might think that I made quite a stake out of that match, but didn't. I was asked by Chambers to take charge of Wilson as a particular favor, and did my level best for him, and how much do you think Chambers paid me for it? Why, the immense sum of \$10. That's every cent I received for training By JUSTIN MCCARTRY, M. P.

THE COMET

CHAPTER I.-CONTINUED,

"I didn't mean in that way," she said. What she meant was clear enough. She meant, "We have already been married little more than a year, and are you slready discontented with anything ?" If she had been in better spirits she would have asked him, 'Have you not me? Am not I enough ?" But she was not in good spirits; something seemed to oppress her ; she was slient for the most part, and occasionally inclined to be tearful, for no reason that she could well have explained. Nothing was said for a moment or two, and then she began :

"But you have good prospects, and we are very happy; why should we want anything more-now, at least ?"

"It won't always be now," he replied, a little impatiently ; "and you don't know, you couldn't know how impatient it makes one when he thinks he is capable of doing something and can't see his way to doing anything. Look here, love: there are times when I begin to think I shall never come to anything. I get it iuto my head that I have nothing in me-nothing, nothing, nothing at all. Then I feel as if I should like to hill myself. Yes, I do indeed. I am not talking nonsense." "Then you couldn't be happy, even with me, if you did not have a successful career and

show what you could do ?" "No !" he said, desperately "I couldn't be happy; it is no use trying to get over that. I couldn't be happy."

" You don't really care about me; not as I care about you. I could be happy forever "It is because I do love you that I couldn't

be happy without showing that I was worth the love of a woman like you. You could be happy with me anywhere? Yes; but there all the difference. You have 81 given up everything for me-your people and all; I have given up nothing; I had nothing to give up. I want to show that I am worth something, and that you were not quite mistaken in throwing yourseli away on me. That is why I feel so wild sometimes. What if things go on to the end just like this..."

"Oh, if they only would !" she said.

"Yes, yes, in that way it would be heppinees, of course, of course ; but I mean if they go on to the end without my doing anything to make a name, and your people see that ture, the con of a man who keeps a livery stable-and himself an office clerk !- rather than that, darling, I hope you will be crying

at all. You are only thinking of yourself, won, as much as \$8,000. Tag sent \$1,000, not of me. What do I care whether you make a name or not, or people admire you or not? I married you because I loved youyou yourself, and not what any one else-the world or whatever it is-might have seen in you. I saw my happiness in you, I thought; that was enough for me."

" Don't be angry, darling," he said, soothingly, for he was very fond of her. "Things will come all right. I'll make myself some-thing of a name. You sha'n't be always talked of as the office clerk's wite ; the liverystable keeper's daughter-in-law. I'll make a name. I'll be known in the world; you shall be proud of me yet!

She was chilled and hurt. "It is not well to set one's heart on such things" she said. " Fame files the pursuer Wilson for the big match. I must say that he's the best man I ever handled. I saw where; I think it was in some school exernise. One may go up like a rocket.

ing gallops along the roads and in the public park. The boy could ride like a young centaur. He seemed to manage his horse as mooneciously as he managed his breathlivery-stable keeper was the daughter of a distinguished advocate and Queen's counsel, Mr. Fanshawe, who came of good family, had a great practice, and, being a Northern man by birth, had bought a property near the town where the livery stables were kept. This daughter got her lessons in riding mostly from the livery-stable keeper; but sometimes, too, from his son. These two fell in love. After the young man was transferred to the office they corresponded, and occasionally contrived to meet. He succeeded in convincing her that he was a man of genius whom one day the world must come to bow

down. Why had he got it into his head that he was a man of genius and a master spirit? He had as yet done nothing. He had not tragedy. He had not made speeches. He was curlously ignorant on most subjects. His reading had been only a few blographies of men who had risen from lowness to greatness, some metaphysical books of a cheap and easy kind, the "Count of Monte Cristo" and a life of Mohammed. At the office even the clerks of bis own age thought him a stupid fellow. His father never could make much of him, and ou, but overlooked all his detects because of the memory of his mother, who died young. Yet it was settled in the young man's mind that he was a child of genius and of destiny, and that the world was yet to hear the loud echo of his tread. Most ambitious and clever or silly young men, when they have such convictions about themselves, have also in their minds some idea as to the path along which they are to move to greatness. One believes himself a poet, another a statesman, another a Michael Angelo of the future, the coming Garrick, the Casar of the modern time; but our young man had no set notion of this kind. He had not yet made up his mind as to the sort of greatness he was to have. He was not clear, even, as to the sort of greatness he should wish to have. He only said to himself that greatness was his destiny, and left fate to do her duty. Perhaps it was his figure; perhaps his beautiful deep, dark, dreamy eyes; perhaps his singularly handsome face, looking a little like that of a young hawe that in loving him she loved dawning genius and predestined greatness.

It was not for that Miss Fanshawe loved him. She did not care whether he had genius or not, whether he became great or remained small. She loved him because she loved him : loved him for himself. So she at last " kicked over the traces," as the liverystable keeper expressed it, and married her to sutmit, and she waited for them; and few days after the scene in the park, in childbrings forth only a dead child.

Has she in the later days of their married ife been touched by any doubts as to the true worth of her idol? Probably not. Probably she had only been hurt now and then at the thought that love was not enough for him. It is all the same now-she is gone forever. On the very morning before her death the child of genius received a formal dismissal

The public park of the past day had been planted in one of the most beautiful suburbs of the town. It stood on the slope of a very gentle hill, and was sheltered from the east ing .- he breathed, and he rode. One of wind, which vexed people a great deal in the the girls who took riding lescons of the long and chilly springs; and it looked at one side across the river. there saie even still from the incursion of the dock and warehouse girl, with a certain serious look, and a way of bnuilder. The river was broad there; as it went on through the town it spread out into a mighty_estuary; but even, here it was a noble stream. So the place where the park had been was turned into the site of one of the favorite nests of the local aristocracy .- the men who had made fortunes in shipping and on Ohange, and in all manner of commercial adventures and enterprises." They built themselves lordly pleasure-houses there. They built "detached villas," and each man called in a position wholly beneath him, and before his vills by some commanding name. They whom one day the world must come to bow had conservatories and bright gardens below, and observatories on the tops of their houses.

. . . .

Some loved great flights of stone steps, with peacocks parading themselves on terraces. As time went on, and feshions in buildings began even written poems or essays or begun a to change, some had fantastic houses of rud brick, made more intensely Queen-Anneish than anything of Queen Anne's day could possibly have been, or, even, for that matter, than Queen Anne herself. Little windows started out like Jacks-in-the-box exactly where they might least have been expected, with bars across them where there was not the slightest necessity for such precaution. Glass was specially manufactured of a think, greenish dinginess, and with bull'sfeared he was hopelessly incapable of getting eyes elaborately wrought in, so that the known imperfections of the glass-making craft in the Augustan age of English letters should add to the reality of the careful imitation. It was said by the friends of one of the enthusissts in the cause of this architectural revival that he had little mechanical spiders ingeniously constructed to ran up and down some of his window-panes, in order to give to his mansion the greater air of eighteen-century realism, by suggesting the domestic untidiness of the days of Dean Swift. But this seems only like the foolish pleasantry of some outshone rival. It was probably just such a piece of idle invention as the story told of a lover of art in the same quarter, who had his own portrait done by a great Lordon artist, and when it came home had it put up one of the chimneys for some time, to smoke it into respectability of appearance and then spent a whole evening bending and cracking it in all directions, so that its surface might seem like that of some of the Luciter before the rebellion and the fall; cer, masterpiedes he had seen in the National tain it is that he easily convinced Miss Fane. Portrait Gallery.

Une, at least, of the red-brick houses in this region was really modest and tasteful in its style and all its arrangements. It wore its Queen Anne garb with the quiet ease of one who, having chosen a suitable fancy costumo for a masquerade, is able to wear it properly and becomingly. This house belonged to Mr. Aquitaine, head of a great firm of shippers. Mr. Aquitaine was of Huguenot descent. lover in defiance of her father, mother, and all His people had been settled in that seaport her friends. From the day when she left since the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, their house secretly to be married her father and had always prospered there. The family and mother never saw her sgain. Not that now counted among the oldest in the town, they would not have been reconciled with and the name had actually become her in time; but they waited for her associated with the place. It brought to submit, and she waited for them; and to the ordinary Englishman now some months beyond a year passed away, and no suggestion of Huguenots or foreign then their daughter was dead. She died a origin, but only told of the town in few days after the scene in the park, in child- which Mr. Aquitaine lived. His name and birth-if that can be called child-birth which that of his family was known all over the world where trade was heard of and ships came into port. Mr. Aquitaine had travelled much in his time, but never called it travelling or thought of himself as a traveller. He had even done some African exploring, for

the interest of the thing, but he never for a moment regarded himsolf as an African explorer. Ever since he was old enough to be of any use to the great house he had been n the habit of ge off at moment considered incapable and idle, and they would notice to any part of the world whither it have no more of him. He sat all the night might be necessary to despatch him. with his dead wife and his rained hopes. He He went to New York or San Francisco had not gone near his father for months and as another man might go to Edinburgh monine, proudly convinced that they were or to Paris. He talked of the "last time not made for each other; and he would not | I was in Melbourne-no, the last time but one, I think it was." If somebody asked him and steeped in thought. All had gone from how some friend was getting on in Japan, he him. He was down to the lowest deeps of might perhaps answer carelessly, "Well, depth. He had not a friend on earth. He really I don't guite know; I haven't been in story, or something of that kind, who went Japan for more than three years; I don't go When the dlamond fields there now." were discovered in South Africa he went out two or three times just to have a look at probability of her ever having occasion to them. He was very glad of the annexation of the Fiji Islands, and remarked that every time he went to Fili he was more and more impressed with the value of the resources and the position that were neglected there by the English Government. But he was not sected himself. They exchanged a grasp of the least in the world of a wanderer. He the hand-very warm on the father's part. never went anywhere without some practical purpose. He belonged, roughly speaking, to all the local boards and institutions of his town. He subscribed to everything. He made no distinction of creed in his gifts and charities, and spoke on the platforms of all denominations in turn. Mr. Aquitaine was now about sixty years old. He wore a short, thick, white mustache and no beard. For all his generations of family settlement on English soil, he still had a great deal of the typical Frenchman about him. With a slight change of garb, say to a shabby, outworn semimilitary undress, he would have been just the fort of a man one might expect to meet near that building in Paris which the English lady in "Peregrine Pickle" calls the "Anvil-heads." Yet he regarded himself as intensely English, and was in all his views of things, political CHANGE is rapid in the second town where | and other, the most unveterate and uncompromising John Bull. He did not like the Americans ; he detested the Russians. He had a poor idea of the Germane. His general notion of the way for England to solve any difficult question in foreign affairs was to occupy some place. His way to improve any uncivilized country was for England to somex it. He had always had great ideas of things to be done in the Levant and in Egypt; and he had done one great thing for himself in the Levant-he had found a wile there. He fell in love with a girl in Rhodes, a sort of Greek with an English mother, and he matried her and brought her home. She was at that time beautiful, but she had fullen a good deal out of shape lately, and did little more than stay at home. lie on a sofa and receive her friends. She was at least ten years younger than Mr. Aquitaine; but he had not lost one fibre of his youthful energy, and she had not a fitre left of hors. They had been matried nearly five-and-twen ty years, and for five years had had no child. Then Mrs. Aquitaine had one daughter, and they had no children after. They lived very happily after their fashion. Mr. and Mrs. Aquitaine hardly ever saw each other alone except at night, and not always even then: He would not have her disturbed, and she liked going to bed early. principals, but even of the superior on that very spot now, perhaps, some happily He had therefore a bedroom fitted up for him-clerks. While he was still with his mainled pair were settled down under their self on the ground floor, and whenever he was self on the ground floor, and whenever he was disposed to sit up late or to rise specially. 'early, was starting off on: a journey or had just come back from some expedition, he begentlemen, and sometimes the son, in his ab-sence, had taken his place. He gave lessons in a riding-ground specially laid out for the spring up on the plains where a battle has ways more or less full of company. The family never by any chance had it all to them-

selves. The three, would hardly have known it or themselves, under such conditions. A young lady is mounting a flight of stairs in Mr. Aquitaine's house one bright morning in the early spring; she was running very briskly up, and oridently is not trubled with shortness of breath. She is a good looking slightly puckering nor eyebrows every now and then, as though she were in earnest about things. She had evidently been out of doore tor she wore a hat beneath which only little of her carefully tucked-up fair hair made its appearance. She reaches a door and snocks: no answer comes from within, Then she called "Melissal" two or three times and knocked a little more sharply. A faint voice seemed to be heard, languid and far sway. "Mellsss1 may I come in !"

August 16, 1882

Another murmur was heard, which the young lady on the outside assumed to be assent. At all' events she tried the door, found that it was not locked, and went into the room. It was a very large room, and she looked about with a puzzled air.

"Where on earth is the child ?" she said sloud.

The room was not jurnished after the fashion of sleeping chambers in the days of Mrs. Masham and Sarah Jennings. It was all got up in some combination or jumble of various Eastern fashions. The ceilings and the wall were painted after the style of a great Moorish building. The floors were tesselated marble, with scattered pieces of Turkish carpet, and piles of cushiors here and there. One corner suggested Damascus, and another Dolhi. It was very Oriental-almost as much so as some of the Oriental courts in the Crystal Palace, of which, indeed, it at first reminded Miss Sydney Marion, who stood, now looking at its various adornments, still holding the handle of the door, and hardly cortain whether to go in or back out. Opening from the other side of the room she saw a little parsage, marble-paved and carpet-betossed too, and she could see that it led into a gorgeous-looking bath-room, the entrance of which was half draped by a carelessly guthered-up curtain. These decorations and appointments illustrated the tastes, not of Mr. Aquitaine, but of his wife and daughter. Was there no occupant of this superb sleeping suloon? Miss Marion looked around in wonder, and might have backed out altogether, but that a faint laugh drew her at. tention to one spot where she saw a curtain banging before a sort of recess. She went up, drew the curtain, and discovered a small alcove with a most luxurious bed, and a very luxuious little demoiselle coiled up in it.

"Ob, there you are at last !" Miss Marion said, and she shook her friend by the shoulder.

A murmur only was heard.

"Get up, you dreadful lazy little girl! see how the sun is shining. It is so delucious! it's not like anything I ever saw before. De promise me that you will get up at once " The pretty girl languidly half-opened her

dark brown eyes, and gave another tors or two in her bed, and sbrugged herself together again.

"Do get up, Melissa ! won't you, like a dear girl ?" "But I don't want to get up, Sydney,

What's the good of getting up? I've often been up.

"The lovely morning, the sun, the flowers—"

" I've seen the sun and the flowers, all some of flowers-I don't care about flowers-I don't care about the sun ; I prefer the mcon."

"But last night you said you would not come out to see the moon. You said you didn't care to see the moon." "I dida't then; but that was night. This

She looks a fair and stately woman in ne rich black velvet dress-tall, imposing, gracious. Her velvet robe suits the grand curves of her figure -- it sweeps in soft, dark folds behind her on the carpet. The fine lace at her throat is caught by one large, gleaming diamond; a knot of forget-me-note is beneath it, another in her hair.

"You look a queen of "noble Nature's crowning," Joanna," says Livingston, appro-"I must paint you in that red velaching. vet dress, and these forget-me-nots. Do you know, you have been making a picture of yourself for the last ten minutes, and that I have been lost is artistic admiration."

"And that if it had lasted one millionth part of a second longer I should have been jealous," laughs Leo, coming up; and then there is a momentary pause. Livingston looks conscious. Joanna smiles down at the black-eyed fairy in creamy silk and white TOBER -

"And do you know what is more to the purpose than empty compliments," says Mrs. Geoffrey Lamar, sailing forward in a clowd, of rose pink, tilky sheen, "that you never sing for us now, Lady Hardwicke-that is to be. You have grown very stingy about that lovely voice of yours, since you have been in foreign parts. Come and chant us a New Year's anthem, or an old year's dirge, for it is almost on the witching stroke of twelve."

Jospna goes, and presently her full rich tones ring through the room, but the wind of the winter night itself is hardly sadder, wilder, than the strain she sings :

'Toll, bells, within your 'airy heights ! Wall, wird, o'er moor and mere ! On this, the saddest of all nights, On this, the saddest of an ingres, The last night of the year— The last long night, when lamps are lit. Like tapers round a bier: When quiet folk at still hearths sit, And God seems very near.

• The old clock sirikes upon the stair, Time's tide is at its turu; And here, and there, and everywhers The New Year tapors burn. Strange, dreamy anthems fill the street, The misis hang o'er the river, The organ grouns the drums are beat, The Old Year's gone for ever "'

"Oh! Joanna, what a melancholy song l' cries little Leo, reproachfully ; " and to-night of all nights! You give me the heart-ache. Do sing something less dreaty."

"Bark !" says Geoffrey, raising his hand. All the clocks in the house chime out one after another-twelve. The bell in Brightbrook bursts forth a joyous peal-the New Year has begun. Good wishes go round, they touch glasses in the German fashion, and drink to each other, and "eyes look love to eyes that speak again." And once more Joanna touches the keys. This time it is like a jubilant burst of joy :

'Swing bells, a hundred happy ways! Laugh, winds, o'er moor and mere! On this the gladdest of all days. The first day of the year! The first sweet day, when every one Is obserful at his bearth; Theafirst pure day, when morry sun Lights up a merry earth.

Swing, bells, ahundred happy ways I Langh, what o'er moor and mere!
On this the gladgest of all days, The first day of the year!
The first sweetday when all content.
We gather round the hearth ;
O.God. we shank Thee, who has sent This New Year to our earth !'

 $\{x_i\}_{i \in I}$

"What a fgrand creature she is!" Frank Livingston thinks, standing a little apart, looking and lisioning; "the noblest woman that walks the earth !"

im the other day, and he's getting in fine form again. Sollivan won't knock him out in four rounds." Then the trainer finished his glass of 'alf and 'alf at a gulp.

KIDNEY DISEASE. Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence,

Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba." SI.

THE BISHOP OF BRESLAU AND THE CLEEGY.

BERLIN, Aug. 8 .- The Liberal press animadverts on the decision of the Bishop of Breslau that the Boman Catholic parish priests who remain faithful to the laws o the country, and have been entrusted with parochial functions, are required to lay down their offices under pain of anathems. It is pointed out that the decision may prove the germ of a conflict, as the laws of the country protect public functionaries, and prelates who threaten ecclesiastical punishments are liable to fine and imprisonment. It is said the Government are surprised at the action of the Bishop, he being considered a mild, concilia-

tory ecclesiastic.

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking God Liver Oil, and from this fact it Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, this prejudice is removed. It is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physician writes us that it is used almost as a beverage in his family; another person informs us that he had to bide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions, and all Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

The decline in the value of land cantinues \$60,000 was refused a few years ago has been sold tor \$35,000.

Thomas Myers, Beacobridge, writes : " Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., im-mediato reliet has been received by those who use it."

The prince of Wales is about the only married man of his sge in London society who babitually goes to bails and dances. Few Englishmet, are regular ball goers after 35.

100 With Diamond Dyes any lady can get as good results as the best practical dyer. Every dys warranted inue to name and sample.

Great financial depression in a Kentucky

town, as described by the Henderson News: Gambling has dwindled down to a fine point here, and it is difficult now to start a onecent ante."

"," "Slow and steady wins the race." Steadily, but not slowly, Kidney-Wort is dis-tancing all competition for universal popularity and usefulness. This celebrated remedy can now be obtained in the usual dry It will be found very concentrated and will advertisement.

"And come done like the stick," he said, smiling contentedly. " Very well; I should like oven that better than nothing. The rocket does go up, don't you see, and flames and sparkles, and people stop to look at it. What if it does come down? Everything comes down sooner or later. I'd rather be the rocket than the gas-jet in the office that people turn on when they like and off when they like, and never say anything about. Besides," he added, more gravely, "I shall not be the rocket. I don't want to shine for a moment or two without any purpose. I want to be known as one who did great things for his fellow-man and the world; and I shall be known in that way some day. I don't want only to explode morely; I want to blaze." "Wasn't there," she said, "one who blazed

the comet of a season ?"

"I don't know-I haven't read much postry. But I should rather be the comet of a season than not blaze at all."

Then throwing himself back on the beach and classing his hands behind his head with the manner of one who has settled a question, the young man sat in slience a moment. Th girl was silent too; she looked up at the pale sky, in which some faint specks of light were already seen. The young wife's heart was sinking within her. She was egotistic, like has not been universally used, but with all loving women, and she had been under Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver the impression that her love would be career enough for her husband. He, too, was egot. istic, but in a different way.

He had repeated with literal correctness the facts of his birth and bringing up. He was now a clerk ip an office. At the time when he was first put into that position he felt as if his heart was swelling with pride.

To be in an office near the Exchange; to be in a great dark room, with deaks, and clerks. and messengers, with gas burning all day long in the winter months; to be spoken of in England. A Yorkshire farm for which as one of the young men from Aquitaine & Company's office, seemed to him to open a gicrious career for young ambition. For his inther was a livery-stuble keeper, and it was by the favour and kind. ness of a patron whose carriages the father took cars of that the youth was lifted from his lowly eltuation at an age much more mature than that at which boys usually begin to learn business in such a town, and set with his foot on the first round of commerce's ladder to fortune. The town in which he lived was one where colossal fortunes are made in a few days, and truly are often los: again as quickly, and then somelimes re-made; where the unknown adventurer of last year is the great, luxurious, ostentatious merchant prince of to day. What might not genius and courage do in such a pisce?

Meanwhile, however the young man had only had his foot on the first round of the ladder. For some time his actual duties were hardly more dignified than those of a messenger. He did not find that he was developing more genius for mounting quickly. He his young wife looked up into his face with seemed to be very far away indeed from anxious eyes, that might have been iit by the notice, not merely of any of the corpse candles, so ominous was their gleamtather, looking after or trying to look after the own roof-tree, and gladsome children were vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put livery-stables, the father had been in the habit playing in the nursary. In our civil life new up in the latter way for the especial convenition of giving lessons in riding to young ladles and corps of houses and hearths grow up on the ence of those who cannot readily prepare it. gentlemen, and sometimes the son, in his ab- field where lovers, seeking solitude, were glad act with equal efficiency in either form. Read in a riding-ground specially laid out for the spring up on the plains where a battle has purpose, and he took the pupils out for train-

Messis. Aquitaine's office He was LEOD go near him now. He sat all the night aloue had only a few pounds in money, and even that was the poor wreck remnant of some money she had bad left to her by a relative in days when there did not seem the slighest pead it. Such was his state. Clearly, it he was to be taken in hand by Destiny, the time had about arrived when Destiny ought to be looking after her charge.

At the funeral of his wife his father pre-The livery-stable keeper asked him to come to his house and stay there. He said he would go there later in the day; and the father felt for him and quietly left him, expecting him to come in the evening, when perhaps he should have calmed down a little. But he did not come that day, nor the next.

He never came. He never wrote. His iather might have supposed that his son was dead, perhaps had killed himself, but that an acquaintance had seen the young man going on board a steamer, and the young man had told him hurreidly that he was leaving Ecgland. He always did things in an odd sort of way, the father said. Anyhow, he was gone.

CHAPTEB II.

HELENA AND HERMIA.

the two married lovers saw the sun set that evening fifteen or sixteen years ago. There are many quiet inland towns of England even still-tor all the rallways, and the telegraph, and the electric light-where no greater innevation has been made within that time than the adornment of the principal ion with a new sign, or at most the starting of a rival hostely. But in this buay, unresting place of which we are speaking, new suburbs, stretching for miles, have grown up; acres of newly-built docks have encroached upon the river's banks; sweet spots that were greenwood by the water in the love-making days of pretty Miss Fanshaws are now occupied by factories and warehouses; the very park in which the levers sat that evening was cut up soon after and parcelled out in lots for building, and is now fully built over. The park was not large enough for the increasing population, and a splendid new park, of much larger extent and greater pretensions, was opened at the opposite end of the town. On the very spot where the poor absurd child of genius sat and bemcaned himself that he had not yet found a career : where been fought.

morning; that makes all the Don't you see ?"

Miss Marion laughed. "I fancy it does make all the difference, and I do see well enough. What a formenting little dear you are, to be sure! Bas I do want you to enjoy the morning with me; or I want, rather, to erjoy the morning with you. You'll come down, won's you, to please me? I am like the little toy in the old nursery about teasing all manner of unwilling crestures, the sheep, and the dog, and the cat, and I dou't know what, to come and play with

him." "Which am I- the sheep, the dog, or the cat ?"

"Ob! you are none of these---the laopard kitten, perhape; if such a ereature is nice and lazy, and what people call aggravating if so, there you are.

, "Well, it's all right; I'll get up," said the lazy girl, resigncilly. "One must get up some time in the day, and it is as well to do it now as later, I suppose; that's philosophy, I should think."

" Hang up philosophy," said Sydney. "Come, now, you are always telling me say rude things and use slang words. What do you say to ' hang up philosophy ?"

"But that's a quotation, Melissa; it's iron Shakespeare-don't you know ?"

"Then Shakespeare must have been a very vulgar man," the yours lady said, decisively. Having thus settled the question," she rolled herself up in a significant way and was silent thereby implying that the sooner her friend left her the sooner she would get up and prepare to enter on the business and pleasure of the day.

"Just one word, Melisea : you won't go eleep again ?"

"Glamis," the young lady murmured from know I ough th Cawdor-that's mo; I to say 'that's I,' but doesn't it sound odd ?---and therefore Cawdor that's I of me, whichever you please-shall cleep po more.

"I thought just now you seemed to know he nothing about Shakespeare," said Sydney. "That's not Shakespear; it's Henry It iog

"What a ridioulous creature you are! You know a great deal more than you pretend to" m "All right, dear; most people pretend tos 0ħ the great deal more than they know; I may want to redress the balance, don't you see? Well, I'll not go to sleep again. Would you ald sh(mind sending Priscilla to me if you see her? 811 or if you would just ring the bell for her be fore you leave the room, that would save ! **ÌB** 6 second or two, perhaps; and a second save is a second earned."

Miss Marion laughed, and rang the bell ' Pe] Mellssa's maid, and then left her compari-1090 401 E and went downstairs and ont into the garde The little sensuous maiden above stairs hug -yn: Infi ged herself once or "twice "deliciously in ha wappings. The morning was mild and sola and suggested no great need of neeting b 901 901 bedclothes. But this was a young lady wh immensely loved comfort and warmth and it tba dolence, and harmless little luxuriss and self I da indulgences of all kinds. During the in moments which blapsed before her maid card mai into the toom she had tohanged ther positie Bevenal times; not that she found herself easy in any, but that even for that moment

(Continued on Ihird Rage.)

August 16, 1882.

delighted her to try for some, posture of still greater comfort, to seek the ideal position of the moment. But when her maid-came and told her her tepid bath was ready, she made a heroine-like effort and actually got up. It may be saiely asserted of Miss Aquitaine

that she never yet had had one thought that lasted for a moment concerning any creature or subject outside the range of her own personal impulses, whims and wishes. Her impulses, were often, kind and sometimes generous, and then she was kind and generous for a moment; but she never thought of being kind or generous, or did anything because it ought to be done: She was keenly sensitive to pain herself, but never seemed to have got far enough outside her own personal sensations to think whether others were affected by pain or not. She had not the least by pain of hot one had not the head idea of the value of money, and, indeed, hardly ever had money in her purse or even in her hand. Everything was bought for her that she wished to have; many things were bought for her before she had time to wish to have them: Her father and mother had made her their little idol and fetich from the days of her birth. Having no other child, they were always wildly slarmed about the health of this one little treasure. Up to the present hour it was an article of faith in the hourshold that Melissa was in delicate health and required constant not?" The girl never had a cough or a cold in her life, was ignorant of the pangs of toothand digestive organs. The superb strength of her constitution could not be better evidenced than by the fact that it had kitherto withstood all the attempts of her father and mother to keep her well, and all her own attempts to make herself ill. She ate and drank whatever she liked, and at any time that suited the whim of the moment; lay in bed as long as she liked, eat up as late as she liked, took six warm baths in one day if she felt inclined. She often did feel inclined to paddle in her bath for hours together, like a South Sea Island girl plashing idly in her sugny waters.

Molissa took a long time to get bathed and dreased, and she did not hasten her movements in the least because of her weiting friend. She was very fond of Miss Sydney Mariov, but she did not mind letting her wait. In fact, she never thought about the matter at all. Miss Marion was carried off to breakfast by her host, who assured her it would not be of the slightest use waiting for Melissa, as no one could tell when she would come down, or whether she would have any breakfast when she did come. Miss Marion was out again on the lawn looking at the sparkling waters of the river, all wrinkled and rippling under the light spring wind, when her friend at last came to her side. Melissa was short and dark, with a graceful plumpness which might perhaps in some faroff time develop, az ber mother's had done, into what blunt persons would call fat. Just now, however, no one would be likely to find fault. Molissa was a little beauty, and thought

"How you must love this river!" Syd-80. ney Marion said. She came from a quiet cathedral town, far inland. Her mother was dead; her father and sis-ter were not now in England; she had been staying with an aunt until yesterday, when she came to pass some time with her father's friends, Mr. and Mrs. Aquitaine, and her school-fellow, Melissa. She had never been in their house before, and everything was new and delightful to her.

"I don't care a pin about it," Melisea said. "It's slways the same dull thing flowing in the same stupid way. Everything is dull. Nothing ever happens. One gets awfully tired. I want something new. If only something would happen !"

" But comething always is happening." "Oh no! oh dear, no! not anything that I call concthing. I want sourcething quite remarkable to happen."

markable to happen." "Well, comething is happening that I call very regarkable. Don't you call papa's coming home, and coming to stay here, something remarkable? Don't you call our all going to London together something remarkable?"

"Stuff, Meliasa I" "I'll marry him if he asks me—fast enough," the little lady said, very composedly. "That would be something happening! But I am " Stuff, Melissa !" sure he won't ask me."

"I am quite sure he won't," Sydney replied, with emphasis. "Yes?-I don't know. I think he might

do worse. I should like immensely to be your stepmother. I should be awfully severe. Well, never mind; let us talk of something else. But first, one word about this Miss Rowan."

"You will see her soon, and then you can form an opinion of her for yourself. "But it was about your opinion of her I

wanted to know something. You never saw her?"

- "Never." "Yet you like her?"
- "I know I shall like her very much."
- "Because your papa likes her ?"
- "Quite so, Melissu."

"Then do tell me, are you really such an awfully good girl that you actually like people because your parents-I mean your father -likes them ?"

"I don't know about being an awfully good girl; indeed, I know I am not an awfully good girl; but it does seem a reason for lik-Ing people if one's father likes them, does it

"Oh dear, no; quito the reverse, I should ache, and did not know that she had lungs much, my natural impulse always is every one's first impulse. How can one like enybody whom every one elso is always occupies a most conspicuous place in the front praising-especially one's parents? If I hear them praise any other girl, I always take it as a reproach dealt sidelong to myself. It always seems to mean, 'Why are not you a dear, charming, delightful, virtuous angel like this? Why are you not the prop of your father's old sge, and the joy of your mother's decaying years, like this blessed creature? And then, of course, one naturally begins to hate the blessed creature, and to think what a disagreeable impostor she must be."

Miss Marion made no comment on these words. They seemed to have set her think-

ing. "Sydney, you haven't told me anything You know I never saw about your sister. You know I never saw her."

"You will soon see her too; I'll leave you to judge for yourself."

" Don't you like her ?"

"My dear little Melissa, what a question !" "No, but don't you? Don't you, really !" "Like my sister? Of course I do."

"But you don't get on, perhaps?" "Well, we have not been much together this long time."

"I am sure there is something !" Melissa said, triumphantly. "I am so glad. I quartel with your sister; and I shall like her if she quarrels with you. I shall devote myself to the task of making mischief between you. That might be something happering."

"What a dreadful little animal you would be," Miss Marion said, " if you were only a quarter as bad as you make yourself out ! But you can't set any quarrel going between Katherine and me; and I know you wouldn't if you could. I almost wish you could, Melisss."

"Oh! why ?" Melissa asked, with eyes of beaming curiosity.

"I am not sure that I quite know why; and I am sure that if I did I wouldn't tell you, you naughty little child."

"How disagreeable of you! You won't tell me anything." "I think I have told you a great deal."

"Then if I cant set you two women quar relling, I'll tell you what I will do. I'll start a fliriation with your sister's husband, and make her awfully jealous; that will be of the grossest kind, which they hoped would capital fan."

Sydney only laughed at this resolve. "You'll not be able to do that either," she

shudder, st, the mere, thought of, their existence. "What a strong-minded girl you are! I should-never have thought it-with that

fuir bair, too, and that complexion." "Very good," Mr. Aquitaine said. "You are quite right, Miss Marion ; I am glad to hear you have an interest in such things. I thought it was only up here in the North that women cared much for the condition of the poor and the schools, and all that. You may depend upon it I'll take care that you see everything. But Mel won't come. She would't take any interest; and she is hardly strong

enough; it's a little beyond her." This was quite enough to determine "Mel" on going.

"Then I am to be left behind to my own company," she said, "while you two go exploring and seeing all manner of odd sights? Excuse me, sir and madam, I'll go, too. It will be delightful. Quite the Caliph Haroun Al-Reschid sort of thing. Look here, Sydney, I vote we dress in men's clothes."

"Some of mine," Mr. Aquitaine suggested. He was about five feet ten; Melless about five feet nothing. (To be Continued.)

*The great value of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for all diseases of women is demonstrated by every day experience. The writer of this had occasion to step into the prinsay. If papa and mamma like people very cipal Pharmacy of a city of 140,000 inhabitants, and on inquiry as to which is the most popular to dislike them. I thought that was proprietary medicine of the time, was answered, that Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rank of all remedics of this class,-Journal.

A POLICE REVORT.

Serious designs of the Irish Constabulary -Will they strike? - How Colonel Bruce was received by the malcon-

tents. DUBLIN, Aug. 7 .- The insubordination of the Irish constabulary in Limscick seems a more serious movement than was at first supposed, for it is evidently not local, but sympathized with by the whole force throughout Ireland. If not soon checked by acceding to the demand for increased pay it may easily result in increasing the insubordinate feeling among the people. The constabulary has been the strong arm of the government in suppressing Irish disorders. Deprived of that arm the revolutionary spirit may find itself supported by a large and well disciplined The government recognizes this fact body. and has made great efforts to quickly stop the dangerous movement. Inspector General Bruce visited Limerick and addressed the constabulary somewhat arrogantly, denouncing their conduct as unprecedented in mililike to hear of people who do not get on and tary history and nothing short of a disloyal all that. They seem more like myself. I | combination. They were wrong in sending shall like you ever so much better if you an anonymous circular inciting the whole force to follow their example. He wanted to know why they had not sent their memorial to the government in a soldier-like manner, and advised them to withdraw their circular,

abandon the agitation and leave themselves in the hands of the government.

THE POLICE REPLY.

The men declined to adopt this advice, declaring that they would pursue their own plan to the end, having no faith in the Government's promises. Still they were ready to sacrifice their lives for the Queen if necessary. But if their grievances were not redressed they were ready to lay down their arms and resign from the force. This was said to Colonel Bruce's face. After he re-tired it appeared that immediate reflection has not tended in the least degree to pacify the men. On the contrary, there is expressed great indignation at the charge of disloyalty which Colonel Bruce had not hesitated to launch at them. They said it was an insult not be repeated, and, what is more, they expected an apology for it. In this mood they

remained, exasporating each other without, while Colonel Bruce had withdrawn into the County Inspector's office, and was waiting to to see whether bis addre s might not bring

Household Notes.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

black pepper over it, then another layer of tripe and spice, and on until the jar is full. Cover it closely, and set it in a cool cellar, or, if possible, in a refrigerator. This is reliabed for tea. When served cold, with potato salad, also cold bisouit and butter and obocolate, it makes a refreshing meal

FASHION NOTES.

be ready for use in a few days. Take fresh

Bonnets with black curtain falling over the chiguon morevived.

Pale Nun's gray is a very popular color in the fashionship world jast at present.

Shirred sun-bonnet. In the Kate Greenaway style are much wora by little givis.

Merchants predict that the taste for embroldered dresses will juck ass next season.

Just as bowded trimmings are losing favor and are about to be relegated to the Indians who first wore them, it is announced that real gold beads, real turquoises, and pure amber beads are in vogue in Paris,

Tea-gowns have Watteau over dresses of large figured foulard, with a skirt of crevette (shrimp) colored satiu trimmed with puffs and white lace. Bows of dark red volvet ribbon trim the corsage and sleeves.

Faille is very largely employed this season, and is usually combined with other materials in the construction of stylish costumes. Pompadour, satin, shot silks, moire, allk gauze, or greateding being the other fabrics usually selocted.

Pale sea-green silk dresses of the most artistic and esthetic hue, or fint rather, nearly covered with white lace rufiles, panniers and bertha of lace to match, draped over the bodies, are to be very fashionably worn as Summar evening dancing parties this sesson.

Very young girls now the the bair which they draw away from the forehead and temples very high upon the crown of the head, fastoning it there with a bright eatin ribbon. These flowing locks are than left to fall with the back bair in a wavy chower over their shoulders.

Moire this season very seldom forms the whole of a costume. It is only used in combinatic n with other materials, such as satin. foulard, tailetas, lawa, silk or cashmero. It quite frequently forms the skirt or bodice alone, the other portions of the toilet being of a contrasting material.

Among the innovations of modern fashion one of the oldest is the wearing of velvet throughout the Summer. There is this season an infialle variety of velvets-plain, openwork, plaided, striped, beaded, moired, flowered and a number of povel devices in dark Oriental colorings. The plain, black Lyons velvet is, however, the most favored.

Many summer bonnets, following the style of the "Langtry" bonnet, have the crowns completely covered with broad loops of satin ribbon. One pretty gypsy bonnet in this fashion is made of white cactus-lace straw, the brim being covered with a passementerie of white pearl beads. The crown is covered with broad, first loops of cream-white satin tion. The hay made from lodged grass and ribton. Inside, the bonnet is faced with pale clover is hard to cure, and of very poor lilac surrab, and the strings, which the st the left side, are of white sutin, lined with

Many of the new simps, olives, cordeliores, and frogs, now stylighly worn in the place of buttons to close the drass in ftont, have chenille introduced i to them with pleasing effect. Some of the stave could of two or three contrasting Fr 198 of color, and thus inraish a very tasteful and alegant accessory to a plain dress of matini tent, requiring no additional coloring to light it up. The latest hand-made fourrageres and passementerie loops, very much resemble rich embroidery when laid over velvet, satin or cloth.

Agricolture. MAGAGING POULTRY.

The Poultry Monthly says that, as a rule one variety of fowls is enough for almost avy person to manage successfully and profitably, and this is especially true with be-signers who have to gain their experience in all the samuel d-tails of poultry management. If a breed r has been successful with one variety at d has not merely made good sales but has produced birds of such a high order of merit that the stock makes a good adverticement, and a permanent one for the breeder, it can be taken for granted that it will pay to take up one or more breeds provided the same care is bestowed upon each variety as was formerly accorded the single presed, and provided there are ample convenieaces, room and quarters for them. It seldom pays to attempt raising poor bred poultry, nuless there is empte room, both in yards and houses, for they must have this to ensure their healthfulness and consequent profit.

PINCHING VINES.

A practical gardener makes the following important statement : " Last year, as a test o a frequent practice among growers of equashes and melons, I pinched the ends of the long main shoots of the melons, squashes and cucumbers, and left some run at will. The rquash plant sont out a single stem, reaching more than forty feet, but bore no fruit. Another plant was pinched until it formed a complete mass of intermingling side aboots, eight feet equare, and it bore sixteen Equashes. A muskmelon plant, thus pinched in, covered the space allotted to it, and it had set twentythree specimens of fruit, the most of which pluched of. The pinching caused many lateral branches, which latter produced the female or fertile blossome, while the main vines only produced the male blossoms. The difference in favor of a yield of an acre of melons, treated by this pinching process may easily amount to a hundred barrels.

ALCOHOL FROM ACORNS.

It is said that alcohol equal to that made from grain can be procured from acorns. The acoros are freed from the shell and ground finely; then they are mashed with malt, and allowed to forment. Acorns contain about 20 per cent of starch, and eighteen of gluten. They would be a valuable article for human food if it were not for the tannic acid (about 3 per cent) which they contain. Vast quantities which go to waste every year, where hogs are not fed in the woods, might be enthered by boys, and converted into alcohol for use in the arts, thus freeing an equivalent amount of grain for use as food. Or some young student of practical chemistry might make a good thing for himself and for the world by devising an economical process of separating the starch, gluten, and tannic acid, the last for technical uses and the others for food.

MANAGEMENT OF RANK GRASS.

A vast amount of time and neeless labor are spent on most farms every season in cutting lodged grass and clover. It is very difficult to cut them with a machine, and the machine is likely to be broken in the operaquality when it is made. Most kinds of stock will reject much of it if they are not driven to eat it by hunger. The sod on which lodged grass and clover rest is always injured by being covered by a substance that acts like a mulch. Grass and clover are sometimes blown down by a violent wind or beaten down by storms. When such is the case it is necessary to cut and cure them as best one can. In many cases, however, the farmer can see by the condition of the plants that they will lodge unless they

are cut very early. The stalks are so tall and the foliage is so heavy that it is difficult for the plants to sustain themselves. When this is the case no time should be lost putting in the now n scytho ting early, lodging will be prevented and the hay will be of good quality. This practice involves the necessity of cutting the grass or ciover a second time, but it is much easier to harvest two crops that stand upright than one With the present means for harvesting the hay crop, the labor of cutting and curing is elight, when there is no delay in consequence of obstructions. Heavy grass and clover should be cut early in order to prevent the stalks from becoming large and coarse. By cutting twice, a large smount of hay can be obtained, and it will be of the heat quality. special value for young stock .- Chicago Times.

tripe, cut in pieces four or five inches square ; put a layer of tripe in an earthern jar, then FOR BABIES,-If mothers through the sprinkle a layer of cloves, allspice and some heated term, would take the bones from a cut

of steak with one tenspoonful of rice soaked in a cupiul of cold water twenty minutes. and then bolled with a little salt till cone, and feed the bables, it would save many a darling from an early grave.

BAKED EGGS .- For those who find fried ones greasy and indigestible, butter a deep earthern pie-plate, then put in the egge, taking care not to break the yolks of any; put a little lump of butter on each egg, and alittle pepper and salt, too. If the oven is hot, the eggs will be cooked sufficiently in four

minutes. As soon as the whites are firmly set they are done. EVERY COOK knows how disagreeable it is to have the nutmeg or cinnamon which is

added to cream and sugar for pudding sauce rise to the top of the sauce, and when it is served to have the first spoonful taken out too highly flavored and the rest without tacte. To remedy this mix the nutmeg or cionsmon with sugar before pouring on the cream; it will then be gradually distributed through the sauce. Pour the cleam on a little at the time, and the spice will tend to dissolve.

Cakes which are particularly nice for pic nics, as they can be carried in a backet withon much danger of crumbling, are made of one cup of sugar, half a cup of sweet milk, h one tenspoonful of cream of fartar, a half a tenspoonful of soda (or two even tenspooniuls of baking powder.) Mix with flour enough to make the dough as stiff, as for ingar cookies. Roll out or cut in strips, twist these strips like old-isshioned doughnuts, bake till they are light brown. They may be flavoured with lemon, or with cipnamon, or they may be

dipped in cocoanut and sugar while hot. To GILD PICTURE FRAMES, -The surface of the gilt must be carefully covered with a

strong size, made by boiling down pieces of white leather or clippings of parchment, till they are reduced to a strong jelly. This coating being dried, eight or ten more must be applied-the fize being mixed with a small quaatity of whiting. The last cost is composed of screened massicot, or sometimes yellow ochre. Let it dry thoroughly, and then damp the surface a little at the time with a damp sponge, and apply the gold leaf hefore this dries. It will immediately adhere, and, when dry, those parts which are to be brilliant are burnished with an agate or dog's-tooth barnisher.

The London Lancet says : Nervous diseases and weakness increase in a country as the population comes to live on the fleth of the warmblooded animals. " Meat" (using the term in its popular sense) is highly stimulating. and supplies proportionally more exciting than actually nourishing pabulum to the nervous system. The meat eater lives at high pressure and is or ought to be, a peculiarly active organism, like a predatory ani-mal always on the alert, walking and consuming large quantities of oxygen. In practice, we find that the meat eater does not live up to the level of his food, and us a consequence he cannot or does not take enough oxygen to satisly the exigencles of his mode of life. Thereupon follow many, if not most, of the ills to which highly civilized and luxurious meat eating classes are liable.

All vegetables have an effect on the chemlilac. istry of the body. so that we cannot speak too highly of their importance at table. We will mention a few of these matters first, and dispose of this aspect of the subject, so as not to seem to mix the pharmacopola with the kitchen. Asparagus is a strong diuretic, and forms part of the cure for rheumatic patients at such health resorts (as Aix-les-Bains, Sorrel is cooling, and forms the staple of that soupe aux herbes which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey. Cirrots, as containing a quantity of sugar, are avoided by some people, while others complain of them as indigesti-With regard to the latter ac ble. may be remerked, in passing, that it is the The Novoe Vremys, which is usually wellyellow core of the carrot that is difficult of digestion-the outer, or red layer, is tender enough. In Savoy the peasants have recourse to an infusion of carrots as a specific for jaundice. The large, sweet onion is very rich in those alkaline elements which counteracts the poison of rheumatic gout. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little Nepaul pepper, it will be found to be an admitable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentery habits. The stalks of cauliflower have the same sort of value, only too often the stalk of a cauiflower is so ill-boiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to them to make part of their meal consist of so uninviting an article. Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for delicate people; but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as with the root. The cook boils the turnip badly, and then pours some butter over it, and the cater of such a dish is sure to be worse for it. Try a better way. Half boil your turnip, and cut in slices like half-crowrs. Butter a pie-dish, put in the slices, moisten with little milk and a weak broth, dust once with bread crumbs and popper and salt, and bake in the oven till it gains a bright golden brown. The dish, which is the Piedmontese fashion of eating turnips, is quite unsuited to cows, and ought to be popular. What shall be said about our lettuce? The plant has a slight narcotic action, of which a French old woman, like a French doctor, well knows the value, and when properly cooked it is really very easy of digestion. But though lettuces are grown in every garden, you often hear the remark, "I can't eat a salad," and as few cooks know how to use the vogetable which has been refused in its raw

"Yes, of course ; yes, quite so." The young lady did not appear to be taken all of a heap by the reminder. "Yes; I am very glad of your papa's coming home, for your sake, dear Sydney.

fully own sake?"

"Indeed I am," Melissa answered, with a little more emnestness in her tone. "I know I shall like him very much."

"Like bim | No; that's not enough. You must be very fond of him. You will be."

"I am sure I shall." "Well, then, that is something remarkable; and I call it remarkable, too, that he should bring Miss Rowan along with him."

"That is perhaps a little remarkable," Melissa said, demurely. "Do you think you shall like her ?"

"Yes; f am sure I shall. She is very everything."

"Full of enthusiasm about everything . That must be rather trying and tiresome, mustn't it ?"

"Not in her, Melisse," 1 believe; not in her."

"She must be a regular charmer."

"I believe she is."

"Who told you all this about her ?" Malissa esked, with a slightly quickoned interest in her munner.

" Papa, of course."

"Ohl 'Papa, of course!' Yes. Indeed! Does he greatly admire her ?" "Very much, 1 think. He has quite an affection for her, I am sure."

then Melissa looked up to her companion, ber."

"Who, Melissa-marry whom ?" "Your ropa_'papa, of course'-perbaps he'll marry this delightful Miss Rowan?" Sydney frowned a little, and her lip quivered.

"You don't know papa, Melissa."

One doesn't like having a stepmother and all on exhibition; river scenery, landscape, that; but I suppose this sort of people are streets, docks, what not. Are you interested not so cruel now as they used to be; and, be- | in docks?" eldes, you admire her ap much yourself. I should think it would be quite a delightful

Miss Marion was going at first to allow herself to be very angry; but, she thought it look at them too." would be ridiculous to take any serious notice of such noncense, and she; was beginning to -understand her friend's childlike delight in inflicting little punctures of aunoyance every now and than. She did not allow herselt to | like to see your schools-the Board-schools." be angry, therefore, or even very grave.

I don't believe Miss Rowan is the girl to through the poorest quarters of the town;

tall and handsome, isn't he? Why shouldn't . "I 'am sure I don't want to see any such a tion of pensions.

said. "Why not?"

"Well, for one thing, I think Mr. Trescoe isn't given to flittation. He is terribly shy; them into a more obedient frame of mind. Katherine does all the flittation that is likely to go on there, I fancy."

"Then there will be more fun in drawing him out, won't there? I must be doing some-"Aud I hope you are glad of it, too, for your thing, Sydney ; you are all going to be so awhappy and fond of one another, and I to marry your papa, I really must get up a flirtation with your brother-in-law. Is he nice? Oh ! I say, let us talk of something

else. Here's papa coming ; he will think me dreadfully silly." " I don't see how he could well think any.

thing else," said Sydney. "But I'll not tell tales on you, if you will promise to be more reasonable for the future."

"Indeed, I won't promise anything of the kind; I must do mischiel of some sort-flirting, or quarrelling, or something. How do lovely, I belleve, and full of enthusiasm about | you do papa? We have been talking about

OHAPTER III.

"WRAT'S IN THE SHIP?-MY SHIPWRECK ?"

Mr. Aquitaine came toward the girls. He looked liked a young man when seen at a little distance, so straight, strong and active way his frame. He was rapid and vigorous in his walk, and held his head up with a quick, bustness-like air-the air of a man always ready. He was never slow or undecided in any of his movements; and he never seemed to be in a hurry. He had apparently contrived to combine the vivacity of his ancestral home with the solid composure of the There was silence for half a moment, and | country his people had adopted. He was smoking a cigar; he wore driving gloves, and and complacently said, "Perhaps he'll marry | had a camellia in his button-hole nearly as

large as a starfish. "I'm going to show you everything while you are here, Miss Mation. We'll take a tremendous drive to-day to begin with; only you and Mel and I. My with never goes out of the house. The only question is, what to begin at. What are your particular tastes in "But why, Sydney? Why shouldn't he the way of towns and sight-seeing, Miss marry her, if he is so fond of her? Of course Marion? We have got all manner of things

"Dear papa, how could Sydney be interested in docks? What girl ever cared about attangement for all parties. I am sure there, docks ? You might as well ask her if she felt

"Well, there's a good deal to interest one in the tobacco-warehouses. I'll give her a

"I like to see everything," Sydney said. "I love the great broad river, because it is so new to me, and so unlike anything we have at homa. But I think I should very much Melissa made a grimace expressive of the "You little silly goose," she said, "to talk profoundest distaste for this branch of study. that way of papal And I can assure you that "Aud I should like very much to go "And I should like very much to go the streets where the low public-houses and

A DEMAND FOR APOLOGIES.

Meantime their intimations of indignation and their demands for an apology were conveyed to him, and after a while it seemed to him desirable to make some attempt to allay shall be left out in the cold; and it I am not the storm. After the lapse of an hour the men again paraded, and the Inspector General coming forward explained that he did not mean to insult them when he used the word "disloyal." But he again pointed out how objectionable the organization was, and repeated his request that they should withdraw their circular and abandon the agitation. They declined. The Inspector General again withdrew. On returning to the Inspector's office he was presented with about a hundred telegrams from various stations throughout the country informing him that the action of the men in Limerick philosophy and the future life- Sydney and had their warmest sympathy and support. The arrival of these telegrams at that moment is explained by the fact that Colonel Bruce's visit had been telegraphed to the various police stations, and it appears that at the same time the batches of newly arrived telegrame were handed to the men.

A third time the constibulary paraded. Now Colonel Brice read them a telegram which he wished them to send to all the stations with which they had previously communicated.

COLONEL BRUCE'S ULTIMATUM.

This telegram was to the effect that they had withdrawn the circular and retired from the agitation on a promise from Colonel Bruce that the Government would take their claims into immediate consideration. To this appeal there was no reply. "Speak !" cried Colonel Bruce. Thereupon a few men expressed their assent, but the great majority) the ground in which they were grown. shouted "No! No!" This was too much for the Colonel, who thereupon exclaimed, " This is mutiny !' Another delay, suother parade, and then the country inspector, Mr. Henry, addressed the men, eliciting the response that they would always be delighted to do anything to please Mr. Henry and would abandon the agitation if a guarantee were given that within eight days their grievences would be removed. Colonel Bruce refused the give this guarantee. The men replied they would adhere to their former resolution. After this there were two more parades, but there was no approach to an amicable ariangement.

SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT.

The movement among the Royal Irish Constabulary is spreading with marvellous rapidity. I called at the headquarters of the force in Dublin Castle this afternoon and was informed that the combination is now general over the whole country, and might be said to include four fifths of the entire body. Teleevery county stating that the men firmly but Limerick men-the three chief points of marry in such a way." the streets where the low public houses and Limerick men-the three shifting per day "But your papa is very nice, isn't he-ole- beer shops are, and the lanes and alleys, and which are an increased one shifting per day A in pay, an increased allowance to married ver, and all that? You always say so. And such places." tall and handsome, isn't he? Why shouldn't ... "I am sure "I dont't want to see any such men living out of barracks, and the equaliza-tall and handsome, isn't he? Why shouldn't ... "I am sure "I dont't want to see any such men living out of barracks, and the equalizaBECIPSS.

state, the lettuces are all wasted, and so is

Before putting a roast of veal in the oven, over the upper side of it with thin slices of bacon. Unless you have tried this you will be surprised to find what a delicate flavor and rich brown color will be imparted to the otherwise almost tasteless meat. The gravy will te greatly improved, and the dressing also, if the knuckle is stuffed.

Chocolate blanc-mange is made of half a box of gelatine dissolved in a little cold water; heat one pint of sweet milk to the boiling point; in this stir one teacupful of grated chocolate and one cup of sugar. When ready to turn into moulds add, the gelatine and a tablespoonful of vanilla: serve when cool with sugar and cream, and with fresh fruit. This is especially adapted

to a summer dinner. Baking-plates and pudding dishes that have been used for a long time need a thorough cleansing occasionally. To do this grams were pouring in from the stations in put them in a kettle of water in which you have put a spoonful of wood ashes to one respectfully adhered to the memorial of the quart of water. Let them boil in this for an hour, and if any grease has been absorbed through cracks in the glazing, it will be removed, and piecrust baked on a plate thus cleaned will be sweet and not unwholesome. Spiced tripe can be prepared at home and

 $\mathbb{E}\left\{ \left\{ x_{0},x_{0},y_{0}\right\} \in \mathbb{E}\left\{ \mathcal{F}_{0}^{T}\left\{ x_{0},y_{0}\right\} \in \mathbb{E}\left\{ x_{0},y_{0}\right\} \right\} \in \mathbb{E}\left\{ x_{0}^{T}\left\{ x_{0},y_{0}\right\} \in \mathbb{E}\left\{ x_{0}^{T}\left\{ x_{0}^{T}\right\} \in \mathbb{E}\left\{ x_{0}^{T}\left\{ x_{0}^{T}\right\} \in \mathbb{E}\left\{ x_{0}^{T}\right\} \right\} \right\}$ ABOLITION OF EXILE TO SHEERIA.

informed in administrative matters, states in a leading article that the Russian Government is actively engaged discussing a project for abolishing exile to Siberia. This that is stretched out on the surface of ground. may seem an untrustworthy rumor to persons unacquainted with Russian progress; but it is in effect altogether in barmony' with the tendency both of the Russian Government and people to give over treating Siberia as a huge Botany Bay, and make use of it us a colonial adjunct, like Canada or Australia. Of course a place must still be found for the 30,000 exiles who are deported | That obtained by the last cutting will be of from European Russia every year; and here the recent annexation of Saghalien comes in handy to play in the North Pacific, the role that New Caledonia plays on behalf of the French in the South Pacific Ocean. Should the island become overcrowded, as it would very likely be in course of time unless the stream of exiles diminishes, a second penal settlement could be formed in the inhorpitable wilds of Nova Zembla, where a Russian geographer has demonstrated the winters to be not so had as represented. Whether this be so or not, or whether Nova Zembla will ever succeed Sagualien, it seems to be tolerably certain that before long the indiscrimitate distribution of exiles over the length and breath of Biberia will undergo a thorough overhauling. At present the exiles are shot over the Urals into Asia in a hair, with florid countenance, denotes the most promiscuous manner, scarcely a third bighest order of sentiment and intensity of remaining in the districts assigned to them, and a large proportion wandering about the country like vagrants. In a word, in most essentials, the deportation of non-political convicts is simply a sort of enforced colonization, with a sufficient grant from the talents. Fine silky, supple hair is the mark State to keep the exiles from actual starvation. This instrusion of a needy criminal element has always been unanimously regarded by Russian statesmen as the principal cause of the stunted growth of the country during its 300 years' existence under Russian rule. Now that the European rail- and we may add that, besides these qualities, way system penetrates beyond the Urals, there are chemical properties residing in the and the province of Tobolsk has been pleced on the same home administrative footing as doubtedly have some effect upon the St. Petersburg or Moscow, the deportation of exiles, to Western Siberia at least, has become an anomaly; and of the two they would be kept in hand better in the island of Saghalien then in the eastern section of that great appanage of the Russian empire.

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HAS BEEN PROVED

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KIDNEY-WORT

CHARACTER AND HAIR.

Course black hair and dark skin signify great power of character, along with purity and goodness. Stiff straight black hair and beard indicate a strong, rigid, straightforward character. Fine dark brown hair signifies the combination of exquisite sensibility with great force of character. Flat, clinging, straight hair, mclancholy but extremely constant character. Harsh upright hair is the sign of a reticent and sour epirit, a stubborn and harsh character. Coarse red hair and whiskers indicate powerful animal passions, together with a corresponding strongth of character. Auburn feeling, purity of character, with the highest capacity for enjoyment and suffering. Straight, even, smooth and glossy hair denotes strength, harmony and eveness of character, hearty sflections, a clear head and superior of a delicate, sensitive temperament, and speaks in favor of the mind and character of the owner. Crisp. curly curly hair indicates a basty, somewhat impetuous and rash character. White hair indicates a lymphatic and indolent constitution; coloring-mater of the bair tube, which undisposition. Thus red-baired are notoriously passionate. Now red hair is proved by analysis to contain a large amount of sulphur, while black hair is colored with pure carbon. The presence of these matters in the blood points to peculiarities in the temperament and feeling which are universally associated with then. The very way in which the hair flows is strongly indicative of the roling passions and inclinations, and perhaps a clever person could give a shrewd guess at the manner of a man or woman's disposition by only reeing the backs of their heads. ______ -----

The estimate of the revenue of the Dutch East Indies for the current year shows a "de-outs. ficit of \$3,835,000 at least. Last your the deficit was estimated at \$1,000,000, but proved to be \$5,000,000. For the six years ending with 1882, the Minister of Finance put it at \$12,500,000. The Acheen troubles, not over even now, have been no lokator Holland. where living is very dear and taxation

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THE TRUE WITHING A NTD ... MANDED OF REPRESENCE R

Auguss 16, 1882.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

August 16, 1882,

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the electors of Ontario voted Sir John a ma-

jority after his Government had disallowed

the Streams Bill, but this only proves that

OBITUARY,

Mrs. George Tessier, of Quebec, died sud. denly in that city on the morning of August 8th.

Captain James Duncan, of Brooklyn, aged 53, after speaking in a tent at a camp meeting, Philadelphia, last night (Aug. 18) died of heart disease.

Jesse Hoyt, for many years one of the most prominent business men in New York oity, died on August 14th, aged 67. He leaves an 'estate of many millions.

Sister Agnes Gubert, probably the most noted teacher of vocal music connected with the Roman Catholic sisterhood of this country, and the possessor of a phenomenal voice, died at Baltimore on August 8th, aged 45 years.

Baron Magnus, late German Minister to Copenhagan, is dead. He was Prussian Minis-ter to Maximilian when the latter was in Maxico. While at Copenhagan ne attended an entertainment given by Sarah Bernhardt, which ended in an anti-German demonstration. Mag-nus was recalled, and became insane.

The Alaska steamer "St. Paul," at San Francisco, brings news of the death of Archbishop Nestor, of the Russian Church, who had charge of the Diocese of Alaska, while on a passage from St. Michaer's. Circum. stances indicated that he jumped overboard. He had appeared at times as of unsound mind.

Miss Duggan, wife of Col. Arnold, one of the oldest settlers in the Province of Ontario, died at Thornhill, Ont., suddenly on Sunday night, August 6th, of heart disease. The Colonel and his late wife were veterans of '37, and his late wife was a member of the family rescued from him-speaking in a Federal of Duggan, so largely known and respected all over the province.

The death of Sister Ann Jane Moffatt occurred yesterday at the Grey Nunnery. The late Sister entered as novice amongst the Grey Nuns in her 17th year, and after the ordinary term of probation pronounced the vows which consecrated her to the service of God and of her neighbors. For twenty-two years she lived among the Sisterbood, loved for her amiable qualities and esteemed for her many virtues. She passed from earth so peacefully that the transis from time to eternity was unperceived by those who kneit in prayer around her couch. Death in her case had been robbed of all its terror, and while gazing on the placid features of their departed companion the same prayer was on every lip : that their passing away might be like hers. Sister Moffatt was the only surviving child of the family, and was beloved by all who knew

Marshall Wood, the sculptor, well-known in Canada, is dead, Mr. Wood executed statues of Queen Victoria for the Parliamen. tary library at Ottawa, for Montreal, for Calcutta and for the Victoria Parliament Houses in Melbourne and Sydney. He made busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, also in the library at Ottawa, and the statue of Mr. Cobden at Manchester was from his hands. Mr. Wood also executed busts of Sir John Macdenald and Sir George E. Cartier. The session before last he exhibited the model of a proposed monument of Jacques Cartier in the main vestibule of the Parliament House. with a statue of the great discoverer. Mr. Wood prepared an elaborate model of proposed improvements in Parliament Square, for which he sent in a bill for \$30,000. This Mr. Mackenzle refused to pay, and a suit in the Supreme Court resulted in his obtaining half the amount charged.

PAINLESS AND SAFE.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, the THE lacrosse match, on last Saturday, for great remody for corns, is absolutely safe and painless, does its work promptly, without in the least interfering with the comfort of patients, and is absolutely alone as a safe, painless remedy for corns. Do not be imposed upon by dangerous counterfeits. Use only itnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of substitutes. Sold everywhere by druggists and dealers in medicine. N. C. Polson & Co., Proprietor, Kingston, Ont.

takes upon itself to exercise a censorship was so enraged at the evictions that it retail-The Post Printing & Publishing Company, land and 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

72. N.7 5.

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 16, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. AUGUST.

THUBSDAY, 17. - Octave of St. Lawrence. FRIDAY, 18 .- Of the Octave of the Assumption. St. Agapitus, Martyr. SATURDAY, 19 .- Of the Octave. SUNDAY, 20.-Twelfth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Joachim, Father of the B V.M. Less. Ecclus. xxxi. 8-11; Gosp. Matt. i. 1-16; Last Gosp. Luke x. 23.37. Cons. Bp. McMahon, Hartford, 1879. MONDAY, 21 .- St. Jane Frances de Chantal, Widow. TUESDAY, 22 .- Octave of the Assumption. SS. Timothy and Comp. Martyrs.

WEDNEEDAY, 23 .- St. Philip Beniti, Con-Vigil of St. Bartholomew. fessor.

THE Hon. Mr. Loranger has been gazetted a Judge of the Superior Court. It is a more permanent berth than Attorney General.

THE Sultan will proclaim Arabi Pacha a rebel, not for disobeying the Khedive, but for acting contrary to the precepts of the Koram ; but Arabi can stand even that.

THE Limetick Races Committee have refused acceptance of Clifford Lloyd's fifty pound silver cup. The redoubtable Clifford is not popular with people even above the peasantry.

THE proposals of Dufferin, though not accepted by the Powers, have been agreed to by the Sultan. The English Commander-inchief will not have control of the Turkish forces in Egypt, but as the Khedive will com-

over English and Irish newspaper cor- ated with assistance from abroad. The respondence with America? When the Phoenix Park murders were not the work of of the columns of the New York Herald and through them gave the world their opinions of police. Such are the views which the great the movement which they politely, though Archbishop of Toronto holds on the various not quite versciously, termed communism phases of the Irish question, and and socialism. What a pity it is for them they are identically the same as that there are people who can write as well we have from the beginning endeavored as Lords and hold different opinions. What to inculcate. His Grace is a fearless exa greater pity it is that capital, as illustrated in | ponent of his opinions, and carries the courage the Atlantic cable, should be made to sub- of his convictions even before the foot of the this continent. When he returned to England verse the interests of labor. It is like throne. He gave the Viceroy of Ireland a he delivered several speeches on the United the people are content, and the Administra-Balaam who told the truth despite him. piece of his mind on the oppression of the States as a field for emigration but spoke self-

THE loyalty of the Boyal Irish Constabulary has been re-established as solidly as the Rock of Cashel by the distribution among them of nearly a million of dollars. It is related of a thief that when his conscience gnawed him he sent back some of the money he had stolen. with the intimation that when his "konshins nawed" him again he would send him some more. And so with the constabulary, though in a converse way. When the money and, therefore, their loyalty, be exhausted, they will want some more. It is amusing to observe the hypocrisy displayed in connection with the mutiny of a body of men who are only mortal after all. Just when England found herself in a desperate position they clamored Oliver Twist-like for more gruel, but unlike Oliver they threatened to resign if their demand was not complied with. But still there was no disloyalty manifested. Perish the thought. How could the B. I. O. be otherwise than loyal? It is fearful to to contemplate how intense their loyalty would become if instead of a million dollars they obtained two millions. They would club the population into spasms of loyalty as deep as their own, and as enduring. The world waits anxiously, meanwhile, till the largesse is exhausted. In reading of the conduct of the Royal

Irish Constabulary the mind reverts irresistibly to the Pretorian Guards of Imperial Rome, the Jannissaries of Constantinople, the Mamelukes of Egypt. The difference between either of those military bodies and the R.I.C. is one of degree only. Let us trust that it will not be necessary to make them suffer the same fate as Mehemet Ali dealt out to the Mamelukes.

THE British House of Peers have caved in

this time and no mistake. They have accepted the Commons' rejection of their own amendments, and discredited their leader, the great Marquis of Salisbury, who blew his horn in too loud a key. Up to the day before yesterday it was believed a compromise, such as that of last August on the Land bill, would be arrived at, and that the Arrears' bill would be made safe for the landlords, but those who believed this have been mistaken, as their Lordships have completely backed mand the whole, and as that potentate is a down and allowed the Arrears' Bill to become British puppet, Lord Dafferin has succeeded an act of Parliament. Their caving in has no doubt surprised their Conservative friends in the House of Commons and disappointed PERHAPS it is treason to suggest to Sir John them, as they fondly hoped a deadlock would A. Macdonald that the Irish Catholics of this arise from the collision, to be followed by a dissolution and general election, from which their party would emerge victorious. But heavy considerations restrained the Lords. They knew, now that the country is embarked in a war, the military ardor of the people is of Quebec are hardly ever taken into account | aroused and it would be dangerous to attempt a change of Government, at least until their opponents have made some fatal blunder, or their forces in Egypt have suffered a serious disaster. Besides the Conservative press cannot very well complain while Gladstone is carrying out a purely jingo foreign policy no matter how much the leaders of the party in the Commons grumble at being kept in opposition when there is a chance of crossing over to the Treasury benches. 'The Lords do not want place; they merely wish to retain the privileges of the aristocracy intact. The passage of the Arrears' bill is an undoubted benefit to the Irish tenants: far more of a benefit than the emasculated land bill of last August, and such being the case they must be grateful to the Government and to Arabi Pachs, for were it not for the stand taken by the latter and the situation arising therefrom, the Lords would have no hesitation in kicking the bill contemptuously out -except in a very peculiar fashion-the of their noble House. What change it may produce in Ireland remains to be seen.

this can blame the British Foreign Office if it lies than ever, but the remaining fraction

agitation commenced English | real Irish, for a German paper had truly re-Irish Lords took possession marked about these murders that the only thing Irish about them was the apathy of the Irish people, and told him, in language dis- never a word about Canada and its magnifitressingly plain, that the numerous evictions which were being carried out in Ireland to such an extent just then that even the would not be sugmitted to by the people in France or Canada, and that such things were unknown in Turkish dominions. What was His Excellency's reply ? None, for he knew His Grace was telling an appalling truth, and who dislikes Canada and makes of his paper the crimsom of shame flushed the countenance of the Viceroy as he hung his head in silence. Then, when in the presence of Pope Leo XIII, he related the struggles girl refused the offer of his hand and fortune and sufferings of the Irish people, the Holy Father experienced an evident thrill of horror, and His Holiness, without uttering a word, dian leather? The fact that The O'Donoglooked towards Heaven and sighed. And this hue, member for Tralee, horsewhipped is the Pontiff whom we were told so often Mr. Walter once upon a time will adopted the views of Cardinal McCabe on the not account for the virulence of Mowat. All legitimate agencies will be em-Irish question and was willing and ready at the injured individual towards Canada, any moment to prohibit the agitation. No, though it might towards Ireland, but that he the Popes of Rome are too liberty-loving to does thoroughly detest this land of the maple strike an oppressed people, struggling for leaf is evident, and that he was rejoiced when their rights of justice and freedom. They he had the opportunity of wounding two birds have never done it in the past, nor will they | with one stone-Canada and Ireland-is also | harp on the Irish vote. Alas, it is always in the present or the future.

A GREAT CHANGE.

Those only who have taken a superficial quarter of a century will despair of the future of the Green Isle. Amidst the conflict of classes, under the frown of Dublin Castle which symbolizes foreign influence in lreland, despite of repressive measures and Coercion acts rapidly succeeding one another, the crimes of moonlighters and ribbonmen, and the a certain class of Canadians even now; it is despotism of landlords, the national idea has advanced and is advancing, and public opinion in Ireland, to use the memorable expression of Chief Baron Wolfe, has grown racy of the soil. Thirty years ago Ireland was in a state of lethargy ; hope seemed fied from the land, and her best and bravest children were following in hundreds of thou. sands across the Atlantic. The Irish Parliamentary party of those days had just sold their country as treacherously as did the Parliament of fifty years before, and men began to ask themselves in despair if the death knell of an ancient nation has not struck at last. "Ireland," said Duffy, "was a corpse on the dissecting table," and in order to escape the final interment, Duffy fied away to the antipodes as fast as steam could carry him. Great changes for the better have taken aware that more than half Canada's popuplace since then, and still greater changes are

THE "TIMES" ON THE COSTIGAN RESOLUTIONS. Although the London Times has been no.

lent as when criticising the Costigan resolutions; indeed it was almost truculent. It is difficult to account for the unreasonable hatred of the Times towards Canada and reasons to be satisfied with a local Liberal things Canadian. It cannot be the fault of Government, for since the downfall of John the editors, for editors come and go while Sandfield Macdonald in 1871 the Province the traditional dislike and contempt remain. has supped of prosperity to the full. We Mr. Walter is proprietor of the Times and hear of nothing but surpluses. The franchise that gentleman has lately been travelling on has been extended ; railroads have been constructed without Government incurring debts; tion is considered as pure as it is efficient. Quebec has all this time been governed by the Conservatives; Quebec is in debt; cent North West, which latter was booming Quebec is borrowing in all directions; personal taxation is spoken of; the people are dis-French and German papers contained sulocontented; all kinds of governmental experigistic articles upon it as the fuments have been tried and the result is we ture home of prosperous millions. It is then possible that it is Mr. Walter, are sinking deeper and deeper in the quagmire of debt-in the slough of despondency. It is a fact that while Ontario prospers, Quea medium for its manifestation. And yet bec suffers. The Federal Government why should he dislike Canada? What has Canada ever done to him ? Has a Canadian are not satisfied with the majority they obtained in Ontario. Sir John fears that if the Mowat Government obtains a at some time, or has some Canadian youth made him feel how hard and tough is Cana- further lease of power the Province will be sense-by casual elections. Hence he is about making desperate efforts to defeat Mr. ployed with that purpose-and some-it is to be feared-which are illegitimate. It will be a great Conservative triumph if he succeed, but it is probable he will not. We observe that the Toronto papers have commenced to the Irish vote. The Irish vote has the bal-

evident. It is perhaps fortunate for the connection ance of power, the Irish vote can be maniputhat the Times is no longer considered lated. The organs ring the changes on the the exponent of English opinion. Its Irish vote ad nauseam as it it were in the glance at affairs in Ireland during the past haughty article upon Egypt and its market for sale as openly as a bullock in threats of occupation have been dis-Smithfield. When Irish Catholics demand a credited by Mr. Gladstone's speech. The share of Government offices as such the Pall Mall Gazette has more influence than the organs lift their hands in dismay and her. ask shall we never hear the end of this Times at the present day, so has the Daily News, so has the Standard. The echoes of its thing? Why should there be recognition of thunder have, however, the power to affright Irish Catholics as Irish Catholics? But inconsistently enough when a general election a lion still, though its nails are clipped and approaches they are the first to speculate on its teeth drawn; in a few more years it will the Irish Catholic vote. It is simply disgusthave degenerated into a jackass. To hear ing. As showing equality we would like to see Irish Catholics have a share in Governthe whine of the Gazette one would think it was an angel of vast intellect who edited ment positions, otherwise it would be better and inspired the Times, when it is more likely they were without them, but whether or no it it was a man who wrote the article at Mr. must be conceded the present Ontario Walter's dictation, who is fond of sausages Government have dealt as justly by and gets muddled over pots of "alf and alf." them as they could, remembering how The ignorance of this country displayed they also are governed by tradition upon all occasions by the ex-Thundsrer is and prejudice. For our part we would advise the Irish Catholics to mark the politicians or truly marvellous. "English ideas of loyalty and devotion certainly suffer in an extraorthe party who clamors loudest about the dinary measure in crossing the Atlantic if Irish vote and to units against them. they inspire such reckless, presumptuous interference." The Times thinks the championship of the world, between the the Canadians are all English or of Shamrock and Montreal clubs, was won by English descent. It is, perhaps, not the former with a score of three games to two,

ted for its studied insolence when dealing their fear of free trade was stronger than their resentment of such an unwarrantable with Canadian affairs, it was never so insointerference with their rights. Let a bad harvest come along and they may change their minds. Ontario has excellent

in earning the Garter for himself.

Province are entitled to another Senator at the very least. The exigencies of party cause creation of Senators very often; but it is time that justice should have a say in the distribution of honors. The Irish Catholics when batches of Senators are made.

REINFORCEMENTS for the British army, or rather the British army itself, are pouring into Egypt at the rate of a thousand per day, some at Suez from India, and some at Alexandria from the Mediterranean stations and the United Kingdom. General Wolseley will ere long have 40,000 men under his command, but the question is will he be competent to handle them? His military experience has been gained in small wars against Ashantees and Zulus. The war in Egypt will either make a peer of him or discredit him.

WHERE is the use of abusing Arabi Pacha and blackening his character. Ciu bono? There must be something in a man who has arisen from the ranks of the Egyptian army to be supreme ruler of his country. Arabi is not at all uplike in character to Oliver Cromwell, and although Oliver was no saint man had grit in him. He smashed the Royal. ists at all events and caused the name of Englishmen to be respected abroad as it had never been before. And there is no doubt Arabi has given a lift to the name of Egyptian, a poor fellow, whom up to this we have only heard of as a "fellah" who paid the Jews and others interest on their bonds.

THE arrest of Henry George and Stephen the position they are in at present, and their desire to stand well with the American people. Mr. George is an American ideas he is seeking to disseminate, and both that will be about all.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH has but returned from Europe after a comparative long absence, and already his voice is heard throughout the land. The echoes of that voice tell us that His Grace commends the Land League move.

ment, extols the patriotic course of Parnell Joseph Meany was rather a bold act on the | and his band of followers, and says that withpart of the British Government considering out this agitation the landlords would have gone on crushing the people. His Grace de nounces the exactions of the landlords, and nounces the exactions of the landlords, and awakening, of public spirit is mani-agrees with Cardinal Manning, who said he fasted while fifty thousand bayonets menace elections have returned Liberal mejorities haps anywhere outside of ftaly. The last citizen to the manor born, and Mr. thought the Irish people more than human to Meany is a naturalized citizen. One stand these injustices. He strongly of Repression acts is in force, while no Irish- only singular on the surface. We may be as tory in all respects, and is a strong guarantee is a literary man with novel, progressive favors Home Bule, and contends that the Irish representation in the Imperial Parare employed as correspondents by New York | liament is a mere farce, and that the House papers. Mr. George is released, after being of Commons knows no more about making twice arrested . and Mr. Meany has been re- | laws for the Irish people than for the people leased also, but only on giving bail to keep | of Ontario, and that measures advanced by the the peace for six months. There will be any Irish members for the benefit of their constiamount of notes and correspondence on the tuents are invariably voted down. He admits subject between the two Governments, and the usefulness of Ladles' Land Leagues, and says he could not endorse the action of Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, in threatening ism so much? A country that cherishes its be Liberal when the Dominion is Con-

A few months sgo the Bussian Government the members of the Ladies' Land Lesgue | freedom and autonomy to such a degree, that | servative and vice verse. The Provinces serve was not happy in her dealings with her Irish subjects, and now Turkey follows suit. What next? It only remains for the King of Dahomey to administer a snub. Who after tion were at good, and perhaps better, Catho-

its being killed. There is now a Parliament-

the streets of her great cities ; O'Connell, Grattan, Goldsmith, Moore and O'Brien look proudly down upon the Irish capital while the monuments created by an ascendancy to perpetaate the memories of William of Nassau and the Georges are mouldering on their pedestals; they will fall some day and nobody will lift them to their places. The surest sign of the regeneration of the people is learned from the composition of their municipal representatives. Fifty years ago the corporations of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Galway were in the hands of the landlords; now those bodies grant the freedom of Irish cities to Irish patriots, change Sackville street to the O'Connell Boulevard, and call the new bridge, thrown over the pleasant waters of the River Lee after the Irish leader of our times, from all ment are given to those whom the Governlooks exceedingly as if the capital of Ireland could dispense with His Excellency altountoward circumstances how can intelligent is especially true of the electorate of Ontario. a British Minister like Gladstone prostitute pressure and Federal issues aside-it liberty so dearly and appreciate true patriot. auxious that the Provinces should entertains such noble aspirations, is like the as a check on the Dominion ; they are opposed

about to be effected. The Anglican Church | that the Hon. John Costigan, the father of the has been disestablished, and the snake of resolutions, is returned from aconstituency landlordism has been scotched preparatory to which is not particulary anxious about English opinion, or that the gentleman himself ary party which though small has gone in for thinks more of addressing his constituents 1882 3. This excellent institution has now great achievements and partly succeeded; it in elegent French than in anticipating what a fixed reputation and unmistakeable standis destined to accomplish still greater things the Times will say. If Mr. Costigan were in in the near future. The public spirit the Imperial Parliament he would be one of awakened by the men of '48 has caused statues | the Irish Parliamentary leaders, being in and its trained and efficient staff of professors of Ireland's illustrious dead to be raised in Canada he does not forget, though a Cabinet Minister, that:

lation is French and Irish. It does not know

" One in name and in fame, Are the sea divided Gael."

And worst of all, Sir John Macdonaldof whom better and more English things were expected—endorses the resolutions of Mr. Costigan, the Irish exile, and tells the British Government in effect, that they should release the suspects and should grant Ireland home rule. And what is the result? Why that despite the Times all the prisoners have been released except 100, and that home rule is coming. If, therefore, Mr. Costigan never does anything else worth recording, his resolutions will bear his name down the stream of history.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

If the Honorable Mr. Mowst intends that which we can learn, that gifts and honors out- | the Ontario elections shall take place at an side those in the patronage of the Govern- early date he keeps his intentions concealed in his own breast. Still it is the general ment dislikes. Any one who pleases may opinion that write will be issued immediately call this sedition ; an Irishman will call it after the harvest shall have been gathered in. union and patriotism. There was a time in and politicians are governing themselves Ireland-and that not very long ago-when accordingly. Reports of nominations made of conferring University degrees. This powan agricultural fair could not take place in many of the constituencies are indications without the presence of the Lord-Lieu. of the coming conflict, which will be one of tenant, now we see a great national exhibition the bitterest in the anals of the Province, if on the eve of being held under the nose of His | the guidnuncs' are not mistaken, or if the Excellency and no invitation sent him, which aphorism is true that " coming events cast their shadows before."

It is singular that, although the Conservagether. And better than all this tives carried the country on the 29th of June, awakening, of public spirit is mani- the Provinces which have since held their man is allowed outside his own door an hour scarcastic as we please in criticising the free after sunset, except at the pleasure of a body and independent electors, but it is a fact all which has just revolted for an increase of the same that they are composed of intellipay after the manner of Arabi Pacha's ment men, who can, with few exceptions, army, With these signs and under these read, write and think for themselves, and this people despair of Ireland's future? How can | This being admitted-and leaving Federal his genius by persecuting a people who love is little wonder the people are

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA (Catholic Record)

thereby retaining the champion pennant.

We have before us the prospectus of the College of Ottawa for the academic year ing amongst the educational establishments of the Dominion. Its location at the seat of government, its admirable course of studies combine to give the College of Ottawa special claims to patronage and support. We have always held that the past achievements of an institution of this kind form one of the fairest tests of its merits and capabilities. In the earlier days of its history the College of Ottawa had many difficulties to encounter. The community in the midst of which it was established was new and istruggling, and the city of Ottawa a comparatively isolated place. Until ten or twelve years ago there was but. one railway connecting the city with the outer world, while the navigation of the Ottawa River affording in summer the only public means of intercourse with the large sections of country lying east and west of the city was, owing to natural obstructions, slow, tortuous and unpleasant. From this difficulty the usefulness of the College was greatly restricted. Now things have very materially changed in this regard. The Dominion metropolis is brought by the Canada Pacific R. R. through its various branches into easy and rapid communication with the whole of Canada and the United States. If the College of Ottawa in days gone by was enabled to do so very much in a limited sphere, can we not expect much more from it, now that the sphere of its beneficial operations have been so largely extended, as evidenced by the prospectus before us? The College has, as our readers are aware, under an Act of the Parlisment of old Canada passed in 1866, the power er the faculty has used most sparingly and judicionsly. In the prospectus we have a list of graduates whose names and merits re- lar annual charges, \$75,000,000; requirements flect credit on the institution. The College of sinking fund, \$45,000,000. There results of Oltawa has recently received from His | an apparent deficiency of \$15,000,000. Holiness Pope Leo XIII a special mark of favor and distinction. His Holiness has been pleased to grant a silver medal annually for 327,462; Alexandria, 165,752; Damietta, 32,the next five years, to be competed for by the 730; Rosetta, 16,243; Snez, 11,327; Port students in philosophy. This is, we learo, Soid, 3,854; other towns, 11,747; provinces, the first time such a distinguished honor has the country, while the last and most terrible to the Local Legislatures. But it is year's work in the College was most satisfac-

of its future successful achievements. [We are glad to see the merits of the College of Ottawa and the high standing of its graduates thus deservedly proclaimed by our contemporary of Western Ontario. To par-

ents in search of an educational institution eminently fitted to prepare their sons for success in the various careers of life, especially for professional success, we recommend the perusal of the Prospectus of the College of Ottawa, which elicited the praise bestowed in the preceding article.-Ed. F. P.7

EVERY STUDENT OF MUSIC in America has just reason to feel proud of the facilities now afforded by the New England Conservatory of tacir efforts, it is eavy to predict that the

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Farm laborers are being paid as high as \$30 per month and board in the Ottawa Valley.

The earnings of the Great Western Bailway of Canada for the week ending July 28 were \$97,570.

St. Alban's Church congregation, Ottawa, have purchased a new \$3,000 organ. It was built by Warren & Sons.

A conditional offer of \$100,000 has been made by Canadian capitalists for the Eureka Hope silver mine, British Columbia.

The Pontiac & Pacific Bailway will probabiy reach the Quio, 30 miles northwest of Aylmer, about the 1st of December.

The North Shore and Grand Trunk Bailway Companies have come to an agreement for connection between the two roads.

A new mining company, under the name of the Sherbrooke and Beauce Mining Company are seeking letters patent of incorporation.

Shipments of coal from the port of Pictou for the week ended August 7th, amounted to 6,842 tons, making total shipments to date this season 78 642 tons.

It is said that the Hudson's Bay and Nelson River Railway Company have received from the Government 6,400 acres of land per mile along the line at 50 cents an acre.

The "MacGuilla Phadrick" writes to Mr. Gladstone to the effect that he is the heir to the Crown of Ireland and that he will claim his rights ere long at the head of an army.

The NY Telegram's Washington special says it is estimated that the receipts of the Government this fiscal year will be \$400,000,000; sppropriations by Congress, \$295,000,000; regu-

On Dec. 31, 1878, the distribution of the population of Egypt was as follows :--- Cairo, 4,948,512; total, 5,517,627.

WESTPORT.

The carpenter and joiner work on the graceful spire of St. Edward's Church, Westport, has been oreditably and admirably performed by those rising contractors, Mesers. Fitzgibbons and Shaw, of Brockville. The manner in which these gentlemen have discharged their portion of the task now rapidly approaching completion—the addition of a tower spire, and bell to the church mentioned -has evoked unqualified praise on all sides, and abundantly proves that skill, judgment and taste, combined with integrity and a determination to fulfil exactly and satisfactorily, the conditions of their engagement, are the characteristics of any contracts they enter into. On such principles and from the success which so far has invariably attended

August 15, 1882.

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August 16, 1882.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

(Continued from First Page) The Archbishop of Cashel on

the Political Situation.

Rev Michael Ryan, PP, Pallasgreen; Hev J W Pholan, Ballybricken; Bev Jno Power, Oaherconlish; Bev William O'Connor, Messrs Jas O'Brlen, Hugh Hayes, John Murphy, J Collins, Michael Lisbeen, Maurice Leniban, J P; Dr Ryan, William Slattery, John Bourke, Mathew Mitchell, Michael Murphy, John Magrath, R Daly, W Carroll, P O'Brien, W O'Meara, John O'Meara, W Ryan, Scarteen;

John Kelly, Morgan Bourke, &c. The brass band of the St Vincent de Paul Society, Tipperary, was present, and performed a selection of national airs.

Rev. Maurice Power, P.P., who on coming forward to read the address was received with cheers, said he was about to read an address to his Grace the Archbishop, who had taken new church (cheere). In reading the address they would understand that he was expressto his Grace the illustrious Archbishop (cheers). The Rev. Mr. Power then read the address as follows-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-We, the priests and people of Emly, heartily thank your Grace for having come to us to-day to blees our new hell, to guide us and cheer us by your presence, and to be the witness-may we not say the sharer-of our joy that our great work is so near being completed. Not so long ago your lordship came here to lay the foundation stone of our new church and to hid us God-speed in our work. You spoke to us then, as you alone are wont to speak, and your interest in our undertaking you proved by a generosity which is as characteristic of you as is your eloquence (cheere). You raised our hopes on the occasion and prophesied our success. Many friends from without, guided by your example, have come ing machine, and that it was his bounden to our sid. At home we have done our part, duty to work contentedly in that way, for a and, thanks to God, our success to-day is far minimum recompense, day and night, withbeyond what in our most sanguine moments we could have anticipated. With overflow-individual you now meet with is fally coning hearts, then, we welcome your Grace vinced that the industrious husbandman has amongst us, and pray God to prolong your a first call on the fruits of the land he tills, life and to bless you. Gladly, too, do we and that while a fair rent should be paid place in your Grace's hands to-day (with an | when possible to the owner of the soil as a offering from ourselves of £700 towards the liquidation of its debt) our new church of St. should be decently supported out of it as Ailbe, the Cathedral of Emly, not unworthy, well (loud cheers) Secondly, up to three we would fain hops, of its historic predecessor, not surpaesed, we are bold to say, by any church in Cashel and Emly [cheers]. We ter for either justice or mercy, were fawned might well end now, yet we cannot help upon and flattered, and almost shattered, turning to another matter, and saying how externally at least, by the miserable series proud we are that here it was, on the occasion whom they fed on and despised (hear, hear.) of laying the foundation stone of our new To-day the good and just landlord is respectchurch, that, the delight of Irishmen all over the world, you first raised your elequent though still dreaded, is at the same time devoice, so distinct and so emphatic, in favor of the great national movement which has fought so hard, and, thanks to you in no small measure, has, in spite of open foe and cessive rent would not be twenty four hours would-be friend, in spite of weakness, of misrepresentation, of treachery, already won so much. You have been the guide whom it was safe to follow; you have been the able defender of Ireland's name; you have been the dauntless asserter of her rights when the assertion of them required in you a heroic tion of our agricultural laborers. They courage. We then stand specially related to worked irom six o'clock in the morning till worked irom six o'clock in the morning till you as archbishop and as patriot, and while six o'clock in the afternoon, and for wages our pride would be great either way, it is which in other countries they might earn in deabled to day to find you once more amongst r few hours. They lived in cabins scarcely ue. We wish you health and happiness and fit for savage men, were fed miserably, and a long lite. We pray you may live to see olad in rags (heur, hear). To-day, though churches, towers, and bells ornamenting your fine diocess and promoting the glory of God. [Cheers.] some time past the people of this parish have had on hands. I visited you, in the first instance, to lay the foundation stone of the very admirable structure beside which we now stand, and of which we are all so heartily and so justly proud [hear, hear] About three months ago, and, indeed, quite casually, I paid you another visit, when I had the honor and gratification of crowning this same noble edifice with the sacred symbol of the cross; and I am here to-day to perform the ceremony which you have just witnessed of blessing a bell for you and elsvating it to the post of usefulness that has been prepared for it high my former visits were algoificant in more ways than one, notably by reason of the great gathering of people from near and far who came here to meet me, of the wonderful enthusiasm they displayed, and the unmistakable proofs given by them of true Irish goodness and generosity (cheers.) On each of those occasions I delivered a short address. There is no need to repeat for you now what was then said. But 1 may observe that when two years ago, or thereabouts, on a bright and beautiful May day, I stood here in the midst of at least ten thousand of my fellow-countrymen, while reminding them of the ancient glories of this hallowed spot, I hade them be of good cheer as to the future, and referring to the great ecclesisetical work which they had undertaken, I ventured, moreover, to predict that, as regards artistic finish and completeness, as well as the faith and fervor of those who were to worship therein, this, the second temple of Emly, would be in no respect inferior to the first (loud cheers). That prediction has to some extent, at least, been already fulfilled : for to-day it is our privilege to look with pride and admiration on this, your second temple, all but completed-a temple large and lofty, exquisitely designed, and executed, even as to its minutest detail, in the bighest style that modern art is acquainted with; a temple also that, as you know, has cost a very considerable sum of money, every penny of which was contributed by the noble hearted priests and the people whom I am delighted to see around me once again to-day (hear, hear). When visiting you a second time, on a more recent occasion, amongst other things, I remember to have said, beholding as I then did a sacred sign of man's redemption placed on high over the roof of our church, and the green fisg of our country waving its honoured folds beside it, that I was charmed to see this beautiful and suggestive , blending of Ireland's much-loved and venerated standards-the green banner, namely, that has never yet been sullied, and the Orose, that can know nothing of defeat (enthusiastic cheers.) To-day I desire to repeat the same sentiment, and to add. that notwithstanding the ory now so irequently, and as I think so needlessly, raised of the Church in danger, 1 am, as ever, and now even more than ever, a firm and unwavering believer in the lasting fidelity of our people to the dual cause of creed and

public visit I have paid you within the last file of the day in the but take a couple of years in connection with the rise and progress of your new church. Each of without delay to the and case of their laborers tinct and noteworthy epoch in the history of and strive to improve their condition as far the good and much-needed work which for as it is possible for them in reason to do so up in your newly-bullt steeple (near.). Both awakened by it to a sense of their mean and country, being indeed thoroughly convinced | in like manuer, is no remedy. It is my firm their alleglance or falter in their attachment | at this moment but yourselves. Orime and | South America, by vampire bats.

to either or both, the sad event will be caused by the weakening of that bond of love which has united, and still continues to unite, the Irish priest to his Irish flock - a bond which, thank God, is nowhere stronger, less assailable, or more conspicuous than amongst the priests and people of the dioceses of Cashel and Emly (covers). Nor is this, my third visit to you, without its own plain, peculiar, and impressive significance. have come here to-day, as has been already observed, to place a new-plessed bell in the tower of your new church, whence it is dosigned to call you to prayer for many a long year to come; to tell, moreover, of nuptial benediction imparted and of the marriage feast; to sound the funeral knell of departed brethren when of of their souls shall have gone forward to their last account, besides awakening on this and the surrounding plains the schoes of Christian progress and civilization that have slept here undisturbed since the days of Cromwell the cruel and the accursed (groans). And now, were I so minded, and did not deem it prefersuch a deep interest in the welfare of Emly, able to speak of something more practical and in the erection and completion of their and to the point, I might descant for you at considerable length, and with a great but vain display of curious knowledge, on the ing the feelings of the people and priests of origin, multifarlous uses, primitive shape, Emly-their gratitude and heartfelt thanks and gradual development of bells, whether erected in church steeple or baronial castle, or set up for the various domestic and other purposes to which in process of time they have been applied. This would be indeed, under certain circumstances,

a most inviting theme to dwell upon; but as it is, dismissing entirely from my view all such silly, or at least unprofitable, specula. tions, I shall rather usk you to consider with me for a moment our actual condition and future, prospects as a struggling people-that is to say, what gains, if any, we have made during the last three years, and how best we may secure and even augment them (hear, bear). Here, then, in the rough is substan-tially what we have gained. First and foremost, up to three years ago it was generally believed by the great mass of our people that an Irish agriculturist was a mera rent-makcapitalist, the cultivator of it and his family years ago in Ireland the landlord and his agent, irrespective altogether of their characexternally at least, by the miserable series ed, as he ought to be, whilst the tyrant, fied. Thirdly, up to three years ago in Ireland a farm from which an industrious tenant had been evicted for the non-payment of exvacant when scores of fools would be found to compete ruinously with each other for its possession. To-day no one would think of touching it (enthusiastic cheers.) Fourthly, up to three years ago in Ireland few there were who took a practical interest in the conditor the most part fed and housed quite as wretchedly as ever, they are attracting a good deal of attention to their just complaints; His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke then, deal of attention to those present, and and if the tenant farmers here present, and those elsewhere whom my words may friendly advice from me, they would, from without delay to the sad case of their laborers (cheers). Fifthly, up to three years ago in Iroland agitation was at a discount. The people were without heart. They had been more than once betrayed by so-called leaders in whom they put their trust. Fine speeches were made for them and fine promises given them; but the orator very often sold himself for pay or preferment, soon after swearing that he would die rather than do so, and the promises made were left, for the most part, unfulfilled. But the trumpet of our resurrection was sounded at last (cheers). It had pleased Providence to spread famine like a pail over the land. Men were mendicant condition; and the cry went forth, and was wafted by priests and people from shore to shore, that Ireland was made for the Irish, and that, now or never, we should assert our rights, not alone to live, but to thrive as well, in our native land (continued cheers) Our brethren in America and at the Antipodes took up the echoes of our expressed resolve, swelled the chorus of our complaint, and thus gave to the whole civilized world the sad and sickening story of Ireland's wretchedness and wrongs. Our rulers placed, pondered gravely, at length, on passing Irish events, gauged their significance aright, and as usual, struck by the justice of our claims, and still more by the strength and stability of our organisation, introduced remedial measures of a substantial character into the House of Commons, and passed them successfully into law (loud obsers.) Thereupon, landlords trembled tor . throughout the length and breadth of the land, and rack-rents received a staggering, if not a death-blow in Ireland. Moreover, we have a phalanx now representing us in the British House of Commons that cannot be bribed or intimidated, and as we mean soon, please God, to pay our members, we shall add largely, ere long, to the numerical and effective strength of the advanced party in Peillament. On the whole, then, we have been victorious (cheers). The righteousness of our cause has been all but universally recognised; rents have been reduced from 20 to 25 per cent all round, even by Government commissioners; further substantial ameliorations cannot be much longer withheld; and so the sun of Ireland's prosperity may be said to have begun to shine out at last, siter a long and dreary night of desolation and dark-ness. Thus it is as to the past. But what of the future? Are we able and willing to hold our own; and, in fact, are we resolved to do so, whether against Kavansgh's confiscation scheme or the coercive legislation of Mr. Gladstone? (Orles of "We are, we ste") Will the landlord league, like Aaron's rod, eat up the people's league, and will the threats of fine and imprisonment with which the air is now full frighten or corrupt us? (Orles of "Never," and loud cheers.) On that score I have no apprehensions. But, my dear friends, in this connection you have heard it said, and truthfully said, that force is no re-medy. I take leave to add, and to add most emphatically, as a warning to you, that crime, that, should they swerve at any time from | conviction that you have no enemy to dread | killed in a single night at Puerto Espagna,

outrage on the part of any section of our people are the only thing that I am now afraid of. I dread crime-first, because it is sinful, and because I believe that sin, as a rule, is punished even in this life. I dread crime, secondly, because it will give us a bad name, where we desire to be well thought of, estranging from our cause the sympathies of all good and highminded men, besides bringing direst disgrace on our religion and country. (Hear hear) I dread it, thirdly, because of the sufferings and sorrow which it is sure to entail, not upon its victims alone, but upon its agents and abettors as well (chears). Be just, and fear not. That is my motto. Let it be yours also. Violate no law, whether human or divine. Avail yourselves, by all means, of every constitutional agency still within your reach to assert your inslienable right to live and thrive in Ireland. Bear iil will to nobody. Tolerate all; put, in these troubled times, repose trust only in few (loud cheers). All the coercive laws that can be framed will not succeed, I fear, in inducing our people to love and make iree with, however they may pray for and forgive, those who have injured and insulted them, or sided with their reputed enemies. Be this as it may, no no law can oblige you to bid for an evicted vacant farm, or to pay an amount of rent which you have been notoriously unable to make. In all these respects, then, be cautious and resolute, but above all, be reasonable [great cheering] Now, as in the past, whatever you do in the way of nultation, let it bedone, or spoken, in the open light of day. Stick to the old country for weal or wo: Don't think of omigrating if you can at all belp it. Ireland is the fittest place for Irisbmen to live in. Hold on to the original lines of the national organization. [Cries of "We will."] Strive to secure your land in fee, or for the fair letting value. Have nothing to do with theories however plausible or attractive. Avoid angry collision of any kind with the constituted authorities; submit quietly to what you cannot control; be prepared to make reasonable sacrifices for the public weal; put your trust in God above you, and rest assured withal of the full and final triumph of rights and justice [enthusiastic cheers]. And now, what have i to say to you, or what return can I make for the beautiful but too flattering address and the large presentation of money with which you have honored, if not enriched me.? For the address, 1 am, of course, deeply and sincerely thankfu. The money I hand over at once, and in presence of witnesses, to your worthy and energetic pastor to be employed by him towards the liquidation of the debt which still hangs heavily on your new church. Though considerable, I could wish that the sum on my hands were ten times as great as it is. How I long for one moment's possession of an enchanter's wand to be able to transmute At a quarter to nine o'clock the driver of an into gold everything I touched, so as thus to free the good and generous people of Emly from any further demands on their necessarily slender and precarious resources. But, as it is not given me to serve them in so far, l shall do the next bust thing I can, that is to pray for and bless them, and that I shall presently do with all the warmth and earnestness of my heart. Meanwhile I recommend their cause in this matter to the charitable consideration of all who may be able to assist them, and bespeak, moreover, for the good and faithful priests who have brought this great work to its present advanced stage of completeness, the practical sympathy of their brethren in the priesthood, whether in Cashel or Emly, or elsewhere. In couclusion I wish you all assembled here an abundance of God's choicest graces, together with health, and happiness, and prosperity. His Grace then concluded amid the most

deafening cheers, which were again and again renewed.

The proceedings then terminated.

OPENING OF THE DUBLIN EXHI-BITION.

SCOTCH NEWS.

(Glasgow Herald, July 29th) The Duke of Argyll presided at a meetiog held on Tuesday in Glasgow for the purpose of discussing the advisability of constructing a canal across the Mull of Kintyre, between East and West Lochs Tarbert. The undertaking is estimated to cost from £150,000 to £200,000, and the annual income may be set down as £12,000. The length of the canal would be two miles, the breadth fifty feet, and the depth eighteen feet. Riolutions were passed in favor of the project.

On Monday, about two o'clock, while a number of laborers were at work in the James Archibald McKinnon, in getting out of the way of some falling earth, tripped and fell over the rocky platform on which he was ary, but he died on the way. Deceased, who lodged at 7 Main street, was about 60 years of age, unmarried, and a native of Tiree.

During the thunderstorm in the Shetland Islands in Monday, which lasted several as soon as possible, but Mr. Gunn was unconhours, a hill three mlles from Lerwick was public road which the hill overhange, filling | thought that an inquest was not up the road and valley at the other side, and suspending the traffic. The total weight of fallen rock is estimated at 400 tons, and a | tion of the body yesterday afternoon he disgang of 30 men have been working continuously to clear the read. Where the lightning struck the hill there is a deep rut extending down its face. The traffic is still suspond-

ed. A rain storm of almost unparalleled severity visited Dandee on Tuesday afternoon. The sewer being unable to carry off the large volames of water running along the streets, seri-ous flooding took place in the lower districts of the town, the water in a large number of the shops and dwelling houses standing to a depth of four and five feet, and causing great dumage. In East Dock street the flooding was so great that the Arbroath station could only he approached in cabs and vehicles which were therefore extensively used for the greater part of the afternoon. In the cellars under the Custom house the water was about seven feet deep.

A men named William Ogilvy, 22 years o age, unmarried, and residing with his mother at 17 Fergue street, Arbroath, committed suicide on Tuesday night in a very deliberate manner. He left home between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and appears to have walked straight towards the railway at a point about a mile north from Arbroath. engine, which was on its way from Guthrie It is as well for us to be on our guard. to Arbroath, saw a man standing against a dyke at the side of the line a few yards south from the cutting at St. Vigesns. As the engine approached the man lay down on the rails, and the wheels passing over his neck, the head was almost severed from the body.

An entensive discovery of smuggling uteasils has been made by the Supervisor of Inverness. The discovery was made in Corriefoine's Burn, near Glen-Urquhart. A smuggling bothy on the burnside first drew attention, and on a search being instituted it was found to contain about 100 gallons of wash, two mash tuns and a number of other utensils used in the traffic. From the appearance of the whole place it was evident that operations had been carried on quite recently. It was also noted that the establishment appeared to have been recently built. The Beauly staff of the Inland Revenue have been very successful in discoveries, this being about the fifth made of late.

A man answering to the name of Daniel M'Fadyen was charged at the Rothesay Police Court on Monday-before Baille M'Ewenwith having on Saturday, on Ardbeg Road,

IS IT MANSLAUGHTER? THE STRACE AND SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. PATRICK GUNN.

Last Saturday afternoon there gathered in the bar-room of the Albicn Hotel a merry party of the older citizens bent on enjoying themselves and having a g ci time. Among those present were Mr. Patrick Goan and Mr. Thomas White. Mr. White had a stout blackthorn with him, and to pass the time between drinks amused bimself and the company by showing off his shill in twicling it round in his band. In one of his flourishes he accidentally struck Mr. Patrick Gunn a hard blow at the base of the skull. Though it staggered the recipient Watt Dock removing a bank of clay and rock a little, nothing was thought of it, as it was in the centre of the dock, one of them named accidental. Mr. Guan remained with the party a couple of hours, and then returned in a carriage to his home, No. 513 St. Mary street. Arrived there be walked up stairs working, his head coming in contact with a to his bedroom, apparently in the best rall 4 feet from where he fell. He was at of health. About two o'clock on Sunday once placed in a cab aud taken to the Infirm- morning his wife was awakened by his loud cries. On being asked what was the matter with him he said he was suffering intense pain in the head, and begged that a priest and doctor might be sent for. Both arrived scious and remained in that condition until struck by lightning, and huge masses of a faw hours later. Dr. Mount, who was rock and *debris* were thrown down on the summoned to attend Mr. Gunn, at first necessary, thinking that the deceased had died of appolexy, but on a further examina. covered a considerable depression of the skull where Mr. Gunn had received the blow from the blackthorn. Under these circumstances he informed Coroner Jones of the affair.

THE USEFULNESS OF ABATTOIRS.

FEW FACTS THAT SHOW THE NECESSITY OF MEAT INSPECTION-THE DANGERS OF TRICHINOSIS.

A few weeks ago THE Post called attention to the great necessity of a thorough inspection of meat before it was allowed to be oftered to the public for sale by the butchers, and at the same time gave a description of a tape worm found in the liver of a calf at the Abattoir. There is now a subject that should be brought before the public, which is, that all meat should be inspected and minutely examined by the microscope before it leaves the Abattoir, which in German citles is done in strict accordance with the laws of that country, on account of the great number of deaths which have occurred from trichinosis, a disease which has also caused many deaths in the United States during the past year, and although we believe no deaths from this cause have occurred in Oanada, yet

Trichinosis is caused by eating meat (more especially pork) containing triching. The trichina is a minute bi-sexual worm, reproducing in the intestinal canal of animals or man; the offspring then finding their way out through the walls of the intestines to become finally encysted in the muscles. An examination of pork in Chicago by a committee of the Academy of Sciences of that city, proved the existence of trichinge in 1 in 50 of the hogs inspected ; some of their muscles containing from 10,000 to 18,000 in a cubic inch. Such animals are not themselves nearly always out of health. The dise so produced by triching has two distinct stages : 1st, that of the presence of the worms in the alimentary canal and their multiplication there; 20d, that of their migration to and location in the muscles. The fist tage may last a week or less, the second ma. terminate within six days, but usually has a duration of from two, or four or five weeks. No great success has attended the treatment of trichinosis, but its prevention is always possible. Besides proper microscopic inspection at the Abattoire, every piece of pork should be woll Reliance cannot be had upon sait cooked.

COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS,

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Frederick Kline, of Fister Crossing, O., who lost all his savings in a bank failure hoarded \$300 in gold in a barrel filled with rubbish. He placed a setting hen on the top hoping she would give the alarm in case of attempt at robbery. On Sunday Kline dis-covered that the money was stolen.

At the comp meeting at Lancaster, Obio, there was prinching as night different points, and the conversions were numerous; but it seems that all the sinners within hearing were not affected, as during the services a minister lost \$535 at the hands of pickpockets, and ther, was a general raid on robos and harness.

A Kansas etory is about three mice that rolled an exg down a stairway without breakage. One held the egg in a close embrace, while the others rolled him like a ball from one step to the other, always managing to let him strike ou his back, thus protecting the egg. The man who says he saw it does not hesitate to add that they rolled the egg to a small hollow in the floor, which steadied it while they cut through the shell with their teeth and emptied it.

Matthew Arnold, in one of his "mixed ersays," gives expression to the opinion that ere long the whole world will be Americanized. Events seem likely to verify the prediction. What would Horace Walpole say if he were to be told that Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, would less than a century atter his death, be purchased by an American company for the purpose of converting it into a hotel conducted upon American principies? Yet such is the fact.

As an elevated railroad like ours would probably fail on account of the enormous ex-pense entailed in the acquisition of right of way, the scheme of an underground road in Paris has been adopted, and will at once be carried out. A central line will run from St. Cloud to the Lyons terminus, from which will branch a large outer circle and a small inner circle, with additionel lines to the various termini. In the south the road will pase tbrough the principal business quatrer, and intersect the boulevards at the Place de l'Opera. The length of the lines will be nearly 24 miles.

An impostor has been travelling about in some of the provinces of Austria and representing himself to be the Orown Prince Rudolph. The farmers were treated by him with great affability, and were assured that when he mounted the throne he would confiscate many of the large estates of the nobility and divide them among the country folk. They really swallowed this, and competed for the honor of having him as guest. Their tables were spread with the choicest viands, they entertained him at extravagant banquets, and begged him to receive presents from them. Detectives who arrested him found that he had previously been a journeyman saddler in the city of Cracow.

Colorado's mining exposition, which opened last week, is now in good working order, and is well spoken of by those who visited it. Tons of glittering ore, rich in leads, iron, sliver, and gold, lie in heaps or are piled in pyr-amids. The exhibition admits agricultural as well as mining products. Denver is as proud of this show as a Paris or a Philadelphia was of its world' fair, since it almost exclusively represents the products of Western soil. There is a Corless engine just as in Philadelphia, and even a gallery of paintings is added. Lesdville contributed a military display for the opening. It is believed that the exhibition will pay its projectors ; if so it will prove an exception to the ordinary rulo in such displays.

The Glasgow Week'y Herald prints a letter from a commercial traveller in Ireland, of sixteen years' experience, in which he says " Several branches of Irish industry that were formerly struggling for an existence, have been stimulated into great prosperity. That is specially true of Irleh tweed factories, which cannot now fill their orders. New twood factories, are springing into existence. and in a few instances new industries have been started, and are doing a rearing trade. Guinness, the great brewer, has started a large woollen factory. The making of glass bottles, which hitherto has had but scant success, is going on prosperously. Lord Monck, the new Irish Land Commissioner, is a man of advanced liberal opinions. and has played a distinguished part in political life. He was born in Templemore, County Tipperary, in 1819, and is the son of the third Viscount Monck. In 1847 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons from Wicklow as a Tory, but in 1852 was elected for Portsmouth as a Liberal, He was a Lord of the Treasury and whipper in from 1855 to 1858. He was in 1861 appointed Governor of Canada, and in 1867 the first Governor of the consolidated Dominion. In 1871 he was appointed a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland, and was also one of the Church Commissioners. In 1866 he was appointed a peer of the United Kingdom. He married in 1844 his cousin, daughter of the Earl of Rathdowne. He is regarded as a good landlord.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15 .- The city was all astir engaged in what is known as the "three card by seven this morning for the opening of the trick," and with having cheated a number of exhibition and unveiling of the statue of people. One young lad deponed to having O'Connell. Bands were followed by large been cheated to the extent of 10s. Ho had crowds. Processions of trades mustered in St. Stephen's Green at noon. All the troops are confined to the barracks. The statue was unveiled at one o'clock. The opening of the exhibitic n followed immediately. The weather is fine.

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTA-BULARY.

DUBLIN, Aug. 8,-It is rumored that General John Duncan, commandant of the Royal Irish Constabulary depot here, and several inspectors, are about to retire from the force. ARMAGH, Aug. 8 .- The constabulary here have been prohibited from holding meetings. ATHLONE, Aug. 8 .- The constabulary here have passed resolutions asking for an increase of a shilling per day, proposing a scale of various pensions, and demanding compliance with their request within a month.

TRALEE, Aug. 8 .--- The constabulary held a meeting to-day, and determined to keep up the agitation till their demands were agreed During the proceedings, the head conю. stable asked if there was any objection to his taking the names of those present, adding that he was acting in obedience to orders. The chairman consented, and after the names had been taken, the constable was requested to withdraw. The chairman advised the men to stick to the movement, reminding them that a sovereign a head would take them to Australia.

WATERFORD, Aug. 8 .- The head constable has informed the men that further meetings will be prohibited. The men replied that they would confer with the County Inspec-

LIMERICE, Aug. 9.-The police, in consequence of an interview between the County Inspector and Clonmel Deputation, have tele graphed all over Ireland that they are resolved to suspend the agitation for the present, pending the action of the Government. If the decision of the Government be unfavorable, they have resolved to resign in a body. Replies to telegrams are arriving from all parts of the country approving resolve and exhorting the men to stand firm.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10.-Earl spencer, Lord Lieutenant, visited the constabulary depot at Poccaiz Park to-day, and addressed the men. He referred to the irreproachable character the constabulary had bitherto borne, and expressed a sincere hope that nothing would occur to mar their splendid reputation. He regretted the course the men had adopted, and an-nounced that £180,000 would be immediately distributed, and any grievance be immedi-ately enquired into. His starement was enthusiastically received. The men expressed complete confidence in his assurances.

LIMBBION, Aug. 10 .- A county inspector of the constabulary has been instructed to inform his men that the Government will at once appoint a commission to enquire into their grievances. The men are entirely satisfied with the promise.

Elizabeth Thorpe was found dead in bed in Lancaster Village, Ont., yesterday. She and her husband were drunk all day Sunday. It is reported that 600 cattle have been

put down four half-crowns in succession and lost them all. Several other witnesses swore to the identity of the prisoner, and said that a number of people were cheated by him. Parties who won appeared to be accomplices The same prisoner was convicted of a similar offence on Friday morning week, and the Magistrate said that on this occasion he would impose the highest penalty ir his power-viz., a fine of £2, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment.

An unusual and somewhat ludicrous incldent occurred in the Fraserburge Police Court yesterday. It so happened that in a case brought before the presiding Magistrate the Dean of Gulld had been cited as a witness, and when asked in the usual form to take the oath, he hesitated, and looking the Magistrate in the face, aldressed him abruptly, to the effect that when he (the Dean) was in the way of being sworn it was before his superiors, Sheriffs, Lords, and such like ; adding, after a pause, that if he (the Bailie) thought it any honor to himself he would take the oath. In reply the Magistrate, who evidently felt as if the Dean was showing contempt of Court, remarked sharply, " think you had better take the oath at once if you do not want to go to jail," whereupon the oath was administered and taken without far-

ther remarks. At a Burgh Court held at Pittenweem on Saturday-Provost Henderson and Bailies Christie and Welch presiding-James Donaldson Leckie, fishcurer, and William Galloway, baker, both members of the Pitteweem Town Council, were charged with assaulting Mr. Allan McDougall, Murrayfield House, between 11 and 12 o'clock of the evening of Baturday, 24th June last, within the grounds of Murray field, and also with committing a breach of the peace at the same time and place. The accused pleaded not guilty. After evidence had been led, the charge was found proved, and the Provost, in passing sentence, said he was sorry to see two members of the Town Council in the positic 'in which they were placed. They ought to Lave been an example of order and sobristy to the community. Leckie was convicted of both charges, and fixed £2, or 40 days' imprisonment, and Gallowsy was found guilty of breach of the peace, and fined 15s, or 15 days' imprisonment. Both fines were paid. The Court-room was crowded.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- During every break of wintry weather exertions should be made by the afflicted to recover health before unremitting cold and trying storms set in. Throat ailments, coughs, wheezings, asthmatical affections, shortness of breath, morning nauses, and accumulations of phlegm can readily be removed by rubbing this fine derivative Uintment twice a day upon the chest and neck. Holloway's treat. ment is strongly recommended with the view of giving immediate case, preventing prospective danger, and effecting permanent relief. These all-important ends his Olnt-ment and Pills can accomplish, and will surely prevent insidious diseases from lastening on the constitution to display themselves afterwards in those disasterous forms that will probably embitter life till death itselt is

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ing and smoking, at least unless they be very thoroughly done. Our renders will therefore see the great necessity of Abattoirs, and the reason why meat should be thoroughly inspected, and even if this is done, owing to the minute size of the trichina, which may cause its presence to be overlooked. Pork should never be eaten underdone, and the practice of eating raw ham should be discontinued; and let it be always remembered that " Prevention is better than cure."

HEALTHY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

At the 146th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuesday, July 11th, 1882, the following result was achieved, especially gratitying to the parties directly interested : Ticket No. 85,003 drew \$75,000. It was sold in fifths at \$1 each to (1) William Martin, a well-known colored barber of Bangor, Mich; (2) Phil Witzleben, care of R G Dan & Co, Detroit, Mich; (3) Wm W Irwin, a clerk in the Auditor's Office of the L. & N. B. R. Co, at Louisville, Ky., collected through the Western Financial Corporation there; (4) Ed. E. Richardson and Joseph Lyles of Reideville, N.C.; and (5) a party whose name is withheld by request. The second capital of \$25,000 was won by ticket No. 32,305. The third capital prize of \$10,000 was won by ticket No. 60,070-sold in fifths also at \$1 each to several holders, among others two to C. Pittman, Mt. Vernon, Ky. collected through Farmers Nat. Bank of Stanford, Ky.; one to H. B. Mavnard, 220 Third st., and F. A. Magi, 162 Ursuline st., New Orleans, etc. The two fourth New Orleans, etc. The two fourth capital prizes - \$6,000 - were won by tickets No. 5,888 and 20,440, also sold in fifths-one to L Dapelre, 354 Dauphine st., New Orleans; one to J G Spear, 16 Boylston Market, Boston, Mass.; one to P S Dicharry, Ascension Parish, La, one to Jno H Scott, a hortler, w & G R R Washington, D C. other holders decline the publication of their names. The next drawing will occur on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, and will be under the sole supervision of Genl's G T Beauregard of La., and Jubal A Early of Va. Under the new scheme recently adopted whole tickets are \$5 and fifthe \$1 ; full information can be had on application to M A Dauphin, New Orleans, La., who cheerfully replies to all enquiries.

The Dublin Review, the most intellectual periodical published in Ireland, and strongly representative of the Roman Catholic preacy, says of the Land Corporation of Ireland, the association gotten up to fight the Land League; "It may be briefly said that its purpose is to buy up the land of Ireland, and then after to keep up the old impossible rents or to colonize Ireland by loyal farmers from other countries. In the end it will no more exterminate Irishmen from the soil of Ireland than the ancestors of some of their landlords exterminated them in days gone by. It will add a hundred fold to the exampliation of the present conflict. It will unite every class of Irishmen (not laudlords) by a sense of common danger. Nothing will better smooth out the divergence of opinion between Bishop and Bishop than this declaration of war. The watchword of the new Lesgue is 'the old rents or extermination:""

THE OROPS IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Aug. 11.-A summary of the report of the Bureau of Industries for this Province for August has just been issued. The fall wheat crop has been remarkably heavy, but it has not escaped the changes incident to a late season of ripening, and the same is not generally as good as was looked for. The loamy lands in southwestern counties have suffered most in this respect. In Georgian Bsy counties a large acreage has been saved in good order, and the sample is prime. In the Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the crop was badly winter-killed, and what remains will yield less than the average. In the East Midland countles a good crop will be harvested, but not equal to last year. In Lake Erie counties, where some grain has been threshed, it is found to yield from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and in all counties west of Toronto the vield is estimated at no less than 20 bushels. Spring wheat in the eastern half of the province gives promise of abundant harvest. Barley is everywhere a heavy crop, and a large acre-

age has been ground. The grain is uniform-ly plump and of good color. Oats are reported good all over, except in the Georgian Bay counties; estimated yield, 35 to 60 bushels per scre. Pesse are a good crop in all northern counties, but elsewhere they have been injured by the bug. The corn crop is everywhere pronounced a failure. Potatoes were injured by too much rain early in the season, and later on by the drought. Turnips, marigolds and carrots have only partially come up, and a good crop is rare. The fruit crop is poor in all the best fruitgrowing districts. Apples are good only in Lake Ontario and Biver St. Lawrence counties, and there they will not be more than half a crop. Peaches and plums are almost total. failures. Pears and grapes are fairly good, and small iruit alone is abundant. Pastures were good throughout June, and the first half of July, but recently they have become parched and bare, especially in Lake Ontariocountles. Farm laborers have been scarce.

almost prayed for.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A LADY'S ENDORSEMENT. Madame E_____, the acknowledged leader of the most refined and fashionable society in the city of New York, speaks of MURBAY & LARMAN'S LORIDA WATER in the following highly complimentary manner, viz : "It has a fragrance as fresh as the odor from bloom. ing flowers, and imparts to the bath a delightful buoyancy. I use it on the toilet table and the handkerchief, to the exclusion of all 32-2-WB other periumes.

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SKETCHES OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTERS. THE PREMIES.

Senator Charles Duclerc, the new Premier, was born at Bagneres-de-Bigoire on November 9, 1812, and became in 1816 a proofreader on the journal Le Bon Sens, at Paris. He soon bacame an editor of that paper, then of the Revue du Progre and of the National from 1840 to 1846, treating economical and financial questions with great skill, and writing for M. Paguerre's "Political Dictionary." Appointed by the revolution of 1848 assistant to Garnier-Pages in the functions of Mayor of Paris, he organized the municipality and reformed the police on the London model. Becoming Sub-Secretary of Finance, under Garnier-Pages, he soon succeeded him as fixed on the water before him. Not a move-Minister He was next chosen Deputy ment indicated that life inhabited the Minister. He was next chosen Deputy for the Landes in the Constituent Assemby, voted with the Left and exposed his life during the insurrection of May and June in the effort to effect a compromise between the armed populace and the Assembly. After the suppression of that movement he struggled courageously, but vainly, against legislative measures of repression and resigned his portfolio in protest, resuming his seat in the Chamber. Retiring from political life at the close of 1848, he he-came administrator of the Spanish enterprise for the canalization of the river Ebro and director of the Spanish Credit Mobilier. During the Second Empire he rejused all political proposals. He was made by the Government of National Defence in December, 1870, chairman of the Committee of Inspection of Ministerial Accounts ; was chosen Deputy for Basses-Pyrences in February, 1871; became President of the republican Left and Vice-President of the Assembly in March, 1875 and was chosen a life Senator on December 10, 1875.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Clement Armand Fallieres, the successor of M. Goblet, was by profession a lawyer and acquired considerable reputation for oratory. He was born in 1841 and entered the Bar at Nerack. He was Mayor of that city in 1873. Three years leter he was elected Deputy to a large majority over his Bonapartist opponent. He belonged to the Republican Left and was one of the 363 members who voted against the de Broglie cabinet. When the Chambers were dissolved in 1877 he again presented himself bafore his constituents and was returned over the Government candidate.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

M. Pierre Deves, the Minister of Justice, is a lawyer. He was Procuteur at Beziers after September 4 and since 1876 he has represented that town in the Chamber. He is possessed of great political infinence, having been President of the pure Left for some considerable time, and his tact and intelligence have stood the group in good stead on more than one critical occasion. His nomination to office is a wise stroke of rolicy on M. Grevy's part, as M. Deves always commands a certain number of supporters, while so renowned is he as peacemaker that he is known in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon as the "Terreneuve du Ministere." M. Deves was born in 1835,

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. M. Jules Yves Antoine Duvaux is a man of literary education. At the age of twenty-two he entered the Normal School at Nancy, and after six years received his license as profes. sor. He taught in the lycenms of Montpelier and Nancy. In 1871 he was elected municipal councilor of Nancy, and five years lator was return d as Deputy from the same town over his monarchist opponent. He likewise voted with the republican Left.

H.I. DIVITEMS OF INTEREST.U HABITS OF SIBERIANS. Many of the habits and customs of these people are very singular. Along with much rudeness and simplicity, they have a high

degree of ingenuity. At night, for instance, an Ostaik can tell the time very accurately by judging the position of the Great Bear, and as this constellation is constantly varying with the season, the operation involves on the part of the Ostalk a calculation of some magnitude. In common with all barbarous and semi-barbaric races, they manifest great dexterity, in the use of weapons. In shooting small animals such as squirrels, hares, etc., for the sake of their furs, care is taken that the animal shall be struck on the head only; and in this the natives seldom fail, even though their rifles are very clumsy in construction. With the bow and arrow, which is the weapon most in use, they are equally dexterous. The method of catching salmon, as described by a Cossack officer who witnessed it, is peculiar. In marching through the country at the head of a detachment, he encamped one evening on the banks of a river, and on the following morning he observed one of the natives walk to a pool near at hand, into which he waded, and then stood motionless as a statue, his spear poised aloft, and his keen eye figure, until, with lightning rapidity, the spear was launched forward and as quickly withdrawn, a fine salmon quivering on its barbed point. Three times in twenty minutes was the operation performed, and each time a fish rewarded the native's skill. And yet their cleverness is but slightly applied to the arts of life. The Tungooses, for instance, use bear and reindeer skins to form their beds; but as they have never discovered the art of tanning, these articles when not in use are buried beneath the enow, by which means the hair is prevented from falling off. This same tribe, too, are re-

markably improvident; they will consumo nearly a week's provisions in one night, and go hungry the remaining six days. Over against this, however, must be placed their detestation of robbery, which is regarded by them as an unpardonable sin .-- Chambers' Journal.

SUDDENLY SEIZED.

Mr. Arthur Fisher, of the Toronto Globe observes: "On my last trip to the States, I caught a very bad cold from a severe wetting I received one night in the city of Philadelphia, which settled into a very bad case of rheumatism, and made me most miserable. I did not know what to do for it, and could not think for a long time, until I bethought me, that on previous visits to that side, I had always bought for Mr. Gay, of our paper, a couple of bottles of St. Jacobs Oil. I remembered also, fortunately, that the last two bottles had cured that gentleman of the rheumatism, and so I resolved to purchase St. Jacobs Oil for my own use. I went at once to a drug store and made the purchase; that very night | handsomest men of the English aristoracy, began applying the Oll, and in two weeks time I was as well as ever."

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

PARIS, Aug. 8.-M. Duclerc, the new Premier, stated in the Chamber to-day that the Government regarded the recent vote refusing the Egyptian credits by no means as an act of abdication, but a vote of prudence and reserve, and would loyally accept its spirit. If anything occurred during the recess, involving the honor or interests of France, the Government would immediately convoke the Chambers. There were internal questions of no less importance, but the Government would consider them during the records. It would also be an object of the Government to unite and conciliate the various sections of £75,000. the Republicans. M. Clemenceau has doclared lack of cozfidence in the Ministry. The session of the Chambers will probably close to morrow.

Experiments at a cost, of \$36,000 are being made at Berne with a view to traction through the St. Gothard tunnel by means of elec-

tricity. The Italian Government will open a gal lery of modern art in October, and \$20,000 a year will be devoted to the purchase of new pictures.

The singing of a burlesque hymn in a London theatre, intended to ridicule the Salvation Army, was inriously hissed by the audience.

An actor who resembles ; the late Artemus Ward, and can mimic his manner, is to exhibit the panorams of "Among the Mormone" in London, and deliver the original should not be misunderstood. lecture.

Alexander Salvini, the second son of the great Italian tragedian, will appear in Chicago this month in the character of Romeo. -Йө has already done a little acting, but in trivial parts.

Mr. Bell, the Alexandria correspondent of the London Times, has lived for years in Alexandria as agent of an English house. He is eaid to be better informed about Egypt than any Englishman living.

A Windsor, Ont., despatch says all the Great Western Railway property in Detroit, inclucing three ferry steamers and rolling stock, has been seized by the Erie & Chicago Car Company for \$200,000.

The physical strength of Arabs is enor-An officer of the P. & O. mail etcammous. ers says that there are Arabian stevedores who can readily carry from three to four cwt. The donkey boys often lift up their donkeys.

The London comedian, Lionel Brough, was engaged to come to America in support of Mrs. Langtry, but she objected to his name being printed as big as hers in the advertisements, while he insisted upon it, and hence he will not come.

The Trade Association of Philadelphia Druggists proposes to expose those pharmacentists who, in compounding physicians' prescriptions, omit costly ingredients or put in cheap substitutes. A mass of evidence has been accumulated.

The marriage of McCarnahan and Miss Burnham was forbidden by the girl's father at instruments of former oppression, and who Parie, Ill. She escaped from the house in the night, walked eight miles to a telegraph office, and sent a message to her lover to come to her. But he, less resolute, had committed suicide.

The London Speciator thinks that, assuming the statement in "Authors and Authorship,' published by the Patnams, that Mark Twain eccived, \$300,000 for his "Innocents Abroad," is correct, the price is the best ever fetched by a book-the intrinsic value being considered.

Lord Charles Beresford, prominent in the British attack on Alexandria, 18 one of the and has had no reputation as a warrior. It was supposed that "Lord Charley " was more interested in fine horses than in gunboats and fort-capturing.

Memorial Hall, erected by Philadelphia for the Exhibition of 1876 at a cost of \$1,500,000, and intended to stand as a reminder of that event, is serving the latter purpose by requiring very extensive repairs. The roof cannot hold itself up much longer, and other parts of the pretentious structure are falling to rain. It is a curicus comment on the increased value of decorative objects that at the sale of the Hamilton Palace collection, just concluded in London, nine lots of furniture brought £63,172, when it is recollected that the whole contents of Stowe, which took forty days to sell, only brought, plate and all,

Fintin Meredith sold his Iowa farm for \$1,-100, intending to get very wealthy in mining. He took his money to the fair now open in Danver, unfolded his plan to a chance acquaintance, and was at once accommodated with a half interest in the Mountain Queen mine. He has not been able since to find cither the mine or his partner. They have been performing at Potedam a play called "The Marriage of Olympe." This was forbidden in Berlin, where the theatres have, on account of the socialistic tendencies of the people, neen under the dictation of the police, who choose to forbid all plays which they deem incendtary. Thus Ristori was not permitted to play Marie Antoinette. Attention has been aroused in London to a scheme of compulsory national insurance pro-Montreal. Mr. C. Hill, Montreal, catarrh moted by the Rev. W. L. Blackley. It is in and bronchitis. Mr. DeBoucherville, of the brief, that every man and woman shall be compelied to pay, before 21, into a national insurance club \$50, which would provide \$2 catarrh and lung diseases cured. Mrs. Smith, a week in case of sickness, and \$1 a week for all reaching 70. Where they are to get, the The member of the Irish party whom Mr. Davitt threatened to expose when in the United States, and whom he accuses of creating the difference between him and Mr. Parneil, is Mr. O'Kelly, member of Parliament for Roscommon. Mr. Davitt, since his return, has withdrawn his communistic scheme, as likely to create divisions and not within the range of practical politics. The despised variety show is the school in which many of the popular performers on the legitimate stage get their training. This is true of Joseph K. Emmet, Lillian Russell, Lotta, George K. Knight, Joseph Murphy, Que Williams, Nut Goodwin, Denman Thompson, Sophie Worrel, Alice Harrison, Mrs. J. C. Williamson, and others equally successful. The Bunthorne and the Lady Jane of the juvenile "Patience" at Wallack's are prodigies from the variety theatres. On the eve of a Yorkshire election Mrs. Wentworth Beaumont (a great coal owner), an Wentworth Beaumont (a great coal owner), an Lords rejected the bill. After a winter dur-aged lady, drove in her chariot and four to ing which the country approached the Downing street, and sought an interview with verge of an insurrection; effer Bristol had the then Prime Minister, with whom she was well acquainted. "Well, my lord, are you quite determined to make your man stand for our seat," "Quite determined." "Very well, Birmingham, got ready to march on London, I am on my way to Yorkshire with \$400,000 in my carriage for my man. Try and do bet- and passed in 1832, in deference to revolustory, said that he had known the Government to spend \$200,000 secret service money on an election. When a crowd of lamenting and incensed men and women assembled around the bank They surrendered, not to argument building of the missing E. A. Willard in but to force. When the reformed building of the missing E. A. Willard in Jonesboro, Ill, and demanded an immediate House of Commons was confronted with examination of the books and assets of the the avidence of the corrupt practices which concern, the officers of the bank did not hest- | prevailed at the first general election after the tate very long about complying with the request, for the exceedingly good reason that they were given the alternative of acceding | tent refusal of the Lords to estent to the rewithin ten minutes or being hanged to some neighboring tree. In the circuitous language mons. The most glaring cases of corruption of the crowd, they were notified that in case reported after that general election were those of refusal they would be given "the opportunity of providing quarters for their missing, principal in hell." Willard was very promia-ent socially and in public life. He possessed the confidence of the business men and farmers of half dozen counties. An examina- Practices bill but, the Lords, remodelled tion of his accounts showed there was little hope of realizing a dollar for any of his depos- right to appoint five of their number to sit itors.

MB. GIADSTONE AT GUILDHALL mons to try bribery cases under the presi THE PREMIER'S SPECE AT THE LOED MAYOR'S dency of a judge. The claim of the peers to RANGUER - HE DEFINES THE SCEPTIAN FOLIOY interfere with the trial of election petitions BANQUET-HE DEFINES THE EGYPTIAN POLICY

directed against the seats of members of the "House of Con mons was naturally rebanquet this evening Mr. Gladstone said he sented by the latter Assembly, and, the consideration of the Lords' amendments been fifty years in the service of the has being deferred for six months, the country, and expressed a hope that he should bill lapsed. Two years later the House of not fail, during what may be the short re-Commons made another attempt to deal with mainder of his public life, to serve his Queen one of the offending boroughs. Stafford and country faithfully to the end. "I am was notoriously corrupt. In ten years it was sanguine," he said, "we have passed the moment of danger, and that there will be proved that five elections had led to an expenditure of not less than £36,582 over a wisdom and barmony in the work and deconstituency of 1,270, of whom only 1,100 came liberations of Parliament for the remainder to the polls. A corrupt expenditure averagof the present year." Referring to the ing £3 per voter per annum had been kept up for ten years. Direct bribery and wholocale Egyptian question, he said :-- " It is of vital importance that the position of England treating prevailed to a frightful extent, and ^The the House of Commons determined to forces have gone to Egypt in procemake an example of the borough. But cution of the great interests of the Empire. Unless those interests exist, they reckoned without the peers. Lord Ashburton protested against the idea it would not be possible for us to find a justhat a borough should be distranchised for tification for Intervention. But let it be known and proclaimed from this spot, which affords a channel of communication with the treating-" ordinary treating"-and the bill was thrown out by 35 votes to 4. The last illustration of the attitude of the House of world not inferior to the Senate itself, that Lords to questions of parliamentary reform is those interests are not ours alone, but interests supplied by their treatment of the Ballot Act. we have in common with every state in Although Mr. Berkeley succeeded in carry-Europe and with the whole civilized world." ing his resolution in favor of the hallet nearly (Cheers.) Referring to the Suez Canal, Mr. thirly years before the subject did not come Gladstone says :- "It is essential for mankind that the canal should be open and the counbefore the peers until 1871. Smarting under the sense of defeat on the abolition of try in which it is situated should be peacepurchase in the army the Lords threw out able, orderly and under legal Government. the Ballos bill by 97 to 48. In 1872, The utmost we have in view, though the buralthough no additional reason had been den and honor of performing it may fall on advanced in its favor beyond the fact that ourself, is the work which it is essential for there had been an automnal agitation against every country in Europe to perform, and the performance of which cannot but redound, if the House of Lords, they read the bill asecond time by 33 votes to 58. In committee, how-ever, they rendered the bill useless by making it can be associated with high and disinterested objects, to the bonor of those upon which the burden is cast. secret voting optional by 83 to 67. The opposition of the Commons led them to reconsi We do not go to war with the Egypder their position and annul their vote. The tian people, but to rescue them from the opbill ultimately became law without any pression of military tyranny, nor do we make further mutilation beyond an infringement of war upon the Mohammedan religion, as Engthe secrecy of the ballot in the case of illiterlishmen respect the convictions of believers ate voters and the limitation of the bill to a in every other faith. We do not want to reperiod of seven vears.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

There are a number of persons out of employment in every country,-yet energetic men willing to work do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies, some make as high as \$500 a month while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the agent. We have an article of great merit. It should to sold to every House-owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3,50 to \$10.00. One agent in Fennsylvania sold 32 in two days, and cleared \$64 00. An agent in New York made \$45.00 in one day. Any man with energy enough to work a full day, and wilt do this during the year can mske from 2,000 to \$6,000 a year. We only want one man in each county, and to him will give the exclusive sale as long as he continues to work faithfully for us. There is no competition, and nothing like our invention made. Parties having from \$200 to \$1,000 to invest, can obtain a General Agency for ten counties or a state. Any one can make an investment of from

\$25 to \$1,000 without the least risk of loss, as our Circulars will show that those investing \$25 can after a 30 days trial return the goods unsold to us and get their money back, if they do not clear at least \$100. They show that a General Agent who will take ten counties and invest 5216 00 can after a triat of 90 days return all goods unsold to us, and have money returned to them if they full to clear at least \$750 in that time. "There are many persons having money to invest, who could not give the business personal attention-such can employ sub-agents without leaving homemaking a large smount y. ariy out of a very had read his Blackstone and Chitty, or even small investment. We are not paying sai aries, but want men willing to work and obkey, please). I say he would never-(I'd tain as their pay the profits of their energy. like some more whiskey, if you please)- Men not willing to work on our terms will Men not willing to work on our terms will would never have permitted that case to even not work on any. These meaning business will go to the jury. Ain't you going to set out receive our large descriptive circular, and extraordinary offer by enclosing a three cent stamp, with their address. The first to comply with our terms will secure the county or counties they may wish to work. Address. RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.



August 16, 1882.



Cathartic Pills

Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and initormity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical ex-periment, and are the most effectual rem-edy yet discovered for diseases caused by description of the storage, liver, and derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of discases. They treatment. ATRE's PILLS are specially applicable to this class of discases. They act directly on the digestive and assimi-lative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by -physicians in their practice, and by all -civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calonel or any injurious properties, and can be admin-istered to children with perfect safety. istered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for Aven's Pills are an effectual cure for Constipation or Costiveness, Indiges-tion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rhenmatism, Eruptions and Skin Discuses, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colie, Gripes, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Gont, Piles, Disorders of the Liver, and all other discases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus. state of the digestive apparatus.

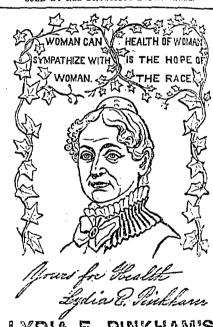
As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching callar-tic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is heading. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs: they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S

would provide for the revival of abuses and cruelty already extinguished or mitigated." Mr. Gladstone expressed a hope for a speedy and successful issue to the expedition. He referred to the passing of the Land Bill, and maintained that some progress had been made towards the restoration of settled order

Mr. Childers, Secretary of War, said tomorrow two or three ships in succession, day after day, would be landing troops in Egypt, ready to strike a blow at whatever point Sir Garnet Wolseley thinks it right to operate.

in Ireland.

press the growth of liberty in Egypt, but de-

sire that she be prosperous. England goes

to Egypt with clean hands and with no ee-

cret intention to conceal from other nations.

There is a class of men besides the military

who require to be overawed, who were the

wish well to military tyranny, because they

A VETERAN BILLARD PLAYER'S KNOW-LEDGE OF LAW.

From the Billiard Mirror.

On the day of Guiteau's execution Michael Geary was standing behind his bar. There entered from the Cedar street side, breathless and seemingly excited, a man in seedy black. He advanced to the counter and dealt it a blow that made it tremble.

"So they've banged Charley Guiteau ?" he exclamed. "It was a shame (give me a little whiskey). If I had been back in time to defend him (sugar please) they never should have perpetrated that outrige," and he draiged his glass and sat it down so hard as to send its iragments figing over Michael. Geary's brow hegan to blacken, and his voice sounded ominous as he remarked inquiringly, • No ?"

" No, sic, if that chucklehead Charley Reed his Peterbaugh, he never (some more whis-

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE. Pierre Legtand was a lawyer of Lille, but organization of the Army of the North. He was elected Deputy from Lille in 1876, and again in the general elections of the following year. He stood with the other members of the new Ministry among the famous 363 Deputies who refused a vote of confidence to | Manager of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, the de Broglie Ministry.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR CORNS.

This is the universal testimony expressed by everyone who has used PUTNAM'S CORN Ex-TRACTOR. Thousands in Canada have used it with gratifying result?, and if you will take the trouble to ask any druggist he will give you the names of many persons of your acquaintance, who had been radically cured of the worst kind of corns. Sold everywhere. Safe, sure, painless, and vegetable in composition. Try it. It never fails. N. C. Polson & Co., Props., Kingston, Ont.

BITES FROM DOGS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS AS TO THEIR TREATMENT.

Several cases of persons bitten by dogs have occurred within the last low days, and as the same thing is so often occurring, a few words as to the treatment of the wounds caused by dogs may not be out of place. The only perfect safety to one who is hitten by a rabid or enraged dog, or other animal, is an immediate and total excision of the part. While awaiting this, forcible suction will aid in removing the poison, and ligation of any kind of bandage above the part will. retard the absorption of it. When excision cannot be safely performed or is refused, cauterization is the next best thing. Free application of lunar caustic or of a hot iron is recommended. Even if the person bitten is not seen until a day or two afterwards, excision or the use of the caustic is to be recommended, as lessening the danger of hydrophobla. It is well to know that canine madness is not restricted to nor even especially frequent, in hot weather. Many persons seem very aitaid of getting hydrophobia if bitten by a dog. There is no satisfactiory evidence that a case of genuine rabies canina or hydrophobia has ever been cured, but it is some satisfaction, however, to know that statistics prove that only one in eleven of those bitten by mad dogs have the disease, even when no precaution is taken and we believe that a genuine case of hydrophobia occurs very rarely indeed in Mon-treal, we know that futal effects from a dog bite scarcely ever occur. However, notwithstanding the almost total immunity of Oanadians to the dread disease, it will be just as well to remember the treatment of dog bites recommended in this short article.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is safe, agreeable and beneficial. It is the most elegant, and its effects are very lasting, making it the most economical of toilet preparations. By its use ladies can keep their hair abundant and natural in color, lustre, and texture.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, when the war with Pruesis broke out he gave Asth us and Lung Disease by Dr. Sonvielle's up his profession and devoted himself to the Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself :---

"Several of my family and friends have been cured of bronchitis, asthma and catarrh by using the Spirometer." John P. Whelan, Indian Department, Ottawa, catarrh of many years; now cured. Mr. George Ager, Ottawa, London, wife of Medical Detective, cured of catarrh. George Maguire, Toronto, 482 Ade- | \$50 is unknown. laide street, west; daughter cured of asthma. George Willis, Exeter, Ont., catarrh and bronchitis. J. D. Armstrong, 136 Yong street, Toronio, catarrh and catarrhal desiness. Thomas Telfer, 12 Melinda street, Toronto, asthma; cured. Mr. Benjamin A. Drake, St. Urbain street, Montreal, for man. years suffering from bronchitis and asthma, is now cured.

Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs. Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung disease.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will cure catarrh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Sou-vielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, where Physicians and sufferers can try it free.

The freak of a Chicago police sergeant was to arrest a lady and gentleman who had come to complain of an insulting patrolman, and ter than that." Lord Darre, who told the keep them in a cell all night. For that he loses his place.

By the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites the blood is speedily vitalised and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and a sound body.

A stone weighing eighty-five pounds recently fell at Salina, Kansas, and another. cigar shaped, four inches in diameter and over twelve inches long.

MIDDLE AGED MEN, often lack vigor, this can be restored by that great brain and nerve food, known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine. Read the advertisement in another column of to-day's paper.

Where is Westgate, alias O'Brien, who confessed to such slaughter?

" There's a woman at the bottom of everything!" yelled the well-basted urchin."

go to the jury. Ain't you going to set out that whiskey ?" Michael had quietly come out from behind the counter and confronted the lawyer. He touched him on the shoulder and remarked alowly and impressivly. "My friend, you owo me fifteen cents for whiskey and twenty-

five cents for the glass. I would like forty cents, if you plasse." The man of genius made a weak and abortive search through his vest pockets and said, "Yes, yes, that'll be all right; just get behind your counter, please, and set me out some more whiskey, and I will discharge the whole obligation at once."

Said Michael in deepest tones : " Are you a lawyer ?"

The fellow said he was.

"Have you read Blackstone and Chittyikewise Peterbaugh, of whom you spoke but now ?'

The lawyer said, ob, yes, he knew 'em by heart. "There is one law work with which you

are not conversant," said Michael solemnly, as his fingers began to twitch.

"What is that ?" asked the lawyer. ' Geary on Ejectments !" thundered Michael and did the bounce act with a vim that land

ed him into the middle of the street.

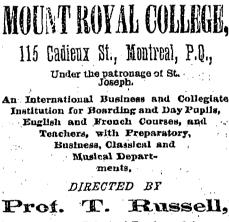
RECORD OF THE LORDS. The House of Lords in former contests with. the House of Commons has almost invariably yielded after a more or less protracted resistance. It is within the present century that these conflicts of the legislative, bodies first attained great historical importance. One of the most famous differences between the Lords and Commons was on the Beform bill, which struck a heavy blow at the powers and prerogetives of the peers. The House of

been convulsed by riots, which were only Birmingham got ready to march on London, the Lords gave way, not to reason, but to fear, tionary menaces, a measure which little more than six months before they had rejected by s majority of 41, and which they still believed to be traught with mischlef to the Crown and constitution of England.

Reform act its efforts to extircate corruption were frustrated by the deliberate and persismedial measures sent up to them by the Comof Warwick, Stafford, Hertford and Carrickforgue. The House of Commons sent up bills to the House of Lords diefranchising the corrupt boroughs. The Hoase of Lords rejected them. The Commons framed a new Corrupt it. Clauses were inserted giving the peers a

with seven members of the House of Com- Encoder State Garde Processing State State

118 Smithfield st., Pittaburgh, Pa. J29 A5 12 19



For many years Principal Teacher of the gra

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KIDNEY-WORT FOR THE PERMANENT GURE OF . CONSTIPATION.

Mo other discass is so provident in this coun-ity as Considuation, and no remedy has ever oqualled the oslowated Ridney-Wort as counciled the oslowated Ridney-Wort as find the constitution and the remedy will overeome it. Description of the second parts and quickly strong things the weakened parts and quickly complicated with constitution. Ridnoy-Wort strong things the weakened parts and quickly scares all kinds of Files even when physicians and medicines have before failed. Brice 31. USE Druggists Sell RICE 31. USE Druggists Sell RICE 31. USE Druggists Sell

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAK. NESSES, Including Lencorrhwn, Ir-regular and Painful Menstruation, Inflummation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PRO-

LAPSUS UTERI, &c. TTersant to the faste, effencious and immediate in its effect. It is a great helpin pregnancy, and ro-Hoves onin during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FRICLY.

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Both the Comparing and Blood Purifler are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, SI per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

TOTAL E. PINERAN'S LIVER PILLS CUTO Constiput

23-Sold by all Druggists. El (3)



August 16, 1882

August 16, 182

THE EGYPTIAN INTERPRETERS.

One of the most trying of the countless difficulties which beset Western troops when engaged in Eastern warfar- is summarized in engaged in Eastern warste is Butmanized in a recent despatch from Expt announcing that "grave doubts are tell respecting the trustworthingss of, the interpreters, upon whom the English are forced to depend for lack of better." The peril of being compelled to entrust all the secrits of a campaign to men who may at any moment turn traitors requires no demonstration, and the experience of England's former wars has amply proved the Oriental's wonderful powers of betraying the most important secrets of his rulers, or disseminating his own, without exciting any suspicion smong the uninitiated. In one province of India the signal of revolt was given in 1857 by merely distributing " chupattis," the flat cakes of unleavened bread which formed the ordinary food of the people. The fatal message was conveyed to another province in the words "Sub lal hoga nai," (All is to become red). On one occasion, however, the plotters were overmatched with their own wespons. Lieut. Eldred Pottinger, of the Bengal Artillery, while aiding the Afghans to hold Herat against the besieging Persians, had occasion to send a very important letter to the authorities on the Itsliau border. Knowing that his native messenger was untrustworthy and that the latter could read English with ease, Pottinger wrote the letter in French and signed his name in Greek.

The importance of the telegraph in military operations in Egypt is shown by the anxiety of the English concerning the fidelity of the native interpreters who must from absolute necessity be employed to translate the despatches sent, not only over the region now the theatre of conflict, but also to the Home Government. The language used in the transmission of messages is the Arabic, and when the wires were first put up in that country the feeling of the necessity for secrecy was so great on the part of the reigning packs that he very cuaningly had native operators employed to learn both English and French phonetically, but no one of this class of useful servants was ever permitted to learn to write cluber of these Western languages. The service, like some other departments of the civil government, was carefully kept in the Arabic language, with the exception of the cflices of the Red Sea Cable Company, which has always been in the hands of the British. The native operators, it is safe to say, are amongst the worst scoundrels to be met in the Eastern world.

ADVERTISING CHEATS. It has become so common to write the beghining of an elegant, interesting article and than run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else .-Providence Advertiser,

A WONDERFUL FORTRESS. From the Industrial South.]

Forirers Monroe, Va., is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost over \$3,000,000 of money. The water battery is considered to be one of the finest pieces of military construction in the world. Colonel Lodor, the instructor of the military school, has invented and perfected some astonishing appliances that, when he shall have guns, will be of im-more value in handling them. In one of the casements inside the fort is his

HECREA Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Soreness of the Chest. Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains. Tooth, Ear and Headache, Froster Foot and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth scould St. JAcoss Ottass a sufe, surre, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the computatively triffing outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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claims. Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Bakkmore, Md., U.S. 4.

HEALTH FOR ALL **BOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

This Great Kousehold Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Decessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the ELOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF They are conf-fidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases, where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impulsed or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all allments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties at Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually run office. He can sit in it and, with an electric appliance, cause every guu in the fort to be fired simultaneously. He has perfected au-other set of instruments by which the exact distance of a ship from the shore may be accurately determined, the velocity and direc-tion of the wind, the consequent deflection of the hell and the presize upint for which the the hell and the presize upint for the shore the form of the shore and by all the hell and the presize upint form the shore the form of the presize the form of the shore the form of the presize the shore the hell and the presize the form of the presize the shore the shore the form of the presize the form the shore the form of the presize the shore the presize the shore the form the presize the presize the shore the shore the form the presize the p



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MUST TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

are satisfied they are the best they could have. "Farmers, buy only the BEST." Buy at COSSITT'S OFFCE, SI MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL, S. J. LATIMER, Manager. COSSITT'S OFFICE AT ST. SAUVEUR TOLL-BAR, ST. SAUVEUR, QUE.

P. T. LEGARE, Agent. A Local Agent to be found in every Parish.

Musical Instruments, &c.



THE WEBER BLEY GRAND. RECEIVED HOME.

WEBER PIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyrie Stage. Its tenes are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray forking a binder of the performer. feeling, and and majestic, at the with of the periodicit. This topological problem is the periodicity without a feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all master people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weiser" bland was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphila Exhibition, where the the test is in compatition with the great makers. where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been unprecedented. The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition

in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was fur above the price reached by any other plano, and shows that a good plano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 6 8

SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

(From the Delaware Ledger). A farmer living not far from Newton is responsible for the following : About three weeks ago the found a hen's nest in a field near his house which contained five ggs. As he was just going away, from home he concluded not to disturb them until his return. They were torgotten until the following day, when, on going to the nest, he found that three of the five had disappeared. Last week he was in the same field and came suddenly-upon a larger black snake. He had a hoe in his honds and was not a moment in making two parts of the creeping reptile. This had hurdly been done when three little chickens made their appearance; two of them coming from one of the wriggling parts of the sucks and one from the other part. The eggs had been swallowed and hatched. The veracity of the gentleman who relates this in-

A SNAKE HATCHING CHICKENS.

" "GWINE TO THE POST-OFFICE."

cicant is not to be doubted.

(From the Detroit Free Press). One of the oddast sights in the South is to

see the negroes hang about the post office. They are the first ones to call in the morning and the last to leave at night, and it is by no means rare to have them inquire for mail ten or fifteen times a day. I was in the effice at Marietts, Ga., when an aged darkey limped in and inquired:

"Am dar fo' or five letters heah for June-broke Duke ?"

- "No, sir," said the postmaster, after taking a look.
- "Well, den I'll take one." "There are no letters for you."
- "Isn't dar a newspaper?"
- " No."

SS ff

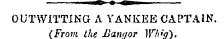
- " Hasn't I dun got nuffin' 'tall ?"
- "Not a thing." " Dat's curus-werry curus," muttered the
- man as he walked out. I followed atter, and when I asked him if he expected an important letter that day, he replied :
- "Sartin 1 does. Dat's why I'ze walked fo' miles dis mawniu'."
- "Where was the letter coming from ?" "I duppo."
- " Who did you expect to write to you ?" "l danno."
- " Did you expect news or money in the letter?"
- "Deed 1 did, sah. I 'spected dat letter might hab \$20 into it." "Who from ?"
- " I duano; but I 'spected it."

He then told me that he could neither read nor write, had no friends to write to him, had never mailed a letter nor received one in his life, and yet he had inquired for mail at least five hundred times a year for the past ten vears. In fact it wasn't an hour after I left bim before he circled around up to the office again and said:

"I reckon I mus' hab some mail by dis time."

"No, nothing for you." "Well, if dis hain't curus-werry curus!

Reckon I'd better wait for de 1 o'clock train.'



Captain Farrow of Islesboro tells a good story of himself which occurred a few years ago while he was trading at Key West. It was a case where a Northern Yankee was outwitted by a Southerner. The Captain was trading in a small vessel, and had been up the coast to Tampa Bay, where he purchased twenty dozen chickens, paying \$4 per dozen. The chickens ran all the way in size from a few days old to full-grown ones. At Key West a hotel landtord came alongside and asked the Captain how he sold his chickens.



Agricultural and Industrial.

\$25,000 IN PREMIUMS.

Ame le grounde and magnificent buildings for the display of Live Stock, Manufactured Articles, Agricultural Implements and Machin-

Article's, Agricultural implements and Machin-ery in motion. The Exhibition will be open on the 14th Sep-tember; Cattle and Live Stock will come in on the 18th, on and after which date the Exhibition will be complete in every detail. Reduced rates are offered by all the principal Railway and Steamboat Companies. Exhibitors will please make entries as early as possible. For Prize Lists, Biank Forms of Entry and all information, apply to the undersigned.

information, apply to the undersigned GEO. LECLERE,) Joint. S. C. STEVENSON, Secretaries.

76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal. 49

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Birmens, especially Bitters or preparations 1- the word flor or Hors in their nam? 'nnected therewith, that is intended ______islend and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deels in any but the genuine will be prose-

cuted. HOP BITTERS MEG. Co., Rochester, N. Y. PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE -0F-

HOUSEHOLD USE -18 THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a long period.

BETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on 5 G packago.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Anstrian 100fl Government Bond

ISSUED IN 1864.

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings



ALLEANSUNRING MALLENALSISMAN AD TO ALLE (O) A (BEGHER O) NO (C) AS

THE WAR IN EGYPT

1. (dije

Suzz, Aug. 12 .- The rebels, in great force, have taken positions immediately threaten-ing the Canal. The English Admiral has occupied the water-works. He will not allow any Interference from De Desseps. LONDON, Aug. 13. Whatever differences of

opinion may be entertained about the justice or wisdom of the British Government's policy in Egypt it is admitted that its preparations for doing any fighting, which it may be called upon to do by land or sea, are most complete and "effective. It is not too much to say that everybody, friend or foe, at home or abroad, has been taken by surprise by the energy Mr. Gladstone's administration dis-played in this matter; indeed, had there been the least reason to anticipate this some months ago, there would, in all human probability have been no Egyptian crisis. Mr. Gladstone seems fully resolved to prove to all Europe that it will not do to jump to the conclusion that England will not fight because Liberals are in power. He is certainly not taking half measures, but is "doing the business once for all." It is reported, and the rumor is entirely credible, that Mr. of the corps despatched to the East, and it was owing to his advice that the Horre and Foot Guard were sent to Egypt. He, perhaps, wishes to show those massive warriors that their presence in London is not so indispensable as they fondly fancied. For the first time within my recollection of London the septinels posted before the Royal Palaces and public offices are not in red coats. The 60th Rifles having been chosen to mount guard, many people take riflemen for volunteers, the uniforms being practically the same. All the Guards are now away on service. either in Ireland or in Egypt. All the military critics on the continent, who usually name England's army and military system but to blame them, express surprise and admiration at the ease and rapidity with which she placed a large army in the field, while at the same time leaving strong defences at home. It is decidedly a feather in the cap of Childers, whose system of army reform, which was much ridiculed by general public and treated with unconcealed prejudice by the mass of "old school" military men, has proved a success, though subjected to a severe test before it has been fairly carried out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Herald's corre-spondent reports the Sultan as saying :-- "The difficulties arising out of the breach between Arabi and the Khedive might easily have been arranged had not the appearance of the fleets aroused native feeling and destroyed my during the month. The circulation was plans for the reconciliation of the opposing contracted \$500,000, not a large sum considerplans for the reconciliation of the opposing factions." The Sultan considered the bombardment most cruel and unjust. He said the English say there is no justice among us. Yet let us look at Ireland. England's Irish subjects are simply demanding the right which here in Turkey is universally granted to the people. Such troubles as Irish agrarian riots will be impossible in Turkey. England boasts of her superior justice, yet we have what she does not grant her subjects, an equitable land law under which farmers and even farm laborers are protected in their rights. I am sure that when all the facts are known in America and other impartial countries the action of England will be condemned as arbitrary and upjust. If England's object is to protect her own interests in India she has taken a wrong course. She never will be allowed by the other Powers to occupy Egypt alone. The intention and desire of the Turklah Government has been to maintain the status quo in Egypt.

The Herald's Alexandria correspondent states that Recuf Pacha the other day said that Arabi told him : "I have the moral support of France and Italy, the friendly advice of De Lesseps and the Italian Consul, and I exists between the Ports and Lord Dufferin governed by the weather and the receipts as breadening are concerned. Un Chlengo last

Gladstone interested himself in selecting some ate of the two. Both make their approaches diseases are most successfully combatted in upper, pebble, etc., but as stocks are large their infancy. Piles, neuralgic pain, stiffness of the joints, inflammation, hurts, tumors, and the various diseases and injuries of the equine race and cattle are among the evils overcome by this leading remedy. Sold by ordinary, 22c to 24½; No 2, BA, 23c to 24c; No 1, medicine dealers everywhere. Pretated only by NOBTHROP & LYMAN, Toronte Out. slaughter, No 1, 26c to 30c; waxed upper, overcome by this leading remedy. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Presared only by NOBTHROP & LYMAN, Toronte Uut. 22D

		12		
3	Finance and Commerce.			
FINANCI.				
	TRUE WITNESS OFF.			
	TUESDAY, Augus: 15, 1882.	ľ		
	TUESDAX, Augus: 15, 1882. In London to-day Consols were at 99 11-16 money, 994 account.			
	money, 997 account.			
	The statement of the affairs of the banks in	۱.		
	Canada on July 31st, which has just been	1		

nal or foreign exchange of special moment ing that farmers have not much to sell in July, and that collections from country customers are pressed by importers. The Dominion Government deposits are down \$1,000,000 by the payment of Provincial subsidies and interest on the public debt, while the Provincial Government deposits have been increased \$1,030,000 by the receipt of the subsidies. The public deposits, in spite of the many avenues of investment open, continue to augment, and have now | mon to good, COc to OC; Oolong, common, 33c reached the large total of \$98,000,000, an increment during the month of \$462,000. One thousand dollars was offered to-day

for the privilege of calling 1,000 sbares of Richellen stock at 76 before the 2nd of Sep. tember.

Sterling Exchange on this market is dull at 1091 for bankers' 60-day bills.

On reports of fine clear weather, favorable to harvesting, the stock market here this morning reacted from the depression of yesterday and assumed a buoyant tone. Gas hangs fire at about 1791, but on rounding 180 a speedy advance is predicted by the "bulls." The changes up to noon were as follows :--Montreal advanced 1 to 212; Ontario 1 to 127, of De Lesseps and the Italian Consul, and I have friends in Baron de Ring and members of the Stamboul Conference. I will fight till the English or my countrymen are extermin-Passenger fell 1 to 152; St. Paul was largely

Alt J J A UPA Exits if J A WA Exits if J A WH Exits if J A WH Exits if J A WH Exits in a consequent is consequent in the second particle of the problem of the property of the property of the problem of th

MONTBEAL STREET MARKET .- Aug. 15. prices for black leathers are no better despite the firm market for hides. Hemlock Spanish every week, but prices have not shrunk much except in one or two instance as the demand light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfakins (27) Batiscan, the crop in the latter districts being to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), much larger than last year. Prices ranged 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to all the way from 90c to \$3, according to size 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; of boxes. About 200 boxes were forwarded 16c; pebble, 121c to 151c; rough, 26c to 28c; to Toronto and other points in Ontario. Melons to-Jay sold at 50c to \$1 each. A leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

GROCERIES .- Business bas been in fair volume, but by no means active. Country orders are less pressing. Teas are dull but steady, and cannot go much lower. Fine Japans have sold at 35c to 40c and common at 17. New currants have met with some made public, reveals no movement in inter- demand, also raw sugar, molasses, spices and canned fish. In liquors we notice a moderate enquiry for claret, brandy and gin. The fall brewing has commenced and will be large. We quote :-- Japan tea, com.non, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to gcod, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38 toc 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c ; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, comto 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars are quiet with a little movement in raw. Barbadces may be quoted at 71c to 71. Granulated 91c to 92c; grocers' "A" 91c to 93c; bright, 81c to 83c; medium, 74c to 81c; yellow, 7c to 83c. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua is worth 48c to 481c. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 52 to 53c. There is a small enquiry for Trinidad at 484c to 49c. Syrup, 56c to 70c. Sugarhouse, 34c to 35c. Coffees are moving slowly, \$10 co to 11 00; cutrants, 40c gallon for the trade being fully supplied. Mocha, 29c to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, white and black; goosaberries, 60c per gallon;

melons, 50c to \$1 each; Delaware peaches, MEATS .- Beef, per 1b, trimmed, 8c to 15c

sweet corn, 25c per dozen.

"It to recomparise the money of the treatment des not effect a curs. See advertisement in another column."

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly. 723 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 The Tickets only \$5.00. Shares in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company

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

By an overwhelming ropular vote its fran-chise was made a part of the present State Con-stitution adopted December 2d, A.D., 1879. The only Lotlery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS I, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, September 12, 1882–148th Monthly Drawing. Look at the following Scheme, under the exclusive supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD of Is., and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY of Va.,

is active. Large quantities of blueberries were offered to day, receipts being estimated at 1,000 boxes. The supplies came from the Who manage all the drawings of this Company, both ordinary and semi-annual, and attest the correctness of the published Saguenay and also from Three Rivers and Official Lists. Batiscan, the crop in the latter districts being CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifdhs in proportion, LIST OF PRIZES

OI DOX88. ADDUL 200 DOX88 Were forwarded	LIST OF PRIZES.
to Toronto and other points in Ontario.	1 CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000
Melons to-Jay sold st 50c to \$1 each. A	1 do do 25,000
market gardener stated that shipments of	1 do do 10,010
melons to Quebec commenced on the 9th	2 PRIZES OF \$6000
	10 do 1000
inst., while last year shipmonts were made	20 do 500 10,000
on the fourth of the month, so that garden	100 do 200 20,000
fruits are not so backward as generally sup-	300 do 100 30,000
posed.	50 do 50 25.000 1000 do 25
DAIRY PRODUCE Poor to choice print but-	
ter, per lb, 25c to 35c; tub butter, 20c to 24c;	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
eggs, new laid, per dozen, 25c to 30c; cook-	9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 6,750
ing, 21c to 220.	9 do do 500 4,500 9 do do 250 2,250
	~ uu uu uu uu uu uu uu
POULTRYFowls, per pair, SOc to 90c;	1967 Prizes amounting to\$265,500
Spring chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys,	Application for rates to clubs should be made
each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1	only to the office of the Company in New !
each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeons,	Orleans.
per pair, 30c to 35c; live fowle, 70c to 75 per	For further information write clearly, giving
pair; chickens, 30c to 50c; ducklings, 600	full address. Send orders by Express, Register- ed Letter or Money Order, addressed only to
to 70c.	M. A. DAUPHIN.
FLOCE, per 100 lbs. \$3 25 to 3 50; buck-	New Urleans, Ly.,
wheat flour, \$2 00; ostmesl, do, \$2 70; corn-	or M. A. DAUPHIN,
	607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.
meal, do, \$2; moulie, do, \$1 60 to 1 80;	N.BOrders addressed to New Orleans will
bran, per 100 lbs, \$1.	receive prompt attention. 14
GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1.25 to 1 30; peas,	
per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beans, none;	CULTURE.
buckwheat, nominal, at 80c.	
VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bag, 50c;	THE NEW ENCLAND CONCEDUATORY
to 55c; carrots, new, 40c per dez bunches;	THE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY
onions, per dozan bunches, 30c; Montreal	opens September 14th, in its NEW and SPLEN-
cabbages, new, per doz, 30c to 40c; lettuce,	DIDLY EQUIPPED HOME, in the heart of
20c to 25; Montreal turnips, per doz bunches,	Boston ; with accommodations at low rates, for 550 students, offering opportunities never before
\$2; rhubarb, 30c per dozen ; cucumbers, lúc per	attainable in any city for pursuing under one
dans stalans house for mon hash subtree for	roof all studies in MUSIC ENGLISH

VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bag, 50c; to 55c ; carrots, new, 40c per dez bunches ; onions, per dozen bunches, 30c; Montreal cabbages, new, per doz, 30c to 40c; lettuce, 20c to 25; Montreal turnips, per doz bunches \$2; rhubarb, 30c per dozen ; cucumbers, lúc per root all studies in MUAIC, ENGLISH BRANCHES, IANGUAGES, ELOCUTION, FINE ARTS and PHYSICAL CULTURE with TEACHERS of HIGHEST RANK. Complete doz; string beans, foc per bush; celery, 50c dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 50 to \$2 dczsn; toms-toss, \$1 25 to \$1 50 bushel; per dczen, 200; courses. Diplomas and Degrees conferred. Tui-tion Low. Send for Calendar to FRUIT.-Apples, per barrel, S4 to S5; oranges, \$10 00 to \$1300 per case; lemous, E. TOURJEE, Boston, Mass. 14

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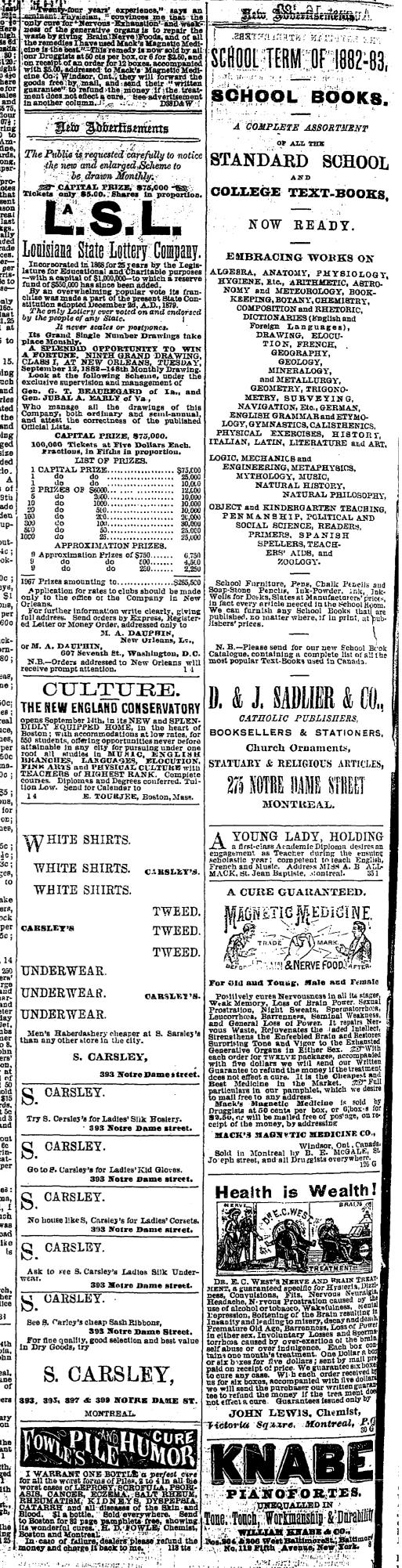
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August 16, 1882

the English or my countrymen ated."

The following letter was addressed by Arabi Pacha to Mr. Gladstone a few days hefore the bombardment of Alexandria, but did not reach his bands until after that event :---

"ALEXANDRIA, July 2, 1882. "Io the Right Hon. Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M, P.

Sig.—Our Prophet in his Koran has com-manded us not to seek war nor to begin it. He has commanded us also, if war be waged against us, to resist, and under penalty of being ourselves as unbelievers, to follow those who have assailed us with every weapon and without plty. "Hence England may rest resured that the

first gun she fires on Egypt will absolve the Egyptians from all treatles, contracts and conventions, that the control and debt will cease, that the property of Europeans will be confiscated, that the canals will be destroyed, the communications cut, and that use will be made of the religious seal of Mahommedans to preac,h a holy war in Syria, in Arabia, and in India Egypt is held by Mahommedans as the key of Mecca and Medina, and all are bound by their religious law to defend these holy places and the ways leading to them. Sermons on this subject have already been. preached in the Morques of Damasous, and au agreement has been come to with the religious leaders of every land throughout the (Mahommedan) world. I repeat it again and again that the first blow struck at Egypt by England or her allies will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and of Africa, the responsibility of which will be on the head of England.

"The English Government has allowed itself to be deceived by its agents, who have cost their country its prestige in Egypt. England will be still worse advised if she attempt to regain what she has lost by the brute force of guns and bayonets.

"On the other hand there are more humane and friendly means to this end. Egypt is ready still, may desirous, to come to terms with England, to be fast friends with her, to protect her interests and keep her road to Indis, to be her ally. But she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. If,

however, she prefer to remain deceived and to boast and threaten us with her fleets and her Indian troops, it is here to make the choice. Only let her not underrate, as she has done, the patriotism of the Egyptian Her representatives have not inpeople. formed her of the change which has been wrought among us since the days of Ismail's tyranny. Nations in our modern age make sudden and gigantic strides in the path of progress.

"England, In fine, may rest assured that we are determined to fight, to die martyrs for our country-as has been enjoined on us by our Prophet-or else to conquer and so live independently and happy. Happiness in either case is promised to us, and when a people is imbued with this belief their courage knows no bounds.

"AHHED ABABI."

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14 .-- It is generally believed that the Indian contingent for Egypt will be raised to ten thousand men.

LONDON, Aug. 14 .-- It is stated that half the marines now stationed in Ireland will proceed to Egypt as soon as possible. It is understood that a divergence of views

dealt in at 149 and 146 sympathizing with the New York market. Other stocks were inactive. Morning Stock Sales-50 Montreal, 2124

26 do 212¹/₄; 25 do, 212; 25 Toronto, 192¹/₄ 125 do 193; 85 do 192¹/₂; 10 do 193; 12 Outario 127; 50 Commerce, 1441; 280 do 1447; 50 Merchante, 131; 25 Telegraph 133; 250 to \$3,90 and for lobsters at about \$4.40 in Richelleu, 744; 100 Gas 1794; 20 do, 1794; 5 do, 1794; 25 Montreal Cotton, 155; 50 Canada Cotton 140; 350 St. Paul & Manitoba 149; 250 do 14G.

The rise in St. Paul & Manitoba stock is now attributed to the manipulations of gentlemen connected with the Bank of Montreal with what truth we are unable to ascertain.

This afternoon stocks closed steady to bld.

Afternoon Sales-40 Montreal, 212; 9 Ontario 127; 150 Toronto 1923; 100 Commerce 1443; 20 Union 954; 5 Merchants 131; 325 Gas 1792; 175 Bichelien 741; 1 do 76: 75 City Passenger 1521; 125 St. Paul 1471; 8 \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 do 147:29 Canada Cotton 138.

In New York last night St. Paul & Manitoba tock closed at 144, and early this morning rose 0 149, afterwards declining to 145, and at 12.40 p.m., advancing to 147 Money loaned on slocks on this market at 5 to 6 per cent. Mercantile paper was discounted at 6[±]₂ to 7 per cent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.-Stocks ir-NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1 p.m. - 50068 11-regular and higher. Am Ex, 94; C 8, 64¹/₄, D & L, 148; Erie, 40¹/₄; pfd, 80; H & St Jo, 85; pfd, 96; Ili C, 138¹/₄; K & T, 40¹/₄; Shore, 115¹/₅; M C, 100¹/₅; J C, 80¹/₂; N P, 52; pfd, 95¹/₄: N W, 149¹/₅; pfd, 173¹/₄; N Y C, 137¹/₄; P M, 45¹/₂; Reading, 62²/₅; R I, 139¹/₂; St P, 124¹/₃; pfd, 138¹/₃; St P & O, 54¹/₂; pfd, 112¹/₂; W P₁ 38; pfd, 67; W U, 80%.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The steady expansion of trade noted in some of the leading lines last week has continued without variation. A large number of dry goods travellers are now back from the fall trip, and, as a rule, they did better than last year. Induced by cheaper railway rates inaugurated for the benefit of traders, there has been quite an inflax of buyers on this market, including some from Manitoba. The straw seal, 60c to 68c; refined petroleum in dry goods trade bas, perhaps, benefited more than any other from the welcome invasion so far, and in the packing rooms of leading warehouses activity rules supreme. In other staples which come in for additional reference further on, firm prices are the feature of most importance. Concerning the crops in Canada, not much can be said in addition to Vanada, not much can be said in addition to what has already been stated. Since the Grand Trunk crop report was issued heavy rains have done injury in several sections of Ontario, and in a num-ber of counties serious damage has resulted from other causes. Taking the country all through, the total will searcely come up to the bountiful yield of the past two years, The Western breadstuffs markets have lately been

104c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 14c; Jamaica, quiet. London layers, \$310 to \$325; loose muscatela, \$2.95 to \$300; layers, \$2.90 mutton, 10c to 12k; la to \$2.95; sultanas, \$101 to \$11; Valencias, 11c to 111c; Samos, 9c to 91c; currants, 6c to elc. Spices are firm with sales of black pepper at 16c and cloves at 25c to 27c. There is fair enquiry for canned mackerel at \$3.80 lots.

IRON AND HABDWABE .- The market for iron is firm, but business the past week was rearcely as brisk as previously. Gartsherrie has sold for Western points at equal to \$22 50 and \$23 here. Summerlee is quoted at \$23 ex-ship. Scotch Warrants were cabled easier at 50s 7d; Ingot tin fell £4 to £103, and In-Several blocks of Commerce are said to got copper £1 to £73. Tin plates and Canhave been taken for investment the past two | ada plates have been in moderate demand days. The street could spare considerable "Commerce." Hardware has been steady but quiet. Pig iron per ton :--Sie-This afternoon stocks closed steady to mens, \$22 50 to \$23 50; Summerlee, \$22 50 firm. The only changes since noon were as to \$23 00; Langloan, \$22 50; Eglintor, \$21 00 follows:—Ontario rose $\frac{1}{3}$; Toronto $\frac{1}{3}$; Riche-lieu $\frac{1}{3}$; Olty Passenger $\frac{1}{3}$, and St. Paul $\frac{3}{4}$. Merchants fell $\frac{1}{4}$. Montreal closed at 212 Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 10 to \$3 15; to \$21 50; Carnbroe, \$22. Bars, per 100 Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 15 to \$5 25; Coke, IC, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 bs to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Bussia Sheet Iron per 1b, 124c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 114 to 12c4; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; 1b. do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin,

 do Sleign Snoe, \$4.25 to \$2 50. Hight Yin,

 26c to 264c. Ingot Copper, 184c to 19c.

 Sheet Zinc per 100 lbs, \$5 40 to 5 75;

 spelter, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Horse Shoes, per

 100 lbs, \$4 75 to \$5 00. Proved Coll chain,

 4 inch, \$5 50 to \$5 75; Iron Wire, No. 6,

 per bdl, \$1.85 to \$2 00. Cut Nails:-

 Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months

 rots 10 d to \$60 d; Hot Cut American ot

 note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or used." Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per kcg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine, Hot Cut, \$5.60 per keg ; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Dut,

Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut Canada Pattern, \$3.60. One.-Market firm. Linseed Oil is steady at 70c to 72c for raw, and 73c to 75c boiled. Refined petroleum is dull and unchanged. We quote :- Newfoundland cod oll 60c to 62c per gallon ; steam refined seal oll 721c to 75c; car lots, 183c to 19c.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Green hides continue firm. We quote :- No. 1 boff, 91c ; No. 2 do, Shc; Western steer hides, 9hc to 9hc; green butchers' hides, \$9, \$8 and \$7 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively; lambskins, 55c to 60c, and clips 50c to 55c; calfskins, 14c per lb.

Wool -The market continues dull, buyers

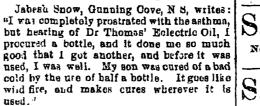
mutton, loc to 121c; lamb per 1b, loc to 121c veal, per lb, Sc to 124c; pork, per lb, 13c; hams, per 1b, 15c; lard, per 1b, 15c; sausages per 1b, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9.75 to 10 per 100 lbs. FISE.-Salmon, 30c to 40c per lb; lake trout, 10c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per

The supply of garden stuff is increasing

bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, 15c.

MONTBEAL CATTLE MARKET- Aug. 14

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET — A us. 14 Of 300 cattle on the Viger Market to-day, 250 were from the West. Good to fine butchers' cattle realized 4c to 5c. but there was a large supply of light stock, which sold for 2%, 3c and 3%. There is no denying the fact that the mar-ket has been growing easier for some weeks and is still favoring buyers. An agent of Peter Guay, butcher of Quebec, was here to-day making purchases, also Mattle and Drolet, butchers of the same city. Of sheep and lambs there were 500 at Viger market. The former sold at \$250 to 5 each, and the latter at \$5 to 8. Some fity calves sold at \$3 to 10 each. John Ryan & Co, of Lennoxville, sold 30 butchers' cattle at 4; city weight; O Chute, of Compton, sold a load at \$16 to 31 each, and a Springer at \$80; w Roberts, of Lennoxville, sold 30 butchers' cattle at 4; city emotit, failieur and Hemond sold 25 head at \$31 each; 15 small grass cattle at \$15 to 18, and 5 good calves at \$4 each; 1 calf for \$33 and 3 for \$14. Mr Bourassa bought 1 steer for \$30 and 13 calves at \$4 to 8 each. UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR. S S





WALSH-HIGGINS-At St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday, the Sth inst., by the Kev. Father Whittaker, John J. Walsh, of Boston, to Alice Maud Higgins, or this city. Borton papers please copy. 33

DIED.

SHEEHAN-In this city, on Monday the 14th nst., Mary McCarthy, a native of St. Columbia, P.Q., aged 31 years, beloved wife of John incehan. MOFFATT-At the Gray Nunnery, Montreal, on Tuesday, the 8th Inst., Sister Ann Jane Moffatt. daughter of Charles Moffatt and of Catherine Cunningham, of this city. Salem, Braton and Lawrence, Mass., papers

please copy.

MASON-In this city, on the 8th inst., Mary Katherine, infant daughter of John Mason aged 10 months and 5 days.

YOUNG-At Outremont, on Thursday, the loth inst., Fanny, aged 8 months, the infant daughter of J. G. Young. 851

n in the state