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TESTIS IN CAELO FIDELIS

The Time AND Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE UNION.

IRELAND'S LOST PARLIAMENT.

By Justin Huntly McCarthy, M.P.

[From United Ireland.]
"How did they pass the Union?" asked an inquiring poet in the pages of the Nation more than thirty years ago; and he answered his own question very eloquently and very truly:
"By perjury and fraud;
By slaves who sold their land for gold,
By all the savage acts that yet
Have followed England's track—
The pitchcap and the bayonet,
The gibbet and the rack.
And thus was passed the Union.
By Pitt and Castlereagh;
Could Satan send for such an end
More worthy tools than they?"
The poet who penned that denunciation of the Union, of its agents and its accomplices, has long since abandoned the "perverted patriotism" which animated him when he wrote those lines. He has recognized the advantages of the Union which he once denounced so warmly. English ascendancy has not a more earnest advocate at this moment than the eminent Land Commissioner, who, when this century was in its forties, uttered flaming treason under the signature of Sliabh Cullium. It is wiser and safer to translate old French chansons de geste than to assure the supporters of foreign rule in Ireland that—
"We conquered once before, and now
Will conquer once again,
And read the sacred Union,
And fling it to the wind—
And Ireland's laws in Ireland's name
Alone our hearts shall bind!"
But though— to paraphrase Grattan's immortal phrase—the poet may apostatize, yet the cause shall live; and the breaths of freedom, like the words of Sliabh Cullium, "do not die with his apostasy, but survive it." The description of the Union is no less true because he who wrote it now probably regrets bitterly the writing. The feelings of history are as true in '85 as they were in '45, though the voice which then gave them poetic utterance has long since ceased to speak in the national cause.
Bloodshed and bribery were the means by which the English Government accomplished the legislative ruin of Ireland. They had forced on a futile revolution in order that by crushing it out they might remove from their paths all the more dangerous obstacles to their scheme of destruction of Irish Independence. The crimson year of '98 had extinguished all possibility of active opposition to anything the English Government might choose to attempt. The leaders of the nation party were gone. Dead. Some of them on the field of battle; some on the gallows; some exiled for ever from Ireland. The spirit of the people, crushed by a moment of mad insurrection, was crushed by mercenary retaliation. Blood had done one-half of the Government's work; it was now left for bribery to accomplish the other. All that was necessary was to obtain a Government majority in the Irish Parliament. That majority was to be obtained, like any other useful commodity, by purchase. All the resources of the Treasury were employed to corrupt the corruptible. The flood-gates of the Exchequer were opened, and a very Paolus drowned with its golden current the few dying sparks of patriotism and honor which may have lingered somewhere in the hearts of the majority of Ireland's representatives. The Parliament was a Danaos and Cornwallis a new Jupiter, dissolving himself into gold in order to work her ruin. It must be recognized that Cornwallis, who, with all his faults, was a soldier and a gentleman, took no great delight in his part of Jove the Corrupter. Not many years before he had been compelled to strike his flag and surrender his bright sword to those hated American revolutionaries, who were driving out their masters in the name of the Continental Congress and the great Jehovah. Surrender was bad enough; but surely the part that Cornwallis was now called upon to play was infinitely worse. Better to surrender as a soldier than succeed as a profligate buyer of a nation's liberty. "I am kept here," he complains in 1789, "to manage matters of a most disgusting nature to my feelings." "My occupation is now of the most unpleasant nature, negotiating and jobbing with the most corrupt people under heaven. I despise and hate myself every hour," he declares, "for engaging in such dirty work." And again the soldier spirit gets the better of him when he cries out: "I trust I shall live to get out of this most accursed of all situations, and most repugnant to my feelings. How I long to kick those whom my public duties oblige me to court, and Cornwallis could not, however, afford to gratify his desire to kick the supple and servile majority whom he was employed to manipulate. With Lord Clare (Black Jack Fitzgerald) at his right hand and Castlereagh at his left, he went his way against the Irish Parliament, and won her as the Sabines won Tarpeia—with gold.
When the Irish Parliament met in January of 1789, the first hint at the desirability of union was to be found in the speech of a member who was immediately and earnestly opposed by a man whose name was destined to become famous well nigh a century later in the same struggle against the Union, Sir John Parnell. He held high office in the Irish Government when the attempt to effect the Union was first tentatively made. Sir John Parnell was resolute in his opposition. His determination immediately cost him his office. The Government was determined to strike, whenever they safely could, at all who resisted their overtures;

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP BOURGET.

A great and good Archbishop has passed away. The Catholic Church in Canada has lost its brightest ornament, its most zealous apostle, its holiest pontiff. Archbishop Bourget, full of years, of grace and of merit, breathed his last yesterday in the solitude of his humble retreat at Sault au Recollet. It has been given to no prelate of the Church in the New World, since the Cross was first planted in its virgin soil, to have such monuments of sacerdotal labor and zeal, such fruits of Christian piety and devotion for the amelioration of man's condition as the dead Archbishop has left behind him, intimately identified with his imperishable name and memory. For sixty-four long years of active and responsible service, both as priest and bishop, did he labor and pray for his flock and the Catholic people of Canada. Fifty years ago, when the young and humble bishop was placed at the head of the diocese in Montreal, its religious prosperity was at a low ebb. To-day the entire Catholic world knows no more prosperous diocese than that which

PROJECTS OF THE PARNELLITES FOR THE COMING ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—"A Dublin correspondent of the N. Y. Tablet informs us that Mr. Parnell will probably serve in Parliament after the next general election as a member from a London district in which the Irish vote predominates, Mr. Justin McCarthy will probably represent the Irish district in Liverpool, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor is likely to be sent to Parliament by a Glasgow district. Meanwhile Mr. Parnell is busily engaged with the people of Ireland selecting candidates for various districts. Biggar, the Radicals and other old members will be the candidates in the North of Ireland and in other districts which have an overwhelming of candidates from the new men who must be called into public life in consequence of the increased national power which results from the late acts extending the franchise and assigning representation to districts in lieu of the rotten borough system.
"It will be exceedingly significant if the exiled Irish in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow shall, in the whirlwind of time, find themselves able to give their brothers at home the strength necessary to vote in or vote out English Ministers. Even the English may yet see that their misgovernment of Ireland is unprofitable as well as infamous. The English legislated to kill Irish commerce and industry. Why shall the Irish hesitate to destroy English commerce, and by frequent ministerial changes, to make insecurity prevail in the financial, commercial and manufacturing centres of England? Surely not because they represent districts in England or Scotland. The example has been given to them by men who profess to be the representatives of Irish districts, while they were killing Irish business and strangling Irish liberty."

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.
HIS RETURN TO IRELAND—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—ADDRESS AND REPLIES.
DUBLIN, June 5.—Archbishop Croke on his return from Rome met an enthusiastic reception at Kingstown from several members of Parliament, the High Sheriff of Dublin and members of the corporation. He was escorted by a band of music to the hotel and followed by an enormous, cheering crowd. Three addresses were presented to him in the Town Hall in the presence of the enthusiastic masses from Kingstown, Dalkey and Ballybrack. The addresses declared that he had vindicated the cause of the Irish people at Rome and had stood firm for faith and fatherland. The Archbishop, in his reply, advised them not to put themselves in the power of the so-called but sham friends of the law and order. Such addresses, he said, were useful as showing the unity of priests and people. He was anxious to see this old land restored to some pristine grandeur, and Orangemen broken down and all classes working loyally together. After the proceedings the Archbishop was escorted back to the hotel by a torchlight procession amid the greatest enthusiasm. He seemed well pleased with his reception. "But what will His Holiness think of all this?" said a conservative churchman to your correspondent.

A GREAT DEFEAT.

GLADSTONE'S MINISTRY DEFEATED ON THE BUDGET BY TWELVE MAJORITY.

THE PROPOSED INCREASED LIQUOR TAX THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE—PROBABLE RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET—PARNELLITES AND CONSERVATIVES WITH THE MAJORITY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, June 8.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Childers announced that the Government had decided to not refund to the taxpayers the amount of increased duty on spirits paid over and above the extra-shilling and had been charged higher rates after the announcement of the original increase. Mr. Childers moved the second reading of the budget, and in his supporting speech explained that the total increase in beer and spirits duties in England pays seven-ninths, Scotland one-ninth, and Ireland one-ninth.
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative) violently denounced the increased duty on spirits. He thought a small increase in the duty on tea would have been wiser and much more profitable. The Government should have raised the duty on wine. Sir Michael concluded by moving that the proposed increase in the duty on spirits and beer was inequitable in the absence of corresponding additions to the duties on wine.
Sir Stafford Northcote and others having spoken.



IGNACE BOURGET.

bears the name of the Canadian metropolis. None but a great and holy man could in a life time make it the Rome of America. Its churches, its colleges, its schools, its convents, its asylums, its refuges, its seminaries, its monasteries, are the admiration of the stranger. In fact, a contemplation of these monuments of Christianity confound him if he be an unbeliever, and leave him unable to realize how such wonders can be accomplished. Those who reap the fruits that flow from this grand manifestation of the Catholic Church, and who in any way benefit by the presence of these institutions, will tell you that they have sprung from the faith and charity of the good Archbishop. To attempt to closely and adequately note the numerous and important works which succeeded one another thick and fast during his episcopate would fill pages, so we will content ourselves with giving a brief résumé of some of the most striking incidents which have marked his life. He was a descendant on his mother's side of the illustrious William Conture, who had the happiness to suffer martyrdom for his faith, at the time of the commencement of the colony in New France. His father, Pierre Bourget, was a farmer of Point Levis, opposite Quebec, and married a Miss Theresa Paradis. He was born the 30th October, 1799, and received the name of Ignatius. He was the ninth of thirteen children. The young Ignatius began his studies in the parish school of Beaumont, whence after a brief preparatory course he was sent to the seminary at Quebec, where he began his course of classics. At College, as at home, he was noted for his gentleness, modesty and his virtue, which won for him a host of friends, both among the faculty and students. Underneath a simple and modest exterior the directors of the Seminary were not slow to discover a wealth of character and intellect which then gave promise of remarkable achievements. Choosing an ecclesiastical vocation, and after making two years theology, he was sent to Nicolet College, which was then in its infancy, to fill the role of teacher. Here he

died in the Hotel Dieu on Easter Sunday, April 19, 1840. His successor was already named. Mgr. Bourget took possession of the episcopal chair of Montreal on April 23, 1840. He announced the event on the 3rd of May following in a *Mantement* filled with expressions of humility and with a feeling of the immense responsibility which he was assuming. The pious prelate immediately set to work and committed himself more than ever to that life of prayer and work to which he had already been accustomed.

It would be almost impossible to narrate all the benefits and glorious events which adorned his episcopate. All that his ardent charity could inspire him with to destroy vice or to increase the faith, and facilitate the salvation of souls in his diocese, he did. His eyes were ever open to those dangers which were likely to threaten the flock confided to his care. He prayed and watched continually. At the time of his succession to the charge of the diocese, it included also the Sees of St. Hyacinthe and Bytown (Ottawa), the former established in 1843, the latter in 1851, and the Grand Vicariate of Pontiac, erected about a year ago. In this great episcopal district there were, at the time of Bishop Bourget's appointment as coadjutor, only seventy-five parishes with ninety-seven priests and a population of 106,479 souls. The population at present is not less than 500,000 souls; there are over 400 priests and ecclesiastics, 200 churches, missions and chapels, besides many seminaries, colleges, convents, asylums and academies, and some nine hundred schools. A comparison of these figures will give a better notion of the work accomplished under Bishop Bourget's supervision than any labored panegyric. His praise and his memory are in the churches, the convents, the houses of charity, which were founded by his labors and influence, and which grew in vigor and usefulness through his vigilance, zeal and energy.

(Continued on fourth page.)
The Consul-General at London telegraphs that there is no foundation for the rumor of an outbreak of cholera in England.

SOUND ADVICE TO THE BROOKLYN PREACHER.

It appears that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher is delivering in Brooklyn what he calls sermons on the doctrine of evolution, and that a wowed and able infidel journal, the *Truth Seeker*, speaks of them as follows:—
"In the sermons that Mr. Beecher is now delivering he takes particular pains to declare that he is neither an infidel, agnostic, nor atheist, but he enunciates sentiments that prove him to be all these. He rejects the Bible, which constitutes him an infidel; he spurns the orthodox Christian conception of God, for doing which he is an atheist; he has created his own God, which is very much like Herbert Spencer's 'Unknown,' and is, therefore, an agnostic." All true enough, we dare say, but of very little consequence. What difference does it make whether Beecher possesses any religion or none, except to cast shame upon that to which he pretends to give his adhesion? The preacher who puts on the livery of heaven while seducing the wife of his bosom friend, and who lays perjury upon his reeking soul when brought into a court of justice, may still have the impudence to preach, but all his preaching is sham and his discussion of divine truth is blasphemy. There is but one honest and decent thing left for Beecher to do. That is, to confess his guilt and depart from the sight of men.—N. Y. Sun.

A LUNATIC ASYLUM ABLAZE.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 8.—At 10.30 last night a fire broke out in the right wing of the centre buildings of the Lunatic Asylum, and before they could be gotten under control, everything was destroyed. The burned buildings comprise the original buildings of the institution and were built one hundred years ago. There were two hundred female patients in the burned building, all of whom were rescued, safely, except one, Miss Smith, of Spotsylvania County, who was burned to death. Another patient, Mrs. Jeffries, after being brought from the building, wandered off, and this morning was found drowned in the creek. The loss will be \$140,000. The fire is believed to have originated through the electric light wires.

MR. KEILEY BECOMES A CATHOLIC.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 6.—The Rev. W. B. Hanley, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, of this city, is in receipt of a letter from the Rev. John D. Keiley, a former resident of Petersburg, now a patient in St. Vincent's Hospital, Norfolk, announcing that he has renounced Protestantism, and has been converted to Catholicism.
Mr. Keiley, who is eighty years of age, is the father of Anthony Keiley, United States Minister at Vienna, and of the Rev. Benjamin Keiley, pastor of the St. Peter's Catholic Church at Wilmington, Del. He was educated for the priesthood, but many years ago, while in New Jersey, some disagreement occurred between him and the Catholics and he became a Protestant.

THE DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKES.

SERIKUJAR, June 5.—Eighty-seven persons were killed and one hundred wounded here in the earthquake of Sunday and Monday. Official reports have not been received from other points, and the full extent of the calamity is not known.
LONDON, June 5.—Unofficial reports of the earthquake in Cashmere are of such an alarming character as to make it more than likely that it was much more disastrous than the first despatches indicated. Whole cities and towns in the vale are reported to have been destroyed. The absence of definite news is attributed to the demolition of telegraph lines.

Mr. Labouchere has given notice in the House of Commons that he will propose the grant of £6,000 to the Princess Doatrice.

A masked mob took Eli and Sam Dyer, who wandered the sheriff and his deputy a few days ago, from the jail at Bonham, Tex., yesterday, and hanged them.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., June 8.—A very heavy thunderstorm passed over this city last evening, causing considerable damage. The wind and lightning were terrific, trees, signboards and fences being blown in all directions. A house in the east end of the city, occupied by a man named Ryan, was struck. The lightning, entering at the chimney, passed through a room where Mrs. Ryan was sitting, striking and instantly killing her.

PORT HURON, June 8.—This vicinity was visited yesterday by one of the most serious thunderstorms ever experienced here, coming from the northwest. One hailstone picked up measured five inches round. The building on Cavan street occupied by John Erick as a planing mill, was destroyed during the storm; an insurance. Mr. Samuel Hiram, who resides near Garden Hill, was killed by lightning while helping his hired man to mend a horse pole.

A BIG EXPRESS ROBBERY.

LONDON, Ont., June 3.—Through the in-strumentality of a U. S. detective and the discovery of a notorious bank robber, the just came to light in Buffalo this sequel to a bold and successful haul made at the office of the Express company in this city in September, 1883. The theft was committed a few moments after noon. A large number of packages of money had been deposited at that time and among them one containing \$100,000, the Merchants' bank and another \$10,000 from the Molsens bank. One of the clerks was engaged billing the former to an outside town and had occasion to step to the front of the office to receive another deposit. It was a brief interval, but long enough for the noiseless visitor. The \$100,000 package was gone. Careful enquiry failed to elicit any information as to where the package had disappeared. A couple of days afterwards information from Ingersoll disclosed the fact that a \$10,000 package due there had not arrived, and this greater loss, overlooked in the flurry caused by the other, became apparent. A local investigation was made, clearing the employes of the company of any complicity, but still a few days ago the mystery was solved. The theft was committed by two men named Price and Duboye, who stopped at the Technion House, under assumed names. Having secured their plunder they crossed the line safely, the former investing his share of the \$100,000 in a house and furniture in Chicago, the latter locating a salary in Chicago. Subsequently with two other men, one named Hamilton, they were implicated in a bank robbery at Sisseton, Minn. Hamilton was convicted, and was sent to Sing Sing. While there he recently disclosed what Price and Duboye told him of the London exploit to R. J. Best, of Buffalo, of the American Express Company, and that he verified the statements, and has used them to good advantage. Price is now in jail in New York upon another charge, and Duboye has been located out West. Steps have been taken whereby the company will recover a large portion of the stolen funds, and the criminals may receive the punishment their crime merits.

PASS HIM ROUND.

A correspondent, writing under date last instant, sends us the following paragraph and his card as guarantee of its authenticity:—
Two persons were provided with seats at the same table with me, in the St. Lawrence Hall, this evening at dinner. One was a well known contractor hailing from Cornwall, the other, who I shall call Brown, has written Winnipeg after his name in the hotel register. The waiter at the table is remarkably civil and attentive; he was particularly so to this pair. During the progress of the dinner the waiter turned his back to execute an order. No sooner did he do so than the man I have designated as Brown remarked with a nasal twang and in a "pig-whisper," quite audible across the table, "I'll bet fifty dollars that fellow is a d—d Irish Fenian; look at what a diabolical face he has." The waiter had but an honest and taking appearance than he, low, cowardly scoundrel who reduced him behind his back. The Cornwall gentleman seemed equally disgusted with myself, and was evidently ashamed of the company into which he happened to be thrown. For the last forty years I have been in mixed companies, at hotel tables and at festive occasions, and I never heard a remark so characteristic of the coward and the blackguard as that which was indulged in by the fellow I have called Brown, at the expense of a deserving, industrious man, and a pensioner after twenty-one years' service in Her Majesty's army. Oh! he is a gentleman, is Brown!

According to a French medical journal the mortality of children "brought up on the bottle" was frightfully large. Of 4,510 infants under one year who died of gastro-intestinal troubles in Paris in 1882 it is found by recent investigations that very nearly the whole number were victims of artificial alimentation, wholly or in part, or had been fed prematurely with solid food.

[Now First Published.]

CAMIOLA

A GIRL WITH A FORTUNE.

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

Author of "Miss Misanthrope," "Maid of Athens," etc.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued

"Well, I must say I don't. One may be content to get a wound for one's flag, but I don't quite understand a positive delight in getting it. No; I give it up, Georgie."

"You do? You can't even guess?" He looked disappointed. "Can't you understand that I was glad because I thought, if I did not die, I should probably be sent home?"

"Sent home? Because you were to be sent home? But were you really so homesick as all that? To want to go home—and a campaign going on, and one's friend in the thick of it! My dear Georgie, I don't believe a word of it."

"That is why I asked if you thought me a coward," he said gravely. "What I am saying is true; I was longing to get home."

"Well, it wasn't out of cowardice, that's certain. There are not any cowards like that; and even if there were you couldn't be one. It was something else. Do tell me; though I wish you hadn't begun to tell me anything; for I don't like mysteries; and I always guess wrong when I have to guess at all."

"I was longing to get back to England," Camiola, because I was longing to get back to you; because I love you."

"He took her hand in his; she was too much astonished to withdraw it at once. He looked into her wondering eyes; the moon shone upon his thin, delicate, boyish face, and on the wasted cheeks which now even in the pale moonlight showed themselves suffused with a girl-like blush of conflicting emotions."

"I know you never did; I never tried to make you think of it before. I held my tongue, Camiola; and do you know why? Let me take your hand again—you won't? You are angry with me?"

away; he did not wish to embarrass her by letting her know that he had seen her tears. But she would not have heeded.

"About forty-eight hours," she said, with a strange smile, and she shook her head as if in vain protest over the unfair dealings of the destinies.

"About forty-eight hours, Georgie, more or less. I think if when you were telegraphing your arrival at Southampton you had telegraphed an offer of marriage to me, I should have met you when you came with a yes and a kiss."

"But this is impossible; this is absurd, Camiola. You can't have fallen madly in love in the meantime."

"Can't I, Georgie? Oh, but I can though; and I'm more and worse, my dear boy, I know." She was making a desperate effort to keep up her courage and be lively.

"But there is nobody!" he exclaimed, angrily. "Who is it, Camiola?" he demanded, rather inconsistently with the spirit of his positive assertion.

"That, Georgie, is a question you mustn't ask; at all events, I don't mean to answer it. I haven't been unkind to you, dear Georgie; dear brother, you will not be unkind to your sister."

"Still, if we are brother and sister, I ought to know," he urged, despairingly.

"No, my dear, you ought not to know; it is a woman's secret altogether; it is my secret; I wouldn't tell even Lady Letitia a word about it; and you won't let her know anything, Georgie; I know you won't for my sake."

kept him down with gentle force. "Where on earth am I?" he asked, with a curiosity just arousing itself from that languor which comes after a faint; and which takes everything for granted and is puzzled by nothing.

"You are lying in the lap of a woman old enough to be your mother," Mrs. Pollen informed him; "and two minutes' walk from a room where you will be able to go in a very few seconds."

"I can walk all right," George said, staggering as he said the words; "I'm sure I can."

"Still you may as well lean on my arm," Romont said.

"And on mine," added Mrs. Pollen; and she offered him an arm which was as strong as it was white and shapely. Camiola felt as if she were left out in the cold.

"It's in Romont's line," Mrs. Pollen said; "his business in life is to go about helping people—it's his trade; and for me I am always delighted to have a chance of doing anything for a good-looking young man."

"Look here," Romont suggested, "can't we sneak into the house in some quiet way; down the chimney or somehow—so that we mayn't be seen and this boy's mother get frightened? You know your way about; it's your own homestead."

"Yes; but my foot isn't on my native heath, and I have only just got hold of the place, and oh, here's Mr. Pilgrim; he knows all about it."

Mr. Pilgrim had come mooning out of the house at odds with all the festivity and tired of the crowd. He was put in possession of the facts, and he undertook to conduct George utterly unseen into a remote and quiet room where he could lie on a bed until a surgeon came, and he promised to find a surgeon in a moment.

ing with antique courtesy, answering his bows as he came near, and as he went walking and looking for some one. "I have come to Fitzreaham to seek for a relation whom I may never find, and you are waiting for your daughter. May I ask if she has yet come?"

"My mind is made up, I told him so."

"Yes; I thought as much. Well, then keep to your resolve; you won't find it easy; but keep to it. You will have some trouble, that I see; but you must bear it, and keep to your resolve; don't for all the friends and relatives in the world—consent to marry that young man—or any man whom you don't love."

"I wish to heaven I had the wound," Romont said, "and the balsam." He was thinking of the kisses he had seen laid on the lips of prostrate George Lisle.

"I am sure you are one of the very luckiest, Mr. Romont; the happiest at least. The world is very kind to you, and you are very kind to the world."

"Well, I haven't much to complain of, and that's a fact," said Romont, cheerily. "You look rather out of sorts, Pilgrim. But then you always look out of sorts, it's a way you have. Do you know that I have a kind of idea you were scared by the sight of that poor lad's blood? I am used to that; I have carried the Geneva Cross."

"I think you have done everything, Mr. Romont," his admirer said. They were a curious contrast: the one all youth and health and animation, a living illustration of the fusion of fire and clay; the other wasted, prematurely old, depressed, hopeless.

"I mean not to make a fool of myself, Romont answered, and Pilgrim could not get him to say any more on the subject.

The gardens, which had been so lonely when the festivity was at its height, were now crowded, for the party was breaking up, and the guests were going away. The band was playing "God Save the Queen," and this was understood to be a signal of parting. A sort of cloud of men, women, and children was breaking over the garden. The cloud soon melted into living streams along the broad gravel walks under the cedars. There was much talking, but it was subdued in tone. The familiarity which had been just beginning to grow up in the minds of the humbler guests during their hours within doors suddenly deserted them again as they came into the open air, the shadow of the stately old trees and the vicinity of the Rector's carriage and his departing family.

her head is pretty well turned already, and she fancies every man who goes near her wants to marry her. I am not rich enough to put myself in the way of that sort of thing; I haven't anything but what a very dear old mother is good enough to give me, and I must keep clear of girls like Miss Sabine. But she's a very fine girl all the same; and any one who wants a handsome wife with plenty of money would do well to try his luck there. I don't; at least I shouldn't like to marry a woman who would always think that she had made me rich and that she ought to run the concern."

"Miss Lisle is a charming girl, I think," Walter said in a tentative way.

"A nice face; yes; and rather a clever sort of girl, I fancy. But she has too many views of life for my taste. I hadn't much talk with her. There were some pretty girls, I thought, among the crowd, if I may put it that way; little milliners and that sort of thing; I got alongside of a girl I used to see when I was acting my part of Alastair up yonder. I used to see her going and coming; but I never ventured to speak to her then. A workman must presume to speak to a milliner, go to! What would the world be coming to? There must be classes, we trust. But I had some talk with her tonight."

"Do you know her name?" Fitzreaham asked, with a misgiving and an uncomfortable anticipation.

"Oh, yes; I knew her name before. She's a very nice clever little girl; and, look here, just as modest and well behaved a girl as any you ever saw. I called her a milliner, but I don't think she is that. Her mother, I believe, is. She told me she was going in for being a private secretary to some great lady or other. I wish my mother wanted a private secretary, and I would recommend Miss Lammass."

Romont spoke quite seriously, and without any of the affectation of gallant gay Lotharioism which is common to young men of the upper class when they talk of pretty girls of the lower. But his words made Fitzreaham wince. This was his own particular sweetheart, this little Vinnie Lammass, about whom his companion was talking so easily and cheerily. Not for the world would he now have the fact known, he felt at that moment as if a gulf had opened between him and Vinnie, and all the time he was distinctly conscious of jealous pangs as he thought of Vinnie being talked to thus confidentially by this handsome young fellow.

"I tell you what," the latter went on, "I don't know anything more awful than for a pretty and clever girl like that to be forced to live in that beastly place pent up with all these poor, miserable people. She never has any amusement of any kind, and I fancy she is very poor; in fact, she told me as much; and she has a good deal of ambition in a sort of way. Do you know what she told me? That she would give a year of her life to go once to a West End party and be properly rigged out for the occasion. She didn't say rigged out; that's my phrase. But think of that—a bright, pretty girl like that languishing to go to one of these horrible crushes that a man is only longing to run away from the moment he gets into it. By Jove, I should like to get my mother to take her to a West End party, just to let the dear little thing have her night of amusement and gratify her harmless little longing. Mother would do it if she were in town; she'd do it in a moment if I asked her and never think any harm."

"Oh, it would never do," Fitzreaham said, hastily.

CHAPTER X.—TILL THE DAWN.

Fitzreaham felt himself floating in a very heaven of delight as the brougham rattled through the streets of the West End. The town was all alive as they drove down Piccadilly; there were strings of carriages waiting outside houses which had awnings spread over their doorways and carpets stretched beneath them. Little armies of footmen were in rapid manoeuvres. Ladies in evening dress and sparkling with diamonds were coming in and going out. The brougham had to drive slowly, to Walter's great delight. But he took care not to show any delight. He leaned back and put on as well as he could an air of incurious familiarity. But when his mind sometimes returned to the dull and dirty and decaying rows of houses with which he was familiar, to the darkness and squalor and meanness of the life which he had so lately left behind, he felt that the bottom of the Thames would be to him more welcome than a longer residence at Fitzreaham.

The brougham turned into St. James street. The windows of all the clubs were blazing with light. Men were walking along in evening dress, some with their light outer coats thrown carelessly over their arms. Fitzreaham noticed with a sort of wonder that no one seemed to look after them or take their appearance in the street in such attire as anything out of the common. If one were to parade the main street of Fitzreaham in evening dress the whole population would be after him. How many dress coats, he wondered, were there in the whole place?

Two or three doors out of St. James street the brougham stopped at a small old-fashioned house. "This is my den," Romont said, and opening the door with a latch key he cordially invited Fitzreaham to come in. Fitzreaham assumed when he saw the latch-key use that he would be shown into a house with one little jet of light burning for the illumination of the late comer, all the rest of the inmates being in bed. He found, however, that a respectable elderly gentleman in black came out to receive them. For a moment he forgot what he had already learned of his new friend's family, and he fancied this was Romont's father who had sat up probably to censure him for not coming home earlier. He had even a faint idea that he might himself come in for some of the blame. Seeing, however, that the respectable parent only came forward to take the coats off the late comers, Fitzreaham found the truth borne in upon him that the elderly stranger was his friend's servant. It was then clear that he was launched at once into a world of which he had up to that time only read or dreamed—a world in which young unmarried men kept valets, and thought nothing of it. To do him justice he quickly pulled himself together and was equal to the new and strange conditions in which he found himself. The conditions were not much less strange than those which surrounded the first waking moments of Abon Hassan in the Arabian Nights when he finds himself turned into the Commander of the Faithful.

Soda water, brandy, whiskey, cigars, cigarettes were produced; and Romont told his servant he might go to bed. The two young men began naturally to talk about the evening they had spent and the people they had met. Walter was longing to get into some conversation about Miss Lisle, and yet he was shy of approaching the subject too quickly and directly. He spoke first of Camiola, and launched forth in great praise of her beauty. Romont did not seem to be in any way about her. Seeing, however, that the subject of way, until Walter asked him in a tone of something like surprise whether he did not think her handsome.

"Oh, yes, I admired her; very much in fact; one can't help it; but I rather kept out of her way. I am shy of these women with lots of money; new rich people especially. This girl, I am told, has a big fortune, and the Lises are bringing her out; and I dare say

WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney Wort. Doctors all agree that it is a most valuable medicine in all disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, and frequently prescribed by Dr. C. Ballou, of Monkton, N. H. The past year I have used it more than ever, and with the best results. It is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Such a recommendation speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

Women with pale colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites heals the inflammation of the throat and lungs—gives strength—makes blood, tones up the nervous system, and will absolutely cure Consumption in its early stages.

Harrisburg was founded by John Harris in 1785, on the site of an old Indian town. It narrowly escaped being selected as the capital of the United States.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Expeller; safe, sure, and effectual.

The population of Stockholm increased between 1856 and 1884 from 100,000 to 205,000.

The hard-worked man of business, toiling day by day, with little chance for rest, should take occasionally Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, to give activity to the brain and strength to the constitution, and thereby prevent the attacks of fever and other destroying diseases.

It is reported that W. H. Vanderbilt is the chief stockholder in the new Metropolitan hotel on the Thames embankment, which is the largest hotel in London.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holway's Corn Cure is the article to use.

A postal card was dropped in the Tusville post office a few days ago, signed "Mother," and addressed "Dear Frank."

An agreement has been concluded between England and Germany fixing the frontier of the latter's possession in New Guinea.

IS IT A PLEASURE TO ATTACK CHARITY?

It is the misfortune of every successful undertaking, that it draws out attacks of envious persons everywhere. Thus the Louisiana State Lottery gives a million of dollars to support the noble Charity Hospital at New Orleans. It gives any one a chance to get \$150,000 for \$10 by her Extraordinary Grand Drawing on Tuesday, June 16. It is fair, sure, and honestly supervised in its entire conduct, by Generals G. T. Heugardet, La. and Jubal A. Early, of Va. Over \$522,000 are distributed, and one-tenth of a ticket can be had for \$1. All information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

California is to print, and sell at cost, the text books used by the quarter of a million school children in that State. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for the plant of the State printing office.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1885

The value of the late Cardinal McCabe's earthly possessions at the time of his death was \$700. The fact has been ascertained through the publication of his will.

The Salvation Army showed very bad taste, to say the least, in their attempt to break through the Fete Dieu procession on Sunday last. The collision was evidently premeditated on their part, and they ought to thank their stars that the popular indignation did not deal more harshly with them.

A PROMINENT official of the State of Maine, Mr. J. B. Ham, who has been in charge of the State's interests at the New Orleans Exposition, writes that liquor shops are plenty and teetotalers are in the minority in the southern city; but in the whole six months of his residence there he had not seen six drunken men within the city's limits.

The Montreal Horticultural Society have earnestly gone to work to establish botanic gardens in the Canadian metropolis. They have taken up this important scheme with a determination to carry it to a successful issue.

The parliamentary return of evictions in Ireland during the three months ending the 1st of April last has been issued. From this return it appears that during the first quarter of the year no less than 720 families, numbering 3,446 persons, were evicted in the country.

The fact that the anarchist demonstration in Paris and the atheistic demonstration at Rome have both proved abortive and to be without popular support, has led our untractable but always esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, to evolve the following from the empty crater of its brain and from the treacherous instinct of its poisoned nature:

so many Irish Catholics feel, apparently without hindrance from their advisers, on the criminal and lying class of newspapers, and are by providing practically excluded from loyal or even honest sources of information, a half sympathy with these abominations must be more or less common.

What pitiful exhibitions of one's self will not a misguided mind and heart lead to. Unbridled prejudice fills its victim with unnatural sentiments and soofs at the decency of language. The only religious daily is very much the victim of that sort of prejudice. We do not think that any man would run the danger of more perversion to feed on the fierce dynamite organs than to digest such literature as the religious daily so frequently serves up to its readers.

SOME progress is being made with the Franchise Bill. The bitter feeling which has existed on both sides of the House has been somewhat tempered by mutual concessions.

IMAGINARY HORRORS. AFTER all that the special war correspondents in the North-West have written about the barbarous treatment accorded Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Gowanlock and the other white prisoners in the hands of Big Bear, it now turns out that there were no horrors, no indignities, practised upon them by their savage captors.

THE ENGLISH DEMOCRACY. It is more than probable that, with the two million new voters who will pay their first visit to the polls at the coming general elections in Great Britain, the Radical party will receive such an accession of strength as to swamp the old time Whigs and Liberals and to come forth the great English Democratic party.

CHURCHILL AND CHAMBERLAIN. It is rather a remarkable and significant coincidence to find the two men who are to be the future leaders of the Conservative and Liberal parties in England, Lord Randolph Churchill and the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, respectively making at one and the same time, but amid very different surroundings, the momentous and cheering declaration that England must acquiesce in the demand of Ireland for self-government.

At the conclusion of the Divine service, His Lordship Mr. Fabre, at the request of the ladies, blessed the Banner, which was the work of their love and admiration for our citizen soldiers.

HONOR TO THE HERO OF THE ST. LAWRENCE. The merits of our well-known and popular Montreal boatman, Joe Vincent, are at last about to receive due recognition at the hands of the authorities.

THE LADIES' BANNER FOR THE SIXTY-FIFTH. A number of Montreal ladies hit on the happy idea of presenting a banner to the gallant Sixty-Fifth Regiment on their return from the front.

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVENTION. MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A NEW CIRCULAR TO THE OLD STUDENTS. The executive committee of the Montreal College convention held their regular fortnightly meeting in the Cabinet de Lecture on Notre-Dame street.

LESS FIERY THAN USUAL. Last week we had the pleasure of reviewing the high-sounding and frothy utterances of the Orange Young Britons, assembled in convention, and of assuring that honorable organization that its power for mischief and harm had been almost completely curtailed in this Canada of ours.

THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE WHITES. During the troubles in the North-West great sympathy was expressed on all sides for the "loyal" white settlers who were suffering, and would suffer, from the half-breed rebellion.

HERE we find the half-breeds and their leader encouraged by petitions and by money to "go ahead." They were actually pushed from the constitutional platform into the field of open revolt.

Too much light cannot be thrown on all the principal causes and incidents of this North-West rebellion, and we agree with our contemporary that a thorough, impartial and searching investigation should be instituted.

He inaugurated his episcopate by the institution, before his predecessor's death, of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, of which he continued to be the president during the remainder of his life. He initiated the system of stated ecclesiastical retreats for the purpose of meditation and prayer, and established novenas in honor of the Blessed Virgin. In September, 1841, he welcomed that noble prelate of France, Monseigneur Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy, who has left an ineffaceable recollection of his good deeds and lofty aims in this province.

On the 29th of March, 1844, the Assise de la Providence, the work par excellence of Bishop Bourget, was brought into being—an institution which has given a tranquil, happy home to many poor creatures, whose gratitude is the best reward of their benefactors.

A banquet was given to Col. Robbins, the retiring United States Consul at Ottawa, last night. The leading citizens of Ottawa were present.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP BOURGET. (Continued from first page.) He inaugurated his episcopate by the institution, before his predecessor's death, of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, of which he continued to be the president during the remainder of his life. He initiated the system of stated ecclesiastical retreats for the purpose of meditation and prayer, and established novenas in honor of the Blessed Virgin. In September, 1841, he welcomed that noble prelate of France, Monseigneur Forbin Janson, Bishop of Nancy, who has left an ineffaceable recollection of his good deeds and lofty aims in this province. And while the latter was prosecuting his missionary labors, Monseigneur Bourget was not idle. He traversed a territory of eighty leagues, extending from Grenville to the Allamette Islands, preaching the Word of salvation in huts and shanties, and giving consolation and encouragement to the humblest and most obscure members of his flock. Already, in the year 1840, a chapter had been created, in accordance with the desire of Bishop Lartigue, who had received the necessary authority from Pope Gregory XVI. The first canons appointed were the Rev. M. A. G. Manseau, W. G. Hudon, J. C. Prince, H. J. Trudeau, E. Lavioie and I. O. Pare. In 1841 His Lordship visited Rome and obtained special privileges and favors from the Holy Father. In his voyage he showed a peculiarity of character in refusing abundant offers of assistance, and, of the small subsidy which he considered necessary for his expenses, he applied a great part to the benefit of missions in France, especially one which was concerned in the propagation of the faith in the forests. On his return he brought with him the Oblate fathers, who subsequently founded a mission in the Quebec suburbs, and in 1842, at his invitation, the Jesuits and the ladies of the Sacred Heart arrived in this country. In the same year he gave canonical confirmation to the temperance society which the Bishop of Nancy had established in the course of his missions, and from that time till his death he never ceased to give encouragement to a cause whose aim is to save men from misery and degradation. He also supported the Christian Brothers in the erection of their schools, and urged on the work of education with all his influence. On the 29th of March, 1844, the Assise de la Providence, the work par excellence of Bishop Bourget, was brought into being—an institution which has given a tranquil, happy home to many poor creatures, whose gratitude is the best reward of their benefactors. In connection with this admirable charity, it would be impossible to forget or omit the name of Madame Gamelin, who so graciously seconded the Bishop's efforts by her own munificence, so fruitful in its results. In 1845, when a large portion of Quebec was reduced to ashes, the Bishop made an appeal to the people to assist the unfortunate sufferers, which received a most generous response, and, when a like catastrophe overwhelmed the village of Laprairie, he also successfully urged the duty of rendering aid to the poor victims. When His Lordship was in Dublin, in 1846, he had the gratification of learning from the Archbishop of that city that his example and precepts had not been vain, and that, even in his absence, his flock were not unmindful of those who were distressed. He heard of the generous subscription that Montreal had sent to the starving people of Ireland, in whose welfare he, personally, took a deep and constant interest. During the terrible days of the ship fever he encouraged his clergy in their work of rendering material aid and spiritual solace to the perishing crowds of immigrants, and how well his precepts were obeyed may be recalled in the fact that eight priests and ten nuns succumbed to the fearful plague while attending on the sick and the dying. Bishop Bourget was much interested, during his whole career, in the projects formed, from time to time, for the re-settlement in their native land of those of his compatriots who had been induced by exaggerated reports to go in search of fortune to the United States. He favored especially the colonization of certain of the Eastern Townships by such of them as chose to return. In his desire to see this repatriation accomplished he was naturally influenced by a regard for their spiritual welfare. He thought they would be safer under the ministrations of their own spiritual directors than exposed to the infidelity which so abounded in some of the cities on this continent. He was also guided in this course by a generous patriotism. No man had a sincerer, more affectionate love for the land that gave him birth than the deceased prelate. He loved its scenery, its customs, its wealth of old associations. He was proud of its past, hopeful for its future, and it was his constant aim to infuse the same sentiments into the hearts of his beloved people. He spoke with rapture of Canada's noble forests, fertile valleys and magnificent rivers, and he firmly believed that those to whom Providence had given such a country were foolish and ungrateful to let their hearts go a longing after any other. Nor were his aspirations and endeavors in this direction vain or fruitless. He lived to see his cherished plan of repatriation adopted by the Provincial Government; to see townships settled with returned wanderers, glad and thankful for the advice which had suggested and the means which had made possible their return. The interest which His Lordship ever took in all that concerned the church abroad as well as at home, and especially at its centre of power, made him a direct as well as indirect sharer in many of the notable events which marked the important period of his episcopal career. In 1854 he was present at the ceremony of the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and wrote a great number of letters on the definition of that doctrine. During his visit he again took the opportunity of travelling through large parts of Italy, and also of France, and, in particular, made it his duty to learn all he could concerning the various religious communities of those countries. One result of his investigation was the establishment of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this province. He also wrote and dedicated to the bishops of France, a work on the "Cereemonial des Eveques," as a testimony of the sympathy of the French-Canadian clergy with the Mother Country. His return was celebrated with more than ordinary pomp, the various societies of the diocese sending banners as souvenirs of the proclamation of the Immaculate Conception, at which he had been present. In 1857 he was again in Rome, and, on his return, instituted the "Forty hours perpetual devotion," which are celebrated in turn in each parish, mission and religious community of the diocese. In 1858 began the troubles between His Lordship and the Institut Canadien, to which, however, we need not refer at any length. Suffice it to say that in the course of which the Bishop, as the chief pastor of a great diocese, charged with the spiritual oversight of many thousands of souls, considered it his duty to take in that relation, he suffered as much mental pain as those who underwent correction at his hand. It was, indeed, to him a source of keenly felt unhappiness and the only cause of conscience which he was called upon to decide that caused division among the members of his flock. As to the

GERMAN PILGRIMS IN ROME.

A FORMAL ADDRESS TO THE POPE, AND THE REPLY OF HIS HOLINESS.

ROME, May 8.—On the night of April 29 the halls of Altamp Palace were crowded. The Germans of Rome were welcoming 400 German pilgrims who arrived on that day.

Since 1873 these German pilgrimages have been frequent and always increasing in numbers and importance. The Culturkampf has contributed more than anything else to foster the attachment which German Catholics have for Rome.

The Begrüssung speech was made by the President of the Catholic Deutsch Vereins in Rome, Mgr. de Waal, rector of the Church of Campo Santo. The Catholic Germans have their hospices in Rome, where every man, rich or poor, is equally welcome and receives gratuitous hospitalities.

Among the pilgrims were the Prince of Lowenstein, Count von Schonberg, Count Hahn, Baron de Bodman, Baron de Herten and his four handsome daughters.

At another meeting Dr. Enses spoke of the attachment of German Bishops to Rome. He reviewed the field from the days of St. Boniface down to the Culturkampf.

Among the many receptions given at Palazzo Altamp to welcome the German visitors none was so solemn as that on the evening of April 30. It was attended by the Bishop of Brixen, the new Bishop of Basel, and Mgr. Dwenger, made a brilliant speech, comparing the liberty enjoyed by the Germans in the United States to that which they have in the German Empire.

Among the speeches which aroused attention was one delivered by the eminent historian, Dr. Galland. He belongs to the galaxy of Westphalian names that has shed glory on the church and on the German Fatherland.

For several days the 400 pilgrims loitered in Rome. Their headquarters were at the Miuseva, where many of the visitors affiliated with the Irish Bishops. Count Lowenstein, the Counts Vischering and many others stopped at the Minerva. The feasts of St. Paul of the Cross, of St. Catherine of Siena, of the Apostles St. Phillip and James, of St. Athanasius the Greek Father, of St. Pius V., and of St. John the Evangelist, at the Latin gate, were held this week.

They afforded a rich treat in the way of music and ceremony, including the splendor of an Oriental high mass in the Greek College Church. The presence of the pilgrims on the Janiculum on April 30, the anniversary of the fight of Garibaldi against the French at Porta San Pancerazio, coincided with the presence of several thousand Garibaldians on the square of St. Peter in Montoro, where the city of Rome has put a commemorative stone for those who died on that day thirty-six years ago.

When the pilgrims entered the church and the feast of the present Academia de Spagna, formerly a Franciscan convent, the Garibaldians had just gathered around Signor Cairoli, who was delivering a speech. A terrible wind and a passing storm forced both believers and freethinkers into the Church of San Pietro, in Montoro. When the storm had passed and the pilgrims had paid their vows, they joined the Garibaldians and crowded around Cairoli to hear what he had to say. Some radicals started a hiss, but the fearless attitude and behavior of the blond sons of Arminius compelled the sons of Jung Italian to behave themselves.

On Sunday the Holy Father was to receive the pilgrims in a public audience. Early in the morning they received the Holy Communion from His Eminence Cardinal Monaco Dalla Valle, in the Chapel of the Cathedral, in St. Peter's. At noon they all gathered in the Vatican Palace for an audience with the Pope. The German and Austro-Hungarian colonies of Rome and many of the Irish who had followed their Bishops to Rome joined them there. The Consistory Hall was not large enough for the crowd, and the audience was held in the Sala Duale. The Papal throne was erected on the platform. The upper part of the hall was filled with Cardinals and Prelates. The sixteen Irish and four German Bishops, and Cardinals Saccioni, Ledochowski, Mertel, L. Jacolotti, Pesci, Chonahlo, Oreglia, Biasoli, Kaudi, Martini, Franzelin, Hergeuether, Masato and Zigliara surrounded the throne. When the Pope arrived he was saluted by the students of the German college, who sang "Tu es Petrus," written by the celebrated pianist, Franz Doss, S.J. After the singing Prince Lowenstein approached the throne and uttered a few words to the Pope, and then introduced Baron Bodman, the

director of the pilgrimage, who read the following address in Latin: Most HOLY FATHER: While the faithful come from the most distant parts of the world to the sacred See of Peter, which remains firm while human governments are remaining around it, the Catholics of Germany deem it most fitting for them to come here, because they wish inspiration in the struggle in which they are engaged, and because they desire to draw courage and constancy from your paternal heart. It was, therefore, received in the last German meeting of Catholics in America blessed by your Holiness, that pilgrimages to the tombs of the apostles and to the chair of Peter should be made from time to time, to get spiritual consolation for ourselves and to thank our most beloved and very Father and Supreme Doctor, whom we see with admiration every day providing more and more for the welfare of his own children.

A new proof of this provident care was afforded by the last encyclical letter of your Holiness (Humana Genes) condemning the apostolic voice of the doctrines of secret societies. Taught by our own experience the dangers which we have to fear from that source, we promise in our own name and in the name of the nation to studiously avoid that most impious sect. With the same obedience we shall try to accept and to practice the advice and the pious works which your Holiness proposed in the encyclical letter (Quod Apostolici muneris) directed toward lessening the misery of the poor and of the workmen, so that under your care human society may be guided according to the principles of the Christian faith.

We gratefully remember, most Holy Father, how much you have done to secure to your flock in our country religious liberty. Following your authority and that of our Bishops, whom we recognize as established by divine Providence, we shall endeavor to defend the rights of our religion. It is necessary that our Bishops freely exercise the jurisdiction which was given to them by God for the salvation of souls: that clergymen called to the sanctuary should be educated by the maternal and experienced hand of the Church; that religious orders should be recognized as the proper one to instruct youth and protect the morals of a Christian people.

We deeply feel the tribulations of the church, our mother. The freedom of the Sovereign Pontiff is restrained, and the Apostolic authority daily insulted. The congregation of the Propaganda is spoiled, and there are many other aggressions. We deeply sympathize with our venerable chief, and we shall not cease to pray God that he may place Peter in the full liberty of his ministry, after breaking his chains and delivering him from the prison of Herod.

Therefore kneeling at your feet, most Holy Father, we humbly implore the Apostolic benediction for us, for our Bishops, for the clergy, for our families, for all German Catholics, that we all by united efforts may reach the desired goal.

The Germans, it will be seen, have called Humbert Herod and the jailer of the Pope, and have given vent to their wishes that he may be driven from the Quirinal, and that the flag of St. Peter may again float over that palace. At any other time the liberal press, led by Palazzo Braschi, would have thundered anathemas. But the opposition is now shaking the Ministry on the colonial question, and a Bismarck cannot be bothered with impunity by Signor Mancini. This is why the silence of the anti-Papal press over this address, which was printed and read by all. His Holiness replied thus:—

MY BELOVED CHILDREN:—The joy of your presence is filled and increased by this declaration of the sentiments which brought you to the venerable See of the Apostolic See. Having embraced you with paternal benevolence, we approve your common resolution, and rest our hope in God, trusting that from this city, the first of Christianity, which St. Peter consecrated with his blood, and from the Pontifical See, you will draw encouragement for every Christian work. We watch attentively the Church in Germany, and admire the illustrious and noble exertions of so many excellent men in defending the religion of their fathers; the ardor of the great multitude in preserving piety and their firm reliance on the Roman Pontiff; their readiness to obey their Bishops, and their industry, associated with liberality, in many acts of charity. We shall not overlook that very best bond of security, the union of mind and will. This is shown by many things, but mainly by your annual meetings, in which you unitedly strive to promote those things most apt to favor the religious and public welfare.

We had hardly begun our Pontificate when we took steps to restore peace and freedom to the Catholics of Germany. We made the first step towards peace, and we are still inspired by the desire to secure it. With dignity and mildness we have tried to do our duty. We are yet governed by the same will, and, please God, we may yet establish a firm record, and bring back that peace so long desired, a peace not only for the Church, but also for the empire of Germany.

Meanwhile, as we attend to this serious and important business, beloved children, we wish that all who love Christianity should work with great ardor with us in another direction which concerns everybody. I mean that perseverance with which we must resist those who fight against public order and religion, and especially the unlawful societies condemned by the Church, whose machinations and wicked aims are sufficiently known. You must deserve well of society by uniting in your studies and efforts to stop the progress of socialism, which strives to sap the very foundations of society. The safest remedies for such evils come from the Christian religion. Let Christians draw help from this source, that they may, as far as they can, avert the greatest of impending dangers. Mindful of charity and of beneficence, let them strive to improve the condition of the workmen and of the poor; and know that you are always well employed when your time, work, and brain are set in procuring such personal comforts, because they are highly deserving consolation and their life is open to the seductions and temptations of sinners. By practicing these virtues, you furnish evidence that in every State those are the best citizens who best fulfill the precepts of Christian faith.

We meantime pray to God that he may strengthen you in all your duties, and with great affection impart the apostolic benediction as a pledge of heavenly blessings and a token of our particular benevolence to you, to your families, and to the Catholics of Germany. The speech was delivered in excellent Latin. The benediction was given, and then all in the hall approached the throne and kissed the Pope's foot and hand. Each man was introduced to His Holiness by Mgr. de Waal. Eighty thousand francs were presented to the Pope by the 400 pilgrims, none tacking when the Bishop had sent or presented. The Pope, after an hour and a half, retired, but the pilgrims, as he generally does on such occasions. The pilgrims were delighted with his behavior and kindness. During the audience the students of the German College sang several melodies, and when the Pope arose to go back to his apart-

CABLE DESPATCHES.

A DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, June 2.—A despatch from Serenapat, India, says the city was visited by an earthquake on Sunday. The shocks, which occurred at intervals of ten minutes, were of great violence. The greater part of the city was destroyed, and the cavalry barracks is known to have been killed, and hundreds of the injured have already been taken from the general wreck.

Monday last was the day of the first Holy Communion at this institution, and was surely the great event of the scholastic year. This might be expected from the fact that so many pupils—nearly one-third of the whole number—were preparing for the happy occasion. It is rarely that so many as seventy from among the pupils of a college may be seen presenting themselves for the first time in a body at the Holy Table. In this respect Notre Dame is exceptional, and has the advantage of having so many since the age is limited to twelve years. Under such circumstances, and with the facilities available there, it is easy to understand how the children were as well prepared. The remote preparation consisted of a course of religious instruction during the two months preceding, while they were immediately prepared by a retreat of three days preached in English, Rev. P. Klein, C.S.C., and in French by Rev. F. Laperche. At 8 o'clock His Lordship Mgr. Fabre arrived, and conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on seventy-five boys, and about thirty-five from St. Laurent. Afterward His Lordship celebrated Mass, at which all the children, as well as many of the parents, communicated. Before the Communion, he spoke a few very pathetic words of exhortation both to parents and children, telling them to never neglect their religious duties, but to approach with a strong firm faith. He also recommended them to pray for many of the poor, who had example by refusing to approach despite the exhortations, the commands and the threats of our holy Mother the Church. His Lordship was assisted by Very Rev. Father Louage, C. S. C., Provincial and Superior of the College, and Rev. Father Donnelly, of the Cathedral. There were also present Rev. Father Geoffroy, C. S. C., Superior of St. Laurent; Rev. M. McGarry, Rev. M. Cadcan, Notre Dame des Graces, Rev. P. Fourmond and Joly. The chapel was neatly fitted up for the occasion and was literally crowded by the number of parents present. After Mass all repaired to the spacious refectory, where a sumptuous repast was prepared. Needless to say, that for the parents as well as the children, the feast was a happy one, nor will the remembrance of such an edifying scene be soon effaced even from the memory of those who were mere spectators. In the afternoon took place the renovation of the Baptismal vows, the act of consecration to the Blessed Virgin, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

THE ANARCHISTS' WEAKNESS.

PARIS, June 2.—The Anarchists, in their demonstrations yesterday, showed that they are an insignificant minority of the population. When the police seized the red flags the people applauded the act. It is estimated that a million people were gathered in the streets through which moved the procession escorting the remains of Hango. The ceremonies were not finished until 8 p.m. Not a single priest could be seen along the route. A paper made statue of Hugo watching the procession was placed in front of the Pantheon. Carpentier, Archbishop of Paris, has formally protested against the decree secularizing the Pantheon.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE SUPREME.

LONDON, June 2.—Sir Peter believes the object of Russia in her recent demonstrations against Afghanistan was to concentrate the attention of Great Britain by directly menacing her Indian interests, in order that she might have freer scope for her operations in the direction of Turkey's possessions. Russian influence is now almost supreme in Constantinople, and it is believed that a treaty between the Czar and the Sultan is being negotiated. A Sinjar despatch says the Russians are evacuating Penderjeh, but public notice of the cession has been posted at Herat. The Afghan soldiers are incensed. They had expected to avenge their defeat.

DENOUNCING THE BEER TAX.

LONDON, June 2.—A mass meeting was held in Her Majesty's theatre this afternoon to protest against the budget proposal to increase the tax on beer and spirits. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the one-sided scheme of Mr. Childers, chancellor of the exchequer, to violate every principle of equity and justice by imposing on one class the whole burden of the expenditure of a foreign war. Several persons who attempted to move amendments to the resolution were summarily ejected.

SEEKING AN IRISH SEAT.

LONDON, June 3.—Mr. John Dillon, who formerly represented County Tipperary in the House of Commons, will return to Ireland next month, and will contest some borough or county to be selected by Mr. Parnell, at the general election in November.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT'S RETURN.

LONDON, June 3.—Mr. Michael Davitt, who was last heard from at Rome, has since made an extensive tour in Egypt and Palestine. He returned to London to-day, much improved in health. He witnessed the funeral pageant in Paris yesterday, and says that, without having seen it, he could not have believed that even Paris could produce a spectacle so superb, and he is quite certain that it could not be equaled in any other city in the world.

PARNELLITE PROSPECTS.

LONDON, June 3.—The Parnellites claim to have the brightest prospects now that they have ever had at the beginning of a parliamentary campaign. The intention of the government to revive the Crimes Act has brought many new members into the Irish National League, and the Nationalists especially boast of the fact that among these new accessions are many Protestants who have hitherto resolutely stood aloof.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

LONDON, June 3.—A Berlin despatch says it is understood the next task of the United States Minister will be to resume negotiations regarding the position of minors born in America of German parents who, after being naturalized in America, take up their residence in Germany. Negotiations commenced by Kansas were without result, the principal point of dispute being whether the government could, in the interests of public order, refuse such minors the right of residence in Germany.

ALARM OVER THE SANITARY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 3.—The Sanitary conference, which has been in session in Rome for some time, in addition to providing for a five days' quarantine at Suez of infected ships from the East, also adopted a resolution declaring that a ship without a doctor should undergo a consular inspection. A sub-committee has been appointed to consider measures needful to prevent the invasion of cholera from the South Caspian provinces. The Times says that Englishmen will read with alarm of the decision of the Sanitary conference sitting at Rome, placing the important matter of the detention of vessels in the discretion of the local authorities, and continuing: "We have no hesitation in saying that England can only assent to such a regulation, which would prove to be an embargo against the whole Oriental commerce. It is further evidence of the unfriendly spirit of the European powers, led by France."

RUSSIA'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, June 3.—Reports are current in Berlin that the Czar and Czarina will probably soon meet the Prince and Princess of Wales at Copenhagen. The Russian press continues sceptical as to the near approach to the agreement, which seems to be generally accepted here. They consider it absolutely necessary that the exact position of the Amoor shall be defined—whether it is to be an independent sovereignty or a vassal of England. The European press, however, consider peace as settled for the time being. The Times says the impression created by the perusal of this second batch of Afghan despatches is that Mr. DeGiles's measures to grant a Russian success, having the honors of the debts to Earl Granville, who insisted himself! constructing the most admirable arguments, which, however,

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BY EDWARD GALLAGHER. I have stood on proud Mount Royal, When the fragrant breath of May...

Constipation And Headache Cured by Using Ayer's Pills. Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind...

KIDNEY WORT THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

THE TORIES, IF RETURNED, PROMISE IT SELF-GOVERNMENT. LONDON, June 3.—Lord Randolph Churchill addressing a meeting of Conservatives...

THE CRIMES ACT. A majority of the Cabinet, led by Earl Spencer, have determined to maintain the provisions of the Irish Crimes Act...

THE CROP OUTLOOK. CHICAGO, May 31.—Reports covering every wheat producing county in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Pacific coast...

A COLLIERY BLAZE. LONDON, June 3.—A fire broke out in the Philon colliery, near Durham, to-day. Three hundred miners are in the pit.

ONLY EIGHTEEN AND WANTS A FOURTH. SLATONING, Pa., June 2.—Pollie Smulker, 18 years old, daughter of a distinguished Lutheran divine, is suing for a divorce from her third husband, Henry Balliet.

STATUTES OF CANADA. THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's office, here; also separate acts since 1874.

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

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.

ALLAN LINE. 1885—Winter Arrangements—1885. The Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Ended, Clyde-built HOOD STEAMSHIPS...

WHETHER CHOLERA is coming or not every household should know that cleanliness and disinfection are the greatest preventives.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Banks A amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

Health is Wealth! DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, A GUARANTEED SPECIFIC FOR Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Flashes, Nervous Stammer, Headache, Nervous Prostration, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death.

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NEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS" by the Rev. Father Northrup, S. J., of Montreal, comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Rogers' "Eminently Deserving Favorable Reception and patronage and warm welcome."

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON O.M.M.D., M.O.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, etc., 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne street.

PATENTS! No. P. 51, p. 50, Washington, D.C. Wanted by the School Trustees of the Township of Hemmingford, P. Q. Female Teachers, holding diplomas for both English and French, terms of engagement, 10 months, commencing 1st September next. Salary, \$10 per month. Address, THOMAS McALEER, Chairman, Hemmingford, June 1st, 1885.

FARM FOR SALE 300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grain Mills. TERMS EASY. Particulars at 249 COMMISSIONERS STREET. TEACHERS WANTED.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes...

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 16, 1885. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. ERBY, of Virginia.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Church and Bells for Churches, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bell Foundry and Machine Works, 100 North Second Street, Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL Foundry, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Pans.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells! Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

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WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bond ISSUE OF 1874.

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

NEW BOOK "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS" by the Rev. Father Northrup, S. J., of Montreal, comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Rogers' "Eminently Deserving Favorable Reception and patronage and warm welcome."

DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

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THE NORTH-WEST.

WINNIPEG, June 4.—Advices from Battleford say that only one courier has arrived there since Gen. Middleton left. He reports that Gen. Middleton has had three engagements, that Gen. Strang has arrived three miles north of Big Bear's camp, and that Big Bear is thought to have gone north, taking his whole force, estimated to number 800 warriors, with him, most of them fairly armed. He is, however, short of ammunition and without supplies, though the want of the latter would not be a great embarrassment. In the skirmish of the 23rd ult. the Indians opened the fight with Gen. Strang, and were repulsed with the loss of three killed and many wounded. Among the former was the chief of the Saddle Lake band, an ally of Big Bear. Next day Gen. Strang encountered the Redskins a few miles east and a skirmish of two hours' duration took place. He drove the enemy off without the loss of a man. On the third day he fought eight miles further east, and had two members of the 65th Battalion and a scout wounded. One of the Montreal men was shot through the chest and will probably die. The others were wounded in the knee and shoulder blades, but not fatally. On the third day Big Bear sent out a flag of truce, but the courier alleges that a Shrapnel shell was fired at him, killing him instantly. He also says that Gen. Middleton disembarked opposite the position of Big Bear. He does not know the names of the wounded men. The former Baroness started for Battleford yesterday with supplies for Fort Pitt. An escort went with the boat, being No. 4 Company of the Queen's Own Rifles. Poundmaker and the prisoners have been removed to Fort Outer at Battleford.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 5.—There was a grand review of the Montreal Garrison Artillery at Regina yesterday. Chief Piquet and his braves were present and seemed greatly impressed. Kilt continues in good spirits. No one is allowed to talk to him.

A METIC ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES. Le Manitoba, published in St. Boniface, gives what it claims is a correct list of the Batoche killers. The list of the Batoche, Touron, Damaz Carriere, Donald Ross, Jos. Oubler, Pere Joseph, Ouellette, Fils, Jack Swain, Joseph Delorme, Joseph Vandale, Michel Trotter, and E. Lelonde. There were five killed at Fish Creek and about four at Duck Lake, making twenty Metis killed since the commencement of the difficulty, but a letter dated Batoche, May 24th, states that the total number of killed was 23. Probably three of the wounded have died. Those killed at Fish Creek were Joseph Vermette, St. Pierre Parenteau, Joseph Boyer and a man named Desjarvais, as well as two Indians. The wounded are Joseph Delorme who is since reported dead, Ambrose Jobin, who died a few days ago at Saskatchewan, Baptiste Boucher Le June, Charles Lavallo, Daniel Gariepy, Romuald Gariepy, Maurice Henry, Wm. Swain and Pierre Touron.

THE REBEL PRISONERS. The same journal also gives the following as the names of the prisoners who surrendered themselves to General Middleton at the same time as Liel: Maxime Lepine, Emmanuel Champagne, Baptiste Rocheleau, Jos. Pilon, Alexis Sabourcy, Pierre Choparneau, Dolphie Nolin, Andre Sauvage, Maxime Dubois, Baptiste Vandale, Pierre Vandale, Moise Ouellette, Philippe Garnot, Patrice Touron, Francis Touron, Alex. Fisher, Albert Monkman, William Jackson, Pierre Henry, Ignace Poitras and one of his sons, Joseph Armand and a Sioux Indian, Cassioles Nathan, Thomas Scott, James Isabister and Henry Monkman have been released.

SUFFERING AT ST. LAURENT. Word has been received at St. Boniface, mail giving details of great suffering and privation among the half-breeds at Batoche. Riel has sent word to his brother Joseph here to go out west and look after his wife and two children, as they are in great poverty. In response to this Joseph Riel and Mr. Nault left yesterday for Batoche.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 6.—His Honor, Lieut. Governor Aitken has just received a private message from General Middleton, camp near Fort Pitt. It is dated June 2nd, the day on which the courier left for Battleford. It is as follows:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Quiney, Mr. Cameron and two half-breeds who have been prisoners with Big Bear through the assistance of friendly Indians, have escaped and are now in General Strang's camp, twelve miles from Fort Pitt. You will be delighted to hear that Mrs. Quiney informs me that none of the women have suffered any indignities of any sort or kind, as we imagined would be the case.

OTTAWA, June 5. Shortly after the Speaker took the chair in the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Caron rose and read two telegrams to the House, conveying the glad tidings of the safety of the following:—Mrs. Delaney, Mrs. Gowanlock, Dufresne and Simpson, Glader, wife and one child, Morgan, wife and four children, Pritchard, wife and eight children, Alfred Smith, wife and four children, Herzl, wife and one child, Abraham Moore, wife and six children, Greville, Domville, Peter Blondin, Andre Jouson, Henry Dufresne, two of Simpson's step-sons, two Indians, and two squaws. These prisoners are all well. Hon. Mr. Laurier drew the attention of the Government to the telegram from Regina, published in the papers, stating that Louis Riel, when taking daily exercise, carries in his right hand the chain weight attached to his leg.

OTTAWA, June 7.—While attempting to arrest a notorious character named Earle late last night at Aylmer, near the city, Constable Flatters was knocked down with a loaded attack and shot in the groin, probably fatally. Earle yesterday entered a house in this city kept by a woman named Schwartz, whom he knocked down with a revolver with the intention of robbing the premises, but escaped before he succeeded in securing any plunder. He was traced to Aylmer and while endeavoring to effect the arrest Flatters was shot. After the shooting Earle ran off into the woods, followed by a crowd who soon numbered over one hundred citizens of the place. The woods have been surrounded and it will be difficult for him to escape. He will probably resist arrest, as he is well armed, but many of those who went in pursuit carried guns and revolvers with them, if seen, he would soon be overpowered.

A proclamation is published warning people against approaching the warships lying in Halifax harbor after ten o'clock at night. Sentries have orders to fire upon any persons or boats approaching the ships between that hour and six in the morning.

FOUR ACTS PLAYED.

SAD REPORT ABOUT EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR—WILL THE FIFTH AND FINAL ACT BE A TRAGEDY.

Rocheater Democrat and Chronicle. "Dr. Lincoln who was at the funeral of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen says that 'a sad Arthur looked very unwell. He is suffering from Bright's disease. During the past year it has assumed a very aggravated form.'"

That telegram is Act IV. of a drama written by ex-President Arthur's physicians. In Act I. he was made to appear in "Malaria," of which all the country was told when he went to Florida. In Act II. he represented a tired man, worn down, walking the sands at Old Point Comfort and looking eastward over the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer rest. The curtain rolls up for Act III. upon the distinguished actor affected with melancholy from bright's disease, while Act IV. discovers him with the disease "in an aggravated form, suffering intensely (which is unusual), and about to take a voyage."

Just such as this is the plot of many dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final one. They have not the discernment for tracing in the early, what the latter impersonations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical appliances for discovering bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of bright's disease, of which they are unconscious victims.

Without any doubt, 80 per cent. of all deaths, except from epidemics and accidents, result from diseased kidneys or livers. If the dying be distinguished and his friends too intelligent to be easily deceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyemia, septicemia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular lesions of the heart, pneumonia, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fashionable assignment of the cause of death.

But all the same, named right or named wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in. While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits,—lawyers, clergymen, congressmen,—it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers and mechanics, though they do not suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if indeed they are able to detect it. It sweeps thousands of women and children into untimely graves every year. The health gives away gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle, the vigor gets less and less. This isn't malaria—it is the beginning of kidney disease and will end—do you not know how?

No, nature has not been remiss. Independent research has given an infallible remedy for this common disorder; but of course the bigoted physicians will not use Warner's safe cure, because it is a private affair and cuts up their practice by restoring the health of those who have been invalids for years. The new saying of "how common bright's disease is becoming among prominent men!" is getting old, and as the Englishman would say, sounds "stupid"—especially "stupid" since this disease is readily detected by the more learned men and specialists of this disease. But the "common run" of physicians, not detecting it, give the patient Epsom salts or other drugs prescribed by the old code of treatment under which their grandfathers and great-grandfathers practiced!

Above, we hear that the patient is "comfortable." But ere long, maybe, they "lay" him and take some water from him, and again the "comfortable" story is told. Torture him rather than allow him to use Warner's safe cure! With such variations, the doctors play upon the unfortunate until this ailment is made, when we learn that he died from heart disease, pyemia, septicemia, or some other deceptive though "dignified" cause.

Ex-President Arthur's case is not singular—it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured thousands of persons even in the extreme stages—is to-day the mainstay of the health of hundreds of thousands. It is an unfortunate fact that physicians will not admit there is any virtue outside their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and accept things by the record of merit they make.

The facts are cause for alarm, but there is abundant hope in prompt and independent action. LUMSDEN DISGUSTED. VIENNA, June 5.—Lumsden passed through here yesterday. He seems thoroughly disgusted with the result of his mission and said he would never return to India. He also stated that the Russians would prolong negotiations until the railway was completed. Col. Alkhanoff had openly boasted to the Afghans that Russia would take Herat and a great deal more.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

There has been no change in the position of affairs, as far as the volume of business is concerned. Increased activity is expected towards the middle of the month in more than one line. The event of the week was the suspension of Messrs. Lindsay & Paton, caused by a mad endeavor to carry nearly 1000 shares of Bank of Montreal stock, valued at about \$400,000, besides blocks of other stocks.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Supplies of good, fresh butter have been readily taken by the local trade at fairly steady rates. Prices are too high to allow of an export movement. Cheese was in a bad way before, but the market since our last has been thoroughly demoralized. Townships sold at 5c to 5 1/2c, 100 boxes going at the outside price. Some French factories sold at 4c to 5c. Eggs were steady at 13 1/2c to 14c. In provisions a moderate business was done in a jobbing way.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Discouraging reports have been spread abroad from Chicago in regard to the winter wheat crop, which was said to be largely frost-killed in many States of the Union. There have been offerings of wheat at outside prices, but no transactions are reported and things have been tame enough. There have been few sales of flour of any account, but the local demand has ruled fair.

DRY GOODS.—Travellers have in most instances returned, and, on the whole, the sorting-up trade has been satisfactory. As to the city retail business, every house in the trade has been fully employed. Stocks will be well broken into in the course of a few weeks.

FISH.—Dry cod have sold at \$3 to \$4 as to quality; in other kinds no business is reported. HIDES AND TALLOW.—There is a fair demand from dealers for local hides coming in. Lambskins have slightly advanced in price this week. Tallow quiet at 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c for rendered and 5 1/2c to 6c for rough.

GROCERIES.—The aggregate movement is larger, and there is a better feeling among the trade. Some of the features are steady here and higher quotations from Japan. Prices here far removed from last year's basis. Sugar—market firm and likely to continue so, with probabilities of an advance within the next ten days of 3c to 4c per lb. In New York prices are somewhat easier. Refiners are asking 7 1/2c for lots to wholesale grocers, and for large quantities we quote 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c. For some ordinary Barbadoes 5 1/2c is asked. Syrup is firm and at least 1c higher from the lowest point. Fruit—No fine Valencia in the market; medium to good are selling at 6 1/2c to 7c. Rice is quiet and unchanged. Spices—Pepper and ginger steady; cloves and cassia dull and easier. Salt—Jobbing prices are slightly higher.

LEATHER.—In the aggregate there is a fair trade, there being a limited demand for nearly all sorts. The movement will not be any way brisk before the middle of the month. IRON AND HARDWARE.—Transactions in pig iron have not been large, but there is more enquiry and a decidedly improved tone. Prices are particularly firm in England for best selected No. 1 grades. Steel plates are firm at the recent advance. Canada plates, in sympathy with tin plates, are selling at 10c to 15c below the lowest point in the last thirty years, in fact are only realizing the same as ordinary sheet iron of the same grades. Copper touched 42 1/2c to 43 1/2c for Chili bars, the lowest price known. At a meeting of the city nail manufacturers combination, no changes were made in prices, and we still quote on the basis of \$2 40, with the regular trade discount.

A whisker dye must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

THE "CANADA GAZETTE." OTTAWA, June 5.—To-day's Official Gazette contains notice of the appointment of Sir Narcisse F. Belieu (the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Province after Confederation) as administrator of the Government of the Province of Quebec during the absence of Lieut.-Governor Masson. Elections under the Canada Temperance act will be held in the counties of Haldimand and Ontario on July 16th. J. W. Holmes and J. H. Perry being returning officers respectively. Notice is given to the creditors of the Steel Company of Canada (in liquidation) to file their accounts with Simpson McLeellan, Glasgow, before July 13th. Notice is given that a reduction of the capital stock of the Land Corporation of Canada has been judicially approved in England, and the word "reduced" will hereafter be added to the title of the company. Manuel Winter Brookfield, of Cornwall, is appointed collector in Her Majesty's customs.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. RICHMOND, June 4.—The trial of Lawyer Cluverius for the murder of Lillian Madison was concluded to-night, the case having occupied five days. The jury after an absence of forty minutes returned a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. Miss Madison's body was found at the reservoir, and an inquest showed that she had been killed. Suspicion pointed to Cluverius, who moves in good social circles, and who had seduced his victim. His wife, after she had induced her to leave her home and come to Richmond; here he met her, and she was not again seen in life.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL FEAT. NEW YORK, June 4.—The Typographical Union convention to-day voted by a large majority that the boycotting of an office or person should cease immediately upon compliance with the boycotters' demands. A plan for the benefit of printers travelling in search of work, by which they should receive a mileage and per diem allowance, was voted down, and a proposition to re-establish the sub-lit lost. The type-setting contest between Joseph McCann, of the Herald, and Ira Sommers, of the World, was decided. Hundreds of the delegates to the convention were present. The men set forth three hours, McCann putting up 6,325 ems solid matter, without paragraphs, and Sommers 6,022. In the first four McCann set 2,123 ems, beating the best previous record of 2,044, made by Aaronsberg some years ago. About 300 delegates sat down to a banquet in Irving Hall to-night as guests of Typographical Union No. 6. Mayor George, Comptroller Low, Amos J. Cummings, Henry George, John Swinton, and Lewis Dyer. The evening entertainment was held in the hall, which was beautifully decorated. The affair was not concluded until a very late hour.

GERMANY INCREASING HER ARMY. BERLIN, June 7.—The Imperial war minister is drafting a plan for a large increase of the army, based upon calculated results of the coming general census. The peace offensive will be raised from 418,000 to 480,000. Besides this, new batteries will be added to each corps division and two guns to each battery so mobilized. Practically augmenting the service by sixty per cent. The cavalry increase has not yet been decided upon.

THE FARM.

"Cracklings" as food for poultry will answer an excellent purpose in supplying animal food.

It is said and well proved that the more quiet sheep are kept the more quickly they will fatten.

In Germany teachers employed by the Government travel from place to place and give instruction in bee keeping.

Enough land in the United States is owned by foreign syndicates to furnish 250,000 families with eighty acres of land apiece.

Young chicks come into the world with the yolk of the egg stored away for their immediate nourishment, and therefore they need no food for twelve to twenty-four hours.

Repeated experiment has illustrated the efficacy of careful selection of seed corn, the necessity of generous broadcast manuring on worn lands and the advisability of planting in drills and giving flat culture.

Rows of evergreens are the best wind breaks. The Norway spruce and Scotch or Austrian pines are used for this purpose. Other spruces just as good are the Oriental and Alloc's. Moreover, where the cedar grows naturally there is no better and cheaper wind break than that made by simply planting young trees of this kind in close rows to the north of houses, barns and cattle yards.

A correspondent says:—"About the middle of May in a bed in the garden I sowed Bergendrumhead and Drumhead Savoy and planted them out on ground cleared from early peas, about the end of June or the 1st of July, in rows some two and one-half feet apart each way. Savoys are the best flavored of all cabbages, improved in quality by a little frost, good keepers and can be wintered in the same way as ordinary late cabbages—buried, heads down. Save the roots and stems of these late cabbages and plant them closely in rows in spring and they will soon produce a lot of sprouts that make very good greens."

To make the plum orchard a success requires constant watchfulness on the part of the orchardist; not only must the soil be kept in good condition, but measures must be taken to protect the fruit from destruction by the curculio. This insect is a very difficult one to destroy or control. Various devices have been resorted to to protect the young fruit, but they are, most of them, so laborious and require so much watchfulness that only the most persistent growers are successful in saving their fruit.

If one would have a good garden it should be free from foul seeds. I think nine out of ten of the gardens among farmers are allowed to mature a crop of weeds the latter part of the season and usually this is the result of carelessness. After June, or when such early crops as peas, lettuce and radishes have matured, no further use is made of the land, and as it has usually been manured in the spring it grows a lusty crop of weeds, and fills the soil so full of seeds as to quadruple the work of cultivation of such plants as come up delicately, and which must be kept clean by hand. The evil of ripening a crop of weed seeds is not short lived, for the seeds will remain in the soil for many years and germinate when the spring opens.

A theory has long been maintained that Jersey cattle were of little or no value for beef. But the largest owner and dealer in Jersey cattle in California maintains just the opposite theory, which he has fortified by actual experiments. For several years he has caused a number of Jersey steers to be slaughtered for beef. These animals will weigh from 600 to 700 pounds. They run on the hills and are in good condition for beef in the early spring. Contrary to the more general opinions, the beef is neither lean, stringy nor tough, but is tender and of excellent flavor. The fact here demonstrated is of great value, because heretofore it has been affirmed that the prospect of growing Jersey cattle would be greatly diminished by the lack of good beef qualities. Now comes the most careful and scientific breeder of Jersey cattle in the State with a very satisfactory demonstration that this breed of cattle will furnish the best quality of beef, which, added to the other qualities that they are well adapted to rough hill lands, makes them of great importance to the Jersey, so long holding the first place for cream and butter, is now advanced in the list of good beef cattle.

THE WHEAT EXPORT. THE OUTLOOK IN THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Swaley, of Milwaukee, a leading grain dealer, is passing through the city to New York en route to England and was met by a reporter of the Post this morning at the Litchfield hotel, and in the course of conversation expressed himself at some length as to the prospects of the grain trade in the States. From his statements it seems that the wheat growers of the West are in a somewhat dubious position from more than one source. Although all has not been generally announced, an account probably of a desire to prevent a scare, and also in the hope that the danger has been exaggerated, the crops are threatened this year with a visitation of the dreadful scourge, the Hessian fly. This insect is ravaging the more advanced crops in various sections, and seems to be likely to work terrible destruction. It is hard to combat, and the only real cure seems to be the introduction of a parasite which entomologists assert exists in Europe. But thus far this has not been done. Apart from this danger, which practically means destruction to the crops if it comes, and the signs of its coming have been visible for some season or two past, there is an undoubted prospect of a very low price for wheat in the most ordinary average. These are two domestic matters which threaten the year's crops, but partake of the nature of the accidental more than the economy of trade. But as far as the latter is concerned there is an impending danger which the exporters have got to face. It has been the policy of Great Britain to foster the growing of grain on the vast plains of India, where it can be grown of a quality equal to the best patent brands of the North-West. Hindoo labor can be obtained for next to nothing, and already, though the Indian railway system is imperfect, grain can be laid down from Bombay in London at a slight margin than from Chicago. A dispatch received in the city to-day from London is said to be accounted for by the fact that the coolie labor is so cheap. The government is extending the railways at a great cost, and these, while they may not lower the rates, will increase the volume of trade. This creates a most serious competition for western farmers.

In answer to a question as to whether there was any danger of foreign wheat competing with American on its own soil, Mr. Swaley answered that it was doing so now, and that only a few days ago a lot of Russian wheat, equal to No. 1 brand, was selling in New York at \$6 the barrel. This is one of the causes of the journey to England by Mr. Swaley, who goes to make some investigations on account of the Western Millers' Association, and he will prepare an elaborate report. It is likely that he will visit Egypt and India and return by way of San Francisco. He believes America can hold its own on its own shores, but farmers will have to turn their attention to other productions if the investigations on account of the Western Millers' Association, and he will prepare an elaborate report. It is likely that he will visit Egypt and India and return by way of San Francisco. 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