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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 4.

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1883.

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

## ANNE DE BRAUPRE.

The Colonization Pilgrimage a Great Success.

### THREE MORE CURES

FULL PARTICULARS.

The pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, on behalf of colonization and under the immediate direction of Rev. Cure Labelle, has been a decided success in every respect.

The pilgrims, numbering 800, leit Montreal Monday afternoon on board the magnificent steamer "Canada," which was gayly decked for the occasion. The interior of the vessel was also appropriately ornamented, numerous flags being suspended from the ceiling and pillars and pious inscriptions being hung on the walls. In the centre of the grand saloon a splendid statue of St. Ann was placed on an elevated altar all surrounded with flowers and brilliant lights. Twenty-five priests and representatives of the different religious communities of the Diocese accompanied the pligrims and aided materially in the success of the pious excursion. It had been expected that the venerable Archbishop Bourget would take part in the pligrimage, but the feeble health of the veteran prelate prevented him from being present.

When the boat left its moorings the 800 pilgrims all assembled on the deck, intoned the beautiful hymn, Ave Maris Stella thus rutting themselves under the immediate protection of the Mother of God.

The regular programme of religious exercises and devotions was then commenced, and Bev. Cure Lizbelle having called the attention of all present to the numerous graces and blessings in store for those proceeding to the holy shrine with well disposed hearts. Bay. Father Magnon, of L'Assomption, and Bay. Father Picotte, of the Parish of the Sacred Heart, each delivered an eloquent sermon, impressing upon the minds of their hearers the fact that the sure means of being heard by the good St. Ann in their prayers and damands was to approach her with a pure heart, and that to obtain this purity of consolence one, and all should now purlfy

themselves by a good confession.

The light of the Holy Ghost having been called upon the bilgri Veni Creator, several cabins were converted into as many confessionals, and every one devoutly proceeded to avail himself of the banefits conferred upon all well disposed Christians by the Sacrament of Penance. It really was a very impressive sight to see in every part of the boat plous groups of men, women and ohildren engaged in the recitation of the Bosary and Litanies, or in profound meditation.

At 10 o'clock, evening prayer was said and ,all retired for a night's rest.

The pilgrims arrived in Quebec at 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and immediately took the two small boats which were to convey them to St. Ann's. This part of the voyage was entirely devoted to the singing of hymns and pious chants. At last the venerated temple was roached, when not less than fifteen masses were celebrated by the priests accompanying the pilgrimage. What a touching sight it was to see these hundreds of pious Christians approaching the altar to receive Holy Communion, those among them who had come to seek relief from their bodily infirmities being helped by their friends and relatives. There were cripples of all kinds, deaf and mutes and many afflicted with the loss of sight.

After Mass, one hour was given to the pilgrims to take their breakfast and visit the village. All availed themselves of this opportunity to visit the small chapel built with part of the stones of the ancient church of St. Anne de Beaupre, and also to go and drink at the fountain in front of the church, many washing their sick and crippled limbs in the miraculous waters, at the same time reciting

At 10 o'clock the bell again called every one to the church where a sermon was preacked, the consecration to St. Ann was pronounced, and solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Flevez, Superior of the Redemptorist Fathers, who, in the most touching terme, related the many spiritual and temporal favors obtained from Heaven through the intercession of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, bringing tears to the eyes of his hearers. The eloquent preacher advir-ed the pligrims as to what they were to ask, and how to ask it. "First, ask to be healed of your spiritual sores, and ask it with faith and humility, said the rev. preacher, resting assured that once this obtained, all the rest will be given you over and above."

Solemn Benediction followed, during which the whole vast assembly joined in forming a chorus to sing the beautiful hymns and Psalms. After Benediction, took place the Veneration of the relic of Sie. Ann, and this Was certainly the most selemn part of the Pilgrimage. After devoutly kissing the sacred relic; the poor, rich and infirm gatheredaround the miraoulous statue, and there began to im plere the good saint with tears and ories, lifting up their crutches and offering to leave them there in testimony of St. Ann's power if the would only heal them. One poor little crippled child being litted up by his mother, grasped the foot of the statue and it was only with great efforts that he was made to leave the spot. But it was not is vain that the plous pilgrims implored the good mother, for

rect intervention of St. Ann. The three cases referred to are the following: Dame Celina Tasse, wife of Octave Beaudry, of Ste. Therese, who had been suffering from inflammatory rheumatism since two years and was obliged to walk with a crutch, after having prayed for some time before the statue, leit there her crutch and followed the other pilgrims to the boat, and is walking with ease ever siece.

A young girl from New Glasgow, named Alzies Chamberland, had nearly lost her eyesight since she was 3 years of age, and could only see enough with the aid of strong glasses to walk and find her way. Yesterday she left her glasses at the foot of the statue, and she declares that her sight is greatly improved.

Young Dlana Palement dit Lariviere, aged of St. Jerome, had been deprived of the use of both legs for the past two years. Her father decided to take her to St. Anne de Beaupre, and all the pilgrims saw him yesterday carry her in his arms from the boat to the shrine. She walked back, however, and yesterday evening was playing on the boat, all

oyous and gay.

Those favored persons and all the pilgrims employed the time of the return trip in praising the Lord and good St. Ann for the benefits received, and all arrived in Montreal this morning, satisfied and jubilant over the success of one of the finest pligrimages of the

The pligrimage will yield about \$800 profit, which Father Labelle will devote to his well-deserving colonization schemes.

### VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

Terrible loss of life and great destruction of property-Harrowing Details.

BATAVIA, Aug. 29.—The volcanic eruptions in Java began on the island of Krakaton, in the Strait of Sunda, 100 miles from the coast of Java. On Saturday night and Sunday the disturbances had extended beneath the waters of the Strait, causing great waves and a rise of 20 degrees in the temperature of the sea. The disturbance was felt for 500 miles away, and by noon Maha Meru, the largest volcane in Javs, was in violent cruption, and shortly after the Gunung crater, which is the largest in the world, and fifteen of the others. Forty-five craters in Java were either in active eruption or seriously threatened. At dusk the Gurung sent out streams of white, arld, sulphurous mud, with an explosion, discharging cinders and stones, which carried death all about the valley. The clouds were charged with electricity, filteen water spouts were seen and simultaneously. The inhabitants fled terror stricken, and one hundred were buried under the houses crushed by masses of rocks and mud. The Gunung Tengger, which not had eruption since 1800, shot out great red hot boulders which crushed through the huts of Chinese fishermen; fissures and yawning Fertile valleys were chasms appeared. covered with flourishing plantations were now but mud, stone and lava covered fields of destruction. There is probably not a single crop in Java sayed. At the entrance to Bata. via there was a large group of houses occupied by Chinamen. This portion is cutirely swept away and of 25,000 Chinese about 5,000 are saved. Of 3,500 Europeans 800 perished. At Anjier the European and American quarters were first overwhelmed by rocks and mud and lava, and then the waters came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving nothing and causing a loss of 200 lives. Batam, once a prosperous native city, abandoned by the Europeans many years ago, was entirely covered by water and from 1200 to 1400 were drowned. The island of Sersny was completely inundated, and not a soul remains at Cherebon, and the loss of life and preparty is considerable. Buitenzarg suffered very seriously as did Samarang, Jogjakerta, Sourakerta and Sourobays, while meagre reports from lesser towns indicate their loss great in proportion. The last advices state that the eruptions are continuing, but their violence abated some-

what. It is feared the disaster will be the most frightful ever known. BATAVIA, JAVA, Aug. 29 .- The towns of Angier, Tjitingine and Telokobelong were destroyed by volcanic eruptions. All the lighthouses in the Straits have disappeared, and where the mountains of Kramatan formerly stood the sea now flows. The aspect of

Sunday Straits is much changed and navigation is dangerous. Batavia, Aug. 29.—Since noon yesterday everything is quiet; the sky is clear and communication with Scrang has been restored. The temperature fell 10 degrees on Monday, and is now normal. The whole town is covered with a thin layer of ashes. which was so hot when falling that it killed all the birds. Telegraph linemen report that while repairing the line near Anjer, early on Monday, they saw a high column of sea spproaching with a roaring noise. They fied, without learning the fate of the inhabitants. The quarries at Meran have disappeared, and all the people of the place perished. The

floating dock at the island of Onrust, near Batavia is adrift and badly damaged. AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2 .- It is believed that 100,000 persons perished in North Bantam in the recent calamity. It is also believed that the garrison and fort at Anjer are swept away. An extensive plain of volcanic stone has formed in the sea near Lompong, Sumatra, preventing communication with Telekbelong and Bouthwest Jave.

### MGR. CAPEL IN NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 2.—Monsigneur Capel lec-tured in St. Mary's Church this evening beher power and goodness were shown in three, fore a dense audience. The subject was the particular cases, which aktiough the Rev. First Pope, his commission and character. Priests present are not prepared to treat as He argued that Peter was the first Pope of yet as miracles in the strict sense of the word, the Oatholie Church, and from Christ through are nevertheless an evident proof of the di- him his power descended for all time.

### JOHN DEVOY.

His Address to the Irish Nationalists of the United States.

A Contribution to the McDermott Controversy-He Disclaims Any Responsibility in the Premises, and Defines His Position as that of a Simple Worker in the Ranks -O'Geary's Afildavit Severely Character-

The following is a copy of an address issued at a late hour yesterday afternoon by Mr. John Devoy to the Irish Nationalists of the United States, and of which a very brief abstract was published in last night's Eogle:

IRISH NATION OFFICE, 25 PARK PLACE, New York, August 29, 1883.

To the Irish Nationalists of the United States: FELLOW COUNTRYMEN-An effort is being made, through the means of publications in newspapers having a wide circulation among the Irish people, to fasten upon me some responsibility for the treachery and escape from punishment of James McDermott and his confederates. Many statements having this object in view have been published in the Brooklyn Eagle and copied approvingly in the Irish World, but as most of them carried their own refutation on their face, I have, up to the present, deemed them unworthy of notice. Within the past few deys, however, an affidevit, or a statement purporting to be such, has been published by both of these papers, and distinct charges made which I cannot ignore either in justice to myself or to the national The guilt which belongs to others is sought to be placed on me, and I am held up to the odium of my countrymen for acts with which I have had no connection whatever. There is no good reason why I should submit to this; no good can come to the na-tional cause by allowing deliberate deception

to be practised upon the public. I have a right to defend myself and to demand a hearing from those who have already listened to men who seek to save themselves by directing toward me the condemnation which their own acts deserve. The so-called affidavit is signed by one Patrick O'Gears, who states that some time about last October he met me by appointment in the Bowery, that he knew me to be "a prominent officer in the Clan na Gael," that he gave me information to the effect that a certain British spy named O'Brien, an alleged foster brother of James McDermott, had made definite propositions to him (O'Geary) to watch the movements of Colonel Michae

Kerwin, who is called in the affidavit "a member of the committee of the Clan na Gae!," and to act ln general as a spy upon the lish Nationalists; that I undertook to supply O'Geary with two men to kill the man called O'Brien, and that in viclation of my alleged promise I neglected the matter and allowed the man to escape. Through the whole body of the sc-called aflidavit, in all the other statements on the same subject, and still more in the headings and running comments supplied by the two newspapers before mentioned, there is constant implication that I was connected with the organization of which McDermott was a member, was cognizant of and a participator in the enterprises in which that organization was engaged, and that I held some position

### of responsibility, the duties of which I neglected to a criminal degree.

MR. DEVCY'S POSITION. The real facts of the case are as follows: I am not an officer of the Clan na Gael nor of any other organization and have no duties or responsibilities except those that devolve upon me as a simple worker in the ranks of the national movement and as a public journalist. I have never been associated with James McDermott in any organization, public or private, or in any enterprise of any kind with which he had any connection, have never held any correspondence with him, and have repeatedly during the last few years, in the most public manner, expressed my opinion of his unworthiness. When John O'Mahoney's body was about to be sent to Ireland and O'Donovan Rossa conveyed to the Obsequies Committee an offer from Mc-Dermott to accompany the remains to Ireland, I proposed the rejection of the offer on the ground that the man's infamous character would bring disgrace on the whole affair. When he then announced his intention of accompanying the delegation as a correspondent of a Brooklyn paper I proposed a resclution, which was carried, instructing the delegation not to associate with him and to warn the people of Ireland against him. A number of men, who have since been acting with McDermott in the United Irlehmen and who are apparently taking part in the effort to make me responsible for his treachery or his escape, were present at the meeting and

voted with me.

When the United Irishmen's convention
was held in Philadelphia, I publicly and privately protested against O'Donovan Rossa giving to that body information which he possessed regarding Ireland on account of James McDermott and at least one other bad man being present. When later on a committee appointed by the "convention" waited on me to demand an account of the Skirmishers' Fund I gave the same reason among others for declining to have anything to do with them. I repeated the objection trequently in interviews published in the daily papers during the next few days, and in Patrick Ford's house charged O'Donovan Rossa to his face with perfidy to the National cause for placing this man Mc-Dermott and two other men whom I named. and whose utterly bad conduct I exposed, in a position to betray men living in Ireland. Patrick and Augustine Ford, Judge Brennan, of Bloux City; Patrick Crowe, of Peoris,

them can pretend to forget the scene Patrick Ford cannot possibly make any mistake as to my constant and outspoken opposition to McDermott and the other men whom I then named, and it is utterly impossible that with the information in his possession he could honestly believe I had any connection with O'Donovan Rossa's organization, mick would arrive here. or with any project or enterprise with which he or the men around him were connected. His persistent publication of statements endeavoring to establish such connection and fix responsibility on me for any of the consequences is done with a full knowledge of the groundlessness of the charge and with the deliberate purpose of injuring me and decelving the public.

THE O'GEARY AFFIDAVIT. With regard to O'Geary's affidavit, I have no proof that it is a sworn statement, but, if it is, it is a gross and outrageous perjury. It is false almost from beginning to end, and the few grains of truth in it are twisted out of their natural bearing and given a false mosning. I never met this man by appointment, but I did meet him accidentally in the street as I came out of a meeting, not as he states, in or about October, but early in the present year, most probably in February, as the meeting was in connection with the Emmet celebration on March 4. He was introduced to me by Captain John Kirwan of Dublin, and told me he wanted to consult me about a man then a conductor on the Second avenue cars, whom he suspected as being a British spy. He did not even mention the name of Colonel Michael Kerwin, but expressed his belief that it was John Kirwan the man was after, a belief in which the latter concurred. The description he gave did not at all cor-respond with that now given of O'Brien, Mc-

Dermott's alleged foster brother. McDermott's name was not mentioned at all. I told O'Geary distinctly that I was in no office or position to do anything in the matter, and made no promise of supplying men to kill him, to watch him, or to do anything else. I told Captain Kirwan that I did not want to talk to this man at all, that he was drunk and I would not trust myself in anything with him. By appointment I met Captain Kirwan in my room later that evening without O'Geary, and I have never seen the fellow since. I have never received any letter from him por did he show me any, nor give the slightest intimation that an attempt had been made to bribe him. I doubt if he was in a condition to remember what took

place at all. From Captain Kirwan I got substantially the same story, with a strong expression of billef that he bimself was the man after whom the alleged detective was looking. I promised to get some friends residing near Second avenue depot to investigate the man's his address, referred to the success of the efcharacter, and I promised nothing more. I forts of the Irish members of Parliament to kept my word. Within a few days the man had disappeared and I heard nothing more of him till I read this charge in the papers.

WARNINGS TO O'DONOVAN BOSSA. These are the facts on which this ridiculous but malicious charge is based. I never undertook to look after O'Donovan Rossa's informers, although I have repeatedly warned him and his friends against tham, and think if they would devote a little of the time they now spend in maligning men who differ with them, and in supplying the English detectives with class that lead directly to the conviction of men charged with violating law on the other side of the Atlantic to looking after the numerous shaky characters whom ter's card the following was written .-- "Tel" Rossa has brought in among them, they would be much better employed. There are probably informers in many organizations, but the only organization which encourages and protects informers is that of which O'Donovan Bossa is the figurehead. Almost every day exposures of a most infamous character are are placed at the disposal of such men as them to Rossa and the men around him. The system of blackguardism resorted to by Rossa and sustained and encouraged by Patrick key-note of Mr. Parnell's speech is that he Ford is calculated to drive decent, self-re- expects some measure of local self-governspecting men out of the national movement and to make the very name of Irish revolutionist a byword and a term of contempt. No serious movement can tolerate this system and live; no organization that will stand it for an evil that disgraces the national cause. Bespectfully yours,

JOHN DEVOY. CAPTAIN EIRWAN'S DENIAL. The following letter from Captain John Kirwan, who does not indorse Mr. Devoy's

views on many other things, speaks for itself:-

New York, August 30, 1883. Having seen in the Irish World an affidavit elayer of Carey. made by Patrick O'Geary, stating that Mr. Devoy promised to send two men to kill a supposed informer named O'Brien, and that demanding the amendment of the Land Act. Colonel Michael Kerwin was to be watched by said O'Brien, I have no hesitation in saying that such is not true. I was present at the interview and introduced O'Geary to Devoy, and the name of Colonel Kerwin was not mentioned; neither did Davoy promise any men for killing or other purposes, and further, O'Geary informed me that I was the Kirwan wanted by O'Brien I am very sorry Mr. O'Geary made this mistake, and I think he is also mistaken as to the time of the year. I think the interview ecourred in February.

### BISHOP M'CORMACK'S MISSION.

JOHN KIRWAN.

NO AID TO BE AFFORDED HIM IN THIS COUNTRY

BY THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. New York, Sapt. 1.—It will be remembered that a despatch was published recently in which it was announced that Bishop Mo-Cormack would shortly visit this country in behalf of the Roman Catholic bishops of succeeded in having their rents fixed. He gelf were in the room together Ireland, to raise money to aid in the urged the people to be resolute, calm, and not during the discussion and none of scheme of migration among the Irish lose their self-control.

peasantry, for which Parliament not long ago voted a large sum. Alexander M. Sullivan, of Chicago, the president of the Irish National League, who is at present on a visit to Manhattan Beach, was yesterday asked by a reporter whether the League had received any official notification as to when Bishop McCor

Mr. Sullivan replied in the negative, and added :- Should Bishop McJormack come here on that mission he will not do so under the auspices of the League.'

Will he not, then, receive the support of

the League? was saked.
'Certainly not,' was the answer. 'No one will win the cc-operation of the League who does not come to this country on League business, no matter whether his mission be to lecture or collect.

'Is not the League in this country in favor of Mr. Parnell's migration scheme?'
"Yes, it most heartly favors it, but our

method of co-operation is to take the necessary action to increase the political power of the Irish people, so as to enable them to com-pel the English Government to do its duty in the premises. The purpose of our agitation is not first to show how England fails to do her duty, and then to collect money to save her the trouble and expense of doing that duty. On the contrary, we propose to show her outrageous neglect of the duties of government in Ireland and to compel her to disgorge, for the allevia tion of Ireland, at least a portion of what she has stolen from Ireland. We savor migration in Ireland, the expenser, however, to comeas they should come-out of the English treasury.'

'Have you ween certs'n charges in some of the Western papers that Mr. Esgan and yourself were engaged in a plot to blow up the Welland Canal?

'Oh, yes; I read the articles.'

' Have you made any reply?' 'No; it was not necessary to notice the charge. It was utterly beneath notice; only a lunatic could believe it.'

## **AFFAIRS**

Dublin, Ang. 28.—Dr. Connelly, arrested at Bruff on a charge of being concerned in the warner of the Earl of Limerick, for stating refused as not coming under the Act. that Connelly had conspired to murder him.

Dublin, Aug. 29.—A meeting of the Irish National League was held to day, Davitt, Saxton and Parnell being present. Parnell, in promote the laborers, tramways and migration acts, and said he believed the day was near when the Irish people would gain the full programme for which the league had been formed. He thanked the Irishmen in America and Australia for their support of the cause of progress in Ireland, which has been most encouraging, and said the bulk of the English members of the House of Commons conceded that home rule was necessary

for Ireland. At Liverpool to day in the examination of James McDermott it was stated that cards were found on the prisoner signed by ... mes Stephens and O'Donovan Rossa. In the latthe boys over there I will do my utmost to

help destroy the common enemy."

The Standard says that Mr. Parnell's return to the field of popular agitation is an interesting and significant event. However, he fails as a public speaker, as he does not possess the faculty of swaying his hearers or made by members of his party in the daily arousing their enthusiasm, however much he press and copied approvingly by the Irish may convince their reason. He evidently World, and the doings of other organizations counts upon obtaining such a measure of Home Rule as he desires upon a basis of legis-McDermott by perjured ruffians who carry lative independence, and asks, Will the Liberal party allow this? The Daily News says it is evident that the

ment for Ireland will be passed shortly after the opening of the next Parliament.

Dunlin, Aug. 30 .- Mr. Parnell, at the meeting of the Irish National League yesterday, ing the facts before you, trusting to your He had been informed that he might in time judgment and patriotism to provide a remedy for an evil that discrepant the relationship in the relationship in the relationship in the remedy in the relationship in the relationsh spoke most encouragingly of the progress of icans equalling sums received in times of urgency.

It is believed the migration scheme has proved successful, thus enabling the people to keep their promise to never appeal to America for aid against famine. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- At a meeting of Irish-

men last night money was subscribed to pay an eminent solicitor to defend O'Donnell the DUBLIN, Sept. 3 .- Boards of Guardians

throughout Ireland have passed resolutions The recent storms almost totally destroyed the grain and other crops in the south of Ireland. The authorities fear the renewal of the rent agitation, owing to distress consequent upon the loss of crops. A general

strike against rent is thought imminent. Parnell authorizes a contradiction of the statement that some understanding is concluded between the Government and the Home Bulers.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, member of Parliament for Limerick, has been appointed registrar at Dublin Castle.

Dublin, Sept. 3 .- At a mass meeting on Surday at Cappamore, Michael Davitt said that by the tyrannical operations of landlordism in Ireland, 60,000 householders had been deprived of their homes within the past quarter. Davitt contended that the completion of the abolition of landlordism must be kept before the people. The land, if not a failure, is rapidly becoming so, now that the farmers

### LIBERAL PROMISES.

THE WORK OF THE PARNELLITES:

### HOME RULE GUARANTEED.

Improvement Loans to the Irish Farmers under the Land Act—A Committee to Promote Migration.

(Special Cable from Irish Agency.)

London, Sept 1 .- There is some hope that the English Liberals will make a strong effort next session to conciliate the Irish party.
Mr. Chamberlain has publicly promised a
County Government Bill, and Mr. Gladstone has given a pledge that Government will deal with the franchise question. The Radicals are beginning to recognize that unless the Irish voters are conciliated the Tories

may return to power. Hence the suddem

awaking of their conscience and the growth of the conviction that Coercion is no Settlement of the Irish question. MATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Irish members have nearly all gone home. Mersrs. Parnell, Sexton, and O'Connor left for Dublin to night to attend a meeting of the National League which is to be held to-morrow. During the recess the organization will be pushed vigorously. Special care will be devoted to ensuring the registration of the National voters in view of a probable general election next year.

### SUPPORT PARKELL.

Harmony of action among all Irishmen is of vital importance at this moment. Unless Mr. Parnell is helped to secure an overwhelming majority of the Irish representation at the next elections the triumph of the Irish cause may be indefinitely postponed.

What is needed is steady work. Wild talk can only do harm. All sensible men on this side are agreed that unity of action and strict discipline are absolutely essential to success.

LOANS UNDER THE LAND ACT.

Under the loan clauss of the Land Act the tenant-farmers have made application for loans amounting to two million dollars to improve their farms. One million has been already granted. Applications for \$600,000 are under consideration, while others repremurder conspiracy, has brought an action are under consideration, while others repre-for slander against John Carroli, the rent senting an aggregate of \$250,000 have been

A COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION.

A committee is in process of organization to undertake the migration of some thousands of jamilies under the provisions of the Tramways Act. It will be the most important social experiment of modern times.

### TERRIBLE GALE ON THE BANKS.

Eighty Fishermen Drowned and 200 Bories Lost-Heartrending Scenes.

Sr. Joun's, Nild., Sept. 1.—The fishing schooner Wachusett brings details of a terrible gale with loss of life on Sunday on the fishing banks. All the fishing fleet had dories out, and as the fishing was good little attention was paid to the approaching tempeat while the bank was seen to the northward. A equall struck the whole fleet and the men in the dorless struggled to row to their vessels; the sea ross so fast that the effort in many cases was inclfectual. Meanwhile great excitement prevalled on board the fishing fleet, and the schooners as soon as the crew in dories returned set a small sail and sought shelter. All of the Wachusett's men reached her and she got off in time. As she soudded along in the increasing tempest heart-rending seenes were witnessed. Every now and then they rushed past a dory with the occupants given up to despair, knowing well of no possibility of rescue. The most daring mariner would never venture even to leave his ship. The Wachusett passed more dories bottom up and the crews doubtless perished. One of the sailors said that derelict dories were as plentiful as sea gulls, and spars, oars, deck gear in plentiful profusion. Thirty miles in the Wachusett's course were strewn with wreckage. The most moderate accounts estimate that 80 fishermen were drowned and 200 dories lost, with much damage to the fishing fleet.

### THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

CONSECRATION OF THE REMAINS-COUNT DE PARIS REFUSES TO ATTEND THE FUNEBAL-PROB-ABLE BUTTURE BETWEEN THE ORLEANISTS. AND LEGITIMISTS.

FROHSDORF, Sept. 1 .- The Papal Nuncio at Vienna consecrated the remains of De Caambord to-day in presence of a delegate from. the Emperor, Legitimists and others. A certificate of death was deposited in the coffin.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Telegrams from Frohsdorf say the Countess de Chambord having expressed a wish that the position of chief mourner at the funeral of her husband should be held by the latter's nearest relative, the Count de Paris decided to return to Paris with the other Orleanist Princes last night. That question of precedence throughout has been of a very delicate character. It was said yes-terday that the Orleanist Princes had not seem any representative of the elder branch of the Bourbon family.

Leading Royalists have urged the Count de Paris to go to Gorits, promising that Che place to which he is entitled will be given him, but the Count persists in his refusal to attend the funeral. This is regarded as consummating a rupture between the Osleaniste and Legitimists.

The death is reported of Mgr. Polo, Bishop of Ayacucho, in Peru, shot walle trying to settle a now.

### Several English and French Medical Gentlemen

And Their Opinions on Diseases. HIGH SCIENTIFIC OPINIONS.

Several medical gentlemen from the Eng-Mish and French, armies having recently be-come associated with M. Sonvielle, of Paris, and ex-side surgeon of the French army, at his International Throat and Lung Institutes, Phillips Square, Montreal, and 173 Ohurch street, Toronto, where thousands of people are yearly treated successfully for diseases of the flead, Throat and Lungs by Spirometer, the present opportunity is embraced of making known to the people of Canada this fact, and also the opinions of these specialist surgeons connected with the International Toront and Lung Institutes on the symptoms attending the following prevalent and dreadful diseases, in language devoid of technical difficulties :--

Hemorrhage of the Lungs. As a general thing hemorrhage from the lungs is looked upon as a fatal symptom. True it is seldom patients recover from lung disease who have had severe hemorrhagee without the very best care and treatment. Still many cases have recovered fully under properly directed treatment who have had neveral severe attacks of bleeding from the lungs. In the majority of cases the hemorr-hage occurs early in the disease, and is consequently amenable to treatment. But when It occurs late in the course of the disease the prognosis is very unfavorable.

Consumption. This dreaded disease is seldom developed In a few months. It is slowly and gradually creeping upon the patient, sometimes very insidiously, but often as a result of other discases of the air passages of which the patient is perfectly cognizant, but foolishly allows to run and advance until the fatal disease, consumption, has the lungs so fairly grasped that no earthly power can restore them to health. After the positive symptoms of consumption have been developed, there is always an uncertainty in the prognosis. We find cases even advanced in the second stage, where recovery has taken place from proper treatment by inhalations suitable to the individual case and such constitutional treatment as the case demands. We also find cases in the first stage that the best directed skill cannot make any impression uponhence the necessity of applying early, either before the disease has reached what we call consumption even in the first stage, or if that climax has already been reached, lose no time in applying for treatment to those who make a specialty of diseases of the air passages: Causes.-The most important causes are

oatarrh, laryngitis and bronchitis being allowed to run until finally the lungs are involved. Heavy colds and inflammation of the lungs, or pleure, or both, debility of the system, which predisposes to any of the above causes, hereditary predisposition, syphilis, scrofuls, self-abuse or anything that lowers the tone of the system, even poor living and insufficient clothing.

Symptoms—The most important symptoms are a regular cough, it may be very little, but at a certain time every day, generally in the morning upon rising, sometimes upon lying down, expectoration of white, frothy matezial or a yellowish substance, sometimes mixed with blood, shortness of breath upon exertion, night sweats, chills and fever, the chills generally being irregular, but the fever regular at a certain time every day. The temperature rises slowly but surely in consumption. The pulse is frequent and feeble, the patient becomes emaclated and weak, the eyes are sunden, the nose pinched, and in dy need cases which cannot be mistaken least the voice has a changed sound which speaks very positively to the the ring and resume her glove. specialist (who sees so many cases), and who becomes so iamiliar with the sounds srticulated. This is a disease not to be trifled that would lead to consumption, have it atfamily physician tells you that you are beyond help. With our present knowledge of the new and scientific modes of treating dismase, applying the medicine directly to the part affected, instead of pouring drugs into the stomach, hundreds of cases are being cured that are even far advanced in consumpsion and pronounced beyond the skill of man

### Asthma.

Our treatment for asthma has for its object the removal of the cause, the principal of which is a catarrhal inflammation of the muwas membrane lining the bronchial tubes and air cells, and of the nasal mucus membrane and larvnx in many cases, and not simply giving anti-spasmodics to relieve the parspasm-not cure. Our applications contain spasm, but also remove the inflammation. blood, the atomach or the heart, we give suitable remedies to remove those causes also. Our treatment will cure asthma, not simply

the instruments at the offices free of charge. Persons unable to visit the Institutes can be successfully treated by letter addressed to the International Throat and Lung Institute 13 Phillips' Equare, Montreal, or 173 Church street, Toronto, where French and English specialists are in charge. 12-45-2.

Reports from over a hundred tobacco towns in the Connecticut and Housatonic Valleys indicate that the tobacco crop will be a full average one in yield, excelling in quality the average.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pille. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptio; either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both. 45-tts

The crusade of a New Hampshire reformer is against chewing gum. His fervid oratory sets forth that gum leads, via tobacco, to rninous alcohol.

EPILEPSY (FITS) successfully treated. Pamphlet of particulars one stamp, address World's Dispensary MEDI-

TAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. A new London melodrams, called "Freedom," has its inherent absurdity heightened by the character of a Yankee acted by George Fawcett Rowe, whose accent and "h's" are of

the cockney sort.

Horstord's Acid Phosphate Indirection from Overwork. DE. DANIEL T. NELSON, Chicago, says : I find it a pleasant and valuable remed v in Indigestion, particularly in overworked metted hair piled and twisted around her

## IN THE CARQUINEZ WOOD.

A TALE OF CALIFORNIA.

BRET HARTES NEW ROMANCE.

CHAPTER VI.

When Miss Nellie reached the first mining extension of Indian Spring, which surrounded it like a fosse, she descended for one instant into one of its trenches, opened her paragol, removed her duster, hid it under a boulder, and, with a few shivers and catlike strokes of her soft hands, not only obliterated all material traces of the stolen cream of Carquinez Woods, but assumed a feline demureness quite inconsistent with any moral dereliction. Unfortunately she forgot to remove at the same time a certain ring from her finger which she had put on with her duster and had worn at no other time. With this slight exception, the benignant fate which always protected that young person brought her in contact with the Burnham girls at one end of the main street as the returning coach to Excelsion entered the other and enabled her to take leave of them before the coach office with a certain ostentation of parting which struck Mr. Jack Brace, who was lingering at the doorway, into a state of utter bawilderment.

fresh as when she had left her father's house; but where was the woman of the brown duster? and where the yellow-dressed apparition of the woods? He was feebly repeating to himself his mental adjuration of a few hours before when he caught her eye and was taken with a blush and a fit of coughing. Could be have been such an egregious fool and was it not plainly written on his embarrassed face for her to read?

"Are we going down together?" asked Miss Nellie, with an exceptionally gracious

smile. There was neither affection nor coquetry in this advance. The girl had no idea of Brace's suspicion of her, nor did any uneasy desire to placate or deceive a possible rival of Lowis prompt her graciousness. She simply wished to shake off in this encounter the already stale excitement of the past two hours, as she had shaken the dust of the woods from her clothes. It was characteristic of her irresponsible nature and transient susceptibilities that she actually enjoyed the relief of change, more than that, I fear she looked upon this infidelity to a past dublous pleasure as a moral principle. A mild, open filrtation with a recognized man like Brown, after her secret pagelovate tryst with a nameless nomad like Low, was an ethical equipolee that seemed proper to one of her religious edneation.

Brace was only too happy to profit by Miss Mellie's condescension; he at once secured the seat by her side, and spent the two hours and a half of their return journey to Excelsion in blissfal but timid communion with her. If he did not dare to confess his past suspicions he was equally afraid to venture upon the boldness he had premeditated a few hours before. He was therefore obliged to take a guest within, in a tone of voice loud enough middle course of slightly egotistical narration of his own personal adventures, with which he beguiled the young girl's ear. This he only departed from once to describe to her a valuable grizzly bear skin which he had seen that day for sale at Indian Spring, with a view to divining her possible acceptance of it for a as a possible precursor of forest fires, "buggy robe;" and once to comment upon a and exhibiting some Catholic knowledge ring which she had inadvertently disclosed in pulling off her glove.

" It's only an old family keepsake," she added with easy mendacity. And effecting to a proulier appearance is given to the mouth recognize in Mr. Brace's curiosity a not unnatural excuse for toying with her charming by an experienced eye, and lastly, but not fingers, she hid them in chaste and virginal sion in her lan until she could recover

A week passed; a week of psculiar and dislocating heat for even those dry Bierra table lands. The long days were filled with with. On the first indication of anything impalpable dust and sorid hase suspended in the motionless air; the nights were breathtended to. And don't despair even if your less and dewless—the cold wind which usually swept down from the snow line was laid to sleep over a dark monotonous level, whose horizon was pricked with the eating fires of burning forest crests. The lagging coach of Indian Spring drove up at Excelsion and precipitated its passengers with an accompanyin g cloud of dust before the Excelsior Hotel. As they emerged from the coach, Mr. Brace, standing in the doorway, closely scanned their be grimed and almost unrecognizable faces. They were the usual type of travellers; a single professional man in dirty black, a few traders in tweeds and flannels, a sprinkling of miners in red and gray shirts, a Chinaman, a negro, and a Mexican packer or muleteer. This latter for a moment mingled with the exysm. This latter will only relieve the crowd in the bar-room, and even penetrated the corridor and dining room of the medicines which will not only relieve the hotel, as if impelied by a certain semi-civilized curiosity, and then strolled with a which is the principal cause. When the lasy, dragging step—half impeded by the cause is complicated with derangement of the enormous leather leggings, chains and spurs peculiar to that class-down the main street. The darkness was gathering, but the muleteer indulged in the same childish scrutiny of the dimly lighted shops, magazines and Physicians and sufferers are invited to try saloons, and even of the occasional gloups of citizens at the street corners. Apparently young, as far as the outlines of his figure could be seen, he seemed to show even more than the usual concern of masculine Excelslor in the charms of womankind. The few female figures about at that hour, or visible at window or verandab, received his marked attention; he respectfully followed the two auburn-baired daughters of Deacon Johnson on their way to choir meeting to the door of the church. Not content with that act of discreet gallautry, after they had entered he managed to slip in unperceived behind them.

The memorial of the Excelsior gambler's generosity was a modern building, large and pretentious for even Mr. Wynne's popularity, and had been good humoredly known in the characteristic language of the generous donors, as one of the "biggest religious bluffs" on record. Its groined rafters, which were so new and sploy that they still suggested their native forest aisles, seldom covered more than a hundred devotees, and in the rambling choir, with its bare space for the future organ, the few chorieters gathered round a small harmonium were lost in the deepening shadow of that summer evening. The muleteer remained hidden in the obscurity of the vestibule. After a few moments' desultory conversation in which it appeared that the unexpected absence of Miss Nellie Wynne, their leader, would prevent their practising, the chorlsters withdrew. The stranger who had listened eagerly, drew back in the darkness as they passed out, and remained for a few moments a vague and motioniess figure in the silent church. Then, coming cautiously to the window, the flapping broad-brimmed bat was put saide, and the faint light of the dying day shone in the black eyes of Teresa! Despite her face, darkmatted hair piled and twisted around her head, the strange dress and boyish figure, one live on roots and herbs.

swift glance from under her raised lashes betrayed her identity.

She turned aside mechanically into the first pew, ploked up and opened a hymn book. Her eyes became riveted on a name written on the title page, "Nellie Wynne."
Her name, and her book. The instinct that had guided her here was right; the slight gossip of her fellow passengers was right; this was the clergyman's daughter whose praise filled all mouths. This was the unknown girl the stranger was seeking, but who in her turn perhaps had been seeking Low—the girl who absorbed his fancy—the secret of his absences, his preoccupationhis coldness! This was the girl whom to see—perhaps in his arms, she was now peril-ling her liberty and her life unknown to him. A slight odor, some faint perfume of its owner, came from the book; it was the same she had noticed in the dress Low had given her. She flung the volume to the ground, and, throwing her arms over the back of the pew before her, buried her face in her hands.

In that light and attitude she might have seemed some rapt accepte abandoned to selfcommunion. But whatever yearning her soul might have had for higher sympathy or deeper consolation, I fear that the spiritual Tabernacle of Excelsolr and the Rev. Mr. Wynne did not meet that requirement. She only felt the dry oven-like heat of that vast shell, empty of sentiment and beauty, hollow Excelsior, calm, quiet, self-possessed, her in its pretence and dreary in its desolation. Excelsior, calm, quiet, self-possessed, her She only saw in it a chief altar for the glori-chaste cambric skirts and dainty shoes as fication of this girl who had absorbed even from a when she had left her father's house: the pure worship of her companion and converted and degraded his sublime paganism to her petty creed. With a woman's withering contempt for her own, art displayed in another woman, she thought how she herself could have touched him with the peace that the majesty of their woodland aisles—so unlike this pillared sham had taught her own passionate heart. had she but dared. Mingling with this imperfect theology, she felt she could have proved to him also that a brunette and a woman of her experience was better than an immature blonde. She began to loathe herself for coming hither, and dreaded to meet his face. Here a sudden thought struck her. What if he had not come here? What if she had been mistaken? What if her rash interpretation of his absence from the wood that night was simple madness? What if he should return—if he had already returned? She rose to her feet, whitening, yet joyful with the thought. She would return at once -what was the girl to her now? Yet there was time to satisfy herself if he were at her house. She had been told where it was; she could find it in the dark; an open door or window would betray some sign or sound of the occupants. She rose, replaced her hat over her eyes, knotted her flaunting scarf around her throat, groped her way to the door, and glided into the outer darkness.

### CHAPTER VII.

It was quite dark when Mr. Jack Brace stopped before Father Wynne's open door. The windows were also invitingly open to the wayfarer as were the pastoral counsels of Father Wynne, delivered to some favored tor a pulpit. Jack Brace paused. The visitor was the convalescent Sheriff, Jim Dunn, who had publicly commemorated his recovery by making his first call upon the father of his inamorata. The Rev. Mr. Wynne had been expatiating upon the unremitting heat of the designs of a Deity in that regard, and what should be the policy of the Legislature, when Mr. Brace concluded to enter. Mr. Wynne and the wounded man, who occupied an armchair by the window were the only occupants of the room. But in spite of the former's estentatious greeting, Brace could see that his visit was inopportune and unwelcome. The Sheriff nodded a quick impatient recognition, which, had it not been accompanied by an anathems on the heat, might have been taken as a personal insult. Neither spoke of Miss Nellie, although it was patent to Brace that they were momentarily expecting her. All of which went far to strengthen a certain wavering purpose

in his mind. "Ab, ha! strong language, Mr. Dunn," sald Father Wynne, referring to the Sheriff's adjuration, "but 'out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh.' Job, sir, cursed, we are told, and even expressed himself in vigorous Hebrew regarding his birthday. Hs, hall I'm not opposed to that. When I have often wrestled with the spirit I confess I have sometimes said 'D-m you.' Yes, sir, 'D-m

There was something so unuiterably vile in the reverend gentleman's utterance and emphasis of this oath that the two men, albeit both easy and facile blasphemers, felt uneasy. As the purest of actresses is apt to overdo the rakishness of a gay Lothario Father Wynness immaculate conception of an imprecation was something terrible. But he added, "The law ought to interfere with the reckless use of camp fires in the woods in such weather by packers and prospectors."

"It isn't so much the work of white men," broke in Brace, as it is of Greasers, Chinamen and Diggers\*, especially Diggers. There's that fellow Low, ranges the whole Carquinez Woods as if they were his. I reckon he ain't par cular just where he throwp his

matches. "But he's not a Digger; he's a Cherokse and only a half-breed at that," interpolated Wynne. "Unless," he added, with the artful suggestion of the betrayed trust of a too credulous Christian, "he deceived me in this as in other things."

In what other things Low had deceived him he did not say; but to the astonishment of both men, Donn growled a dissent to Brace's proposition. Either from some eccret irritation with that possible rival, or impatience at the prolonged absence of Nellie, he had "had enough of that sort of hog-wash ladled out to him for genuine liquor." As to the Carquinez Woods, he (Dunn) "didnt know why Low hadn't as much right there as if he'd grabbed it under a presumptive law, and didn't live there." With this hit at certain speculations of Father Wynne in public lands for a homestead, he added that "if they (Brace and Wynne) could bring him along any older American settler than an Indian they might rake down his (Dunn's) pile." Unprepared for this turn in the convergation, Wynne hastened to explain that he did not refer to the pure aborigine, whose gradual extinction no one regretted more than himself, but to the mongrel, who inherited only the vices of civilization. "There should be a law, sir, against the mingling of races. There are men, sir, who violate the laws of the Most High by living with Indian women-squaw men, sir, as they are called."

Dunn rose with a face livid with weakness and passion. "Who dores say that? They are a great sight better than snesking Northern Abolitionists, who married their daughters to buck niggers like---" But a spasm of pain

his two companions, and he sank back helplessly in his chair.

An awkward silence ensued. The three men looked at each other in embarrassment and confusion. Dunn felt that he had given way to gratuitous passion. Wynne had a vague presentiment that he had said something that imperilled his daughter's prospects, and Brace was divided between an angry retort and the secret purpose already

"It's all the dreadful heat," said Dunn, with a forced smile, pushing away the whisky which Wynne had ostentationaly placed before him.

"Of course," said Wynne, hastily; only it's a pity Nellie ain't here to give you her smelling salts. She ought to be back now," he added, no longer mindful of Brace's pre sence; "the coach is overdue now, though I reckon the heat made Yuba Bill take it easy at the up grade,"

"If you mean the coach from Indian Spring," said Brace quietly, "it's in already; but Miss Nellie didn't come on it." "May be she got out at the crossing," said

Wynne cheerfully; "she sometimes does." "She didn't take the coach at Indian Spring," returned Brace, "because I saw it leave, and passed it on Buckskin ten minutes

ago coming up the hills."
"She's stopped over at Burnham's," said Wynne reflectively. Then, in response to the significant silence of his guests, he added, in a tone of chagrin which his forced heartiness could not disguise: "Well, boys, it's a disappointment all round; but we must take the lesson as it comes. I'll go over to the ceach office and see if she's sent any word. Make yourselves at home until I return.

When the door had closed behind him Brace arose and took his hat as if to go. With his hand on the lock, he turned to his rival. who, half hidden in the gathering darkness, still seemed unable to comprehend his ill-

"If you're waiting for that bald-headed fraud to come back with the truth about his daughter," said Brace occily, you'd better send for your things and take up your lodgings here.

"What do you mean?" said Dunn sternly. "I mean that she's not at the Burnhams; I mean that he either does or does not know where she is, and that in either case he is not likely to give you information. But I

can." "You can?"

" Yes." " Then where is she?"

"In the Carquinez Woods, in the arms of the man you were just defending-Low, the half-breed."

The room had become so dark that from the road nothing could be distinguished, Only the momentary sound of struggling feet was heard.

"Sit down," said Brace's voice, "and don't be a fool. You're too weak, and it ain't a fair fight. Let go your hold. I'm not lying—I wish to God I was!"

There was a silence, and Brace resumed: "We've been rivals, I know. May be I thought my chance as good as yours. If what say ain't truth, we'll stand as we stood before—and if you're on the shoot I'm your man when you like, where you like, or on sight, it you choose. But I can't bear le see | ner of the house. another man played upon as I've been played upon-given dead away as I've been. It him? Was it the old man? asked Brace hur-

ain't on the square. "There," he continued after a pause, "that's Spring. It was given out, like this, that she went to the Burnhams. I don't mind saying, if you had my chance. I didn't come across | door. her anywhere. But two men that I met thought they recognized her in a disguise go. Dunn, with a searching look at his coming into the woods. Not suspecting any panion. thing I went after her; saw her at a distance in the middle of the woods in another dress Brace evasively, patting the impatient Bucktat I can swear to, and was just coming up skin; "but come in and take a drink before to her when she vanished -- went like a squir- | we leave." rel up a tree, or down like a gopher in the ground, but vanished."

taken a little too much whiskey you thought

"Steady. That's just what I said to myself," interrupted Brace coolly, "particularly when I saw her that same afternoon in another dress, saving 'Good-by' to the Burn hams, as fresh as a rose and as cold as those now peaks. Only one thing—she had a ring on her finger she never wore before, and didn't expect me to see."

"What if she did? She might have bought it. I reckon she hasn't to consult you," broke !

in Dunn's voice sternly. "She didn't buy it," continued Brace quietly. "Low gave that Jew trader a bear skin in exchange for it, and presented it to her. I found that out two days afterward. I found out that out of the whole afternoon she spent less than an hour with the Burnhams; I found out that she bought a duster like the disguise the two men saw her in I found the yellow dress she wore that day hanging up in Low's cabin-the place where I saw her go-the rendezvous a here she meets him. Oh, you're listenin now are you'

Stop! Sir Down "I discovered it by accident," continued it was hidden as only a squirrel or an Injin When I was satisfied that that girl had been in the woods I was determined to find out where she vanished, and went there again. Prospecting around, I ploked up at the foot of one of the biggest trees this yer old memorandura book with grasses and herbs stuck in it. I remembered that I'd heard old Wynne own horse hoofs they could hear the quicker say that Low, like the nigger that he was, collected these herbs, only he pretended it was for science. I reckoned the book was his, and that he mightn't be far away. I lay low and waited. Bimeby I saw a lizard run- me the whip. ning down the root. When he got sight of me he stopped."

"Confound the lisard! What's that got to do with where she is now?"

"Everything. That lizard had a plece of sugar in his mouth. Where did it come on the low rail, Dunn drew his revolver with from? I made him drop it, and calculated the other. "Sing out to him to pull up or he'd go back for more. He did. He scooted we'll fire. My voice is clean gone," he added up that tree and slipped in under some hang- | in a husky whisper. ing strips of bark. I shoved 'em aside and found an opening to the hollow where they do their housekeeping." "But you didn't see her there; and how do

you know she is there now?"

"I determined to make it sure. she left to-day I started an hour ahead of her his companion's arm. and hid myself at the edge of the woods. An hour after the coach arrived at Indian Spring hurriedly. she came there in a brown duster, and was joined by him. I'd have followed them but the hound has the ears of a equirrel, and though I was five hundred yards from his companion's hand and pressed it silently.

furlously. "I reckoned I'd leave that for you," said

Brace, coolly. "If he'd killed me—and if he'd stranger, crowding his horse and buggy near-even covered me with his rifle, he'd been sure by into the ditch Brace keenly watchful, wilderness."

A notch cut in the bark of a tree by West-even covered me with his rifle, he'd been sure by into the ditch Brace keenly watchful, wilderness.

withheld this Parthian shot at the politics of to let daylight through me at double the dis. Duan suppressed and pale. In half a minute tance-I shouldn't have been any better off, nor you neither. If I'd killed him, it would have been your duty as Sheriff to put me in jail, and I reckon it wouldn't have broken your heart, Jim Dunn, to have got rid of two rivals instead of one. Hulla! Where are you going ?

"Going?" said Dunn hoarsely. "Going to the Carquinez Woods to kill him before her. I'll risk it, if you daren't. Let me succeed, and you can hang me and take the girl yourself." "Sit down, sit down. Don't be a fool, Jim Dunn! You wouldn't keep the saddle a hundred yards. Did I say I wouldn't help you? No. If you are willing we'll run the risk together, but it must be in my way. Hear me. I'll drive you down there in a buggy before daylight, and we'll surprise them in the cabin or as they leave the wood. But you must come as if to arrest him for some offence—say an escaped Digger from the Reservation, a dangerous tramp, a destroyer of

public property in the forests, a suspected road agent—or anything to give you the right to hunt him. The exposure of him and Nellie, don't you see must be your making. If he resists, killed him on the spot, and nobody'll blame you; if he goes peaceably with you, and you once get him in Excelsior jail, when the story gets out that he's taken the belle of Excelsion

posse you couldn't keep the boys from hanging him to the first tree. What's that?"

He walked to the window and looked out cautiously.

for his squaw, if you'd the angels for your

"If it was the old man coming back and listenin," he said, after a pause, "it can't be helped. He'll hear it soon enough, if he don't suspect something already.

"Look yer, Brace," broke in Dunn, hoarsely; "hanged if I understand you or you me. That dog Low has got to answer to me, not to the law! I'll take my risk of killing himon sight and on the square. I'don't reckon to handlesp myself with a warrant, and I am not going to draw him out with a lie. You hear me? That's me, all the time!"

"Then you calkilate to go down thar," said Brace contemptuously; "yell out for him and Nellie, and let him line you on a rest from the first tree as if you were a grizzly." There was a pause. "What's that you were

saying just now about a bear skin he sold?" asked Dunn, as if reflecting. "He exchanged a bear skin," replied Brace,

with a single hole right over the heart. He's a dead shot. I tell vou. "Hang his shooting," said Dunn. "I'm not thinking of that. How long ago did he

bring in that bear skin ?". "About two weeks, I reckon. Why?" "Nothing. Look you, Brace, you mean well—thar's my hand. I'll go down with you there, but not as the Sheriff. I'm going there as Jim Dunn, and you can come along

as a white man to see things fixed on the square. Come!" Brace hesitated. "You'll think better of

There's no time to lose." They passed out into the darkness to gether.

"What are you waiting for?" said Dunn impatiently, as Brace, who was supporting him by the arm, suddenly halted at the cor-

Some one was listening-did you not see tiedly.

"Dash the old man! It was only one of right, now steady. Listen. A week ago them Mexican packers check full of whisky, that girl went down just like this to Indian and trying to hold up the house. What are them Mexican packers chock full of whisky, you thinking of ?-we shall be late."

In spite of his weakness, the wounded man Dunn, that I went down myself, all on the hurriedly urged Brace forward, until they equare, thinking I might get a show to talk reached the latter's lodgings. To his surprise to her, just as you might have done, you know, the horse and buggy were aiready before the

"Then you reckoned to go, anyway?" said

Dunn started out of a momentary abstraction, put his hand on his hip, and mechani-"Is that all?" said Dunn's voice. And cally entered the house. They had scarcely just because you were a great fool or had raised the glasses to their lips when a sudden rattle of wheels was heard in the street. Brace set down his glass and ran to the window.

"It's the mare bolted," he said with an oath. "We've kept her too long standing. Follow me." And he dashed down the staircase into the street. Dunn followed with difficulty; when he reached the door he was already confronted by his breathless companion. "She's gone off on a run, and I'll swear there was a man in the buggy!" He stopped and examined the halter-strap still fastened to the

fence. "Out! by Jove!" Dunn turned pale with passion. "Who's got another horse and buggy," he de-

manded. "The new blacksmith in Main street, but we won't get it by borrowing," gald Brios.

" How then?" asked Dunn savagely. ' Se'ze it, as the Sheriff of Yuba and his decree nursuing the confederate of the Ingin LOW-- : HO HORSE THISP!"

### CHAPTER VIII. The brief hour of darkness that preceded

the dawn was that night intensified by a the voice of Brace, when all was again quiet; | dense smoke, which, after blotting out herizon and sky, dropped a thick well on the nigh can hide when they improve upon nature. road and the silent streets of Indian Spring. As the buggy containing Sheriff Dunn and Brace dashed through the obscurity Brace suddenly turned to his companion. "Some one shead."

The two men bent forward over the dashboard. Above the steady plunging of their irregular beat of other hoofs in the darkness before them.

"It's that horse thief," said Dunn in a savage whisper. "Bear to the right, and hand

A dozen cuts of the cruel lash, and their maddened horse, bounding at each stroke,

broke into a wild canter. The frail vehicle swayed from side to side at each spring of the elastic shaits. Steadying himself by one hand

They were so near that they could distinguish the bulk of a vehicle careening from side to side in the blackness ahead. Dunn deliberately raised his weapon. "Sing out !" he repeated impatiently. But Brace, who was still keeping in the shadow, suddenly grasped

"Hush! It's not Buckskin," he whispered

" Are you sure?" " Don't you see we're gaining on him !" replied

the other contemptuously. Dunn grasped Even in that supreme moment this horsehim he was on his guard."

"Guard be blessed! Wasn't you armed? man's tribute to the fugitive Buckskin force.

Why didn't you go for him?" said Dunn, stalled all baser considerations of pursuit and

In twenty seconds they were abreast of the

they were leading him a length, and when their horse sgain settled down to his steady work the stranger was already lost in the ciroling dust that followed them. But the victors seemed disappointed. The obscurity had completely hidden all but the vague outlines of the mysterious driver.

"He's not our game, anyway," whispered Dunn. "Drive on."

"But if it was some friend of his," suggested Brace uneasily, "what would you do ?"

"What I said I'd do," responded Dunn savegely. "I don't want five minutes to do it in, either; we'll be half an hour ahead of that confounded fool, whoever he is. Look here, all you've got to do is to put me in the trail to that cabin. Stand back of me, out of gun shot, alone, if you like, as my deputy, or with any number you can plok up as my posse. If he gets by me as Nellie's lover, you may shoot him or take him as a horse this, if you like."

"Then you won't shoot him on sight?" " Not till I've had a word with him." « Bnt-

"I've chirped," said the Sheriff gravely. Drive on."

For a few moments only the plunging hoois and rattling wheels were heard. A dull lurid glow began to define the horizon. They were silent until an abatement of the smoke, the vanishing of the gloomy horizon line, and a certain impenetrability in the darkness shead showed them they were nearing the Carquines Woods. But they were surprised on entering them to find the dim aisles alight with a faint mystic Aurora. The tops of the towering spires above them had caught the gleam of the distant forest fires, and reflected

it as from a gilded dome. "It would be not work in the Carquinez Woods should conclude to take a hand in this yer little game that's goin' on over on the Divide yonder," said Brace, securing his horse and glancing at the spires overhead, "1 reckon I'd rather take a back seat at lojin

Spring when the show commences." Dunn did not reply, but, buttoning his coat, placed one hand on his companion's shoulder and suddenly bade him "lead the way." Advancing slowly and with difficulty the desperate man might have been taken for a peaceful invalid returning from an early morning stroll. His right hand was buried thoughtfully in the side pocket of his cost. Only Brace knew that it rested on the handle of his pistol.

From time to time the latter stopped and consulted the faint trail with a minuteness that showed recent careful study. Suddenly he paused. "I made a blaze" hereabouts to show where to leave the trail. There it is," he added, pointing to a slight notch out in the trunk of an adjoining tree.

"But we've just passed one," said Dunn, " if that's what you're looking after, a hundred vards back."

Brace uttered an oath and ran back in my plan before you get there—but I've said the direction signified by his companion.

I'il stand by you, and I will. Come, then. Presently he returned with a smile of Presently he returned with a smile of triumph.

"They've suspected something. It's a olever trick, but it won't hold water. That blaze which was done to muddle you was cut with an axe; this which I made was done with a bowie knife. It's the real one. We're not far off now. Come on."

They proceeded cautiously at right angles with the "blazed" tree for ten minutes more. The heat was oppressive: drops of perspiration rolled from the forehead of the Sheriff, and at times when he attempted to steady his uncertain limbs his hands shrank from the heated, blistering bark of the trunks he touched with ungloved palms.

" Here we are," said Brace, pausing at last, Do you see that biggest tree with the root stretching out half way across to the opposite

"No, it's further to the right and abreast or the dead brush," interrupted Dunn, quickly, anion.

with a sudden revelation that this was the "I calkilated somebody would go," returned spot where he had found the dead bear on the night Teresa escaped.

"That's so," responded Brace in astonish ment. "And the opening is on the other side, opposite the dead brush," said Dunn.

"Then you know it?" said Brace, suspicionsiv. "I reckon!" responded Dunn, grimly. "That's enough! Fall back!"

To the surprise of his companion, he lifted his head erect, and with a strong, firm step, walked directly to the tree. Reaching it, he planted himself squarety before the opening.

"Halloo," he said. There was no reply. A squirrel scampered away close to his feet. Brace far in the distance, after an ineffectual attempt to distinguish his companion through the intervening trunks, took off his coat, leaned against a

tree, and lit a cigar. "Come out of that cabin ?" continued Dunn. in a clear resonant voice. "Come out before I drag you out!"

"All right, 'Captain Scott,' Don't shoot and I'll come down," said a voice as clear and as high as his own. The hanging strips of bark were dashed aside, and a woman leaped lightly to the ground.

Dunn staggered back; "Teresal by the Eternal."

It was Terssa! The old Teresa! Teresa a hundred times more vicious, reckless, hysterical, extravagant, and outrageous than before. Teresa, staring with tooth and eye, sunburnt and embrowned, her hair hanging down her shoulders, and her shawl drawn tightly around her neck.

"Teresa it is! the same old gal! Here we are again! Return of the favorite in her original character! For two weeks only Houp is Tabk!" and, catching her yellow skirt with her fingers, she pirouetted before the astounded man; and ended in a nose. Recovering himself with an effort, Dunn dashed forward and seized her by the wrist.

"Answer me, woman! Is that Low's cabla?"

" It is." "Who occupies it besides?"

" I do."

" And who else?"

"Well," drawled Teresa slowly, with an extravagant affectation of modesty. "Nobody else but us, I reckon. Two's company, you know, and three's none."

"Stop! Will you swear that there isn't a young girl, his-his sweetheart-concealed there with you?" The fire in Teresa's eye was genuine as she

answered steadily: "Well, it ain't my style to put up with that sort of thing; at least it wasn's over at Yolo, and you know it, Jim Dunn, or I wouldn't be here." "Yes, yes," said Dunn hurriedly. "But I'm a hanged fool, or worse, the fool of a fool.

Tell me, Teress, is this man Low your lover?" Teresa lowered her eyes as if in maidenly

"Well, if I'd known that you had any feeing of your own about it-if you'd spoken

Continued on 3rd page.

;;;· .

BOOD AT-"Answer me-you devil !"

" He is." "And he has been with you here-yesterday—to-night ?"
" He has."

"Enough." He laughed a weak, foolish laugh, and, turning paie, suddenly lapsed against a tree. He would have fallen, but with a quick instinct Teresa sprang to his side and supported him gently to a root. The action over, they both looked astounded.

"I reckon that wasn't much like either you or me," said Dunn, slowly; "was it? him upright a moment, his limbs falled, and But if you'd let me drop then you'd have stooping gently she was obliged to support stretched out the biggest fool in the Sierras." He paused and looked at her curiously. "What's come over you? Blessed if I seem to know you now."

She was very pale again and quiet : that

WAS all. "Teresa! Hang it—look here When I was laid up yonder in Excelsior I said 1 know all this about him and his-father?" wanted to get well for only two things. One was to hunt you down, the other to marry Nellie Wynne. When I came here I thought | with some hesitation. the last thing could never be. I came here expecting to find her here with Low, and kill him-perhaps kill her too. I never even lover. "And he told you?" thought of you; not once. You might have her I was looking for-why-"

"Why," she interrupted bitterly, "you'll just take me, of course, to save your time and earn your salary. I'm ready." "But I'm not, just yet," he said faintly.

"Help me up. She mechanically assisted him to his feet. "Now stand where you are," he added. "and don't move beyond this tree till I re-

He straightened himself with an effort. clenched his fists until the nails were nearly buried in his palms, and strode with a firm. steady step in the direction he had come. In a lew moments he returned and stood before

were Nellie. He knows now he made a mis-take. But who it was he mistook for Nellie ridiculous?" he does not know, nor shall ever know, nor shall any living being know, other than myself. And when I leave the wood to-day shall know it no longer. You are safe here as far as I am concerned, but I cannot screen you from others prying. Let Low take you away from here as soon as he can."

"Let him take me away? Ah, yes. For what?" Teresal Without knowing it, you lifted me out of hell just now, and because of the wrong light of that new revelation she looked into I might have done her-for her sake, I spare you and shirk my duty."

"For her sake!" gasped the woman; "for her sake! Ob, yes! Go on." "Well," said Dunn, gloomily, "I reckon

perhaps you'd as lieve left me in hell for all the love you bear ms. And maybe you've grudge enough agin me still to wish I'd found her and him together."

"You think so," she said, turning her head

"There, hanged it! I didn't mean to make Maybe you wouldn't then. Only you cry. tell that tellow to take you out of this, and not run away the next time he sees a man coming.

"He didn't run," said Teresa with flashing "I-I-I sent him away," she stam-Then, suddenly turning with fury upon him, she broke out : "Run! Run from you! Ha, ha! You said just now I'd a grudge against you. Well, listen, Jim Dunn. only the Iudicrousness of the discovery I'd only to bring you in range of that young seemed paramount to his weakened faculties. man's rifle and you'd have dropped in your

tracks like---"Like that bar the other night," said Dunn. with a short laugh. "So that was your little | 1 am Low's father. Then I'm just spoilin' game?" He checked his laugh suddenly—a to kill him before I know he's my son; Teress," he said, with an assumption of care- mistakes you for Nellie; and Nellie for you. atterly incompatible with his frank open to get hold of? But we must keep it dark skin—sh? that was worth something?"

changed it and got a ring for me from that You don' know me, and I do' no you, notrader Issacs. It was worth more, you bet. body knowsh anybody elsh. I try kill Lo'. And the ring didn't fit, either-"

childish eagerness. again and made another profit; but that's conscious. like those traders." The disingenuous canso heartily she was forced to turn her eyes AWAV.

Good by!" he cald. "You look tired," she murmured, with a me go with you a part of the way."

alarm Brace had raised. "Not the way you came," she replied; "but one known only to myself."

He hesitated only a moment. "All right, then," he said finally, " let us go at once. It's maining on watch she had seen them bothsuffocating here, and I seem to feel this dead bark crinkle under my feet."

She cast a rapid glance around her, and then seemed to sound with her eyes the iaroff depths of the aisles beginning to grow pale with the advancing day, but still holding of the distance, she cast one backward glance | on his cheek and shuddered.

af her own cabin and stopped. "Will you wait a moment for me?" she asked gently.

"Yes-but-no tricks, Teresa! It isn't worth the dime." She looked him equarely in the eyes without a word.

"Enough," he said. "Go!" She was absent for some moments. He was beginning to become uneasy when sho made her appearance sgain, clad in her old, and her syes were swollen, but she placed his hand on her shoulder, and bidding him not to fear to lean upon her, for she was quite

strong, led the way.
"You look more like yourself now, and yet-dash it all-you don't neither," said Dunn, looking down upon her. "You've changed in some way. What is it? Is it on account of that Injin? Couldn't you have all. found a white man in his place?

"I reckon he's neither worse nor better for that," she replied, bitterly, "and perhaps he wasn't as particular in his taste as a white man might have been. But," she added, with a sudden spasm of her old rage, "it's a lie; he's not an Indian, no more than I am. Not unless being born of a mother who searcely knew him, of a father who never even sawhim, and being brought up among white men and wild beasts-less cruel than they werecould make him one!"

Dunn looked at her in surprise not unmixed with admiration. "If Nellie," he thought "could but love me like that." But he only

Baid ; "For all that he's an Injin. Why, look at his name. It ain't Low. It's L' Eau Dormante Sleeping Water, au Injin name."

Teresa. "Only that Indians clap a nickname | out."

on any stranger, white or red, who may camp with them. Why, even his own father—a white man-the wretch who begot him and abandoned him, he had an Indian name-Loup Noir."

"What name did you say?" " Le Loup Noir, the Black Wolf. I suppose you'd call him an Indian too? Eh! What's the matter? We're walking too fast. Stop a moment and rest. There—there—i:an on me !"

She was none too soon, for, after holding him half reclining against a tree. "It's the heat!" he said. "Give me some

whicky from my flack, never mind the water," he added faintly, with a forced laugh after he had taken a draught at the strong spirit; "tell me more about the other water-the Sleeping Water-you know. How do you

" Partly from him and partly from Curson, who wrote to me about him," she answered

But Dunn did not seem to notice this incongruity of correspondence with a former

"Yes, and I saw the name on an old merisen up before me—between me and him— morandum book he has, which he says be-and I'd have passed you by. And now that I longed to his father. It's full of old accounts find it's all a mistake, and it was you, not of some trading post on the frontier. It's a been missing for a day or two, but it will turn up. But I can swear I saw it."

Dunn attempted to rise to his feet. "Put your hand in my pocket," he said, in a hurried whisper. "No, there!—bring out a book. There, I haven't looked at it yet. Is that it?" he added, handing her the book Brace had given him a few hours before.

"Yes," said Teresa, in surprise. "Where did you find it?" " Never mind! Now let me see it, quick. Open it, for my sight is falling. There-

thank you—that's all!" "Take more whisky," said Teress, with a strange anxiety creeping over her. "You are

faint again." "I've sent away my deputy—the man who brought me here, the fool who thought you ear lower. Listen! I came near killing that

He tried to smile, but his head fell back. He had fainted.

CHAPTER IX.

For the first time in her life Teress lost her presence of mind in an emergency. She could only sit staring at the helpless man, scarcely conscious of his condition, her mind "To save you," said Dunn. "Look here, filled with a sudden prophetic intuition of the significance of his last words. In the his pale haggard face for some resemblance to Low, but in vain. Yet her swift feminine instinct met the objection.

" It's the mother's blood that would show." she murmured, " not this man's." Recovering herself, she began to chafe his hands and temples and moisten his lips with the spirit. When his respiration returned with a faint color to his cheeks, she pressed

his hand eagerly and leaned over him. "Are you suro?" she asked. "Of what?" he whispered faintly.

" That Low is really your son?" "Who said so?" he asked, opening his round eyes upon her. "You did yourself a moment ago," she said

quickly. "Don't you remember?"
"Did I?"

"You did. Is it not so?"

He smiled faintly. "I reckon."
She held her breath in expectation. But "Isn't it just about the ridiculousest thing all round?" he said, with a feeble chuckle. "First you nearly kill me before you know cloud passed over his face. "Look here, then that God forsaken fool, Jack Brace, lessness that was as transparent as it was Ain't it just the biggest thing for the boys selfishness, "what became of that bar? The until after I marry Nellie, don't you see. Then we'll have a good time all round, and "Yes," said Teresa quietly. "Low ex- I'll stand the drinks. Think of it, Teresha! Lo wants kill Nellie. No thash no ri'," "Yes," interrupted Dunn, with an almost but the potent liquor, overtaking his exhausted senser, thickened, impeded, and at last "And I made him take it back, and get the stopped his speech. His head slipped to value in money. I hear that Issaes sold it her shoulder, and he became once more un-

Teresa broathed scaln. In that brief modor of Teresa's manner was in exquisite con- ment she had abandoned herself to a wild intrast to Dunn. He rose and grasped her hand spiration of hope which she could scarcely define. Not that it was entirely a wild inspiration; she tried to reason calmly. What f she revealed the truth to him? What if she told the wretched man before her that she sudden gentleness that surprised him; "let | had deceived him \_ that she had overheard his conversation with Brace—that she had "It isn't safe for you just now," he said, stolen Brace's horse to bring Low warningthinking of the possible consequences of the that, failing to find Low in his accustomed haunts, or at the camp fire, she had left a note for him pinned to the herbarium, imploring him to fly with his companion from the danger that was coming, and that re-Brace and Dunn-approaching, and had prepared to meet them at the cabin? Would this miserable and maddened man understand her self-abnegation? would he forgive Low and Nellie?—she did not ask for herself. Or would the revelation turn his brain, if it did a strange quiver of heat in the air. When not kill him outright. She looked at the she had finished her half-abstracted scrutiny sunken orbits of his eyes and the hectic flush

Why was this added to the agony she ready suffered? She had been willing to stand between them with her life, her liberty, and even the hot blood died her cheek at the thought—with the added shame of being thought the cast-off mistress of that man's Yet all this she had taken upon herself in expistion of something-she knew not clearly what; no, for nothing-only for him. And yet this very situation offered her that gleam of hope which had thrilled herfaded black dress. Her face was very pale, a hope so wild in its improbability, so degrading in its possibility, that at first she knew not whether despair was not preferable to its shame. And yet was it unreasonable? She was no longer passionate; she would be calm and think it out fairly.

She would go to Low at once. She would find him somewhere; and even if with that girl, what mattered? and she would tell him When he knew that the life and death of his father lay in the scale, would be let his foolish passion for Nellie stand in the way? Even if hewere not influenced by filial affection or mere compassion, would his pride let him stoop to a rivalry with the man who had deserted his youth? Could he take Dunn's promised bride, who must have coquetted with him to have brought him to this miser. able plight? Was this like the calm, proud young god she knew? Yet she had an uneasy instinct that calm, proud young gods and goddesses did things like this, and felt the weakness of her reasoning flush her own conscious cheek.

" Teresa !" She started. Duan was awake and was gazing at her outlously. "I was reckoning it was only the square thing for Low to stop this promisedous "And what does that prove?" returned pionicking here and marry you out and

"Marry me!" said Teresa in a voice that with all her efforts she could not make cynical.

"Yes," he repeated, ' tafter I've married Nellie; tote you down to San Angeles, and there take my name like a man, and give it to you. Nobody'll ask after Teresa, sure— you bet your life. And if they do, and he can't stop their jaw, just you call on the old man. It's mighty queer, sin't it, Terese, to think of your being my daughter-in-law?

It seemed here as if he was about to lapse again into unconsciousness over the purely ludicrous aspect of the subject, but he haply recovered his consciousness. " He'll have as much money from me as he wants to go into business with. What's his line of business, Teresa?" asked this prospective father-inlaw, in a large, liberal way.
"He is a botanist!" said Terese, with a sud-

den childish animation that seemed to keep up the grim humor of the paternal suggestion, "and, oh! he is too poor to buy books. I sent for one or two for him myself the other day,'-she hesitated-" it was all the money I had, but it wasn't enough for him to go on with his studies."

Dunn looked at her sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks, and became thoughtful. Nellie can't say as much." Ourson must have been a great fool, he said finally.

Teresa remained silent. She was beginning to be impatient and uneasy fearing some nischance that might delay her dreaded yet longed for meeting with Low. Yet she could not leave this sick and exhausted man, his father, now bound to her by more than mere humanity.

"Couldn't you manage," she said gently, "to lean on me a few steps further, until 1 could bring you to a cooler spot and nearer assistance?"

He nodded. She lifted him almost like a child to his feet. A spasm of pain passed over his face. "How far is it?" he asked.

"Not more than ten minuter," she replied. "I can make a spurt for that time," he said coolly, and began to walk slowly and steadily Only his face, which was white and set, and the convulsive grip of his hand on her arm, betrayed the effort. At the end of ten away and on either side of them they could but with thoroughbred pigs of great value, minutes she stopped. They stood before the hear the scamper and ruelle of burrying feet the loss is peculiarly vexatious and dissplintered, lightning-scarred shaft in the opening of the woods where Low had built her first camp fire. She carefully picked up the Lerbarium, but her quick eye had already detected in the distance, before she had allowed Dunn to enter the opening with her, that her note was gone. Low had been there before them; he had been warned, as his absence from the cabin showed; he would not return there. They were free from interruption-but where had he gone?

The sick man drew a long breath of relief as she seated him in the clover-grown hollow where she had slept the second night of her stay. "It's cooler than those cursed woode," he said, " I suppose it's because it's s little like a grave. What are you going to do now?" he added, as she brought a cup of

water and placed it at his side. "I am going to leave you here for a little while," she said cheerfully, but with a pale "I am going to face and nervous hands. leave you while I seek Low."

The sick man raised his head. "I'm good for a spurt, Teresa, like that I've just got through, but I don't think I'm up to a family party. Couldn't you Issue cards later on ?"

"You don't understand, she said. "I'm going to get Low to send some of your friends to you here. I don't think he'll begrudge leaving her a moment for that," she added to herself bitterly.

"What's that you're saying?" he queried with the nervous quickness of an invalid. "Nothing-but that I'm going now." She turned her face aside to hide her mointened eyes. "Wish me good tuck, won't you?" she asked, half sadly, half pettiebly.
"Come here!"

She came and bent over him. He sudderdown to his own, kissed her forchead "Give that to him," he whispered, " from

She turned and fled, happily for her sentiment, not hearing the feeble laugh that fellowed as Dunn, in sheer imbecility, again referred to the extravagant lucicrousness of the situation. "It is about the biggost thing in the way of a sell all round," he repeated, lying on his back, confidentially to the speek of smoke-obscured sky above him. He pictured himself repeating it, not to Nelileher severe propriety might at last overlook the fact, but not tolerate the joke-but to her father! It would be just one of those characteristic Calliornian jokes Father

Wynne would admire. To his exhaustion faver presently succeeded, and he began to grow restless. The heat, too, seemed to invade his retreat, and from time to time the little patch of blue sky was totally obscured by clouds of smoke. He amused himself with watching a lizard who was investigating a folded piece of paper whose elasticity gave the little creature lively apprehensions of its vitality. At last he could stand the stillness of his retreat and his suplne position no longer, and rolled himself out of the bed of leaves that Teresa had so carefully prepared for him. He rose to his feet stiff and sore, and, supporting himself by the nearest tree, moved a few steps from the dead ashes of the camp fire, The movement frightened the lizard, who abandoned the paper and fled. With a satirical recollection of Brace and his " ridiculous? discovery through the medium of this animal, he stooped and picked up the paper. "Like as not," he said to himself with grim irony, "these yer lizards are in the discovery business. P'r'sps this may lead to another mystery," and he began to unfold the paper with a smile. But the smile ceased as his eyes suddenly caught his own name.

A dozen lines were written in pencil on what seemed to be a blank leaf originally torn from some book. He trembled so that he was obliged to all down to read these words: "When you get this keep away from the

woods. Dunn and another man are in deadly pursuit of you and your companion. I over heard their plan to surprise you in our cabin. Don't go there, and I will delay them and put them off the scent. Don't mind me. God bless you, and if you never see me sgain TERBIA." think some times of

His trombling ceased, he did not start, but rose in an abstracted way, and made a few deliberate steps in the direction Teresa had gone Even then he was so confused that he was obliged to refer to the paper again, but with so little effect that he could only repeat the last words, "Think sometimes of Teresa." He was conscious that this was not all; he had a full conviction of being deceived, and knew that he held the proof in his hand, but he could not formulate it beyond that sentence. "Teresa"-yer, he would think of her. She would explain it. And here she

was returning.
In that brief interval her face and manner had again changed. Bhe was pale and quite breathless. She cast a swift glance at Dunn and the paper he mechanically held out, walked up to him, and tore it from his hand. "Well," she said hosisely. What are you

going to do about it?" He attempted to speak, but his voice failed him. Even then he was conscious that if he sulted in a tis.

had spoken he would have only repeated, "think sometimes of Teresa." He looked longingly but helplessly at the spot where she had thrown the paper, as if it contained his unuttered words.

"Yer," she went on to herself, as if he was a mute, indifferent spectator,' yes, they're from May until frost comes. They do not the cluster in the cold days of winter, and it gone. That ends it all. The game s played confine their presence to their own quarters. Is desirable to out small holes the size of a out. Well! suddenly turning upon him, now you know it all. Your Neilie was here with him, and is with him now. Do you hear? Make the most of it; you've lost them-but here I am."

"Yes," he said eagerly, "yes, Teresa." She stopped, stared at him, then taking him by the hand led him like a child back to his couch. "" Well," she said in half savage explanation, "I told you the truth when I said the girl wasn't at the cabin last night, and that I didn't know her. What are you glowering at? No! I haven't lied to you, I swear to God, except in one thing. Do you know what that was? To save him I took upon me a shame I don't deserve. I let you think I was his mistress. You think so now don't you? Well, before God to-day-and He may take me when He likes-I'm no more to him than a gister! I reckon your She turned away, and, with the quick, im-

patient stride of some caged animal, made the narrow circuit of the opening, stopping a moment mechanically before the sick man, and again, without looking at him, continuing her monotonous round. The heat had become excessive, but she held her shawl with both hands drawn tightly over her shoulders. Suddenly a wood duck darted out of the covert blindly into the opening, struck against the blasted and ordinary pigs; and to a certain extent trunk, fell half stunned near her feet, this is true. But we all know that as orand then recovering, fluttered away. dinarily managed, a very large number of She had scarcely completed another cir- young pigs are lost every year. How often cult before the irruption was followed by do we hear farmers say, "My sow had a litter a whirring bevy of quali, a flight of jays of ten pige, but the brute killed half of them. and a sudden tumult of wings swept In many cases the loss is even greater than through the wood like a tornado. She turned this. Sometimes sows will eat their own inquiringly to Dunn, who had risen to his pigs, but the greatest loss occurs from the feet, but the next moment she caught convul- gow, unintentionally, lying down on the little sively at his wrist; a wolf had just dashed pigs and crushing them to death. With crthrough the underbrush not a dozen yards | dinary pigs the loss is sufficiently aggravating hear the scamper and rustle of hurrying feet the loss is peculiarly vexatious and dislike the outburst of a summer shower. A cold couraging. wind arose from the opposite direction as if to contest this wild exodus, but it was follying on her pigs. There is nothing for it lowed by a blast of sickening heat. Teresa but watchiulness and care. All mechanical sank at Dunn's feet in an agony of terror.

"Don't let them touch me!" she grasped, keep them off! Tell me, for God's sake, what has happened!"

He laid his hand firmly on her arm and

lifted her in his turn to her feet like a child. In that supreme moment of physical danger his strength, reason and manhood returned in their plenitude of power. He pointed coolly to the trail she had quitted, and said : "The Carquinez Woods are on fire!"

(To be Continued.)

JOSH BILLINGS HEARD FROM.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 11, 1880. Dear Bitters-I am here trying to breathe in all the salt air of the ocean, and having been a sufferer for more than a year with a refractory liver, I was induced to mix Hop Bitters with the sea gale, and have found the tincture a glorious result. ' . I have been greatly kelped by the Bitters, and am not sirald to say so.

Yours without a struggle, JOSH BILLINGS.

A correspondent writes from the Union Lesgue Ciub to inquire about the word Cloviate, which he has found in some Southern newspaper. The word is not English. It is of accomplishing this object is to prevent Southern slang, and coarse at that

BOSTON BLOODS. Mr. C. S. Hollis, Veterinary Surgeon, Bos-

ton, Mass., certifies that he has made the the space under the rail where she makes her great pain-cure, St. Jacobs Oil, the sole nest. If you give her straw enough, the rall She came and bent over him. He sudderly raised his hands, and, drawing her face and considers it superior to any cure he has the rail makes a warmer nest, but it is other—
a word, the result of my work will be (I) the known for forty years. He tried the same wise useless. great pain-banisher on bimself for rheumatism, and by which he was completely cured.

> ness, a new London organization to obtain and disseminate practical knowledge as to the use and abuse of eyes, has begun by offering prizes for the best essays on the subject. TOOTHACHE.-Do you suffer with it?

The Society for the Prevention of Blind-

Go buy a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer and find relief in the twinkle of an eye-for toothache it is a specific.

In a walk on the bottom of Lake Winnipiseogee a diver came to a spring of cold water, and while interestedly examining it sank into quicksand to his knees before seeing his perli. He pulled the signal rope, and was drawn out, but his escape was narrow.

TOO LATEL TOO LATELL Too late now for any one, whatever may be his position or by whatever motive actuated, to attempt to throw any calumny or insinuate anything injurious to the fair name of The Louisians State Lottery, which, incorporated by the State of Louisians in 1868, gives to the world renowned Charity Hospital at New Orleans, La., the princely sum of \$1,000,000. and scatters millions broadcast from Nova Scotla to Panama. Its monthly drawings take place on the second Tuesday of each month (the 160th on Sept. 11), and Gen'is G. T. Beauregard, of La, and Jubal A. Early, of Va., attest crer their own signatures the absolute fairness, strict integrity, and entire good faith towards all parties of the drawings which are conducted entirely and solely by them. All information can be had cheertully from M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

Young and middle-sged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for part VII. of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo N. Y.

Seven years have elapsed since James Lick, the California milliamsire, at his death left a vast amount of property for public uses, and not a dollar has reached the designated objects. The trustees who receive \$1,000 a year each, have just been censured by the California pioneers.

When we reflect that a power of endurance can be imparted to the brain, and that weak minds have been restored to strength by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, we cannot but conclude that the subtle power is really pondemble matter. Persons who study hard should preserve their balance of power by using the syrup.

A NOVEL CRICKET MATCH.

An amusing cricket match was played at Codford, near Warminster, the other day, between 11 gentlemen of the district and an equal number of ladies. The former played with broomsticks for bete, and bowled left hand, whilst the ladies went to the wickets with ordinary pats. The game, which was

## **AGRICULTURAL**

REMEDY FOR HEN LICE. One of he most postilential visitations in

If in the vicinity, they invade the pig sty, the | thimble through the combs, an inch or two carriage house, the horse and cow stable. The horse and his rider are both likely to be covered with this minute past. They do not trouble the farmer's hen roost always, for the hens as a rule have the freedom of the premises, roost in the apple trees by night, and wallow in unlimited dust by day, which effectually rasps off the vermin. But many must confine their hens in narrow quarters during the growing season, if they keep them at all, and these creatures come upon them by stealth. Do you suggest fumigation by tobacco, or by sulphur? What if your hennery is com. plete in its ventilation, and without a door it will not hold smoke. Do you advise whitewash and thorough cleansing? That is a big job. Kerosene is now in almost every man's house, and this cheap agent will make you master of the situation. Saturate every box, perch and beam in the establishment, and the job is done. Use the lamp-filler carefully, and much trouble will be avoided.

RAISING THOROUGH-BRED PIGS. BY JOSEPH HARRIS, AUTHOR OF "WALKS AND

TALKS ON THE FARM," BTO. It may be thought that there is no difference in the management of thouroughbred There is no way of preventing a sow from

contrivances are useless. It is generally recommended to place a rail horizontally all around the inside of the per, about a foot distant from the sides and some eight or ten inches from the floor of the pen. The object of this is to prevent the sow from crushing her little pigs against the sides of the pen. It was thought that the little ones could run under the rail and escape. Nearly all my pens are so constructed, but I can see no advantage in the plan. We all want to provide a farrowing sow with straw or leaves enough to keep her comfortable. Sometimes we use straw that has been run through a culting box, and sometimes we make use of it the full length. I do not know that it makes much difference which is used, though I formerly thought the chaffed straw was better. One thing I know-no matter whother you use long straw, or short straw, a sow about to have pigs will push the straw under the rail, until it is as firm and compact as the sides of the pen would be if no rall was there. A little pig, if caught against this compact mass of straw, would be as certainly killed as if the sow lay against the sides of the pen. You cannot cure a sow of this habit. She knows what she is about. She wants her little pigs to get to the tests; and the only way she has them from getting on the wrong side of her, by placing her back firmly against the sides of the pen. If necessary, she will use every bit of straw there is in the pen for filling up The great point he management of far-

placed in a separate pen for several days in advance, so that she shall become quiet and accustomed to the pen. Her food should consist principally of warm water with a little grease in it, with say a quart of bran to a ter-quart pail of water. There is nothing better for her, after she has had her pige, than this same warm water and grease, gradually made richer by the use of more bran and of meal. A few hours before farrowing the milk always comes into the tests. It is a good plan, especially in the case of thorough-bred sowe, to accustom them to the presence of some one in the pen. There is nothing a sow so well likes as to have her tests rubbed or milked. By a little gentleness, and by rubbing and milking her tests, it is an easy matter to make the sow lie down. In the summer-time. I frequently let my sows farrow in the field, and almost invariably without loss. The sows make their own nests in a fence corner, and manage the whole matter quite as well as if the best of us were present to direct the operation. Do not conclude from this, however, that the less you look after your breeding sows the better. The weather is warm, the sow is living on succulent grass, and everything is favorable. More pige are lost from cold than from all other causes combined. It is useless to try to make the pens warm by artificial means, for in this case you are almost certain to get bad ventilation and to do more harm than good.

BEE NOTES FOR SEPTEMBER.

In many parts of the United States, the autumn honey barvest is little inferior to that of June and July. The honey of the aster and golden rod is golden rather than lightcolored, but in flavor it is not surpassed by that from any other source. By a little care, we have found no difficulty in securing honey from autumn flowers that was promounced by udges as of the best quality. Care, then should be taken to give the bees opportunity to secure this autumn harvest in " sections. Sufficient extracting should be done to keep the queen laying to the full extent of he capacity. If there is a good market for the extracted honey at half the price secured for comb honey, we may well extract as rapidly as the bees gather commencing the work just as the bees begin to cap the honey.

PREPARATION FOR WINTER.

The apiarist should prepare his bees for winter as soon as the frost makes all farther gathering of honey impossible. Examination will show whether there is sufficient honey stored to winter the bees. If the frames, just as they are taken from the hives, containing bees, honey and comb, weigh thirty pounds in the aggregate, then there is enough honey. If not, good thick honey, or thick syrup made by dissolving granulated sugar, should be fed at once, so that all cells may be capped over before the cold days of Ootober check the labors of the hive. It is best that the honey be so abundant in the frames that we need not give the bees all the frames used in witnessed by a large number of people re- summer. It is better to use not more than seven or eight Gallup or American framer,

and not more than five or six Langstroth frames. These are confined by division boards. It is best to carefully exclude poilen. Frames of pollen are set aside, to be returned when breeding is resumed the succeeding spring. the hen house is lice; abundant at any time | The bees may entity change the position of above the cellar. Cover above the bees with sacks of dry saw dust, which should be long enough to reach over the division boards and to the bottom of the hive. These protect the bees from the extremes of heat and cold, and promote healthfulness. Thus prepared, the bees to be wintered in chaff hives on their summer stands, will need no farther care until the succeeding April. If the bees are placed in the cellar, they need not be touched again until just before winter comes, when they ar. to be taken in.

THE REE TEST.

As is well known, bees become irritable if handled after gathering ceases in the autumn. To take out extra combs, extract the uncapped honey, and prepare for winter, as directed. above, is often the most dreaded work of the season. The bees seem cross at the failure to obtain labor, and cannot endure disturbance. By using a bee tent, made of wire gause or mosquito netting, and large enough to set over the hive and operator, all this danger and trouble is avoided. The bees are apparently frightened into good bahavior, and are as amieble as though in the midst of the honey harvest. The bee tent also prevents robbing, which is quite likely to be induced if we work with the bees when they are irritable from enforced idleness.

The early part of this season, in most sections of the country, has been cold, and, more lately, exceedingly wet. From previous experience, we should not expect much honey, but, to our surprise, we are securing a good harvest. The white clover and basswood bloom have been very abundant, and the warm, moist interims between the abundant showers has seemed to furnish the bees a fine opportunity, which they have improved.

LETTER FROM MR. REDMOND.

THE SCOOLSS OF HIS MISSION. The following letter has been received by Mr. Alfred Webb :-

" Union Club Hotel, Collins street, ? Melbourne, June 23, 1883.

"MY DEAR Mr. WEBB, -I have been amused to observe in some home papers a statement that my mission to Australia has proved is failure.' To enable you to judge for yourself whether the story is accurate or otherwise, L append a few particulars.

" Four months ago I arrived in the Colonias. During these four months I have visited the principal towns in South Australia, New Bouth Waler, and Queensland, and have held upwards of seventy meetings, attended by large and enthusiastic audiences of all creeds and political opinions, and prosided over by Ministers of the Crown, members of both Houses of Parliament, mayors of towns, and justices of the peace. The result of these four months work has been the sending home already of £6,000, with another £1,000 by the mail which takes this letter. There is a probability that I shall be able to continue sending £1,000 by every fortnightly mail in the future. At present I am engaged in visiting centres of population in Victoria, and with every prospect of still greater financial success. Everywhere flourishing branches of the National League have been established. The month of August I shall devote to visiting Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land) and New Zealand, where extensive preparations have been made; and in September, or in the beginning of October, a convention, compris-ing delegates from all the colonies—on the lines of the recent American Conventionwill be held to consolidate the movement. In spread organization, from which continual rowing sows is to make them as quiet and support may be expected in the future; gentle as possible. If you are raising and (2nd) contributions of £10,000 or £12,000 from my meetings. If this be 'a failure' then I need hardly wish the thorough bred pige, make pets of them. The sow, when about to have pigs, should be National League many similar 'disasters.' Great as is my anxiety to return home to Parliamentary work, I feel it my duty to remain in Australia until I have completed the task which I have undertaken. The wisdom of this course will. I am sure, be seen and acknowledged by my constituents and friends at New Boss .- I remain, my dear Mr. Webb, very truly yours,

"J. E. REDROND. "Alfred Webb, Esq., Hon. Treasurer

I.N.L., Dublin. "P.S.-1 trust the Parnell Testimonial will not be speedlly closed, as the convention o be held here in September will propably take the matter up, and a generous contribution may be expected.-J.E.R."

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

The Banner of Dundas, Outario, says the Laval University is the oldest and the best furnished educational establishment in the Dominion. It adds that the library and museum must be of incalculable advantage to the student.



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backucho, Headache, Toolhache,
Hore Throat, Swellings. Sprains, Braises,
Burns, Scalds. Freet Effec.
AND ALL WHIER ROULT PAINS AND ACHES.
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LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal.

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had been a failor, nor was Abram Lincoln.

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will see by the date on the state of the sta

The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR. SEPTEMBER, 1888.

THURSDAY, 6-Office of the Blessed Sacrament Cons. Abp. Heise, Milwaukee, 1868. FRIDAY, 7-Feris. Abp. Henni, Milwaukee, died. 1881.

SATURDAY, 8-Nativity of the B. V. M. St Adrian, Martyr. Bp. Rappe, Oleveland, dled, 1877. SURDAY, 9-Seventeenth Sunday after Pente-

cost. Holy Name of Mary. Less. Ecclus. xxiv. 23-31; Gosp. Luke 1. 26-38; Last Gosp. Matt. xxii. 35-46. MONDAY, 10-St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Con-

TUESDAY, 11-Of the Octave of the Nativity. 88. Profus and Hyacinthus, MM. WEDNESDAY, 12-Of the Octave. Bp. Barron died, 1854.

### To our Subscribers.

We are now mailing the accounts due for subscriptions to THE POST and TRUE WITNESS to our subscribers, and wish particularly to draw their attention to an announcement made a few months ago in which we stated that all privileges, such as clubs, &c., were abolished; and that all who wished to get the TRUE WITHESS for \$1.00 per annum could do so provided they paid that amount mirictly in advance each year, otherwise they would be charged at the usual rate of \$1.50 per annum. We trust also that those who are in arrears will promptly pay their indebtedness. We hope that our agents all over the country will make a new effort to collect accounts due and increase our circulation. All remittances can be made by registered letter or Post office order, addressed to THE POST Printing and Publishing Company, Montreal.

Our Toronto contemporary the Evening Canadian is meeting with deserved success. It has been enabled curring the past week to and its news. The improvement is marked stituency of Chateauguay from the grip of the wisest advocates of Christianity are and, we are happy to note, will be permament.

MGR, CAPEL is not without possessing a delicate sense of humor. In a lecture the other evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on the subject of "Life in the Ololster," he said :- "We hear much about women's" si rights. For these there is no more perfect # place than the cloister. The nuns elect their own president—the Lady Superior."

Judging from despatches received from various parts of the country of late, it would seem as if the British Government had made up its mind to exterminate the unfortunate people of Ireland. It is bad enough to drive make a useful and intelligent representa- has not made it apparent;" nor will future them from their native soil, but it is worse when they are forced to leave the land in a destitute and improunious condition. The case of the three ismilies of Irish immigrants at Toronto without money, friends or a place whereon to lay their heads, is sad in the extreme; but the despatch from Ottawa this morning is worse. James Hogan with his wife and five children, destitute immigrants from Cork, Ireland, were in the sheds there. Mrs. Hogan was taken ill, and died on a heap of shavings. The people in the vicinity subscribed enough to bury her decently. Hogan is now applying to the Government for a passage for himself and children. Under all these circumstances we think that the Canadian Government should take immediate steps to stop this wholesale importation of paupers whether from Ireland or any other country.

Tess is what the Hon. Mr. Anglin, ex-Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons, has to say in the Toronto Tribune, about our next Governor-General: "It is stated that the Marquis of Lansdowne is now on his Kerry property, that he is engaged in making personal enquiry into the condition of his tenantry, and that he will devote to this series of acts of tyranny and cruelty for which he is justly held responsible. ing to speak the truth of my Lord Lane. To banquet him or show him the sights of corporation," said the judge, "is bound to Baldwin down, to place Canadian statesmen President of the United States, although he In 1882 the same firm is credited with send-

cruel record, as written and compiled by the

THE London Advertiser says :- "The Montreal TRUE WITKESS makes a vigorous reply to its contemporary the Montreal Witness in reference to the Irish emigrant population. It says that Canada has not a body of citizens more loyal to her interests than the body which the Witness very foolishly attempts to malign. It says the hatred of oppressionand misrule is about the best sentiment that could animate an immigrant coming to a free courtry. We believe this is true, and an emigrant who will support those who oppress or mis. govern is not well suited to become a good citizen in a free state. There is no doubt that it is one of the hopes of future contentment and prosperity in Ireland that the people have never willingly submitted to oppression." We are happy to find the views of the Advertiser coincide so harmoniously with our own on the subject. In the mean time, need we remind our esteemed contemporary of London, that the Montreal TRUE WITNESS is but the weekly edition of the Montreal Post, and that a quotation from or an endorsa" tion of the articles of the latter would have the advantage of being made a week earlier, than if the quotation was made from the TRUE WITNESS.

One of the most glaring anomalies of English rule in Ireland is the immense preponderance of Protestants in public offices notwithstanding the fact that the great mejority, in fact the four-fifths, of the people are Catholics. In the Irish Government the Lord Lieutenant must by law be a Protestant, but we see also that the Chief Secretary, the Under-Secretary, the head of the police of the kingdom, and the Attorney-General are Protestants, the Solicitor-General being the only Catholic. There are at present 51 Irish Privy Counciliors, of whom 43 are Protestants and only 8 are Catholics. Of the 3 serjeants-at-law 2 are Protestants, and on the Bench there are 16 Protestants and only 6 Catholics. There is not even one Catholic judge in any Chancery Court in Ireland at present, and even the judge who has to decide on the validity of wills is a Protestant although many, wills come before him relating to solemn and serious matters connected with the Catholic Church. There is no Protestant country where Catholics holds such sway, or even the shadow of it. And still there are some cranks who are never at ease unless they are howling about the intolerance of

By the death of Mr. Charles Laberge M.P.P., a vacancy has been created in the local representation of the County of Chateauguay. The two parties already seemed to have determined the choice of candidates. Whether the selection will be agreeable to the electors of the county of course remains to be seen. The Liberal leaders have concentrated their hopes upon Mr. Robidoux, while Mr. F. A. Quinn will be the standard-bearer for the Conservatives. It will be remembered that at the late Dominion elections only blundering deductions of imperfect in-Mr. Quinn came very nigh rescuing the conthe Liberals. His opponent was the son of continually doing. To attack the Christian the Hon. Mr. Holton, who had been faith itself on the ground of the blunders the popular representative of the county | siluded to is to lay the freethinker open to tor years. Mr. Guinn only failed to the snepicion of desiring to rid himself of carry the election by the unusually moral restraint—a suspicion under which no small minority of 61 votes. This result was honorable man wants to remain. Free decidedly encouraging, and has no doubt | thought, so called, has too frequently been laid the foundation of his future success in the | what it was recently called, "the warcounty, with which, we may say, Mr. Quinn whoop of the intellectual savage." Unless has identified himself for several years back. the association can avoid this implication it His prospects are, on the present occasion, of cannot gain adherents from the class that the brightest, and having no 'paternal forms opinion and leads the mass of men. prestige" to combat, there can be no hesita- How the free thinkers, among whom are some tion in believing that he will head the poll | honorable men, propose to get around these by a handsome majority. Mr. Quinn will difficulties remains to be seen, for past talk tive. He commands a thorough knowledge talk make it any more so. Free thinkers are of our provincial affairs and speaks as elegant | on the wrong side of the fence; they cannot French as he does English. He is equally a | see half as much (mentally) as a man with favorite with the people of the two nation- the Christian faith. Their views are genealities who compose the population of the | rally as limited as their logic. county, and the people of Chateauguav cannot do better than to secure his services in their parliamentary interest, whether of the Federal or of the Local House.

A notion was proposed by a few aldermen at a recent meeting of the City Council of suit, which grew out of the recent strike, was Ottawa, to confer the "freedom of the city" upon Lord Chief Justice Coleridge on the occasion of his approaching visit statute imposes on a telegraph company for to the capital of the Dominion. After every refusal to receive despatches. Mr. Mara short and warm discussion the motion was voted down; whereupon the Ottawa Citizen reads the Council Board a pretty severe lesson, and reminds the alder. to handle them unless Mr. Marvin allowed manic representatives that they are but a pack | him to stamp them with the words " subject oi ignoramuses, inasmuch as they are not in- to delay " and subscribe his consent to the telligently familiar with the nature of the condition. This Mr. Marvin refused to do,

compliment conveyed, when the freedom of and the clerk declining to accept them othera city is conferred upon a dis- wise, the messages were not sent and suit was tinguished personage, and that some of brought. In evidence, these facts were practhem "know as much about what the tically admitted by the company, and the conferring of the freedom of a city means as plaintiff further produced a number of nothey do of the nature of the reforms which | tices, such as were posted in the various work nearly all his time until he leaves to Lord Dufferin has drawn up to have carried offices of the company, to the effect that desassume the government of Canada. It is to out in the long mirgoverned land of the patches were subject to delay and to "mailbe hoped that much good will result from an Pharaoha" Now we are of opinion that ing en route if necessary." The court, after enquiry which might have been very useful the mistake made was not in refusing examining the testimony, held that to accept had it been done many years age. It is to sanction the motion, but in in- a telegram subject to any delay amounted pointed as Minister Plenipotentiary, and for satisfactory to learn that the Marquis wishes | troducing it at all; and that there was | to withholding the transmission of a message to retrieve his character as a landiord, but he a display more of toadyism than of at the company's pleasure or convenience, must not expect by any mere spacehodic ignorance. The "freedom of the city" is a effort to blot out the memory of a long compliment and an honor which should not be made common, and which should be be- company for the tish statesmen, that while the colonists were mon thrift, and every boy and girl should be on the Canadian Pacific was begun, from stowed only upon the most distinguished "rapid transmission of the messages." To entitled to some consideration they had to taught a useful trade, whether obliged to em- Winnipeg east and west, a little over two We would call the attention of the Kingston men of the time. Lord Coleridge may be a emphasize the full significance and do as the wise men of Britain wished them pley it afterwards in acquiring a living or years ago, an American firm began shipping News and Winnipeg Times to this additional prominent lawyer, as he holds an eminent force of its decision the court dis. Now, gentlemen, my contention is that we not. If they are subsequently called to fill in bond large quantities of steel rails from expression of opinion on the Marquis. These position on the Bench, but his services to cussed and pointed out the duties have as wise men amongst the colonists as higher roles, they will not fill them anything Germany and England to Winnipeg. About two papers, it appears, have been "giving country or to society are not of a character of the corporation imposed in exchange in the Mother Country, and it has always the worse for the knowledge thus acquired. 10,000 tons are reported as having been shipthis " to the Post and Taus Wirasss for dar- that would command a royal recognition. for the valuable right of the franchise. "The been the aim of the Liberal party, from Andrew Johnson was none the less a good ped in the latter part of 1881 by this house.

downe, and of reproducing the history of his the city would be compliment enough in his case. The City Council of Citawa has, theremost eminent journalists and statesmen of the fore, more wisdom and common sense within its ranks than our contemporary, the Citizen, presentatives with.

> A SHORT time ago the subject of school books was raised and discussed in the French Senate, when the omission in the manuals of all reference to religion and materialism was strongly objected to by the Senators of the Right. M. Emile Ollivier, the first and last Liberal Minister of Napoleon III., went deeply into the question, and made some remarks upon compulsory education that are well worth quoting. "Enforced instruction," he said, as at present instituted, is a piece of tyranny, an attack upon the chief of those individual rights that should be beyond the reach of the majority—the right of a father to be the guide, master and lawgiver of his child. It is only excusable when confined to the purely mechanical part of education, such as reading, writing, arithmetic and gymnastics; but it is detestable when it becomes, in the master's hands, a school of false views historic lies and mutual hatred or a means of electoral propaganda and of making proselytes to a sect." This latter passage was directed against the tactics of the Government now in power. M. Ollivier is as severe upon the manuals in particular as he is upon the present system of education in general. "The handbooks in use in most schools are the books of a party without either conscience or uprightness; they distort facts, and are a perpetual insult to youth. In these books, the more dangerous because compiled with talent, all the past history of France is preserved, and nothing is held in respect save the Republic of 1870 and of Gambetta. The most sacred ties are being severed; the country first, the family afterward, perish under this poisoned teaching."

FREETHINKERS AND THE CURIS-

TIAN FAITH. The American Freethinkers will hold their Fifth Annual Convention this week. As usual, the programme consists in a general attack upon the Christian faith; but with all their enlightenment and self-sufficiency they offer nothing whatever in its stead. They announce that " Universal Mental Liberty" is the creed of the Association, but as this already exists inside the Church pale as well as outside, the "creed" is merely a specious bit of humbug." The N. Y. Herald nestly depicts and summerizes the inconsequences and incogrulties of the "free thinking" body. It says: "The position of the alleged free-thinker is a perpiexing one. His protest is nominally against a faith which embodies all morality; but the real ground of his objections, if he is an honest man, is the mass of blunders that have been committed in the name of that faith. To distinguish between the two-to cling to all virtues preached in churches and held as necessary by good men who are not of the churches, and attack tellects, is to do only what themsands of

AN IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES. An important decision has just been rendered by the New York Courts against the Western Union Telegraph Company. The

brought by Mr. Marvin against the company to recover the penalty of \$100 which the vin took two despatches to the principal office of the company during the strike and tendered \$20 in payment. The receiving clerk refused thereby annulling and destroying the benewfit which the sender is entitled to derive long been the opinion, I know, among Bri- be made to contribute something to the com-

supply all the necessary facilities, either in material or labor, to transact the business which, by the terms of its incorporation, it undertakes." To exercise the power of mailseems inclined to credit the aldermanic re- | ing messages en route as the company assumed the right to do, " was, in effect, an abandonment of the uses of the franchise and a refusal to perform its corporate functions." No equivocation or obscurity is thus allowed to hang over this important subject. And had the law been better understood by the principles they inculcated of rank the public than it was, we may be sure that the telegraph monopolists would have displayed less arrogance towards their employes and less indifference of the public service before exposing their corporations to several thousand suits of this kind, in any one of which the plaintiffs can recover \$100 besides the costs. We are afraid the next time there is a strike that the companies will be awamped in such suits. All the company's notices subject to delay and the like are not worth the paper they are printed on and count for nothing before a court. In fact they become so much adverse evidence in a suit against the corporation.

Thus, the refusal of a Telegraph Company to send messages upon any other condition. arbitrarily imposed, than that prescribed by law, 18 an offence punishable under the statutes. It is no excuse, either in law or common sense, that the company was at war with its employer, and that these were on "strike." The law and common sense both assume that thousands of men and women will not needlessly and pettishly throw up their employment if they are properly treated by their employers.

LOYALTY AND INDEPENDENCE. HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, ex-Prime Min-

ister of the Dominion, must be a deceiver and a hypocrite. Before sailing for Quebec yesterday, he delivered a speech before the Greenook Chamber of Commerce, in which he is reported to have declared "that the people of Canada would never consent to a separation of the British colonies from England, and asserted that the Canadians would give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve the integrity of the British Empire." If the Hon. Mr. Mackenzle were speaking for a year he could not have given vent to more enthusiastic loyalty. What more could Canadians do than give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve their subservient position before the world? This utterance, however, sounds strange when compared with what Mr. Mackenzle ought to be administered. Some maintain solemnly avowed on the eve of his departure for Europe about three months ago. The National Ulub of this city gave their annual banquet on the 18th of May, at which all the prominent men of the Liberal party were present, from the Liberal Premier down. On that occasion the chairman, in proposing the first toast-that of "Canada, our Country"-said he offered the toast with the hope that they would soon be able to drink to its independence and its standing as a nation. This sentiment was cheered to the echo by the assemblage of statesmen, politicians and other citithat it would be useless to dissimulate that a the way he should go, and when he is old he average cut of hay is below half a ton to the great destiny awaited Canads, and that she would yet occupy an important position | mand binding upon all Christians. And this nouncement sent another thrill of enthusiasm through the lopal breasts of the Canadians, who Mr. Mackenzie told his Scotch audience yesterday would give their last man and spend their last doilar to preserve the intigrity of the British Empire. The chairman further said "they could never occupy this position while Canada was simply a colony of Great Britain; to be a great country they would have to be independent. (Loud applause.) Canadians, as matters stood, were not the subjects of the Queen, but the subjects of her subjects. This he considered was a very humiliating position for Canadians to occupy, and they Canadian independence, when Canadians would be placed upon a right footing. (Loud applause.) Our position as a colony, he contended, was the principal barrier to our greatness as a country. (Applause.) England had more than once declared than when Canada demanded her independence the Mother Country would be ready and willing to grant it. Such being the case he did not see why it should not be obtained and why they would not found on this continent a great Canadian republic based upon the great and true principles of liberalism and

This language sourcely justifies the ex-Premier in arriving at the broad loyal conclusions of his "Scotch Speech." But let us compare Mr. Mackenzie's own speech delivered at the same "Independence Ban-Premier said :- "I dare say that Mr. Perrault, gay that I strongly sympathise with despair." those sentiments (applause). In 1874, as you are all aware, when we had to negotiate a treaty with the United States I declined to enter upon these negotiations until we had a Canadian apthe first time in Canadian history a Canadian British Minister. (Loud applause.) It has ber of the family old enough to work should

Difference (Communication Communication Comm

freedom. (Loud applause.)"

on the same footing as the statesmen of Great Britain. (Loud applause.) In no respect are though he had been a rail-splitter, nor was Great Britain, except in the matter of degreesays that he strongly sympathizes with the sentiments of Mr. Perrault, who it is al-Independence man, and who at the recent Independence ticket and with but little canvassing secured a surprisingly large vote in the together we fail to see in what direction Mr. and hypocrisy.

### HOME EDUCATION.

If crime is committed to-day on a more extensive scale than formerly, it must be as we are, we have nothing yet worse than the abominations which provoked the vengeance of Heaven to destroy the Cities of the Plain. Sodomites and Gomorrahites we shall have always with us, but side by side with these, we have also the Good Samaritans, the Marthas and the Marys. If the manifes- | inion are beginning to tell heavily against tations of evil to-day are startling and world- the country. This unfortunate manipula. wide the agencies for overcoming evil with | tion of figures and facts concerning our good are also abundant and ubiquitous. But while the evil which men do is blazoned interests has been taken hold forth from day to day on the wings of the of by our American cousins and made use of press, the good which they perform is scarcely ever heard of outside the localities in partment of Agriculture issued explanations which it is accomplished. Philanthropists to the Canadian people how to peruse the are agreed upon the fact that society requires purging and purifying from the moral, or accurate knowledge therefrom. But these rather immoral, diseases which afflict it; but they are not agreed upon the remedies to be given, nor the manner in which they that the evil of society can be cured by the agency of benevolent, philanthropic and temperance societies; whilst others hold that the | the country, and it bases its appreciation of cure must come from the enlightened action

of the public schools. We contend that neither of these remedies will ever prove a complete cure; at best they succeeds in harvesting three-quarters of are but partial palliatives, for the simple reaeffectually reformed, the reformation must begin, not in the schools or churches or benewill not depart from it," is a Divine comportant, then, that this education should be

them in reference to this primal duty? Neither the public schools nor the Sunday will it suffice to tell our boys and girls to be kind and good and virtuous and honest; we harm than good. must act these qualities in their presence in nearly lives. If we would cultivate kindee · them, we must show kindness in our deer , it we would have them virtuous, we man let them see virtue in our actions; if thority, we must speak respectfully of and

carliest boyhood years, making them to road is built almost exclusively of foreign natural condition of fallen man, that "work land. The steel rails are all imported from is worship," and that it is only by the sweat | England or Germany, and the records quet" with his latest effusion before the of our brow that we can earn our daily bread. of the New York Custom House show Greenouk Chamber of Commerce. The ex- They should be early taught that idleness is the interesting fact that a very large the parent of all mischief, and that those proportion of the rails and similar supplies who is now present and who was formerly a who are regularly occupied are the happiest used in laying the tracks of the Canadian member of Parliament, would wish that and healthiest. "There is always hope," says | Pacific Railway are brought to Canada by some things had been done which we Carlyle, "in a man that actively and earnestly way of that city. The rails are brought over, have not yet achieved, and I can only works. In idleness alone is there perpetual presumably in foreign vessels; they are

Parents should set their children a good example in all things, and have no hesitation | American cars, over about two thousand miles in correcting them for their faults. "He of United States territory until they reach the who spareth the rod heteth his child," says | Canadian border line, which is within a few the wise man, and it should not be forgotten | miles of their final destination. This is avoidthat the High Priest Heli received a striking ing Canadian territory and shunning Canaand terrible punishment from God for his dian transportation companies with a venwas placed upon the same footing as the over-indulgence to his children. Every mem. geance.

our satesmen inferior, and under the Sove- James A. Garfield, although he had been a reignty of our Queen the Privy Council of canal boy and a carpenter. Blohes or an in-Canada takes rank with the Privy Council of herited fortune may take wings and fly away from a man, but a practical knowledge of a (Continued applause.)" Mr. Mackenzie useful handicraft remains with him for life. In ancient times, in some countries, no father would give his daughter in marriage most needless to remark is an out and out | until the suitor brought him some finished plece of workmanship made by his own hands. general elections came out equarely on the as a proof that he was master of a trade by which he could support a wife. No young woman was considered fit for the cares or city of Montreal. Putting all these things duty of a household until she had spun and produced with her own hands, table linens Mackenzie's sincerity lies. The ex-Premier | bed linens, underclothing, etc., etc., and was does not seem to have the courage of his as- also an adept in baking and brewing, washing pirations, and clumsily attempts to veil them and ironing, making and mending. The two by having recourse to unjustifiable deception young people thus linking their fates together-she understanding the entire house, hold affairs and doing the work-he saving the fruits of his industry and banking That this is an age of great sine and crying his surplus earnings—could afford to orimes no one will pretend seriously to gain- | laugh at the follies of fashion say. Nevertheless, we do not hold with and dely the fickleness of fortune. But we those who are ever ready to depreciate the moderns have changed all that. Fashion now present out of deference to the past—that the | bends us beneath its terrible sway, and holds world is much worse in respect of crime now us bound in chains of iron, like criminals and than it ever was. Human attributes and in- galley-slaves. Look at our young women stincts are essentially the same now as they and young men of to-day. The former are were in the beginning, and it goes without often as helpless as a piece of furniture with. saying that they will continue so to the  $\epsilon$ nd. | out being quite so useful; the latter are mere apologies for men—they eat square meals, but do no square work; they dress dudishly remembered that the world is more smoke eigerettes, and "sponge" on their populous now than ever before. Nor fathers for a living. The education which should we deny to antiquity a fair share of will change this-if change is to comecredit for their peccant achievements. Bad | must be begun in the home circle, continued in the schools and completed in the improved state of society which it alone can produce.

### THE FRUITS OF THE CENSUS.

The grievous errors and inaccuracies of the late census about the resources of the Domcommercial, industrial, and manufacturing much to our detriment. Of course the Decensus and how to gather correct and explanations are of no avail with foreigners; they take the census for what it is worth and do not trouble themselves about any unattached explanatory appendix. Here is how the St. Paul Globe actually laughs at the productive powers of the country upon what it takes good care to call "the official utterance," or, in other words the census. It says: " Poor Compton, which

a bushel of wheat to the acre, acson that neither of them goes directly to the cording to official utterance. manages root of the evils. If society is ever to be to produce nine bushels of potatoes. and there are some thirty returns showing an average of less than fifty bushels to volent societies, but with the children in the the acre; there are some dozens of districts zens. The chairman further maintained homes of the people. "Train up a child in where, according to the official returns, the acre. One would think if he saw the care ful mower passing over such meadows that the among the nations of the earth. This pro- training is one of the first needs of the child's grass was of a peculiar kind possessing pecunature, and should be exercised from the liar and valuable properties, and that it is moment of the first manifestations of emotion | harvested to be sold out like drugs, by the right up to man's estate. The father and ounce. No! the Canadian farmer would not mother, then, are the first and most effectual | materially better his condition if he were to reformers of society, and the education which turn his farm into a etock ranch. A the child receives at home is that which will | thousand acre farm would not support a supersede and out-last all other. How im- respectable herd of goats, according to the 'official' estimate of its productiveness." well attended to, and that parents should un- Would it not have been better for the Govderstand the great responsibility resting on ernment to have adopted our suggestion, offered at the time of the publication of the third volume of the census, to put a stop to schools can supply the want of a good home its circulation, than to let it go abroad and education. An old proverb had it:-" As is excite the ridicule and contempt of foreigners should all look forward to the great day of the schoolmaster, so will be the school;" but for the capabilities and productions of the with more truth might it be said -As are Dominion? There is no doubt but this centhe parents, so will be the children. Nor sus, with all the explanations by the Department of Agriculture, will do the country more

### FOREIGNERS ENRICHED AT CANA-DIAN EXPENSE.

Canada is not deriving all the benefit it should from the building of the Canadian we desire to see them honest, we must show | Pacific Railway. Some people take great them honesty illustrated in ourselves; if we desight in calling the road a national enterwould have them reverence and respect au. prise; but judging from the facts and figures which are gathered from American Custom show deference to authority by our example. House records concerning its construction, We should teach them to work from their there is nothing much national about it. The understand that work is the normal and material, bought by the price of Canadian landed in bond at New York and are thence transported by American contractors, in

> The New York Custom House records show that, shortly after the laying of rails

The first of the second of the

ing forward 70,000 tons, the greater portion of which was for the Canadian Transcontinental road, and during the present year 50,000 tons more are, it is said, in course of ship-

A N.Y. Herald reporter, who inquired for sented to act as treasurer. further information of the firm in question found these contractors rather reluctant to enter into details. The Pacific Syndicate had favored them with their patronage to the exclusion of the Canadian carrying trade, and their interests were, not to say too much about the manner in which foreign transportation companies were preferred to those nearer home, and who perhaps had a better right to do the work. The reporter, however, managed to get a gentleman of the American firm to answer a few questions. When asked if Canadian contractors had no facilities for transporting supplies through Canada, he replied: "Certainly, by way the Grand Trunk Railroad, the lakes, and the Welland Canal." He regarded it as a great thing for the American carrying corporations that they were able to obtain such heavy shipments across the continent. The inland freight, large in amount, was just so much gain for the United States. The contractor related how they had even sent the rails by way of New Orleans, and had them shipped up the Mississippi to St. Louis and thence by rail to Winnipeg, thus involving a transportation of over 7,000 miles from the place where the rails were manufactured, more than one quarter the distance around the globe. And the firm was able to do this with profit. The ordinary way of shipment, however, was, in summer, by the Erie canal and lakes, all the way to Prince Arthur's Landing, on the extreme northern shore of Lake Superior, to which point the Canadian Pacific road is completed to Winnipeg. In winter they ship by the Erle railroad, which company was enterprising enough to have 500 extra cars built especially to carry these rails. Three or four transfers are made from one car to another before the rails are finally delivered. The distance is so great - about 2,000 miles from New York - that the railroad companies will not parmit their cars to go so far away, not knowing when they would come back. The contractor, follow. mureover, volunteered the information that the Treasury Department at Washington had shown such an appreciation of the importance of the work and its magnitude as to relax all red tapeism for the firm as much as possible, and to facilitate the transportation of these immense supplies through American territory, over American railroads, and by American hands and contractors, by requiring the firm to only adhere to the strictly necessary formalities. In view of these facts, it sounds much like a mockery to call the Canadian Pacific " a national road." If Canada could not manufacture the necessary supplies for the railway, it could, at least, carry them to their destination. Even if the transportation of the material through Canada to patronize Canadian territory, Canadian

THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

Canadian expense.

Commenting on the ultra loyal speach of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie which he delivered the other day at Glasgow, and in which he had the hardihood to assert that Canada would spend its last dollar and sacrifice its last man to preserve the integrity of the British Empire, the Toronto World says :-"Mr. Mackenzle informs the foreign meeting before whom he poses as a Canadian statesman that there is no desire in Canada for Canadian independence! Those who heard him do not know that an independence movement, led at first by the World, \* \* has spread through an increasingly important

portion of the press."

We do not begrudge our esteemed contemporary any credit it deserves for its praiseworthy efforts in advancing the cause of the national independence of Canads, but we are airsid that the World has done itself too much justice in the above extract by exaggerating the part it has taken in the independence movement. It is just as well that the facts should be correctly stated. The Toronto World is only in its fourth year, while the Post is in its sixth. Now, from the beginning of its existence, the Post has always been in favor of raising Uanada to its due and legitimate rank-to that of a nation. As a consequence the Post has always been strongly in favor of independenceand on every occasion we have dealt with the question in no uncertain or equivocal sense. We have accordingly advocated the cause for some time, even before we had the pleasure of saluting the appearance of the World in the field of Canadian journalism. Under the circumstances, and especially in view of the fact of our pre-existence, our esteemed contemporary of Toronto cannot well lay claim to the credit of being the first to inaugurate or to lead the "Independence movement."

THE Ottawa Free Press makes a very suggestive and truthful remark when it says that "it is a curious fact that those who boss the Orange Society in Canada are not Irishmen. Englishmen, Scotchmen, even Frenchmen run the machine and make a pretty good thing out of trish dissensions. How long is this going to last ?"

TEACHERS WANTED, to subscribe for our PURLIC SCHOOL JOURNAL, only \$1.00 a year. Our TEACHERS' AGENCY is the largest in the United States. Graduates and teachers desiring new or improved positions anywhere, should at once send for our circular, enclosing stamp for postage. Address, F. E. WILSON & Co., 357 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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### PARNELL TESTIMONIAL FUND

ALL subscriptions to the Parnell Testimonial Fund, opened in the columns of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, should be addressed to the editor, Mr. H. J. Cloran, who has con-

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OBITUABY.

We regret to have to announce the rather sudden death of an old subscriber Mr. Roderick McDonell, which took place on last Saturday morning, the 25th of August. The resurrection. deceased was a son of the late John Mc. The Fourte Donell, of Lancaster, County of Glengarry. He died, fortified with the last sacraments of the Church, and surrounded by his relatives and friends and neighbors, with whom he had always the most pleasant relations. His death was as affecting as it was beautiful, and was on the spot representing the place where restbut the reflection of a happy and useful life. His lose will be keenly felt by his venerable mother and by his bereaved family. His mortal remains were couveyed from his late residence in the Sixth Concession Lot No. 9, to the Roman Catholic Cemetary of Glennevie. where a Requiem Mass was celebrated by the parted friends, not forgetting that this sacriworthy Pastor of St. Telesphore, Bav. Father Beauchamp, who efficiated at the obsequies. The funeral was largely attended by his sorrowing friends. Anima jus et anima omnium fidelium defunctorium, per misericordiam Del, requiescent in pace. Amen.

### LOCAL NEWS.

-A lady named Madame Chaput, residing st No. 335 Sherbrooke street, died suddenly yesterday of beart disease.

-A man named Joseph Desjardins was cut in twe, in attempting to jump the cars at Berthier on Saturday night.

-Two Oblat Brothers left Ottawa for Rome on Monday to follow their studies. Their names are Brothers Giroux and Gal- de Prieres" which is to take place on behalf lagher. Every year two more Brothers will

-The new chime of bells for the Roman Catholic Church at Lachine, which were manufactured at Chanteloup's foundry, will the cemetery, there to offer a last prayer at be blessed at High Mass next Sunday. Bishop | the resting place of some beloved one. Fabre will conduct the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Cure Piche, of Lachine.

CATARRH.

CATARRH.-A new treatment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

### HYMENEAL

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lally, of Cornwail, who are at present in the city on their bridsl tour, were last evening waited upon by a few of Mr. Lally's friends and presented with a purse of gold. Dr. Guerin, in felicitous phrases, voiced the congratulations of Mr. did cost a trifle more than it would in the Lally's legion of friends, and expressed in the United States, the Syndicate could well afford happiest manner the sincere respect and to natronica Canadian territory. Canadian esteem in which Mr. Lally is held by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. Mr. labor, Canadian roads and companies. As Lally endeavored to thank his friends for matters stand, foreigners are enriched at their kind wisher, but was so affected that he The Finest Present you can was compelled to desist amidst the hearty cheers of his friends, who were delighted to behold the ever prompt and ready "Old Stonewall" actually embarrassed. A pleasant hour was whiled away with music, and, after bidding bon voyage to the young couple, the party dispersed. Mr. and Mrs. Lally leave for Quebec this evening.

The Parish Church of Notre Dame was the scene of a fashionable wedding on the 28th ult.. the occasion being the marriage of Mr. J. St. George Dillon, to Miss Adrienne Parron, daughter of T. P. Barnon, Eeq., formerly of this city, but now residing in Paris. The sacred edilice was largely filled by the friends of the young couple, and the Rev. Father Cazeau, S.J., officiated at the ceremony. The bride looked charming and was elegantly attired in a rich white satin dress, with heavy flounces of Duchesse lace. Sne wore pearl ornaments, with orange blossoms tastefully entwined in a coatume of Princess style, with long court train. At the Offertory Mr. Raoul Larolx sang Bassini's Ave Maria with much taste and marked effect. At the conclusion of the ceremony the happy pair drove to the residence of the bride, where a recherche wedding breakfast was partaken of, and the hearty congratulations and well wishes of a large circle of friends were rereceived. It is understood that the honeymoon will be spent in Europe.

Mr. Dillon is a great grandson of Sir Richard Bligh St. George, Bart., of Woodsgift House, Co. Klikenny, who was the last member of the old Irish Parliament when he died. He represented the borough of Athlone for over 20 years, and was offered by Mr. Pitf, the then Prime Minister of England, £100,000 sterling and a peerage if he would vote for the Union. This splendid offer the patriotic old baron indignantly refused. The Parish Church of Notre Dame was the

READ THIS.

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

48 tf

## THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

A Pilgrimage to the Roman Catholic Cemetery—Thousands Praying for the Departed — Impressive Ceremonies— Masses — Stations of the Cross — Ser-mons—Visiting the Graves.

The Cote des Neiges Cemetery was yesterday morning the scene of one of those impressive ceremonies of which the Catholic religion alone has the secret and conveying the idea of the most disinterested Christian

charity.

Rsv. Father Picard, the zealous director of that most excellent congregation, "L'Union de Prierer," and whose love for the poor and suffering has become proverbial, wishing to extend still further his work of charity towards the souls of purgatory, decided some time ago to organize a solemn pligrimage of all the membets of the philanthropic "Union de burns on the face and hands. The following Prierce" to the resting place of our friends and relatives, and yesterday was the time

appointed for the ceremony.

The Catholic population of Montreal responded with a will to the generous father of the poor, as between 7,000 and 8,000 persons, including men, women and children of all ages and conditions, took part in the ceremonv.

From the early hour of 5 a.m. numerous groups of pligrims, in silence and prayer, could be seen wending their way up the steep bili which leads to the cemetery. One hour later a large number of waggons conveyed most of the worshippers, and by 7 a.m. about to print an appeal for aid for the families of is buried in the earth. Make it a point to most of the worshipper, and by a line and the come the men executed for complicity in the read carefully the Passion of Christ. It will Lornor tery chapel, where Rev. Mr. Deschamps was Phoenix Park murders.

celebrating Mass, while other priests were hearing the confessions of the faithful.

It was about 10 a.m. before Holy Communion was given to all the pilgrims. At this hour the crowd had reached about 8,000 and another Mass having been celebrated by Rev. Father Picard, the vast multitude proceeded to make the Stations of the Cross, following the Lord Jesus in the trying ordeal of his passion, as represented to life by the beautiful chapels erected along the hill of the cemetery. At each station the ordinary prayers were recited, and appropriate short exhortations made and explanations given by the following reverend gentlemen:-Father Ohevrefile, parish priest of St. Ann's; Father S. Lonergan, parish priest of St. Mary's; Father Jolly, S.C.; Fathers Desrochers and Deschamps, P.S.S. Rev. Father Talbot of the Trapplet Order, and the Rev. Mr. Chevrier, P.S.S., were also present.

These Stations of the Cross, performed along the steep hill, were a true remembrance, realistic in the utmost, of the Passion of the Lord, and that vast multitude of Christians kneeling at each Etation on the surrounding hillocks and elevations, and listening with plety and devotion to the several preachers, forcibly brought to mind the instruction given by Christ Himself to His followers on the

The Fourteen Stations, from the condemnation by Pontius Pilate to the laying in the tomb of the precious Body of the Reseemer by the holy man Joseph of Arimatia, having been gone through in two hours, the pligrims reached the last chapel about noon-there ed the whole hope of future Christianity, and from whence the Lord was to rise a victor and conqueror. Another Mass was celebrated by Rov. Father Talbot, who, in a few wellchosen remarks, called upon the vast crowd to renew their demands in favor of their defice of the Mass was a true repetition of the sacrifice on the Oross. The same Saviour who had been immolated on Calvary, and whom they had just followed through His Passion, was now again to be sacrificed on the altar for the benefit of the living and the dead. The same blood that flowed from the Cross would now be shed on the altar, and its

infinite redeeming power was always the same. After this mass which was attended to with the greatest devotion, Rev. Father Picard addressed the pilgrims. He thanked them for having come in so large numbers and assured them that the suffering souls of purgatory would certainly benefit from the prayers offered and the inconvenience suffered by the long and tedious walk. The Rev. Father concluded by inviting one and all to be present at the grand ceremony of " l'Union of the souls of purgatory in the church of

Notre Dame early in October. The vast crowd then dispersed, most of the pligrims repairing to different parts of

One of the most impressive parts of the ceremony was the singing. From the beginning of the stations to the end, the whole assisted under the direction of Rev Father Desrochers, joined with heart and soul in the singing of the several hymns and canticles which commemorated the sufferings of the Lord, and these solemn chants by so many thousand voices filled the soul with plety and

The pilgrimage was a decided success and t is to be hoped that Bev. Father Plcard will repeat it each coming season.

Beatty's Organs for \$35.00.

Special attention is called to Mayor Beatty's Parlor Organ advertisement in another column. Any of our readers who are in want of a Cabinet Organ at a reduced price should order at once from the advertisement, as the time is limited to only seven days from date of this paper.

## make your Daughter,

On her return from school, is one of those fine planes to be found at the stores of the are among the finest in the world, including the celebrated N. Y. Weber, and all their planes and organs are sold at very reasonable prices.

A large number of fine pianos and organs are now being received from the various factories at their stores, St. James street. They show a very beautiful collection of WEBER, DEOKER & SON, HALE, VOSE & SON, a little cosmos, as it were, in this world, each WILLIAMS, etc., and the organs of Bell, having a secure paidon for himself. If man Burdett, Geo. Wood and others. The prices does not perform the duty he owes his neighon all there instruments, which represent the standard makers of the United States and Canada, are placed within the reach of all. They also allow full value for old planes and their tuning and repairing is perfection.

We see from the London musical papers that the Weber planes are now used by child and helr of God? You may say that Madame Albani, Nilsson and Patti, in their this view is a picture of the imagination and grand concerts in the Albert Hall, London. Country dealers are supplied at the usual discount. Send postal card, for large illus-

trated catalogue.
N. Y. PIANO CO, St. James street, Montreal, Agents for Weber, Decker & Son, Vose, Hale,

Williams, and other Planes.

A TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER. A Hudson Biver Steamer Blown Up near New York—The Riverdale's Boilers Explode and the Vessel Sinks—Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, August 28 -It is reported that the steamer Riverdale has burst her boiler and sunk, over fifty lives being lost. The Riverdale belongs to Smith's lines, and plies between New York and Haverstraw, touch-

ing at the Palisades, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. THE WOUNDED.

Geo. A. Deymer, fireman, fearfully scalded, cannot live; Orville Gardner (Evangelist), Brooklyn, scalded all over the body; Thos. J. Saulr, badly scalded; Nicholas Salair, mate of the "Riverdale," thigh broken; Wm. Henry, an oiler on the steamer, hands badly bruised; James Tobin, Yonkers, and Netson McGee, pilot, of Yonkers, badly scalded and bruised; John Moran, injured.

of the injured, died at midnight. Peter Fanning, deck hand, is suffering from severe verstraw; Abraham Tompkins, of Tarrytown, and three ladies who were with him; W. W. F. Tippey, Palisades Mountain House; ex-Senator Bobt. Strahan, Mrs. Lanfare and daughter, of Tarrytown; W. N. A. Harris, Moses D. Getty, of Yonkers, and Mr. Rose, of

Sing Sing. The amalgamated Irish and Catholic so-cleties of Fall River, Mass., have resolved to plain what we have done with the talent inboycott the Boston Herald because it refused trusted to us we will be obliged to confess it

## MONSIGNOR CAPEL.

Sermon Delivered at St. Mary's Church, Newport-Christ's Love to Humanity-Man's Duty in the Light of the Saviour's Sufferings.

St. Mary's Church was well filled with summer residents and others, who congregated there to listen to two sermons by Mgr. Capel. At the morning service the reverend gentleman read a portion of the seventh chapter of Luke, beginning at the twelfth verse. He then spoke as follows :-

My Dear Brettern-What can be more exquisitely human than the story of the life that has just been read? What more eloquent than the history of the works of our Lord upon the earth? We can see the poor widow following the bler of her dead sor, also accompanied by a large crowd of friends and acquaintances; but none of them had the compassion or sympathy for her in her great grief as did He who was approaching. She and those around her had not the least thought that there was One present who could raise her boy from the dead, but He saw her grief and was moved with compassion. So it was that He drew nigh and immediately breathed forth two words of comfort, "Weep not." It was the expression of One who had authority to say to Death, "Give up thy bonds." There was no hesitation on His part when he said to those bearing the bier, "Stand fast," for he was omnipotent and could cure all. It was Christ who restored the child to the poor widow. Tell me if there, is anything more expressive of the power of good in Christ than this. The Jew of old called upon God and worshipped Him through a lengthened creed, but he never conceived God in his true light. He was always the majestic, mysterious, zealous Creator who demanded service under penalty of terrible punishment. It never occurred to him that God would ever come to earth and dwell among His lowly subjects. But God desired that man should know something of His infinite perfection divine love and compassion, and sent His Son to display to an ignorant and unbelieving world these qualities, and to give His body, so beautiful in structure, to be scourged and finally to suffer and die that we through the sacrifice of His precious blood might be saved. It was for these reasons that He sent His Son, an impersonification of His own image.

CHARACTER OF CHRIST.

There was also in him a perfect soul surrounded by a perfect body. It was not such a body as ours-weak, ignorant, prone to evil delighting in sin-but a body fitted to enclose the soul endowed with the wonderful light that comes from God. See how wonderfully human Christ becomes! Run your eye over His life, undergoing all the trials, temptations and sufferings common to all of us. His life was given to sinners. Look how tenderly he deals with all manner of sin! Look at Him as he sits at the well speaking to the Samaritan woman, to the astonishment of His disciples, and He tells her that He is the true shepherd from God! Turn your attention to the time at which the most officious of the apostles denied him. When Christ turned his gentle eye upon him he is stricken with the sense of his guilt, and traditions say that Peter went forth and wept much in remembrance of that look; also at the seaside when the crowd had been following Him for a long time, and hungry and weary were yet dwelling upon each word that fell from His lips. Touched by their earthly need, what does he say? "Do not send them away lest they faint by the way." Where would my story end if 1 should undertake to enumerate all the numerous deeds which show so brillian!ly and unobstructedly the wondreus compassion and feelings for the sufferings of humanity? O the everlasting love of God for each one of us that He should send His Son to die as a propitiation for our sins!

When Jusus arose from the dead it was ascended into heaven. It was to plead for us, and our love for Him is intensified by the N.Y. Piano Company. These instruments knowledge that He has not only shed His blood on Calvary for us, but that He continues to make intercession for us.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. The speaker then said :- As man came separated and as he departed separately, so Ohrist did not redeem mankind in a mass, but separately, so that the life of each one is bor, and in connection with this that which he owes his God, he will never inherit eternal life. Continuing, the speaker said :- What is the distinction of those in purple, in the lofty stations of the wealthy, in comparison to the position of that which you hold as a child and helr of God? You may say that an exaggeration—in fact too wonderful to be true. Well, look over your life from birth to manhood and from manhood to old age, under the watchful eye of your mother and guided in spiritual truths by the earnest efforts of the priest. There is an inner story connected with this life. We all remember when we first disobeyed the command of conscience, and this disobedience led us to despise self. There was also steadily growing in our hearts a forgetfulness of God which showed that we had neglected the means of grace, and we exclaimed, "There is no God" in the darkness of our guilt and folly. Finally, we are forced to admit that while we were forgetting God and were travelling in the path of wickedness and sin He was and is still watching over us. We are led to feel that we have indeed squandered the treasure that He has placed in our hand. He has borne with us until this moment, though we have been forgetial of our duty to the poor and needy. No parent would have been patient and endured this for such a time, and yet all the while this Great Mediator has been looking upon the face of his Father, God Almighty, and has said, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." Having knowledge then, of this forbiddance, ought you not to take some steps toward the right way? Is it in and feet burned; Israel Lazarus, deck hand, this career of disobedience that you desire to end your days? Listen to these grave words uttered by Apostle Paul :- "That which a man sows that shall he reap." Are you not NEW YORK, Aug. 29 .- Thos. J. Saube, one | guilty of mocking God Almighty? You also use talents, wealth and infinence for other purposes than in His service. Are you not mocking Him when you do not render that missing people were inquired for late last adoration to Him that He demands, and when night:—Mrs. Longstreet, Mr. Archibald and you are forgetful that He sent His Son to die Mr. McConnell, Mrs. Emily Moredoff, of Ha- for you, and do not become a child of God walking in the path of truth and right? We will have to answer for all the refusals to open the door of our soul at the knocking of Ohrist.

But the time will come when Ohrist will laya side His compassion and we shall appear before Him to be judged. Then shall we realize too late that we have neglected to do

Apparation points of this instruments of their think of the first of the first of the first of the first of the

for being aware of the great eacrifice of Christ it will remind you of the devotion you owe to

AN APPRAL FOR AID

Monsignor Capel having ended his discourse said that before closing his remarks he felt it his duty to make an appeal to the generosity of those present. This appeal was delivered with so much feeling and elequence that the audience was very much impressed and undoubtedly gave more freely than they otherwise would have done. He of money to defray the expenses of a new lies in the State most of them were poor, he contribute ilberally to raise the sum required. priests could officiate, no sacramente, &c., could be administered unless by his permission. Being aware of the many Protestants among the audience he said that as the Church treats of the duty of man to God and to his fellow man it makes him a batter citizen and that this should induce them to give; also that their patriotism ought to move them to give liberally in a new country where art has had little time to gain ascendency. There was also a point in which in his opinion the people of the United States were comparatively weak-that is, they were without those beautiful structures that are so numerous in the Old World. In his opinion there was no room for comparison between the cathedrals and structures of art in the Old and the New World. Yet this matter, he thought, was only secondary, and the chief aim and purpose in giving should be to ortabilsh a place where the broken hearted could find a position and a home, where the hearts of the poor can rise to their Maker, and thus obtain a foretaste of their future

DEDICATION OF A NEW CATHOLIC CEURCH AT BATHURST.

The new Church of the Holy Family in Bathurst Village, N.B., of which the Ray. Wm. Varrily is Pastor, was dedicated to the service and glory of God on Friday, the 17th of August last. The building is Gothic in style. The main building is 111 x 61 feet, the height from floor to ceiling is 47 feet, and the vestry is 24 x 33 feet. The ceiling is finished in native ash, oiled and varnished, with imitation walnut finishings. The truss work, which supports the ceiling, is finished in imitation of oak. The Ohoir Gallery, in the front end, is 33x22 feet. The vestibule is 33x8 feet. There are three ertrance doors, opening outwards, and through these entrance is had to the three nisles. The tower is 16 feet (quare, and the distance to the top of the belfry is 63 feet, the spire extending a still further distance of 72 feet. The distance from the ground to the top of the cross (which is 18 feet) is 143 feet. The tower stands at the south corner nearest the road, its front facing the town. The Louvre windows, in the belfry, are eminently adapted for the purpose of transmitting sound besides being very ornamental. The pews are of native asb, with imitation wainut finishing, as are also the doors. Work on the building was commerced in April, 1881, the stone icundation having been laid in the November preceding. The Church has slitting accommodation for about 800 people. On the morning of the Dedication, by the

town, His Lordship Bishop Bogers and several of the priests of his dolcess. This distinguished party passed through a beautiful arch of apruce erected near the station. On the side facing the station was the motto white letters on a red ground, and on the side the motto and with the same personality with which He , yous dans lo chemin," in red letters on a white ground. From both ends of the arch flags floated. From here to the Church the road was lined with spruce trees, and at conspicuous points flag staffs were erected, from which floated to the breece flags of all nations. At the top of the hill very near the | bor. church, the party passed through another arch very similar to the first. On the side facing the town was the motto, in red letters on a white ground, "The Holy Ghost bath placed Bishops to rule the Church," and, on the other side, in white letters, on a red ground, "Hommage et reconnaissance a nos premiers pasteurs." Over the gate of the Presbytery a pretty little arch was raised having the words "Cead Mille Failte" in green letters on a white ground. On the church grounds flag staffs were erected here and there, and the tout ensemble was very fine indeed. His Grace was delighted with the decorations, and expressed his sense of the good taste and enthusiastic zeal of those who participated in the work. The solemn cere-mony of the dedication of the church began at ten o'clock, and was followed by Pontifical Grand Mass. Bishop Rogers was the celebrant; Father Pelletler, of Madawaska, Assistant Priost; Fathers Murphy of Halifax, and McDonald, of Charlottetown, Descons of Honor; Fathers J. B. Doucett. of Grand Ange. and Meshan, of Moncton, Deacon and Sub-Descon of Mass respectively; Master of Ceremonier, Father Parrily, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Doucet, of Moutreal, and Father Richard, of St. Louis. His Grace the Archbishop agsisted at the Mass vested in cappa magna. Very Bay. Father Barry, V.G., of Caraquet, was Assistant Priest, and the Rev. Canon Saucier, of Bimouski, and Father Allard, of Eel River, Deacons of Honor. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre occupied a seat on the Gospel side at the head of the choir. In addition to these the following priests had seats in the charcel: Rev. Fathers Dixon, Carter, Bannon. Fitzgerald, Babineau, S. J. Doucett, H. Doucett and Joyce, of the Diocese of Chatham; Rev. Father Cormier, of Memramcook, and Berube of Bimouski, besides a number of minor clerics and alter boys. At the end of the first Gospel Rev. Father Carter, after receiving His Grace's blessing, was conducted by the Master of Ceremonies to the pulpit, and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion from the text "King Solomon offered a sacrifice; .... the Bing and all the people dedicated the house of God." At the conclusion of the sermon fils Grace the Archbishop of Halifax gave the congregation the Pontifical blessing.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4. - Father Hennessy on Sunday ordered all the male Catholic children to attend school in the basement of the church. He said the sacraments would be withheld from parents who refused to obey. Fifty of the 200 Catholic pupils have left the public schools in consquence of the above order. The reason for the priest's action is the readily adapt itself to a policy of conclination, refusal of the school board to permit Oathe. and that the fact that an important part of refusal of the school board to permit Cathelic religious instruction after school hours.

JACK KETCH DEAD. LORDON, Sept. 4.—Marwood, the hangman, ence which characterize the utterances of Mr

### THE CHOLERA AND OTHER TOPICS.

Interview with Br. Souvielle-Talk about the Cholera-France and England-The French Army-Germany, etc.

Dr. Souvielle, a gentleman well known in this city in connection with an invention for the cure of diseases of the respiratory organs, remarked that Bishop Hendricken, the chief has returned to Canada, after an absence of of the diocese, was present, and was in need some nine months spent on the other side of the Atlantic. The Doctor says that during cathedral which was to be the mother church | his absence he had visited the principal mediof the diocese, and since of the 150,000 Catho- cal colleges in England, France and Germany, chiefly for the purpose of carrying out hoped that those who were present would his scheme for an international institution of skilled physicians who would, under his This duty they owed to the Bishop, since no charge, devote themselves to the relief of patients suffering from lung troubles by means of his invention, the spirometer As the doctor is a keen observer of men and manners, he was questioned concerning

THE CHOLERA.

He said that he did not think that there was much chance of an epidemic of cholera in Europe. it was bad in Egypt when he left, and there had since been some cases reported at the London docks in vessels that had arrived there from the East. He thought that France had adopted a good system of quarantime; by it any vessels, no matter of what nation, that had touched at any of the Mediterranean ports were kept in strict quarantine until the health efficers were satisfied that all hands on board were healthy. The doctor was of the opinion that strict quarantine service could successfully check the advance of cholers. As regarded treatment Dr. Souvielle said that he felt disposed to be somewhat reserved in this point. He had seen the disease successfully treated by strong doses of morphia, injected hypodermically, followed by doses of oll of sweet almonds. He thought the latter remedy was about the best that could be given. The Doctor said that he was in London at the time that the cholera broke out in Egypt. The English nation became alarmed, but not nearly so much as the French, Spanish or Italian people. Their climate being so much warmer is more susceptible to such an epidemic, and consequently the natives felt more concerned.

SHIPMENT OF BAGS.

Dr. Souvielle strongly condemned the trade in rags between Egypt and the United States. In no way was the dread disease so easily conveyed from place to place, as by means of the clothing of infected persons. He thought that the Government of the United States would do well to prevent, for the present, the landing of cargoes of rags from the Mediterranear, and subject all pacsengers to strict quarantine.

MEDICAL EXPERTS.

The French Government, the physician further remarked, had recently voted a sum of 50,000 france to be applied to equipping a corps of medical experts to serve in Egypt, England, also would send hundreds of physicians to the plague stricken cities, and it was to be hoped that the joint efforts of these powers would have the effect of stamping out the epidemic, and confine it to its present limits.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Dr. Souvielle, who served through the Franco-Prussian war in the capacity of an army surgeon, then turned the conversation express train, arrived his Grace Archbishop towards the present state of the French army, O'Brien, accompanied by his secretary, and the feeling that existed towards their Father Murphy, His Lordship Bishop Mctraditional ice, the German. France, the doctor said, was not contemplating any war at present. She would adopt the policy of Intyre and Father McDonald of Charlotteher powerful and intelligent neighbor, England, and remain, if possible, at peace with the whole world. The feeling of the French people was friendly towards England in spite "Benedictus qui venit in nomini Domine," in of the somewhat hostile tone of the French press regarding the Tonquin affair, and more lately the De Lesseds' causi scheme. The doctor denied the theory that Paris was France, and relterated his opinion that the great bulk of the French nation were friendly towards England. If France had lately taken to colonization she was only following the policy and example of her great neigh-

THE FRENCH ARMY. The strength of the French army under arms, the Doctor said, was now about 800,-000. In time of war this could be raised to one and a half million men with another million and a half in reserve. France wished for peace with Germany and would not seek a rupture. From what he had observed when in Germany, the Doctor said, the feeling of that country towards France was very oppressive. Germany would like to see France at her last, and Bismarck was trying to influence all the Powers against her, still the formation of the Triple Alliance showed that the great Chancellor was somewhat afraid of his late foe. Dr. Souvielle declared, however, that it was a fact that France could ruin Germany if her diplomats only understood her true position. France at the present day is twice as rich as Germany; her income is very near 300,000,000 more a year. Germany spends one thousand million a year to support her army and officials. France, it is true, has the same amount of expenses, but then her income is much larger. There was no doubt but that both countries would feel

### THE TORIES DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Paruell's Campaign in Ireland—His Policy Approved by the Liberals, but his English Friends Appreheusive of the Irish Temper,

the effect of supporting such large armies.

London, Sept. 4.—The London correspondent of the New York Sun writes:—English politics are at a low ebb, but the Conservatives are entering upon what promises to be a very active inter-Parliamentary campaign, in which Lord Bandelph Churchill will shortly take the lead.

In Ireland Mr. Parnell has opened his campaign in a manner which the Tory jour-nals view with unconcealed displeasure, and the Liberals with warm approval. Nothing could have been more moderate or temperate than his speech at Dublin on Tuesday. The Tory enemies of home rule had set their hearts and based their plans upon the inauguration of a campaign of bitterness and Violence, but Mr. Parnell's advice to his party is that it should be prepared to accept the measure of home rule which Mr. Gladstone will endeavor at the next session to grant. He intimated that a satisfactory plan of local self-government would be introduced, and he showed that the Irlsh party had secured a fair share of beneficial legislation at the

hands of the Parliament just closed. The English friends of the Irish party in London are apprehensive on only one point, and that is that the Irish temper will not the English press praises and approves Mr. Parnell's course, will cause him to be looked upon with suspicion, and lead his followers to incline rather to the aggression and viol-Healy, who is impulsive and ambitious.

WARRANTED

### JOAQUIN MILLER'S CHARCOAL SKETCHES OF CANADA.

QUEBEC.

She gleams above her granite throne;
Her gray walls gird her ample zone;
She queens the North supreme—alone!
One enters upon the story and description One enters upon the story and description of this wonderful city with great hesitation not concentrate the fire from the walls, and a feeling of unfitness. For Diokens, LeMoine, Bancroft, Howells, and indeed a hundred others, have said great things of their enemy. The English fired down from these battlements, cemented together the walls at an angle of forty-five degrees. by the best blood of centuries. Queby the best blood of centuries. Quebec is a storehouse of American History; and the most glorious of cities; beautiful too as a picture. There is but one other city in America that at all touches me either in its story or its presence like Quebec. And that is the city of Mexico. But the old Quebec of History has been sadly pillsged of its material glory by gross and stupid men. A hideous jail stands out yonder on the plains of Abraham. surmounting almost on the plains of Abraham, surmounting almost and covered with snow in the one narrow the very spot where the immortal Wolfe fell lane up which Arnold led. A quarter of a and died. The glorious old Jesuit College was mile up the narrow street, and a barricade lately condemned as being in danger of falling down. And yet when the vandals came to destroy it they literally had to use dynamite sword, fired his pistols, and then clubbing to overthrow it. A great, ugly, empty, weed- them in his hands led over the barricade. grown square now holds the place of this | And here for the first time the Americans last monument to the noblest and most un-selfish civilizers that ever lived. One might go on all day recounting examples of stupid-ity and bigotry like this; but let us escape the unpleasant task. It is much to know that the pan of every old flint-lock! The poor the mighty deeds and words of the illustrious fellows fired upon them before, behind, and dead are beyond the reach of "progressive" above, clubbed their muskets, pushed ahead railroads; and that, do what they may, they captured some thirty prisoners, threw away can never overthrow their achievements, their own worthless guns, and took those of These stormy and stony heights for all time the enemy to fight with. And now they shall stand as their united monuments.

make it the greatest crime for any man to would come and take the impregnable barthrow down a single stone from the walls or rier from the rear. Not a word, not a shot ancient edifices of the brave old city. It is was heard from Montgomery. Was he viclike stealing precious stones from a sove- torious? Was Montgomery dead? Why did reign's crown. Let "progress" go by the he not come? Arnold was now within other way. Thank God no greasy railroad twenty rods of the spot where they has yet come screeching and screaming up the | were to meet. This barricade once heights Wolfe climbed. She sits above the tide of commerce. Let her remain street, and they would be there with a shout. But Montgomery? He would not be there. He would never come. The snow this gray old fortress one of them. The least was falling on his dead, upturned face, the dred feet up the height and reads, "HERE this gray old forcess one of them. The least was failing on his dead, depended face, the that can be done now is to preserve what is lee in the mighty Bt. Lawrence, glinding left of her. And it seems to me if I could not anguly at his feet, the battlement above I think many a wealthy American might derestors any part of the structures, I would try looking dark and sullenly down into the face and restore something of the old customs. I of the dead. And the assault on the St. would mount guards at every gate; sound the reveille and all that; and for the instruction his men were left utterly alone now, and the might be seen by the passing ship, to composite student and the traveller keep up the whole force of the eighteen hundred men mulicate the desolate death of this gentle traditional air and character of the ancient city, so far as it could be done without cost to the leg. He would not let them carry the people. For Quebec is unique, and belongs to the world; not entirely to Canada. ARNOLD'S SIEGE OF QUEBEC.

I call it Arnold's Siege of Quebec, because it was Arnold's siege of Quebec. He arrived here more than a month before General Montgomery. He brought his men here through five hundred miles of winter wilder-noss, which was held by the English to be impassable even in summer time. Half his men had deserted, sickened, starved, died. of the gates near the first end of the narrow They had eaten their dogs on the way. Yet, up to the very rocky heights that Wolfe had away at the barricade before them; and re climbed a few years before, he led his remaining men; drew them up in battle line further was equally impossible. They were an the Plains of Abraham, under the guns of the Citadel, and there gave three cheers for the grand old battlements and their defenders within. This simple act, it seems to me, has a singular touch of tenderness in it, of poetry and large enterprise. To me it enemy that enters, and the other for myself." is very like the brave Wolfe repeating Gray's elegy on the eve of battle fourteen years before and not a league away. Arnold had with him at this moment less than eight hundred men. The Citadel of Quebeo had eighteen hundred men under arms. It opened fire, and the daring, barefooted, and buckskin-olad nyaders fell back out of range of cannon shot and laid slege to the city, waiting for Montgomery.

We learn Montgomery had been a British officer under Wolfe here, and knew the place well. He had been delayed by the siege at Fort St. Johns, which was taken only after a fifty days' defence; and then he had to take Montreal and other towns, as he descended the St. Lawrence; and so it was late in the year when he joined Arnold here, and took command of the united forces, numbering something more than a thousand efficient men. It looks as if the English ought to have come out and fought the Americans at almost any time while Arnold laid siege alone. But the truth is they dared not quite trust their recruits. And then they had before them the fatal example of Montcalm and Murray, who had left the fortress to fight, only to be beaten.

PLAN OF THE ASSAULT ON QUEBEC.

The heights on which the fortress and the best of the city of Quebec is built, forms what we miners in California would call a "boar's nose." This boar's nose is thrust tight down into the split of two rivers, the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles. On the St. Lawrence side of this boar's nose, there was only a little trail at that time between the great wide icefield and groaning river, and the steep and stupendous heights on which the Citadel stood. On the St. Charles side of the nose there was at that time only room for one narrow little street, close up under the overhanging rocks, wherein an army might be crushed by rolling cannons down from the heights where they bristled along the wall by hundreds. Here, up this narrow street, which I now name Arnold's Lane, Arnold was to lead his men. Montgomery was to come down the narrow trail, before described, on the other side of the nose, between the grinding ice of the St. Lawrence and the frowning heights of the Oltadel. Coming thus around from either side of the boar's nose, they proposed to meet at the snout, up which a steep, narrow and doubtful road wound to the heights, ascend this road and take the Oltadel by storm. This was the night of the last day of the year 1775. Montgomery descended from the Plains of Abraham by the same path as Wolfe, and after him Arnold had ascended. Slowly, cautiously and in single file, snow to their knees and the storm still raging and roaring about them, they picked their way down the narrow trail, and so crept towards their destination, at the boar's snout. The great river ground its teeth savagely, the beetling wall frowned darkly down that dreadful midnight. But sword in hand and silent as death, Montgomery led on down the narrow path to meet Arnold. Arnold at the same time had descended from the Plains of Abraham on the broad hog's back, at quite the opposite side, and was coming around on the St. Charles side of the nose. He had now entered the long, narrow, little street, Arnold's Lane, before described, where an army might be destroyed even by tumbling down the cannon. Montgomery and Arnold had left, in their camp, which lay out on the Plains of Abraham before the main gate of the city, but out of range of cannon, a small but important force.

This small force was to make an assault

the two divisions now creeping stealthily around either side of the city.

ABNOLD'S BATTLE. Before reaching the long narrow street, many of Arnold's men were shot down from the walls. I read from the manuscripts of one of Arnold's officers made prisoner at the time that they ran forward as fast as possible in single file and many steps apart, so as to

tried to fire their guns. Not one could be discharged! These heroes had been for hours in the snow. The heat of their bodies had melted the snow and, the powder was wet in were I in charge of Quebec to-day I should gomery come? Oh! that Montgomery came upon them. Arnold fell shot in soldier, who died in battle harness, far away courage his soldlers. But leaning on his chaplain's shoulder on the one side, and supported by a soldier on the other, he

> Their leader meantime was stretched on the surgeon's table in the hospital. He had laid his pistols at his side, saying, "One for the If Arnold could only have died then! If he only could have died that New Year's day. The Americans might cale to come and see where this lion had fought, if he only had died then. THE STORMING OF QUEBEC. It is not a ploturesque fact, but it is none the less the cold frozen truth, so far as I can make out from the manuscripts and records here, that Montgomery's division of the storming party did not fire a single shot that night; but ingloriously fled when their leader. with his two officers at his side, fell at their head in that narrow, snowy path, leading under the battlements on the bank of the ice-bound river. Montgomery had led them to within half a mile of the proposed meeting with Arnold at the nose of the boar's head, where they were to unite their forces and storm the city. Suddenly they confronted a barrier. This was partly cut away; the General tearing down the pickets with his own hands. Entering this opening, so small

men, and saying he would soon be with them

was the beginning of the end. He could not

come back. The British descended from one

street, while Arnold's men were still butting

out of ammunition, not a shot left. And so Arnold's army laid down its empty guns.

that but one could creep through at a time, Montgomery and his two aides advanced, followed by a dozen or so soldiers as they slowly crept through the ugly but unguarded barricade. But soon the leader, blinded by the drifting snow, half frozen, continued in a path so narrow that he could not step to the right or left, found himself face to face with the muzzle of a cannon, looking out from an impregnable barricade that crossed his path, and shut out all further progress. A moment's half, a little whispered consultation, the marshaling of a dozen or so of soldiers while the main force still waited outside the first obstruction, and then a charge; Montgomery

A single cannon, loaded to the muzzle with musket balls, belched forth, swept the path. and Montgomery his two aides and thirteen soldiers lay dead and dying there in the narrow, snowy trail! Not one American shot made answer.

at the head, sword in hand!

"He drew his sword and threw away the scabbard." This is an expression I have often heard in the West, as applied to any one very resolutely determined on some enterprise. And while I cannot say certainly from any of the manuscripts before me that General Montgomery literally drew his sword and threw away the scabbard, I feel perfectly certain that he did so that night. The British officer in charge of the barricade before which he fell, and who found and buried the body of General Montgomery the next morning, says, in the ample manuscripts he has left behind him here: "I could never find the scabbard for his sword; but I had one made soon and wore his sword when on duty, as it was better and shorter than my own. On one occasion, when visiting the prisoners, some of them recognized the sword by the hilt, and wept audibly at the thought of their commanders fate. After that I took care not to wear the sword when duty took me smong them. And so it is, from this, and from what I know of men on such tremendous moments, I am certain that he threw his scabbard into the St. Lawrence Biver when he drew his sword to lead his men at the storming of Quebec. So determined was he to do the great work he had been sent to perform, so set was he to accomplish this task, that he drew his sword, resolved to never sheath it again till the

city was taken; and so lead on to his death! It was nearly noon next day before the body was found so deep and fast fell the snow. No one inside the barricade knew that any one had been slain by that one shot. But when they ventured out they saw a hand reaching up through the snow. It was the frozen hand of General Montgomery. His officers and few soldiers lay two or three feet



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Oltadel, which, at that place, towers more than three hundred feet above. From the balcony of the residence of the Princess Louise and Lord Lorne I last night looked down upon this spot through clinging weeds and wild flowers into the now dusky road where he died. A great uncouth board hangs a hun-

from his home. Oh ship that sails this great river below the granite battlements, you can see the highbuilt monument to General Wolfe, you can see the monument to Montcalm. But when made them take him back down the dark you look for the monument to Montgomery, and narrow street, calling cheerfully to his why name the high citadel above where he why name the high cliadel above where he men, and saying he would soon be with them sell, Montgomery's monument; man could again and storm the barricade. But this not build a better one. Oh men on deck of every passing ship, think of that night! His face lifted to the mighty oltadel above, his sword laid naked at his side, God's pitiful snow coming down out of heaven and covering him, the ice grinding on in the great river at his

MONTGOMERY.

Sword in hand he was clain; The snow his winding;
The grinding ice at his feet— The river mosning in pain.

Pity and peace at last; Flowers for him to-day Above on the battlements gray-And the river rolling past.

AN ANSWER TO A YANKEE. How heartly 1 hate that kind of patriotism which refuses to see any good outside of our own lines! That must be the kind of patriot-18m of which Dr. Johnson spoke as being the last refuge of a scoundrel. I found this s charming, almost matchless land to summer in wheal came here a month or two ago; I found I did not have to pay a hotel five dollars a day for a brass band and the almost equally terrible malaria, nor half that sum. I dared to say so to about five millions of my friends in the States through this paper. And for this I see I am being pounded fearfully. Such nonsense! We have fifty millions of people. These people must pour out to the sea. Well we have no sea coast for summer, except that little lying between Cape May and Maine, and more than half of that is malarious. So I have suggested Canada. That is all.

One American patriot demands vigorously why I count Canada so much better than Mexico for annexation. Briefly I asswer because Canada is healthy, physically, social ly, morally, if not politically. Most important all this, and this is obviously why I have tried to call earnest attention to this country of the great river. We have plenty of malaria without going to Mexico for more; plenty of political corruption; plenty of dynamite revolution, of instability, irreligion.

Believe me, my friend, I have no ends to serve, I seek only the health, the happiness and the solid comfort of my kind. I have no home here, I have no home anywhere. One spot of good solid mother earth is as dear to me as another, if well and happy there. But now that some of you have been finding fault with me for finding that good things can come out of Nazareth, I am going to advise every one of my people making the trip to Europe from west of New York, to come by way of Canada.

You can cross the ocean in about two-thirds the time, at two thirds the cost, and of course with only two thirds the discomfort. Come by way of Niagara Falls, down the St. Lawrence through the Thousand Islands, by Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and then return by way of New York. This it seems to me is common sense. You certainly would see much more of the world, and for less money, than by sailing out and returning by the skin string. Sabbe John? same port.

AN ANSWER TO A JOHN BULL. A tremendously loyal Briton writes me a savage letter, walking over on me for my suggestion of annexation. Now my dear sir, I do not care an old rusty copper whether we annex you, or you annex us. Mainly, what I want is to sweep away that standing army of tribute-takers stretched along two thousand miles of line. These fellows who wake us up at night and shake us, shake out our night shirts and old linen with the possible hope of finding a cigar or a spool of thread cotton, are a nuisance, and ought to be set to ploughing and to planting corn in the West.

Another writes to me demanding to know just how I would go about the matter of annexation. Well now, confidentially, I will tell you. And don't you let it go any further i In the first place, I know where the keys of this great city of Quebec are kept! They hang in the halls or Mr. LeMoine, your trusted historian. And now this is the way I should go about annexing you. I would fly at once to Washington and tell my friend President Arthur, where the keys are! Yes! And my friend President Arthur, at the table, would upon the principal gate before them; fire the under the drifting snow at his side and a gently lay down his cards; may be a full hand, They are easy to take gate and direct all possible attention from little behind. He fell immediately under the jacks at the head! Yes! And he would rise are cheap and handy.



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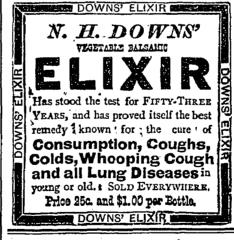
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up and take a great broadsword and a fishing pole, and he would stride out of Washington, and on, and on, and on till he came to the door of Mr. LeMoine's hall! Yes! And he would then pound on the door of the hall with his sword and cry "What Ho! come forth and bring me the keys of Quebec!" and Mr. Le-Moine would what-ho-come-forth with the keys laid crosswise on a silver waiter. Then my friend President Arthur, standing proudly erect with his sword in his right hand and his fishing pole in the left hand would receive the keys and tie them to his beit with a buck-

Joaquin Miller Quebec, August 17th, 1883.

Канока, Мо., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Oo. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has taken for six years. WE. T. McClers.

The above is from a very rellable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven or eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in the country. We have a large sale, and they are making re-W. H. Buttor & Co. markable cures.

A White Mountains hotel keeper, desiring to make a monopoly of his laundry, whipped a poor washerwoman who entered the house. Thereupon his guests combined to render her business prosperous.

No medicine is half so good for a great va riety of family complaints as Ayer's Pills. They are easy to take, effective ito cure, and

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Four Drawings Every Year, Until each and every bond is drawn. Every bond MUST be drawn with one of the following

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Together with 4,800 Bonds, amounting to 1,-653,200 florins.
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Every Bond which is bought from us on or before the 1st of October, with Five Dollars, is entitled to the whole premium which may be drawn thereon on that date.

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## BOON TO MEN

ministers and the press. Jac secient nearly says: Another plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, doe, is wholly superseded by THE MARSTON HOLUS." Even hopeless cases assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. See for treatise. Consultation free. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 25 Youge St., Toronto, Ont.

2—G

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 1511. Notice is given that Catherine Mullins, wife of James Murney, manufacturer of leather, of the City of Montreal, said District, has instituted an action for separation of property against her husband.

Montreal, 14th July, 183.

ARTHUR DESJARDINS,
525

**D**ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Stein, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adolphe Goldstein, of the same place, trader. and duly authorized by one of the Honorable the Judges of this Superior Court, a ester en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Adolphe Goldstein, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has this day been instituted against the said defendant.

KERR & CARTER,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Mentreal, 17th July, 1883.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior CourtDame Mary Jane Rorse, of the City and District
of Montreel, wife of James Lord, of the same
place, merchant, and hereunto duly anthorised
by one of the Honorable the Judges of the
Superior Court, a ester en Justice, Plaintin, vs.
the said James Lord, Defendant. An action
to obtain separation as to property has been this
day instituted against the said defendant.

Attorneys for Plaintin,
Montreal, 11th July, 1883.



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ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY Removes bair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1: sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oii or Oil of Cantharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into share, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, or direct from

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DYES. THE

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DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARH, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Seatlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Ollyc Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other bost Warranted Fast and Durable, Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these cace. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a Sc. stamp. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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Of SOCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enormous sale of 310,000 COPIES in the U. S. and Canadas. THE 37th EDITION—inst out of press; contains (in addition to the vastamount of information, useful to everybody in every country,) the Constitution for the Government of the Constitution for the Government of the Constitution nadian Dominion, Legal Forms in everyday are, Statistical and Reference Tables, and hundreds of forms that combine to make a volume absolutely necessary to every one in the Dominion Sold only by subscription AGENTS Wanted EVERY VITERE. Send stamp for information and terms, and mention this paper. Address BAIRD & DILLON, Publishers Lak side Building Chicago, Ill., U.S. A. dsk nny Book Agent for HILL'S MANUAL



McShane BELL FOUNDBY Manufacture those cele-brated CHIMES and BELLS for Churches, etc. Price List and circular sent free. Address: HENRY Mc-SHANE & CO.,

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DR. KANNON,

C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. EEE Church Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other hells; also Chines and Feals MENERLY & CO., WEST TROY, N. I.

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street.

lican of that city :- "The public has formed wrong impression of Mary Anderson. Pecple think of her as a living iceberg. Nothing could be farther from the truth. She is for all the world like a big schoolgirl, chockful of animal spirits, and overflowing with joili-ty. Why, I have seen her bound into the wings, and, in the exuberance of her frolicsome disposition, jump on a man's back and make him carry her. loebergs don't do that She is just the sweetest, nicest and best girl you ever met, and not a bit stuck up when you come to know her. When Louis James was playing 'Romeo' to her 'Juliet,' in the theatre, two or three years ago, he took her nose between his teeth when she stooped over to take the poison from his lips, and held her an unconscionable time. Mamma Griffin saw what he was doing, and she was in an agony of fear lest the audience should see it, 'Just look at that devill' she cried coming over to where I was standing, the is biting Mary's nose right there on the stage Oh, I wish I could get at him!' What a circus there was when the outtain rang down Mary chased James all over the stage with a plece of board, and the company looked on and split their sides laughing at the sight."

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills, will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale every-There. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

SAVE MONEY LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882. Gentlemen-Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used.

Very truly yours, William W. Grout.
To Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Burlington, Vt. Downs' Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Cauada.

SUCCESSFUL CELERY MANAGEMENT Certain plants grow most rapidly during September. The warm days are followed by cool nights, which bring copious dews; these refresh and invigorate the plants to such a marked degree, that it is not difficult to believe that they act as a fertilizer, bringing down the ammonia of the atmosphere for the use of the plants. Among the crops most strikingly benefited by the alternation of warm days and dewy nights, is celery. Having recovered from the effects of transplanting, it is now fairly established; its rapid growth should be encouraged by the frequent use of the hoe, without reference to the pre-sence of weeds. In the old plan of planting celery at the bottom of a trench, earth was added every weak or two. Some, in adopting the improved method of planting upon the surface, think that it is necessary to earth up the plants gradually. This is a mistake, and the treatment will result in poor, hollow stalks. In the present method, the plant should first make its full growth, and then be blanched by excluding the light, which is the object of earthing up. If the earthing is gradual, the stalks will contime to grow at the tops, but largely at the expense of the lower part, which will be drawn upon to continue the growth, and instead of solid, crisp, and tender celery, it will be tough, hollow, and stringy. The main portion of the crop should not be blanched until its growth is complete, and severe frosts are at hand. If celery is needed for early use or sale, then a share of the crop, but only as much as can be disposed of, is to be earthed up. The first step in doing this is to bring the stalks of each plant into an upright position, grasping them with one hand, while with the other sufficient soil, previously made loose by hoeing, is drawn towards the plant and pressed against it, to keep the stalks erect. This operation, called "handling" by the gardeners, is followed in about a week by earthing up by use of the spade, banking the earth against the plants to about half their height. A week later the earthing s carried as high as the tops of the plants. Oelery thus treated will blanch in about ten days, and should be used as soon as ready. The bulk of the crop, for winter use, is to be 'handled" in the same manner, but not until next month, when all the plants should be brought into shape, the stems being erect, by this treatment.

HOW TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA

WATER. The true Florida water always comes with litte pamphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of the pamphlet are the words, "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water marked or stamped in pale transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The water mark letters may be very pale, but by looking closely against the light, you cannot fall to see them.

LAY NURSES.

THE RESULT OF EXPELLING SISTERS OF CHABITY FROM THE FRENCH HOSPITALS. The scandals arising from the expulsion o

Sisters of Charity from the hospitals of Paris increase daily. The women chosen to take the place of the Sisters are of light character, the chief qualification for the post being a declaration of unbelief. One lay nurse who has not abandoned her faith writes to the Clarion to complain bitterly of the injustice and persecution of the authorities. At the Hospice des Petits des Menages, a patient named Beek implored the infirmarians to send for a priest, but he was allowed to die without the sacraments. His son was afterwards informed that the officials had been forbidden to obey the dying request of the patient. The mistakes made by inexperienced nurses frequently cause death, and one of these who was employed at the Hospital Tenon, has been arrested for criminal imprudence. The Catholic nurses have petitioned M. Quentin, the director of the Assistance Publique, to be allowed to pay the expense of daily mass in the now abandoned hospital chapels. They declare that the blind It is a preparation of pure and healthy in-gradients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calcussed to do the best work at leass possible sost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long pariod. and other helpless patients found deep con and other helpless patients found deep con-solation in the offices of the Church, and that Medical College no Christian nurse can fulfil her irksome duties without having recourse to prayer and being faithful to her religion. The present French republic is evidently siraid that its subjects may die Christian deaths and ask for Christian burial. This is why it employs nurses who are professed atheists and whose morals are not unlike those of the women in no Christian nurse can fulfil her irksome dumorals are not unlike those of the women in

higher positions who are supposed to be the burning and thining lights of the anti-Chris tian and persecuting regime now dominant in Catholic France. Liverpool Catholic Times.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

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

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New York City.



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-succession. taining elements. It is the jurest, salest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erystpelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Sait Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism. Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. produced so valuable a remedy, nor one se By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and

strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impunity of the blood need despair who will give Aven's SARSAPARILLA a fair trial. It is folly to experiment with the numer ous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSATABILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative Sower, that it is by far the best, cheapest. and most reliable blood-purifier known Physicians know its composition, and pre-scribe it. It has been widely used for forty

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mar-

years, and has won the unqualified confi-dence of millions whom it has benefited.

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# Fast Potato Digging!



Monarch Manufacturing Co., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, ILL 2 16eow

DRUNINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF DERVISOR OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1788.
Dame Marie Rose Bayard has instituted an
action for separation as to properly against her
husband, Hellodore Leriche dit Lassonde,
baker, of the Parish of Visitation de Sault au
Recoliet, District of Montreal.

T. & C. DE JORIMIER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 7th August, 1883.

25

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS trict of Montreal. Superior Court. No. 1814.

Dame Georgiana Chamberland has instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband. Louis Despres dit Couillard, trader, of the City and District of Montreal.

T. & C. C. DE LORMIER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, 28rd July, 1883.

TEACHERS WANTED-TWO Temale Teachers wanted, holding elementary diplomas, and good references. For further particulars apply at once. WILLIAM HART, Sec.-Tress., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q.

KINGSTON WOMEN'S

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H Meneeley Bell Company,

TROY, N.Y.,
Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

## NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1883.

TO THE PUBLIC I INVESTIGATE for Yourselves! Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be talse and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisians

are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager Palit to Louisiana National Bank.

Jos. H. Ogletby, President.

Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, B. H. Kennedy, President.

Paid to New Orleans National Bank, A. Baldwin, President.

Paid to Union National Bank, B. Charlaron, Cashier.

Paid to Germania National Bank, Jules Cassard, President.

Paid to Hibernia National Bank, Chas. Palfrey, Cashier.

Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier.

Paid to Mutual National Bank, Jos.

Mitchell, Cashier.

Total paid as above.

\$2,253,650

\$2,253,650

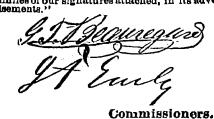
M. A. DAUPHIN, President.

TET CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 Ex



### Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lettery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



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

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

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

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASSI. AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, September 11th, 1882—160th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$750 ...... \$6,750 9 do do 500 ...... 4,800 9 do do 250 ...... 2,250 1367 Prizes, amounting to......\$265,500 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New

Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. Ordinary letters by Mail or Express to

M. A. DAUPBIN, New Orleans, Ls., M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

WANTED.—A Lady with a of the transport of tra

WANTED AT ST. SOPHIE, County Terrebonne, two Female School Teachers capable of teaching French and Eng-lish. Address, JOHN JOS. CAREY, Sec.-Treas.

Auglified to teach English, French, Latin and Greek, desires position in city or country school, and holding a first-class Model School Diploms for the Province of Quebec. For particulars apply to Rev. J. J. Salmon, Point St. Charles, or address True Witness Office, Box 68, Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED by a Young Lady, holding a first-class Elementary School Diploma, a situation as teacher in town or country. Address M. B., Office of True Witness, Oralg street.

### BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, 112 and 114 King Street West,

TORONTO. THIS is the leading Commercial Colge in Canada.

ITS LOCATION is in the Business and Educationial centre of this Province. ITS STAFF of Teachers and Lecturers are thoroughly capable business men.

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and other information, address
THE SECRETARY.

### AND POVERTY **PROGRESS**

Henry George explaining his theories to the Senators—A remedy for social evils— Monopoly of Land the cause of poverty—Western Union's monopoly.

The United States Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor resumed its investigations this morning with the examination of Henry George, the author of "Progress and Poverty," whose presence upon the witnessstand attracted more than ordinary interest in the proceedings of that body. All the members of the committee were present, with the exception of Senator Aldrich, who has thus far been present at but one session since the beginning of the investigation. In answer to the in-quiry of Senator Call if he could present any facts to the committee, Mr. George replied that as far as specific facts were concerned they could better be obtained from the workingmen themselves. There was a great general fact, however, that a feeling of extreme dissatisfaction existed among the laboring classes. Their condition was not improving with the increased prosperity of the country. Both the increased means of production and the greater division of labor had rendered it more and more difficult for a man to become an employer. There was, in his opinion, no such conflict of interests between labor and capital, sides this difference in the origin and perma-but between labor and monopoly. The latter term be used to denote a peculiar privilege possessed by one person or class of persons not possessed by others. Some industries were monopolies in their nature. This was true to a great extent of railroads and telegraph systems. There was also a certain power of monopoly that comes with the aggregation of large amounts ol capital, which rendered it possible for the possessor to obtain some advantage over his fellows. This aggregation of capital always accompanies does not use. This would encourage the sale progress and invention, and the skill of the individual workman has been contracted and houses. In this way the highest proportiondiminished. It was naturally supposed that the intro-

improve the condition of the laboring classes. The truth was that all these inventions, as The truth was that all these inventions, as would be no tax, would give employment John Stuart Mill said, had not shortened the to large numbers of the unemployed poor. labor of the workingmen by one hour. The This change would destroy speculative value laborer now finds a large factory and an em- in land. The effect would be to shift the ployer with a large amount of capital. The division of labor is not in itself a disadvantage, but is so under the present condition of school is outletted in the division of school in the cities. Combinations and strikes cannot force the rate of wages higher than what is clety. The explanation is that the land had been monopolised and labor shut off from it. The wages in each employment are governed by certain circumstances, but they must all depend on the wages obtained in the most productive industry in the country, and here this industry is agriculture. The reason wages are higher in new countries is that the soil has not passed so largely into private hande, and wages will not sink, on an average, below what a man can get by applying his labor to the soil. The competition between the owners of machinery, under circumstances of freedom in every respect, would tend to raise wages; where there is not freedom, the advantage goes to the land-owners in the way of rent. If invention goes on to its ultimate extent, and a state could be imagined where everything could be produced by machinery, the This would never happen, of course, but this showed the tendency under the present state of society. This was shown in the case of rallroads which although they greatly reducfood any cheaper or greatly benefit the cor- he only one practicable at the present time. dition of the working classes.

In further speaking of overproduction, Mr. George said that this was likely to occur frequently under our system of trade, and the with less medicine, and for less money, by capital to other pursuits. There was at all other means. times a class who, although they were willing to work at anything, could not obtain employment. This was to be observed in all industrial depressions. Prices were low, the times were said to be "hard," and there was no demand for labor. The only thing that in-creaged in value was land, which clearly proved the injurious effect of the monopoly which exlated.

Senator Call asked why it was that although there were immense tracts of productive land at the South which were to be rented at the lowest rates, no Northern men could be induced to take them. Mr. George thought that the only reason was that people disliked to go to the South, but why this should be the case he did not know. Senator Call then asked if Mr. George's theory was only true in the case of densely crowded populations, as the Southern cities were crowded with poor people, while the land was uncultivated for want of labor. In Virginia good arable land could be obtained for \$5 to \$10 an acre, and yet it could not find a purchaser. Mr. George thought that there were special circumstances which governed these cases. Taking Long Island for an illustration, he said that if the rents were reduced, and anyone who liked would be permitted to erect a house free of taxation, that buildings would spring up all over that section, and would give employment to this excess of labor. The crowded population of the tenement houses would be relieved. It was a fact that, as a man became poorer, he was less able to make a change, and so many of the poor in this city were hampered by large families, they arrived at that state finally when they did not have the power to benefit themselves by a change, and did not know where to seek a !ter employment. The only remedy was in doing away with this monopoly and by co operation.

Speaking of railroad and telegraph moncpoller, Mr. George stated that some years ago he came across the continent from San Francisco to negotiate with the telegraph companies in regard to the establishment of a new Democratic newspaper in California. Attempts had been made to gain admission to the Associated Press, but with-out success. No terms would be given. A contract was made with the Western Union Company, by which the latter sgreed to send 500 words a day from New York to San Francisco for \$900. This was raised to \$2,000 shortly afterward, in open violation of the contract, and the paper heing unable to pay this increased expense, falled, and was abandoned, its proprietors losing several thousand dollars. The telegraph business should be under the Government control. It could be managed much more chesply than by a private corporation, and it would to a great extent supersede the postal service. Another advantage of this scheme would be that the public would gain the benefit of all improvements, while now they only constitute a means by which the corporations owning them amassed greater

The Associated Press, in connection with the Western Union Company Mr. George recent strike, by influencing the public press | tact and ability he rose to manager, and latter that are very firm, the market being almost | Utica, N.Y., Sept. 3.—Ten thousand one to take a stand adverse to the telegraphers. | terly was accepted as a partner. The business and we quote 6 to 6 to 6 to 10 to 10

torious fact.

Labor statistics of Massachusetts showed that a large proportion of the factory opera-tives and others engaged in manufacturing industries were able to gain a bare subsis-tence. In Illinois, although the wages paid were higher, the condition of the laboring classes was not much better. In many industries wages had already arrived at the minimum at which the laborer gained but a bare subdistence. The tendency was that wages generally would fall to that level. There was another remedy for these evils besides combination, Mr. George thought, and that was of wresting the advantages which had been gained by individual skill and shrewdness of the few and distribute it among the many. This need only be done with regard to land. Senator Blair said that he did not see the

reason for a distinction between land and other kinds of property which had been acquired by means of superior skill and intelligence. In answer to this objection, Mr. George said that land was a natural element. it existed for ever, and was the same from one generation to another, and in this respect it differed from other kinds of property. Be-Land only because valuable by the surrounding circumstances. These circumstances are the product of labor, and in other words had no value until it gave its owner the power of commanding labor without giving anything in return for it. To make other property common would be to discourage production. The remedy is to tax a man for the natural advantages which he possesses in the ownership of land and of unimproved lands and the building of ate tax would be upon unimproved lands, and this would make the lands in fact comduction of labor-saving machinery, when the great inventions were first made, would be to would be continued. The stipulation of the putting up of buildings, upon which there justly due to labor. Only a movement which affects the largest class of labor, that is, the unskilled laborers, can secure a higher rate in wages throughout. This can only be done by giving them an opportunity to apply themselves to some general calling, which anybody can fill. A low rate of wages in any particular business is of no permanent benefit to the employers in that industry. The corflict is not between labor and capital, but be-tween labor and landowners. Land is not affected by competition, and it consumes nothing, and the owner of it can shord to wait longer than the capitalist. Senator Blair and Mr. George then made

several alternate speeches on the land question, at the close of which they, although each apparently agreed upon the same prcmises, arrived at widely different conclusion ?. The same result, which Mr. George thought land-owners would get all the profits and could be arrived at by taking advantage of there would be nothing left for the laborer. the legislative power, could be obtained by the legislative power, could be obtained by means of a combination of the laboring men. The latter conrse was impracticable, however, because the laborer was now too poorly paid to be able to save enough to begin this fight ed the cost of transportation, did not make on his own account. The former method was

> More cases of sick headache, billousness constinution, &c., can be cared in less time 45-!ts

### SCOTCH NEWS

The mortality in Edinburgh last week was 66, and the death rate 15 per 1,000.

Before Hen. Sheriff-Substitute Dunn on Tuesday, James McNee pleaded guilty to having failed to join the Army Reservo when called out in 1878 for permanent duty, and was fined £2, with the alternative of 7 days' imprisonment.

By command of the Queen General Ponsonby has forwarded to Colonel Stewart, commanding the first regimental district at Giencorse, a handsome portrait of Her Majesty, to be placed in the sergeants' mess of the regiment. It may be mentioned that Her Majesty's father, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, was at one time connected with the regiment now at Glencorse under its former title of the 1st Royal Scots.

On Wednesday a melancholy and curious faial accident occurred in Berwick harbor. The steaming Imperial Prince, from the Type, which is at present engaged in towing For the two months above referred to some herring boats to and from the fishing ground, had left her moorings about four o'clock in the atternoon, and was being turned round in the river just below the old bridge. The brother of the captain, Robert Ridley, aged 32, a waterman, and single, who lives at Bill Quay, Gateshead, was at the helm, and had, according to the custom of several, the tiller between his legs. The current in the river was very strong, owing to a flood, and the force of it turned round the tiller, tripping up Ridley and jerking him overboard. The unfortunate man was sucked underneath the steam tug, and those on board state that they never saw him come to the surface again.

On Tuesday General William Gordon died very suddenly while out grouse shooting on the Hill of Correer, Aberdeenshire. The General was in company with Mr. Bobert Grant of Dramionor, and when he started appeared to be in perfect health. About four o'clock Mr. Grant was surprised to see him fall on his face. He attempted to rise, and had succeeded in partly raising himself when he again fell, and immediately expired. Steps were taken to have the body conveyed to Draminnor House, when it was shortly afterwards seen by Dr. Mitchell, Bhynle, who was of opinion that the cause of death was heart cramp. Deceased, who was 60 years of age, was a general in the army, and had his residence at Southsea, Portsmouth. He was a son of the late Mr. John Gordon of Cairnbulg, and a brother of Admiral Alexander Gordon, residing in Westfield Terrace, Aber-

The death is announced of Mr. Alex Nicol, manufacturer, Devonside, Tillicoultry, which event took place on Sunday morning at his residence, Bedford Place, Allos. Mr. Nicol, business is now expected until the arrival Total to date ....... 15,803 459,699 who was born in Lowvalley Field, in the parish of Oulross, in the year 1815, and was parish of Oulross, in the year 1815, and was received here yesterday offering Valuation of the new order of the new orde thus in his 65th year, began life as an apprer | encla raisins at 21s 6d 10 b, which shows tice draper, and ultimately was appointed that the market is gradually declining clerk to the firm of Messrs. D. F. Lumbert & under the large offerings of the new orop. asserted, had been the means of defeating the | Co., manufacturers, Alloa. With business | Here prices are more or less nominal. Cur-

other cases as a lvertisements, and though in the editorial columns had the word "Adv." to failing health, Mr. Nicol's energy in business being quoted at 13½ to 14½c. Spices affixed to them. Another evil, he said, was that private dispatches were habitually taken advantage of and used for the benefit of the operators or the company. This was a notice of the business of the company. This was a notice of the biphest esteem. His under, was held in the highest esteem. His acts of generosity to the poor of his native parish will not soon be forgotten by the beneficiars. He was a Liberal in politics, and one time sat as a member of the Alloa Burgh Commission.

> BEAUTIFUL WOMEN are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, disorders and weaknesses that are perfectly cured by following the suggestions given in an illustrated treatise (with colored plates) sent for three letter postage stamps. Address World's DISPENSARY MEDI-CAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N.Y. TP

KILMUR.-FATAL BATHING OCCURRENCE.-On Saturday, while a gentleman named Thomas Henderson, residing at 14 Otago street, Hill-head, Glasgow, was bathing in the Holy Loch, near Cothouse, he was suddenly seized with cramp, and sank ere assistance could reach him. The body was afterwards recovered. Deceased was aged about 34, unmarried, and resided with his parents.

Rolloway's Pills-Easy Digestion.-These admirable Pills cannot be too highly appreciated for the wholesome power they exert over all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys. They instantaneously relieve and steadily work out a thorough oure, and in its course dispel headache, biliousness, flatulence, and depression of spirits. It is wonderful to watch the daily improvement of the complexion, as Holloway's Pills purify the blood and restore plumpness to the face which had lost both flesh and color. These Pills combine every excellence desirable in a domestic remedy. The most certain and beneficial results flow from the occasional use of this regulating medicine; even persons in health, or when following sedentary occupa-

### Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITHERS OFFICE, TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1883. The local stock market to-day was decidedly flat. The whole list was weak and had a doleful look about it, as if prices were strongly inclined to go lower. The French bank stocks were the worst of all, and Peoples sold at 70, which represents a decline of nearly ten per cent since the last transaction. The money market was easy, and payments at the banks to-day, the fourth of the month, were reported as satisfactory in every respect.

Stock sales—75 Montreal 1972; 10 do 1972; 40 Peoples 70; 550 Jacques Cartler 100; 100 Pacific 57; 25 Telegraph 123; 125 Gas 1781.

The New York stock market was irregular and weak. At 1:20 p.m. Lake Shore sold at 1013, Northern Pacific at 39%, preferred ditto at 745, and Louisville & Nashville at 46. Previously St Paul & Manitoba was quoted at 109, Canada Pacific at 561 and Denver & Rio Grande at 253.

Atternoon stock sales-15 Montreal 1972; 50 Peoples 70; 5 do 69}. The local stock market closed dull and

New York, Sept. 4, 1 p m.—Stocks: Am Ex 89; O S 53; D L 121; Eric 30; pfd 77; L S 101; M O 83; N P 39; pfd 74; N W 124; pfd 145; N Y O 115; St. P 103; St. P M & M 109; W U 78; This street was the New York Stock May This afternoon the New York Stock Market was much stronger.

OOMMERUIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

A few insignificant failures in the city and district are all that were reported for the week ended vestercay, although yesterday was the 4th of the month when payments have to be met. In the United States the a shade easter. We quote green butchers' fallures for the past month were comparative—hides 9c, 8c and 7c per 12., for Nos 1, 2 ty the lowest on rec. I for a long time past. These facts are encouraging, though it must be borne in mind that the banks on the approach of the fall trade are generally inclined to lend a belping hand to weak customers and not press them too hard with good pros-pects ahead. The crops are being housed with as much despatch as possible, whilst the weather has been favorable for gathering them in good condition.

Day Goods. - From enquiries at a number of our leading wholesale houses we learn that the volume of business for the months of \$1,35. Eureka, \$2.40. July and August last has fallen considerably below that of the corresponding months in 1882, which indicates a firm determination on the part of merchants to order only what goods they require for immediate wants. of our large importing houses find a falling off in their business of 20 to 25 per cent. as about 10 per cent. Business, however, well as can be expected, and should the weather prove favorable a good fall trade will yet be done. There is a fair enquiry for cotton goods at about former prices. The mills, it is said, have not been as successful as was expected in their efforts to establish a higher basis of cost. What appears to be most needulear that manufacturers have been turning out more goods than the country required, and the only remedy is united action on their the consumptive requirements of the trade. The fall order trade is about over for tweeds, and all that is expected between now and the spring trade is a few sorting-up orders.

GROCERIES. -The sugar market has been fairly active during the last lew days, aithough at somewhat easier rates. Granulated is quoted at 850 to 820, but we hear that sales have been made a shading from the inside figure. Yellows are unchanged. In raw sugar cable advices from Pernambuco state that the oron is coming forward more freely. A more active demand has been experienced for molasses and fully 600 puncheous of Barbadoes have changed hands at 46c, and we quote 460 to 47c. Porto Bloo changed hands at 41c, but holders are asking 42½c. Syrups are steady at 3½c to 4½c per pound, as to quality. The fruit market is steady, but not much

no change. The tea trade is quiet, and owing to New York parties pressing stocks not as good as he would like to see them he on this market prices are not as steady as expected on the whole an average wield both they otherwise might be. A lot of medium Japans was sold at 2110, and a lot of good mediums at 241c, fine Japans ranging from 30 to 35c. Owing to the automoting destruc-tion of life and property in the Island of Java, the large holders of Java coffee in this city have withdrawn their stocks from the market, and for the present, therefore, values are purely nominal, at 180 to 220, latest sales being at within that range. Mocha is quoted at 2610 to 30c, and other kinds are unchanged.

IBON AND HARDWARE.—No change of any moment has transpired in the pig iron trade during the week. The large arrivals to hand since our previous review have gone into consumptive channels, and we hear of sales of Eglinton at \$18, of Gartsherrie, Summerlee and Calder at \$20 to 20 25, and of Coltness at \$21 50; Langloan is quoted at \$21, and Siemens at \$21. Ocean freights from Glasgow have advanced to 11s for September and 12s 6d for October shipment. Cut nails are steady at \$3 per keg for 3-inch and upwards at 4 months, and 10c per keg off for cash. Fire bricks in small lots \$3 25 per 100, but for large lots this figure would be shaded. A fairly steady trade is reported in general hardware at unchanged pricer, and the out-look is favorable for a good fall business. LEATHER, -The only show of firmness

in the best descriptions of Spanish sole, which are scarce and wanted, selected lots of plump B. B. sole being firmly held at 26c for round lots, and more money is obtained for smaller parcels. Ordinary kinds are infull supply at about old rates. The stagnant condition of the black leather market is as marked as ever, the hand-to-mouth policy of buying on the part of manufacturers being still rigidly adhered to. The English market remains quiet but steady. We revise our quotations as follows :- Spanish sole, No. 1, B A, 25c to 27c; do No. 2, B A, 22c to 24c;
China sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do No. 2,
19c to 21c; Buffalo sole, No. 1, 22c to 22c;
do No. 2, 19c to 20c; slaughter No. 1,
25c to 27½c; rough (light), 25c to 26c; harness, 29c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 36c to
37c; do do, medium and heavy, 33o to 36c;

37c; do do, medium and heavy, 33o to 36c;

CLEARED. grained upper, 38e to 40c; long 35c to 37c Scotch grained upper, 38c to 40c; buff, 14c skin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 164c.

Boots and Shors.—The demand for Man-

itoba, which last fall played so conspicuous a part in the trade, will, we fear, have to be left almost wholly out of this season's calculations, as Winnipeg and other trade centres of the Northwest were then amply provided with a great deal more stock than they knew quently those houses which were busy in the Northwest territory last year will have to seek fields nearer home for their output this fall, and this it is thought by well posted men will create more competition in the provinces than is needed for a healthy prosecution of the present season's trade. Still, remittances are satisfactoy and the outlook favors a good fall business as regards volume, although the prospects may not be so flatter. how to dispose of in one season. Consequently those houses which were busy in the although the prospects may not be so flatterlng for profits. Prices unchanged.
Wood —The supply of fine foreign wool in

this market is lighter than usual at this season of the year, but it appears to be smple for all requirements, as the wants of manufac-turers are satisfied by small parcels to cover the casual calls of the moment, and prices remain steady. In Canadian wools a few lots have recently gone forward to the States, but 240; fleece, 22C.

HIDE3.-The market has been generally quiet in all kinds of hides. Green butchers' are unchanged, and Western green salted are properly nourished trame."—Civil Service Gasanda earler. We quote green butchers' zette. Made simply with boiling water or and 3 respectively. Inspected hides are sold to tanners at 10 to 10 higher rates. Toronto hides 9c to 94c No 1, and 8c to 84c No 2. Western green salted—No 1 buff 91c to 01c; No 2 80 to81c. Dry salted 1610 No 1 and 14to No 2; lambakins 50c; clips, 35c calfskins, 10c per lb.

SALT. The market rules generally quiet, and the volume of business during the week has been small. Turk's Island salt is quoted at 30c per bushel. Coarse, 42c twelves, 45c elevens, 48c tens; factory filled, \$1.15 to

LOCAL COMMERCIAL—SEPT. 4. The grain market here is far from active, the bulk of the Western business being secured by New York. We quote on spot as follows:—Toledo red winter wheat, \$1 16 to \$1 17; Chicago and Milwankee spring, \$1 11 to \$1 12; Canada red winter, \$1 20 to \$1 21; compared with the same period last Canada white winter, \$1 16 to \$1 17}; Canada year, while others report a decrease of spring, \$1 16 to \$1 17. Corp. 62c to 63c. about 10 per eent. Business, however, Oate, 33c to 35c. Rye, 721c to 74c. Pear, is reported in a generally healthy 990 to \$100. Ocean freights were easy and condition, remittances are coming in fully as lower. The flour market remained quiet with prices about as last quoted. Sales were reported of 150 extra at \$5 20; 125 Oanada strong bakers' \$5 40; 125 do \$5 45; 100 superfine (old ground) \$4 35; 250 Ontario bags (spring extra) at \$2.55, bags included. Provisions—Pork—Sales were made at \$16 to \$16.75 per brl. Lard is dull and slow, but, as ed is a curtailed output for a time, as it is stocks are light, holders steadily ask 120. Butter-The trade supplies the only demand in this market. We quote-Oreamery 19c to 20c; Townships 16c to 1710, and western 1210 part to lessen the production to a parity with | to lic. Oheese-The market is steady, but very little display is made in conducting business on spot, whatever may be done in the country. There is a fair inquiry, and a firm tone in fine stock is noted throughout. We quote-July cheese 810 to 910; and August 940 to 1040. The cable was unchanged at 523 Gd. Eggs—There is about enough stock for the demand, and buyers are careful operators except for really fresh. Prices are steady at 180 to 190 per dozen. Ashes-The market for pots is weak and lower, as some buyers previously interested in sustaining prices have withdrawn their support. We quote \$4 90 to 5 as to tares. The following are the exports of dairy pro-

duce :--Butter. Cheese 3,167 36,721 1,588 18,064 Oor week 1882..... 15,691 Oor week 1881..... 7,324 20,226 sand six hundred boxes of cheese sold to-day at 9\fo to 11\frac{1}{2}0, the bulk at 10\frac{1}{2}0; 1,200 boxes were consigned.

UTICA, N.Y., Sept. 3.—Ten thousand one

THE HOP MARKET. As we have frequent enquiries about the price of hops, we may state that one of the largest growers in New York State who was at St. Regis a few days ago, and bired 280 Indians for hop-picking, informed a Montreal dealer that although a few of his yards were expected on the whole an average yield both as regards quantity and quality. He also stated that he looked for steady prices between now and the marketing of the new crop, but after new hops were fairly on the market, he anticipated they would range all the way up from 150 to 250. In this market sales during the past week have been made in one and two bale lots at 30c, this price having been ex-ceeded for small parcels. We quote prices nominally at 25c to 30c as to quality. Sales

### MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

of a few small lots of new hops have taken

of old crop at 30c.

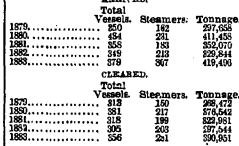
place at Waterville, N.Y., at 300 to 330, and

The supply of export cattle met with a fairly active demand at 5%c to 6%c, live weight. The market for shipping sheep was dull and weak, although prices were nominally unchanged at 5c to 5 c per lb. live weight. Live hogs were dull, and quoted at 610 a 610 per lb. At Viger market the offerings of butchers' cattle were about 400 head. A fair demand was experienced for the better description at steady prices. The best animals sold at 430 to 50 per lb, fair to good at 40 to 41c, and common at 30 to 310. Lambs sold fairly well at \$1.50 to \$3.50 each, as to quality.

The exports from Montreal were as follows Cattle. Sheep. 2,885 7,804 1,970 5,522 1,239 1,431 36,087 59,824 30,058 58,720 

PORT OF MONTREAL.

The following table shows the number of ea-going vessels arrived at and cleared from the port of Montreal, with the aggregate tonnage, from the opening of navigation up to August 30 in the last five years :



MOLSONS BANK DIVIDEND.

The directors of Molsons Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent, for the current half-year, payable on and after October 1st. The annual general meeting of the shareholders is announced to take place on Monday, October

THE STRATHROY BANK TROUBLE.

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATHEL AND COMPOSTING -6By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save : many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of there is no particular activity to note. We diet that a constitution may be gradually quote prices as follows:—Greasy Cape, 17c to built up until strong enough to resist every 1930; Australiar, 22c to 30c; Canada pulled tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtio supers A, 30c to 32c; do B, 24c to 26c; black, maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a milk. Sold only in packets and tins (} lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled-" JAMES EPPS & Co., Homospathle Chemists, London, England. Also makers of Epps's Chocolare Es-

### BIRTH.

McGRAIL.—On the Solh ult., the wife of T. F. McGrail of a son. 52 l

MORRIS—On the 15th ult., the wife of John Morris, St. Patrick and Napoleon streets, Point St. Charles, of a son. 52 2

### MARRIED.

DILLON-BARRON-At the Church of Notre Dame, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Father Cazeau, S. J., J. St. George Dillon, second son of J. Theophilus Dillon, to Adrienne, eldest daughter of Thomas P. Barron. 49 2 GALLIVAN—O'CONNELL—In St. Ann's Church, on the 28th ult, by Rev. Father Hogan, P. P., Tim Gallivan, son of Florence Gallivan, to Miss Kate, only daughter of Thomas O'Connell, all of this city. Pittsburgh, (Ps.) naners please copy.

### DIED.

MULLIN.—In this city, on 29th ult., Katle A. M. Mullin, eidest daughter of late Francis Mullin.

HANLEY-In this city, on August 31st, Andrew Hanley, aged 29 years, native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, Requiescat in page. 52 2

CURREN-In this city, on the Siet August, of imflammation of the brain, Johanna Jane, youngest daughter of Chas. Curren, aged 2 years 10 months and 10 days.

SUPPELE—In this city, on the 31st uit, Eilen Suppele, daughter of the late Daniei Suppele, aged 24 years. Quebec papers please copy 52 2

WHITE.—In this city, on the 1st inst., Edward White, aged 33 years, son of William White.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court.
Dame Aida Brunelle has this day instituted an
action for separation as to property against her
husband, Isidore Lussier, of the City of Montreal, trader.
Montreal, 29th August, 1888.
E. G. LEVY,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 45

Attorney for Plaintiff.



Nos. 204 and 200 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. D. Y.

### **ACENTS**

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The Irish National Library.

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245 Notre Dame Street,

Having bought at a special low rate the entire BANKRUPT STOOK of the late firm, A. C. Senecal & Co., will sell immediately at cost price, a complete-assortment of Church ornamonto, Saured Tranca, Statuca, Alta Wina Casacoka, etc., etc. 22 egw