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VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 3

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1887.

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## AN ORANGE SERMON.

Remarkable Discourse by an Elster Orange Minister.

1 I shes, "by r quest," the anniversary sermon the R . G. V. Briscoe. Turone Constitution (Orange organ) pu'l shes, "by r quest," the anniversary sermon by the R. G. V. Briscoe, preached in Omagh parish church, on Sunday, July 10. The preacher first described the religious wars in England, and the end of shem at the Boyne, in Ireland, where William overcame James. He continued:

Of those who fought on King James' side-ther were brave men, too. "Change kings with u, and we will fight you again," one of the Irish officers said. But they were beaten in engagement after engagement—at Cork, at Kin-ale, at ment after engagement—at Cork, at Khirtie, as Aughrim, they were beaten. After Limerick, where they made their last stand, they were aflowed to go to France, and ten thousand men chose this exile rather than stay where they had lost all. "When the wild cry of the women who stood watching their departure was hushed, the silence of death settled down on the south of Ireland. For a hundred years the country of Ireland. For is minuted years the country rent ined at peace, but the peace was the peace of despair." The his ory of Ireland during that period cannot be thought of without shame by period cannot obtaining of without sname by one loving England. By means of the raten broughs the Government was in the broughs few moble Protestant families. Sixty eats were in the gards of three families alone. In fact, the Irish House was returned by a small In fact, the Irish House was returned by a small group of nobles, who were recognized as "Par liamentary undertakers," and who und rtook to "manage" l'arliament on their own terms, a Politics for the semen," again to quote Mr. Greene, "were a mere means of public punner—they were flutted with pentions, preferments, and bribes. Presbyterians and Roman Catholics were alike treated as foreigners in their own and oriues. Presbytemans and Roman Catholics were alike treated as foreigners in their own country." Ireland was the worst governed country in modern Europe. It was at the mercy of "a plundering aristecracy." The second Pitt—that great states man—saw the douger and endeavored to force on the Irish Parlumet mendeavored to force on the Irish Parlamet measures of reform. He saw that the barbarous sures of reform. He saw that the barbardus peasantry who were shot and dragooned down might rise some day, and he urged re-form. But he was powerless, or almost so, for it was only by rui ous bribery that the English the was only by ruleous pricery that the English Government could induce the English governing class to part with any of their lucrative privileges. In 1792 he forced on the Irish Parliament measures for the admission of Roman Catholics to the electrical franchise, and as a saleguard to themselves the Irish boroughmenters founded the Orange Institution. But

mongers founded the Orange Institution. But even the great Pitt could not undo the effects of years of bad government. The Roman Catholic pears of bad government. The Roman Catholic peasanty, brooding over their misery and wrongs, stirred by the French revolution, at last rose. Famine-stricken, naked, with blood shot eye; the who'e South rose, cold terror seized the governing class and they—the Parliamentary undertakers, the nobles—rushed to the North and raised there the dread religious warcry. They had done wrong, and to defend themselves they raised the religious warcry. They said the South had risen against Protestantism. The South had n.t. It had only isen sgainst "the hideous cruefties," the shameful neglect of the Irish Government. Of course Ulster was a simed, and hastened to stroll itself into Orange lodges; thousands of euroll itself into Orange lodges; thousands of men with no religion but the religion of the devil and of destination were in arms in the South. But it suited the governing class to say the South had risen to re-ests: lish Catholicism, and Ulster was alarmed and fanned into relignus hate. The wretched Southern peasantry, as is the manner of barbarous and desperate men, committed fearful atrocities; but the re-bellion was easily suppressed, and the rebels were shot down and hung in hundreds. Lord Comwallis, the Lord Lieutenant, a humane

and wire ruler, complained of the difficulty he found in restraining the Orangemen from butchering the miserable na-tives. The fine liberty-loving Northern Protestants had a lowed themselves to be deceived by the governing class. The same noble spirit of Puritanism which had struck the last blow at absolute monarchy now prostituted itself in the support of the worst class government that ever disgraced modern Europ. I wish I could show, how from being the noblest and bravest from being men fired with the spirit of Hampden, Milt n. Cromwell—with the spirit that manned the Mayflower-the Northern Protestants thus fell into a mere political party. wish I could show what a thame it is to us when that n ble cry of dead heroes "No surrender" is bandi d about in par'y quarrels and drunken rows. I wish I could show the sham, the everlasting sham, of that cheap boastful oratory that bellows itself hourse on the 12th of July. I wish I could show that if the Southerns were—are murderers—and have been wratched and steaped to the lips in misery and crime and bigotry, that it is to the eternal shame of the Irish Government. 1 wish I could show of all things that it is not the part of a brave man to boast of a victory. The Roman Catholic Church as a ruling power in England was for-ever crushed at the Boyne, and if we are in the presence of those whose cause, whose religion, was there beaten, we should not boast of our Take George Walker, who defended Londonderry. He was a plain parish clergy-man, and when the city was beset he quietly laid aside his cassock and came to the front and aid, "Men, we must defend our city," And he did; through famine, through slaughter, day

led and directed everybody and saved the city. Do you think that had he lived he would on each anniversary have tricked himself out with ribbons and gone round the walls with, a fiddle? I think not; if he wore sany color, be sure that like many another right noble man he would have worn green in compliment to those who had been beaten. I speaks as an Orangemen, as one who holds 1689 and the banishment of James II. as the grandest thing, n our history—as a man educated in England by the Church of man educated in England by the Courter of the England, and I say bury old victories deep; and let your moderation be known to all men. I would pray that I myself, and all my brother of the second of hatred, is greater now than it was between Jew and Samaritan. To end that should be our aim, and let the strongest given way first. You eve that Omnge processions are necessary for the peace of the country. I do not: they open old and bitter sores and tend to inflame party hatred. I believe their medy lies in a free trust. The men you are to trust are noble, generous men. Look at the Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment—it is recruited in the most Catholic part of Ireland—its colors are blessed by a Roman Oatholic priest, and yet, I believe, in the British service there is not a regiment which has shed more of its life blood for the

Queen. If it is ever necessary to maintain again

and night, he fought; he pointed the guas; he

the principles of the Ref rmation by force (which may God in his infinite mercy forbid) be leve me—if history teaches anything—that those men who speak so loudly and bravely now would be the last in action, and that the men who would fight are those who are careful for one thing now above all others—viz., "to offeed no man by word or deed." For me, if I had the power, I would, in 1890 keep the 200th anniversary of the Boyle by marching in solemn procession with the Grand Lodge and flinging forever all party signs into the waters of that river; and I would make there peace with my Southern fellow-countrymen. At present the Orange institution preserves an armed neutrality; some men even openly tak of rifl-s and possible battles. Is this the way in which we may do most for Protestantism, the religion of the open Gospel? Of peace and good-well to all men? Kather by lives full of a generous purpose, lives which all men may see are ruled by that rew commandment, "Love ye one another, as I have lived you." And so our Orange Institution will be a great B otherhood—not political, but re ligious; a Brothe: ho d inspired by that which alone gives eternal life and strength, the Spirit of Christ. Love and trust in all men. All else will pass away like sour smoke. Come what may, hold fast to trust. Though men should send your hearts, let them not embitter or harden it. Christ won by tenderness, conquered by forgiveness. Let us try to enter into something of that large celestial charity which is greater than all things, and which conquers the world. Learn the new commandment of the Son of God; to love as He leared. Let us go forth in this spirit to turn life. Let us go forth in this spirit to our life duties, and we will carry every hing before us by the conquering power of a love like His. "He prayeth best who loveth best

All things both great and small,
For the dear God that made them Doth love them one and all."

## REMARKABLE LETTER OF LEO XIII. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PONTIFF'S POLICY.

In a letter to the Cardinal-Secretary of State In a letter to the Cardinal Societies you have a guide for the Secretary. The document occupies nine attributed to the Pope, I state here distinctly attributed to the Pope, I state here distinctly and positively that its author is not Pius IX., solumns in the Osservatore Romanio. It will not say Roman positiff, nor any Catholic priest to the Secretary. The document occupies and columns in the Osservatore Romano. It will take its place amongst the most important documents issued from the Apostolic See, and is a clear exp'anation of Leo XIII's movives in policy toward the nations. to the Secretary. his action and policy toward the nations. From the beginning of his Pontificate, as he relates, he proposed to himself to labor contant infamous compilation.

ty in repairing the evils inflicted on the Church Ca dinal Gibbons by revolution and impiety, and at the same time to let the whole human family feel the superior support of this divine virtue, of which it has extreme need. He has also shown that the Church is the best friend and benefactor of princes and peoples; and he has striven to re-concile them with her, by binding still closer the amicable relations between the Holy See and the various nations, and in re-establishing

Ho y See and the empire." Thanks to this and other conditions, it is possible to favor religio. interests in that country.

The thought of His Holiness turn to France

with special interest, to the 'nation noble and generous, fruitful in Catholic works and institunons, ever dear to the Pontiffs, who have regarded ner as the eldest daughter of Church. . . This very sentiment of affec-tion which we have for her causes us to ex-This very sentiment of affecperience a deeper bitterness at sight of all that is happening there to the detriment of religion and the Church. We fervently hope that the evil may be stayed, that the harmony desired may always reign between the Holy France, in the observation according to the letter and the spirit of the compacts solemnly

Nor is Spain less dear to him, from which, af er praising it highly, he passes to South America, so closely united in origin, language, and religion with Spain. Naturally for Belgium, and rengrous with Spain. Maturally for Desgrath, so dear to Leo XIII. personally, he desires that the bereficent action of the Church may be more widely d ffured in public and in private

life. Of Prussia the is what His Holiness writes: "It is necessary to continue in Prussia the work of religious pacification, in order that it brought to its conclusion. The very considerable good which has been obtained till the present, the well-disposed mind of the Emperor and the good-will which we see animating those who there hold the supreme government of things, lead us to hope in the usefulness of our solicitude to ameliorate still more the conditions of the Catholic Church in that kingdon, and thus to satisfy the just desires of these Catholic populations, so well deserving of religion by their firmness and constancy. And we wish to extend likewise the same care to the different States of Germany, so that the laws, which do not leave to the Church the liberty necessary to the exercise of her spiritual power, may be repealed or modified."

The relations of the Pontiff with England

form the next subject. These are the words he

writes on that matter :-We would be happy if we could make the good and salutary influences of the Church penetrate even into non-Catholic States and and bring to them our assistance in the cause of and oring to them our assistance in the cause of o der, peace and public well-being; especially where there are, as in the vast possessions of England, Catholic subjects in great number, to whom we owe by our office all the solicitude of the Supreme Apostolate; there, where, as in the countries of Russia, the difficult conditions in which the Church and Catholic subjects are placed render our cares more necessary and more pportune. And as the power with which we are invested embraces of its nature all times and all places, it is our duty to take thought for the increase of religion there where it is already largely established, as in the States of America; to favor missions in countries still barbarous and infidel."

But the gist of the whole letter concerns Rome and the actual condition of the Pontiff in that city. Referring to his Allocation of May 23, which created so much argument in Europe, 28) which creates so much against a in it was that the indispensable condition of pacification in Italy was the restitution of a true coversignty to the Roman Pontiff. The development of this principle, which is made at great length and with the clearest reasoning, constitutes the bulk of this remarkable letter, which is destined to create a profound sensation in the diplomatic circles of the several States, and in the press of as shed more of its itts blood aur and all Europe.

If it is ever necessary to maintain again all Europe.

M'GLYNN'S EXCOMMUNICATION. AN EXPLANATION BY CARDINAL GIBBONS OF THE

### ABSURD ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED. (Baltimore Sun.)

The publication in several newspapers of a form of anathema alleged to have been used by Pope Leo XIII in the excommunication of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, of New York, has called forth letters of enquiry from readers of the sun as to the authenticity of "the terrible

Cardinal Gibbons, speaking to a reporter of the Sun on the subject, said no special form of excommunication is used by the Pope. There is simply an excommunication, major or minor, the former of course being the more serious. The excommunication deprives the pers n excommunicated of certain privileges and prero-gatives in the church, and imposes certain penalties. The deprivations and penalties are known. They are not re-cited in the decree. In the earlier days of the church the major excommunication was very severe, and cut off the person excommuni-orted from all social intercourse, even with the members of his own family. The advance of social conditions has rendered the execution of such decrees impossible and they have been great'y modified. The Cardinal said the same great'y modified. The Cardinal said the same fals hode as to the curse had been repeated on various accasions, notally on the occasion of the exponumination of Victor Emanuel by Pius IX., which occurred when the Cardinal was vicar-apostolic of North Caro'ina. He wrote a letter on the subject, to which he refers in a note on page 179 of his book, "The Faith of Our Fathers."

This note is as follows: "Some time ago my attention was called to a certain excom-munica ion or 'curse' then widely circu-lated by the press of North Carolina. The 'curse' is attributed to the Hoy Father, and is fulminated against Victor Emanuel. In this snathema 'cursing' and 'damning' are heaped up in wild confusion. When this base forgery appeared an article exposing the false-hood of the production was published. We tear, however, that many read the slanderous charge who did not read its refutation. As to this the English peaking world is indebted for this

Ca dinal Gibbons added: "A somewhat similar but less odious and repulsive anathema appeared from time to time long anterior to Laurence Sterne, the authorship of which it is difficult to trace, though it is certain it did not emanate from the Sovereign Pontiff. This anathema was the basis of the elaborated and em-belished formula of excommunication by Laurence Sterne, and appears in its new dress in the work of "Tristrani Shandy."

interesting.

In Austria-Hungary the piety of the Emperor and his devotion to the Holy See bring it to pass "that the best relations exist between the Hoy See and the empire." Thanks to this and the renditions it is pressible to face a relations and the state Papers, (Henry VIII.) iv. 418, and partly cited in Burton's History of Scotland, iii., 319."

## CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The conference of Archbishops which Cardinal Gibbous has called will, it is expected, take place in Baltimore at an early date.

In an interview with a San Francisco reporter Mormon missionary said he never in all his travels made a convert of a Catholic.

Mr. Patrick Keeley, the architect, who has built over three hundred Catholic churches, is a resident of St. John's chapel parish, Brooklyn. Repairs are point to the West, Cincinnati, preparing it for the reception of the faculty and

students. The plan of the American Catholic University provides for a large structure of brick with dome-like tower to be used for astronomical nurnoses.

St. Francis' Seminary, lately established in Michigan, has been presented with his library of seven thousand rare and valuable volumes by Bulmp Borges.

The Right Rev. Bishop Watterson, Columbus, was tendered a grand reception by the Catholics of that city on his return from Europe recently.

Manyunk, Pa., is to have a pretty church constructed of white marble, and is being erected from a legacy bequeathed by Mr. Bernard McKane.

If the plans for the new Brooklyn Cathedral are carried out it will be a beautiful building. It will take several years and several millions of dollars to finish it.

Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., assisted by a large number of visiting clergymen, laid the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church at Greensburgh, Pa., recently.

worth as Director of the Redemptorist community at the Rock Church, St. Louis. latter has gone to New Orleans. Sister Mary Innis, of Pittsburg, Pa.,

Father Northart has succeeded Father Dods-

given her inherited fortune of \$600,000 for the purpose of erecting an Industrial Home grown up gir's out of employment. Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, Salt Lake City, was

recently consecrated at San Francisco first Vicar Apostolic of Utah. His Grace of San Francisco was the consecrating Prelate.

A generous Irishman, James Phelan, lately gave \$1300 to the building fund of the new Church of the Holy Cross, Santa Cruz, California, of which the Rev. Hugh NcNamee is pastor. A returned Baptist missionary from India

says that the Catholics are everywhere in the country; that it is not Brahminism or Bhuddism that Protestantism has to contend with in the East but Catholicism. Recently the Archbishop-elect of Wellington New Zealand, re-opened the Maori Catholic the advantage of the Conservatives on the new Church and gave Confirmation to Maoris and Europeans. The church is one of the finest in Mr. Baltour, replied that no branch of the

the Manawati district. Holy Cross Cemetery, San Francisco, has re-cently been opened for interments. There will

no di Paris di

pioneer priest of the section of New Jersey, having gone to labor in that field of duty in

The Catholics of the cities of Osh Kosh. Neenan, Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay, and other towns in the diocese of Green Bay, Wis, have united to raise a fund to purchase a jubilee gift for the Holy Father.

Rev. Jno. A. Wolff, of St. Bopiface's church, Second Avenue and 37th street, New York, died suddenly of heart diseate on July 4th. He was born thirty-four years ago in the parish in which he labored as priest.

Some unknown person or persons recently entered St. Joseph's church in Holy Springs, Miss., and tore down the statue of the Virgin, broke it in pieces, and tore the flowers away from the alter and threw sand over it.

## A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A BOY BURNED TO DEATH, OVER WHICH HIS

MOTHER BECOMES A BAVING MANIAC. QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—A configuration, accompanied by loss of life, occurred yesterday near St. Laurent, on the Island of Orleans, about 15 miles from Quenec. A farmer named Jean Leclerc cross about 4 o'clock to go to his barn. He lit his pipe before leaving, and it is believed that in throwing away the burning end of the match that he threw it on a straw palliasse which was placed under the stairs leading from with was preed under the state reading from his bedroom, in which his wife and three children we asleep. A few minutes after Leclerc reached the barn he noticed the flames in the interior of the house. He immediately rushed and caught up the burning mattress and carried it out, being severely burned about the face and hands in doing so. By this time the fire had gained considerable headway and had burned away the stairs, leaving his wife and three chil-dren prisoners in the room with no means escape. Leclerc finally secured a ladder and by this means broke in the window and rescued his wife and two of his children with the greatest difficulty. The third child, a boy of 13 years, was burned to death. Mrs. Leclerc, who has been in a weak state for some months past, on learning of the sad fate of her son became a raving maniac. Leclerc's mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who slept in the lower part of the house, escaped in their night dresses. All the remains that could be found of the victim was his heart and a piece of bone. The house and contents were completely destroyed. about \$1,500, with no insurance.

## MAD WITH DRINK,

GLEN LYON MINERS ENGAGE IN A RIOT OVER PREACHER'S INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR
PAY DAY.

WILKESBARR, Pa., Aug. 22.—A fearful riot took place yesterday at Glen Lyon, five miles from Nanticoke, in which more than three hundred miners were engaged. The place is occupied solely by the breakers of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The combitants were composed of men of all nationalities. It seems that it has been the custom of the coal Hungarian and Polish merchants. and the various nations, and in re-essance.

Mr. Wm. Hame Brown in the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the Susquenanna Coal Company always selects
Saturday for pay day. However, for the first
time, they paid their men at Glen Lyon and
Morgantown on Sunday, which day has always been chosen by the merchants to make their collections. The Rev. Mr. Taggart, of Glen Lyon, has frequently preached against what he called such a desecration of the Sabbath, and he finally determined to put a stop to it if possible. Yesterday he organized a posse of his church members for that purpose. The men got wind of it and made up their minds to resistany overtures of the kind. The collectors made their appearance as usual and the natural excitement of the moment was augmented by a universal indulgence in beer and whiskey. As the day advanced the churchmen became alarmat the situation, and kept themselves in biding. The feeling of untagonism was so intense, how-ever, that it finally culminated in a free fight between men of opposite nationalities. Mad with drink, it was not long before hundreds of men were furiously engaged in a battle, with sticks, stones and clubs for weapons. The riot lasted for half an bour, and many men were struck down on all sides. Dozens were carried away upon improvised stretchers, with cracked and bleeding heads, to their homes. The riot ceased only when its participants were too few to carry it on, and the wounded requiring the attention of many, who did not return after they had left the field. To day it is reported that more than sixty of the ricters were seriously hurt, many of them fatally. The town is in a fever of wild excitement.

## THE LEAGUE PROCLAIMED.

MR. BALFOUR GIVES THE GOVERNMENT'S REASONS -JOE CHAMBERLAIN WITHDRAWS FROM THE

UNIONISTS IN CONSEQUENCE. LONDON, Aug. 19.-Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had proclaimed the Irish National Leazue. He said the league was proclaimed as a dangerous association under section six of the Irish Crimes Act amendment bill, recently made law. (Cheers and counter cheers.)
The Government had thus taken the power conferred upon them by that statute to prohibit and suppress the league. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said:—"There are two sub heads of the sixth section of the act mentioned in the proclamation which declares as follows: Whereas, we are satisfied that there exists in Ireland an association known as the Irish National League, which in parts of Ireland promotes and incites acts of violence and intimidation—"

A voice—"It's a lie No branch of the

league is engaged in such work."

Mr. Sexton asked whether the sole ground for the proclamation of the league was simply as an association tending to interfere with the

Mr. Balfour in reply read the terms of the

proclamation.
Mr. Harrington asked whether Mr. Balfour was aware that nearly all the branches of the league were engaged in registration work, whether he knew that the league was the only association opposed to the Conservatives in that work, and whether the proclamation was intended to paralyze the efforts of the league to

league confined to registration would be impeded in its work. The subject was then dropped, and the House then went into committee on the Land Allotment Bill.

## HALF MEASURES

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE ONLY PAR-TIALLY PROCLAIMED.

Chamberlain's Hulf-Hearted Speech—Neither Fish, Flesh nor Fowl-A Hard Winter Coming for Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 21.-Now that the first shock of the announcement of the proclamation of the National League has passed away, people are beginning to discuss what will be the outcome. beginning to discuss what will be the outcome.
The proclamation already made is, it appears, only a preliminary one, Mr. Balfour, Irishsecretary, stating in the House of Commons that until the Viceroy issued an order regarding a particular district the proclamation would have no force. An unexpected outcome of the proclamation is that many members of the Gladstone party have resolved to share whatever danger there may be and

## WILL JOIN THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Parnell and a number of other Irish Nationalists left on Saturday for Paris, where the new headquarters of the League will be Mr. W. H. Smith, Government leader in the House of Commons, has issued an urgent circular to the Conservative members of the house. He tells them it is imperatively necessary that the Government be strongly supported in the house during the remainder of the session, and he entreats them to remain their posts and to decline to.
This "whip" is the strongest that pair. has been issued for many years. A mass meeting of Dublin citizens, presided over by the Lord Mayor, will be held in the Rotunda on Tuesday next, to protest against the proclama-tion of the League. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and several British members of the House of Commons will deliver speeches. Chief Secretary Balfour arrived at Dublin castle last night and spent Sunday in consultation with the Irish officials. Mr. Timothy Healy, speaking at Hawick yesterday, said that if the National League was dangerous before it was proclaimed the Government would find it ten times worse

## BRITISH PROTESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.-The Irishmen of Liverpool at a meeting to-day adopted resolutions protesting against the proclamation of the Irish National league. Similar resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Radicals in London this afternoon. Numerous branches of the League in Ireland held their weekly meetings

## CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Mr Joseph Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham last night. He dilated upon the waste of the greater part of the session by the obstructionists on the Crimes bill, and said: "This legislation has been in my judgment grossly misrepresented. I regret that such a bill is necessary for any part of the king-dom, but the act was, in my judgment, intended to protect our Irish fellow-subjects. I do not believe it has given a moment's apprehension to any loyal subject or Irishman who does not de-sire outrage, or is not willing to see it. Our experience, so far as it has gone, instifies the Government's policy which we supported. I admit that crime and outrage are less than for many years past. But why is it! It is because those who stimulated disorder and anarchy and winked at outrage have discovered that th is strongest and that future lawbreakers must pay the penalty of their misdeeds. I regret that the Government have proclaimed the league.

## I WILL NOT BLAME THE GOVERNMENT

severely, but I think they were mistaken, though I and others who acted with me are precluded from condemning the proclamation in strong language. When the Government asked for these powers we agreed to give them, and now if they consider it absolutely necessary to use them that, doubtless, is the last resource. but it is for their discretion, not ours. As a matter of principle, I think it was right for the Government to have these powers in order to hold them in reserve—but as a matter of policy I regret that the Government has thought necessary to use them at the present time. Mr. Chamberlain dwelt upon

## THE ABSENCE OF CRIME

in most districts of Ireland. "We are told, he said, "that in most districts the league is still paramount, tyrannizing over the minority in d stricts in which its authority prevails. But I think the other clauses of the Coercion bill are quite sufficient to enable the Government to deal with isolated cases. The clause enabling stipendiary magistrates to inflict a maximum punishment of six months' imprisonment at bard labor upon persons found guilty of boycot-ting, and for other offences under the act is sufficient to meet any emergency which has arisen.'
Continuing Mr. Chamberlain said: "I am afraid that the course the Government have pursued will take them into the gravest difficulties and danger. An Irish landlord the other day asked me to use all my influence to

## PREVENT THE PROCLAMATION OF THE LEAGUE. I asked him why. The landlord replied 'Be-

cause in my county and in many other parts of Ireland the League is rapidly losing its influence and becoming a laughing stock, and if left alone and becoming a laughing stock, and it left alone will sink into oblivion, but if the Government proclaim it it will revive, have a new lease of life and get renewed subscriptions from America and elsewhere.'" Mr. Chamberlain continued: Government is responsible, not we. they think it imperstive to use the powers conferred upon them by the Crimes Act, I do not blame them. I admit that they were justified in disregarding our advice and in taking the course which they deemed it their duty to take, but I claim also for myself and my colleagues that we shall continue to occupy the attitude we have hitherto adopted—independent friends of the Government. When we differ as now we shall express our differences in the usual way by our votes in the House of Commons. I do not know whether or not you heard the report that I had resigned my connection with the Dissident party. The statement is entirely unauthorized and

It is true I differ from the Government on this one point, but I am prepared to support their general policy so far as, in my judgment, it tends to maintain the union." Referring to the recent elections Mr. Chamberlain said:
"We are told that the bye-elections prove that the country is returning to its loyalty to Mr. be no more interments in the adjoining Calvery mittee on the Land Allotment Bill.

Cemetery except on ground already purchased by plot owners.

The Rev. Jno. Rogers, the venerable pastor

The Rev. Jno. Rogers, the venerable pastor

The Rev. Jno. Rogers, the venerable pastor

Russell have withdrawn from the Unionist its sense of gratitude for his past services. It will be a happy day for all when Mr. Gladetone adds, shows unmistakably that the battle for the country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone the Lind Allotment Bill.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. T. W.

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ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT A SHADOW OF FOUNDATION.

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the necessity of maintaining the Unionist principles to which they had given ad-

### AMERICAN OPINION. NEW YORKERS PREDICT BLOODSHED AND SERIOUS

New YORK, August 20.—Irishmen here say there was never a proclamation of a National organization issued before in Ireland, which will meet with such determined resistance as this one. They say it will be simply impossible to put down the National League, and that if money flowed into Ireland before from this country in thousands, it will be certain to do so now in increased volume. Michael Giblin, President of the Home Rule Club, said "you are certain to see bloodshed and slaughter more herrifying than what was witnessed during the worst days of the Loreston Theory will be collisions. the Forster regime. There will be collisions with the police, solders, etc., there will be attempts to rescue those arrested under the Crimes Act, a more determined and general resistance to evictions, and stubborn tgats all around to keep the Nationalist meetings goin on in spite of the well appointed agmies of Great Britain that will be sent to scatter and shoot them down.

## WHAT PATRICK EGAN SAYS.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 20.—Patrick Egan, expresident of the Irish National League, says the proclamation will do more than anything else to confirm the widespread sympathy to the Irish cause in America, and can have no other termination but complete and speedy ruin of the present English Government and the triumph of Home Rule. John Fitzgerald, president of the League, expresses much the same senti-

## IRISH NOTES.

The Ottawa branch of the Irish National League will shortly hold a meeting to take some steps towards raising money to aid the evicted

in Ireland The division on the proclamation of the League has now been fixed for Friday next, be-fore which time the Government will make a further explanation with a view of retaining the

support of Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Timothy Healy, speaking at Hawick Saturday, said that if the National League was dangerous before it was proclaimed the Govern-

ment would find it ten times worse now.

Mr. Balfour is at the Castle in consultation with the Irish officials. At a meeting of landowners in Limerick, Saturday, it was resolved to ask the Government to provide them relief from mortgages, tithe rents and other encum-

The mass meeting of ci izens presided over by the mass meeting of crizens presided over by the Mayor, will be held in the Rotunda on Tuesday next, to protest against the proclama-tion of the league. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and several British members of the House of Commons will deliver speeches. Mr. Sexton will be inaugurated as Lord Mayor of Dublin on New Year's Day. Mr. Gladstone has been in-

vited to the inaugural banquet. Speaking of the proclamation of the National the Errenan's Lournal (Nationalist says: "The Government felt in danger of collapse through grave impotence, and all weak people concluded they ought to do something to inake a show of strength in proportion as they felt the support of England deserting them, and so endeavor to promote disorder in Ireland. The Government dare not face dissolution, which would wipe the dissidents from existence and

would whe dovernment from office."

The Irishmen of Liverpool at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions protesting against the proclamation of the Irish National League. Similar resolutions were adopted at a meeting of radicals in London yesterday afternoon. Numerous branches of the League in Ireland held their weekly meetings as usual yesterday.

## HOME RULE AHEAD.

THE HOUR OF TEIUMPH OF THE IRISH CAUSE CLOSE AT HAND-A SPEECH BY GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Aug. 17 .- Lord Roseberry, speaking at Manchester to day, said the result of the recent bye-elections showed that the hour of triumph was wast approaching. The Liberals had but one leader and one principle. The con-cessions made by Mr. Gladstone were sufficient to warrnt the Liberal-Unionists in re-entering the Liberal party, the doors of which were wide

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Mr. Brunner, the successful candi-date for Parliament in the Northwich election, in which the ex-Premier says:—"Few will seek to disguise the unquestionable addition thus made to the evidence now rapidly approaching a demonstrative character that the people of England intend to do full justice to the people of Ireland by confiding to them, in aspirit alike generous and wise, the conduct of Irish affairs. It is to be lamented that years of the precious legislative life of the country should have been spent in a controversy which can only end in one way; but, while it is important that the na-tional judgment be speedy, it is more important that when it does come it shall be unequivocal and decisive."

## THE NORWICH VICTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 16 .- The Daily News, referring to the Norwich election, says: "Seldom has any Government a year after its formation met. with such an emphatic rebuff. A remnant or simulterum of the dissident party still flits about the lobbies and benches of the House of Commons, but in the constituencies. it is not to be

seen. seen."
The Morning Post is depressed over the result and urges the Conservatives to effect a better organization. It refuses to believe that the country is changing its mind in regard to

The Times says the Government make a fatal mistake if they see in the recent elections any reason for slackening their efforts to cope effectually with the forces of disorder in Ire-

The Telegraph says the Unionist converts have become perverts and the abstentionists have reto their Gladstonian allegiance. paper attributes the result in Norwich to the weakness of the Unionist candidate and cam-

paign, and begs the Unionist leaders to abandon belief that it is sufficient to send a candidate to district with their blessing to secure a vic-The Standard thinks there is evidence that

## UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Continued. Early the next morning I heard, them preparing Lady Betty's room, and once when I went into the passage in search of Chatty I met Leah coming out with a desting brush she looked very sullen, and took no notice of my greeting. Chatty helped me arrange my goods and chattels: as we worked together she told me confidentially that master had been scolding Leah, and had told her she ought to be ashamed of herself, and when

Miss Darrell had taken her part he had been gry with her too. "Thornton says Miss Darrell has been crying, and has not caten a monthful of breakfast," went on Chatty; but silenced these imprudent communications. Ilwas quite evident that I was a bone of contention in the household, and that Mr. Hamil ton would have some difficulty in subduing

Leah's contumacy. I wrote to Ellen Watson that morning, and soon received a rapturous acceptance of my invitation. She would be delighted to come to the cottage and to look after my

poor people. I am very much stronger," she wrote, but I must not go back to the hospital for two months: a breath of country air will be delicious, and it is so good of you, my dear I will do all I can for poor Janet Coombe and that dear little burnt child."

I showed Mr. Hamilton the letter, and while he was reading it Chatty brought me death. word that Uncle Max was waiting to speak to me.

"If you like to go down to him I will wait than usual. I found Max walking up and down the drawing-room. As he came forward to meet me his face looked quite old and haggard.

"I am glad you have not kept me waiting, Ursula. I sent up that message in spite of Leah's telling me that you never left the nick-room.

"Leah is wrong," : replied, coolly. "Mr. Hamilton insists on my going in the garden "I felt I must see you," he returned, rather huskily. "Letters are so unsatisfactory; but it was good of you to write, always so kind and thoughtful, my dear." He paused for a moment as though to recover "She is very ill, Ursula?" himself. "Very ill."

"How gravely you speak! Are things worse than you told me? You do not mean to tell me there is absolute danger?"

"Oh, no; certainly not; but it is very sad to see her in such a state. Her nerves have quite broken down; all these three years have told on her, and there seems some fresh trouble on her mind !"

"God forbid!" he returned, quickly. "Ay, God forbid, for he alone knows what is burdening the mind of this young creature: she is too weak to throw off her nervous

fancies. She blames herself for harboring such gloomy thoughts, and it distresses her not to be able to control them. The night is her worst time If we could only conquer this sleeplessness! I had sad work with her

I spared Max further particulars: he was and truly forgive me?" harassed and anxious enough. I would not harrow up his feelings by telling him how harrow up his feelings by telling him how often that feeble, piteous voice roused me from my light slumbers; how, hurrying to her bedside. I would find Gladys bathed in satisfied: tears rolled down her cheeks from tears, and cold and trembling in every limb, under her closed eyelids. and how she would cling to me, pouring out an incoherent account of some vague shadowy terror that was on her.

him: how in that semi-delirium his name, as never do anything wrong again!" And so well as Etta's, was perpetually on her lips, she went on bemoaning herselt. omeții often reproachful, sometimes in a very anguish of regret. Now I understood why she dreaded Etta's presence in her room: she feared betraying herself to those keen ears. Often after one of these outbursts she would strive to collect her scattered faculties.

"Have I been talking nonsense, Ursula! she would ask, in a tremulous voice. "I nav been dreaming, I think, and the pain in my head confuses me so: do not let me talk much." But I always succeeded in sooth-

If I read her secret, she was safe with me. I must know more before I could help either her or him. If she would only get well enough for me to talk to her, I knew what to and I did all I could to console Max. But I could not easily allay his anxiety or my own; it was impossible to conceal from him that she was in a precarious state, and that unless the power of sleep returned to her there was danger of actual brain-fevor; in her morbid condition one knew not what to fear. Perfect quiet, patience, and tenderness were the only means to be employed. As I moved about the cool, dark room where no uneasy lights and shadows fretted her weakened eyes, I could not help remem-bering the comfortless glare and the hot, pungent scents that Miss Darrell had left be-hind her. Most likely she had rustled over the matting in her silk gown, and her hard, metallic voice had rasped the invalid's nerves. Doubtless there was hope for her now in her brother's skilful treatment, and when I told Max so he went away a little comforted.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

WHITEFOOT IS SADDLED. After the first day or so the strangenes and novelty of my position were off, and I settled down to my work in the sick-room. Chatty waited upon us very nicely; but Miss Darrell never came near us. Once a day a formal message was brought by Chatty asking after the invalid. I used to think this somewhat unnecessary, as Mr. Hamilton could report his sister's progress at breakfast

When I encountered Miss Darrell on my way to the garden I always accorted her with marked civility; her manner would be a little repelling in return, and she would answer me very coldly. In spite of her outward politeness, I think she was a little afraid of me at that time. I always felt that a concealed sneer lay under her words. She made it clearly understood that she considered that I had forced myself into the house for my own purposes. Under these conditions I thought it better to avoid these encounters as much as possible.

I saw Uncle Max two or three times. He had timed his visits purposely that he might join me in my stroll in the garden. We had made the arrangement to meet in this way daily. Max's society and sympathy would have been a refreshment to me, but we were oblied to discontinue the practice. Max never appeared without Miss Darrell following a few minutes afterwards. She would come out of the house, brisk and smiling, in grande toilette, -to take a turn in the shrub. beries, as she said. Max would dook at me

who was always delighted to do an errand in the village.

"I can't think what makes Miss Darrell so curious, ma'am," the girl once said to me.
"She asks me every day if I have been down to the vicarage. She did it while master was by the other afternoon, and be told her quite sharply it was no affair of hers."

Nevermind that, Chatty." Oh, but I am afraid she means mischief, ma.am," persisted Chatty, who had a great dislike to Miss Darrell, which she showed by being somewhat pert to her, "for the said in auch a queer tone to master, "There, I told you so: now you will believe me, and master looked as though he were not pleased."

As I strolled round the garden in Nap's As I strolled round the galuer ...

company I often saw Leah sitting sewing at her mistress's window: she would put down of nurse," I replied, quickly. "Excuse me, Miss Darrell, but I am anxious that Mr.

Miss Darrell, but I am anxious that Mr. sight. I felt the woman hated me, and this aurveillance was very unpleasant to me. I never felt quite free until I reached the kitchen-garden.

Mr. Hamilton visited his sister's room regularly three times a day. He never stayed long: he would satisfy himself about her condition, say a few cheerful words to her, and that was all.

His manner to me was grave and professional. Now and then, when he had given his directions, he would ask me if there were Miss Garston, to think of me. I am sure anything he could do for me, and if I were Mrs. Barton will make me comfortable, and comfortable; and yet, in spite of his reserve and guarded looks and words. I felt an atmosphere of protection and comfort surrounding from him. He had been called off suddenly, me that I had not known since Charlie's and might not be back for hours. If I

Every day I had proofs of his thought for me. The flowers and fruits that were sent into the sick-room were for me as well as here until you come back," he said; and I Gladys. I was often touched to see how was too glad to avail myself of this offer, for some taste of mine had been remembered and Gladys seemed more suffering and restless gratified: sometimes Chatty would tell me Gladys. I was often touched to see how that master had given orders that such a thing should be provided for Miss Garaton; and in many other ways he made me feel that I was not forgotten.

For some days Gladys continued very ill she slept fitfully and uneasily, waking in terror from some dream that escaped her memory. I used to hear her mouning, and be beside her before she opened her eyes. "It is only a nightmare," I would say to her takes my place. I cannot stay long, Max, but all the same I am glad you sent for me." | as she clung to me like a frightened child; but it was not always easy to banish the wrought imagination. The morbid condition of her mind was aggravated and increased by physical weakness; at the least exertion she had fainting-fits that alarmed us.

She told me more than once that a sense of sin oppressed her; she must be more wicked thau other people, or she thought Providence would not permit her to be so unhappy. Sometimes she blamed herself with influenc ing Eric wrongly: she ought not to have taken his part against his brother. "He that hateth his brother is a murderer. Ursula, there were times, I am sure, when I hated Giles." And with this thought upon her she would beg him to forgive her when he next came into the room.

Be never seemed surprised at these exaggerated expressions of penitence: he treated it all as part of her malady.

"Very well, I will forgive you, my dear," he would say, feeling her pulse. "Have you taken your medicine, Gladys?"

"Oh, but, Giles, I do feel so wretched about it all! Are you sure that you really

"Quite sure," he returned, smiling at her.

"What is it, my darling?" I asked, kissing her. "Do you feel more ill than usual?"
"No, no; it is only this sense of sin. Oh, There were other things I could have told Ursula, how nice it would be to die, and

I had thought it better to move her into Lady Betty's room. It was a large square room opening out of the turret-room, and very light and airy. I had a little bed put up for my use, so that I could hear her every movement. I told Mr. Hamilton that I could not feel easy to have her out of my sight; and he quite agreed with me.

In the daytime we carried her into the turret-room. The little recess formed by the circular window made a charming sittingroom, and just held Gladys's couch and an easy-chair and a little round table with a basket of hot-house flowers on it. Mr. Hamilton declared that we looked very cosey when he first found us there.

In the cool of the evening, when Gladys could bear the blind raised, it was very pleasant to sit there looking down on the little oak avenue, where the girls had set their tea-table that afternoon: we could watch the rooks cawing and circling about the elms. Sometimes Mr. Hamilton would pass with Nap at his heels and look up at us with a smile. Once a great bunch of roses all wet with dew came flying through the open window and fell on Gladva's muslin gown, "Did Giles throw them? Will you thank him, Ursula!" she said, raising them in her thin fingers. "How cool and delicious they are?" But when I looked out Mr. Hamilton was not to be seen.

Lady Betty wrote very piteous letters begging to be recalled, which Mr. Hamilton answered very kindly but firmly. He told her that Gladys required perfect quiet, that if she came home she would not be allowed to be with her; and when Lady Betty heard that I was nursing her she grew a little more

Gladys was always more restless and suffering towards evening; "her bad thoughts," as she called them, came out like bats in the darkness. I tried the experiment of singing to her one evening, and I found, to my de light, that my voice had a soothing influence : after this I always sang to her after she was in bed: I used to take up my station by the window, and sing softly one song after another, until she was quiet and drowsy.

As I sang I always saw a dark shadow, moving slowly under the cak-trees, pacing slowly up and down; sometimes it approached the house and stood motionless under the window, but I never took any

"Thank you, dear Uraula," Gladys would say when I at last ceased; "I feel more comfortable now." And after a time I would hear her regular breathing and know she was which I watched her first natural sleep ; she had had a restless night, as usual, but to-wards morning she had fallen into a quiet, refreshing sleep, which had lasted for three

hours...
I had finished my breakfast when I heard
her attring; and hurried in to her jito my, delight, she spoke to me quite maturally, without a trace of nervousness:

and without any bad dreams. I teel so re-

"I am so glad to hear it, dear," I replied; and very sook leave. At last he told me deight and, overjoyed at this good news, I went out jectedly that we might as well give it up, as Miss Darrell was determined that he should Mr. Hamilton to know at once of this imnot speak to me alone; so after that I con-prevement. He had been very anxious the trived to send him daily notes by Chatty, previous night, and had talked of consulting him alone; one never knows what she may Etta told her, Oh, it was wrong-cruel of this; and when I begged her not to hint at for their great popularity.

with an old friend of his who knew Gladys's | say to him. I have begun to distrust her in Giles to let her worm the truth out of him !"

Constitution.
On the threshold I encountered Miss Dar-"Were you looking tor any one?" she

asked coldly.
"Yes, for Chatty. I want Mr. Hamilton
to know that Gladys has had three hours' sleep, and has awakened refreshed and without any nervous feelings. Will you be kind enough to tell him?"
"Oh, certainly: not that I attach much

importance to such a transient improvement. Gladys's case is far too serious for me to be so sanguine. I believe you have not nursed these pervous patients before. If Giles had taken my advice he would have had a person trained to this special work."

Hamilton should know of his sister's improvement before he goes out. Chatty told me that they had sent for him from Abbey Farm.'

"Yes, I believe so," she replied, carelessly.
Don't trouble yourself, Miss Garston: I am quite as anxious as yourself that Giles's mind should be put at rest. He has had worry enough, poor fellow."

I was rather surprised and disappointed when, ten minutes afterwards, I heard the hall door close, and, hurrying to a window, I saw Mr. Hamilton walking very quickly in the direction of Maplehurst. A moment afterwards Chatty brought me a message wanted him, Atkinson was to take one of the horses. He would probably be at Abbey Farm or at Gunter's Cottages in the Croft.

This message rather puzzled me. After turning it over in my mind, I went in search of Miss Darrell. I found her in the conservatory gathering some flowers.

"Did you give my message to Mr. Hami! ton?" I asked, rather abruptly. I thought she hesitated and seemed a little confused.

"What message? Oh, I remember,about Gladys. No, I just missed him: he had gone out. But it is of no consequence, is it? I will tell him when he comes home.

I would not trust myself to reply. She must have purposely loitered on her way down-stairs, hoping to annoy me. He would spend an anxious day, for I knew he was very uncomfortable about Gladys: perhaps he would write to Dr. Townsend.

It was no use speaking to Miss Darrell : she was only too ready to thwart me on all occasions. I would take the matter into my own hands. I went down to the stables and found Atkinson, and asked him to ride over to Abbey Farm and take a note to his mas-

"I hope Miss Gladys is not worse, ma'am, he said, civilly, looking rather alarmed at his errand; but when I had satisfied him on this point he promised to find him as quickly as possible.

There is only Whitefoot in the stable, he said. " Master has both the browns out Norris was to pick him up in the village. But he is quite fresh, and will do the job easily." I wrote my note while Whitefoot was being saddled, and then went back to the house. Miss Darrell looked at me sus-

"I thought I heard voices in the stable 'she said; and I at once told her what vard.

For the first time she seemed utterly confounded.

"You told Atkinson to saddle Whitefoot and go all these miles just to carry that ridiculous message! I wonder what Giles will say," she observed, indignantly. these years that I have managed his house I talk of falling in love, or men falling in love should never have thought of taking such a liberty."

these years that I have managed his house I talk of falling in love, or men falling in love with them, as lightly as they would speak of going to a ball. They do not consider the

This was hard to bear, but I answered her with seeming coolness: "If Mr. Hamilton thinks I am wrong, he

will tell me so. In this house I am only ac-countable to him." And I walked away with talk!" she finished, with a slight shudder. much dignity.
But I knew I had been right when I saw

Mr. Hamilton's face that evening, for he did truding myself into that inner succtary that not return until seven o'clock. He came up she guarded so carefully; but for Max's take at once, and beckoned me into Lady Betty's

"Thank you for your thoughtfulness, Miss Garston," he said, gratefully. "You have spared me a wretchedly anxious day. A bad accident case at Abbey Farm called me off, and I had only time to get my things ready, and I was obliged to see the colonel first. If you had not sent me that note 1 should have written to Dr. Townsend. But why did not Chatty bring me a message before I went?" I explained that I had given the message

to Miss Darrell. "That is very strange," he observed, thoughtfully. "Thornton was helping me in the hall when I saw Etta watering her flower-stand. Well never mind; she shall have her lecture presently. Now let us go to

Gladva." Of course his first look at her told him she was better, and he went down-stairs to contentedly to eat his dinner. After this Gladys made flow but steady progress: she gained a little more strength; the habit of sleep re-turned to her; her nights were no longer seasons of terror, leaving her dejected and exhausted. Insensibly her thoughts became more hopeful; she spoke of other things besides her own feelings, and no longer refused to yield to my efforts to cheer her.

I watched my opportunity, and one even ing, as we were sitting by the window looking out at a crescent moon that hung like silver bow behind the oak-trees, I remarked with assumed carelessness, that Uncle Max had called earlier that day. There was a perceptible start on Gladys's part, and she caught her breath for an instant.
"Do you mean that Mr. Cunliffe often

comes?" she asked, in a low voice, and turning her long neck aside with a quick movement that concealed her face.

"Oh, yes, every day. I do not believe that he has missed more than once, and then he sent Mr. Tudor. You see your friends have been anxious about you, Gladys. I wrote to Max often to tell him exactly what

progress you were making."
"It was very kind of him to be so auxious," she answered, slowly, and with manifest effort. I thought it best to say no more just then, but to leave her to digest these few words. That night was the best she had yet passed, and in the morning I was struck by the improvement in her appearance; she looked calmer and more cheerful.

Towards, mid-day I noticed that she grew a little abstracted, and when Uncle Max's bell rang, she looked at me, and a tinge of

color came to her face,

"Should eyou notilike to go down and
speak to Mr. Cunlife?" she said; timidly. "I must not keep you such a prisoner, Ursula." But when I returned indifferently that another day would do as well, and that I had nothing special to say to him, I noticed that she looked disappointed. As I never mentioned Miss Darrell's name to her, I could not explain my real reason for declining to go down. I was rather surprised when she con tinued in an embarrassed tone, as though hesitated in this fashion when anything dis-

turbed her,—
"I am rather sorry that Etta always sees

dote in the shape of daily notes." "Surely you do not write every day," taking her fan from the table with a trembling hand. "What can you have to say to trust "and for your own sake as well as mine Mr. Cunlifie about me?" And I could see I implore you to confide in me." For a moshe waited for my answer with suppressed ment she looked at me with wide, troubled eagerness.

"Oh, he likes to know how you slept," I returned, carelessly, "and if you are quieter and more cheerful. Uncle Max has such sympathy with people who are ill; he is very kind hearted." "Oh, yes; I never knew any one more so."

she replied, gently; but I detected a yearning tone in her voice, as though she was longing for his sympathy then. We did not easy any more, but I thought she was a trifle restlers that afternoon, and yet she looked happier; she spoke once or twice, as though she were tired of remaining up-stairs.
"I think I am stronger. Does Giles con-

sider it necessary for me to stop up here?' she asked, once. "If it were not for Etta I should like to be in the drawing-room. But no, that would be an end to our peace.' " But And here she looked a little excited. if Giles would let me have a drive."

I promised to speak to him on the subject of the drive, for I was sure that he would hall the proposition most gladly as a sign of returning health; but I told her that in my opinion it would be better for her to remain quietly in these two pleasant rooms until she was stronger and more fit to endure the little daily annoyances that are so trying to a nervous invalid.

"When that time comes you will have to part with your nurse," I went on, in a joking tone. But I was grieved to see that at the first hint of my leaving her she clung to me with the old alarm visible in her marner.

"You must not say that! I cannot part with you, Ursula!" she exclaimed, vehe-mently. "If you go, you must take me with mently. "If you go, you must take me with you." And it was some time before she would let herself be laughed out of her anxious thoughts.

When I revolved all these things in my mind,—her prolonged delicacy and painful sensitiveness, her aversion to her cousin, and her evident dread of the future, -I felt that the time had come to seek a more complete understanding on a point that still perplexed me: I must come to the bottom of that singular change in her manner to Max. I must know without doubt and reserve the real state of her feeling with regard to him and her cousin Claude. If, as I had grown to think during these weeks of illness, one of these two men, and not Eric, was the chief cause of her melancholy, I must know which of these two had so agitated her young life. But in my own mind I never doubted which

it was. This was the difficult task I had set myself, and I felt that it would not be easy to approach the subject. Gladys was exceedingly reserved, even with me; it had cost her an effort to speak to me of Eric, and she had never once mentioned her cousin Captain Hamilton's name.

A woman like Gladys would be extremely reticent on the subject of lovers : the deeper her feelings, the more she would conceal them. Unlike other girls, I never heard her speak in the light jesting way with which others mention a love affair. She once told me that she considered it far too sacred and serious to be used as a topic of general conversation. "People do not know what they are talking about when they say such things,' she said, in a moved voice: "there is no reverence, and little reticence, nowadays. Girls responsibility, the awfulness, of such an el-ction, being chosen out of a whole wor!dini of

Knowing the nurity girl's nature, I confess I hesitated long in in--poor Max, who grew more tired-took ng and haggard every day-I felt it would be cruel to hesitate longer.

So one evening, when we were sitting quietly together enjoying the cool evening air, I took Gladya's thin hand in mine and asked her if she felt well enough for me talk to her about something that had long troubled me, and that I feared speaking to her about, dreading lest I should displease her. I thought she looked a little apprehensive at my seriousness, but she replied very sweetly. and the tears camesinto her beautiful eyes as she spoke, that nothing I could say or do could displease her; that I was so true a friend to her that it would be impossible for

her to take offence.
"I am glad of that, Gladys dear," I returned, quietly; "for I have long wanted courage to ask a question. What is the real reason of your estrangement from Max?" and then, growing bolder, I whispered in her ear, as she shrank from me, "I do not ask what are your feelings to him, for I think I have guessed them, -unless, indeed, I am wrong, and you prefer your consin Captain Hamilton." I almost feared that I had been too abrupt and awkward when I saw her sudden paleness: she began to tremble like a leaf until I mentioned Captain Hamilton's name, and then she turned to me with a look of mineled astonishment and indignation. "Claude? Are you out of your senses, Ursula? Who has put such an idea into

your head?" I remembered Uncle Max's injunctions to secrecy, and felt I must be car. ful.

thought that it could not be Captain Hamilton," I returned, rather lamely: "you have never mentioned his name to me." But she interrupted me in a tone of poignant distress, and there was a sudden trouble in her brought there by my mention of Claude. "Oh, this is dreadful!" she exclaimed: "you come to me and talk about Claude, knowing all the time that I have never breathed his name to you. Who has spoken it, then? how could such a thought arise in your mind? It must be Etta, and we are "! enobare.—undone

"My darling, you must not excite yourself about a mere mistake," I returned, agricus to soothe her. "I cannot tell you now it came into my head; that is my little secret, Gladys, my dear : if you agitate yourself at a word we shall never understand each other. want you to trust me as you would trust a dear sister, -we are sisters in heart, Gladys, —but here I blushed over my words and wished them unuttered,—"and to tell me exactly what has passed between you and Max." the LL and Son

in all CHAPTER XL.

in a sort of dream,—"what has passed be-tween you and Max." And then she looked at me a little pitifully, and her lip quivered. "Oh, if I dared to speak! but to you of all persons, what would you think of me? Could it be right?—and I have never opened my lips to any one on that subject of my own accord; if Lady Betty knows, it is because

would never do to leave her anxious on this reticence in such matters; I am the last perpoint. "You know I have provided an anti- son to force an unwilling confidence; but there are reasons—no, I cannot explain my-self; you must trust me implicitly or not at all. I do not think you will ever repent that

eyes, then she ceased to hesitate. What is it you want to know?" she asked, in a low voice. "Everything, all that has rassed between you and my poor Max, who always seems so terribly unhappy. Is it not you who have to

answer for that unhappiness?"

A pained expression crossed her face, "It is true that I made him unhappy once, but that is long ago; and men are not like us: they get over things. Ob, I must explain it to you, or you will not understand. Do not be hard upon me: I have been sorely punished," she sighed; and for a few mo ments there was silence between us. I had no wish to hurry her. I knew her well: she was long in giving her confidence, but when once she gave it, it would be lavishly, generously, and without stint, just as she give her love, for Gladys was one of those rare creatures who could do nothing meanly

Presently she began to speak of her own accord :

"You know how good Mr. Cunliffe was to me in my trouble; at least you can guess, though you can never really know it. l was most forlorn and miserable I used to feel less wretched and hopeless when he was besids me; in every possible way he strengthened and braced me for daily life; he roused were talking. When a vicar was young and me from my state of selfish despendency, put unmarried, and as fascinating as Mr. Cunliffe, work into my hands, and encouraged me to persevere. If it had not been for his help and sympathy, I never could have lived through those bitter days when all around me believed that my darling Eric had died a coward's death."

"Do not speak of Eric to-night, dearest,"
I observed, alarmed at her excessive paleness as she uttered his name.

"No," with a faint smile at my anxions tone; "we are talking about some one clae this evening. Ursula, you may imagine how grateful I was,—how I grew to look upon him as my best friend, how I learned to confide in him as though he were a wise elder brother.'

"A brother !-oh, G'adys!" "It was the truth," she went on, mournsully: "no other thought entered my mind, and you may conceive the shock when one

morning he came to me, pale and agitated, and asked me if I could love him well enough marry him. "How I recall that morning! It was May, and I had just come in from the garden, la len with pink and white May blos-soms, and long trails of laburnum, and there

he was waiting for me in the drawing-room. Every one was out, and he was alone. "I fancied he looked different .- rather nervous and excited,-but I never guessed the reason until he began to speak, and then I thought I should have broken my heart to hear him,—that I must give him pain who had been so good to me. Oh, Ursula! I had

never had such cruel work to do as that. "But I must be true to him as well as my self: this was my one thought. I did not love him well enough to be his wife; he had not touched my heart in that way; and, as I believed at that time that I could never care sufficiently for any man to wish to marry him. I felt that I dared not let him deceive himself with any future hopes."

"You were quite right, my darling. Do not look so miserable. Max would only honor you the more for your truthfulness." "Yes, but he knew me better than I knew myself," she whispered. "When he begged t) speak to me again I wented to refuse, but women to be the light and life of a man's he would not let me. He asked me—and home. Oh, it hurts me to hear some girls there were tears in his eyes—not to be so hard on him, to let him judge for us both in looked so unhappy, that I gave way at last, and said that in a year's time he might speak again. I remember telling him, as he thanked me very gratefully, that I should not consider him bound in any way; that I had so little hope to give him that I had no right to hold him to anything; if he did not come to me when a year had expired, I should know that he had changed. There was a gleam in his eyes as I said this that made me feel for the first time the strength and purpose of a man's will I grew timid and embarrassed all at once, and a strange feeling came over me. Was I, after all, so certain that I should never love him? I could only breathe freely

when he had left me." "Yes, dear, I understand," I returned, soothingly, for she bad covered her face with her hands, as though overpowered with some

recollection.
"Ursula," she whispered, "he was right. I had never thought of such things. I did not know my owo feelings. Before three months were over I knew I could give him the answer he wanted. I regretted the year's delay; but for shame, I would have made him understand how it was with me." "Could you not have given a sign that your feelings were altered, Gladys? it would

have been generous and kind of you to have ended his suspense." "I tried, but it was not easy; but he must have noticed the change in me. If I were shy and embarrassed with him it was because I cared for him so much. It used to make me happy only to see him; if he did not speak to me, I was quite content to know he was in the room. I used to treasure up his looks and words and hoard them in my

memory; it did not seem to me that any other man could compare with him. You have often laughed at my hero-worship, but I made a hero of him.' I was so glad to hear her say this of my dear Max that tears of joy came to my eyes, but I would not interrupt her by a word: she should tell her story in her own way, "Etta had spoken to me long before this, One day when we were sitting over our work

together, and I was thinking happily about

Max—Mr. Cunliffe, I mean."
"Oh, call him Max to me," I burst out but she drew herself up with gentle dignity. "It was a mistake: you should not have noticed it. I could never call him that now. Poor dear! she had no idea how often she had called him Max in her leverish wanderings. "Well, we were sitting together, -for Etta was nice to me just then, and I did not avoid her company as I do now, when she startled me by bursting into tears and reproaching me for not having told her about

Mr. Cunliffe's offer, and leaving her to hear it from Giles; and then she said how disap-pointed they all were at my refusal, and was I really sure that I could not marry him? CHAPTER XL.

THE TALK IN THE CLOAMING.

I heard Gladys repeat my words softly under her breath;—she seemed to say them either, how fascinating and persuasive she can be ; her influence over Giles proves that.
Well, little by little she drew from me that I was not so indifferent to Mr. Cunliffe as she

would speak to me again. "She seemed very kind about it, and said over and over again how glad she was to hear

supposed, and that in a few months time he

my changed feelings to Giles, she agreed at most things."

"If Lady Betty and Miss Darrell know, once, and I will do herithe justice to own that she says to him," I returned, briskly; for it returned, "Gladys, you know how I honor an idea of the truth."

"If Lady Betty and Miss Darrell know, once, and I will do herithe justice to own that she says to him," I returned, briskly; for it returned, "Gladys, you know how I honor an idea of the truth." an ides of the truth. Wish you had kept your

with you had kept your ewn counsel, Gladys."

"You could not wish it more than I do; but indeed I said very little. I think my manner told her more than my words, for I cannot remember really saying anything tangible. I know she plied me with guestions, and when I did not answer them she laughed and said that she know.

I have paid dearly for my manner.

I have paid dearly for my want of caution, for T have been in bondage ever since. My tacit admission that I cared for Mr. Cunlifie has given Etta a cruel hold over me; my thoughts do not seem my own. She knows how to wound me : one word from her makes me shrink into myself. Sometimes I think she takes pleasure in my secret misery,—that she was only acting a part when she pretended to sympathize with me. Oh, what a weak fool I have been, Ursula, to put myself in the power of such a woman !"

"Poor Gladya!" I said, kissing her; and she dashed away her indignant tear, and hurried on.

"Oh, let me finish all the miserable story. There is not much to say, but that little is humiliating. It was soon after this that I noticed a change in Mr Cunliffe's manger. Scarcely perceptible at first, it became daily more marked. He came less often, and when he came he scarcely spake to me. It was then that Etta began to forment me, and, under the garb of kindness, to say things that I could not bear. She asked me if Mr. Cunliffe were not a little distant in his manners to me. She did not wish to distress me, but there certainly was a change in him No. I must not trouble myself, but people

people would talk. "What did they say? Ah, that was no matter, surely. Well, if I would press her, two or three busybodies had hinted that a certain young lady, who should be nameless, was rather too eager in her pursuit of the

"Such nensense, Gladys, my dear,' she went on, as I remained dumb and sick at heart at such an imputation. 'Of course I told them it was only your enthusiasm for good works. "She meets him in her district and at the mothers' meeting; and what can be the harm of that?" I said to them. " And of course she cannot refuse to sing at the penny readings and people's entertain. ments when she krows that she gives such pleasure to the poor people, and it is rather hard that she should be accused o' wanting to display her fine voice." Oh, you may be sure that I took your part. Of course it is a pity folks should believe such things, but 1 hope I made them properly ashamed of them. selves.

ver You may imagine how uneasy there in uendoes made me. You know my sensitive. ness, and how prone I am to exaggorate things. It seemed to me that more lay behind the margin of her words; and I was not

wrong, "In a little while there were other things hinted to me, but very gently. Ab, she was kind enough to me in those days. Did I not think that I was a little too imprudent and unreserved in my manner to Mr. Cunliffe? She hated to make me uncomfortable, and of course I was so innocent that I meant no harm; but men were peculiar, especially a man like Mr. Cunliffe; she was afraid he might notice my want of self-control.

" You do rot see yourself, Gladys,' she said, once; 'a child would trad out that you are over head and ears in love with him. Perhaps it would not matter so much under other circumstances, but I confess I am a little uneasy. His manner was very cold and strange last night: he seemed afraid to trust himself alone with you. Do be careful, my dear. Suppose, after all, his feelings are changed, and that he fears to tell you so?"

"Ursula, can you not understand the slow torture of these days and weeks, the first inidious dombts, th seemed to be corroborated day by day? Yes, it was not my fancy; E.ta was right; he was certainly changed; he no longer loved

"In desperation I acted upon her advice. and resigned my parish work. It seemed to me that I was parting with the last shred of my happiness when I did so. I made weak health my excuse, and indeed I was far from well; but I had the anguish of seeing the unspoken repreach in Mr. Cunliffe's eyes; he thought me cowardly, vacillating; he was

disappointed in me.
"It was the end of April by this time, and in a week or two the day would come when he would have to speak to me again. Would you believe it !--but no, you could not dream that I was so ntterly mad and foolish .- but in spite of all this wretchedness I still hoped. The day came and passed, and he never came near me, and the next day, and the next; and then I knew that Etta was right, -his love for me was gone."

"You believed this, Gladye?" but I dared not say more: my promise to Max fettered

me,
"How could I doubt it?" she returned. looking at me with dry, miserable eyes; and I seemed to realize then all her pain and humiliation. "His not coming to me at the appointed time was to be a sign between us that he had changed his mind. Did I not tell him so with my own lips? did I not say to him that he was free as the air, and that no possible blame could attach itself to him if he failed to come? Do you suppose that I did not mean those words?

"Could you not have given him the benefit of a doubt?" I returned. "Perhaps your manner too was changed and made him lose hope: the resignation of all your work in the parish must have discouraged him, surely."

## (To be continued.)

## HUMBUG.

Barnum said "The American People like to be humbugged." This may be true in the line of entertainment, but not where life is at stake. A man with consumption, or any lingering disease, looking Death in the face and seeking disease, looking Death in the face and seeking to evade his awful grasp, does not like to be trifled with. So with confidence we place before our readers Nature's great remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a sure relief for that long train of diseases resulting from impure blood, such as Consumption, Chronic Nasal Caparth, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disorder, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Scrofula and General Debility. Time-tried and thoroughly tested, it stands without an equal! Any druggist.

A Philadelphia barber displays a sign which nnnonness thats he is "proprietor of facial decorating saloon, tonsorial artist, physiogno-mical hair dresser and facial operator, cranium manipulator and capillary abridger."

"NOT BULK BUT BUSINESS"! is the way a Western man put it in expressing to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of to a friend his complete satisfaction in the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. So small and yet so effectual, they bid fair to supplant entirely the old-style pill. An ever-ready remedy for Sick and Bilious Headache, Bilious ness, Constipation and all blood disorders. Mild in action, wonderful in effect! Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort! These sterling merits account for their great popularity.

COLONIZATION LOTTERY. LIST OF LUCKY PRIZE WINNESS IN THE 1ST SERIES.

The following is the official list of those who won prizes in the first series of the drawing in won prizes in the first series of the drawing in Father Labelle's Colonization Lottery scheme: Father Labelle's Colonization Lottery scheme:

Int prize, one real estate, valued at \$5,000,

No. 62,328. Real estates, property valued at
\$1,000.—Nus. 9,287, 42,186, 94,561. Pianes
valued at \$400.—Nos. 21,036. 24,401, 53,559,
valued at \$400.—Nos. 21,036. 24,401, 53,559,
The following numbers won building lots in

Montreal, viz.:
16702, 25973, 34913, 40424, 46862, 46864, 46968, 167053, 69184, 72327, 81482, 82783.
The following bed-room or drawing-room, suites, valued at \$200, viz.:—

The following bel-room of miles, valued at \$200, viz.:—
mites, valued at \$200, viz.:—
474, 8399, 10437, 18500, 19571, 24431, 30246;
4874, 8399, 10437, 18500, 19571, 24431, 30246;
4871, 30680, 34144, 37885, 42002, 50671, 57978,
30319, 30680, 34144, 37885, 42002, 50671, 57978,
58176, 62385, 63900, 65749, 70914, 73665, 75170,
5875, 79833, 90767, 92846, 93827

The following bedroom or drawing-room
The following bedroom or drawing-room
38181, 26167, 26897, 27543, 27711, 34054, 37086,
28181, 26167, 26897, 27543, 27711, 34054, 37086,
38181, 26167, 26897, 27543, 27711, 34054, 37086,
48918, 49857, 52095, 52656, 54627, 7386, 61260,
48918, 49857, 52095, 52656, 54627, 77837, 80214,
58116, 84372, 85741, 91058, 92957, 93778, 94158,
48116, 84372, 85741, 91058, 92957, 93778, 94158,
48116, 84372, 85741, 91058, 92957, 93778, 94158,
48116, 84372, 25741, 91058, 92957, 93778, 94158,
48116, 84372, 25741, 91058, 92957, 18778, 94158,
48116, 84372, 25741, 91058, 92957, 18779, 77577,
2626, 95977, 96296, 96711, 97277.
214, 2847, 4362, 4400, 6085, 6422, 7214, 7957,
2883, 10480, 10490, 10642, 10957, 12207, 15805,
2883, 10480, 10490, 10642, 10957, 12207, 15805,
28705, 29004, 80366, 31790, 34869, 36115, 36745,
28705, 29004, 80366, 31790, 34869, 36115, 36745,
28670, 36925, 39980, 40062, 40728, 41506,
36670, 36925, 39980, 40062, 40728, 41506,
36670, 36925, 39980, 40062, 40728, 41506,
36670, 36925, 39980, 40062, 40728, 41506,
36670, 36925, 39980, 40062, 40728, 41506,

23705, 20004, 30366, 31790, 34869, 36115, 36745, 23705, 36925, 39980, 40062, 40728, 41506, 46561, 42971, 43563, 44574, 47780, 46565, 47269, 48085, 48124, 48705, 49432, 45565, 5665, 52970, 55971, 53979, 54234, 55237, 55819, 56685, 56802, 57272, 57423, 61943, 64157, 55819, 56685, 56802, 57272, 57423, 61943, 64157, 57951, 68919, 70163, 75761, 75933, 75871, 76085, 76951, 77158, 77405, 79703, 80121, 80150, 81955, 76314, 77158, 77405, 79703, 80121, 80150, 81955, 82310, 83541, 84070, 84200, 84350, 86913, 87539, 88457, 90310, 91103, 91673, 94704, 95269, 94047, 92734, 99062, 90508, 99597.

The grawing in the second series was begun to-day.

The drawing in the second series of the Rev. Father Labelle's Lottery of Colonizazation was completed last night, the following being the winning numbers: I real estate valued at \$1,000, No. 57887; real estates valued at \$500, Nos. 7489, \$4994; carriages valued at \$250, Nos. 13479, 22609, 30916, valued at \$250, Nos. 1843, 2260, Son. 62 022; gold chains valued at \$40, Nos. 1720, 15573, 42362, 45937, 58587, 67639, 75987, 90582, 1796, 23694, 43606, 46719, 60457, 68412, 76645, 92398, 2144, 26198, 43893, 47289, 61669, 70766, 47289, 61669, 47357, 1845, 18 77917, 93849, 3435, 28688, 44181, 47357, 61791, 74772, 81184, 96603, 3582 30854. 50824, 63849, 75152, 84303, 98331. 11229, 38641, 45103, 57255, 67078, 75613, 87929, 98998 12193, 39482. The 250 numbers preceding and the 250 immediately following No. 57887 have drawn \$10 cash, viz. Nos. 57637 to 58137.

If SICK HEADACHE IS MISERY, what are Carter' Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to

## A FINANCIAL SMASH.

THE BANK OF LONDON, ONT., SUSPENDED. LONDON, Ont., Aug. 19.—[Special.]—The Bank of London in Canada has suspended. A notice to that effect was posted on the door of the bank this morning.

> She scolds and frets, She's fu l of pets, She's rarely kind and tender; The thorn of life Is a fretful wife-I wonder what will mend her?

Try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Ten to me, your wife is cross and fretful hecause also is sick and suffering, and cannot control her nervouscess when things go wrong. Make a healthy woman of her and the chances are you will make a cheerful and pleasant one. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for woman's and woman's a peculiar ailm ut, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufactur re, that ti will give sa isfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantes on bott's wrapper. Large bottles, \$1. Six for \$5.

ASTURY OF THE GRAND OLD MAN. THE ENTHUSIASTIC CRIPPLE A CHICAGO TRAVELER INTERVIEWED IN LONDON.

A Chicago man who had recently returned from Europe leaned up against the co-tly stone paint of the County Building yesterday. A friend accosted him and he at once opened up in the story of his travels. "There isn't a more oppular man in England than Gladstone," he said with amphasis "and there is no one in the said, with emphasis, "and there is no one in the whole blarsted, bloomin country who can hold the respect and reverence of the common people as he does. I often wondered how he did it. It as he does. I often wondered how he did it. It was about a year ago when he requested Queen V ctorixto call a leader to form a new Parliament after his defeat on the Home Rule question. He was driving through London's greatest highway when I trets saw him. All along the line people of all classes were waving their hats and handkerchiefs and shouting justify in honor of the venerable statesman, who publicly saluted them as his vehicle passed on In Whitehell standing against the fence surwhy do you so tax y ur strength? You may admire Gladstone as much as these other people, but he cannot appreciate or distinguish your effort to do him honor in so great a concourse. The cripple gazed at me scornfully for an instant, and, seeing that I was not making fun of him, his hard features relaxed, and with a faint, feeble smile, he said: "Ah, sir, if you only knew that man as I know him, you would not join in this applause in imitation of the rabble. You would put up both your hands and clap them until they were worn down to stumps. Two years ago I was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was not making my own of the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was not make it known to him was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in an attic in a remote part of London or the fall was sich in this application.

The following is a limit to thousands of cares, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send to relieve human suffering to relieve human suffering to relieve human suffering to relieve human suffering, I will send to relieve human suffering to relieve in an attic in a remote part of London. I was given up for dead, and the few friends I had among my own poor kind deserted me. One morning I awoke expecting to consume my last crust of bread, when, to my surprise, I beheld a fine old man bending over my prestrate form. He told me to be quiet, and his manner was so pleasant that I could not but obey him. He gave me the nicest kind of food, which he had brought in a basket, and left some pretty flowers by my bedside. He went away, only to return next morning at the same hour when nobody else was astir. His visits were repeated until I was thoroughly well and able to renew my old occupation of selling papers here on this stand. I haven't spoken to him since, nor has he called on me, but don't think he hasn't got my love. It was the Right' Honorable Mr. Gladstone, though he bimself never told me his name, or who he was. How he ever found his crust of bread, when, to my surprise, I beheld name, or who he was. How he ever, found his way to my garret I don't know. He's got a heart, and saved my life. That's enough, for me to know. He is a Grand Old Man. See, how the people cheer—God bless him!"

ASTONISHING SUCCESS. :: ASTONISHING SOCCASS.

It is duty of every person who has used
Boschee's German Surrup to librits wonderful
qualities be known to their friends in curing qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, sivere Coughs, Croup, Asthmas, Pueumonia, and in fact all threat and lung discusses. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses, will relieve any case, and view in the \$1 Jense' Gazette, is to be becomend it to the poor dying consumptive, at land. Bill [] will ruin the Irish least to try one-hottles as \$60,000 dosen bottles to which is making us wondrous kind; as we know of the poor dring consumptive, at land single personal responsation, and in fact all three doses, will relieve any case, and lieved, the new Land Bill [] will ruin the Irish least to try one-hottles as \$60,000 dosen bottles to which he naturally bemoans for them—a fellow-new rese sold last year, and not one, case where it failed was reported. Such a malicious of the hottley of the poor of the poor of the poor of the wind in the poor of the p

## DOMESTIC READING.

CARE OF SILE .- Never use a brush ; it injures the goods. Instead, wipe carefully with the face of a soft piece of velvet. Shake the velvet occasionally and wipe between every plant if you would preserve your garment and have it retain its new lock.

THE VALUE OF TRUE INNOCENCE. -Surely happiness is reflective, live the light of heaven; and every countenance bright with smiles, and flowing with innocent enjoyment, is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of a sapreme and ever-shin ng ben-volence.

To WASH COTTON GOODS.-To Wash cotton goods containing a black figure, pour boiling suds on the goods and let stand for a few minutes. This sets the color, and when neatly washed and ironed, instead of a faded garment, you have one as bright and fresh as when first

INFREENCE OF GREAT THOUGHTS. - Great thoughts uttered in noble and "winged words" convey the mental treasures of ore period to generations that follow; and laden with these sher precious freight sail safely across gulfs of time in which empires have suffered shipwreck and the language of common life have sunk into oblivion:

A PIE FOR DYSPEPTICS.—Four tablespoonfuls of catmeal to one pint of water; let it stand for a few hours until the meal is swelled. Then add two large apples pared and sliced, one cup ful of supar and one tablespoonful of flour and s little salt. Mix all well together and bake in a buttered dish. This makes a very fine dish, which may be eaten safely by the sick or well. THE USE OF MINERAL WATERS.—The leading

medical journal of France has published a pamphlet protesting against the extravagant use of artificial mineral waters, which, it sets forth, do the doube damage of chilling the stom-ch, this laying the foundation for gastric catarrh, while the limestone held in deposit in the carbonated waters find its way into the kidneys, and even ually produces Bright's

How Much Do WE Know !- We are stu dents of words; we are shut up in schools and colleges and recitation rooms for ten or fifteen years, and come out at last with a big of wind, a memory of words, and do not know a thing.
We cannot use our hands, or our legs, or our eyes, or our arms. We do not know an edible root in the woods, we cannot tell our course by the stars, nor the hour of the day by the

To CLEAN LAGE -Fill a bottle with cold water; draw a stocking tightly over it, securing both ends firmly. Place the lace smoothly over the bottle an I tack c'osely. Put the bottle in a kettle of cold water, containing a few shavings of soap, and place over the fire to boil. Rinse in several waters and then drain and dry. When dry remove and place smoothly in a large book and press with weights. Very nice lace can be made to look like new by this process.

REAL AND FALSE WORTH, -Because half dozen grasshoppers under a farm make the field ring with their importunate chink, whil-thou-sands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field, that, of course; they are many in number, or that, after all, they are other than the little, shrivelled, meagre, ropping, though loud and troublesome, insects of the hour.

THE WHEEL OF LIFE.—The wheel of life flies THE WHEEL OF LIFE.—The wheel of life flies round, and we with it, expecting that the motion will some day slacken, and that then life may be ordered anew and omissions be made good. But real wisdom consists in seizing the flying momen', and in pressing upon it the seal of the eternal and enduring; that is the great course of moral endeavor under which life receives its due form, like the block of marble under the hands of the sculptor. The eternal and endurhands of the sculptor. The eternal and endur ing here, on earth, consists in the morally artistic use of time.

How to GET RID OF VERMIN. -A writer says he cleared his premises of all detestible vermin by making whitewash yellow with copperss and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with it. In every crevice in which a rat might go, he put the crystals of the copperas, and scattered it in the corners of the floor. The result was the complete disappearance of rats and mice. Every spring the cellar is cratted with the yellow matter and a contemporary or published and a contemporary or the cellar and a cella wash as a purifier, and as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, disentery, or fever attacks the

family. BEAUTY.-Peop'e's ideas of beauty differ ro widely that what is all loveliness to one naving the positive reverse to an ther Beauty s regulated by no arbitrary rule. Women cannot be too much upon their guard, or too watchful and exacting in the choice of a lover. It is lunacy t) suffer the affections to be taken captive by beauty, genius or captivating powers before the reason is convinced of the soundness of principle, purity of faith and integrity of mind of the future husband; for one must look beyond the days of ccurtship, beyond the calm pleasant evenings, beyond the day of days, the white gloves, and the orange blossoms, all tremulous with the excitement of the wearer. The after years cannot be sustained in happiness on good

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having hat placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung

Mississquoi County Agricultural Society at Bedford, September 6th and 7th.

Independent Agricultural Association of Stanstead and Compton Counties at Coaticook on the 7th and 8th September. Shefford County Agricultural Society at Waterloo on the 8th and 9th September.

Shefford Fruit Grower's Association at Gran-by September 14th and 15th. py, September 14th and 10th.
Eastern Townships Agricultural Association at Sherbrooke, 18th to 16th September.
Brome County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies at Knowlton, September 20th and

Richmond County Agricultural Society at Richmond, September 22nd.

WITHOUT EQUAL.

Wilson Montrose, of Vienna Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak, too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhea it has no equal."

tries to rouse Erglish Tory feeling to interven-tion for the saf-ty of the threatened class; but the rea-on hc gives for being satisfied that a further reduction of repts spells ruin for the landloid is about as go d a reason as human ingenuity could adduce for aweeping the class out of existence as being worthless beyond all precedent. "The owners of estates" he says, "have been for generations providing for their younger children out of the land itself, adding mortgage to mortgage: the consequence is that at least two-thirds—some say three-fourths—of the ren:al of all Ireland is due to mortgages and chargeants of different kinds; therefore an Act which promises the reduction of judicial rents by some 20 per cent, and of leasehold rents by some 40, sail reductions to continue for the space of three years, mears simply the destruction of the class as a class. Was ever a more startling picture painted of heavens have the other than the ofference leave in more startling picture painted of heavens leave the other than this of of happy-go-lucky improvidence than this of generations one after another quartering younger children on the land, instead of bringing them up to some business in which they could obtain the means of livelihood by honest labor? And was there ever a more impodent claim than that tenants and their families should not only slave inc as ntly on their farms, but half starve themselves into the bargain, to main-tain in idleness and luxury a class of which so damning a depiction can be truthfully given?

VERY VALUABLE.

"Having used B.B.B. for biliousness and torpid liver, with the very best results, I would recommend it to all thus troubled. The medicine is worth its weight in g.ld." Tillie White, Manitowaning, Ont.

MISTAKES IN LANGUAGE A professor of English literature has prepared the f.llowing lists of words and phrases to be avoided in conversation and writing:

Guess, for purpose or think. Fix, for arrange or prepare. Ride and drive interchangeably. Res as an adverb, instead of really, as real

Some for somewhat, as I have studied some. Some ten days, for about ten days. Storms for mins.
Try an experiment for make an experiment.

Singular subject with contracted plural, as sh - don't skate well. Plur I pronoun with singular antecedent; every man or woman should do their duty.

Expect, for suspect. First rate, as an adverb. Had rather, for wou d rather. Right away, for immediately. Party, for person. Promise, for assure. Posted, for informed.
Post graduate, for graduate. Depot, for station. Nice, for indiscriminately. Stopping, for staying. Try and do, for try to do. Cunni g, for small. Cute, for scute. Funny, for odd. Above, for foregoing. Looks good enough, for well enough. Somebody else, for comebody's else. Not as good, for not so good.

Feel badly, for feel bad.
Feel good, for feel we'l.
Between siven, for among seven.

Seldom or never, for seldom if ever. More than you think for, for more than you These kind, for this kind. Nicely, in reply to inquiring health, Heal hy, for wholesome. Just a + coon, for just as lief. Kind of, to indicate a moderate degree. The mat'er of instead of the matter with.

## HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

If so you can testify to its marvellous powers merits be known to all who have not used it. ..

## WOMEN AS PHYSICIANS.

There are 150 female physicians in New York to-day, and the number in Brooklyn and the surrout ding cities about doubles that. Among those in New York city there are quite a numthose in New York city there are quite a number who have incomes of \$10,000; two or three make yearly sums ranging from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and one has averaged for the last four years a steady income of \$25,000. Dr. Emily Blackwell is the president of the Woman's Medical College, and has besides a large practice. She has adopted children and makes a charming home for them. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi has a large cliented and consults with the first male physicians of the city; indeed, more than one physician has a regular female confrere, to whom he recommends some of his patients to go for special courses of treatment. confere, to whom he recommends some of his patients to go for special courses of treatment. Several of these female practititioners are house physicians to hospitals, and the Lucretia Mott Hospital in Brooklyn is entirely officered by them. Some women physicians work in partnership with each other, among whom are Drs. El za M. Mosher and Lucey M. Hall, of Brooklyn, and the two sister Joctors, Sarah and Julia McNutt. Dr. Sarah has charge of the bib es' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and Dr. Julia has founded a training school for nurses. Both are physicians in high standing and have a large practice, especially among children. Drs. Annie Daniels and Kate Parker are both women of influence and of the widest are both women of influence and of the widest reaching charity. Dr. Elizabeth Cushier is a celebrated an tomist and successful ovariotomist, and yet is a small, feminine, quiet-voiced little woman. Drs. Lozier, Post and Faunce are all well known for good work. Without exception these women are quiet, well-bred, gentle-mannered and soft-voiced.—New York World.

### Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and P. O. address.

Hespectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
BRANCH OFFICE: 37 Younge St., Toronto.
32—L

## KING HUMBERT, QUEEN MARGUER-ITE, AND THE ITALIAN CLERGY.

The marked change which has recently come over the attitude of the Italian clergy in relation to King Humbert and his Queen is not without a certain significance. Wherever their majesties go, they are the objects of respectful attention and loyal demonstrations on the part of the Bishops and priests. His Lordship of Turin was the first to set the example. On his arrival at the house where the King was lunching, the latter rose up from the table to greet, him, and they a immediately entered upon an intimate conversation which lasted an hour. The effect of this important incident was sought to be explained away by the incident was sought to be explained away by the iterated statement that the prelate had acted on his own personal responsibility, and that, had the Pope known of his intention beforehand, he

Canons of the Cathedral of Siens, they were conducted to the room in which the archives are kept, and which is the depository of some of the oldest and most rare and valuable manuscripts in Italy. St. Catherine's tomb was next visited, and there the proper visited and there the proper visited and there the proper visited and there the proper visit and the visit and the visit and there the royal pair assisted at the Holy Sacrifice in the upper chapel. Before leaving, a pleasant surprise awaited them. A precious parchment, enclosed in a handsome red velved

Free and easy expectoration immediately re-lieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, in-flammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup is a grecific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleas ant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

## DEATH FROM TIGHT LACING.

Young women whose mothers' admonitions against tight lacing have been unheeded should listen to the story recently reported in the British Medical Journal of the death of one of their sisters.

their sisters.

A spinster lady, aged 52, recently dropped dead in a London street and was taken to the hospital. She had died from syncope. Her A spinster lady, aged 52, recently dropped dead in a London street and was taken to the hospital. She had died from syncope. Her heart had stopped beating; her lungs had ceased to work, and the hospital surgeon said that this was due only to tight lacing. He had known her of old. Only two years ago she had fallen in the street and broken a blood vessel as it was any seal he might catch anywhere outside the said. Perhans she had, but the surgeon know here the in the street and broken a blood vessel as it was said. Perhaps she had, but the surgeon knew that it was because she had squeezed her ribs by her dressing appliances tighter than any lover's arms could press a beloved waist; and the great difference between that powerful instrument of compression and the well made corset is that the latter is tireless and never lets

This lady was fifty-two. Young ladies ambitious of small waists may think that a single woman of 52 had better die anyway. But whatever they think now, we warn them that if whatever they think now, we warn them that if they should ever arrive at that age, even un-marized, that they will still wish to live longer, and if they desire to live even as long as that in health and in happiness, they must let that lating go.

Holloway's Cintment and Pills.—Travellers and Emigrants.—Those who cross the seas change the climate, but they do not change the constitution. The altered conditions of life, the exigencies of travel and other causes, render the traveller and

At a certain debating society an English doctor recently argued that the Irish were naturally a deprayed and dishonest race, and in support of his position he adduced his own experience. He remarked that he had at Manchester 800 Irish patients on his books, and this number only thirty paid him his out of this number only thirty paid him bis

An Irishman rose when the doctor sat down. of healing and recommend it to your friends.
We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Cause; there is never an effect without the description of the strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhora, cholera morbus, dysentery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its the first summer to which the detor has called our attention? He finds an explanation in the natural depravity can we explain the extraordinary phenomenon to which the doctor has called our attention? He finds an explanation in the natural depravity of the Irish nature. I, sir, have another explanation to offer, and it is this: That the 30 patients that paid him were the only ones that recovered. —London Truth.

### HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE CHARMING EFFECT.

Dr. J. R. SCHWARTZ, Harrisburg, Pa., says "I used it on a case of dyspepsia, with charming affect, and am much pleased with it."

A DISTINGUISHED CORKMAN. Sir Ambrose Shea has, says the Newfoundland Mercury, now forever retired from the field of local politics, and in the Imperial service his talents will find a wider sphere of action. The appointment conferred on him must be regarded as a recognition of his services and abilities by the Imperial authorities. The Governorship of the Bahamas will prove a stepping stone to a higher appointment, should his life be prolonged. All Governors have to go through their degrees like other mortals. The appoint ment he has now received is, in many respects, a very desirable one. The emoluments of office are considerable; the duties are not very onerous; the climate, though tropical, Nassan being but 25 degrees north of the equator, has a reputation for salubrity. In fact the Bahamas enjoy perpetual summer.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

### NOT A DEFENDER OF IGNORANCE, (Catholic Review.) Of what, pray, does the Church seek to keep

the people ignorant? Is it of theology, the queen of sciences? Is it of philosophy, ethics, or politics? Is it of astronomy, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, electricity, cosmology, 200logy, biology, physiology, history, natural, civil, or ecclesiastical? I have yet to learn of the part of the civil, or ecclesisstical? I have yet to learn of any prohibition on the part of the Church against the studying of any of these sciences. True, the Church may not accept all the doctrines and theories put forth by scientists. She attenuously sets her face against the deification of the intellect—against the canonizing of the human passions. She allows no altar to be raised to intellectualism, nor does she arpland the deep philosophy of doubt. She she applaud the deep philosophy of doubt. She has given to this country its leading scientist, its greatest scholar, and its purest and brightest mind in the persons of Father Secchi, Cardinal Wiseman and Cardinal Newman. She holds up as a model for her children the lives of pious men and women whose souls become strong in communion with God. She wants no share in the glory of Darwin or George Eliot; nor do her children desire to ape the dangerous doc-

the other. P. M. MARKELL, West Jeddore, N. S. writes:—"I wish to inform you of the wonderful qualities of Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil. I had a horse so lame that he could scarcely walk; the trouble was in the knee; and two or three applications completely cured him."

trine of the one, or the revolting concubinage of

THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURES. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE U. S. TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The Secretary of the

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received reports from Captain Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer Rush, dated Ounalaska, Alaska, July 11th and 16th, in regard to his cruise in the waters of that vicinity. He says that on July 9th, in Behring's Sea, fifty-nine miles distant from Cape Cheerful, he boarded and examine 1 the British schooner W. P. Sayward, of Victoria, B. C., and found that she was on a scaling wowser and parchment, enclosed in a handsome red velvet cover, was presented to the King; and the famous commemorative gold medal of the Oratory of St. Catherinewas given to the Queen. This medal, it should be explained, had only been twice presented to anyone previously—to Charles V. of Germany and Spaie, and to Pius IX. Queen Marguerite was deeply affected at this touching homage from the Sienness clergy; and she gave felicitous expression to her feelings.

Indians was out sealing at the time. Her crew monainted of six white men and seventeen Indians was out sealing at the time. Her crew consisted of six white men and seventeen Indians. The vessel was seized for violation of the revised statutes and towed to Ounalasks, where the captured sealskins were delivered to the U.S. Deputy Marshal. The vessel and crew were then sent to Sitks for delivery to the United States Marshal, and the crew was set at liberty. On the 12th of July Capt. Shepard sensed the British steam schooner Dolphin, of Victoria, B.C., in Behring Sea, 40 miles from Cape Cheerful. She had been in the sea for three days. ful. She had been in the sea for three days, and contained 618 sealskins. Ten canoes and one boat were out sealing at the time of the seizure. A dozen dead seals were taken on the schooner from the canoes while the Rush was approaching, and three skins from seals recently k lied were found in small boats. The crew consisted of seven white men and twenty-six Indians from British Columbia, They had a number of fire arms with ammunition. She nine mile limit from shore. On July 17th, Capt. Shepard seized the British steam schooner Grace, in Behring Sea, 96 miles from Ouna-laska, for violations of the seal fishery laws. She had been in Behring Sea ten days, and had 769 sealskius on board. Capt. Shepard saw one seal shot and taken into a small boat while he was approaching the schooner, and he saw many more seals which had been recently killed. The vessels were all sent to Sitka, and turned over to the United States Marshal for prosecution. The British schooner Anna Beck, previously seized, has also been sent to Sitka.

## THE LUGGACURBAN TENANS. CAMPAIGN SQUARE.

(Leinster Leader, Aug. 6.)

Friends of the Campaigners of Luggacurran and those who sympathize with the plucky ten-ants in the great struggle in which they are engaged with their pitiless landlord for the right to live in their fathers' homes, will be tion. The altered conditions of life, the exigencies of travel and other causes, render the traveller and emigrant peculiarly liable to diseases and accidents when far from efficient medical aid. With these associated remedies at hand they may be said to have a physician always at their call, and they may be certain that situations will be constantly arising in which they will require a ready resource in time of need. The directions for me which accompany each box and pot of Holloway's Fills and Ointment are written in plain and simple language, and are applicable in all casss.

THE IRISHMAN WAS AHEAD.

At a certain debating society an English At a certain debating society an English of the struggle, and filled them with a closed-first and set-teeth determination to per-evere fist and set-teet fist and set teeth determination to per-evers even for years, if needs be, in a fight which they look upon as stared. The appearance of the cottages as viewed from the road is most picturesque, and when driving by the scene of operations, one experiences a most pleasing surprise when, for the first time, the camping ground of the campaigners is seen, with the pretty, comfortable looking, white cottages or rather tents of the frieze-coated soldiers out

rather tents of the frieze-coated soldiers out there smiling in the sunshine, and the strokes and the noise, and the busy hum of the workers, breaking with strange effect the silence of the lonely valley.

A brief description of the cottages might be desirable. Those at present being constructed are rectangular in shape, both wings facing a famished and hungry-looking habitation called the "rent-office," sacred to the presiding genius of the place—Townsond Trench. Each cottage of the place-Townsend Trench. Each cottage consists of three bedrooms consists of three dentitions, provided with a service-able cooking-range. The comfort of the houses is unusually good, as they are all slated, with two layers of boards inside and outside, and have each a sheet of inodorous felt in addition, and are entirely air and water-tight, being care-fully secured in this respect with asphalt of best quality.

## DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

The method of dry removal is still in most

general use, and costs, in Leeds, England. twenty-four cents a head per year. The great twenty-four cents a head per year. The great defect of removal by water carriage, such as prevails in all large cities, is that usually it only takes the nuisance to another place, without abating it. This fact and the failure; of the currents depended upon to carry the stuff far enough away have led to the introduction of the method of water carriage with works for purification by precipitation. This is effected at the Knostrop works, Leeds, by means of a set of the method of water carriage with works to purification by precipitation. This is effected at the Knostrop works, Leeds, by means of a set of settling basins, with milk of lime as the precipitant. At Frankfort alumina ferric is to be used. The method of water carriage, with filtration or irrigation, can be applied with great advantage in small towns; but in cities of more than 100,000 inhapitants it is met by the difficulty of getting enough land to make the effectual application of filtration or irrigation practicable. The method of dry removal and making up into saleable products is practised on a large scale at Manchester. England. Urine and faces partially deodorized with the house ashes are converted into a manure and a variety of useful compounds at a cost of from twenty-four to thirty-seven cents per head a year. The Liernur separate pneumatic system is judged to be more expensive than any other well arranged method. In some places in England and in Holland refuse not suitable for the sewers is burned in destructors at small for the sewers is burned in destructors at small

cost.

Dr. C. Weymouth Tidy, according to the authority quoted from, says that no single answer can be given to the question of the disposal of sewage. The adviser must sink his hobby, and prepare to find conditions under which he would counsel irrigation, and other conditions under which he would recommend precipitation. Success at one place furnishes no argument that a process will be successful everywhere. His own experience of all kinds of schemes has led him to prefer a scheme combining the principles him to prefer a scheme combining the principles of precipitation and irrigation. It has the advantages that its efficient working is independent of the weather; and that, if the works are sufficiently large, any emergency of quantity

## A YOUNG RASCAL

NEARLY CAUSES A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE IN

applications completely cured him."

"Don't you understand me, Jim!" exclaimed the old man. "Why, you must be quite a fool!" "True, I am very near one," meekly replied Jim.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Oure for Dyspeptis, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constitution—such cases having come under my personal observation."

A malicious old bachelor says that there is a musical scriety in the next villa in his residence, which is thirty years old, and that "several young ladies have belonged to it ever since its pormanement."

A BIG BOODLER. New York, Aug. 16—Richard Searman Scott, who absconded with \$160,000 that belonged to the Manhattan Bauk, of which he had been a pet employé, in 1885, and about whose disappearance and whereabouts there was such profound mystery, has made a confession before Consul-General Waller at Londou. For a time there were all manner of rumura about his location. there were all manner of rumors about his location, there were all manner of rumors about his location, but after a spasmodic story, which it took over a year to tell in the newspapers, it was dropped by the people. People who were directly interested in the case were more active, and have long since known of his movements. A suit has just been instituted in the Supreme Court, which discloses not only Scott's action, but the fact that he was not alone in his stimendoms dewhich discloses not only Scout's action, but the fact that he was not alone in his stupendous defalcation. This suit is against John R. Dunn, Scott's colleague, f.r the recovery of \$140,000. The ducuments included in this case embrace an affidavit by the defaulter, which is a statement of the history of the case, but it is in truth a confession of his theft.

## THE CROWNING OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

QUEBEC, Aug. 16 -The feast of the crowning QUEBEC, Aug. 16.—The feast of the crowning of Ste. Anne at the shrine will take place in September at that period when all the bishops are at Quebec for the public instructions. Pape Leo XIII. has delegated His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, to crown in his name the statue of Ste. Anne. His Highness the Archbishop of Ottawa will preach the English sermon. His Highness Mgr. Antoine Racine. Bishop of Sherbrooke, will preach the Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, will preach the French sermon.

Much dis'ress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

## VERDICT IN THE CHATSWORTH HORROR.

CHATSWOATH, Ills., Aug. 17.—The coron?r's jury in the railway disaster, after a deliberation of three hours, returned a verdict that Section Boss Coughlan was guilty of gross criminal negligence in leaving fires burning across the track. It was recommended that he be held to the grand jury. The company are consured for not having the track patrol'ed all the evening. Coughlin will be arrested. arrested.

A SUCCESSFUL COMBINATION.—The successful combination of the six oils composing Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil is a genume triumph of chemistry. Whether applied externally for the relief of paid or to allay inflammation, or taken internally to remedy a cough, it is speedily and entirely offective.

HOME RULE ON THE EVE OF SUCCESS. DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the National League yesterday, Mr. Harris, M.P., announced that the receipts since the last meeting amounted to £2,138, of which £2,000 came from the Parliamentary Aid Society of New York. The Nationalists, he said, were on the eve of success. The victory-in Northwich virtually made Gladatone premier. Of his Home Rule measure, he (Harris) hoped it would be an advanced one. If the landlords got one half of what Mr. Gladstone offered

them before they ought to be happy.

. FOR THE RELIEF and cure of the inflammation and congestion called a "cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Oream Balm than in anything else it is possible to prescribe. This anything cise it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hay fever after all other modes of treatment have prevented of managing. proved of no avail.

HENRY GEORGE NOMINATED. THE STRACUSE CONVENTION NAME HIM AS A

CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STAFE. SYRACUSE, Aug. 19 .- The United Labor party nominated Henry George for Secretary of State and filled out a complete state ricket. Mr. George stated that he did not want the office, but was in the hands of his friends.

THERE IS A WIDE DIFFERNCE between medicines which affect merely the symptoms of diease and those which affect its cause. The first are useful as palliatives, the second, if of genuine efficacy, produce a radical cure. To the latter class belongs Northrop & Lyman's Vezetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Thoroughness of operation is its special attribute in all cases of Biliousness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Kidney Complaints, and Female Weakness.

## EVICTIONS POSTPONED.

As the question of sewerage is now a leading one in this city, the following from the August number of the Popular Science Monthly will be of interest:—

The Popular Science Magistrate Plunkett having stated that he was unable to furnish a force of nology to project the popular of the popular science of the popular sc

## LOW COST HOUSES

AND HOW TO BUILD THEM. AND HOW IU BUILD I HEM30 cuts with specifications, estimates, and a full description of desirable MOBERN houses, from 4 rooms
up, costing from \$400 to \$6,000, profusely illustrating,
every detail and many original ideas in regard to decorating. Homes adopted to all climates and all classes of
perple. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the
kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid,
upon receipt of 25 cts. blamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION,

HUNTER'S call or trick WHISTLE posterior any body oblaw on until show how it is done. Rolls in the line in th FREE

## PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP

of any kind!!!



It destroys all Unpleasant Odors from the Skin.

"PALMO-CARBOLIC SOAP," AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS. DAVIS & LAWRENCE Co., (Limited,) MONTREAL

Have you a Pain anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS "PAIN KILLER" and Get Instant Relief. CEWARE, OF, IMITATIONS. 25.Cts. Per Bottle.

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WEDNESDAY......AUGUST 24, 1887

TALK of naming mountains after Sir John enough and the inscription big enough ?-THREE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS!

THE political trail that Chamberlain has followed began with a highroad and ended by running up a tree. In American party parlance he would be called a coon.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND addressed his Jubilee letter to the Queen "My Great and Good Friend." Her Majesty replies to him with "Our Good Friend." Evidently she does not think him her equal, and so does not reciprocate the "great." Both letters are priceless specimens of utterly utter balderdash, cant, humbug, absurdity and rancid illiteracy.

AND now it is the President of a Bank who has gobbled the funds and vanished. Henry Taylor is the man, and the bank is the Bank of London, Ont., as announced in yesterday's Post. But what can we expect when the Government of the country set the example of plundering and boodling. The only difference between Henry Taylor and John A. Macdonald is that the latter can justify his robberies by Act of Parliament and the former cannot. The principle of boodle is the same and the poison comes from the same source.

A Young Men's Conservative Conven-TION is to be held at Toronto on the 13th and 14th September, the time having been prudently selected during Exhibition week. It is a puzzle to understand what these young Conservatives are expected to do. Everybody knows that the Tory party is a mere machine in the hands of the "Boss" at Ottawa, who in turn is the slave of a certain ing. Probably the youngsters will be allowed to prepare the machinery for partisan work. To imagine that the, will attempt anything in the way of initiative is absurd. It will be a mere assemblage of party backs to register a programme already prepared for them.

IT is stated that the writ for a new election in the county of Otlawa to fill the vacancy in the Quebec Legislature, caused by the unseating of Mr. Cormier, will be issued at once. It is probable that nomination day will be Saturday, September 3rd, and that polling will take place on the following Saturday, the 10th. It is expected that the nomination will take place in Hull instead of at Aylmer, and that a mass meeting will be held there on nomination day, when Premier Mercier will be present and deliver an ad. dress. Mr. Mercier will also speak at other places in the county during the campaign.

Our protectionist Government have a peculiar way of patronizing home industries. After laying an almost prohibitive tax on iron, they go abroad for it and, of course, import it for Government, works free of duty. Thus they are now importing from Belgium the iron framework for the new departmental building in course of erection at Ottawa, though they might just as well have purhased it in Canada. This gives another eason why Canadian workmen should nurran for the N.P.

Down by the sea they do not seem to take such great pride in the fisheries protection business as some papers farther inland. Thus the Acadian Recorder says that where Admiral Luce made the mistake was treating the matter seriously. It "could have told him that the so called for misers for the most part are called into existence and designed to afford employment to hangers on of the Government and to be the means whereby supplies are produced from supporters of the Administration, A No protence it made that these supplies are to be obtained other than from Tory business houses. Nobody but a

for sale, it can be made the pretext for adding to the fleet. No doubt those who led him on to make the statements he did had a hearty laugh over the whole thing.'

LANSDOWNE continues to persecute his un fortunate tenants with unabated malignancy. We read in the Irish papers that at the Wicklow Assizes, before Mr. Justice Har-County estate, who had adopted the Plan of Campaign, were proceeded with before a children on the roll out of a population of special jury. This means that His Ex., with | 5,000,000 is about 1,000,000, with an average connivance of the Crown officers, carried his daily attendance as high as from 65 to 75 per cases into a county where he had secured the service of a packed jury, and of course got a higher grade, besides training schools, and in verdict against the tenants. This is the sort all the teaching and system of management is of creature we are asked to admire in his well designed and efficient. "The corriculum character as Governor-General of Canada.

MR. E. R. RUSSELL writes to the Liverpoo Post :-- "The recess will be one of extreme political activity. I believe that between October and January a steady, persistent and widespread propaganda will be carried on by the National Liberal Federation and the branches on behalf of Home Rule and the general objects of the Liberal party. The great bulk of Mr. Gladstone's followers and a number of the Parneilites will be pressed into the service, and the managers of the Gladstonian party are confident that the effect of this movement will be to complete the conversion of the country to Home Rule."

SUGAR, according to the latest London quotations, is selling at 16s. 9d. per imperial hundred or \$3 3.5 per 100 lbs. Under our beneficent tariff every family that consumes head for head as much sugar as a family of the same size in England has to pay for the privilege just twice as much. This is the Macdonald. Isn't the public debt mountain kind of a free breakfast table the Tories have given the workingmen of this country. It is the same story all round. The cotton manufacturers have a complete ring, which has, this year, advanced prices on the unfortunate consumers with the jubilant approval of the whole Tory press. Toryism never takes Andrews, N.B., the other day. Here is what thought of the consumer. Prosperity to the he said :- ... monopolists, poverty to the mechanics, is its watchword.

> MR. ROCHON, who contested Ottawa County at the late Provincial election, has again been nominated by the Liberal convention. Mr. Cormier, who resigned the seat on account of admitted corruption, is the Conservative candidate. We regard the election of Mr. Rochon as a foregone conclusion. For many years a Tory clique have done as they pleased in the county. Bribery, intimidation, frauds of all kinds, were practised with unblushing openness and the most cheerful regularity. These practises cannot be repeated now that a reform administration is in power, or if attempted will call down immediate punishment. Given a fair test and Ottawa County will be found with a good Liberal majority.

ports of the progress being made in the preparations for the Provincial exhibition, which takes places at that city next month. Messrs. Leclerc and S. C. Stevenson, the secretaries of the Exhibition committee and of the Provincial Council of Arts and Manufactures, respectively, are daily working in the interests of the exposition, and receiving entries. They report gratifying success in the number and character of the entries made, especially in those received from Montreal and other western towns and also from the United States. A large number of Quebecers have expressed their intention of exhibiting. Among other attractions are two day's racing on the St. Charles course, nautical sports, pyrotechnical displays, etc. The band competition has been omitted. The programme for the exhibition week will be issued at an early day.

DEMOCRATIC losses have prevailed to a serious extent in recent elections in the United States. The New York World recognizes in the labor movement the "most serious danger that has threatened the democratic party for years," and takes a very discouraging view of affairs, saving itself only by saying that "it is not too late' for the administration to do something which shall restore it to the confidence of the party.

SIR ROBERT THOREURN, premier of Newfoundland, has contradicted the reports of distress in that colony. He writes:-

Statements published abroad regarding Newtoundland are untruthful and malicious. There is neither bankruptcy nor universal destitution. The bank and western fisheries are successful. The Labrador and northern fisheries have hitherto been poor, but are improving. At the latest advice, the general outlook here is much better than it was last season at the corresponding period.

Politics in Ottawa county have undergone quite's transformation since the provincial elections. The Conservatives no longer command the resources of the province in favor of their candidate. Colonization road monies cannot now be used as an election fund. The frauds in this connection have been pretty well sexposed; and show how the Tories fore, be counted as Tories to all intents and managed to elect their candidate. But now purposes. Doubtless it is upon this hopeless that source of corruption is dried up, and position of those miserable political scallathey have to fight the battle over without it." Still there is a wealthy and powerful interest. that will macrifice much to prevent exthe Liberals gerting hold of the county. Money, therefore will not be wanting ... What Mr. Rochon's friends have to guard against is

should be taken into consideration. Per fas et nefas is the Tory motto on the Gatineau.

ANOTHER interesting letter appears in the Baltimore Sun from its special correspondent in Ireland. His observations on the system of public school education are noteworthy. He relates that the Government expends rison, two cases, at the suit of the Marquis of which sum about \$1,000,000 more is added fish has been driven from the coast by the Lansdowne, against tenants on his Queen's from private's subscriptions. Tuition and books are practically free, and the number of cent. There are numerous institutions of in all grades," the correspondent observes, is fully up to if not in advance of the standard in the United States." There is not now a child in Ireland, it is held, who cannot read or is not being taught, which is more, unbappily, than can be said for this country.

> An eminent English statesman, Mr. Giffen has compiled tables which show in part the enormoussums sent back to the United Kingdom to the relatives and friends of emigrants who have gained homes in the United States. From 1848 to 1885, both years inclusive, there was forwarded from America, through certain banks and mercantile houses, \$155,-092.935, a large part of which eventually passed into the pockets of Irish landlords. In the last six years covered by the tables the contributions were greatly increased, the annual average being \$7,427,474. Of course the statement is incomplete, for certain bankers declined to furnish the required information, and a great deal of money has reached Ireland from America without going through the bankers. The average annual amount remitted from Australian colonies since 1875 has been only \$289,000.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD was interviewed on the question of Commercial Union at St.

Congress will very effectually settle that matter when it is brought before it. There has been no desire manifested for such a measure, either Parliament, and there is no reason for supposing that Americans are desirous for such a union. It would mean that Canada would have to adopt the American tariff. This would not be agreed to, for two very important reasons: In the first place, Canadians would not wish to stand a higher tariff, and, secondly, differential duties can never be placed on importations from England. Neither country would gain, because they are naturally adapted for similar industries. It is not a measure to meet with popular favor in the United States, and neither party in Canada will take it up. The Americans have no par-ticular desire to get our market, nor are we determined to have theirs. I think it a very risionary scheme.

Of course the Premier is bound to throw cold water on the movement. His policy is to keep Canada isolated so that he and his clique may govern and revel, while he hands the people over en masse to be plucked, fleeced and skinned by the syndicates, rings and monopolists who are ever ready to back him and supply any amount of money to debauch the electorate and keep their preserve

WE are astonished to find in a Catholic religious paper, the New York Tablet, the following atrocious suggestion:

There is but one way apparently for the American fishermen to bring the present difficulty to an issue. Let them fit out a number of their vessels with gatling guns and arm their crews with repeating rifles, and if molested by the Britishers, while not violating the Treaty of 1318, give the latter a more accurate idea of the three mile limit. This would bring matters to a crisis, and the entire American people would approve of the act. As it stands at present, it clear the people alone can and must settle it, either in the manner mentioned or by a change of administration.

Were it not for the words "while not violating the treaty of 1818" this editorial utterance would be the wildest gasconade. But who is to be the judge? Fishermen armed with gatling guns? Is the Tablet aware that it is advocating piracy, open violation of law and murder? This is not the language of Catholic teaching nor of Catholic iournalism. It is vicious folly and ought to be repented for and withdrawn. Canadian fishermen threatened by the Tablet are many of them better Catholics than he appears to be by the language quoted, and their rights are sacred. The fisheries belong to Canada, No American fishermen suffer molestation who observe the treaty. If a mistake is made it is soon rectified. Let the poachers keep off. and let the Tablet cool its head and write sense and not violate the laws, both human and divine, by advocating piracy and murder.

IT appears that the British Government is determined to demonstrate its impotency in Ireland. By proclaiming the National League it has simply transformed an open public organization into a powerful institution, whose work will be conducted in such a way as to dety all the Government can bring to bear against it. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. T. W. Russell have withdrawn their support from the Ministry on account of this proclamation. Nothing now remains of the Unionist faction but Lord Hartington and the tail of parliamentary "accidents," who have no hone of re-election, and may, therewags that the Government relies for continuance (in power) o But ya parliamentary majority out of harmony with the country, and a Ministry that has lost touch with the neople, are not likely to last very long. Meantime the irresistible, uniform and cease

still be carried out, while the world will laugh of Tory misrule in Ireland.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

WE learn from our Maritime Provinces exchanges that the lobster-fishery pursuit has led to a neglect of the ordinary precautions about \$4,260,000 upon them annually, to for the salmon fishery, and that magnificent manner in which their accustomed resorts are turned into lobster-fishing grounds. The consequence is that the salmon fishery -a great resource of the fishermen proper-has proved a failure. Under the N.P., too, the shipbuilding industry has been blotted out. It is said that at Sandy Point, N.S., where once thirty vessels were owned, there is not one now; and it is not surprising that there is a pulling-up of stakes in every direction, off for the United States. Meanwhile the Intercolonial Royal Family are travelling over the country in palace cars, and half the Dominion Cabinet are in England, participating in "exhaustive festivities," while in every province a number of journals are paid tens of thousands of dollars yearly each to keep shouting at the top of their voices: "Everything is lovely!" This is the "science" of Tory government in Canada to day.

> LANDING a cargo of Scotch granulated sugar at Montreal to bring down the price of the home made article is causing considerable comment in the West. The Hamilton Times says : " The sympathy of every independent Canadian ought to be given to the whoissale grocery firm of Lightbound, Ralston & Co., to raise the price of sugar, and they have brought to Montreal 1,500 barrels of Scotch sugar, which they are selling at 7 cents a pound, while the Canada Sugar Refinery Company sells the same grade at 71 cents. other goods which were unjustly taxed, and got along as best they could on home products. The Canadians to-day find the home rob them is to confine their purchases to imof them may fear the future vengeance of the ring. The spirit of 1776 is not very levely island is directly in the midst of the path. these days.

HOW THE UNION WAS CARRIED.

Here comes the antediluvian Kazoot spinning a yarn about the Anglo-Irish Legislative Union with all the gravity of Rip Van Winkle. Weeks after the abortive issue of Dr. Thomas Dunbar Ingram's tissue of lies and forgeries, our grandmothers' organ sententiously rehashes it for the benefit of those whom it imagines it is still able to mislead.

The book referred to has been before the British public for some time, and has been horoughly exposed as one of the most men dacious attempts ever made to falsify history that it has been dropped like a hot potato, even by those whose cause it was intended to serve. The task undertaken by Dr. logram was one of great magnitude, and the way he performed it proved him to be a man with an unlimited capacity for drawing on his imagination for facts. He undertook to show that the Union was carried by Pitt and Castlereagh with the full consent of the great majority of the Irish people; that the Catholic laity and olergy were favorable to it; that Grattan and Flood were not sincerely opposed to it, and that it was honestly corried in the Irish Parliament without bribery of any When W. W. Story, the poet, undertook

to whitewash the character of Judes Iscariot. and when, more recently, Froude attempted a like generous service to the memory of the biggest brute and tyrant that ever sat on the deal, Henry VIII., an incredulous public ac suppose; at least, one's senses do not admit cepted these compositions as among the literary oddities of the time. But this tour even than Story's defence of the most abom inable traitor in all history. Fortunately it is nearer in time and so can be the more easily refuted. But the fact that any man would have the audacity to undertake such a work is a good lesson for those who care to inquire how history can be, and is, manufactured for English readers. There is no political event of modern times of which there is so abundant contemporary literature as there is concerning the union of Ireland with England. Contemporary writers of the highest reputation, men whose words are now standards of English literature, all bear unanimous testimony to the ineffable rascalities and corruption by which the union was carried. The speeches of members of the Irish Parliament are full of aliusions to the unhallowed arts employed to destroy the legislative independence of Ireland. Public and private correspond ence, published since the writers have passed away, the satirical poems of Byron, Moore, Huggins thought he had photographed the and a host of lesser contemporary poets, corons in broad daylight, but was satisfied abound with allusions to the abominations put in practice to secure the union. In fact there is no attempt to disguise or defend the and all honest men of the time, whose opin scope and polariscope the characteristics of ions have been placed on record, condemn. and many of them execrate, the devices of definitely than a few years ago that the core the Government Bould your Yet now, afterica lapse of eighty-seven

cruisers. If a Tory has a nondescript craft those men at all events are no secret, and mation, the National League will continue to this monumental liar, Ingram, bobs up activity of the solar forces,

govern Ireland, the Piain of Campaign will sevenely and assures us that all the people who lived, and spoke, and wrote, and saw, at the impotent vindictiveness and stupidity and acted in the political scenes of the Union, were a set of idots who, did not know what was going on about them; that the literature of the day is all mistaken, that the Irish priests and people concealed execrated the Union, that the agitation ever since kept alive to repeal the Union is all a sham, and in fact that everything sod everywas acen and believed during all these years! Could anything be more preposterous. Among men of reading in England, Dr Ingram's book is regarded as the most clamsy and audacious falsification of history ever palmed off on the public since the days of Baron Maunchausen. But, it suits the palate of the Kazoot, for that organ recognizes in it the same prin ciple that has long been its own guide, article in to-day's Kazoot is of use as an indication of the animus of hatred for the Irish and opposition to Home Rule which runs through every vein of its body. It should, however, wake up and endeavor to give ita readers something more solid for reflection than the exploded chestnuts of frish politics.

## THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

The total eclipse of the sun, which took place to-day, was a phenomenon regarded by physical scientists as of the utmost importance, as likely to set a number of theories of Montreal, who are fighting against the at rest. Parties of astronomers, photographcoercion of the refinery ring. Those gen-jers and spectroscopists from national and tlemen refused to join the grocers' ring private observatories throughout Europe and America, were stationed at various places to take observations. The eclipse was visible from the eastern part of Europe, throughout he whole of Asia, across the Pacific Ocean ball way between Japan and the Sandwich More than 100 years ago the inhabitants of | Islands. The southern limit of the partial Massachusetts boycotted imported teas and phase passed across the Red Ses, the Persian Gulf, the head of the Bay of Bengal, between Borneo and the Philippine Islands, the northern limit being the North Pole. The product unjustly taxed, and one way of fight- | path of the totality was about 125 miles west ing the refinera' ring that has been formed to of Berlin, which it enveloped; passed about sixteen miles north of Moscow, and thence ported refined sugar. The retail grocers who through the southern part of Sibewould defy the ring and advertise that they ris, across Japan, embracing Tokio were selling the Scotch augar exclusively and so on to the Pacific Ocean as far as the would be apt to do a large business, but some little island at Rio de Oro, latitude 390 north and 157° east longitude. This little

> On the earth the eclipse commenced at 3:05:05, Greenwich mean time, in the northeasternmost part of the Mediterranean Sea. The last point of contact was among the Caroline group of islands, latitude 10° north, the total duration being four hours, fifty-six minutes, four seconds. The length of the total phase varied from two minutes, twenty-one seconds, to three minutes fortyeight seconds.

> In the longitude of Moscow the length of titality was two minutes, thirty-two seconds; but in Siberia, in latitude 51 ° and longitude 141°, the length was three minutes, forty-eight seconds, while in Japan the time was three minutes, ten seconds.

The length of the total phase was about at their respective stations, hope to be able to solve some of the delicate questions in the sun's corons. There is a decided value in the line traversed by the eclipse, as telegraph wires are in the path, and if the wires are absolutely available.

Those who observed all or some of the total solar eclipses of the past eighteen years, from 1869 to 1886, confirm the earlier observers who had declared the phenomenon to be the most impressive scene in nature, far exceeding the glory of the greatest comets-at least those of 1843, 1858 1861 and 1882. As the black disc of the intercepting moon moves slowly across the sun's burning disc the light graduthrone of England, which is saying a great ally decreases, but not so much as one would that when the sun's disc is half hidden there is much apparent loss of light, or even de force by Dr. Ingram is more astonishing when three-fourths of the disc is obscured. When the disc is decreased until the merest narrow band of bright and living light is visible there is nothing around either body to call for attention. The sky is blue, the stars have not appeared, and no one can predict the possible changes that in a few seconds only must appear. The last brilliant point of sunlight disappears and suddenly the wonderful rose-colored flames burst out far beyond the dark spherical body which now hangs in the heavens as if we could almost reach it. Far outside these red flames, which are in broken masses here and there on the circumference, the fleecy, delicate white wisp of the corona stream out from the sun's disc millions of miles.

It is to study this almost infinitely expanded solar appendage that the actual observers have been hoping for satisfactory and conclusive demonstrations at each total eclipse. Jansen has been at work for years at Mevdon, near Paris, studying the sub. that he had been mistaken after the eclipse of last year. Every effort has now been made. not only to photograph, this insorptable manner in which Pitt carried out his policy, envelope, but to determine with the spectroits constitution. So far we know more na is a real solar appendage more expanded in the equatorial than in the polar regions : tranda in the hack townships. They must less pressure of a united and determined years, during which no folce was ever raised that it is an excessively attenuated envelope know by past experience was ever raised that it is an excessively attenuated envelope know by past experience was ever raised that it is an excessively attenuated envelope know by past experience was ever raised that it is an excessively attenuated envelope know by past experience was ever raised that it is an excessively attenuated envelope know by past experience was ever raised that it is an excessively attenuated envelope know by past experience was ever raised that it is an excessively attenuated envelope. Tory is supposed to put foot on the sacred they have to deal with. The methods o garrison in Ireland. In spite of the procla- Pitt or excuse the infamies of Castlereagh. luminous, and taking shape according to the

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MODERN SCIENCE.

St. George Mivart is an Englishman, whose

attainments have placed him in the front rank of living scientists, and although a sincere Catholic he is a firm upholder of the doctrine of Evolution, including the Darwinian by. their real feelings when they or posed and pothesis. Two years ago he contributed to the Nineteenth Century Magazine an article entitled "Modern Catholics and Scientific Freedom," and in last month's number of the body have been exactly the reverse of what same publication he follows up the views he then expounded with snother and more remarkable paper on "The Catholic Courch and B blical Criticism." As these contributions to current literature, touching the vexed questions of the relations of R ligion to Science, contain an exposition of the views entertained by men, of the highest intellect. who adhere devoutly to Catholic faith and doctrine, they are worthy of close attention. Mr. Mivart tells us that his object in writing "Political exigencies." If an editor may lie the first paper "was to show that Roman and swear to it till he is convicted of the Catholics are as free as other people to hold falsahood, why may not a party publish a the doctrine of Evolution generally, and the book of lies and swear by it too? But the natural evolution of the human body in particular." He founded his argument, he alds, upon the facts which concern the enormous and unjust fiable condemnation at Rome of that illustrious confessor of science, the aged and unfortunate Galileo." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Mivart boldly takes his stand in defence of the Church on the very ground from which her enemies have long been accustomed to attack her. He then goes on to give his reasons for writing. Knowing well how many estimable persons were at that time in a state of great anxiety and distress respecting the question to which he then addressed himself, he purposely (to set their minds at rest so far as he possibly could) so stated his case as practically to challenge censure should the evolutionary doctrine be thought to require it. There were not wanting persons, he assures us, who fully anticipated that he should incur severe blame and he had reason to know that others earnestly solicited his condemnation. But, he informs us, -and here is where the whole gist of the matter lies to non-scientific Catholics ;- "That the latter (the persons who cought his condemnation) were deemed " by those they addressed to be more jealous than wise, in what events have so far shown, for, up to the present time, I have not even received a private hint of dis approbation from any ecclesiastical authority. On the other hand, I have been gratified by the receipt of warm thanks from members of the clergy, most varied as "to rank and position, and I have also received thanks from a much smaller number of the laity.

These assurances that he was not in conflict with the Church on account of his scientific views he fortifies with an extract from a letter written to him by "a most esteemed Saperior of one of the mediaval religious orders." This extract is so deeply interesting we give it in full :-Since your Nineteenth Century article I have

very frequently had occasion to explain your views bo h in England and elsewhere. There them. That also is the opinion of Cardinal with whom I had a conversation therearent. Your article was most telling in the What a pity it is to find so much narrowness amongst those whose duty it is to teach the noblest science of all! Deep and farseeing theological thinkers are rare, but there are some The length of the total phase was about the average time of the phenomena, as they range from nothing to seven minutes. In hese few minutes the Russian, French, German, English, American and Japanese parties, the seven of the mature of theological science. Their even of the mature of theological science. Their even of the mature of theological science. shallowness, inconsistency, ager saiveness and haughtiness are simply appulling. Whatever may be said against the schoolmen, they certainly tried to master the physical sciences of their day, and the decline of scholasticism began with a neglect of those sciences. Roger Bacon's prophecy was then realised, and the Peripatetic philosophy culminated in the ab urd condemnation of Galileo."

We will not venture to comment on this russage, but accept without a doubt Mr. Mivart's assurance that "it is abundantly clear that all danger of conflict between the Church and biology is forever at an end." "But if so," Mr. Mivart continues, coming to the subject of his second paper, "is all danger of conflict between science and ecclesiastical authorities also at an end?" He is far from thinking that such is the case. Controversy in historical science in the department of Biblical criticism is, he thinks, an affair of the near future. To quote his own words :-- "There are men of mark "whose opinions cannot be lightly regarded, "who think that the coming conflict between authority and criticism will be the most momentous controversy in the whole history of Christianity. Some of them are con-"vinced that the great Catholic Church-the ship of Peter-after successfully riding the swelling billows of physical science, will at " last be engulfed in the whirlpool of Biblical " criticism. This is the opinion which Mr. Mivart undertakes, unsuccessfully we think, to combat. After reviewing the stupendous powers wielded by the Church and the certainty of its continuing, whatever changes the world may undergo, he reiterates his former declaration that "it seems plainly to the advantage of science in the future, as well as in the past, that no needless supposition, opposed to the perfect intellectual freedom of Ustholics, should be permitted to sub-

sist." Passing over much that is admirable in Mr. Mivarte paper, and from which we would like to gugte did space permit, we come to the ifollowing: noble passage: Doubt has acquired, for men of science who "are Theists, a distinctly religious character. Few things seem to them more shooking than to be called upon to give assent to propositions which are not only neither selfevideht "nor" certailly proved, but but even declared to be possibly untrue Every manalof soiences worthy of the "hame must not only refuse to give such sad "sent, but must declare that he holds even "things he considers proved only in such a " way as to be ready to examine and weigh

whatever seemingly important evidence this Province and the adjacent territories in may be freshly brought to light against Ontario and the United States? Surely it is "may be combed in obedience to a no argument against them that they are " genee of duty, and must regard as nothing thrifty, industrious, " fecund." Rather, do eless than a blesphemy the assertion not the facts of the r increase show their "less business of the can't possibly approve of superiority; and if, under the direction of "any triffing" with the highest faculty their priests, they are making the won-" He has bestowed upon us, and for the right derful progress of which the Mail "use of which we are responsible. Such a complaine, is it not a proof that "man will deem the acceptance of any irra- a wise policy is being pursued atio al belief, in compliance with an emo-"tional temptation, to be fully as culpable as resolutely to those who so ably conduct them the harboring of irrational sception to success? The burdens which excite the "the due to some other unworthy apprehensions of the Mail may be very grie-"motive. He will also regard the asser vous, but is it not astonishing that the habi"tion the two one ought, in, the tants who suffer under them should flourish
"plenitude so his age, to review and expand so enormously as to threaten. doctrines which, as a young man, he may have resented bol as a monstrous assertion. " No hing in our day could be more pre-"judicial to religion than that any of its distinguished representatives should show the wisdom and foresight of those under hostility, or even indifference, to scientific whom the French anadians are advancing, "truth. It is, unfortunately, impossible "to deny that both indifference and vigor as a race, could be paid than this conchostility have been shown to it by such perions, and to this it "emancipate" them from a system under which, demonstrably, they are progressing " is due that some of the choicest and "most estimable minds have been estranged on the high road to national greatness. " from what the majority of us regard as the "most perfect embodiment of the religious "spirit. But Catholics, at least, are bound "to desire that such estrangement should "be minimized. I, for one, greatly rejoice "at the conservative influence which the "abstinence on the part of supreme "authority from any condemnation of evolu-" tion has, to my certain knowledge, exerted "upon not a few minds. I anticipate with "no less satisfaction the immeasurably "greater conservative influence which will "most certainly be produced by a similar "abstinence from a condemnation of Biblical "criticism. But under any and all circum-" stances, I would venture to urge upon those

" who may feel such intellectual and moral

"trials the most keenly, that this is, in the

"words of a valued friend, 'a time of draw-

"ing together of all religions and philoso-

"phies, and of the rapid growth of a univer-

" sal religious consciousness with the

"development of human introspection.

"We see on all sides of us that

"ceaseless, invisible magic of thought-

"thought profoundly scientific and no

"less profoundly spiritual-which is casting

"its net over all religions. There never was,

"then, a time when any fresh separation

"into a multitude of so-called religious sects

"was less justifiable or more futile. It is an

"age of synthesis and of a naturally aug-

"menting Catholicism. The evils which

"separation in the sixteenth century en-

"tailed upon both the South and North

"of Europe ought to warn us to do all we

"can to promute the spirit of conciliation,

"sympathy and brotherhood, and to cultivate

" above all a large-hearted charity, while re-

"maining scrupulously zealous for every

"atom of scientific truth." It is not necessary here to consider Mr. Mivart's review of the results of the Biblical criticisms of Reuss, Colenso, Wellhausen, and Kuenen. A quotation which he gives from Cardinal Newman will show the line on which he advances his argument :

"I am not here affirming or denying that Scripture is inspired in matters of astronomy and chronolozy, as well as in faith or morals; but I certainly do not see that because ation is given for the latter subjects, therefore it extends to the former.

In cenclusion, Mr. Mivart says, and the force of his words will be admitted by all who approach the consideration of this momentous subject with minds unprejudiced: "The Holy See is no mere head of any school "of philosophy, and no slave to the "opinions or laterests of any party of "the Church, least of all narrow-minded "degmatists. Papal Rome is essentially "a spiritually imperial power, and its great "task is to preserve the organic union of "Christendom. And all men are debtors to the Papal chair for the course it has thus, of on the whole, pursued. By maintaining "the Catholic Church in one close kait " of the very highest moral eignificance. " A "ruling power of this kind is not likely "voluntary to narrow the basis of a world-"wide sway." 'We cannot, therefore, refuse "to believe that there is in store for the to generalities and not expose the weakness "Catholic world a transformation of opinion and absurdity of its position. "in the domains of history and criticism. "similar to the transformations which it has

## THE MAIL ON CLERICALISM.

"astronomical, geological and biological

" science."

The task to which the Toronto Mail has addressed itself is set forth in the following recent editorial utterance :-

"Let it be said once again, The Mail, in respect to Lower Canada, occupies the platform on which the Liberals stood before they made heir alliance with Clericalism. We believe that the tithe system, the system of fabrique assessments, the ceasorship of the press, the pretensions of the Church that she is divinely privileged to overrule the State within the jurisdiction. tion which she chooses to define for herself—in short, that Clericalism with all that it involves is a burden not only upon the people of Quebec, but upon the people of Ontario, and should if

The trouble withour Toronto contemporary is that it is fighting, with something, which it cannot reach. The institutions of this Province are guaranteed in the most scored man.

eventually to overrun the Dominion and supplant what the Mail doubtless considers the superior civilization of the English-speaking Protestant population? No greater tribute to no higher compliment to their virtue and fession on the part of those who would

## THE SUGAR FRAUD.

The manner in which the various rings and "combines" are fl-ecing the people under the advantages afforded them by the tariff, has been well exposed by recent revelations in the sugar trade. The beauty of the prevailing system is that the refiners' "combine" and the grocers' "combine" united are able to extort from the public three cents more per pound for sugar than the article is worth. In reality this is a tax levied by a small class on the whole people, amounting in the aggregate to several millions of dollars per annum. The principle heretofore upheld as the scundest commercial doctrine, that no taxes should be levied that did not benefit the national reveune, is exploded now in Canada, and the Government by overdoing protection has placed the people in a position where they can be taxed at will by an unscrupulous combination. The refiners' ring necessitated the grocers' "combine," the arrangement among these being that sugar shall not be sold less than the ring prices. Under it the grocers do not care how much the refiners charge as long as their ring holds together. They are always sure of taking their profit out of the consumers. Again this enables the refiners to raise the price, as they have done, for there is no doubt that they charge more than if the grocers' "combine" did not exist. The whole business is fraud from beginning to end, and illustrates in luminous colors the outrageous manner in which the public is robbed under the cover of protection. The leading Tory organ in this city makes a feeble attempt to defend this system, but only succeeds in making itself ridiculous. It concludes a lame and impotent article in these words ;-

A combination to unduly advance prices would certainly meet with universal condemna-tion and opposition, and could not long survive, and in the statement that one firm at least has profitably imported Scotch granulated sugar there is evidence that the arrangement between the Grocers' Association and the refiners can be overcome when desired.

has been proved to exist and has met with universal condemnation. Yet the Gazette has the amazing impudence to say that because Sected granulated has been imported at a profit, "there is evidence that the arrangement between the grocers and the refiners can be overcome when desired." It is very difficult to take such jurgon as this seriously. The refiners, enjoying protection on granulated of 11 cents a round, 35 per cent ad valorem and 74 per cent. on total duty, have forced the price so high that Scotch sugar can be brought in to undersell them. And the Tory applicated colly informs a much enduring public that this fact shows that the "combine" can be "overcome when desired." It must surely mean when the refiners desire, for all they have to do is come organization, it has alone been able to preserve, through barbarous ages, the sesentials of Christianity; and by upholding, as it has upheld, not only the idea, but the existence, of a Church essentially extrained to be universal, the list inability to defend the indefensible. down a iraction to exclude Scotch augar, and " Holy See has set before the world an ideal If there was a better argument we are sure the Gazette would use it. Thus, the defence of an iniquitous system is worse than no defence at ali. Better for it to have fallen back on the old stock arguments, stick

Candidly speaking, the people deserve to be fleeced by these rings and "combines." "antecedently experienced in the fields of They have handed themselves over to a gang of political sharks, who have in turn sold them to the rings, and they need not hope to escape being plundered till they drive the present ministry from power and break the back of the monopoly system now saddled upon them. Like Sinbad, they took the weak Old Man of the Sea on their shoulders, and he will ride them to death if they do not cast him off,

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. J. N. A. Beaudry, who has for some time past performed the duties of director of the it's Churchchoir, has just been named Sti Bridget's Churchchoir, has just been named to fulfil the position of organist of the Church of Stell Therese, and will also act as professor at the same college. Mr. Beaudry will, however, remain in Montreal.

Mr. Octave "Pelletier, for some time past director of the Jenis's Church choir, has been appointed organist of the Archbishop's Church, in place of the late Mr. Hurtubise.

| Rev. Father, Garceau, S.J., succeeds Mr. Octave Palletie, in the direction of the Jesuit's

Church choir material tent and try on at a

of their faith have to interfere that they live is so had, how does it down that Plench Canadians are growing so rapidly in numbers and wealth? How is that they are displacing the English-speaking people throughout the management of the managemen

## THE NEW PROVINCIAL LOAN.

We have received from Quel ec the following explanation of the terms on which the new provincial loan for \$3,500,000 has been negotiat d with New York capitalists :--

"The general topic of conversation in the city has been the loan effected by the Mercier Government. The leading business men of the Capital could not believe that the loan was effected at 31 per cent. Upon inquiry the news was found to petrus. It is really an unprecedented success in the financial history of our Governments. Provincial Treasurer and General Wiwell, of New York, the agent of Mr. Nelson, broker, of Wall street, signed a contract under which the latter, in the name of a syndicate of rich American capitalists, undertakes to take the provincial debentures bearing 3½ per cent. int-rest at 94. The money is payable in new York without discount, charges or commission, the Government having made the transaction directly and not through any agent. The syndicate is bound to take the whole amount of the debentures if the Government d-sire and the needs of the country require it. As guarantee for the performance of the contract, Mr. Nelson will deposit in the Chemical Bank of New York, between this and the 23rd instant, United States or City of New York bonds to the amount of three million and a half of dollars, which the Government has the right the syndicate fails to carry out its undertaking. The net result of the loan may be resumed

as follows :-The rate of interest compared with the proceeds at par amounts to only 3.76, that is, 24 under 4 per cent., the rate authorized by the Legislature. The following table of previous

loans effected by the province will more clearly show how excellent is this transaction:—

Rate of Inter- bet on net proceeds.	Net proceeds.	Amount of an- tesestar land and no loan.	Interest.	Currency.	Sterling.	W
.26— 94.95	8 3,697,083	999,181	ő per cent.	8 3,893,355	800,000	Lond
.00-100 00	4,185,333	209,266	51 E	4,185,333	860,000	Lone
.25 95.16	2,855,000	150,000	21	3,000,000	600,000	New
.10- 88.23	3,772,717	192,413	<u>;</u>	4,275,853	878,600	Pari
.00-100.00 1,066,500	1,066,500	53,325	от 2	1,066,500	:	Quel
04- 99.16	2,413,033	121,666	=	2,433,383	500,000	Lone
1.76- 91.00   3,290,000   122,500   3}	3,290,000	122,500	3} "	3,500,000		New

As the above table shows, the real interest on former loss was never less than 5, and in some cases amounted to 5.65 per cent. The loans at 5 realised par in two cas-s, but in others at 5.10 per cent, interest they yielded only 83,23, that is 5 77 less than t'e present loan. It was Mr. Chapleau's French loan in 1880, which was thought so much of at the time, which yielded only 88 23, although the real interest was 5.10. The 1882 lean, which was considered to have been made under excellent conditions, was made in we issues at 5 per cent. ap-arest interest. The first issue of \$1,066,500 yielded par. The second of \$2,473,033 yielded only 99.16 and really

19t

May, 1874.
May, 1876.
Nov., 1878.
July, 1880.
July, 1882.
July, 1882.

cost us 5.04 for interest.

It is unnecessary to add anything further. This comparison of figures rave more than any a gumen, which might be adduced. But what is most remarkable is, beyond a doubte the com-paris n between the Mercier Government and the Federal Government in 1884 at the same rate of interest, viz., 3½ per c-nt. This loan of 1884 was much praised at the time, and in his report to Sir L. Tilley, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Cour ney sa'd on the 22nd December, 1884, that "during the previous fiscal year the Dommion had placed on the London market a loan of five million pounds sterling at 31 per cent. interest, which was the first loan floated by any colony at trained ued as e. That loan was effected on the 13th June, 1884." He ad ed that the statement annexed to his report showed that the loan was taken up at an average of £01 1s Si for every £100 sterling. The loan was for fifty years from the date of issue, the Government having the right to read mit in twenty-five years by giving reasonable notice. (Public accounts of Canada for 1884, page IX.)

The table mentioned by Mr. Courtney is on page XII. B of the same volume, and shows commission and brokerage, but what we do know is that the Mercier Government does not pay a cent for all these.

Everyone will admit that it is simply mar-

vellous, and our Provincial Government has acquired a new title to public gratitude. It is now quite evident, even to our opponents, that we have first-class business men at the head of affairs in this Province. This admirable transaction is the result of a trip which the Premier and the treasurer made to New York a few days after the session. They went on the spot themselves and placed themselves in direct and personal communication with the Wall street millionaires, and transacted business with them without any agent or intermediary.

The Province knew that Hon. Mr. Shehyn

was an able merchant, but there might have been some doubt, without derogating from the respect which everyone had for him, as to the success he might meet with in such an important transaction. These doubts can no longer exist, and Mr. Shehyn has but added to the reputation which he already enjoyed as a first-class financier. It must not be forgotten that the important statements, which the Premier than the published in the New York Herald caused to be published in the New York Herald when he went to that metropolis, and which we republished at the time, had a considerable

when he well to the time, had a considerable effect upon American capitalists.

We need not add that the Government called for tenders for this loan, and sent a circular very ably drawn up to all the leading financial firms of the world in New York, Hartford, Montreal, London, Paris, etc., and Mr. Nelson's offer was by far the most advantageous. The capitalists in Paris, who were spoiled by Mr. Chapleau, and those of London who wished to make the same profits as they had with the Federal Government loan of 1884, offered much lower bids.

We may, perhaps, be asked why the Government did not borrow at 4 per cent., and insist upon getting par instead of 3½ at 94,—that is to say, losing \$210,000.

The answer is conclusive, and should satisfy persons who are the most opposed to the Government.

persons who are the most opposed to the Government. In the first place the Government called for tenders for the debentures at 4 as well called for tenders for the dependence at 4 as well the Damocle as 3½ and got none at par. Then the annual lieads. Ever difference between 4 and 3½ being \$17,500, and drinking hou the loss on par being \$210,000, this loss will be regulating the made up in twelve and a half years merely by the difference in the interest. Consequently, prohibition,

during the twenty-eight other years which must elapse before the debentures are redeemed the Province will save \$490,000, which it would have been obliged to pay if the interest had been 4 and the debentures at par. In other words, the Province loses \$210,000 on the par value of the debentures, but it saves \$17,500 in erest per annum. Now \$17,500 a year for 40 years makes \$700.

during the twenty-eight other years which

Now, \$17,500 a year for 40 years makes \$700, 000. By deducting from this amount the \$210, 000 difference between the proceeds of the loan and the amount of the debentures, there still remains an amount of \$490,000, or about half a million, to the good. Finally, we must not forget that the above table shows that the annual interest on the 1887 loan is only \$122,500, for \$3,500 000, while

the annual interest on the 1882 loan is \$121,666.66 for \$2,433,333. That is to say, that for a loan of a mil ion more in 1887 we may hardly any more interest than for a million less borrowed in 1882. We need say nothing further. The question is clearly explained and is evident to all, and the conclusion is that the Province, thanks to the ability of those that govern it, has just made a go'den bargain. In other words, the

LITERARY NOTICES.

Province will pay about \$55,000 less every year

during 40 years than it would have paid had the Mercier Government effected its loan on the same conditions as its predicessors."

Poor's DIRECTORY OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS. Supplement to Poor's Manual of Rail-ROADS. 1887. 70 Wall street, New York.

Montreal; Dawson Bros., St. James street. This, the second annual number et a most valuable publication, contains lists of the offi cers of all railways in North America, and of the leading organizations auxiliary to the railway system; lists of officers of South American and British Railways, etc., compiled from official information. The importance of this Direct ry as a source of information and for reference will be better appreciated when it is the railroads in the United States operated by stam exceeds 140,000 mil s. In their constructin over \$8,500,000,000 have been expended. The earnings for the railroads for 1887 w:ll exceed \$900,000,000, fully two-thirds of which will be expended in maintenance. At the close of 1887, 150,000 miles of line will be in operation in the United States. The "Manual" gives full and detailed accounts of the length and cost of each line; of the liabilities of each in the form of share capital, of funded and floating debts and of the operations of each for 1886. In addition to the lists of roads operated by steam power, and of their officials, statements of each road are given of all the Horse or Street Railroads in the several States and Janada, showing their length and the number of horses used as motive power, with a full list of officials connected with each road. A list is also given, with that of their officers, of all the as-ociations of railway managers in the United States, for the collection and diffusion of information toucking the management of railways; also of all the associations, in the nature of friendly societies, of railway employes. Lists are also given of the cities and towns in which the different railroad companies are domiciled, or in which shops for ars are established. An interesting and valuable statement is also given in reference to cilways in countries other than the United States. THE NEW MOON, published by The New Moon

Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass.
There is much that is instructive and amusing August number of this new aspirant t public favo . It is a task of considerable diffi-culty to exercise the celectic faculty with siece a and produce from the mass of floating li erature what is most worthy of preservation. Moon is an e-say in this field and appears

worthy of success. NEW LIFE IN AN OLD MAGAZINE.—When "Jenny June" Croly took hold of Goden's Lady's Book, it was a happy doy for that famous publication Under its new and spirited management, Goden's, which is now in its one hundred and fifteenth volume, has renewed its youth, putting on vivacity, vigor and spa kling attractiveness, which places it among the leading magazines of the country, and entitles it to increased favor. Mrs. Croly's reputati n as author and editor is a guarantee that the improved standard of the magazine will be maintained to the entire satisfaction of the lidies of America. Although Godey's Ludy's Book has always been a favorite, as far back as the pre-sent generation con remember, it will be doubly so now, for it is in every way superior to what any previous administration has made it. The Stevens and his associates, who had gone September number is a treasure which ought to through the trade organizations and found that any previous administration has made it. The be on the table of every lady. It is not merely a fashion journal, it discusses all mat ers interesting to in elligent women intel igently, and its work table and household depurtments are rich with a varied store of novel and profi able suggestions. Godey's Lady's Book is now issued by the Croly Publishing Company, 1224 Arch taken ideas regarding them it was a on manistreet, Philadelphia. Remit two dollars and fest that the necessity for their organization was you get it for a year.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE is now published by Foot Guards, Canada, who has served both in Egy, t and the Dominion, and wears honorable scars as well as in dal- and the Khedive s ar. Curação, a quaint old Dutch city that seems out of place in the Western Hem sphere, is sketched by Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in the September number. Edgar Fawcett's seral, "Olivia Delaplaine," regin- to develop a strong plot. "Our New Navy," as described by Lieut, W. S. Hughes, certainly bids fair to be serviceable to a limited extent. It is a go d beginning, it nothing more. Since the Canadians have had to shift for themselves in military affairs, they have created a strong and effective system of militia, with a nucleus of regiments in constant service. The extent and thoroughness of this system, and the hold it has acquired in all parts of the Dominion, are surprising facts, as detailed by J. M. Oxlev. Dr. A. S. Isaacs—a good authority on the subject—presents an interesting review of Jewish progress in this country. No landsman needs henceforth to be puzzled by the queer needs henceforth to be puzzieu by the queen names that sailors give to all parts of a vessel and its gear. Lieut F. S. Basset, (U.S.N.), has expounded these matters at length. "In and Out of a Canoe," by A. E. Dumble, is a light record of aquatic experiences. "Hunting lively record of aquatic experiences. "Hunting the Ku Klux," by Richmond Walker, shows that the famous Klan was materialized by the newspapers for some months after it had ceased to exist. Mrs. Rose Hawtnorne Lathron tells a short story in the September American. Bessie Chandler and Mrs. Champney also contribute complete stories. An interesting sketch is given of the life of the great Methodist orator, Bishop Simpson. "The Household" department contains the ripe suggestions of a physician of experience, for preserving health in Septem-ber The Portfolio, illustrated, has an account of Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Hawkins' wedding

"BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER," is a story of the late American civil war, by John R. Musick. It forms the July number of the Fireside series of novels, published by J. B. Ogilvie & Co., 57 Rose street, New York. The tale abounds with Rose street, New York. The taleabounds with dramatic scenes and stirring incidents, and gives a graphic picture of the most turbulent pariod in American history. Donohog's Magazing. T. B. Noonan, pub-

lisher. Boston, Mass. The Septomber number of this magazine is richly freighted with varied and interesting reading. It is, in fact, a treasury of contempor rary thought and history on all matters interesting to the Irish people and to Catholics.

GOOD ADVICE TO SALOON-KEEPERS . If saloon-keepers are anxious to check the tide of prohibition now sweeping over this country let them conduct their business within the bounds of law and order. A saloon-keepers' league to fight drunkenness and to advocate moderate, temperate drinking may yet ramove the Damocles' sword now hanging over their the Damocies word now hanging from the superior to His people, so labor as the creator drinking houses and every effort to fight the law regulating the sale of intoxicants swell the army of capital abould he regarded as its regulating the sale of intoxicants swell the army of the earnings of labor, but in the States of the prohibition,

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

A LUCID AND ERUDITE LECTURE BY MR. A. A. CARLTON.

The Objects of the O der of the Kulghts of Labor as Explained by One of its Members.

There was a good representative audience in the Albert Hall, Saturday night, to hear the lecture by Mr. A. A. Carlton, representative of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. On motion, Ald. Commingham took the chair and applause, and among others noticed in the platform were Messis. Eug ne O'Ronrke, John F. Redmond, Stephen Bount, Patrick Rilly, W. T. Catigan, Joseph Beland, Joseph Goodtellow, Edward Mulen, Edward Butler, J. T. Landers, G. Clarke and others. The chairman, in a lew appropriate remarks, regretted the absence of the Mayor from the meeting, and expressed his serrow that owing to many causes the andience was not as large as it otherwise would have been. He then introduced the speaker of the evening,
Mr. A. A. Cariton, who met with a warm re-

esption. He chose for his subject. Labor and Cipital," or "The Aims and Objects of the Knights of Labor." His lecture lasted for Cipital, or The stans and Copens of Rughts of Labor." His leture lasted for nearly two hours, but the crudite manner in which he handled the subject and the pleasing little asecdotes and il ustrations with which he illustrated his lecture, made the time pays so quickly that those present could easily have sat and listened to him for two hours longer, so interesting was his style. He began his lecture by referring to the time when neaple would require to be paid for coming to hear a labor lecture, and said that the idea of charging admission was altogether experiment . 1. charging admission was autogether experiment in and that night's experiment he would say with truth was satisfactory. (Applause.) That was his last night in Co ada, and he might be per mitted to say that through the country everywhere he had found the warms at of hearts, and from the time of his first journey about, a year ago, in town and city he h d met success: free.ion. At the commencement the discussion brought than face to face with some very erious questions, and one of the m st serious was the prejudices of the people.

Labor organizations have been in existence for yours, and the teachings that came to them fr in the early organizations were peculiar, but still bey bud done good. Those teachings were that the rel tions between employer and employé must necessarily be one of warfare; that suppoyer deemed it right and new stary to take all he could out of his employe, taking every advantage of the situation; and the employé, on the other hand, considered it was his duty to crowd the employer and take every advantage possible, whether fair or foul. Approaching such a subject, then, prejudices as well as tender places should be touched. The old teachings had taught them that no him permanent could be prime with that no hing permonent could be gained with-cut agitation, but in that agi ation each one should better unders' and the rights that be one to them. They had neplected, he should say, this part of their education, and in respect to that neglect he believed there was no difference

b tween the employers and employes. human beings he never could find any difference between them. When an employer moved to take advantage the other invariably did the same. It had been his good fortune in life to meet the highest type of men among the employers, and he might instance the case of his own employer, who, though he did not agree with him on the subject of this organization, would, if it were necessary, sacrifice his position to befriend him, and on the employes' side he had met men who would sacrifice even their lives for the benefit of mankind. Again, on the part of the employers, he had met men who would go to the verge of infamy to curry out their ends, and on the other side he had found men who would do the very same. It was the condition of all that needed regulation and the development of a higher order of intellect. Was it not then an inspiration that had seized the mind of Uriah something higher was required when they first funded an assembly of this organization! (applause.) To day, if they met one of the old veterans, would they not feel like taking off their hats to him in veneralism and recognition of his services? (Applause.) Out of the mistaten ideas regarding them it was some against

combination, for without combination nothing c uld be accomplished. The tendency of the the American Masszine company. The frontis-piece of the S ptember number is a portrait of but to meet combination by combination. Lieut, C. F. Winter, of the Governor-General's The employees had always been to b'anne for The employes had always been to b'anne for al'owing employers to combine, but he believed that from what they had learned in the past they would move onward and higher until they fe't that they has been litted into a brighter atmosphere. The success of the organization meant the adjusting f wrongs and the righting dynamite in his cast tail pocket prepared to blow up himself and the whole community at the first favorable opportunity (laughter). Others believe that the organization is a vast 'striking" machine : others that it is an organization for the purpose of boycotting, and others atil that it is a political machine, through which those who are ambitious enough may ride into public life on the shoulders of others. these ideas were now, however, fast drifting away and they were only the result of ignorance on the part of the employer. So far as strikes were concerned, he would say that they were the result of ignorance on both sides. Either did not understand the rights that properly be-longed to it, and when they did and were willing to settle those rights, the day of strikes would hate passed away (applause). The imployers had used "strikes" as a means just as well as nan used strikes as a means just as well as the employed, and he would instance a case in the county of Worcester, Mass, where the om-ployes "struck" for these terms:—that the em-ployes should quit the labor organizations or quit their employment. It they wanted to abolish strikes, which the labor organizations did, they should abolish the cause, and that could only be done by a development of the intellect of manhood and womanhood (applause.) He admitted the wickedness of boycotting, and yet it did seem to him that when men were too stub-

born to deal fairly employes could not be blamed for following the examples of organiza-tions that were not labor organizations. So far as the organization being looked upon as A POLITICAL MACHINE he should say that they were above party, but that they were not afraid to discuss political questions, because there was no political ques-tion of importance that was not part of the labor question. (Applause.) Politicians should never be allowed to use the people, but the reverse should be the case, and political organizations of all kinds should be ruled in their transactions by the people. (Applause.) There was a tendency to say that all the disturbances which broke the harmony of the industrial

broke the harmony of the industrial world were due to the labor organizations but in reality who was the responsible party for it?
Where the poor wages of an employe who had to support a large family were reduced because the employer believed it would add dollars to his wealth, was the employe then responsible He said not, because the employer should recognize the fact that their interests were mutual and he should not be allowed to mould the condition of the employe. As the Creator

ly opp sed this movement n e i only one l ne of argument, which was this:—I'm theory dipinds upon capital, and that the triller coold never expect to be hoked upon as qual to the weathyman. No. Capital must depend upon labor, which was its existence, and having created it, why should it not regulate its existence? (Loud appliance)

THE REDUCTION IN WAGES,

when it got well start d among employers of when it got wels art d among employers of any kind, so in treame fushionable. The reduction of boot workers' wager scon affected the miners, then the unifers, the cotton spinners, the clothes makers, the lumber men, and so it wentroused in a circle. He gay so the timeself of observations he had made in the spin in and approached to say that a ten her contribution proceeded to say the a ten per cent, reduction in bootinakers wages to one town in Mas achusels, before it was gore through its nice course, sees, before it was gove through the nic course, meant in a couple it the States a reduct a infilator wages of \$3,700.00 a smally. Extending it to the entirety of the two countries, the United States a d Canada, among all classes of producers, he made this temperature of the two countries, the shown less of forty billions of dollars. Was shown her backed to another the coupling. show a ress of to ty officials of dollars. Was thus loss, he asked, so am ill that the community should not feel it? This would have come back to the pockets of the tollars and would in due course have included the demand among then and made it more than equal to the supply. He be-leved that instead of the downward tendency in the wages of liber there should be an upward tendency, for why should the present system continue to keep 99 men in povery in order that the other one may roll in wealth! order that the other one may roll in wealth! He believed that there should be carpets on every flor (applause); there should be books and music in every how e (tenewed appleuse); pictures upon the walls, and good clo hing for the wives and the children. (Continued appleuse.) The tendency to reduction in the wages affected this terms realized and not wages affected this teing realized, and not alone that, but it created a lower degree of citizens. Lo every time. He contended that the laborers were the creditors of the empheyer as well as the man he got his stock from on credit, for the production was no private matter of the emp or rs' own; the hands and ago, in town and city he h d met success; even when he was sick and it was necessary that he should be guarded, men actually had come to his room, roll d themselves up in blankets and stayed there day and night until he was able to take care of himself. The grateful consideration and kindness which he had met would ever remain in his heart whether he ever return d to Canada or not, and he would instruct his children to respect and I ve the people of Canada for it. (Applause.) Coming to the discussion of his subject, "The relations between latter and capital, and how those relations affect the Knights," he said it gave him wide scope and freedom. At the commencement the discussion of his action and the commencement the discussion of his proving of the laborer was taken advantage of and his very existence ruled. Speaking on machinery, he said it was a ble sing: but the evile command of in this respect lay with the profits. Jerived from the use of machinery the first proving its way into the bands of chin ry finding its way irto the hands of those who did not deserve it. (Applause.) Referring to the eight-hour movement, he said that the organization were devising a means who eby there should be a reduction of the hours of lab r. There was a fever that the movement, and that was one for eight bours a day. This reduction, he thought, should be gradual, and by and by they could regulate their own time to those hours. (Applause.) Such a movement would create a demand for more than three to five million persons than we have at present, and it would give the employe more time for intellec u.d development. ing at the economic question, he had be rued from Mr. Atkinson's statement that a working-man could live on II cents per day. (Laughter.) Mr. Atkinson and figured out that the best nuscle producing part of the cow was near the born and the hoof, but he (Mr. Carlton) preferred the sirloin, and to Mr. Atkinson he would I nye the te et parts near the horn and the hoof. But what would be the result if Mr. Atkinson's plan was fo'lowed. The demand for the mest near the horns and the hoofs would soon arove greater than the supply, and then up would go the price of the meat from that quarter. Referring to the statements published regarding the decline of the organization, he said that he thought he knew s mething about the Knights of Labor himself, but he came to the conclusion, after readily some of the associated press reports published from time to time, that he knew nothing about it. These reports, publish d at different intervals, showed a total falling off from the order of 2,500,000 members, while the total loss occasion ed'bystrik s, every one of which was charged to the order, was about \$100,000,000. This, if it was true, would show that they must have orgenized extraordinary well. The work of the orgenization was not yet done; it was only just begun. He had learned that among the children and young girls who entered facto ies four out of young ghis who en enging the age of twenty years. He was glad to see so many of the gent'er sex present, as the organization need d their high perceptive power and their intuition. They were coming in rapidly, and he would say, of the word go out to them that they will be recognized for their worth and receive the same conpusation as men if comble of doing as good wirk. "Whatmen if c pable of doing as good wirk. soever that ye would that there should do unto you do ye also unto them." This was the foundation of the movement. It was a high moral movement and there was not a single high moral movement that was not tributary to the labor movement. In conclusion, he appealed to the moral women to carry the organization out among the thousands of the ir sex who were working in the tal f ctories, through both countries, for a cuelly i adequate wage. It was in their power to strengthen the organization (Applause.) of them. In performing their work t'ey were misunderstood, and some people of the world went so far as to believe that every relive Knight of Labor carried a large quantity of did not know where the first blow did not know where the would fall. Sameious minds would fall. Sa actions minds were watching everywhere to find a weak spot to strike at, and it was for them to develop that generalship and soldierly qualities necessary for the making up of a vast army, and when the hour of trial and danger arrived, they would be found standing steadily by their guns ready for the issue. That is no would come, and to meet it they should have a body of men equipped and determined for the fray. Strong at every point from Canada to the Pacific coast and eastern coast, they would not be taken unaware end they would come out of the fight victorious, having shown the civilized world that the people of this continent were able to s t the example in sweeping injustice out of xistence for ever. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. Costigan then moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which Mr. Carlton acknowledged

in an appropriate speech. Mr. Redmond then took the chair, and a vote of thanks was passed to Ald. Cunningham for presiding at the

IT NEEDS NO MICROSCOPE

to perceive an increase in flesh, and an improvement in temper in a feeble, peevish infant fed upon Lactated Food, which embodies the che-mical components of mother's milk, blended in just the right proportion to nourish babies and invalids most efficiently,

Why are the two sides of a knife handle like two belles gallanted by one beau? Because hey have a blade between them.

WILL BE FOUND AN EXCELLENT REMEDY for sick headache. Cartor's Little Liver Pills. Phousands of letters from people who have used them prove this tact. Try them.

A young poet of the realistic school writes :-"Time marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day."

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The home circuit-Walking around with

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSHTE, O. New York

Montreal, is ve. v highly communded for all versand
of both seres and of all feet. Devillated post-up
should sk for it take Boots / r.

The said to the second with the

## SOME KINGSTON IRISHMEN.

HOW THEY HAVE MADE FAME AND FORTUNE IN THE DERRY OF CANADA.

Brief Mention of Some of the Leading Irish Catholics-A Gratifying Record.

## [Special Correspondence of THE POST.]

Kingston, Aug. 11.—The "Derry of Canada" have many good and sterling Irishmen—men who have made themselves respected by their indomitable perseverance and ultimate success in all walks of life. Although sur-rounded by apparently insurmountable diffi-culties and handicapped by a most pronounced culties and handicapped by a most pronounced prejudice against, them, our countrymen are to-day among the most prominent and respected citizent of Kingston. In trade and commerce, in the civil service, and in the learned professions, they have fought their way to the top rung of the ladder as they have done all over the world. But in this, the stronghold in Causda of Orangeism, it may be wondered all the at, but to a thinking man it is not at all surprising. They have man it is not at all surprising. They have been put on their mettle, and consequently all that was unconquerable in our national character was brought out. The great reason of the glorious success our forefathers achieved in strange lands has been their scrupu lous regard for honor and honesty. They may have been slow in acquiring the world's goods, but that very slowness is the best proof of their unthat very slowness is the best proof of their dis-swerving integrity. Even these who may have a bein antipathy to us, or whose unfortunate ignorance and prejudice has been fos-tered, incited by designing demagraces, recogn 20 honesty and probity in every day business affairs readily, and although their minds may have ben disturb d by bigotry they have sufficien common sense and acuteness of perception remaining to respect a feir dealing man. To this very fact may be at ri ut d the selectid standing in Kinest a of our Irish merchants Honeon is recognized in hem as an inher-nt and characteristic vir ue. In the learned profesions, I think it is pardonable in me to attibute the ince sate ability or skill, and in the to their daties. WILLIAM HARTY.

Mr. William Harty is to-day the leading I ish C tooks of the Limestone City. He was been in Pe erb ro, Oats, in 1817, and received his e tocation at Regiopolis College, Kinston, when the lamented Dr. O'Brien was preside toof that institution. After finish in his sind as he entered the firm of the late James Harty, his uncle On the demise of that gentleman he conducted the business alone, and with such ability and success that in 1878 he was able o retire. Since that time Mr. Harty has been one of the most active Kingstonians, devoling much of his talents and fortune to the welfare and development of the city. For several years he has represented one of the wards in the City Conneil, has been President of the Reform Association for many years and Chairman of the Board of Trade He is also a direct r of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and manager of the Lecomotive Works. He is a rephew of the late Father Ha ty, for many years parish priest of Kempville, Out. Mr. Harty is a true and staunch Irishman, and has always been foremost in patriotic movements, and took s prominent part in the receptions tendered to Davitt, McCarthy and Wm. O Brien in this

## HON. DR. SULLIVAN

Among the many Irish Catholics who have wor for themselves a place among the leading public men of the Dominion, Dr. Sullivan stands in the front rank. The Hon. Senator was born at Killarney, Coun'y Kerry, Ireland, in 1838. His parents emigrated to Canada in 1842 and settled at Kingston. Young Sullivan commenced his studies in Regiopolis College, and, after a brilliant course at that institution, entered the medical college attached to Queen's red the medical college attached to Queen's University, graduating with much honor and soon acquiring a large practice. He has been for many years a member of the city council, and has had the honor of being the only Irish Catholic ever elected Mayor of the "Derry of Catholic ever elected Mayor of the "Derry of the state Canada." In January, 1884, he was called to the Senate, an honor he richly deserved, at the hands of the Conservative party, of which he has always been a staunch adherent. He was ries great weight in the communit. for many years President of the St. Patrick' Society, and has ever cherished a sincere love or the land of his nativity.

## HON. JUDGE M'GUIRE.

The Hon. Thomas Horace McGuire is one of the brightest men of his profession in Kingston. His elevation to the Bench some months ago was very gratifying to the Irish Catholics of Ostario and especially to those of Kingston, his native place. He was born in 1849 and received his education at the Collegiate Institute here, and at Queen's College. During his college course he have great promise, displaying on all occasions that ability and talent which has gained for him his present high position. He gradu ted in 1870, carrying off the Princ, of Wales prize, being the only Irish Catholic who has ever had that honor at Queen's. After his admission to the bar had the carrying off the transfer of the prize enter dute partnership with the late James O'Re ly and after that gentleman's death coutimued to cetice with much success. He is at pres no one of the High Court judges of the Domin of or the district of Saskatchewan, and has been president of the St. Patrick's society for eight years and of the St. Vincent de Paul society for two years. He has been editor-inchief of the Kingston. Daily News and of the Canadian Freeman, and is a member of the Canadian Press association.

## JOHN WARD.

One of the most highly estermed and success lmerchants of Kingston is Mr. John Ward wholesale and retail grocer. He was born in but came to this city with his parents when a child. After receiving a sound commer-cial education at the Christian Brothers School he entered the business house of his uncle, the late lamented Patrick Conroy, Esq., in his life-time one of the wealthiest and most honored merchants of the old Limestone City. After the decease of that gentleman, Mr. Ward succeeded to the business, which, by his untiring energy and attention to it, he has assisted in establishing on so flourishing a basis, and has since conducted so ably and successfully. The great esteem in which he is to-day held by his neighbors of all creeds and classes is the best troof of an unblemished commercial career best I roof of an unblemished commercial career, istinguished for honest dealing and unrightness of character. Mr. Ward is a staunch Liberal in politics, and although repeatedly importuned to accept public honors he has steadfastly reto accept public monors he has scenarioty re-fused, alth ugh he is a most public spirited gentleman and has contributed largely to chari-table and educational projects, as well as assist-ing materially in developing the trade and general prosperity of Kingston. Mr. Ward is thoroughly Irish in sentiment and has been a steady and consistent exponent of National views, assisting by his purse and presence all constitutional movements for the benefit of the land of his forefathers. He recently paid a visit to the old country, where he had the op-portunity of meeting many of the Irish members of Parlisment, returning to America on the same vessel with Messrs. O'Brien, Deasy and Redmond, the Irish Parliamen ary delegates to the Chickgo convention. Mr. Ward is to day one of the wealthiest merchants in Kingston, is a large owner of real estate and a

scent when they were yelling and this ing for the blood of the nau who exposed L and owne's standing. Mr. John Welch, for 20 years actinhumanity to man." Mr. Gardiner is an exception of the Limestone city. He is about 50 years of age and is a bachelor. He is about 50 years of age and is a bachelor. He is about 50 years of age and alshough at thorough and enthusiastic Irishman, he is well liked even by those who are opposed to him in politics or religion.

wholesale grocers of the highest commercial standing. Mr. John Welch, for 20 years accountant for Folger Brothers, is another much locked and key removed. After some delay the door was broken open, and the entire room was a flood of eething flame. It was, however, so n put down by the fire department.

This was the last heard from them until the discovery of a pl t, given the authorities by some colleague of theirs, to kill Mr. Foster upon the coasion of a trip across the channel to be door on the first floor and a strong passed into obscurity, at least so far as the publock and key removed. After some delay the door was broken open, and the entire room was a flood of eething flame. It was, however, so n put down by the fire department.

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ME. JAKES SWIFT. Among the leading business men of Oatario Mr. J. Swift occupies a place second to none. Born at Toronto, in 1844, he received his education at Regiopolis College, Kingston. At an early age he c immenced to follow the business in which he is eng ged to-day, and in which he has prived a preat success. He is one of the most extensive coal dealers in the Dominion. Of a most extensive coal dealers in the Dominion. of a most retiring disposition, he would never sceept any of the honors offered him. Strict attention to his business and honorable dealings with his patrons has won for him a name high among his fellow citizens. Mr. Swift la an Irish Roman Catholic. His brothin, the Rev. Father J. J. Swift, is parish priest of St. Patrick's Church, Troy, New York. Mr. Swift has always been a staunch Conservative and one of Sir John's truest friends in the Limestone City. He is also one of Kingston's most wealthy citizens.

## DANIEL PHELAN, M.A., M.D.

Dr. Phelan has within a short time won for himself a leading nontion among the medical fraternity of the Dominion. Dr. Phelan was fraternity of the Dominion. Dr. Phelan was forn in North Gower, County of Carleton, in 1854. He studied at La Saile Institute, Turonto, under that great and good man, the Rev. Bro. Arnold. He received the degree of M.A. from the University of Ottawa, and obtained his degree of M.D. at Queen's College, kingston, in 1877. After spending some time in the principal New York hospitals, he returned and commenced the practice of his profession in this c.ty. To day he has one of the largest practices in Central Ontario, and he largest p-actices in Central Ontario, and he non y deserves it. The d ct r was last year elected to the City Council as representative for st. Lawr-nee ward. He is medical examinfo Can da for tue Cath lic Mutual Beuefit Association. He was President of the St. Vincen de Paul S riet, and for several years has been President of the St. Parrick's Society. The House of Providence is under his medical supervision. A few mon he ago he was appointed assist nt th sician of the Hotel Di u Hospital. The doctor is a strunch Lish Carbolic and is related to the late Rev. Dr. Phelan, third bishop of Ki gsten. In politics he is a Liber land has always taken an active part in the battles of the p rty here.

## JOHN KELLY.

Mr. John Kelly was born in Rathkeale, County Limerick, Ireland. He came to Canada in 1875 and settled at Kngston. Shortly after his arrival he obtained a position in the Kingston Post-office. By his own ability and attention to his duties he has worked himself up in the service until to-day he is one of the few first class Catholic clerks in the Pret office department, the only one in Ostario. Mr. Kelly has been thirty-two years in the Kingston Post office. He is a Roman Catholic. Two of his s nu—the Rev. Fathers Thomas P. and John P.—are priests of Kingston diocese.

## EDWARD STEACY.

Here is a young Iri hman of whom Kingston may well be proud. Born here, he has by his own thrift and industry a quired, in co-partnership with Mr. Patrick Wash, one of the most flourishing retail dry goods businesses in the city. The firm of Wash & Steacey is one of the hest known and patronized establishments on Princess street, the firm, by judicious adver-tising and management, and their was personal them and courtesy to their petrons, having built up a trade equal in proportion to that if Carsley in Montrea! Mr. Pa rick Walsh is a young Irishman of business tact and arility. Conservative in politics, and much esteemed.

ISAAC NOBLE Mr. Isaac Noble is one of the best known and universally respected citizens of Kingston. He is of English Irish extraction and a devout Catholic. He has long been prominent as a Conservative supporter, and has done much for the Tories here. He is a wood cont ac or and wealthy. At present he is an aldernan for Cataraque Ward, but has been un a le of tate to attend to public duti-s on account of ill on lth. He is a man of unblemished character and car

Mr. Power is one of the most highly reported Irish Catho ics of Kingston. He is abou 60 years of age, and is a shipbuilder and contrict tor. During the A ericun war he built many verse's for running the blockade, and sustained considerable losses by the sudden close of h s-He is a stanneh and true Irishman, a life long Liberal, and we'll versed in the politics of the country. His son, George Power, is book-keeper for the firm of Guon & Co., and a rising and exemplary young man.

## MICHARL FLANIGAN.

Mr. Flanigan has been city clerk at Kingston for over forty years. He is a genuine Itish Catholic gentleman, and highly respected. He is about 70 years of age and is a brother-in-law of J. F. Black, your city treasurer. In his younger days he was a tudent in the law office of Sir John Macdonald.

## THOMAS DAWSON.

Mr. Dawson is a resident of Frontenac county, where he ran for the Dominion Parliament in the Liberal interest on several occasions. county is, however, strongly T ry, but Mr.
Dawson's personal popularity nearly succeeded
in securing his election last time As
it was he was instrumental in greatly
reducing the Conservative majority. He carries
on the business of a forwarder and commission
merchant in Kingston, and in the commerciant merchant in King-ton, and is the owner of considerable real estate on Wolfe Island, as well as valuable wharf privileges. He is highly intelli-gent and has contributed considerably to the press, being well versed on all the leading questions of the day. He is a thorough going 1 rishman and enjoys great personal popularity.

## MESSES. CICOLARI AND DALEY.

The above named gentlemen are proprietors and publishers of the Canadian Freeman, the only Irish Catholic weekly in Central Ontario. By their own unaided efforts they have succeeded in placing the Freeman among the first of Canadian weekly journals.

Mr. Francis Cicolari was born in Kingston. and received his education at the Christian Brothers school and finished at the Kings ton Collegiate Institute. Having chosen to follow the newspaper profession, he entered the Whig office, where he succeeded in thoroughly mastering the printers' art. In company with Mr. Daley, his partner, he a few years ago commenced the publication of the Canadian Freeman, and to day we find it the ablest exponent of Irish Catholic opinion in Ontario. It is well conducted and merits the hearty support of every Catholic Irishman.

The proprietors have not departed from the

line of duty they traced for themselves when commencing the publication of the Freeman. It has been ever foremost in its advocicy of the cause of Ireland, so much so that on the occasion of the visit of Mr. O'Brien, M.P., they had the honor of baving their office wrecked by the infuriated Orange mob, comprised of hoodlums, decked in the livery of Her Majesty the Queen. The Freeman is a leading exponent of Irish Catholic opinion in Ontario. Both the proprietors are Kingstonians. Mr. Cicelari is a brother of the Rev. Father Cicelari, parish priest of Erinsville, Ont.

## MOONEYS AND O'ROSSAS.

How the Dynamiters Eluded Capture.

Several Secret Plots Against the English Government.

Details of Consumate Schemes of Desperate Men

A letter from London contains the following Early in 1880 the first skirmishing work was inaugurated in England, and its promulgators were John McGrath, now undergoing a life-long imprisonment in England. Thomas Mooney (not the Mooney now figuring) and E2ward O'Donnell, both of whom are now in this coun-

It may be well to state right here that there are three Thomas Mooneys whose names national events have brought to the surface. Thomas Mooney, No. 1, as we will call him, is the man who, many years ago, established a number of workingmen's banks in San Francisco, which we e that down under very suspicious circumstances, Mr. Morn y mysteriously disapp aring, and after a trip through Italy, Rome and France, early in 1870 turned up in London with a buxon young wife ab ut 18 years of age, he being old

young wife ab ut 18 years of age, he being old a nough to be her grandfa her.

Thomas Mo ney No. 2, the original Mooney, is a young man about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout, square built, light hair, rather ruddy complex on, bright, int lligent blue eyes, square st, decisive cut features be ween an O'Connelli and Byronic cast, placky, daring and, unwilely perhaps, enthusiastic. We will refer to him further on.

Thomas Mooney No. 3, the Mooney now

Thomas Mooney No. 3, the Mooney now before the public, is a man named Doyle, who for many years was known to the Lish Nationalists at Greenpoint, L.I. Of him very little is known to to the time Mo ney No. 2 and Edward O'Donnell attempted to blow up the London Mansion House, when from some reason he assumed the name of a man driven out of England by the Government, and owing to this assumption he has been ac orded more credit for acts of desperation than really belong to

him.
"True, as has been asserted," said a National.
"Mooney No. 3 de ist to your corresp ndent, "Mooney No. 3 did possibly have a hand in the blowing up of the government offices at Whitehall, but here he began and terminated his work. He had no more connection with the London bridge explesion than you had.'

The first work, we have said, done in this direction was early in 1882, when the Qu en's and Iun-r docks of Liverpool were given to the flames. This was prior to the introduction of fluid are and dynamics. Moony No. 2 was located in Liverpool, M.Grath in Manchester, and O'Donnell had charge of London and Glas-So secretly did these three fe lows ply their despera e work that they evaded

## THE VIGILANCE OF THE DETECTIVES,

who claimed that they were aware of their presence by special information from New York city. The success of the Queen's docks encouraged the desparadoes, who turned their attention to all government buildings and large warehouses, large lumber yards, and even the m litary statio: s, which showed that they were fellows determined to throw away their lives if necessary in their venturesome mission.

Possibly one of the secrets of their successful career lies in the fact that wher ver they struck a blow they i stantly disappeared to adj ining cities only to leave another a ark of their deter mination. Yet they get celit with one redeem-ing feature, that they seemed most careful to av id loss of life to anyone, un'il the explosion of the burneks at Manchester, where a boy ard a woman who happened to be passing were ki led, evidently unin ended. The authorities claimed to have been it possession of some farts in con-nection with this, also from New York. The original plan, it was sai i, was to blow up every roldier in the barracks, but through some dis-agreement between themselves and sime per-sons in New York, refore their scheme was properly completed, they fire I the fuse

They made nightly visits to the barracks, and after studious work, worthy of a nobler caus-, they removed bricks, charg ng the cavity with giant powder and replacing with mechanical skill—for Mooney No. 2 is a bricklayer—sufficient of the extracted bricks to deceive the eye. There was no less, it is thought, than 50 pounds of powder inserted in this wing of the boulding, inside of which was the armory. The entire structure was to have been belted thus with death. But the men, through some trouble, as I have said, on this side, possibly money matters, ignited the fuse, and away went armory, rifles and all, shaking the city to the fordering. went armory, fines and all, shaking the chy to its foundations. There was a calm again for about two weeks Large rewards were effered for the capture of the perpetuators without avail. But the destruction of the Shrewsbury town ha'l with all its valuab'e documents show ed that they s ill meant mischief, and while the officers were searching every lotel in Shrews bury for them away went the Edinburgh bar-racks on the wing of the torch. Upon inquiry here it was found that a man under the name of Bernard Douglass opened an office as civil engineer in the city, supposed from the descrip-tion to have been O'Connell, and a man named O'Dee, a recruit in the regiment, supposed to have been Mooney No. 2, were immediately missing. That night Mooney was on guard, but

## UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE,

his musket and great coat were only found. It is thought he allowed O'Donnell to enter, and perhaps joined him in the work.

At O'Donnell's office the next day the office

boy was found, for whom a letter containing eight shillings, two weeks' wages, was left on the desk, and saying his services were no longer required. Large rewards here failed to place them in the hands of justice. to place them in the hands of justice. They next write their presence in flame at the London dock, one of the biggest and most dangerous jobs they undertook, covering a loss of many millions of pounds. From the nature of this undertaking, it was supposed there must have been more than O'Donnell and Mooney engaged in it. That they proposed the government should know of their presence and the work they were doing is clear from the fact that their work was recognized from accidental fires by they were doing is clear from the last that their work was recognized from accidental fires by presence of the empty bottles and cans used. Immediately after this came a well regulated plan, which failed, through a sudden change in the wind, to mature. It was an attempt to destroy the wealthiest part of the City of London, wherein several large blocks were destroyed. MR. R. J. GARDINER.

Mr. Gardiner, it may be remembried, was the goard and the goard of the goar Then came an attempt, which also accidentally miscarried, to destroy the stamp department at Somerset House, which was followed by a most

the occasion of a trip across the channel to Dublin. O'Donne I and Mooney, it was stated, boarded the same boat to put their netarious mission into execution, but there were a large number of descrives on board to frue rate the scheme and capture the men. Every cabinsave that of Mr. Foster's was occupied by a detective to the exclusion of everyb dy else, while a strict search; was made among the passengers,

### THE MYSTERIOUS TRAVELLESS were not discovered, owing to clover disguise

Finding the melves frustrated, they abandoned the task and finally deposited the same stell, no doubt intended to take the life of Mr. For ster with their own, under the gunboat, the Lord Warden, which lay in Dublin bay, with which plot Jie Mullet, who afterwards liquid in the Cavendish and Burke case, is said to have participated. While in Dublin, it is thought, they both got connected with the Invincibles, a new and desperate band of men who get disgusted with the patient policy of the majority, and it is now positively known to the authorities that O'Donne I is the priest referred to by James Cary in his evidence, whose name he did not know. Either from a cret information or some providential thought of the crew the vessel was moved from her position which she cocupied for so many months previous, and the dangerous instrument was discovered. It was taken charge of by the authorities, but its con-

tents were never in ide public. Then again they were lost track of until their dastardly attempt to destroy with a large box of gunpowder the Lindon Mansion House, which also providentially miscarried. The history of this ter-libe scheme is still fresh. These two men, who cared evidently less for their lives than for the accomplishment of their awful work, de'iberately walked behind a po'iceman, halting as the officer turned around the narrow pus geway running at the side of the Mausion House into Cheapside, and planted this heavy b x wrapped up with brown paper, and to which was attached two fules, lest one should go out. Observing the f otsteps of the men disaple or, who by this time ought to have been close upon him, he turn-d around, and a eing sparks fa ling to the pavement, he came back and plucked out he cause and examined the box, the terrible nature of which he did not then know. Upon being taken to the station house it was found to contain 100 pounds of giant powder packed in tight. Rewards were again offered to no pu pose. Through the information of a brother-in-law of the man Coleman, whose name, it has since be a found out, got accidentally mixed up with these men, they were traced to Havre, France, and thence to Paris, where efforts were made to influence the French authorities to give them up. The information given goes to show that this box was not originally intended for the Man-ion House, but for the Wellington barracks, in the vicinity of Buckingham Pa ace. It was made to exactly fit in a window on a level with the sidewalk, under the officers' quarters, all of whom they proposed to blow up that same night, which was St. Pa'r ck's eve, and the night upon which the Irish arms act was being rushed through the House of Commons. This was to the would not impart to a soul, by which for through the House of Commons. This was to \$1,0.0 he would release Joe Brady, Kelly have been their answer. They had taken a room opposite the barracks, but the appearance put up by certain I quir men in New York adhave been their answer. They had taken a room opposite the barracks, but the appearance of two officers, who seemed to have singularly occupied the s dewalk designated for the box and suspecting bet ayal, they took the back street and placed their box on top of an omni bus for the city, determined that it should, however, be used. After examining the Parliament House and post office, Bank of England and other places, the Mansion House presented itsel as the most available spot, it being in the neighborhood of the bank and Royal i xchange, both the other sale. The execution of the Dublin of which must have suffered. During their murderous wans, and the imprisonment of of which must have suffered. During their brief stay in France they were carefully shadowed until O'Donnell left for America on the "Ville de Marseilles," where he was soon joined by Mooney No. 2. On this side they were watched night and day but managed to dis ppear, only to turn up in the West Indie. The blowing up of the English gunbaat Detteral has been positively traced to O'Donnell, who also hatched a scheme to blow up the arzenal and metal docks at Bermuda, where he lay for three nights under the name of Rev. Alexander Cameron, of the Episcopal Church. He feigned i'l health and regularly called at a drug at ire at Hamilt n for a prescription which he held, signed by his alleged physician, the notorious Dr. William Shine, of New York, who has since

## his eye. The hespitality of an aged PROTES 'ANT CLERGYMAN AT ST. GEORGE'S

died in a madhouse. Here he made himself familiar with the officers and the engineers of

was granted him, whose beau iful daughters bestowed marked attention to the delicate clergym n. In her company he daily yachted around the coast, c refully studying the docks and the arsenal. These trips, he said, did him good, and his fair companion was delighted. With her he made many visits through the

All this time a man named Holgate, an Englishman himsel', was making two powerful stells under the instructions of Dr. Shine which were to be despatched to Dr. O'Donnell; but Hol ga'e suddenly grew afraid of the terrible nature of the work exp cted from him, and after receiving about \$200 for the work failed to complete his contract on time. With approaching winter the fleet at Halifax put into Bermuda,

Upon proficiency he went over to Paris and placed himself in communication with Eugene Davis, since expelled from France. From here he went to London, and after some time the 'Whitehall'explosion was the result.

Meanwhile, O'Donnell and Mooney No. 2 were despatched to Canada. It has since transpired to the authorities of Canada that these men sought the assistance and co-opera-tion of a wealthy man named McNamee at Montreal, who afterwards gave them away. That the blowing up of the government buildings at Quebec is due to those men, there is little doubt, for they are known to have been hera prior to the frustrated attempt. Through the defective work of the infernal machines the Court House of Montreal was saved. The fiends not content with their efforts to destroy life and property here, made a dastardly attempt, which partially succeeded, to burn down what they could not blow up. They engaged rooms in a half dozen hotels, in which they deposited L.rg: quanties of some inflammable substance, and after planting their machines proceeded at

skirmishing fund, and through lack of receipts had to, for the time being, withdraw his men from ac i.m. A dispute a one now between Rossa and Money over \$200, which had been cabled him at Paris, but, owing to Money's departure a lew days before, did not reach him. The miney was returned to Rosa, and Money claim dhe was entitled to it, as he had to draw upon friends to get to New York, and thereupon put the nature in the hands of a lawyer, which was afterwards withdrawn. O'Dounell and one Spearman, a whit in manufacturer, had and one Spearman, a shirt manufacturer, had another row, the farm r claiming that Spear-man had used some \$100, which had been given him by Ros a to forward to Lon ton, but which Inm by Rus a to forward to Lon ton, but which he used to pay off his help, and Sparman, afraid of his hir, dare not trust himself alone. This man was finally expelled from the Fenish. Brotherhold for, it is claimed, dishonesty, drunkenness and general longeness. There was also considerable opposition to P t Joyce, who was obserged with bing too foud mouthed; Finally peace was restored, and schemes worked to raise money. It was proposed to put up a job upon the rail h Minister at New York, and get a sum of m new from him to carry on. and get a sum of m ney from him to carry on. the work. A barrer c ntaining a few useless infernal mactin s was shipped, in which was also a note-he d of Rosa's, to Ifull, long, and a fellow named Pat Foye, a bartender at Poiladelphia, voluneered to be the bogus informer. He waited upon Mr. Edwards and told a good vare, tacking it up with the information of this ber el. He primptly upon capture of the burel, received \$1000, with which he disappeared and his not yet been heard from.
All this time trouble existed in the Clanna

## Gael over the remaining

BALANCE OF THE SHIRMISHING FUND, most of which Devoy, Breslin and Reynolds rquanter d, for which is connection with other things the farmer were expend. The scare which M. Grath, O'D and I, Mooney and Doyle (Mo ney N 3) or ated turned the cau's attention to the classifii tv of the scheme. A large sum was voted to Dr. Gall gher and his asso-ciates, and the as-istance of Meze off was call din. The and the Rossa section did not work in phosition o each o her, as was supposed; bo h were in perfect c operation and sympathy.

The Phonix Pak tragedy was at this time gitating public opinion. Je Brady, Tim agitating pub ic opinion. Je Brady, Tim Kelly, the Mullits, T m Curley, were in the hands of justice awaiting the disposition of the law. The class determined to pur-ue upon a larger scale the work inaugurated by Rossa, and therefore Gallaghar and his com ani ms took up their positin in London and Birmingham. Through research efforts Russ saised some more money, and resolved also to be in the field, jealous of his self-claimed honors. Dalton, O'Connor, Brinnan and others were despatche to Engant, but Branan, who had shown weakness on a former mission, pocketed the money and also desuppessed, never showing up on this side. He is more strongly sus-pected of tresson than James McDermott, Captain John J. McAfferty of '67 tame now appears on the scene. He had a plan which varcing it, and McAfferty also disappeared, pocketing the cash, without even the slightest attempt to carry out his plan. At the time o the rescue of the prisoners in Australia Mo-Afferty had a similar mysterious scheme, no doubt with the same eye to business, but i. did

Mooney and O'Donnell, who had now been Gallagher and his crowd, it was thought, had thrown a damper over the movements, but the Times still deplaced that these two worst and to st desperate of the skirmi hers were at large. Detectives coured the Continent for them, but to no purpose. The assass not in of James Carey again brought the name of O'Donnell to the 1r nt, this time in Africa, and the Times naturally congratulated itself upon this event, be leving that it was Edward O'Dounell, but after events proved he was not the man.

It is positively known here in Scotland yard O'Denuell located in New England, both working at their vocations. O'Donnell is said to be a newspaper man, and is pretty well known to the authori ies of London since 1867, familiar with the officers and the engineers of the Forty-third Regiment, I cated at Prospect and I rela disland, the spot upon which he had the scharged allo with violating the international laws by part cipiting in the Franci

Prussion war. The attempt upon the Bothnia of the Anchor line and other vissels is the light to have been the act of Mouney N. 2 and O'Donnell, and net the man who attempted to destroy the

## Queen. AN EXTRAORDINARY SERMON.

One night young Bo suet, who possessed in such an eminent degree the power of eloquent speech, had gone to the brill ant Salou of Rambunillet There were gathered in that famous drawing-ro m some of the most illustrious rench nobility, ladi s and gent'emen repre senting the wi, the learning, and the deverness of Paris. In the course of the evening, the Marquis de Fenquieres referred to this young man as one about to enter upon an ecclesiastical career, and who, fom what he had heard, seemed destined to be a great preacher. Suddenly some one sugarsted that he might interest the company by preaching a sermon. which of course would render an explosion career, and who, fom what he had heard, inoperative. The Spithie being, at the time containing a large quantity of powder, undergoing repairs on the decks, the havor would have been shocking.

The change of affairs brought O'Donnell alias Cameron back to New York, which made Helgate doubly afraid, and for protection, it is stated, he sought the counsel of the British and it to the preacher. The room was stated, he sought the counsel of the British and hand it to the preacher. The room was arranged, the text was drawn, and one of the Holgate doubly atraid, and for protection, it is stated, he sought the counsel of the British minister, to whom he gave all the facts, and has since passed out of sight.

During this time the man Doyle, Mooney No. 3, turns up. Intelligent, enthusiastic and evidently a man of determination and courage, he was introduced to the then executive body, O'Donovan Rossa, T. J. Byrne and the late Major Horgan, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He voluntered to go out skirmishing, and immediately put himself in training under Prof.

Mezeroff. swayed in another direction. The fervour, the boldness, the brilliance of that extemporaneous utterance astonished all ears, and affected all hearts. The sermon was long, and, as will be guessed from the occasion, there is no report of it; but at its close the Ducd Enghein pressed forward to grasp the preacher's hand, and to enquire who he was, and whence he came. He came from Dijon, and, unknown till that night. Bossuet afterwards took his place as a bright particular light in the religious firmament of France.

> ONE OF THE LATEST WRINKLES. This is the age of purchaseable certainty. A man may insure his house, his wife, his life, his horse, his plate glass window, the honesty of his clerk, the limbs of his body, and the infallibility of his title to real estate. The latest in this line is insurance against sickness, or, rather, an assurance to be had for \$10 that if one falls an assertance to be mad for some thought one this head, with nurse, medical lears, etc., without depending upon friends, good luck or public charty, This is the fundamental idea of a new sanitarium

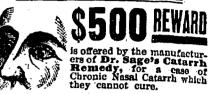
## 107CO'S The Original OOM GITOTS PILLS

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Heing entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

# SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Hendache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Afficestion,
Hillous Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Piessant Purgat ve Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a variety of disease, it
inay truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not, a gland or tissue
escaping their sanative influence. Sold by
druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the
Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuee, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, backing or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a masal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.
Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents. SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.-Dull

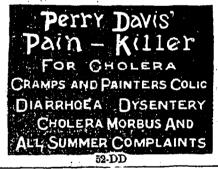
## "Untold Agony from Catarrh,"

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunest, my roice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Splitting," THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2007 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

## Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent oure. She is now eighteen years old and council and herety."



DOZZONI'S

MEDICATED

COMPLEXION

TOTAL DE IIIIANT CARRACTER YOUR DE INITIAL BEILIANT moves all pimples, freekles and discolorations. For sale by all first-class druggists, or mailed for 50 ott. in stamps by J.A. POZZOJI, E. St. Louis, Ho.

> COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption **CURED BY** ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



CURE

SICK

## HEAD

## who care in the state of the st

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 makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please at whe use them. In visis at 35 cents; dry f... \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

to a part of olygon world and and?

## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AUGUST 24, 1887.

To be absurd is a preregative of aldermen the British world over. - Toronto Globe.

It is meet and drink that is depriving many a family of food. —Omaha Bec. Of all the various debts we awe to our fellow men that of silence is the most frequently disregarded.—Chicago Ledger.

Tending bar for a hotel in a temperance town is a business as quiet as clerking for a mercuant who does not advertise.— Acw Orleans Picayunc. One name for wine among the Chines, and a most approp late one certainly, is 'fount in of misery."—Safe Ballot.

The way of the transgressor is via Lakes Michigan and Huron, per schoon r and yawl, to Canada.— Chicago Tribune.

"Shall the Government own the railroads?"
"Shall the Government own the railroads?"
is being discussed in the United States. In the
Dominion a railroad owns the Government.— London Advertiser.

The Irishman, be he Prove ant or Catholic, who would vote for a man, or a party, copy sed to Iri-h Home Rule, is the meanest slave that crawls the earth.—Irish Canadian.

Chief Engineer Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Chief Engineer Arthur, of the Broth-rhood of Locomotive Engineers, is opposed to strikes, because "strikes or an a-se-sm-nts and as sessments ment death to againzat on "Mr. Arthur carries a level hand on his shoulders.—Chicago

As a matter of fact, and as an conomi-As a matter of fact, and as an economic maxim, selling implies buying. The British economists were not wrong when they adopted the idea that when free imports are permitted the exp rts will take care of themselves. The good quality as d chesp price of goods will quickly overcome any; rej. dice against them.— Hamilton Times.

The Orangemen seem to be most in need of coercion in Ireland. They have made another attack on the Nationalists, precipitating a riot attack on the Nationalists, precipitating a riot with fatal results. Of course innocent persons were kill d as usual. But no Tory leader ever got up in Parliame to denounce the Orangemen. Such c nduct on the part of Home Rulers would be a sign for the a ringent enforcement of the corcion law. -New York Tribune.

As a rule the very rich men are not those who build up a community and create booms. A single business man full of life and snap and entropise, who is not afreit to talk and talks sense and knows how to advertise, is worth any dozen of very rich then who usually only take advantage of other people's booming to increase their values.—Chicago Inter-Occun.

advantage of the their values.—Chicago Inicr-Occun.

The "grand off man," Gladitone, never provid the greatness of his diana of better than in the latter he has just written regarding John Bright. There is a mething paths is in Gladitous reference to the attacks of his former friend and co-worker when he says: "My desire is to bear them in silence, and to remenber only his pathotic services, toge her with his unswerving friend-hip down to 1886." Few men could rise above such taunts as Bright has been flinging at him, and a nevely pity the old man whose utherings how plainly that he is in his dange.—Grand Rapids Telegram Herald.

An American manufacturer, speaking of commercial union, said if it came his firm would establish a branch in Canada. Taw materials being cheaper and nearer, and chanufacture here

merol uolon, said in the man waterials establish a branch in Canada. raw materials being cheaper and nearer, and finnificture here for the whole continent. Wouldn't it be odd if, after all, commercial union gave more manufacturers in Canada instead of less? The Tory opponents of the messure would be knocked out completely.—Brockville Recorder.

It is a leged that among the grabbers of phosphate lands in the Camy of Ottawa who will be forced to "abandon their prey" are two members of the Dominion cabinet. These men having, obtained information that two lots in the township of Wells contained rich phosphate deposits, used their influence with the lare government of Quebec province and secured possession of the lands over the heads of the explorers who discovered the phosphate. The explorers who discovered the phosphite. The ministers have paid nothing upon their lo's, and there is little doubt that their titles will be cancelled at once by the Mercier government.—

"Are women rude?" asks a well-meaning essayist. Without preten ing to speak for the feminine acquintance of the writer in question, feminine acquintance of the writer in question, we may remark that, in public, women are, as a general thing, very rude indeed. They are the worst pushers in a crowd, the most inveterate talkers and gigglers in a theatre or concert hall, the most unobliging in a street car, and the most unobliging in a street car, and the most usesy as d uneven t impered in a throng of shoppers. We have no wish to slander the sex, on the constituency. and have never been suspected of ding to but as the essivist asks the quest on point blank. we are inc in-d to answer him with equal fraukness.—Home Journal.

The Montrial Stock Exchange, in undertak-

ing a crusade against the bucket-shops of that city, is a good deal like Satan rebuking sin. There is about as much moral difference between the oper tious in futures on a large scale on change and the small transactions at the bucket shop, as there is between playing faro or poker at a fa hionalle gimbling house for stikes running into the thou and, and the more limited operations of the celebrated, though un pretentious, Thompson street poker cub. The way to abolish the bucket-shops is to suppress gambling deals on the stock exchange.—Toronto News.

A letter from Quebec states that it is the intention of the Provincial Government to appoint a Royal commission to inquire into and timber and colonization road services have been conducted in the countries of Ottawa and Poutiac. The Government are now in posses-sion of evidence of wrong doing which renders such an inquiry absolutely necessary. It is charged that correct returns of the logs and timber cut upon Crown Lands have not been made, and that no value has been given for improvements. mense expenditures on account of colonization roads in the counties named. The commission will make a thorough investigation, and upon their report the Government will take action.— Ottawa Frec Press.

It is now state! this the Grand Trunk is ambitious to become a trans-continental railway; that it will acquire the Red River Valley road, and will build a road upon the line marked out by Mr. Mackenzie through the Yellowhead Pass. If the Grand Trunk should undertake such a work it will go a long way to vindicate the lines selected by Mr. Mackenzie. It will show that the Grand Trunk Railway are prepared to enter the Northwest to build a road with their own money, and to compete with a company that has been subsidized to the extent of money and lands valued at \$130,000,000.—London Advertiser.

B. B. B. STOOD THE TEST.

"I tried every known remedy I could think of for rheumatism, without giving me any relief, until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which remedy I can highly recommend to all afflicted as I was." Henry Smith, Milverton, Ont. . .

The exodus, to Europe begins to wane, and after this month the tide of travel will be homeward.

AN UNDOUBTED OPINION. "I was severely troubled with diarrhes and having need some of the wonderful Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. I was in a short time completely cured in I can recommend it as a splendid medicine. I wm. A. Stafford, Shedden, Ont.

The digging for the ouncations of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Pekin has been

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

E. P. Tanner, of Neebing, Ont., says he has not only found B.B.B., a sure cure for dyspepsia, but he also found it to be, the best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system that he has ever taken. B.B.B., is the great system regulator.

The Siamese Prince drank while at New York a compound of beer and lemonade, which the compounder behind the bar declared to be the rankeat" in his experience,



## THE ORIGINAL

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, or Little Sugar-coated Granules or Pills.

BEING ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate Without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a LAXATIVE, ALTERATIVE, or PURGATIVE, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

Jalot Comment



Bilious Headnche, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these reliets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, for 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLIAM RAMICH, Esq., of Minden, Kearney County, Nebraska, writes: "I was troubled with boils for thirty years. Four years ago I was so afflicted with them that I could not walk. I bought two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and took one 'Pellet' after each meal, till all were gone. By that time I had no boils, and have had none since. I have also been troubled with sick headache. When I feel it coming on, I take one or two 'Pellets,' and am relieved of the headache."

THE BEST
CATHAPTIC.

Mrs. C. W. Brown, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, says: "Your 'Pleasant Purgative Pollets' are without question the best cathartic ever sold. They are also a most efficient romedy for torpor of the liver. We have used them for years in our family, and keep them in the house all the time."



## SYMPTOMS OF CATARRE

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the cars, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive: smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. However, only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY CURES THE WORST CASES OF

Catarrh, "Gold in the Head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Frof. W. Hausner, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten
years ago I suffered untold agony from
chronic masal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I
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CONSTANTLY
HAWKING AND
SPITTING.

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THREE BOTTLES I CURE CATARRH.

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CONSTITUENCY.

CTTAWA, Aug. 17.—The convention of delegates for the county of Ottawa met yesterday afternoon at Durocher Hall, Hull, to select a candidate to represent the county in the Pro-vincial Pauli ment. There was a large and enthus astic gathering.

Dr. Beaudin, the chairman, having addressed the meeting:

Mr. C. Devlin remarked that they met und a different auspices than on the last occasion. different auspices than on the hat occasion. True, they had not been so successful as they expected, but it was notely impossible to redeem the country at the last election from the amount of bribery and currention that existed. (App succession of the edack they would read in the public papers revelations which would so diagust Conservatives and men of honor who desire to uphild justice that they would never cast another vote for that party. (Applause.) He hoped the vote would be unanimous and that they would fort leid unon to support Mr. that they would not bein a most to support Mr. Mercier in his noble off ris to uphold the cause of reform. (Applau e.)

It was proposed by Mesers. Chas. Devilo, W. C. Edwards, M.P., Damien Richer, J. F. McAndrew, Alexis Goyette, Olivier Latour, Bazile Carrier, Robert G. Gorman, Donald Hucquait, James Lee, Michael Smith. E. Nadu. Jos. Grandin, Dostalize Vermette, Victor Godbout, R. Hurdman, A. Broson, Dr. Sineck, P. Thos. Desjardin:, "That Mr. A. Rochon be nominated as a fit and proper person to represent the County of Ottawa in the Provincial Legislature in the Province of Quebec."

The motion was seconded by Bernard Simard, Treffle St. Jean, Oliver Latour, Godfrey Moreau, Frank Blais, Jacques Leonard, Cuthbert Bordeleau, T. Savageau, Charles Champagne, Frnest Houde, Jacques Goyette, Louis Vaillancourt, T. Mada, Charles Hibert, and

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## **PILGRIMAGE**

THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

-WIIL LEAVE-

AWATTO

On TUESDAY, August 30th, at 10 a.m. For information address:

Rev. P. S. DOWDALL, Archbishop's Palace, Ottawa. 22

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, MUNICIPALITY OF ST. ANICET NO. 2. }

## WANTED,

For the above Municipality, four Catholic female teachers holding first-class elementary liplomas. Salary: fourteen dollars per month. Term: eight months. School to open first week of

September.
Must apply before the 20th instant. P. W. LEEHY, Sec. Treasurer. St. Anicet, Aug. 4th, 1887.

ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal. Superior Court. No.
494. Dame Delphine charest, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Louis Bisson, tailor, of the said
City, duly authorized a site 1st 1stice. Plain's vs.
Louis Bisson, tailor, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.
An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this case the 2nd of August, 1887.
Montreal, 2nd August, 1887.

\*\*ARCHAMBATLT\*\*
52-5

\*\*Ple multi-sjattorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Madams Exilda Therrien has instituted an action for separation as to property from her husband, J. Bie. Paquet, gentiman, of St. Vincent de Paul, District of Montreal, the Sth day of August Instant.

Montreal, August Sth, 1887.

P. M. DURAND,

1-4

Advocate of Petitioner,

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N.B.-Advice gratis, at the above address daily between theh ours of 1 and 4, or hy letter. MONTREAL — SUPERIOR COURT.—
Caroline Brien dit Lapierre, of Montreal, wife of Alexandre Segouin, plumber, of the same place, has instituted against him a demand for separation of property.

Montreal, 2nd August, 1867.

PREFONTAINE & LAFONTAINE,

Plantiff's Attorneys

Pla ntiff's Attorneys,

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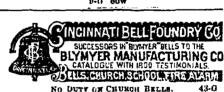
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Tonnage. Commanders.

١		Dan inc.
1	Parisian 5,400	Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR.
	Sardinian4.650	Capt. J. Ritchie.
i	Polynesian4,100	" Hugh Wy ie.
Į	Sarmatian 3,600	" By Disk
	Circassian4,000	W. Richardson.
ı	Permisian	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
١	Peruvian 3,400	Capt. J. G. Stephenson
	Nova Scotian 3,300	K. H. Huches
	Caspian 3,200	" Alex. McDongal
į	Carthaginian 4,600	A. Macnicol.
	Diperian	R. P. Moore.
	Norwegian 3.531	R. Carruthers.
	Hibernian3,440	John Brown.
	Austrian2,700	Tohn Brown.
	Nestorian 2,700	John Bentley.
	l'russian3,000	OULI Franca
	Scandinavian	Auther will file.
	Scandinavian 3,600	" John Park,
	Buenos Ayrean . 3,800	" James Scott.
	Corean4,00°	" J. C. Menzies.
	Grecian 3.600	" C. E. LeGallai,
	Dianicoban 3.150	W. Dalziel.
	1 Canadian	" John Kerr.
	Trimbleian 2.800	" D. McKillop.
	Waldensian 2,600	ii D. Kickmop,
	Lucerne 2,200	D. O. Garnes
	Newfoundland 1500	W. S. Main.

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FROM MONTREAL.

Sarmatian, Wednesday, Aug. 2 Thursday, Aug. 4 Sarmatian, Wednesday, Aug. 17 Thursday, Aug. 18 Parislam, Wednesday, Aug. 11 Thursday, Sept. 1
Pressengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montrea

Passengers, if they so destro, can embark at Montrea after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's sailing "These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Rates of passage from Montreal or Queboo:—Cabip, \$50, \$70 and \$80 (according to accommodation) Intermediate, \$30. Steerage from Montreal, \$21.75; from Queboc, \$20.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and siontreal Extra Service, sailing from Historpool and Quebec on FRIDAYS, and calling at Borry to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched tended to be despatence
FROM MONTRFAL.
\*Circassian ......Thursday, Aug. 11 i Friday, Aug. 12
\*Polynesian......Thursday, Aug. 25 i Friday, Aug. 26
Passengers, if they so desire, can embark at Montreal
after 8 p.m. on the evening previous to the steamer's

after 8 p.m. on the evening personal states of passage from Montgeal or Quebec: Cabin, \$50, \$10 and \$70 (according to accommodation); informediate, \$30; Steerage from Montgeal, \$21.75; from Quebec, \$20.

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

as follows:

| Buenos Ayrean. | Ahout Aug. 1
| Stberian. | About Aug. 1
| Stoerian. | About Aug. 15
| Norweg an. | About Aug. 15
| Norweg an. | About Aug. 15
| Norweg an. | About Aug. 25
| The steamers of the London, Queb'c and Montreal
| Line are intended to be d spatched from Montreal
| Cor London, as follows: | About Aug. 4
| Corean | About Aug. 4
| Lucerno | About Aug. 1
| Lucerno | About

The steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service are intended to be despatched as and Boston Service are intended to be defollows, from Boston for Glasgew direct: PROM BOSTON. 

The Stenmers of the Glasgew and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:—
FROM PHILATELPHIA. Hibernian About Aug. 25
Hibernian About Aug. 25
Hibernian About 5 pt. 15

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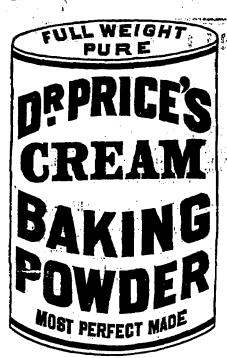
Male Teacher, holding Second-Class Certificate, for Senior Department Brockville Separate School.

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Applicants must forward copies of testimonials and state salary expected.

Service to commence 1st September. Applications must be in on or before 27th August.

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BURNED IN MID-OCEAN.

Fuller Particulars of the Loss of the Inman

Liner "City of Montreal"

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19—The ste makin York City arrived here to day and brought then we of the barning of the City of Montreal Caprain Lund, of New York, for Montreal. She had on Lund, of New Yo k, fr Montred. She had on board the criw and passagers of the 11-fated stramer with the excepts n of thir rea who perished. The York City was encoute to London from Baltimore. The destructs n of the steamer City of Montred courted early on the 11th, five days after she left New York. A boat containing six presengers and seven members of the cow are missing. The occupants of this boat, there is persons, are reported to have perioded. The passengers and crew of the burn' vessel we ctaken off the York City by the tog Moont Etna and landed at Queenstown. Ad were accounted for except the thirteen persons in the missing boat. It is learned that she t'y aft r the parsengers had gone to b d on the eight of the 10th, the ship being in lat. 43 N. at the time, they were aloused being in lat. 43 N. at the time, they were aloused by an alarm of fire. Ascaucof consternation ensued and the passengers were greatly terrified when they found out the true state of affairs. The sm ke caused by the fire was suffocating. The passengers dressed and got in deck as quickly as possible, and with but hitle appearance of panic. The fire originated in cotten, stowed in the after main held. Nine streams of water the after main hold. Nine streams of water were soon on the flame, and the course of the vessel was shaped towards Newfoundland, 400 miles distint. The flames spread with great

rapidity, and soon had burst with terrific force through the midway and after hatches. The heat was intense. As t was evident that it was impossible to save the ship A MOMENTARY PANIC ENSUED. the boats were lowered and the pa-sengers and crew got into them. The boats soon scattered and one entirely vanished. This contained two stewards, two seamen and reven passengers, and there is but little doubt that the whole boat-load perished. The boat did not contain a full crew and left the cry of Montreal against the wishes of the captain, and could have taken many more in it. The other survivors consider the fate of the occupants of the lost boat as a judgment for their cowardice. A barque was sighted shortly after the brats left the steamer, and her crew were preparing the steamer, and her crew were preparing the steamer and her crew were preparing the steamer. to pick up the survivors when the steamer York City, attracted by the flames from the burning vessel, which were shooting up a hundred feet in the air, bore down and with

great difficulty took all hards on board. The rescuel people were treated with the utmost kindness by the captain and crew of the York City, and the passengers speak with much feel only, and the passengers speak with much recreing of the consideration which was shown to them. The York City proceeded to London after leaving the City of Montreal's passengers and crew at Queenstown. The City of Montreal capied no first cubin passengers. The value of her cargo was \$350,600, and the steamer was worth \$400,000. The crew numbered 85

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Capt. Laud, commander at the City of Montreal, makes the following report:—On the 10th inst., the wind was north to north-westerly. About nine o'clock of the evening of that day fire was discovered in the after hatch among the co't n. The fire hase were at once conthe co't n. The fire hose were at once con-nect d, and streams of water were poured down u, an in flames. Annihi ators and hand the suppress it and spread over the upper and lower decks. The ship was doomed fo m the b gianing of the fire, and the boats had been active'y prepared and provisioned. At six o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant the flam's burst, through the after h tches. The b ats were then lowered. There was a hall sea at the time, and this caused much difficulty. The women and chi dren were first put aboard the boats, and the male passengers and crew were embarked afterwards. The lack of time prevented the manning of the beats with their respective crews, the men being compelled to continue until the last moment the work of keeping the flames down. All the boats left the ship safely, but by an unfortunate oversight twenty people were left aboard the burning vessel. Boat No. 3 returned and took off six of the number. Boat No. 5, with the fourth officer, took off six more. A barque was then reported approachand when all the boats had put their ing, and when all the heats had put their people aboard her they returned and took off those remaining on the burning vessel. It was found that boat No. 8 was missing. She was seen to put herself before the wind when she left the ship, using her oars in support of the sails. She ran away from the vessel in direct disobedience to the captain's Everyb dy spent the night aboard the German barque Trabant, from Charleston July 24 for London, and all were then transferred to the York City, which stayed by throughout stantial statements of the Ottawa police authorized and vainly searched for the missing boat. Capt. Laud save he is sanguing that the boat. Capt. Laud saye he is sanguine that the people in boat No. Sare saved, as the accident occurred in the track of steamers bound east and west. The rassengers, he aids, were cool and obedient during the crisis and the crew were steady. The passengers and crew lost everything they had abcard the City of Montereal except what they stood in when they went into the brate. The crisis of the force into the boats. The origin of the fire is un-known. Capt. Land is certain it broke out in more than one place among the cotton. The ship was lost in at. 43.48 N., 1 mg. 43.54 west. THE MISSING PROPER.

The following is a list of the passengers who were in boat No. 8: Intermediate passenges-Samuel Kauffman, George Arnold, Samuel Mckee; steerage—kenard Woolton, Stephen Tupper, Kowelsky, S. Kacaumchi; crew-Henry Frazer, Chas. Reale, William Franney Patrick Hughes, Charles Smith, interpreter, Thomas Wilberforce, steward. The rescued passengers and crew, when landed at Queens-town by the York City, were in a pitiable con-

Lord Augustus Loftus, formerly British Ambassador to Russia, and who has held many other high diplomatic appointments, has been declared a bankrupt. Fleentered the diplomatic service in 1838.

## SCOTCH NEWS.

Comparative few of the crofters on the islands of Barra, Uist, &c., belonging to Lady Gordon Catheatt, having I dged claims, her Ladyship has been constrained to do so, and the Commisdistribution to the second of interest of all parties.

A movement has been set on foot by a num-ber of Ross-shire farmers to get their farms valued on the basis of the rents which have been be held in various districts of the county in sup-port of it. In some cases the reduction of rent for the farms re-let within the time stated has ben more than 50 per cent.

The herring fishing is now in full progress along the en-t coat, and the success during the past week has been fair at most of the stations. The quality of the fish is daily improving, and the prices realized by the fishermen have been on the whole ratisfactory. At Fra-erburgh s-ason's engagements have been largely entered into at from 10s to 15s per cran; but at all the other important tations the fish are still being sold by auct on daily.

DEATH OF GEORGE HOME SPEIRS, BART.-In tel igence has reached Stirling of the death in Ludon of Sir George Home Spears, Bart., of Coloreuch. The de eased was well known as Sher.ff Substitute Home, of Inversay, the name Spers bing assumed on his succession to Culcreuch estate. He was in his 55th year, and leaves three sons and three daughters, one of whom is married to Captain Middleton, S ir ling. The heir to the Baion tcy is at present in America.

At Ayrahire (Quarter Sestims, the report by Chief Co stable M'Har'y on crimes and offences within the county for the quarter was submitted, and show d that there had been a considerable increase. The total number of crimes and offences was 703, against 602 for the corresponding p rood last year; and the transumber of persons apprehended or cited 736, as against 692 for the corresponding quarter of last

The report of the Scotch Fishery Board for the past year has been issued. The fisherics have continued to be very productive, the yield in herrings b ing especially large, amounting to 1,312,225 barrels of the value of £1,377,834. The number of barrels branded for export was 518,994, for which service the Board received the sum of £8,649, being at the rate of 4d, per barrel. The total of cured berrings exported was 938,369 barrels, of which 908,896 barrels were sent to Germany and other places on the Continent, 27,538 to Ireland, and 1,934 to places out of Europs.

year.

At the July sittings of the examiners of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow the following candidates, already qualified in medicine, were admitted licentiates:—J. E. D. ane, Rhymney, Monmouthshire; Frederick Wm. Burnett, Leedy. The following were admitted licentiates in dental surgery:—William T. Madin, Birmingham; John G. Waller, Hull.

DISCOVERY OF COAL AT BANKNOCK. -The working of coal has been uninterruptedly carried on at the Banknock coal field since the beginning of the century-first by Mr. Murray, late (f Monkland, and afterward by vr. Wilson. The operations of these parties wer, how ever, chiefly confined to the upper seams, which are now nearly exhausted. This important field has now been leased by Messrs. John Young & Co., the chief partner in which is Mr. John Co., the chief partner in which is Mr. John Young, son of Mr. James Young, railway contractor, Glasgow. The present lessees commenced operations for working the lower seams some time : go, and a short time since they struck the splint seam, 22 inches thick, which funnshes an excellent coal for jurnace purposes. A few days ago another seam was reached, consisting of a fine coking coal, 24 inches thick, and with this one is associated a highly valuable with this one is associated a highly valuable cannel coal, 9 inches thick, and both can be easily wrought together.

The "pauper labor" of England is found to get a really higher price than the protected labor of America. Our working classes will gradually awaken to the truth that the immen e taxes of high tariffs fall ultimately on them and reduce their power of purchasing, and that the high protection is no favor to them.—New York

Greater measure of freedom for Ireland will come only through the success of the Liberal party. Mr. Glads one has earned the right to be trusted implicitly, and until a declaration is made by himself or authoritatively for him that he has abundaned a cause for which he has labored and suffered he is entitled to the cordial support which the Irish have given him.—

The Courrier de St. Hyacinthe announces editorially: "On the evening of the 13th, at the Town Hall, Mr. Feodor Boas, manufacturer of this town, in the presence of a crowd com-posed exclusively of Catholics, made the following assertion, which cannot escape the attention of the natural guardians of sound doctrine: 'I am a free thinker and am not ashamed to say so. My father was a rationalist and I myself am one.'" The St. Hyacinthe directory just issued informs us that Mr. Boas owns a grist

mill, and it will be interesting to note the action of the natural guardians of sound doctrine

with respect to it .- Toronto Mail.

Despite the denials of professional men, who doubtless have their reasons for refusing to disclose what they may know, the very circum.

An old man at Levis fell in a fit of epilepsy that ill statements of the Ottawa noise authors. rities leave little room to doubt that a traffic in female children for immoral purposes has been systematically carried on at the Dominion capi-tal. It is quite in accordance with much that even a casual sojourner at Ottawn hears as to the moral rottenness of the place. If there is one locality more than another where exceptional vileness might be looked for, it is that centre of political depravity, with its population largely composed of adventurers, idlers, and

p rasites of shady antecedents. - Toronto News. The Euffalo Commercial speaks good sense when it says: "There can be no doubt that a removal of trade restrictions between the two countries (the Dominion and the United States). lying side by side as they do, and speaking the same language, would be of immense advantage to both, and there is good reason to believe that the people of both would hail free commercial intercourse with satisfaction." That's just what we have been saying for years past, and we are glad to see our sentiments echoed so frequently by the most enlightened organs of public opinion on both sides of the house. This movement must go on .- Hamilton Times.

Commercial Union is the great question of the hour—it is the only thing that will save the Maritime Provinces from absolute depopulation.—Acadian Recorder.

For the benefit of parents, and guardians who

CONVENT OF BELŒLL ()

and conducted throat the standard building, large and commodious, furnished with all the modern improvements conducive to the wellfection, disease by the St. Lawrence. Arrangements have been made to prevent any unneces-sary detention of any steamship or other vessel being of the inmates. Commanding a superbyiew of the anountain, no more healthful or desirable loca ion could be selected. The course of instruction comprises all the useful branches in the English and French languages, music, in the Eiglish and French languages, music, and whatever other accomplishment may be at Levis to morrow.

required.
Terms very moderate. In fact, I am con vinced this institution needs but to be known to secure a large p tropage, and my best wish for the good Sisters is that this happy result may be attained. A VISITOR.

## THE WORLD OVER.

Foreign and Home News in Brief.

CABLE.

An accident happened during a regat's on the Thames below London bridge ye-terdsy. About thirty-five spec ators clambered upon a hay lad-n barge. The ropes holding the tarpaulus cover gave way, and all except one were thrown into the water. About seventeen were drowned. The water was only three feet deep, but there was eight feet of mud underneath.

The agreement by which for forty years Eng land and Prussia have united in maintaining a Protestant Bishop at Jerusalem is now definitely diss lved, and the English and Lutheran colodiss lved, and the English and Lutheran colonies in that locality will hereafter be separately organized. The English Bishop, Blyth, writes a letter to the press begging for money to carry on the work; a curious feature of which is the statement that during the past few years the number of Jews in Pales ine has increased from 15,000 to 42,000. The Eishop adds that they are supposed to the conduction of the second of the second seconds. are very friend y to him and his church.

F. A. Hoyt, cashier of Putnam County Savings Bank, is a defaulter in the amount of

A special from Indianapolis says the finacial embarrassments of Indians are growing more and more serious. The lat Collir in the general fund of the State Treasury was paid out yester-day, and there are no resources that can be drawn upon before December.

## CANADIAN.

Mr. A. Charlebois has received the contract from the local government for the construction of a new iron bridge over the Chaudiere River Samuel Killam, of Yarmouth, N.S., is dead He was no old time ship builder and ship owner, and is said to have been worth half a million. Jerah Coffin, ex-M.P.P. for Barrington, is dead, aged 84. He was Judge of Probate twenty-one years and custos of the township from 1857 to 1880.

The Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne will arrive in Queb c early in the morning by special train, and will remain in the Citadel for some weeks.

The Ottawa county campaign is now in full blast, half a doz n meetings being held in different parts of the constituency y s-

Most of the str king Toronto carpenters went back to work yesterday morning, their old em-ployers having taken them on. It is expected that all will find employment to day.

A man named Lily Leduc was run over by a G. T. R. engine at Brockvile on Saturday. Une leg was completely severed from his body, and the other so badly mangled that it had to be amputated. Hopes are entertained for his re-

At last meeting of the d rectors of the London Bank, Thomas Kent was unanimously elected president, and Mr. Henry Taylor's resignation was accepted. Yesterday morning Henry Taylor made a general assignment to Thomas Long. of Collingwood, Ont. Mr. Long will arrive in London this evening and immediately commence winding up the business of

Henry Taylor.

At Ayimer yesterday morning the two cases against Father Paradis for forgery and defacing trade marks on logs was postponed until Friday next, when it is expected that Hon. James McCharles will be in attended and produce the

on Friday last and remained in this state until on Friday has the remained in this state that yesterday, when all his friends gave him up as dead. They had all the preparations made for the funeral, but judge their surprise while "waking" him when the old man sat erect in his coffin and commenced rubbing his eyes, much to the consternation of the many present, who thought that the spirit was moving him in

death. The old man attended to his daily avocation to-day.

On Saturday night C. Richards' store at Jasyer, about eighteen miles north of Brock-ville, on the line of the Capadian Pacific Railway, was entered by burglars, who blew the safe open and secured the contents, consisting of a bout one thousand dollars in cash and two thousand in notes. Mr. Richards is postmaster in Jasper, and the post office was also entered

and all the stamps taken. Lou Cornish, a notorious negro, who was on Thursday last sentenced to two years less one day in the Central prison, at Toronto, for brutally assaulting Constable Beatty, managed to effect his escape yesterday. He and five other! prisoners were being conveyed in a hack from the gao! to the Central prison by Bailiff English. They were handcuffed together in pairs, but Cornish had succeeded in getting a file and managed, unseen by the officer, to sever the links that held the bracelets together. When a favorable opportunity offered he sprang from the hack and escaped,

SCOTCH NEWS.

Compiled from files by last mail.

During the week the two oldest inhabitants of the turgh of Linlittgow, died—James Rule, a shoes aker, in his 91th year.

In the court house, Stranaer, Captain Denham, if the steamhip Royal Duke, was presented by the board of trade with a bimoular sea. Captain Denham, if the steamhip Royal Duke, was presented by the board of trade with a bimoular sea. Captain Denham suitably acknowledged the gife.

Mr. Jam's Conner, of the Aberdeen Sheriff Court, has been appointed one of the Shriff by the promotion of Mr. R. G. Sheriffs to the principal Sher ff-Clerk Deputeship of Banifshire, after said.

Mr. J. Baird Smith, writer, has cond ded apurchase for Mr. Reid, of Mesars, Neilson & Co., of the beautiful and valuable estate of Archterrater, and the valuably cannow for the court of the word of the court of the word of the court of the word of the court of the court of the word of the court of the court of the word of the court QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—The Hon. John Carling, minister of agriculture, accompanied by Mr. Lowe, ac ing deputy minister, and Mr. Jarvis, private scoretary, arrived at Quebec to night, atter making an official visit of inspection at Grosse Isle Quarantine station. They found the regulations under the process when the process of the process of

> RUSSIA PREPARING FOR WAR. TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 16.—[Special]—The following special cable appears in this morning's

Mail:—
Russia has sent four cruisers and one ironclad to the Pacific Ovean. A well known and experienced officer has been placed in command, with everything in readiness for war. He has been instructed slot to keep a record of all vessels trading in those latitudes which could be readed and the forest trades. made available for the transport of Russian troops to the East. This state of affairs appears to furnish an additional reason why the Im-perial Government should aid the Canadian Pacific Railway, so as to be able to utilize it for the despatch of troops, as large ironclads con-not navigate the Su-z Canal.

## COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

FLOUR.-The market during the week bas FLOUR.—The marker during one were has been dult and unprofitable, ho ders in several instances having had to shade former prices before business was possible. Advices from Onta in report millers are still entertaining firm are very friend y to him and his church.

The Australian Governments and Geographical societies, particularly those of Victo in, are vigorously promoting a scheme of antartic exploration. Among the numerous plans is the offer of a special bonus for every hundredweight of whale oil taken south of 60° and a reward for merely passing below 70°. Two vessels are to be sent out on October 15, each with two scientists, well provided with instruments. The chi-f object is to be the discovery of new waterways to the south pole and suitable harbors for wintering.

AMERICAN.

The Australian Governments and Geographical societies, particularly those of Victo in, are when a supplies. During the past few days sals to 1d g ourd supprior have been made at \$3.85 to \$3.90, with fresh grounds-fling at \$3.90 to \$4. In Manitobactiong flour business has been die \$4.25 to \$4.34, and of medium strong at \$4.05 to \$4.50 for 75 per cents, and \$4.05 for 75 per cents, and \$4.05 for 90 per cents. Recent sales reported embrace 3000 barrels superior at \$3.90, 2 cars do. at \$3.95, 1,0.0 hags medium strong at \$1.85 to \$2, and 15 cars of Manit bactong bakers at \$4.25 to \$4.35. There has been some enquiry for English account and business in private terms has lish account and business on private terms has been put through. There have been per case, several large sales in Chicago recently Savings Bank, is a defaulter in the amount of \$25,000.

A special reports that C. E. Bartlett, cashier of the Sumter National Bank, of Sumter, abscended yesterday with \$5,500 in gold. He is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000.

The Cincinnati Board of Trade and Transportation Co. have invited Erastus Wiman and Benj. Butterworth to speak on Commercial Union on Friday, September 2.

The unveiling of the statue of Cuanhotomac, the last of the Aztec Emperors, was the occasion of a great Indian demonstration in the City of Mexico yesterday.

The French line steamship La Champagne, which arrived in New York on Sunday, had among her passengers fourteen Frères Marites, who came from St. Genis, Laval, France. They are an route to St. Athanase d'Iberville, in is bling located to \$2.00 to \$3.00; Pollards, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Outario bags (strong) b. i., \$1.85 to \$1.95; Ontario bags (superfine), \$1.60 to \$1.70; City Strong in sacks of 140 lbs. (per 196 lbs.), \$4.40 to \$4.55. who came from St Genis, Laval; France. They lots of standard being quoted at \$3.85 to \$3.95; are en route to St. Athanase d'Iberville, in jobbing los at\$4.05 to \$4.15; in bags, \$1.90 to \$2.00 for ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.20 for granulated.

Cornmeal is steadier at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Bran, &c.—The shortness of green stuff has caused an extra demand for feed, and sales of bran have transpired at \$14.50 per ton on track here, and we quo'e \$14.50 to \$15 Short scarce and selling at \$15.50 to \$16.50. WHEAT.—"Nothing doing." We quote prices nominally as follows:—No. 1 Manitoba

haid 85c to 85c for export, with higher prices for cir lots f r country shipment. Canada red and white winter 80c, Chicago No. 2 spring 79c to 794c. Advices from West of Toronto state that the winter wheat has been harvested in good c ad tion, but that the yield in some sec logs is boot. Conn.—The marke is quiet but fi.m at 4 c

to 48c in bond. PEAS.—The enquiry for export is vil, and price here nom nally unchange 1 at 67c to 68c per 66 lbs. aff. a. The English ma ket, however, is firm, and it is expected that an export

enquiry may a ring up.

OATS —There is a good local and Western enquiry for oats and prices have still further advanced, sales having been made at 29c to 30c for Western shipment. There is no enquiry, towever, for expo t, as the English market e number to decine, owng to large importa

tions of Russian o.ts.

Hyr.—Prices are Lominal at 52c to 54c.

Buckwhrat.—There is no enquiry, and prices are quoted at 40c to 42c per 48 lbs. MALT.—Market firm at 80c to 30c per-bushel for Montreal, and at 70c to 80c for Ontario.

SEBDS.—The demand for clover seed on English account is stopped. On local account

there is a quiet market, and we quote prices as follows:—Canadian timothy \$2.75, and American at \$2.60 Red c over seed nominal at \$5.25 to \$6 per bushel, and Alsike at \$5.50 to \$6. Flax seed \$1.10 to \$1.25.

Hay and Straw.—Choice timothy has sold at \$9 to \$9.50 per 100 bundles, and common

at \$6 to \$7.50. Straw has been brought in more freely with sales at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per 100 bundles as to quality. Pressed hay is in fair demand at \$9.50 to \$11.50 as to quality, and pressed straw at \$6 to \$7.50 per ton.

## PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LAND, &c.-A few enquiries have been received for Montreal short cut and Chicago mess pork and sales of the former have been made in 0 to 8 bbl. lots at \$18.00 per bbl. Tallow continues very low, sales having been made at 32c during the week. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per bbl., \$17.50 to \$18.00 per bbl. Canada short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to 00.00 Chicago short cut clear per bbl., \$17.00 to 00.00 moss pork, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; short cut, western, per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; thin mess pork, per bbl., \$00 to 00; mess beef per bbl., \$00.00 to 00.00; India mess beef per per bhi., 800.00 to 00.00; India mess beet per tec., 800.00 to 00.00; hams, city cured per ib., 00c to 12c; hams, canvassed, per lb., 00c to 13c; hams and flanks, green, per lb., 00c to 00c; lard, Western, in pails, per lb., 92c to 92c; lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb., 9c to 00c; bacon, per lb., 10c to 11c; shoulders, per lb., 00c to 00; tallow, common, refined, per lb., 3c to 4c.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -Although the market is very firm there are evidences of a somewhat quieter feeling. There has been transactions in choice goods since our last report, at 23½ to 24c for creamery, 21½ to 22cfor Eastern Townships, and at 18 to 19c We quote: Creamery, 23c to 24c; Townships, 19: to 22c; Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; Brockville, 15c to 20c; Western, 16c to 19c; low grades,

Tretand,

OHERSE.—Since our last report the market has developed greater strength, rendering selling more easy at full prices. This week the sale was reported of 1,000 boxes of Allan Groove John Kavanagh.

Ireland,

KAVANAGH.—In this city, on the 19th instant, Mary Doyle, aged 85 years, native of Kilkenny County, Ireland, widow of the late John Kavanagh.

QUARANTINE ARRANGEMENTS.

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—The Hon. John Carling, also made of 3,000 boxes July at 12tc. and a line of 1,800 boxes of good July at 12tc. To day it would be difficult to buy anything fice under two lines of 1,800 boxes of good July at 12tc. To day it would be difficult to buy anything fice under 124c, whilst 123 to 124c would probably have to be paid for fancy There are orders still in the market at 124c for fine July. We quote 124 to 124c for fine to finest white and colore i, and other grades 11 to 12c.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs .- There has been little enquiry for fresh egs, but the market is quiet at 14c to 14hc, and in some cases buyers have been willing to and n some caves obvious have been willing to pay 15c for strictly choice in single nackages. There is still considerable loss experienced in cardling.

Hongy,—A few small lots of new strained

to 12c, as to size of rackage and quality. One lot was offered yesterday at 10c, but there is no

active demand for it at present.

Hors.—Advices from the Eastern Townships
state that a fair average crop could be se ured,
if growers could receive any guarantes that the trouble and cost of picking, packing, &c., could be depended upon. Prices are purely nominal, and will remain so until after the first new lots have been disposed of. We quote 120 to 17c as to quality.

Ashrs.—The market continues firm and

values have advanced a little. Sales have been made at \$3.75 to \$3.80 per 100 lbs.

### FRUITS, &c.

APPLES.—The glut of common fruit continues, and sales have been made of poor wasty stock at 50 to 70c per brl, but the average run of sales is from \$1.25 to 1.75 per brl for western. Choice Duchess and Ormstown have sold at \$2 to 2.25 per bri Further reports from the apple sections of Ontario foresh dow a light yield of winter vari ties. We quote good to choice lots at \$1.75 to \$2 per bri, and poor to fair at \$1.25 to 1.50 per b.l; one third bu boxes 30 to 35c; 40 to 45c per half bu basket; 70 to 75c per one bu basket.

Prans.-Hudson River fruit is arriving and selling at \$6.50 to \$7 p r brl.
LEMONS.—The demand keep as well as could be expect d after the large quantities that have been placed in this market for some time past.

The market remains steady at \$5 to 5.50 per box. ORANGES .- A few new Naples have been received, and are offered at \$5.50 per box. We quote \$5 to 5.50. GRAPES.—Recepts of the Ives variety of black grapes are meeting with a fair enquiry, and sales

Bie report dat 11c.
California Fruit.—The receipts of Cali-CALIFORNIA FRUIT,—The receipts of California fruit are liberal and continue in favor with consumers, notwithstanding their extra cs. Pers have been placed at \$5 per box, plums at \$2.75 per box, peaches at \$3 per tox, and gapes at 10c to 12c per lb.

CANADA PEACHES.—Sales are reported at 90c to \$1 per baske. The quality has been imposed a resultable but her failt will have been incomed a resultable part of the failt will have been incomed as a second control of the co

proved a mewhat, but the fruit still run rath.)

BANANAS. - The demand continues good for the seasm, and sales have taken place at \$1 to \$1.50 for reds. Yellow range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch. A car of yellows is expected in to day.

Beans.—There is a very limited enquiry

with a few small sales at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bush-l. Car lots are quoted at 90c to \$1 10. POTATOES —The market is firmer and values are on the up turn, sales being reported at 450

Onlors.—The onion crop on the Island of Montreal, it is said, will be light owing to the drouth. Priors are nominal. Spanish onions are quoted at \$4 per case and Egyptian at \$2

## GENERAL MARKETS.

SALT FISH—Day c:d appears to be in better demand than any other kind, and sales of same have usen made at \$4.10, and we quote \$4 to \$4.25 as to quantity and quality. Newfound land shore herring are offered at \$4.25, and the sale of a lot is reported at \$4.00. A few new Cape Breton have been sold at \$5.40. Green cod is steady at \$3 to \$3.50, last sales being reported at that figure.

CANNED Fish.—The sale was recently made of mackerel at \$4 to arrive, and we quote \$4.10 to \$4.20 on spot. In lobsters there is no change.

FISH OIL.—We have no change to report in this market, stram refined seal oil being firm at 48c to 49c, the last sales be ng. made at the inside figure. Cod ol is a quiet as ever at 30c for Nova Scotia and at 33c to 34c for Newfoundland. In cod liver oil there is a limited business,

and prices range from 70c to 75c.

STEAM COAL —There satill a very steady feeling in Cape Breton coal, and prices are firm at \$3.10 for cargoes, and at \$3.75 to \$4 delivered.

## AN ABUNDANT HARVEST.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17.-Reports from thirtynine cen res this morning tell a glo lous story of an abundant harvest, a harvest never before equalled in the ancals of the country. In no place is the yield of wheat estimated at less than the sty-five bushels per acre, except one, and the figures reach as high as fifty five, though, of course, these latter ones are excepthough, of course, these there was are excep-tional. But, whatever the average, there is no doubt that with a continuance of genial weather—and the indications are favorable— such a harvest will be gathered as never was before. It may be a little extravagant to call this country the "Land of No. 1 hard and forty bushels to the acre," but the prospects re that such a cogromen would not, this year, be such an exaggeration after all. So far, Manitobi, being grat ful to the Giver of all good has every reason to rejoice over the abundant

Test er, who stands charged with having committed rape on a little girl ten years of age at Monumerecia few weeks are, has been committed to stand his trial at the approaching term of the Criminal Court in September.

## BIRTH.

WHELAN-At 184 St. George street, on the 15th instant, the wife of James Whelan of a 42.3

COLEMAN.-At St. Constant P.Q., on the 19th instant, the wife of Jas. J. Coleman, of this city, of a son. 43.2 WALSH .- At No. 812 Dorchester street, on the 5th instant, the wife of Richard Walsh,

GORMAN.—On August 9th, at No. 152 St. Hypolite street, the wife of P. Gorman of a daughter, still born. grocer, of a son.

## DIED

LANE.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Mary Gertrude, infant daughter of David Lane, aged 13 months.

HAYES.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Patrick Hayes, aged 53 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland. TIERNAY.—In this city, on the 15th inst.

Michael John, aged 1 year and 10 days, youngest son of Michael Tiernay. CLARKE.—In this city, on the 15th instant, Bernice Kathleen, infant daughter of J. P. Clarke.

CULLEN.—At Hochelaga, on the morning of Monday, August 15th, 1887, Sarah Ward, wife of James Cullen, aged 44 years. BARRETT.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Michael John, aged 4 months and 13 days, infant son of Thomas Barrett.'

DALY.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Patrick, aged 2 months and 2 days, infant son of Patrick Daly. MITOHELL.—In this city, on the 21st inst.,

Anne Flynn, aged 62 years, native of County Sligo, Ireland, beloved wife of John Mitchell.

CARMODY.—In this city, on the 17th inst, of conrestion of the brain, Thomas Carmody, aged 50 years, native of the County Limerick, Treland,

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CARPETS CARPETS CARPETS SELLING

CHEAPER THAN EVER CHEAPER THAN EVER CHEAPER THAN EVER CHEAPER THAN EVER

NEXT FALL AND WINTER NEXT FALL AND WINTER NEXT FALL AND WINTER NEXT FALL AND WINTER

S. CARSLEY.

## FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE MONTREAL FURNITURE CO., Ltd 973 to 983 St. James Street West,

Have now a large quantity of BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE ready for delivery this fall. Their manufacture ocnerate largely of Bedroom Suites in Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry, Oak, and Ash, of the best seasoned materials and of the latest designs. Parlor Suites in Cherry and Walnut; Wardrobes, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Card and Centre Tables, Bookcases, &c. This company employs nearly one hundred men, and have one of the best equipped factories in the Dominion. Dealers will find goods well made and our prices moderate.

A vis.t from the trade is specially solicited.

A vis.t from the trade is specially solicited. MONTREAL FURNITURE CO., (Ltd.)

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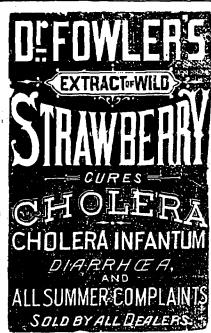
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The general design of this School is to impart a liberal education, on the lines of the English Public Schools, to the sons of gentlemen destined for careging the world. It contains a Lower febool for younger boys, an Upper School, and a Select Division of Senior Students.

The Santor Division is intrinded to meet the wants of youths, from 18 to 20, who desire to pursue special branches of study, or to prepare for public examinations. The Sentors are allowed the use of private roums, and enjoy greater privileges than the boys.

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Woman or Child Woman or Child suffering from CASY CATARRH. VSF Noi a Liquid or Smuff HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostral and is agreeable. Price 500 cents at Druggists; by mail registered. 60 cts. Circulars free. BLY BROS. Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

MOTICE.

Evarists Moquin, farmer, of St. Bruno, in the District of Montreal, has this day been sued as to separation of property by his wife, Denise Monty, of Montreal, under No. 789 of the Superior Court's records.

Montreal, 22nd August, 1887.

LONGPRE & DAVID,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.