#### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur		Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents		
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 50.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

A PAPAL ENCYCLICAL LETTER READ IN THE CHURCHES.

A London Meeting on the Treatment of philon and Mandeville in Prison— payitt and O'Donnell.

Dublin, July 15.—A Papar encyclical letter was read to day in all Catholic churches in the diocese of Datelin. In it the Pope says he has heard with regret tout excited meetings have been held at which inconsiderate and dangereus opinions regarding the recent Papal deerce have been uttered, even the authority of the decree itself being unspared. He has seed with pain torced interpretations put com the decres and statements made that it was prepared without sufficient enquiry hertog previously been made. The Pops, strangly decyler, this assumption, states that the decree was based apon the most complete information, that previous to its issuance he held interviews with the Irish histons on the subject and sent a tried and trested delegate to Ireland to enquire into and report on the true condition of affairs. His Holiness reiterates his affection for the Irish people, and says he has always urged them to keep within the bounds of justice and right. Bo refere to a communication to Cardinal Mc-Cabe in 1881, alding : " As the people were led on with gradually increasing venemence in the pursuit of their desires, and as they were not wanting these who daily feared the flame, the decree became a nocessity." The bishops, he says, must remove all misconception and leave no room for doubt as to the force of the decree. The whole system of the plan of campaign and boycotting is condemned as colawful. A letter from Archicishop Walsh of Dublin, which accompanied the Pope's detter, was also read. The Archbishop said:—"The agreetion referred to is now anded under the resolutions recently adopted by the bishops. The hope has arisen within the past few days that before the close of the present session Parliament will provide for present session Farmament will provide for more urgent needs of the hour. The people may await in peace fuller legislation at the next session. The encyclical letter is dated June 24. It causes intense dissatisfaction. At Bray people left the church during the reading of the letter.

DEWETT AND O'DONNELL.

London, July 14 -Michael Davitt writes that he has no recollection of promising C Donnell's solicitor Mr. Parnell's aid in prosecuting his suit against the Times. He says he offered to give O'Donnell his personal aid in every way he could, and also to de his best to persuade Mr. Parnell to give him pecuniary

The Freeman's Journal referring to Mr. Emith's proposed motion for the appointment by the House of Commons of a commission to enquire into the Times' charges against Irish members of Parliament says the Govern. ment have adopted the tactics of the cuttle fish. They are trying to darken the enquiry with the object of evading a fair issue and preventing their opponents from having a fair trial. It says the attitude of the conspirators in secking to bring in all sorts of issues is for the purpose of indefinitely deferring the report of the commission for political

Five thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park on Saturday to take action with reference to the imprisonent of Mr. Dillon and the death of Mr. John Mandeville. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the course of the Government in the case of Mr. Billon, and declaring that the death of Mr. Mandeville was due to ill-treatment received while in prison.

#### FAREWELL.

The following is a copy of the address presented Rev. Father Walshe Friday afternoon on behalf of the congregation of St. Francois Xavier church on the occasion of his departure for his parish at Frankfort. The address, as stated yesterday, was accompanied by a purse containing \$520:—

Father Walshe, Reverend and Dear Sir : Though we knew, about seven months ago,

that your stay with us would be but temporary.
it is nevertheless with feelings of regret that we find the time of your separation has arrived.
It is true you were not a stranger to us when you came to take the place of our reverend pastor, the Very Rev. Dean Gauthier. During his absence we have, however, realized how little we knew of you till then, as, by your zeal, your untiring energy and many good and superior qualities, you have not only become acquainted with us, but you have wan our esteem and our

love.

Your labors during the last seven months have been arduous and of a peculiar character; peculiar because you were neither our parish priest nor curate ; arduous because of our parish priest nor curate; ardinous because of their extent, and the results show how well you have achieved them and how admirably qualified you have proved yourself in discharging them, and it is indeed with pleasure that we can bear tertimony to our beloved Dean that during his absence you have conducted the affairs of the parish with a masterly hand and marvelless exceeds. marvellous success.

You have, in fact, become one of us. You have not only done what was strictly necessary, but you have associated yourself with every-thing in your power which would enhance the general good of the congregation, such as advis-ing means to procure funds for our new hospital, encouraging and aiding our Catholic Mutual association, both from the pulpit and out of it, and numerous other things not neces-

eary to mention. We say that it is with regret that we are so soon to separate, but we, however, have great pleasure is assuring you that you will convey with you the love and esteem of us all, and to show you our sincerity we know of no more effective way than by doing so substantially. We therefore gladly present you with this small token, though in magnitude it is not much, it is nevertheless a momento of our

Now, dear Father Walshe, good-bye, and may God bless you and prolong your days in good health as well as in strength and useful-luneas.

the congregation.

Father Walshe was visibly affected by the

address and presentation, and replied briefly, thanking the congregation for their kind ex-pressions and for the pleasant relations that had existed between them during the seven mouths he had been here.—Brockville Recorder.

#### RESTIGOUCHE.

At Restigouche, on the 27th inst., the Solemn Benediction of the three belle, procured at a very great cost from France by the Right Rev. Mogr. C. Guey, will be per-formed by the Right Rev. John Langevin, D.D., Bishop of St. Germain de Rimonski. On this occasion is offered an opportunity seldom occurring of visiting the Bay of Chalcurs and the lower part of the province. The SS. Admiral will arrive at the mission wharf, Restigouche, on the 26th inst., bringing from the Lower Provinces the many friends who have so kindly promised to assist. On Friday, the 27th, the Benediction will take place at 10 o'clock, and in course of the day the steamer will leave for Dalhousie, from whence, on the morning of Saturday, the trip will be made down the Bay to Gaspe Basin. The price of the passage from Resignanch to Gaspe Basin and return is only \$4, and the rate of fare on the railroad from Quebec and back \$6.66, good for five days, i.e., from the 26th to the 31st July. The train will leave Levis at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 26:b, arriving at Campbellton in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sceamers will be in readiness to convey across the Restigouche River that evening and the following morning all travellers. The steamer, on the return trip, will leave on Monday in time for the departure of the train up. The hon, the first minister of the Province and several members of the

Cabinet have kindly promised to assist.

The advantage of such an excursion at this season of the year will impress itself on everybody. The sights and beauty of the country slong the river and down the bay are most impressive, in particular the apot where Jacques Cartier planted the cross -the sign of grace and calvation-when he took poscssion of this part of the new world for France. Restigouche, with its beautiful and lovely little chapel, the quiet and peaceful home of the Micmac tribe, Matapedia and Restigouche rivers flowing peacefully towards the Ocean, all make this a most charming spot, Mgr. C. Guay, the pastor in charge of the

Indians, is one whose name is a household word in this province. By his untiring labors in the cause of religion and the welfare of the Indians, Irish and Canadian, intrusted to his care, he has merited for himself the loving and fond approval of his good people and friends. A warm and hearty welcome awaits all from him.

## A PACKED COMMISSION.

The Tories Choose a Tribunal of Their Own to Consider the "Times" Charges Leader Refuses to Accept the Bill Without Explanations.

LONDON, July 16 .- In the House of Com mous to-day Attorney-General Webster as serted that he had neither received nor given the Government any information in reference to the case of G'Donnell against the Times. Mr. Sexton asked whether the attorney general was not consulted in preparing the motion or framing the bill in regard to the commission of enquiry into the Times' charges. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Smith answered that the bill is drawn, and there has been no necessity to consult the attorney-general. (Conservative cheere.)

Mr. Parnell expressed diseatlefaction with Mr. Smith's explanation, and for the purpose of obtaining a full debate of the subject he moved an adjournment of the house. The Speaker declared the motion out of order and that to proceed with a debate when a motion in relation to the same question was already recorded would be a violation of the rules. Mr. Gladstone here asked if a vote on the motion for leave to introduce a bill for the appointment of a commission of enquiry would be taken to-night.

Mr. Smith said he hoped it would, but if it was proposed it could not be. It is for Mr. Parnell to say, he said whether he accepts the proposals of the Government. We do not desire to debate the bill. If the proposals are received copies of the bill will be immediately circulated among members. I will then fix a time for the second reading, but I must frankly say that I will not make any arrangements for debating a bill of this kind I certainly will not occupy the time of the house at any length in discussing the measure. The Parnellite members here left the house to consult on the course to pursue. Mr. Parnell was interviewed in the lobby, and stated that the position assumed by the Government was intolerable and unheard of. They had offered him as an alleged criminal a tribunal of their own choosing and constituted in accordance with their own views, but had sought to debar him from debating their position, merely asking him to accept or Who ever heard of a man accused of a crime being called upon to approve of the court proposed to try him? Mr. Parnell said he must examine every possible bearing of the bill before he would permit it to proceed

After midnight Mr. Smith formally moved that the House permit the introduction of the bill. Mr. Parnell rose to oppose the motion. He expressed surprise that Mr. Smith should make such a motion without desiring to make an explanation. (Applause,) After informing Mr. Balfour that he might suppress his ill-timed levity, Mr. Parnell proceeded : - If the letters are genuine, I am not an honorable but a dishonorable member, and it is for me to say whether to accept the bill or not. He wants me to accept the bill without knowing the names of the jury or judges selected by him. Why should I trust him? I know his party and his attorney liness.

Signed by the church wardens in behalf of foul libels. (Cries of Oh! on! and cheers.)

put the cart before the horse, to keep the question of the authenticity of the forged letters in the background, but I shall give no chance to the hon, member to back out of it, and if I find on examining the details of the bill in committee that they fail to ensure the fair enquiry which I demand I shall claim my right. Mr. Parnell was here interrupted by loud laughter from the Coccervatives, leading the Speaker to cry loudly "Order, order," while a Parnellite was heard to shout: "Sure, they're only a pack of cads!" Amidst the excitement one of the members rose for the purpose of naming the offending member, but the Speaker ignored the matter. Mr. Parnell then continued. saving : "I shall claim my right to enforce the judgment of the House on those details,

but for the present I decline to argue with Mr. Smith " (Cheers.)

Mr. Smith, replying, said that he had given in the terms of the motion the fullest description of the measure, and that on the second reading the Parnellites would have an adequate chance of discussing the measure, so also in committee, when the names of the judges would be given. Replying to Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smith promised that the bill would be printed on Wednesday, and that the second reading would be moved on the following Monday. He expressed the hope that the debate would not be prolonged. Thereupon the bill was read the first tim

The Parnellites intend to raise prodebates on the Irlsh estimates in t'arlia at. The Tories are largely in favor of drogging the commission bill if Mr. Smith's conditions are not accepted.

#### CABLE TELEGRAMS.

Specially reported for and taken from THE MONTBEAL DAILY POST.)

LONDON, July 10.—The death of John Mandeville has created a profound impression. He was a prisoner with William O'Brien in Tullamore jail, where they served a term, five months each, soding his imprisonment last December. Their offense was the technical ill-gality, of preventing evictions on the Minchelstown estate whereby they actually saved to a large number of lease hold tenants their farms. Mandaville was a well to do Mitchelstown estate whereby they accounty saved to a large number of lease hold tenants their farms. Mandeville was a well to defarmer, widely known, and remarkably popular. He was of piant stature and as brave as he was modest to a degree. O'Brien was much affected by the news of his companion's death, and of the two men none would have supposed that the slender, nervous, frail and intellectual enthusiast would have outlived his brawny fellow prisoner. O'Brien told me Mandeville's death was entirely due to his treatment in prison. The story reads like a tale of the inquisition Mandeville submitted to the authorities, but refused to wear convict garh, and to break his will they put him on bread and water and solitary confinement for weeks; but though he sickened be would not yield. They made sickened be would not yield. They made several attempts to steal his clothes, but failed. Finally the governor and six warders attacked him in his cell one night, bound him down and tore and cut all his clothes off. He wrapped bimself in his sheet, and, being still on bread and water diet, walked his c-ll steadily for 24 hours to keep warm, as it was midwinter. Then they took the sheet from him and he put on the prison clothes. He lost 50 pounds weight in prison and has been broken down in health

O'Brien does not propose Mandeville's death shall pass unnoticed. He asked in the House whether the cause of his friend's death was to be investigated by the Government, and, upon re-ceiving no satisfaction from Balfour, gave notice that he would take the opinion of the House on the matter. This means one brilliant speech, at least, for O'Brien is deeply moved, and is a most wonderful speaker when moved.

There have been rumors for two days that Mr. Parnell was to be proceeded against for high treason. They were absolutely baseless, however. The fact is that, on the contrary, he proposes to take one day at least discussing his right of investigation by parliamentary committee. He was refused such an investigation and thereupon gave a notice of motion for the appointment of the desired committee. The Government wish the matter dropped, so far, at least, as Parliament is concerned, as they are exceedingly nervous over any proposition that threatens to waste time. The extension of that urreates to waste time. The extension of the session is becoming almost inevitable, and if the present sitting is not extended a month or two over the regular time, an autumn term will be unavoidable.

London, July 11.—Your correspondent talked with Sir Morrell Mackenzie at dinner about

the report which the famous specialist has just read. Sir Morrell has not yet decided what form the reply will take, nor, in fact, whether he will make any reply at all, but asked me to simply say that the statements concerning him-self are a tissue of falsehoods. I have reason to believe that, though the subject was not mentioned by Sir Morrell Mackenzie, he has in preparation an elaborate work on the great case of which he had charge. The details to be made public of his contemplated book will demonstrate the incapacity of Drs. Bergmann and Braman so conclusively as to ir-retrievably ruin their professional reputations. In fact, Dr. Mackenzie, though determined on publishing this work for the benefit of medicine at large, had decided after a thorough consider-ation for these rival physicians upon postpon-ing its publication until after their death, Whether he will maintain his charitable resolution under the circumstances is a question. I imagine he will not. Sir Morell will be in-

fluenced in his decision whether he shall reply categorically to the German doctors by the will of the Empress Victoria, who is anxious that her husband's memory is anxious that her husband's memory should be left at peace, and would dislike any prolonged discussion as to his malady. The friends of Sir Morell Mackenzie are highly indignant at the charges prompted by professional jealousy, and reply with a degree of vigor exceeding that of the Germans. It is flatly asserted that Bergmann appeared at the consultation preceding the operation in a state of intoxination appraisant as to call for an observation. cation so apparent as to call for an observation from the Empress. Again, it is declared that once in changing the canula Bergmann so grossly blundered as to miss trachean, and forced the metal tube into the flesh of the neck. This blunder was discovered by the English doctors then present. Bergmann did not have another optortunity of attempting to insert the canula, although after his mistake he devised a How can I trust him to do me justice, I can-not to-night say whether I accept or reject it, tube, which should act as a guide for the metal,

It appears to me the Government desires to the canula to be passed over it, and the rubber

by Leherisse and Laisant. Floquet was accompanied by Clemenceau and Perrin. The duel lasted only four minutes. Boulanger seemed to be excited and nervous. He made several passes at Floquet, who was pale and equally excited, and who did not seem to be an expert swords and who did not seem to be an expert swords-man. Finally Boulanper made a desperate dash at Floquet, who thrust his sword out and held it so some instants. The General was run through the neck. He staggered, clayed his hand on the wound, and fell unconscious in the arms of Leherisse and Laisant. The doctor put of blood. The General was immediately carried away. I could learn nothing definite about his injuries. The affair was kept a profound secret to all. News of the duel is not yet circulated in the streets of Paris. LONDON, July 13.-The public interest in the

medical combat over the body of the late Em-peror Frederick has been greatly augmented by the receipt in various places and from different sources of startling statements concerning the present position of the Emoross Victoria. These statements ought to be incredible, but they are not, at least to any of those familiar with the way not, at least to any of those familiar with the way things are carried on at the military court of the military kingdom of Prussia. There is general belief here that the quarrel between the doctors will become the subject of international inquiry before it ends. When the session of the Kronrath was called, however, there was general pricking up of ears. This very unusual proceeding became more interesting when appeared that its session directly concerned Empress Victoria. What transpired during their call upon her noboly knows. In during their call upon her noboly knows. In the meanwhile the organs of the Chancellor's porte, or "Reptile press" as it is now called, kept up their bitter and brutal attacks on Dr. Mickenzie and the Empress, claiming that Frederick had no right to the throne, and that his accession was due to unlawful maneuvering, and that he himself was decrive t, and that the German people had been sham-fully tricked by an English woman and an English doctor. are in power, and are bitter to the last degree. and mal gnant attacks of the Cancellor's organs must be permitted if they are not fostered by past and we cannot get any game.

Mr. Smith has compromised himself and his position rather seriously by his cavalier treat-ment of Lord Salisbury's bill reforming the House of Lords. Perhaps no leader in the House of Commons ever made such an ambitious mistake. Lord Salisbury wanted his bill passed, and expected it to be passed, but Smith, while the debate on the bill was proceeding in the Lords, assured the Commons that no attempt would be made to pass it. When Lord Salis bury heard what his lieutenant had done he told the Lords it was needless to discuss the measure any further, as Mr. Smith in Paris had aban d ned it. Rumors were flying about that Mr Smith would resign. This last blunder has Smith would resign. This last burder has bury's patience was at an end. This, no doubt, is premature, but it was said seriously by Unionists deep in the confidence of the Government that Smith could not remain much longer His natural successor would be Lord Randolph Churchill, but the differences between Randolph and Salisbury are still too great for immediate

reconciliation.
If Sir Michael Hicks Beach's health permit ted he might be the man. Lord Randolph's health, too, is a little impaired and he is going to France, or perhaps Spain, in search of a fres

stock.

Flequet and Boulauger were both slightly
wounded by swords at the duel this morning at

LONDON, July 16 .- The Pope's letter was read in all the churches yesterday. It was received in silence. Observers could not escape the im-pression that the people felt that His Holiness pression that the people felt that His Holiness was interfering in matters not within his jurisdiction. Archbishop Wal-h's letter says it may seem strange that the Pontiff should condescend to address the Irish people as His Holiness has done in this memorable letter, for he seeks to justify himself. The people desire to be faithful Catholics, but if His Holiness had refrained from condescending to send his first letter the from condescending to send his first letter, they would have liked it better.

The Pope's letter is kind in tone, expressed his regret that his first letter has caused un-toward excitement, and he deplores the fact that some have come forward and summoned the people to excited meetings, where inconsiderate and dangerous opinions are still in cir culation, even disputing its authority. That is just where the shoe pinches. The Pope's first letter has loosened his hold on even his faithful Irish subjects, and there runs through his entire second letter a tone of apprehension. The truth is that the Pope went too far, and the Irish peo ple think so.

A Berlin correspondent throws some light upon the story of the Empress Victoria being rirtually a prisoner. Although not under lock and key, she is so surrounded by officials and soldiers of the court as to not be free. It appears that certain state papers have disap peared. They are reports sent from St. Peters burg, Vienna and London by the German miliburg, vienna and bondon by the German mut-tary attachés there, and these papers were at Friedrichskron on the evening of the Em-peror's death. They disappeared, however, next day. Besides this a certain political testa-ment by the Emperor Frederick has been sent to London, and its return is especially desired. All attempts to recover these papers thus far have been made in vain. Emperor William has sent in turn all his ministers to his mother for information concerning these papers, but none have been received with the exception of Herr Friedborg, Minister of Juestice, and a friend of the late Emperor. He was received but obtain ed no information. It was following his failure

the canula to be passed over it, and the rubber tube was then to be withdrawn. It is plain that the last is not yet heard of the Emperes's case, and that professional rivalry will bring about revelations as interesting to the public us to the medical fraternity.

Pants, July 13.—General Boulanger and Premier Floquet fought a duel at ten o'clock this morning as a result of yesterday's quarrel at the Chamber of Deputies. The duel took place in the garden of Count Dillon's country place at Neuilly. I had a fine view of the whole affair, thanks to the friendly branches of a tree into which I had scrambled, after scaling the Count's garden wall, as I was not invited to attend the duel. Boulanger was accompanied by Leherisse and Laisant. Floquet was seconded press.

#### METIS ARMING.

Islf-Breeds of the Saskatchewan Preparing to Fight Canada-Impoverated and Starving - Calling on Gabriel Dumont to Lend Them to Independence.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD WINNIPEG, Man., July 12,-There is no doubt that further trouble is brewing up at Batoche, on the banks of the Saskatchewan, and that the Dominion Government will have another rebellion to cope with if her policy is not changed. Constant murmurings reach this district,

and, judging by hints received by the half-breeds here from their relatives in the vicinity of Batoche, it would look as if actual prepations were being made for armed resistance to the Dominion Government. Since the rebellion swept over the lind and the hungry herds of uniformed looters ravaged the country, carrying off everything they could take, the condition of the pror half-breeds has been growing rapidly worse until to day it is something deplorable.

They have not the wherewithal to live, and

la desperation they have sent for Gabriel Dumont, asking him to raise funds for them in Quebec and come to their speedy assistance, when they will place themselves and all they possess in his hands and engage to tight under his leadership. They have met in solemn council and appointed him their chief, sweering that if he will defend their ights they will all stand by him and give the last drop of their blood. LETTER FROM THE HALF-BREEDS,

The following letter, signed by a number of their tone and intentions : -

have no work. The day of the buffalo is

"We have written to Gabriel Dumont ap" pointing him our leader and pledging our-selves to stand by him with our last drop of blood. We expect he will come to us and lead us out of our terrible difficulties. We therefore want all of you, our good friends, to pray for us and to promise '18 every assistance in our sore need. Could you send us money and give such other assistance as we may need?
"We are preparing for the worst, but if

Gabriel Dumont comes we do not fear the result. Gabriel would have led us to victory last time if Riel had not been here. Let us know as soon as post! Is what you can do, so he met the defendant, Baueroisn, and the latthat we may know how to act."

the government is considerably alarmed at the reports of organization and armed resistance which have reached headquarters. The Metis are known to be desperate and resolute, and it is well understood that the Roman Catholic clergy will not interfere with them, as they believe the government has treated their people badly. It is also stated on good authority that the government has asked the Lieutenant-Governor of the Torritories to proceed West at once and require

time prevent any rising. Bargess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Isaleoon his way to the West, and is believed to be commissioned by the Government to treat with the half-breeds.

The final returns of the elections are in and give the Government thirty-three seats out of thirty-eight. Norquay was elected by two majority. It is expected that the vardict will have a most beneficial effect upon the country, as it shows that the Province is determined to work out its own destiny.

THE FRENCH PORT DEFENCE BILL DISMISSED.

PARIS, July 16 .- In the Chember of Deputies to-day, the credit of \$13,400,000, asked by the Government for the strengthening of port defences, was dismissed. Admiral Kranz urged its consideration. It was necessary to extend the moles at Cherbourg to prevent enemies' torpedo boats from entering the port and blockading the roadstead. The project had remained on paper since 1882, because the attention of the naval department had been directed toward the east. M. Wicker-sheuner opposed the extension of the moles and thought the best means of securing the country's safety was to increase the Channel squadron. Admiral Krans replied that the navy did not fear a call to fight at any time, but it was urgently necessary that the ports on which the navy would have to depend for support should be placed in a state of security. The motion to vote for the bill was defeated by 341 to 143.

The prevalent sprits among men to-day is to feel a secret hoslity against a life which date or dated subsequent to July 1, 1872, surpasses their own; and therefore it is that must be accompanied by an authorized we hear these tales, fables, elanders, fiction German translation at the cost of the parties. about monks and nuns .- Cardinal Manning.

A DYNAMITE PLOT.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST BAIL-WAY BROTHERHOOD MEN.

Intest Chicago Sensation-How it is Claimed Engineers and Firemen Wanted to Get Even with the "Q" Road-The Presentment la Court.

Chicago, July 13-An outline of the case against the members of the Brotherhood of Eugineers and Firemen accused of complicity in the dynamite plot against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was presented in court to-day by United States District Attorney Ewing. Six of the accused, Chief Bruereisn, Gooling, Wilson, Bowles, Brod-crick and Smith were present. The presentment caused a great sensation among the crowd of railroad men, lawyers and reporters that filled the court room. The statement of the district attorney was apparently based largely on a confession made by one of the six, Alex. Smith. The latter sat apart from the other defendants and notwithstanding the efforts of his brother who was in court doggedly declined to be represented by the Brotherhood attorneys or have anything to do with them. District Attorney Ewing said: "I think it will appear from the evidence that on or about May 28th last at the town of Eck, four or five miles from Aurora, there was a dynamite cartridge placed upon the track of the Chicago, Bur-lington & Quincy read and exploded. The evidence will show that a few days prior to the explosion at Eok, Bowles, one of the ac-cused, went into the room of Chairman Hoge, of the Brotherhood, at the fatter's rooms in the Grand Pacitic Hotel, Chicago, and showed him

A NUMBER OF DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES and that they talked then about the use of these cartridges. A very few days after-

wards this explosion at Eok took place. It

will appear further that some three or four days before that explosion, and after the conversation between Bowles and Hoge, Bowles met Smith (one of the defendants) and talked with him about the use of dyna-mite; told him how it could be used; told him something of its explosive power and invited him then to go with him and they would find some; the evidence will further show that on the leaders and sent to a prominent half-breed evidence will further show that on the relative of Riel, in St. Binliace, indicates night of the 29th of May last, somewhere about 9 o'clock, Bowles procured a buggy and "BATOCHE.—We, your poor relatives of a horse, and with Smith drove down to Eok, the Saskatchewan, have suffered terrible On the way down Bowles showed Smith the wrongs at the hands of the Government, and dynamite cartridge, which corresponds with unless we are relieved speedily must starve the cartridge found in the possession of the or take some steps which will bring disaster parties. They drove to the town, then fifty and death upon cur nation. The troops or sixty yards from the railroad, when Bowles robbed us of our possessions, and we have got out of the buggy, went over to the track never been compensated for our losses, and put the castridge on the rail, coming Without crops and with ut seed grain we back and reporting that he had done so. have scarcely been able to subsist. This They drove back to Aurora, and just as the Bismarck's action is simply brutal, as all vulgar state of sifairs cannot last much longer. We were nearing the town the explosion took place and part of the engine was wrecked. A day or two later Bauereisn met Smith on the street and said Bowles had left a nackage for him at Peck's Hotel. Smith went to the room of the hotel as directed and found the cartridge and caps. A few days after that Baueresen met Smith on the street again and asked him if he had set off any of that stuff yet. This was on the 14th day of June, the day of the Brotherhoad picnic. Smith told him he had not, and Bauereisn replied that that would be a pretty good night to do it. Smith got the cartridge and went down to South Aurors, and PUT THE CARTRIDGE ON THE TRACK

of the C . B. & Q. The day after he did that

ter again asked him if he had let off any of that stuff. He told him that he had, It is learned through private channels that and Bauereien told him he thought so, because he had heard the explosion. Now the evidence will show that on that night there was an explosion at that place. We pass now from that time to a couple of weeks later, between Jane 16 and July 1. Bowles was nway and there was correspondence between him and Baureisn and others concerning his whereabouts and what he was doing. That correspondence in the haniwriting of Bauereign showed that Bowles was doing some business that was into the disturbance, and if possible exert very secret; that he must be careful that no such influence as will in the mean one was watching bim; that it he believes that the man he suspects is really following him to shoot the devil; and their telling him "not to buy any more of the stuff at present for various reasons." The district attorney further stated that on July 5 Gooding gave Smith a letter to his wife. and that, on presenting it she gave Smith a package containing cartridger, luse and caps. Smith put another paper around the bundle and delivered it to the Brotherhood hall at Aurora. At the hall there he met Broderick, Bowles and Bauereien and said to one of them, "That package is out in the untercom." The ovidence will show that a very little while after that Broderick, Bowles and Bauereisn and Wilson all went out of the hall together; that Broderick had this package in his arm; that they went down to the train together, coming to Chicego, and the three, leaving out Bouerelan, took the train to come here and carried that package to the train and were arrested upon the train, and when that package was examined it was found to contain four half pound dynamite cartridges, and in Broderick's possession were a number of these famine caps that can be used for no other purpose that I know of on earth, but to explode that infernal stuff. J. J. Kelly, secretary to Chairman Hoge, was placed on the stand and told how Bowles had brought dynamite to Hodge's room in the Grand Pacific hotel. The package was opened in the presence of Hoge.

It is officially announced that after January l next legal documents in Alsace-Lurraine written in the French language, bearing no date or dated subsequent to July 1, 1872,

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

"HOT JULY."

"Coming Up Past the Sign of the Lion"--Canad 's Bietnday-Saxon and Roman Holidays and Holydays.

"COMING UP PAST THE SIGN OF THE LION."

July has the name, whether d. servedly or not. of being the hottest month in the year. Per haps coming as it does with a rush close on the heels of June, too much contrast is afferded between it and that most heavenly month.

No one complains of the city nor of dust and tree in front or even in the back yard, or a strip of blue sky visible from even the timest airkung attice coment, through which the twitterings of hirds at dawn awak a the sleeper and the fairy besom of summer bre zes keeps all things awe pt and clean.

But as June nears a close, and, if it he not profanity almost to speak of her as one would of a fashionable belle, as she sets about packing her trunks for her departure after a very successful season, he fore the list of her dainty flowerembroider d robes are put away till next year, we see and feel a charge that tells us what we

may expect.
In the determinant the tender leaves take on. in the ranker growth of weeds, in the denser shade afforded by thickening foliage, in the slight se reling of sed contiguous to city pave menta-above all by the hot breath of winds that have been here and there and everywhere it seems to forethey have visited us, and "raised "-- know July, the husbandman, on his a du c lion steed armed with peaceful scythe and sickle, has come to his own again.

The grand procession of the months reach ous point Even Neltrs, the sun-god, here a per falters and bows his golden brow: whireby earth going and loses too, he "comes up past the sign of the Lien," while further midway Siriu-, the dog-star, rages."

CANADA'S BIRTHDAY.

A finting time for the birthday of a nation, the culminating point and crossing glory of the year!

And two great nations closest neighbors, brothers in everything but name, one speech, one color, one in ther, have the anniversaries of their birt; within a few days of each other.

Donordon Day and Independence Day. The

very names have something grand in their sound! something prophetic of a glerious The 1-: the 4th, with but the turn of a figure between them. The eagle, the beaver, sources ambition and all-achi-vong industry.

The maple leaf, patriotism—the stars and stripes, eacth for all, and God in shape of goodness ruling. It seeds no astrologer to cast the double

horacopa. SAXON AND BOMAN.

Roman and Sax in have had their say in the naming of this month. But the Saxon, with his near sifer overything drawn from the home by it would him, lived to see his Hay-rionath. the earlier title Julius, from which our July, the particina family name of Rome's Imperial master, - Cour Casar Julius, who reformed the calendar and changed this month, Quintilis or fifth, to the seventh in the year. For which service, namely, a better arrangement of era. two rewards were given, the month itself took his name, and the Julian calendar is a survival to the present day.

HOLIDAYS AND HOLYDAYS.

July has a goodly share of such. Feasts and fet: a cial and relicious, crowd and clow each other all through its thirty-one days.

Saintly personages famed in church history claim every one every available day. Sometimes four er five are commemorated on a single

Just at the portal of the month, and with fitting regard to precedence, stands the feast of the Viritation, with the faint sweet perfune of struction of the Pennsylvania colony;—
the white fily (lilium candidum) rising in ador
September, 1682—[To Yeng-d and ] ing tribute from its altars.

sion of saints, each Then follow a long procession of saints, each with a speak of flower. The queenly Elizabeth of Portugal with the primrosu starring her mantle; St. James, bearing crozier and yellow lupin; St. Eugenius, with downcast eyes study-ing the cerulian buds he loves; St. Bonaventure, with heart as glowing with charity towards his fellowmen as the crimson hearted flower that decks his name-day; good Swithin that decks his name-day; good Swithin Hux at of ye brig Porpoise to waylaye ye said with the marigold that shows its honest face in Vel. me, as near ye coast of Codd as may be, rain or shine; the merning glory saint, Eustandinake capture of ye said Penn and his undirections and heavy a thins; and burning like a golden heart among the other flowers the yellow Herosium sacred to Vincent de Paul; St. Margaret scarco touching the Dragen Head, in the company of which Much apoil can be made by selling ye whole lot she is always pictured, in her path; St. Anne, with friendly chamomile, a plant of healing St. Innecent, with garland of mountain ground-sel; St. Julitta carrying her white muller, and at the very point of exit the soldier figure of Loycla, a saintly sentinel to guard the farthest portal of this fervid month.

But, to turn from this goodly company of the great and the wise of past days, we ourselves, even the most world-worn among us. long at times for a glimpse of the face of mother ture—that mother from which some of us have been so long exiled that we have almost forgot-

ten how she looks. Even the fushionable world, stirred by the universal longing, sighs amid its pleasures for sylvan sights and sounds, and hears amid its concert music and drawing room babble voices calling from echoing cliff and rolling surge. The merchant, too, in his counting room, hears the call and obeys it. The artisan comes, too, glad of a respite from his toil. And the children, too -the little prople are never the last to make for the green fields and cool waters.

What a great home gathering—back to Nature's arms again; buck from the wearing strife and termed of a selfish world; back to lie in the long deep grass, and listen to the grasshop-per chirr, and the bees hum, and the cricket chirp—back again to the old home, close to Nature's heart—to be as we were, to taste of childhood's pleasures, with a spirit chas'ened from having drunk deeply at the bitter fount of Experience.

TERRORS OF A VOLCANO. Some idea of the terror of volcances may be gathered from an account of one in one of the Hawaiian Islands recently published. When the crater was filled from 500 to 600 feet deep with molten lava, the immense weight of which broke through a subterranean passage of twenty-seven miles and reached the sea, forty miles dis-

tant, in two day, flowing for three weeks and heating the water twenty miles distant : "Rocks melted like wax in its path; forests crackled and blazed before its fervent heat; the works of man were to it but as a scroll in the Imagine Niagara's stream, above the brink of the Falls, with its dashing, whirling, bring of the fans, when he used my whitney, madly-raging waters, hurrying on to their plunge, icatantaneously converted into a fire; a gory-hued river of fused minerals; volumes of hiseing steam arising; smoke curling upward from ten thousand vents, which gave utterance to the many desp-toned mutterings and sullen confined clamorings; gases detonating and shricking as they burst from their hot prisonhouse; the heavens lurid with flame; the atmosphere dark and oppressive; the horizon murky with vapors, and gleaming with the reflected contest. \* \* Such was the second at the

lashed around and over the melted rock; they boiled with the heat, and the roar of the conflicting agencies grew liercer and louder. The reports of the explicating gases were distinctly membering the look on her lace and the tone of heard twenty-five miles distant, and were like the and little voice."

ened to a whole broadside of heavy artillery. Sireaks of the intensest light glances like lightning in all directions; the outskirts of the burning lava as it fell, coded by the abook, .... shivered into millions of fragments and scattered by the strong wind in sparkling showers far into the country. Six weeks later at the base of the hills the water continued Six weeks later scalding hot and sent forth steam at every wash of the waves.'

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THIS! [From the Penman's Art Journal.]

A sub-criber writes .- " A friend asks me to multiply 35 by 85. I do so and announce the result as \$25. All right. Now multiply 500 cents by 500 cents, giving the answer in cents pure and simple, not as fractional parts of a dolar. I do so and am surprised to see the figures climb up to 250,000 cents, which is \$2,500. \$5 and 500 cents are equivalent, the result is heat while June lasts-not if there be a green puzzling. It cannot be urged that decimal distinct a upit as a dollar, and, as the result is to be announced in cents, the decimals cannot be pleaded in externation of the rather surpris-ing result. But there is clearly something wrong. What is it?"

> THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT DINNER. The electric light has not only found its way on to the dinner table, but even into the dishein America. A jelly in the midst of which the electric light was set created a great sensation at a recent fashionable dinor party in New Orleans The effect was enhanced by the fact that it was arranged as a "surprise" for the company. The dish had been on the table from the beginning of the repast, but was hidden from sight by a large silver giver placed over it which was in turn concealed under a heap of When the cover was at length reflowers. moved and the jelly disclosed the effect wasthe word is in place for once-electrifying. It must be wided that those who partook of the jelly thought that it smacked of the electric fluid and one lady went so far as to say that she felt as i. she were swallowing a Leyden jar.

> > A MERRY HEART.

THE GREAT A WANTAGE THERE IS IN CULTIVATING

CHEERFULNESS. We may apparently have all of this world's co casual observers are in any way ske up the sum of human happi blessugs th necessary to ack the one thing needed-the crowning ble ing—the warm, glateful, merry in appreciate our Heavenly while some humble person, who heart, that in our judgm life full of ble has little to enj y, will find her ngs for which to be grateful, beсли-е вре рач · heart to make them her own. She will be the one who will always find a we'come, for she cays brings a bright thought or a little enfr of ve, or a mes to lend a Leiping the need encouragement. And hand to those who of us and r any circumstances does not need a word of cheer? Not one

But this sam "merry heart" is a great beautifier. Each I sught of our lives leaves its me pr. ssion upon o r faces. If evil thoughts, full of envy or discord, are allowed to run rit, or iretial discentent reigns supreme in the leart, even though we never intend to speak the words, let us remember that our faces will invariably tell the story. No matter how many efforts we may post forth to convince the world that it we were situated thus and so we would be levely charse ers, the world knows butter; that is if the habitual frown or post to found a settle! has some the fine of the ay harvest, describing pla in his way or place is some like the so well his own toils at that period, displaced by hand of Ludy Macheth, from which spots can never be we had away; they have formed a part of our nature.

SINNING RIGHTEOUSLY.

There is an unvertised report that the first Puritar settlers of New England sought a basis for their right to occupy the soil that previously belonged to the aborigines, by passing a series of resolutions. The first declaration of princi-ples recited that the earth belonged to the saints. The second: "Resolved that we are saints." After which there was no further doubt; this was conclusive and the Indian had to go.

The disposition to sanctify their most piratical schemes with landable intent was characteristic of the Pilerims. We have sum thing more veracions in the following letter of Cotion they have nothing of that sort, my dear.' Then Mather, who, as it appears, meditated the de-

September, 1682-To Yeard and Beloved John Higginson. There be now at sea a shippe (for our friend, Edias Holleraft, of London, did advise me by the last packet that it would sail sometine in August) called yo Welcome, R. Green was master, which has abroad a hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penu, who is ye scamp at the head of them. Ye general court has ac and agly given secret orders to Master Malach godly crew, so that we Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soil of this newe country at Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar; and we shall not only do ye Lord great service by punishing ye wicked, but shall make gayne for his ministers and people.
Yours in ye bowels of Christ,
Corron Mather.

NEW TREATMENT FOR CONSUMP

TIVES. INSISTING ON THE USEFULNESS OF SULPHURIC

A new method of treating pulmonary con sumption is described by the Medical Record from French sources. Sulphuratted hydrogen was one of the alleged carative agents in Bergeon treatment of the enemata. The French experiments have discarded that method as one of doubtful utility, but they seem determined to fil their patients' lungs with sulphur in some form. Their new system of curing consumption is based upon sulphuric acid in medicated inhalations. Sulphur slightly moistened with alcohol is burned in a brazier, a little benzine or powdered alum being sometimes added to make the fumes less disagresable. The patient is required to stand twice a day in this sulphurous chamber and inhale the medicated atmosphere until his lungs are saturated with sulphuric acid. The treatment is said to have been markedly successful in as many as 30 cases, sweats and fever disappearing, the lungs clear-ing up and the appetite and weight steadily improving. M. Dujardin Beaumetz, who has been favorably impressed with the reports made in these cases, has tested the method practically, and greatly benefited, if not cured outright, seven patients. Into his sulphurous champer fresh air is admitted from time to time, the patients being more mercifully dealt with than in the original experimenting room.

This method of treatment is said to have been suggested by the experience of a soldier in the last stages of consumption. He was employed in disinfecting a barracks and obliged to pass nine hours a day in a sulphurous atmosphere. Although his condition had been pronounced Lopeless by hospital authorities, he completely regained his health in sixty-five days. The sulphur burned for destroying the germs of con-tagious disease in the infected barracks had a aimilar effect upon the tuberc le bacilli of his own lungs. This is the practical explanation which the scientific followers of Dr. Koch offer of the success of this singular method of treating phthisis .- New York Tribunc.

Do Nor Punish Unjustly.-After all, it is perhaps better that the child should be a little spoiled rather than it should be unjustly punished. The latter sometimes makes a very un-happy memory to carry about with one. A gentleman said a short time ago: "I shall never forget, though I have wished a thousand flected contest. \* \* Such was the scene as the flected contest. \* \* Such was the scene as the flected contest. \* \* Such was the scene as the flected contest. \* \* Such was the scene as the flected contest. \* Such was the scene as the flected contest. \* Such was the flected for continually pronouncing a word wrong—as coast, a mass of compact indurat\* clara, whitened, oracked and fall. The wate coiled and sent forth a tempest of spray; they foamed and sent forth a tempest of spray; they foamed and said: The was quiet for a few minutes after I had published her, and then she looked up and said: Papa, you will have to whin me again; I can't say it. You can whip me again; I can't say it.' You can imagine just how I felt, and how I kept on reTHE PAINTER MONK.

I read a legend of a monk who painted, In an old convent cell in days bygone Pictures of martyrs and of vugine sainted, And the sweet Christ-face with the crown of thorn.

Poor daubs ! not fit to be a chapel's treasure ! Full many a taunting word upon them fell; But the good abbot let him for his pleasure, Adorn with them his solitary cell.

One night the poor monk mused: "Could I but render

Houour to Christ as other painters do, Were but my skill as great as is the tender Love that inspires me when his cross I view

But no-tis vain I toil and strive in sorrow What man so recorns still tees can He admire, My life's work is all y dueless – to morrow I'll cast my ill-wrought pictures on the fire."

He raised his eyes within his cell-O wonder There stood a visitor-thorn-growned was He. And a sweet voice the silence rent asunder I scorn no work that's done for love of M e

And round the walls the paintings show re-

splendent With lights and colours to this world unknown; A perfect be uty, and a line transcendent.

That never yet on mortal canvas shown. There is a meaning in the strange old story-Let none dare judge his brother's worth or

The pure intent gives to the act its glory, The noblest purpose makes the grandest deed.

meed;

# GODFREY, THE FENIAN.

BY MES. HARTLEY.

CHAPTER IN .- Continued. Well, fancy! I have been two days in Ireland, two whole days, and I have not seen anything wonderful yet. This is Thursday, and Tuesday we dined with War-ministers and

' And here you are, on Tauraday, among the bogs and the wild Irish already,' supplied Lady Blanche, half satirically.

Well! so far I can't see much that is new or

strange. To be sure those bogs were quite peculiar—such bareness, and the strange red color, and the utter absence of trees; I noticed than but then you have plenty here. Quite a lovely 'rive,-recalls Moresden Hall.'

'Ah!' sighed Lady Blanche, 'dear Mores 1) you hate Ireland as much as ever?

'Ida, my dear!' remonstrated Lady Blanche, one never hat some's own place.'
Well, I don't know, I don't think I love Suf-

folk; but after fill, of course, people's places are all pretty well alike everywhere.' Size clance I round the drawing-room as she erada . the gilling. The warroth drew out all the faint delicate odour of the flowers, chiefly cherarias and primeres. Lady Blanche could not endure a strong perfume. At the end of the room, in 'rent of a tall pier glass, was a mass of trempet lilies. The mirror behind reflected all the waxen blossoms and shield like leaves in a great mass. The maids had inspected as the strong of the little like the lade. packed an i spread about Ludy Blanche's pretty things, her ormula and silver writing

odd or out of the way, although she wished to 'Tell me,' she said presently, 'is there any o'd china or carved oak things to be picked up

in the cittages hereabouts.
'Coina ! carved oak!' Lady Blanche sat up straight, and looked at her visiter with won-dering eyes. 'Ida! your are in Cork, on the b rders of Kerry and Limerick, in the mo-t savage—' she stopped suddenly; 'why do you forget, and fancy you are in Belgium or Flanders?'

'Savage,!' repeated Mrs. Courthope aston-ished, for Ludy Blanche had evident'y spoken

they have nothing of that sort, my dear.' Then she began to laugh as if amused by the ludicrousness of the idea.
Why not? I know some of the best carved

wood that you could wish for is to be had in the farmhouses in the north of England, and as for china, you'll get Chelses, and Coalportdale, and Derby, and as for Spode, I have really found shelves full of that alone.'

This B rmingham fellow had no

shelves full of that alone.'
'Well, I will simply undertake to say that you will not find a single thing of the sort in any Irish farmhouse, especially in the South.'
'Yet, don's you find exquisite lace here?'

' Find it? they make it in certain districts, but you might as well expect to find a dress maker's apprentice wearing the apparel of cause she has he ped to make it, as find the Irish lacemaker wearing lace. Mrs. Courthops was silent for a minute.

'Blanche! vou must take me to see some o oree rabins; some of your farmhouses also.'
'Oh yes, to be sure.' This was rather faint.

'I have always been told the children are pretty; have such lovely eyes. You have a 'I have nothing of the kind, of course! My

dear Ida, you must be dreaming. You reall do not understand how careful and guarded we must be. The school is the last thing in the world, we could venture to touch. How could you magine such folly? The entire population her is Roman Catholic: the priests would not allow us to interfere with them in any way.'

Mrs. Courthope stared at her. 'Please ring for me, dear; you are close to the bell. Finney, she said to the footman take away the tea-tings, and bring in free tea as soon as the gantlemen return. Th priests will allow us to do nothing. It is of no use attempting to improve the Irish.

Then you are not on good terms with you priesta here?' asked Mrs. Courthope. 'Terms! Oh! as to that—they are not per sons of a class one could have anything to do Father Paul, as they call him, is rather one of the better sort-he was educated a; read -but the cibers are-oh! an eloquent move

ment of the evebrows and nose conveyed Lady Blanche's meaning better than words. The footman, who was a native of Barretts-town and a Roman Catholic, noted this expression of face and translated it into words of the most unequivocal sort when he related to hi fellows in Barrettstown her ladyship's comments

on the clergy. Utterly impossible to show the least interest in them whatever you may feel.'
'What an extraordinary thing to say of your own people, your own tenants and depend-

ants

'My dear Ida, I wanted to look after th school here—you know we came here after I was married. I thought of having a sewing teacher, and offering prizes for good sewing and knitting. I was warned not to do so by every one. Mrs. Brown of Lees Castle—poor woman, she has rather an unfortunate manner, don't you know?—opened a school somewhere or other about her place: Lady Fredbury was greatly amused at her doing so, and the Le Poers also. She had only just come into the county, and the—er—other inhabitants thought her just a soupcon-well-inclined to show u all that in her opinion we ought to do. All went beautifully for something less than a week. After that, empty benches were the order of

Oh! the parish priest simply forbade the girls to attend it. You see, she had texts hung up on the walls, and was given to that low evangelical style of doing things, converting the creatures-I always thought it in the worst nossible taste.'

You mean converting the Roman Catholies ? 'Of course. I consider it so preposterous! They never make any attempts on us. a priest taking upon himself to hand me a tract! I believe any one of them would die rather than take such a liberty as to tell me to

my face that my soul was in danger.'
But he thinks it is.' 'That is beside the question altogether. The

great thing is not to interfere-to leave them to themselves. Over and above being the civil thing to do, it is the safest. Captain Marchmont told me that he never offers a hint of any kind to one of our tenants. They may have the pigs in their 100ms along with the pianor, -offer every inducement to a visitation of typhus

tever, as they do perpetually—he confines him-self strictly to taking the rent. 'That would not do in Eogland. But, as you say, I am in a foreign country. Why, I ask you, do they prefer dirt to cleanliness?' Tooy do prefer it-but it is the religion-il

goes with Rumanism.'
Well, it so, how is it that the French and Belgians, who are all Roman Catholice, are clean and love working? There you have got beyond me, dear. I can't

explain it, it is race or climate probably. Here they come!'
'The rain drave us back,' said Mr. Courthope, entering at that moment. ' Has the post

come in vet ? No! the bag is about due, answered Tighe. It has to go to Barrettstown to be sealed. I don't care for tea, thanks. Courthops, tea !' 'No tea. How it does rain!' He went over to the window, on which the shower was beating with great violence. The rain was falling so

thickly that the air was quite obscured, and the

cough' of the rising wind made steelf heard dustinctly. The blossoms will be all beaten off," lament

ed Lady Blanche. 'Only a ten minutes' gust,' said Tighe, who was standing with his back to the fire. 'All the better for our chances of a fish to-morrow With a full river such as we will have there wil be no doubt of a kill. Here comes that post bag; Mrs. Cadogan takes her time over i Well, I am sure it is legitimately employed in her case. She is not like her predecessor,

who used to read everything.'

'Read everything!' exclaimed Mrs. Cour-

thepe.
'Yes,' said Tighe. 'The kettle was boiling when the mail came in; she opened the letters with hot steam, and my Times used to come up amelling of pipes and porter.

'Do you mean to say they opened a paper addressed to you?'
'Yes,' replied Tighe. 'There could be no Yes, replied ligne. There could on no mistake about that. It used to smell of tobacco and porter when I took it out of the wrapper. But let me tell you how I caught them. I drove down one evening about ten minutes after the mail had come in, and timed my descent so well that I surprised Biddy Fegan, the postmistress, with her family and connections generally, gathered round some fellow of the place, who was reading out the lead-

ing article for them.'
'What did you do?' questioned Mrs. C. urthope. 'Do? wrote instantly to the "General" and

had them turned out at once.'
'Destitued on the spot,' added Lady Blanche

the sequel, Tighe. He taughed, Biddy Fegan, who if the truth were known, did not confi e her curi sity to political matters-I was credibly intermed that she read two-thirds of the letters that passed through her hands—at once furnished persel with a folio sheet of blue paper, got up a petition setting forth far valuable services, unblem he I character, etc., and set off round the country to get this signed and attested. Who do you blank was the first person the applied to for a signarure I Well—w

-who? You! you! oh never! 'She did,' said Lady Bianche, 'and got it too —he s gned it at once. Yes, you may well look amused and astonished, Ida. You will learn in things, her favourity tooks, cushions, and time that our ways in Ireland are vastly diff relations. Mrs. Courthope found nothing and from the assignment as sign times the sentence very e equently,
'I would not have signed it,' said Courthop

What was the use of going through the form

of punishing her?
"Well, you do not understand the country, my dear fellow. Infe here is made up of appar ently empty forms, but disregard them and see where you will be.
O'Malley leaned against the chimney piece

and showed his white testic with a smile for an instant. Now to give you an instance: A rich Birmingham man took Devreux's place on the west coast of Limerick, and settled there.'

' I know the man-not at all a bad sort either. He gave me a couple of days' magnificent sport. What a river!

Exactly. Well it was part of the famous Barton property, and the people had some old

privileges; for instance, they used to cut sedges in the loughs to roof their houses with at a cerin time of the year, and there

notion of allowing this; he had bought th property out an out. He said they disturbed the wild fowl by curting the sedges, and he would not allow them to annoy the sheen with their dogs tramping over the mountains, so egad! he stopped both. 'And then "

Well, after living with a loaded revolver within reach at all hours and places he had to give in at last I don't mean give them back their privileges, but lett the place.'
'Left Barton Lodge!' echoed Courthope, with

a ring of regret in his voice. "Yes; it was not half bad for a fishing billet. That sort of thing won't go down in this country. My plan is never to interfere. That Bir mingham fellow-I forget his name-tried or some religious dodge with them also, meddled with the schools, offered a prize for Bible knowledge, or something of that sort; regularly insulted them. I don't believe in education for the lower orders of Irish. That's all very well in England; people who work in factories and e better for being educated, perhaps; but I should imagine it a real misfortune to the poor of Ireland. No; they are infinitely better off to be ignorant. I never set foot in the school. I leave that altegether to the parish priest. I never refuse him anything he Now, I gave them a site for that new chanel they have built-it is actually upon the corner of our demesse-gave him two subscriptions and a lot of wood. Oh, Father Paul is de voted to me! we are the best of friends.

'I should like to meet him,' said Mrs. Court 'Well-er-' anid O'Malley, as if startled, we could not ask him to dinner-ask him here,

in fact-no. No; I told you, Idn,' repeated Lady Binnche. But I can't understand why that should

make such a difference. In Inverness-shire last autumn, don't you recollact, Jack, the parish minister used to dine with us often, and he was the son of a smith—the Morvens' own blackmith. Lady Morven told me so; ever so many Scotch clergymen come from quite the lower

'They do, I believe,' Tighe observed thoughtfully; but they are all educated, that makes the difference. 'How-why, are not these people educated

'They can't have a Catholic university,' said Tighe; and, after all, you see it is their religion, and in fact bey suit their people all the better for not be: g too well educated. I tell you my plan is the only one-never interfere -never meddle-remeet their little prejudices and customs. I have no heed of personal protection, I don't believe one of the people has the slightest ill-will to me. Of course for the sake of the house and property I got the police barrack to ilt on the demesne ground where it can command the town: but -But, my dear follow, that-er-sent la garri-

son, it seems to me ' 'Oh! a mere prodution in case of a night raid for arms, whice, by the bye, I believe they are too wise to attempt. No, Courthope, put English ideas out of your head when you come over here. The great secret of managing the

Trish is to let them alone.

'I have been telling Ida,' said Lady Blauche,
'of a neighbor's oddities—Mrs. Lees, Brown,
or Broun. If I lived for an hundred years I
could not recollect her name! Ida,' she said, I don't believe you know what an Evangelical

Once on a time she came here to dilate to me on the iniquities of a curate, a wild kind of poor creature imported by our dear old friend F. lliott—indeed, I think he was a cousin of his own—and Mrs—er—Lees, among many other pisints, alleged that the misguided youth called the sacrament the—now listen I is,—called the sacrament the Eutachrist, and when he was remonstrated with declared himself to be perfectly Rubical.

Blanche, you never will forgive her that,' ob served Tighe. No, never, never!

'Well you might, for it makes you a good

story.'
That may be, but I have not Mrs. Brown to

'There it is, Courtbope ! I tell you the people here are divided into two large classes, those who tell stories, and those of whom the stories are told. I can't make up my mind which is the larger body I hate stories. I like good things to—er—er—transpire, as the papers say, just to

happen quite spontaneously.'
So do I, assented Mrs. Courthope, 'to get
the first of a good thing before everybody has mouthed it over. A story which has gone the rannda always appears to me suspecte, sugasstive of back numbers of Punch. Tighe, do you re member the day you were going over some one's

stables, and that queer c achman ? Oh yes! that was in West Meath. The daughter of the house, Fanny Batty, had a foretty mare which she called after herself, Fanny; and the groom who was doing the honours thought it wasn't the thing to call this mare by so familiar a term before strangers; so-there was quite a party of us there-said he, when he wanted to show her off to us, "Get up, Miss Batty!"

CHAPTER X.

Dust thou love pictures? he will fetch thee atraight Adonis, painted by a running brook :

And Cytherea all in sedges hid, Which seem to move and wanton with her

Even as the waving sedges play with wind. When Chichele went out he followed an avenue which branched off the drive and wound among the trees beside the river. He walked quickly and nervously; it suited his humor, for his head ached and he had found the journey down in the jarring railway carriage tiring in the extreme. He had been rather out of sorts of late. He had returned from the Souta of Europe, where he spent the winter since Christ mas rather too soon; and had arrived in London to find it possessed of an east wind of more than usual unscrupplousness. He had been chilled and depressed by it, and at his sister's and Lady

Blanche's request had accompanied them to Ire-land, it being his first visit.

He soon passed out of sight of the house and terraces. The avenue, sheltered by a double row of fine elms, wound through a wood which had run rather wild. At the back of the stems of the firs and be ches he could see an alm st impenetrable thicket of brambles : d g-violets arpeted the ground all round the trees, and in the dim recases behind these were quantities of primoses, which looked nearly white in the shadow. The showers which had fallen at intercals all day had prought out a moist fragrance from the earth. The budding branches of the trees perfumed the air; every now and again as they swayed to and fro in the gentle current of air which so med to sweep across the landscane from east to west, clear shining drops fell to earth, glatening as they did so in the sunlight. Rabbits scurried back and forth across the cravelled drive; blackbirds ran fur ively and noiselessly among the undergrowth, while in the trees overhead the thrushes sang vicordusly to each other, silencing the conicg of the wood-pigeous. The river was on the right hand ; every now and again a steel-blue expanse shous among the branches. Presently a little footpath appeared, leading down to the He turned into this, and room water-side. found himself beside a boat-house; it was halfruined and all overgrown with ivy and periwinkle. A punt, half full of water, was chained to the little boatslip, which an overhanging branch of a lime-tree ly little water, with eyes and hair like a gypsy. She slunest entirely concealed. He turned now and walked along the bank down stream, stepping on the roots of the trees as much as possible, for the ground was splashy and wet. He was about to return to the drive when from across the river a shrill-sounding voice broke the stillness. He was startled, and turning round looked across. An odd-looking little old woman's figure appeared in front of an entrance gate on were closed, but a side door through which she had come out, and which was half-buried in ivy, was op-n. A high gabled wall of a house, the end of which was turned to the road, appeared before a confused mass of outhouses. one of which was evidently a mill. He was standing behind a tree, quite out of sight, and waited for a minute to see what would come next. The old woman, who, with her red shoulder shawl and bright petricont, looked something like an English gip y, advanced to the edge of the river, which took a sudden bend at that point, and looked up and down the

bank,
'Miss Marion! Miss Ma-a-a-rion! yerr, my laws ! where are you at all, at all, and his rever ence sittin' widin, wid your aunt, lookin' every-

where for you, miss?' 'Is that Choctaw or is it Sandwich Island! murmured Chichele, as he listened to the strange sounding dislect. 'Oh! who comes here?' A tall slender girl, who had been standing or sitting in a deep thicket of bushes a little way in from the path, pushed her way out of this and appeared on the bank suddenly. She had a shawl over one arm; the other held a couple of books. She wore a black dress. Her face was pale, narrow, and foreign looking. Her eyebrows were dark, her hair black and coiled

young, sixteen or seventeen at the most.

'Kitty Macan!' she said—the words were carried distinctly across the water to Chichele's ears, and sounded a little foreign. 'I have told you repeatedly to send Peggy or Rody to look for me, and you are not to shout my name out on the high-road like thet.'

in a creat twist behind. He could not distin

guish her features, but she was evidently quite

Well, den, Mis .!' Kitty Macan in vain expostulated. Miss cut her short with a peramp tory 'I order you not to do it again!' passed her by rapidly, and stopping gracefully, disappeared into the ivy-framed door. The old

oman burried after her. 'Who in the world can that be?' burst forth from the watcher's lips. He came from behind the tree now and made haste down the bank to the very edge of the water. 'What a curious striking looking creature! Foreign, sarelywho and what can she be?—and so beautiful !'
Then he stood looking over at the gates with

the mass of trees topped by a great fir, which reared its red trunk aloft above them all. There was nothing now but the end wall which had no window, and the mosegrown roof of the sheds and outhouses to look at. A sudden impulse seized him to cross over, but no bridge was visible. He remembered then that the nearest bridge was far down the river, close to the village. There was the weir. to be sure; to the village. There was the weir, to be sure; he could see it a few yards lower, but the river was full and was tumbling over it in a way that did not invite an adventure, though at low water tt might be an easy enough feat for a sure-footed person to cross by the top ledge. He remained for a few seconds standing by the water edge full of the thought of crossing somehow or other, when suddenly the absurdity of the situation flashed on his mind and he burst out laughin.g He turned round and sprang up the bank, but no sooner had he reached the path than he thought he again heard voices from the same direction. Without a moment's hesitation he turned round and made for the same point by the river edge where he had been before. It took a few minutes to reach it, and when he did so the door in the ivy was half sjar as before. There was no one to be seen but a tail old man clad in a long black coat and wearing a rusty tall hat, who was walking leisurely along the bank in the direction of the town. It did not occur to Chichele that he had come out of the mysterious house opposite, and On yes 11 do, retorted her cousin, 'a sort of Dissenter—they talk tex's, and have them all over the place.' about homewards, slowly, musing as he went! I'm not any worse off than my neighbors.
There are depths undreamt of by you, dear. on what he had just seen, and determined to Stewart has a bullet in him this month, uack; it

find out who the inhabitants of the old house It was late when he reacted the hall door He had to go to his room to dess for dinner, so he pastponed his inquiries until a more favorable time.

CHAPTER XI.

Love's heral is should be thoughts, Which ten times faster glide than the sun's beams Driving back shadows over low'riop hills :

Therefore do nimble-pinioned doves draw love And therefore hath the wind-swift Cup'd Wingy. When Chichele came down a few minutes be-

fore eight he found his sister and Lady Blanche seated before the fire. Tighe and Mr. Courthope had not yet appeared. It was half light, haifdark. The evening was a clear, blui-h-gray, the air chilly and sweet. Turf fire burned picture quely, casting pretty soft lights over the

Well, you had a long walk, dear,' said Lady Blanche to Chichele.

'A long stroll. I can hardly say I walked. I

did not go beyond the park, only to the river's edge. How lovely it is ! The green is really a new revelation. I say, who are your neighbors Who are my neighbors?' she echoed.

Yes, on the opposite side. There is a place that looks like an old dismantled mill, all ivy and moss, and that sort of thing, a mill and a tumble down house-you must know

1 think I do, she answered alowly, is rather a romance connected with that placeor rather with the people who live in it. I I think you had better ask Tighe about it-in fact I do not like to tell the story, for fam not sure of having its details quite clearly in my

bure of having its desaits duce thearte in my head. It really is a queer sort of affair.

'Tighe must tell it,' said Mrs. Courthope, who looked interested. 'But, Chichele, what do you know about the old dismantled mill, as you call it? What has excited your card sity?

'His sister had noted his ear a number of His sister had noted his eag r manner of questioning Lady Blanche, and out of pure inquisitiveness born of ennui a-ked the question. Chichele in his soul blessed her. Sie had shown him the nard of caution. He bulf-closed his long dark lashed eyes and lay back in the

chair. Well, it looks such a sleeping beauty in the wood or enchanted castle sort of crib, to begin with, and-er-this afternoon as along I saw such queer-looking wild people about there. 'Whom did you see?' interrupted Lady Blanche abruptly,—'au old woman—or was it a

boy? 'It wen't a boy,' drawled Mr. Anshile de-

iberately, his eyes fixed on the fire. Yes, an -r-old woman.

'D ar me! I thought old Miss 1)'A cy was quite paralysed. Extraordinary o'd creature! -keeps alive by sheer force of will, I sup-'Stop a moment,' said M's Courthone,

"Miss 1)'Arcy—Miss D'Arcy! Blanche, that was the name of the extraordinary old creature who figured in that affair Tighe fold us of bing ego. What a romance in real life it was, to be sure! "It was a romanc-luckily for Tighe, re-

marked Lady Blanche. Had it been history-fact instead of fiction—affairs would have been very different. Crichele was listening attentively, praying that his sister would save him the trouble of sking questions, the answers to which he began to feel morbidly anxious to hear. He seemed still to see the slender black-round figure flit past as lightly and quickly as a bird. Who gan to

she was he must know, at any cost or risk.

she was he must know, at any cost or risk.

'Here is Tighe. Ask him now, Chichele, if you choose. Were I you I would postpone it till dinner is over.'

'Very good,' he replied; but that moment Tighe asid, 'By the bye, Blanche, who do you think I saw this afternoon as I passed the contract. went? one of those Mauleverers—D'Arcys—whatever they call themselves. Yes, positively dark, with eyes and hair like a gypsy. She was oming out of the door. She cannot be

more than sixteen . r wo. They are still there?' questioned Lady
Blanche indifferently.

Yes, no doubt so long as the old woman is
alive, they will hold together somehow. March-

mont is coming to dinner, is he not?" That very moment Captain Marchmont and his wife were announced, and in a few minutes nto dinner.

'How in the world am I to talk to this female?' mused Mr. Ausdale, running a searching and not altogether admiring glunce over his companion. Mrs. Marchmont's complexion bose traces of the Indian sun. Her hair was a search thin and has attimed and the little was the contract of the little was the contract thin and the attimed the little was the contract thin and the attimed the little was the contract thin and the attimed the little was the contract thin and the attimed the little was the little gray and thin, and her attire, compared with that of the other ladies, distinctly ducedy. She carried herself well, and her expression was in-

talligent, if inther depressed.

How delightful the spring flowers are, hazarded Chichele, aproposul a table decoration composed entirely of jonauls.

'Yes,' said Mrs. Marchmont. 'The park is full of them. Mr. O'Malley's uncle Mauleverer -whom-he succeeded him you know-was pas signately fond of them. He caused them to be planted all along the river, and narcissus, but they come later. Mauleverer l'repeated Chichele to himself

He handed her salt with a positive air of empressement. 'Do they?' he neked. 'I don't empressement. 'Do they?' he naked. 'I don't know much about flowers, but I'm fond of them -those wild ones, as people call them, especially.'
They remind me of the valley of the Trent,'
Marchmont. 'Warwickshire, sighed Mrs. Marchmont. Warwickshire, Stafford, and Derbyshire—Low lovely the fields

there are just now !' there are just now!

'Don't they grow here—are they not, what do yeu call it, indigenous, eh?'

'Oh, I don't know. I am not a botanist.
Goifrey Mauleverer's wife loved them, and he stuck them in everywhere. I recollect Father Conroy taking offence one Easter—an early Kaster. It used to be a cussom here to send down flowers to deck the altar —she dropped her voice very low as she said this. Godfrey sent down a cartload of these lonquils. Father Paul thought he was bidly treated because they did not come out of a hothouse. He likes scarlet geraniums and that sort of thing.

A bouquet with scarlet germiums always makes me think of raw mutton chops

Lady Blanche heard this and thought how good it was of him to be pleasant to Mrs. Marchmont. She smiled approval to him, little dreaming the youth's nefarious designs.

Did you know this Mauleverer? he asked. Yes, he died just two years after we settled at Birchtown. Poor old man! his end was a aro baa

'Ah! really?' The really sounded precisely like an in-berrogation. Mrs. Marchmont went on. 'He lost his wife and all his children, his three boys, one death following upon another with such dreadful rapidity, that his mindfquite gave way. You know he became a pervert—yes went over to Rome on his death bed.' latter part of her sentence was conveyed in a whisper. Chichele contented himself with raising his eyebrows. That Father Conroy, pursued Mrs. Marchmont, 'took advantage of the poor old man's state of mind—they are all Jesuits, you know, worked upon him, and—'a shrug of her shoulders finished the sentence. 'I must say he was disinterested enough, for he did not attempt to get any

money for poor old Godfrey.' 'Father Conroy is the parish p test, I presume,' ramarked Chichele.
'Yes. He is quite a character. He behaves

rather well as a rule. Captain Marchmont was relating the news of the county to Lady Blanche, Shootings and midnight drillings were the topics of conversamidnight orinings were the topics of conversa-tion. The agent was by no means inclined to minimise matters. He rather dwell upon the risks he was exposed to. Mr. Courthope lis-bened eagerly. Tighe O'Malley's face were an ened eagerly, Tigne O Malley's face wore an expression, part incredulous, part contemptuous. You know all they are doing, at all events, Marchmont, said he. 'Try that brown sherry near you, then. If forwarned is forearmed, you can't be taken by surprise.'

Oaptain Marchmont filled his glass slowly.

The second secon

seems likely to stop; and seeing that some bar-rels of muskets are hid about the place, and that further consignment is expected, there may:

be more of us the same way be more of us the same way oh! the mu kets! That is an old story. Top get them bets! That is an old story.
They get them periodically, bury them magpie fashion, and ther forget where they are.

You don't take things seriously, said Mr.
Courthops, addressing O'Mailey.

Courthops, think the thing real somehow or I take fancy I know my people better.

I don't think the thing real somehow or other. I rather fancy I know my people batter. They have an innate love of gathering in holes. Incompared of mystical cate, and occult com-

pacts.'
And posted agents,' mustered Captain Marchmost. They are just like children,' continued Tighe

They are successful to the suc you are over here to examine Irish affairs. I you are over here to examine Irish affairs. I you are over here to examine Irish affairs. I you are not if you have a mission, or are acting don't know if you have a mission, or are acting on your own hat. You know right well Government do s not care a fig how many of uz are enament do s not care a fig how many of uz are enament do not the head, so long as it is done with knowled under a political shade, then you all men assumes a political shade, then you all men assumes a political shade, then you all water up. The state has with all socks of melan. wake up, of co at Marchmont. He is a guilferlike A dishield with all sorts of melanthaty information. You'll cut quie a figure in Hone, with the Irien information held give

pout 'Tighe l'ea'ted Lady Blanche suddenly, from 'Tighe l'ea'ted Lady Blanche suddenly, from the other wilder his table. 'Chichele told us that he saw her wooderful Miss D'Arsy you that he saw her sake afternoon, as he went along a consenternoon, as he went along told means

thericand the P said Tighe, looking hawil dead Miss blows is quite paralysed, helpless, Miss blows is cer chair, said Mrs Marchmat (Yo) and not have seen her one of most (Yo) and resume Chichele.

mode (190) a idressing Chichele.

dore shows then? asked the gentleman,

then asked the gentleman, boldy putting to questio, at large, and raising his tone. The was a most peculiar-booking ing his voice

The was one of the young brood, I saw pelman it is to out of the way about them pelman it at all events, replied Tighe entities in at all events, replied Tighe with the pleasure of making the eldest action equaintance once before. She ZMall-vrick Rud catter o. An awint child she was ten in a aid, all legs and arms, and was ten in a late I got ner down with with eye less than a chorach bergenily Could An awful child she with eye has have I got ner down with goar difficulty and wher ed her stouly. Could grateum side, and examine an increase my Godin't potestric a sind from her; side wis as duant last ck till. Thirty Clifford told me-Leent gja stick ti . hintertacher a me and report her onhastour door.

-traces over a bessett of signs she to ka. The -that 28 - 0 - 1 cows 25 at or her mouth, which probably

grass 22 of or ner money, when property wather the extended entertained. Well to it Mes. Marchinett. It in assistant a received a recommendate. The Mauloviers are even any even filty brought up. Alsa Para is even and sent them to second the convention to the convention of the conventi after C . . . In his he after mem-he is

Howard are bey now? asked Lady Banche.

though flow. The Ten of your said her husband. The Hestes the cir. She must be over six een, whose execution; then Godfrey, a year le other girl c mes next to Pag that ! I am sarry for them, but the mat, and Father Conroy, who is her guide daduser to an dang , are completely impracrecine to the street of the best of the best of the street of the street of the best of the street o

Tube O'Malley did not mention that his offer was couple twich the condition of Miss D'Arcy garguent came to the child, and also that the school set eted by him was a Protestant me search secrets by non-was a Processing manuscreased in the month of Engiand.

(Ed no a batthosa Mouleverers are, Tighe?)

(kd Mrs. Court) process of all quarters.

mule here, out I am quite intrigued to These regula had all less the room, and it was

only time for Living Blanche's signal to re-Thought you know, ' remarked Tighe O'Mal-'lasare you it is quite a romance. It sanwaeve or eight years, I suppose, since I sanwaeve or eight years, I suppose, since I sanwaeve eight ording the death, which followed this of her sans, poor old chap, which i know to re was this eldest kn esing about some

and remember a man in the Line Lower stortom, but gave myself prea yest may. I was fishing in the Lough, onseven males tom home, and they sent a man hope sack after me. I could hardly though theta

Table O' Jaine parsed a utoment and lifted gles of care t between his eye and the hangar hup. He had it down again, and con-

for Godfrey! we had all lost sight of him bringers or more. There was some ugly fine, some words of an entanglement, and magnisative rather shelved him. He had the cut yas it my with a man whom I have the nill as board. They put into Portsmouth and you am, dwal man, who pronounced him to brauffering from medige and typhus. Ocawehaw siew all about him, and, as he told me, hough he was a widower living with olf aunt of his, or some connection way, when exactly he could not say. rasslate did all in his power—he is a good-ened follow—telegraphed to Jersey for the Miss D'Arry. It was a hopeless case athe becoming, Maulevorer had lived hard had not an authon. He died shortly after and a work or so after, never having re-Mc asstoneness. I cannot tell what nos Beithe Alam, the Mis D'Arcy. I fancy leas lara below, Father Conroy-he is a

1.0

He jer

vys

OW

;tle

of

hey im, the

any

pre-

3766

78 of

d to the

e an 10us.

ents,

wly. bors.

the of back-was standing in with the of back-was standing in with better as it may, as a relation her bound to take her part. At all its, I was sitting at breakfast one using here in the little study, when a letter from the winder. Jove I it might have all send using day. enellyesierday. This was from the venernes, to inform me that the family of the lament d Godfrey had arrived, etc. etc. e him his due the old gentleman was both precipitant condid. He begged for an inter-ity on benefit of Miss D'Arcy, etc. Well, had half a mind to refer them all to farthe in Dub'in, my man of busi-pa, but on reflection I'd see the old lady. lies had not been even heard of, save il report, for such ages that there was elling what might not have happened. So saired as r. quested to Chapel House. I felt badly I can assure you. Shan's forget my down in a hurry. I had never seen Miss vey before, as d I can tell you she was an ting figure. She came into the room with f something like Lady Masbeth-great black eves with a fixed look in them that wely made me cresp—her white hair all tup off her forehead like the women in the riv-queerly dressed and got up alr, looking, as I thought afterwards-1'm oc sless I was in too great a funk to much then—like an escaped Bed-She spoke in great excitement, we me the idea of being quite sincere. the ne tides of being quite sincered for get inc herent. Poor old woman! I thereons as she was, and I'm afraid I thereons as she was, and I'm afraid I thereons as she was, and I'm afraid I thereons as she was a she w

years before, where and when had been married. She tried to anwhen Father Conroy interposed, and as to il et put the same query to her, the conferently. Then and there she mer in a fit—a paralytic stroke. It over in a fit awini saene. I assure you I did not get

be of my head for a month.
We gut the doctor. I carried her to the
settlement's room. Sho remained speechless,
beaut bead, for a long time; but partially re-fitted, and sent me a message of mingled times a dabuse. This was because I effered mething to live on. I felt bound to do

# **WARM WAVES**

Are rolling in. You can't escape them; but you can escape the sleepless nights, loss of appetite, and languid feeling that result from draining the nervous force by muscular or mental exertion in sumuse of Paine's Celery mer's torrid days. The Compound, that great strengthen the nervous against the attacks of preparation is a medi scientific combination of benefit to body and brain and has brought new life nervetonic, will at once system, and fortify it summer debility. This cine-not a drink. It is a the best tonics, giving lasting It cures all nervous diseases, and has brought new life and health to thousands whose weakened nerves were the cause of their many ills. It is especially valuable at this season, when feeble persons are so liable to sunstroke, a disease which is nearly always fatal. Paine's Celery health, almost entirely re moves the liability to this dread fatal. Paine's Celery disease. If you feel the effects of summer's heat, you can't afford to delay another day before gaining the vitality only obtained by the use of this great medicine. Sold by Druggists. \$1.00. Six for \$5.00. Send for eight-page paper, with many testimonials.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.

D'Arcy and the three children should return to

Jersey and stay there.
'She refused to take a perny,' he went on but Father Conroy, who is very poor, draws on me for their school bills, and they live rent free in the Quaker's house opposite the back gate. Fir House they call it. Father Conroy in good part supports them. The old woman has about sixty or seventy pounds a year, an allowance paid from some estate belonging to her family in Clare. She is bedridden or nearly so. or nearly so.'

#### CHAPTER XII.

What will become of the children?' asked Mrs. Courthope.
Don't know, answered Tighe O'Malley calm-

he could pass the examination.
'I can tell you something about him,' said

Captain Marchment, 'He keeps thorough bad company, and I should say was on the high read to qualify himself for—well—the most emanent distinction. 'Hay!' cried O'Malley, 'What, begun alterator!'

already? Let bridge, the sub-inspector, can tell you about the Laban't say any more just now,' end the agent, with a significant glance to the

The master of the house nodded assent. Lady B'anche glanced to Mrs. Courthops and se. Mr. Ausdale, wao had been plunged in brown study for some manutes, opened the door for them.

Blanche, dear! did you recollect to tell them

to have a fire in the billiard-room? Yes, yes, you will find it all right, she made answer.

Onserved his courtships to the common people, How he did seem to dive into the hearts With bumble and familier curtesy; What reverence he did thr w away on slaves, Woome poor craftsmon with the craft of smiles And patient underpearing of his fortune, As twere to canch their effects on him; Off goes his homes to an oyster wench,
A brace of draymen bid - God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee!

Do you go fishing with Tighe and Jack today? asked Lady Blancaed of Chichele the

next morning.

'I was thinking about something of the kind,

her pired vaguely. Don't feel sure to t I shan't let them go, and try what the water is like when I have their report. I will see about fishing to-morrow,' 'Chichele, you are cool,' said Mrs. Comb-

hope. 'How tunny it is to have braktact without letters." 'How is it the letter-bag has not come?'

Tighe asked the butler, who came in with a me local newspapers at toat faigute.
'A breakdown of the mail, sir. They'll be

in by eleven.'
'Funny?' said Tighe O'Mil'ey, who was

reading a Crk new-paper. I call it a delightful accident.

And I too, said the M P.
Sudo I, replied her brother. 'Ida, recant this moment or perish miseta dy. You are in a minority of one.

'On, no!' said Lady Blanche. 'I go with her astegerner. I wanted ever so much news this morning ' Well, well I said Tighe, cutting this short

Vickers! we must have a lunch basket packed. We stert in half an hour. 'Chichele, are you going fishing?' asked Mrs.

Courthops.

She wished in her heart to go also, and she fancied it she could induce her brother to say that he would join the party that there would be a chance for her to get off with them, a much more pleasing prospect than to be shown the house and the gardens and the greenhouses. which were really nothing to see, and would only serve to recall much handsomer ones. Chichele salted his egg deliberately without

taking further notice of her question than to look at her with widely opened eyes. No? she questioned. 'Perhaps I shall, after all,' he said, speaking

to Tighe, and getting up to look out of the window. 'It is going to be a lovely day for fishing. Do you start immediately?"

'Yes,' replied O'Malley.

'Chichele is so unkind. You cannot possibly

want all the bag to yourself. Chichele? 'I'll take you,' he made snaver slowly, 'uprn one condition. If you find it unacceptable, I am to hear no more of it."
And that? she cried.

That you dress in a suit of my clothes- yes from head to foot. Upon no other terms what; practical joke that was not a favorite reminiscence of hors. So Mrs Courthous ponted. She knew her brother's 'ways' and suspected him of some design upon the mill house. Mrs. Marchment had been dilating upon the beauty of the girls there in a moun'r to fill her sisterly heart with alarm, and his Macchiavellian conversation, or rather eilence, of the previous afternoon had not deceived her for an instant. All sorts of hideous contingencies thashed before her brain. She determined to keep a close watch upon

him. "I say, O'Malley,' began Chichele, after an interval devoted to breakfast, 'is there not another way out of the park, as entrance from the Dublin road?

Yes, the north outrones. Take the path through the laurels to the right of the hall door, go on by the orchard wall, past the wire-fenced paddocks till you find yourself in the open. The road is plain enough. If you are going to Knock-

stuare Bog, it is rather a round."
Better join us, each his brother-in-law.
Chichele delayed his decision as long as possible on purpose to tease his sister. He was very fond of her, but she was twelve years his somor and abused her privil ges. It was only a few minutes before they started that he finally an nonneed his intention of accompany them. He did not delay an instant but jumped up behind, all ready, and with a cigar lighted he waived an affectionate adien to his sister and Lady

Blanche. "I wonder what that sister of mine has taken into her head,' he thought. 'Whence this frantic engerness for my companionship? It is my firm conviction that; had I remained one move quarter of an bour in her vicinity, I should have been forced to go out to tea with them this afternoon,'

(To be continued.)

Many people make drug shops of their stomache, in the attempt to relieve a simple attack of liver complaint, when with a dosc or two of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil the complaint might be easily and pleasantly obviated. Colic, piles, hurts, corns, lame back and I chair: "Pedal loguments artistically from the O'Malley suppressed the fact that this swelled neck, are also among the troubles inated and lubricated for the infinitesimal remains according to the infinitesima Colic, piles, hurts, corns, lame back and

MONTREAL, P.Q. GIANT CATERPILLARS Australia has some glant caterpillars. Mr A. S. Olliff, of Sydney, mentions one moth larva, amundant during the past season, as being sevon inches long, and specimens of larva of two other species measure eight inches in length.

#### OYSTER CURRENCY

In some of the lower counties, down the Chesapeake Bay, oysters pass as current money, and in one town, which boasts of a weekly newspaper, a large percentage of its readers pay their subscriptions to it in cysters. Thus the editor receives from one hundred bon't know, answered Tighe O'Malley calming. 'You see, they are being educated. The girls—er—Father Concoy will probably put yearly, which he is forced to consume in his them to business. That buy—by the bye, I own family; and as oysters are declared by must talk to Father Concoy about him. I the faculty to be most flicacious in producing promised to get him a nomination to a bank, if and increasing brain power, it is to be hoped and fifty to two hundred bushels of oysters that the subscribers to that journal get good value for their ovaters.

> C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says:-"I have ald at retail price since the 4th of December 1 at 156 bot les of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, guaranteeing every bettle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly Ulcorated Throat, after a physician penciling it for days to no effect, the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly in twen ychildren this winter it never failed to relieve almost immediately."

When the young man detects the first evide me of hair on the upper lip, he feels elevoted, when in really it is a sort of coming

No article takes hold of Blood Bleeses like Northboy & Lymen's Vegetime Discovery. works like magic. Mas U-, Toronto, writes: I have to thank you for weat Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery has done tor me. I had a sore on my knee as large as to do any good until I used the Discovery. Four Bothes completely cured it."

Minnie- 'Pape, "hat is Volapuk?" Para -"Why, has the universal language. Minnie-"But who speaks it?" Papa-Naroly.'

A STINGING SESSATION IN THROAT AND PALATE collect hearthurn, and opposition at the per of the stomach after esting, are bom-the off-pring of dyspension. Alkaline sales like e chongie ef so la may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A latting remdy is to be found in Northrop & Lymen's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. These associate organs, the liver and bawels, benefit in common with their ally the stomach, by the use of this benign and blood-purifying remedy.

"I have nothing but my heart to give y said a spinster to a lawyer, who had concludand a suit for her. "Well," said the lawyer graffly, "go to my clerk, he takes the fees."

MUST NOT BE CONFOUNDED with common esthartie or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove there superoir-

When a distinguished gentleman heard that person had died worth a million of money, he charved: "Well that's quite a pretty sum to begin the next world with."

There are eases of consumption so far ad vanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so had that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to neal.

The Civeinnati Commercial speaks of a petrified girl. She was probably recked too much ic her infancy.

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exter ever! There was an alite on in this to an old minstor will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bettle, and see if it does not please you.

> It is one of the peculiaritest of things in general that the freshest of men generally tell the statest stories,

> Hard and soft come cannot withstand Hollaway's Corn Care; it is effectual every

> time. Get a bottle at once and be happy, The reason some men can't make both ends meet is because they are too busily engaged

in making one end drink.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Diseases of Women.-Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligert study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided til a special diseases. After vast research he succeeded in compounding his celebrated Polls and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and with the still more satisfactory results that the malady has been completely and permanently removal.

Fair friend—"And de you ever seak your brushes, Mr. Paletto?" Artist—"No. I'm happy to say I never was reduced to ac low as that.

FITS: All its stopped free by Dr. Kline's great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first d y's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fut cases. Send Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

A New York bootblack hasthis sign on his chair: " Pedal loguments artistically illumRIDING ON TURTLES.

At Smithfield, N. C., monster green turtles weighing as much as 1,500 lbs, each, frequen the beach all the way down to Fort Caswell four miles below the town. People eat their eggs, but do not est the turiles, Beach parties of young folks go down there, gathering beautiful shells, have dances on the hard sand in the moonlight, rosst oysters and have fun with the turtles. When a female turtle wishes to lay her eggs she crawls up the sandy beach to a place that suits her fancy. digs with her flippers a big hole in the sand, and then lays in the hole two hundred or those hundred eggs. The eggs are not dumped in a pile, but laid out smoothly and neatly in rows. When she commences laying it is no odds to her how large a beach party stands around surperintending the process. She attends strictly to business, and even if the eggs are taken from the hole as fast as she lays them, it does not at all discourage or frighten her. When she gets through she scrapes the sand back into the hole, whether the eggs are there or not, and starts back to the water. That is the time for the beach party to have fun with her. As many of them as can mount her hig, domelike back do so, and she carries them down to the water's edge, where they jump off, and she goes on. She does not seem to mind their weight, or show any disposition to resent their good natured familiarity. Sometimes they turn her over on her back, but after she has helplessly pawed the air a little while they right her again, and she waddles off.

#### A DALLAS, TEXAS, WINNER OF

\$15,000. Mr. Frank Bergen was found at his saloon, corner of Akard and Marilla sts., and said he has lived in Dallas for 15 years. This was the second time he ever bought a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery. At hearing of his good luck he said, I was most completely inebriated by an exuberance of surprise. Now, however I am fixed and intend investing in Dallas real estate. I received a check for the full amount, \$15,000, and got it cashed. -Dallas (Tex.) News, May 20.

#### USES OF THE LEMON.

IT CERTAINLY IS WORTH OUR WHILE TO EXPERI MENT WITH IT.

Lemonade from the juice of the lemon is onof the best and salest drinks for any person, whether in mealth or not. It is suitable for all stomach diseases, gravel, liver complaint, inflammation of the bowels, and fever. Limon ittice is the best anti-scorbutic remedy known. four hours, and in threatened croup in my Sailors in the daily use of it for this purpose. I t not only cures this disease, but prevents it. every one to rub their gums with lemon juing to keep them in good condition. The has maded nails are kept clean, soft and supple by the daily use of lemon instead of soap. It also prevents chilblains.

Lemon is used in intermittent fever, mixed ith strong, hot, black coffee, without sugar. Neuralgia may be cured by rubbing the part off-cted by cut lemon. It is valuable, also, to cure warts and to destroy dandruff on the head, by subbirg the roots of the hair with it. I wilculber te and finally care coughs and heal discased langs, if taken he ten poing to bed at night. Its uses are manifold and the more we employ it externally the brater we shall find the pain of my hard, and could get nothing out-size. Lettern juice is useful in removing to do any good useful I used the Discovery. Untar from the teetin, anti-fabrile, etc. A doc or in Rome is trying it experimentally in malacial fever with great success, and thinks is cill in time sup reede quinen. - Boston Travel-

> DOES THE EARTH REALLY MOVE? Science says that it does, but we can ust belo wondering sometim a if there isn't a me mistiska shant it, whin we see how embharaly certain old fogies chor to their musty and ant qual of ideas. It san nelleved once that consimption was incurall, and although it us ber clarly demonstrated that it has ed, thenseeds of old-time physicians close there eyes and put there hands to their cars vid refuse to abandon the theory. But for al tha the world moves on, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery continues to resome entilerers from consumptives' graves. It is a me cure for this dreaded disease, if taken in me. All scrofulous distance-and consumption is included in the list-yield to it.

#### WILL THE POPE LEAVE ROME?

New York, July 14 -A special callede spatch from London to the Mail and Expres asys: L'Univers of Paris, referring to the circular note of Cardinal Rampella to the powers, protesting against the in-ults officed to the Vatican by the Italian Government, makes a statement which cannot fail to create a sensation in the Roman Cattelle world, and if verified by subacquent events to mark an era in the hist my of Italy and of Europe, of which the enty modern prototype is the exile of Pope Part IX. L'Univers announces that Pope Leo XIII., foreserving that in the near future he-will be forced by the persistent hostility of the Italian Govern in at to quit Rome, has already opened nego issions for the purchase of an islet is the Mediterrapean, near the French coast, stther he and his household will be able to r tire when it becomes necessary for him to leave the Eternal City. The conneil of the Vatican is now engaged earner to discuss an the situation, and there is a peneral concensus of opinion that the departure from Laly should not long be a layed. Some of the prelates favor a retreat to Malia, but no decision has yet been reached as to the future seas of the Holy See.

THE JUDICIAL ENQUIRY. AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO CLEAR UP THE "TIMES" - PARNELLITE CHARGES

BEFORE A COMMISSION. LONDON, July 14.-The prevailing feeling among the Liberal memb is of Parliament reparding the Government's proposition to appoint an independent tribunal to esqui e in o the charges made by the Times is that the language in the terms of reference should not be too general, and that there should be no besitancy in accepting the offer ; but the orquery, they maintain, should be strictly confined to specific matters, such as the suthenticity of the etters which the Times alleges Mr. Parnell The Conservatives are highly satisfiwrote. with the Government's decision. They assum that the enquiry will be wide enough to admit going into all the henrings of the subject. It is probable, therefore, that the issue will be joined on the question regarding the terms of reference. It is understood the Government will propose to instruct the commission to enquire into all the all gations made by the Thars, winle the Opposition will endeavor to narrow the enquiry to the authenticity of the letterand curs of disorders peculiar to women of all which Mr. Parnell is alleged to have written. I is believed that Mr. Chamberlain originated the Government's proposal. The communion with probably consist of Lord Bramwell, Lord Jus-Appeal; Sir Henry Hawkins and Sir Alfred Wills, Lord High Justices of the Green's Bench; Lord Farrer Herschel, Lord C for of the Queen's Bench; with Mr. Samue Whitebread, member of Parliament for Bedford, and Sir John Mowbray, M.P. for the University of Oxford.

#### IRISH PRESS OPINIONS. Dublin, July 11.-The Freeman's Journal

says the proposed investigation of the London Times' charges against Irish members of Parlia nent by a commission of judges is beset with difficulties. The Express (Conservative) says it is amazed and perplexed at the Government's proposal to appoint such a commission. "Why," it asks, "should the ordinary tribunals be ousted and judges only be allowed to express a legal opinion upon evidence the legal effect of which would be trifling and the political effect nothing.

#### BOULANGER'S DUEL

Creates Great Excitement in Paris-Floques Complimented-The General's Would a Serious One-The Encounter Graphically Described-A General Beaten by a Barrister

Pabls, July 13.—Gen. Boulanger, in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, proposing the dissolution of that body, said that such a course was imperative and that elec-tions should be held before the celebration of the centenary of the revolution of 1789. The guards to secure the republic from the attacks of its adversaries, arainst which it was power-less. The Chamber of Deputies was falling into ruin and decay, and the country was trembling with emotion at always having pre-sented to it as an enemy a citizen who only desired the welfare of the republic. The Monarchists were watching the republic expectant of its death agony. The country felt that its safety demanded a revision of the constitution. He did not doubt that the patriotism of the Deputies was on a level with their sense of duty. He would do his duty by demanding the passage of a resolution that the Chamber, being convinced of the necessity of a fresh election asks President Carnot for a dissolution.

#### THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

Premier Floquet reproached General Bou-langer for asking support from the right. (ed with flowers M de Roulede, in depositing Applause from the Left.) He said it was not a wreath upon Gambarta's account depositing for a man like B ulanger, who was always absent from the Chamber, to judge of its legislative powers or criticize hard working members. Whashad General Boulanger dot 6?

General Boulanger-I made an appeal to the country
M. Floquet—The country answered you in

the Charente election. M. Spain (Bonaparcist, Deputy for Characte)

me for revision.

M. Floquet—We have never recognized you as one of us. You are a lingerer in sacristies, to the antechambers of princes. We will color brate the centenary by again preclaiming the supremacy of the civil power.

universal suffrage. We have rendered more supremacy of the civil power. We represent universal suffrage. We have rendered more service to the Republic than you can do have. You demand descelution. It is in your party that it exists. Your photographs come from Germany, where your interests Fe. (Cheers from the Left and uproar among the members of the Right) of the Right.)

#### THE LIE WITH CIRCUMSTANCES.

General Boulanger-M. Floquet's speech i only the utterance of a badly identical school usher. He in no way alludes to the general policy of revision. Ho me ely makes personal attacks. It ill him now, as I told him amort the noise, that be impudently her. Alter a scene of excitement the President of

the Chamber said that b-ione applying coon of he would allow General Bucks, ger those to Get. Boulouger asked if centure was to b, a,

plied to M. Frequet or to himself.
The President-It was you that first air cker the Chumber. The last words you uttered make it necessary to apply a severe rule.

Gen. Building r professed against a regime which did not respect the oberty of the ordinare. He said that m view of the President's decision he would resign ble seat. The General thereupon left the Chamber and was followed by his

partisans The mainters of the Left still slaimed that censure should be applied to General Bir-

langer.
The President reparked that Bodding webs eaving the Cabinet, had done bimself jes inc. M. de Limerz lie, a number of the dight, represented the President for showing partially groward M. Flequet. This led to a ren wal o the uproar. When or for had been restored a vote of cousing on General Bullinger was dopted. The Chamber then adjourned butil Monday.

#### THE PICKLE CROWD.

When General Bout age; left the Chareber. the crowd outside should "A bas Boulanger,"
Down with the Dota er," "Duck law," and grouned and hisself the general viscosci ly. Caly a few faint cheers, were rused. General But a few faint cheers were raised. General 1s at larger intends to contest successively the de-partments of Derdome, Leicet, Ardecke and the Nord. The Republicant jurnals say Gen. Boulance has enough open a place of com-page and that the stronger in tween the Rounce lie and a dura order may be turn. Universal inde and ascribe to him the hold registerday in

#### the scene in the Coumbers. FLOOURG AND BOULANGER FIGHT.

As a result of the scene in the Chamber this morning, Prime Stubster Freques and General Bowlin, or fought a duel with sweets this morning, in which both were wounded, the General the more scalou-ly. M.M. Clea en eau and Per-lan were the Premiss as sounds and Count Dillon and M. Lepuers acred in that a pacity for the General. Madaims Plaquet knew nothing of the duel natil it was over. When informed that M. Floquet had fought with Gen Boularger she said: "This is the feet true my husband has deceived me, but I forgive him."

#### THE GENERAL BADL: WOUNDED.

The seconds made a formal report that Gen. Boularger received a serious wound in the neck Dr. Moand, who rest ending Gen. Boulanger, has issaid a bullerm regarding his condition. It seys corress a deep we aid in the right side of the General's make and it can es marked difficalty in his respiration. As present the doctor is unable to give an operion as to what turn the case may take. At any old ck this evening there was a manifed improvement in General Boui onger soundt hor. The doctors will declined to make were goesie. Several journels asserts that M. Floquet's sword penetrated General Bou Langer's pack six contameters at a point between the junular vein and the care id ertery.

#### THE DUFL DESCRIBED.

Gen. Boulanger was cheered by the people on merging from the Presse office at 1,30 o'clock this moreing, and responded to their plaudits by ranging his har. He drove to Neutrly in a brougham and arrived first at the place of meet-He paced a walk with his seconds while ing. awaiting the communic M. Floore t. who arrived by 10.10 o'clock. While the seconds were explaining the garden searching for a convenient spot for the duel, M. Fl quet, without betraying any emotion, walked to and fro convenient with friends. At the same time Gen. Boulanger, with an obtuse effectation of undifference, keptwitting his walking stick about and consult ing his watch, as if impatient to begin.

There was a large crowd outside the grounds, including M. Gregnon, one of the beads of the police office, and M. Flequet's secretary. At 10 20 o'clock M. Loisant, who directed the duel, brought together the points of the swords and delivered the word of command, Gen. Boulanger munediately made luege at Moquer, wounding nim slightly on the The combatants were separated thigh. it was found that Boulanger's right hand and foretinger were scretched. In the second round Gen. Boulanger advanced with extreme violence to the attack. Floquet stood on the defensive

WJUNDED THE GENERAL FOLL IN THE CHEST. with the sword point and with a thrust in the neck. The wounds bled freely. Boulanger of-lered to fight on, but was prevented. As he walked to the house, the seconds supporting him, he looked faint. His chirt front was covered with blood. Floquet was scarcely wounded at all. Boulanger's sword did not penetrate below the skin. Fl quet's friends greeted him on his return. Madame Carnot, M. Ferry and his wife, and the prefect of police congrate M. Floquet, and before noon nearly all the Republican members of the Chamber left their cards at the office of the Ministry of the Interior. There is no doubt that

GENERAL BOULANGER'S CONDITION IS SERIOUS M. Floquet's sword penetrated two inches between the jugular vein and the carotid artery, of it.

impairing the play of the lung, perhaps irrevocably. Antiseptic treatment has been resorted to. The General slept during the after noon under the influence of morphine. Prostranion was succeded by feverishness, and at times the wounded man gasped for breath. M. Rochefort, on hearing of the result of the duel, exclaimed: "How wonderful! The youngest

claimed: "How wonderful! The youngest general in the army! is himself be pinked by a barrister nearly sixty years old."

Midnight—Partly owing to the duel and partly because it is the eve of a foe, the streets at this hour are crowded, especially in front of the Cocardo office. The merits of the quarrel between Boulanger and Fluquet are excitedly discussed, and shouts for and against the General fill the air. M. Magnet, in the absence of Gen. Bou anger, presided at a banquet on the Avenue Bou anger, presided at a banquet on the Avenue Aumernil this evening. He announced that the General's condition was as favorable as possible, His condition is seri us, however: respiration is rapid, and sometimes difficult. The decors are unable to form a definite opinion.

Paris, July 14.-The taking of the Best e was colebrated throughout France to y. In this city passictic societies, accompanied by bands and earrying banners, marched to the S'rasbourg statue and deposited wreaths upon The patriotic league headed by M.V. de Ronlede, Laguerre, Laisant and Luisa. . was received with mingled cries of "Vive Boal reger," "Vive la France," "Vive la Region de la Region After leaving the Strasbourg at a wet was e ties visited the monument of Gambatta and

"We started from the statue of the repulsic, we visited the statue of Strasbourg and we now confront the monument to the great patriot. Our pilgrimage has been more ex-pressive than speeches. We know warm the we going - for the republic; for Aleace-Lor raine. Vive Boulinger? Two men were creested for earlying past as were becoming the M. Spain (Bonaparets), Deputy for Charges )

The country unanimously pronounced through ne for revision,

M. Floquet—We have never recognized you in the Place de la General is '

#### PRESIDENT CARNOT SPLAKS

Prosident Carnot attended a grant review of the troops at Longehamps, the his arrival on the grounds he was country althoracy of "Vive Enga t?" and "Vive I. It man que!" When the raciew closed in remaining y demoney of Gueral But need to keep. A number of across conservation of the consequence of the followed. Progress of the consequenced these present to the more than the televernmens for thus empta wear their rational unity. To-ray, he said with recibile and enciphed, with the the mentioned and continued 46 , 25 of social improcentilesce and a to it somethy in the country of means one from abroad. Henry five handred is a mass unbled lear exerting it. The Piece of C nuorce in respuse to the ode for a Bollances demonstrates. To a those of dat oppose were arrest, is realing M. Bernard, the editor of G to Bollanger's pairs, the Press. Press, crit Carnet has sent to the Min ter of War a letter expressing his admirate u of the martial learning of the proops was precision and exactness of their movements at yesterday's residen-

#### THE GENERAL'S CONDUCTOR.

Pages, July 15 -General Bouranger was able to rice last evening and preceduceed night. To-day his neck is a someone, two len and there is a slight congestion at the case. Thate is no fever.

PROBABLY A CASARD. Pagis, July 16, 1.30 von.-To a 49 a

mining that General Bourseaver but file the of authoration caused by heternal cost line The streets are rapidly filting and the record tense excitement.

#### THE LAVALLEE AFFAIR

THE MONTREAL INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR QUASHED AT JOLIETTE

JOINETTE, July 10 -- Mr. Justice Mathi this morning namea ined the masses co being of Hoa. Dr. Lavallee to quach the increation for forgery found against bim in Mer coal, The Lorenze was the many of the motion was the constraint of for forgery band against blin in Mor rad, upon which the Crown wished to by him between all come was non-wish Burdang its The constraint of the motion was the conservative cur is removed Burdang is attijury in Montreal, as the accused had not been then under arrest within the messing of the Criminal Procedure act. The charge had not been laid out in full, and the accused, invling been committed by Police Magistrate Dugas to stand his trial in the district of John the for the alloged forgory of a pay roll, could not be again indicted in Montreal for forging a receipt which formed part of the same pay roll. The court decided that as the accused had been previously arrested in Joliette he could not be rearrested in Montreel on the same accusation prior to trial in the first place of arrest, and again that being arrested in Montroal and having a true bill from the grand jury there, the case could not come before the petit jury of Joliette. The indictment would therefore he quashed. The term

was then declared closed.

Sydney Mail rays: "An interesting discovery of a singular nature has been move at Congre by Mr. H. J. M'Coony, whose mine is well known in sci-nific circles. Mr. a bloney was strolling in the neighborries of cf. C. gov. B.v., when he suidenly startly desting takes snake, on into fewer than eigensen young ones. Mossorer was the reptile started than he made a is a sewas the reptile station chain in thate a serious fishing gulping roles, and opened her in a second, into which her young either some excaordinary rapidity and disciplined down her throat. Mr. M'Cooke just only dispatched the reptile, and, on discouring hie, killed thirteen of the young enakes, the remainder making their escape in the grass. Mr M'Cooey's discovery sets at rest a quesson which has always been reported by coleasific men with accounter, namely, whether or not snakes awallow their young in order to protect

SNAKES SWALLOWING THEIR YOU'VE -The

The parish of St. Antolne Abl é has of late been witness of several beautiful macriages and large weddings, but among the most pleasant and interesting may be classed the one which took place on Tuesday, the 10th inst, when Mr. Pailip Cassily e-certed to the alter Miss Mary Gordon, Mr. C. A. Beady of this city and Miss Mary Compton of Russeltown Flats acting as groomman and bridesmaid. The marriage to k place at S a, m., after which the invited guests, numbering over seventy couples, enjoyed a drive. On arriving at the bride's father's house the wedding breakfast was served, after which dancing was begun. Friends had come from Moutreal, Sherbrooke, Clinton and several other places to unite with the bride and bridegroom's friends of St. Antological forming good wishes for them in their new state of life. The happy couple were the recipients of fiftyseven valuable present, which is an evident proof of the high cetacon prunished for them by their many friends -- Conn.

"Yes," remarked the second won of an English noblemen who had been sent to an American ranch for refusing to take orders in the Established Church; "conscience makes cowherds of us all."

There is no policy like politeness, and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get one a good name or to supply the want

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY the Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES:

- 781 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada. Subsc. ...ton, per annum \_\_\_\_\_ \$1.50 paid strictly in advance \_ \_ \_ \$1.00

THE POST PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., 761 Craig Street, Montreal,

#### TO ADVERTISERS.

limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS' at 150 per line (agato), first insertion. 159 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Statices 200 per ins. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers. Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE RUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Sacscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acanowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address lacel when their subscribing agrees. ecription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application.

Parties wishin': to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Ad-

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY.....JULY 18, 1888.

PERHAPS there is some comfort in the returus from Cumberland, for the Kazoot, after the clizzard in Manitoba which left only five Tory survivors out of thirty-seven.

So there is truth after all in the rumors of discontent on the Saskatchewan. The Government has commissioned Father Gendreau, of Ottawa College, to proceed to the scene of disturbance to examine into the condition and grievances of the half-breeds.

MR. BOWELL, Past Grand Sovereign of the Universe, and Minister of Customs in the Dominion Government, has not been forgetful of his brethern. In the list of officers of the Orange Grand Ludge, published elsewhere in this issue, appear the names of no less than three officials of the Mentreal Custom piece of neporism. About the only qualifica-

FRIM the way the doctors who attended the late Emperor Frederick go for each other "s should judge them to be no better or wiser an the average sawbones who, terture their . lents beyond recovery, then wait till after tu to cut them up to find out what was e matter with them.

THE order of Deaconceses to be established by the Presbyterian Church will not be bound by formal vows or obligations to life service. Substantially, we are told, these ladies will be Slaters of Mercy under another name and will be engaged in the same work as Catholic Sisters of Coavity. Imitation is said to be the sincerest flattery.

THE Mills tariff reform bill, which has been unaparingly denounced as a free trade measure of revolutionary character, merely reduces the United States rate of customs duty from an average of 47 per cent. to an average of 40 per cent. Under the protective tariff of 1842, which lasted till 1846, when it was repealed, the average duty levied was 33 per cent. Certainly a reduction from 47 to 40 per cent. is not much of a come down.

LAST WEEK three bank officials absounded from the States and came to Canada, bringing with them lorge sums of money. In five years the estimated defaluations and embrzzie. ments from the States amount to about fifteen million dollars, the bulk of which comes to this country. Few of the criminals are punished, and, so long as the international law stands as it does, we may expect to see the wave of boodle immigration increase instead of diminishing.

Or what use is the Legislative Council? Can any man state one solid argument in favor of its continuance? When Ontario can get along with one chamber, what is the need of two in Quebec? Irresponsible legislators are always a menace to popular rights, and the very toleration of so anomalous an institution is proof of the backward state of political education in Quebec, as compared with the sister province.

BRADSTREET'S Mercantile Agency has published a statement of the failures in the United States and Canada during the past six months, and a comparison with the same period of former years: In the first six months of 1887 the failures in Uanada numbered 636, with liabilities of \$3,677,320; in the first six months of the present year the failures were 914, with liabilities of \$4,006,-

Ir cannot be denied that the Floquet-Boulanger duel was a very pretty way of settling looks like a tragedy lies in the evident jabbed at each other in a wild, nervous sort of way, and by accident Floquet ran the General through the throat. The fact that he while, and soldiers will learn that it is one says: thing to carry a sword, and another thing to know how to use it.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S humiliating position in having to knock under in turn to the kickers in his party leaves him without respect or commisseration. One after the other Chapleau, Haggart, Tupper, have taken the old man by the throat, so to speak, and compelled him to submit to their demands. But these are only known cases. How many kickers have been secretly mollified can only be guessed, since kicking is found to be fashion able and effective.

ALLUDING to the destructive influence of druckenness upon human happiness, Cardinal Manning said on a recent occasion: "For thirty-five years I have been priest and blahop in London, and now I approach my 80th year I have learned some lessons, and the first thing is this: The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. I know no antagoniat to that good spirit more direct, more subtle, more stealthy, more ub'quitous, than intexichting drink. Though I have known men and women destroyed for all manner of reasons, yet I know of no cause that affects man, woman, child and home with such universality of steady power a- intoxicating čilnk."

PRIOR to the l'residential election in November next, six States will hold electione, but as none of the States are deemed doubtful the result will har of little moment as affecting the national contest, except, as as a measure, tending to a w whother the two parties are gaining or oning strength in them. Tennessee will lict a Governor on Toursday, Aug. 2 .. Alabama will hold its blennial election on the first Monday in August. The Arka sas State election will ba held on the first Monday in September. Next comes the Vermont election on the first Tuesday in September. Maine follows with an election on the second Menday in Septemher. Georgia will hold an election on the first Wednesday in October. The probability is that the Democrats will be victorious in all of these elections except in Vermont and Maine.

By appointing Major-General Cameron to the command of the Royal Military College, the Government has been guilty of a gross tion he possesses for the position is that he is a sen-in-law of High Commissioner Sir C. Tupper. Fir a long time this man Cameron his been a pumpered Government sucker for the same reason. Continuously for nigh en to twenty years he has drawn pay and travelling allowances for alleged services in connection with all sorts of commissions, the only federation ides. We believe there is conapparent object of which was to give him a claim to such pay and perquisites. Altogether the Tupper family draws from the country the nice little sum of \$32,000 a year, not counting pickings and stealings, which are not by any means inconsiderable, as dealings with the firm of Tupper & Macdonald and the

Catholic Church is an old and favorite exercise for journals of a class not usually regarded as respectable, or prudent. An evening luminary revived this antiquated chestnut business yesterday for the purpose of best to help the Irish Nationalists in the venting its venom against the Jesuits and Mr. Mercicr. The execution of the picture was as vile as the assumed joke was stupid and pointless. When men with bad temper and bad taste take hold of the weapons of ridicule they always wound themselves worse than those they attack. Thosame paper undertook to boom the Orange celebration with the evident purpose of reviving discords that have been happily repressed for the past few years. A newspaper which indulges in these vagerles is an enemy to public tranquility and should be starply rebuked by all who desire that religious animosities should be buried out of sight.

CANADIAN volunteers who sometimes complain of being neglected by the Government. may thank their stars they are not like their loyal Irish brethren of the cloth. Here is a touching description of a famous corps from an English paper: -

"The Sligo Artillery Militia," the "Duke of Connaught's Own," if you please, must bear a resemblance to the scarecrows with whom Falstaff refused to march through Coventry. Their carbines are smooth-bore and unbrowned. Their great coats are moth-eaten and antique, having been used over four and thirty years ago. Their knapsacks—they still carry knapsacks, though that impedimentum has long since been dis carded for the valise—are so rotten that many fell off on the parade ground. To be consistent with themselves, the authorities should have supplied them with shoes with paper soles. In but we should not be surprised if the fat knight's description would answer-there's but a shirt and a half in the company, and the half-shire is two napkins tacked together and thrown over the shoulder like a herald's coat without sleeves.

THE great lock-out of 100,000 laborers in the iron mines in Pennsylvania and the West will be significant to thoughtful men. It is a fight which was begun by the manufacturers to compel the men to accept a reduction of wages, and it is in the most pampered and tariff-fed of all American industries and the one of all the tariff revision proposes to touch a political quarrel. The absurdity of what the least, leaving many of the duties as they were before, that this attempt to grind down ignorance of the art of fence displaye: by labor occurs. Why is it, if the tariff is such both combatants. They appear to have a blessing? sensible men will continue to ask. Simultaneously with this reduction of wages comes the announcement that some of the bar-iron manufacturers have been forming a got such a wound is conclusive to all swords. I trust at Cleveland. An executive committee men that he did not know the first thing will regulate the output and prices, and to about his weapon or how to stand up before effect this some mills will be shut down en-

Again, this fortunate laborer must lose his summer's wages to prove to the rest of the world how lucky he was to be employed all winter, The conspiracy is as shameful as it is familiar. It is the first of many that will be sprung on the country this summer. The corporation managers who controlled the Chicago Conven tien have begun work on the plan they under stood so well, and between now and November thousands of workingmen will be thrown out to starve, and will be told they must go on starving if they don't vote the Republican ticket.

This is precisely the game that was played by the Tories in Canada at the general election of 1887.

A PRIVATE LETTER received from Newfoundland to-day by a gentleman having large business connections there, states that the shore fisheries have been very prosperous so far this season. Great catches have been secured. Caplin has struck in great abundance. Reports from Green Bay are to the effect that fine fares have been taken, with excellent prespects of the season's catch, From the Straits messages have been received at St. John's that the fisheries there have been a big success, one party having secured 500 captle. This encourages the hope of good reports being soon received from Mr. Whateley's party, now in that locality.

Agricultural prospects are reported brighter than for several years. The country never looked more blooming. All crops, hay, oats, potatoes and all farm crops promise an abundant yield. The correspondent adds that, under these favorable and gratifying conditions, it will take more than the government of Canada can command to induce Newfoundlanders to accept on any terms the offer to join the confederation.

#### WHERE WE DRAW THE LINE.

Mr. Parnell has declared in favor of Imperial Federation This is a cruel slap to the bioutrea Post, which is an obsequious follower of Mr. Parnell and an ardant opponent of the Imperial Federation movement - B. lleville Intelligencer.

A paper having no idea of an action or an opinion which is not dictated to it by the party or person who leads it, is just of the kind that is incapable of judging the conduct of others who are inspired by principles. The very terms in which the Blind Shares organ couches its attack on THE Post shows the unhappy mental twist under which it is labor-

This paper is not an "obsequious follower of Mr. Parnell or any body elac. It supports the cause which that gentleman represents. and would not hesitate to condemn him were he to prove recreant to that cause. We hold fast to principles, caring little for men, except so far as they are true to those principles. Mr. Parnell's decleration in favor of Imperial Federation is no: a slap, cruel or otherwise, to THE POST. He may support any scheme which commends itself to his judgment. But we are not bound to fellow him, nor do we follow him in support of the Imperial siderable force in the argument for local governments in the four divisions of the three kingdoms, but we hold a federation of the whole empire to be a political impossibility, and utterly incompatible with the position and destiny of this country. We stand with Mr. Parnell in his demand for Home Rule for accounts of the London mansion have shown. Ireland, but against him when he allies himsili with any party for the purpose of taking CARICATURING the priests of the from the colonies their rights of self-govern-

We want to see Ireland as froe, as selfgovernleg, as independent of Downing Street rule as we in Canada are, and will do cur agitation for that object. But we draw the line there, and will fight tooth and nail against all men and every man who would endeaver to turn the tide of our national development into a stagnant condition of permanual colonialism.

Does the Intelligencer understand us?

#### MR. PARNELL.

Looking from this distance at events tranthe Times and the Sallabury Government towards Mr. Parnell, the vulpine ferocity of action of the Ministry is contemptible.

Charges of high treason and assassination are brought against the chosen leader of a nation, and the men who make them demand great fortile belt of North America, that the accused shall go into court and prove a negative-that he is not guilty of orime, which, if the charges were true, would send him to the gallows!

Does any man in his senses believe for a moment that if the Government or the newsthey would not have long ago put the law in motion to crush with eternal infamy a man whom they hate, with a fury simply diabolioal? The very enormity of the alleged crimer, the intense bliterness of the men who make them stamp the Tory Government and | favor of the one giving the better bargain. their organ as men carried beyond the bounds of reason by partizan dementia.

Mr. Parnell has, not without earning it, established a reputation of being one of the coolest, most evenly balanced, far-seeing and circumspect of political leaders. His character is as stainless as his methods are known to be astute. He knows the strength of his one of those men to whom all things come, because he knows how to wait. Leaving all moral considerations aside, can any sane mind accept as tenable the notion that such a accomplish murders that, of all things, were the hest calculated to ruin, utterly and everwhich he has devoted his life and genius?

whose reason has become unbalanced by the mad passions of party.

men not as crazy as his accusers. If they will. a split en point. One good resu't of the fight tirely. The New York Graphic scents a have the proofs of guilt, as they say they

will be that the General will keep quiet for a big political enterprise in the lock-out. It have, why do they not prosecute? It is their this simple and destructive policy of isolation duty to do so. Their desire to crush the and restriction was entered upon, what the Irish leader is shown by the fury with which results would be. Here it is now staring us they assail nim. Their failure to proceed is therefore proof that they are liars and a confession that they are lying.

But Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gladstone and the masses behind them know that all this sound and fury is but the howling of men who know their cause is last. These leaders see the in- means? England is the only market. Out evitable march of events is towards the off from that, there is nowhere else to dispose triumph of justice and humanity over the of our stuff. demoniac powers of tyranny and injustice. They see the end approaching and are content to await that vindication which is coming along with the destruction of their enemies.

#### GENERAL O'RYAN.

General O'Ryan, who has become Minister of War in the new Spanish Cabinet of Senor Sagasta, has had his name variously telegraphed as Rian and Oryan to the press of Europe and America. From the London Universe we learn that the minister who succeeded General Cassola is General O'Ryan, whose name has for many years been a household word in Spain. Like the late Marshal O'Donnell, like General Prendergast, like the celebrated Donohue, who spelt his asmo phonetically Donoju, General O Ryan is a descendant of one of those noble companions of Sarefield's who emigrated from the Green Isle when the treaty of Limerick had been

General O'Ryan first distinguished himself under O'Dounell in the Moorish war of 1860, when he fell wounded in one of the battles He has belonged to the Spanish army for over forty years, and after the Revolution of 1868 was cashiered because he would follow the juverile Infante Alfonzo into exile, instead of accepting the promotion that was offered him. Of course, after the restoration, he was reinstated by the young King, whose military tutor he had

It will be readily perceived that General O'Ryan is not what the French call le premier venu; on the contrary, be is a man fit to be mentioned among the most distinguished soldiers both of Spain and of Ireland. And be is more than a soldier; he is also a writer of great eminence, to which the military literature of Spain is indobted for some of the best text-books on strategy and on fortifications. What a pity his name should have been so utterly unknown to all the people engaged in the principal news agency of England as to have caused them to call him Oryan.

#### AN ECONOMICAL REVOLUTION.

It will be found, we think, that the cause of the extraordinary decline in the shipping of grain from this and other American Atlantic ports this year is not of a temporary character.

The felling off has been anticipated and oretold, though it must be admitted that the decrease for the last few months as compared with the same period in former years is far in excess of what was expected. Exact statistics are not yet available, but such as are to hand show a decrease in grain shipments from this port of twenty-one million bushels, in round numbers, from January let to July 4th, as compared with the same months in the year previous.

What is the reason?

In the first place we must admit that the fiscal policy known as protection is the first great cause which has led to the loss of this most valuble trade. It is well known that all hope to send it; produce to foreign markets and take nothing in return. We have herself. factures which would otherwise have come hither in payment for our grain, and by our stupid railway policy we have also enhanced tonants, and I have been a witness of a great deal of what has been going on there within the closed our gates against British manu-

against Great Britain, English merchants spiring in England concerning the conduct of looked about for other sources of supply, and, having the means at command, they stimulated grain production the newspaper appears as outrageous as the in India, Australia, South Africa, Egypt and Southern Russia, all of which countries possessed immense areas as well situated for the growing of wheat and other grains as the

For the first few years the new competition was unfelt to any appreciable degree, as American grain controlled the market. But the far greater profits accruing to England from taking grain from people who were will ing to buy British goods in return soon paper were able to prove what is alleged that | turned the balance. It was the simple economical result of causes patent to everybody. When any article can be had cheaper and on better terms of payment from one party than from another, the law of supply

Thus it will be seen that we are not facing a mere temporary depression in our great staple trade, but a permanent revolution. The fact is the world is no longer dependent on America for its supplies of breadstuffs, nor can we on this -ide of the Atlantic hope to retrieve our lost position, for the time may never or me when grain can position and how it is to be increased. He is be raised in America and transported to England at a figure that will - nable it to compete with the product of India.

The immediate effect cannot but be extremely unfortunate, and, as far as Canada is con. man would associate himself with assassins to corned, it may be disastrous. This country 11 indebted to an enormous amount to England, and if we do not pay the interest of lastingly, both himself and the cause to that debt in produce, we will have to pay it in gold. This means a drain on the vitality The thing is unimaginable, save by men of the Dominion which it will cease to be able to bear in time. The United States Leing independent of England in this respect In the attitude he has taken, Mr. Parnell | and having infinite rescurces within them stands justified in the eyes of all honorable selves will not feel the change at all as we

in the face. But this is only the beginning. We have nothing to pay our debts abroad with except our produce, and if that, by our own action, is rejected, there is nothing for us but to raise the money by some other means. But where are we to find those other

riers, open our gates again to imports from greater disadvantages to coax back a portion of that trade which in our folly we renounced, But the pinch will not be felt immediately. It will come when next our obligations mature and we will have to pay in hard metal what hitherto we paid in produce. Then a paralytic stroke will fail upon the farmers of Canads, and bitter.

#### VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

stupendous folly and innate dishonesty of the

Macdonaldite panacea for curing hard times.

In the Toronto Globe of the 10th instant appeared an interview between a reporter of that paper and Rev. C. H. Irwin, M.A., of Bray, county Wicklow, Ireland, who passed tour through America. Mr. Irwin is described as one who has given a great deal of attention to political affairs as well as church work in Ireland during the past decade, and has watched with unabated interest the progress of the Home Rule movement since its inception. Living in the South, he has had ample opportunity of witnessing the great struggles of the people for their rights against rack-renting landfords. He has also studied the feelings of the American people towards Ireland, and on his present trip was surprised to find the great and warm interest manifested by leading Canadians in the cause of Home Rule.

"This teeling," he remarked to the reporter, "cannot but have a great influence for good at home, and I am told," he said, "it is on the increase. People who have been against everycrease. People who have oeen against every-thing Irish are falling in line as they begin to see the justice of the cause, and our triumph is certainly as ured in the near future."
"What is the feeling amongst Presbyterians

in Iraland towards Home Rule?

In the South," replied the rav. gentleman, the Presbyterian Church is strongly in favor of self-government. The question of religion is rapidly disappearing. The bugaboo that Home Rule means Rome Rule has almost vanished rom amongst educated Protestants, who have in recent years opened their eyes to the great advantage Home Rule would be to the country. Then again, Presbyterians in freland have no een treated with justice by the Government. Episcopalians get the preference in all matters of State, and the proportion of patronage given to Presbyterians is small indeed in comparison th their numbers."
"How about the Methodists?"

"The numb r of Methodists in Ireland is small when compared with Presbyterians. The Methodist body cannot be greater than 45,000, while the Presbyterians number over 510,000. I have no hesitation in stating that the feeling in favor of Home Rule is growing as rapidly amongst the Methodist body as among the

Presbyterians."

this the case in the North also? "Well, ro," replied Mr. Irwin, "it is not. The Orange Tories, for party purposes, keep alive the religious differences of the past. They excite all the religious bitterness and create all the party strife possible. But even in the North there is a marked increase in the number of Protestants of all denominations who are becoming alive to the necessity of Home Rule. Eventual. business is barter, and that no nation can ly they will all fall in line, as they are daily hope to send it; produce to fereign markets getting more and m re educated in the belief that I:eland as a nation is well able to govern

'You live close to Lord Lansdowne's estate

prices fictitionally to an extent that enables deal of what has been going on there within the other countries to undersell us. In other past ten years. Lord Landowne is an absence, words, Protection and excessive freightage he can get out of the estate without spending rack-renting landlord. He wants all the money have ruined the export grain trade.

A few years ago, when it was seen that the United States and Canada were determined to abide by a policy of exclusion the United States and Canada were determined to abide by a policy of exclusion the United States and Canada were determined to abide by a policy of exclusion the Canada were determined to abide by a policy of exclusion the Canada without spending any money on it. The property and the canada without spending any money on it. The property and the canada without spending any money on it. Therefore, trouble must follow. The harrowing tales of poverty and the canada without spending any money on it. Therefore, trouble must follow. The harrowing tales of poverty and work depicted by William O'Brien have not given an idea of the sufferings of Lord Lans-Freeman's Journal sent a commissioner some try, and the descriptions published in that paper, ugh terrible to contemplate, were not in the

least ever-drawn. "But," said Mr. Irwin, "Lord Lansdowne is not any worse than other absentee landlords They care not for the sufferings of the people, they are away from it. They get the money by hook or by crook and that is all they care about It is different where there are resident landlords. In the south of Ireland, where the landlord lives amongst his tenants, there is peace and contentment and seldom any complaints made, With reference to the O'Donnell-Times suit,

Mr. Irwin said that Mr. Parnell could not be shaken in the confidence of the Irish people. He would be running a great risk to go into court with the present administration, and he has made a fair offer to have a committee of inquiry appointed to investigate the case.

That these statements by the Rev. Mr. Irwin are fair and truthful, no one who knows anything about the present state of Ireland will deny. His language, frank and moderate, has the ring of sincerity and the strength and demand very soon settles the question in of conviction. He shows how the stupid ory that Home Rule meant Rome Rule has lost ail the significance that ever attached to it. and that the Protestants are as sarnest in their desire for self-government as their Catholic fellow-countrymen.

> Mr. Irwin's belief that Home Rule is bound to come, and come soon, is now the opinion of everybody, the only difference being the form it shall take. Englishmen of all classes have become ashamed of the taunt contained in the remark that their sympathies go out to every oppressed people under the sun, except the people of Ireland, who are nearest of all

strated failure, but a blunder of the first Britain, and cringe before the men and the magnitude, and since it is admitted that the Nationalists only seek constitutional redress men, with brains, and hearts, and limb; for political and economical wrongs, the and hopes, and loves, equal to their own, whole foundation on which the Tory policy is the wretched things they are. erected has given way. Nothing now lends | For centuries the class from which we draw We pointed out, in another place, when that with the defeat of the ministry and an have, in fact, produced the cylls of which

appeal to the country they would be wiped out of political existence.

But the portion of the foregoing interview which gives ne the greatest catisfaction is that in which Mr. Icwin bears testimony to Lansdowne's mean, heartless character as an Irish landlord. A Protestant clergyman, liv. ing near the scene of the Luggacurran evictions, he may be relied on to tell the unvarnished truth. And what does he say ! He says that "the harrowing tales of poverty and woe depicted by William O'Brien have not given an idea of the aufferings of Lord Clearly then, in order to avoid bankruptcy Lansdowne's unfortunate tenante." He also and repudiation, we must pull down the bardescribes Lanadowne as "an absentee, rack-Great Britain and endeavor under vastly renting landlord, who wants all the money he can get out of the estate without spending any money on it."

Here is ample justification for William O'Brien's visit to and impeachment of Lang. downe in Canada. A man posing before the people of this country as representative of the Crown and the embodiment of sweetness and light is described by a Presbyterian minrulnous experience will convince them of the I ter, who was an eye-witness of his cruelties and oppressions towards his poor tenants, as one of those monsters whose crimes against humanity are the darkest blots on the dark pages of Irish history.

The scenes at the Landowns evictions, Mr. Irwin says, were "terrible to contemplate," yet the man at whose orders the atrocities were carried out sat coldly indifferent smiling on the snobscracy of Canada while drawing through Toronto on his way home, after a an enormous salary for doing nothing from the taxes of a people who abhor and detest fraud, cruelty and injustice. But when the succring, selfish coward found the people of Canada had turned their backs upon him with loathing he got away with all possible speed. The sentiment that Canadians had no business to regard him in any light but that of the accredited representative of the Queen, would not, and did not, go down with Canadians. If, as Pope wrote, " not all the blood of all the Howards," can "ennoble fools, or sots, or cowards," how could a temporary situation claim respect for a character so Contemptible as that ascribed to Lunsdowne by a Protestant minister who saw his cruck orders executed on his unhappy Irish terante?

There is consolation, however, in the reflaction that Ireland will soon get rid of such misoreants along with the system which made their existence possible. Mr. Irwin has shown how Protestants are uniting with Catholics in the movement for national regeneration which every day brings nearer to

#### SKIN YOUR OWN SKUNKS.

A public meeting is to be held here shortly to protest against pauper immigration from the old country.

The movement has our entire sympathy. We hope the meeting will be a success and that it; representations will have the desired

We may say, however, that while we hold this view, we do not think this country should close its doors against the poor, the unfortunate, the downtrodden of any land who come hither to better their fortunes under our free institutions. What we object to is that human beings who have been pauperized, reduced to uselessness as industrial units, made criminal by inherited vice, made dangercus by aristocratic injustice, or bearing the taint of a cowed and slavish spirit, should be transfered as a charge to us, who have had no hand in their abasement, by those whose last and greed have made them what they

But there are paupers and paupers, and those who have the meeting in hand should have the plack and manliness to attack the whole system of pauperism, which the taxpayers of Canada are compelled to support by a recreant Tory administration and the Turvydrops of colonial "rociety."

Let the promoters of the meeting ask themsilves and, if they cannot answer, ask somebody who can, why they should object to the poor, penniless immigrant who, should he become a public burden, can be supported for eight dellars per month, and at the same time refrain from protecting against the more expensive, worthless, toploity pauper who comes decked out in the flummery of ridiculone titles and costs the country six thousand dollars a month? The difference between the two is in degree not in kind.

"What matters for the noble name, The polished boot, the spoiless shirt, When his whole hie is one of shame And all his little soul is dirt?"

To support one titled pauper we give as much money as would maintain fifteen hundred other paupers, and, what makes the geim absurdity of our generosity more glaring is, that the big pauper is not in need of our largess, unless, like Lanedowne, he wants the money to manufacture more paupers to be flung on our shores to die amid

sees of unutterable horror. If the men who object to supporting pauper victims of a cruel, wicked social and political system are inspired by sound reason and directed by correct principles, they will not hesitate to strike out from the shoulder against all products of that system now being foisted upon Canadian soil.

This is a land for workers, not for idlers, vagabonds, drones and devourers of the substance of widows and orphans, whether they come in rags or velvet. There are masses of men who are sick and tired of shame, and if workingmen know themselves and their objects, if they know their power and how they should use it, they will not waste teelr Coercion, as a policy, is not only a demon. | strength against the outcast paupers of Great system who have made their fellow-country-

it strength but a Parliamentary majority our titled paupers have had the control of which votes with government because the the nation. They directed its energies, made men who compose it are perfectly assured its laws, instituted its social customs. They

stand that this country wants neither them nor their residuum.

Carada wants more than anything at this time men who have convictions of right, courage to say what they think and the will to put their ideas into execution.

All around us, while those who assume to amall beer, powers of oligarchy are growing in strength and power. Not only are the evils of the European system being transplanted to our soil, but also the worst producte thereof. Already the chains of caste are harnessing the masses to the juggernaut of an idol under whose wheels human victims are cast, on demand, every day the sun rises. There are greater evils to be resisted than the importation of the wrecks of European rapacity. If the workers be not blind they can see their work before them, and, if they are not prepared to face it, they had better

stay at home and " Kumble and grumble o'er pipe and mug."

It is right to tell the pauper making powers of Eogland, in the homely vernacular of Canada, to akin their own skunks, regardless of perfume or musk, that Canadians don't want any of the breed, and then go to work to make all whom it may concern feel and know they are in carnest,

## EVILS OF PAUPER IMMIGRATION.

A public meeting is advertised to be held on Chaboillez Square this evening to protest against pauper immigration. There can be no doubt but that an evil of incalculable proportions is being introduced into the social system of this country by the indiscriminate importation of a horde of persons drawn from the worst elements of the population of the Old Country. We have the testimony of medical gentlemen, who are members of parliament, that scarcely any of the children brought out by Miss Rys and others like her engaged in the same work are free from uneral and physical taint, and Mr. Jury, of Toronto, submitted proof before a parllamentary committee that the jails, asy lum3, prisons and reformatories of the country were filled with bad characters, who have been brought hither by the process known as assisted immigration.

It will thus be seen that competition in the labor market is the least of the evils produced by this system. With infinite care our goof diseased cattle, while it permits the landing by shipload of thieves, vagabonds, and paupers ; nay, it encourages them, pays for them and keeps up an elaborate system at great expense for accuring them. Anxious to get rid of their paupers and criminals, the poor law guardians in England cheerfully assist in philanthropic work, and every parish annually contributes its quota to the stream of human wretchedness and crime noured upon our shores.

If the conditions of life on this continent were such as to absorb and oventually eradicate the evil propensities of those immigrants there would be less reason to protest against the importation, but, unfortunately, investigation carried en for many years past has demonstrated that pauperism and crime are hereditary and united in the same familles with physical disease, for which no cure has yet been discovered. Thus, by permitting such people to come to our country we sow the seeds of vice, orime and disease broadcast among our population. A striking illustration of this sort of

heredity was given by Mr. McCulloch, of Indianapolis, at the meeting of the Conference of Charities and Correction at Buffalo the other day. He read a paper entitled "The Caildren of Ishmael; a study in Social Degradation." Mr. McCulloch had upon the stige with him an immense diagram showing the social condition of thirty families through five generations, embracing 1,692 persons.

The report goes on to state :-The history of all these had been people followed up, covering a period of fifty years buk. That history was one of the most starling nature, and covered 7,000 pages in the records of the charity organization at Indianapolis. There had been 121 prostitutes in the lot, and the illegitimate children were very numerous. The name Ishmael was chosen, as that family was the most central. One man had a family of eleven illegitimate children. There had been several murderers in the group, and thieves without termined action in reparation of the cruel, number. They did not work, but unnatural, murderous wrong done in their they lived by begging and petry name. thleving. They are generally discased The children die young. Licentiousness characterizes all the men and women, and from this results mental weakness and general incapacity to work, and this is all met by the benevolent public with unlimited putlic and private aid, encouraging them in an idle and wandering life, and in the propaga-tion of similarly disposed children. These and other grim facts were presented and deductions drawn from them. General unchastity characterizes them, and their instincts are as low as brutes go. The speaker believed that public relief was in a large degree chargeable with the perpetuation of this stock, and what public relief fails to secomplish private benevolence supplements. The so-called charitable people wo give to begging women and children have a large sin to answer for. "It is from them," said Mr. McCulloch, "that this pauper element gets its consent to exist. Charity, so-called, covers a multitude of sins, and sends the beggar out with the benedic tior, be bountiful and multiply. Such charity has made this element; has brought children to birth and ensured them a life of misery, cold, hunger and sickness. So-called charity joins public relief in producing stillborn children, raising prostitutes and educating criminale." Out of all these 1,692 persons, Mr. McCailoch said he knew of but ore Who had risen from them and had become ar honorable man. The force of inherited parentism or pauperism drives them on with irresistable force. "What can we do?" said the speaker in conclusion. "First, we must

We give the whole of this extract because ment and local authorities have had long and "If never fails to oure or relieve."

must get rid of the children."

close up official outdoor rallef; second, we

they are a part. Let them be given to under intimate knowledge of these evils, hope of reforming such people has been abandoned, The moral leprosy that runs in their blood is incurable. All the more reason therefore that we should absolutely refuse to allow them to land on our shores. The social arstem of England has made them what they are. Begotten]by idleness on want and horn to a be leaders are nursing fools and chronicling heritage of crime, let those who are responsible for their existence take care of them. Let the aristocrate of England, who have robbad the nation of the soil from which it springs, support the paupers they have made. the thieves and prostitutes they have created. Let the sore rankle where it belongs and permit it not to inoculate our people with its deadly virus.

> THE DEATH OF MR. MANDEVILLE In the history of persecution no blacker tale of vindictive devilry was ever made known than that which relates how Ma-Mandeville was done to death in prison under the orders of Balfour the Bloody. The charge is brought home directly to the Chief Secretary, because he admitted not long ago in the House of Commons that he had a personal share in the internal management of Irish prisons and the treatment of political prison-

> Here was a man absolutely innocent of the slightest taint of crime subjected to a system of infernal torture, which ended in a most agonizing death. A glant in frame and constitution, the sufferings to which he was exnosed destroyed both in a few weeks and stretched him a corpse in the dungeon where he was cast for what the British law concedes as every man's right.

Such is the Tory idea of administering British justice in Ireland !

We will not insult the people of England by supposing that they look upon this hideous tragedy with indifference, or that they condone it as the natural result of the operation of the law.

Murder most foul it is, and always will be regarded, and when the history of these dark days comes to be written in cold sincerity the man and the ministry responsible for it will take rank with the most detestible and infamous of mankind,

What a shame that a nation which boasts, act without reasor, of being in the van of civilization should have to endure the disgrace of having treated political priconers worse than the moreters of the dark ages treated ! vernment strives to prevent the introduction their captives when torture was a legalized process of punishment.

> In the full blaze of mineteenth century enlightenment, in an age of freedom, in a nation pre-eminently Christian, philanthropic and boastful of its love of fair play, an innocent man is murdered by starvation and violence under orders from a minister of the British Crown. Let English writers cease boseting till this deep, damning disgrace has been wiped out in retribution on the murderers.

We well remember what a howl of virtuous indignation went up in England when certain persons violated the laws of Spain and were cast into prison, yet from their own stories published afterwards, their treatment was luxurious comfort to that which Irish political prisoners are now enduring and by which Mr. Mandeville has been done to death. Ontraged humanity then found a voice in England which rang throughout the world. It is also within our memory how the British public was stirred by the reports of King Bomba's crueity at Naples, Mr. Gladstone bomba's crueity at Naples, Mr. Gladatone tain ferry over the Yamaska River, in the himself having been a witness who helped parish of Saint Michel d'Yamaska, in the to rouse the English people to the practical sympathy of supplying men and money to aid he Garibalaian revolution.

More recently we saw the storm raised by the Bulgarian atrocities and how British sympathy was awakened so far as to aid materially in catablishing the independence of the Danubiau Principalities. But now within the British Isles, in the shadow of the throne, with all the virtue, freedom, love of justice, humanity and Coristianity of England challenged to the spectacle, we see crucities as brutal, outrages as vile, tyranny as gross. murder as foul, all perpetrated by the govern ment of England, on men guiltless of offenc . save patriotic devotion to their country !

Here is the blot upon British honor and fair fame which Englishmen must blush to see, while shame and indignation urge them to de-

#### PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to associate to the Commis sion of the Peace, the gentlemen whose names follow:

District of Jolietta-Messrs. Horace H. Ethier, Charlemagne Laurier, Romeo Vaillan-court and Jean Banti-te Forest, all of the town of Laurentides, and James H. Loyd and Theo dule Corbeille, of the parish of St. Lin, county

of Joliette.

District of Beauharnois—Messrs. Agenard L'Orange and Jelasse Breault, of the parish of Saint Louis de Gonzague, county of Beauhar-

District of Terrebonne-Mr. P. H. Madden, of the parish of St. Columban, county of Two Mountains.

#### WHEN THEY WERE FAMOUS. When George Eliot began her career as a

novelist she was 37 years old. Thackersy achieved eminence by writing

the novel, "Vanity Fair," at the age of 35. Trollope and Charles Reade, both now recognized writers, didn't attain note till almost in the noon-day of life.

The beautiful writer, Hawthorne, was 46 years old when he became famous as the author of the novel "Scarlet Letter."

Dickens, an exception to the rule, was a noted novelist at the age of 22, but he was reared in the heart of London's poverty and bitterness, and he wrote from real life.

#### BE PREPARED.

must check private indiscriminate benevolence or charity, falsely so-called; third, we Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and colle come suddealy in the night and the most speedy and We give the whole of this extract because prompt means must be used against them, it shows how the evils we would combat are. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is Propogated. In England where the Govern- the remedy. Keep is at hand for emergencies.

#### THE LEGISLATURE.

The Proregation of the Session Yesterday L'st of Bills Assented to by the Governor.

Quenzo. July 12.—The House met this morning at 11 o'clock, and suspended proceedings until the Council had debated and passed the Conversion of the Debt Bill. Tais took all the morning, from noon until 315 pm., and it looked as if the House could not prorogue before a late hour, so bitterly did some of the councillers oppose the fifth and sixth clauses. It was only after repeated explanations that a forced conversion by the Government was not intended that Hor. Messrs. Starnes and Champagne came to the aid of the Government, and on a rote being called, the bill passed by 10 to 8. Some of the opposition contend that it will be vetoed by the Governor-General as u'tra

At 4 o'clock this afternoon His Honor the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to the chamber of the Legislative Council in the Legislative buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled. His Honor was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, viz :--

Providing for the replacing of destroyed originals of statutes.
To incorporate the "Philipsburg Junction

Railway and Quarry Company. To enable the trustees of the congregation of St. Andrew's church, Levis, in the Province of Quebec, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, to lease or sell a certain lo:

To incorporate the Richmond County Electric Company.

To allow the Honorable Henri Gustave J.ly

to add the following words to his name : Lathinierre.

To amend article 1080 of the municipal code. To incorporate the Orford Railway Company. To extend the judicial limits of the Civil Courts of the district of Quebec and to give hem concurrent jurisdiction.

To amend the Act 41 Vic., chap 48, incorporating the Saint Lawrence, Lower Laurentine and Saguenay Railway Company.

The authorize the Magog Textile and Print Company to borrow money and issue deben-

To smend the Act 50 Vic., chap 41, intituled "an act respecting the incorporation of associations for literary purposes and for purposes of

amusement.'

Respecting assessments for the construction of churches in the parish of Ste. Marie de Notre Dame du ben Conseil. To amend certain articles of the Municipal

To declare that the territories cricted into parishes in view of the Act 84 Vic., chap. 8, form school municipalities, and to remove all doubts on the subject.

Respecting procedure in certain commercial and other matters requiring despatch. To amend the laws respecting public in

struction. To amend the Act 48 Vic., chap. 7 respecting agriculture, respecting public health, respecting certain officers of justice. To amend and consolate the laws relating to

To provide for the settlement of certain questions in dispute between the provinces of Quebre and Ontario by means of arbitration. To amend the law respecting district magis

trates, respecting public lands and woods and forests, respecting the appointment of president of the Executive Council, respecting the revised statues of the Province of Quebec. To amend the charter of the Windsor & Brompton Bridge Company.

amend the charter of the Oxford Coppe and Sulphur Cempany.
To extend the powers of the Sherbrook Marble Company and the Deadlime & Marble

Company,
To consolidate the act of incorporation of "La Societe St. Jean Baptiste de la Ville de St.

Jean" (31 Vic., Chap. 50). To revise the charter of the United Courties Railway Company and to extend the delays for the comment ment and completion of its works. To consolidate and amend the act 12 Vic. Chap. 149, incorporating "L'Association Saint Jean Bapriste de Montreal." Permitting the keeping and making of a cer-

County of Yamaska.
To regularize the clark-hips of Theophile

Alexandrie, alias Alexandre Archambault, physicien, in the parish of St. Paul Lermite, in the County of L'Assomption.

To authorize the Bar of the Province of Que-

bec to admit Edouard Tellier among its menbers after examination. To authorize Felix Laroche to practice the

profession of medicine and surgery.
To incorpocate "L'Umen Saint Joseph de Saint Henri. To regularize the clerkships of Aime Pro pe

Aquila Pichette and permit the Privinca' Medical board to admit him amongst its mem-To incorparate "L'Union Saint Joseph de Saint Hyacinthe." To incorporate the Forest and Stream Club.

To amend the act 46 Victoria, Chap 88, intituled "An act to amend and consolidate the various acts respecting the Quebec & Like St. John Railway Company." To amend the act incorporating the town of

St. Henri. To incorporate "The Shamrock Amaleu Athletic Association."

To authorize the municipal council of the township of Dundee to contract a loan or to issue debentures for the extinguishment of the Indian title to a portion of the lands of the said

township and for other purposes.

To amend the act 23 Vin., Chap 136, of the statutos of the former Province of Canada, respecting "La Communauté des Filles de

To incorporate the Portage du Fort & Bristol Branch of the Railway Campany. To regularize the clerkship of Prosper Oce-

zime Lauzon. To incorporate the Napierville Junction Rail way Company. To incorporat incorporate "L'Union des Tailleurs de

Cuir de Quebec. To smend the Act 46 Vic., chap. 82, incorporating the town of Hochelaga, now the town of

To incorporate Le Cercle de la Salle. To ratify and confirm certain resolutions of the Municipal Council of the village of Cote

St. Antoine granting a commutation of the St. Antoine granting a commutation of the ordinary municipal taxes payable by the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association on its athletic grounds at Cote St. Antoine. To further amend the act incorporating the town of Levis, consolidated by the act 36 Vic., chap. 60, and the acts amending the same. To incorporate the Sherbrooke Protestant

Hospital. To amend the act 44-45 Vic, chap. 75, incorporating the town of Longueuil.

To amend the Act 47 Vic., chap. 90, incor-

porating the town of St. Cunegonde, and the Act amending the same, 49-50 Vic., chap. 51.

To amend certain articles of the Civil Code. To amend certain articles of the Code of Civil Procedure.

To amend the Act of this Province, 44.45 Vic., chap. 17, intituled "An Act to secure the pay of builders and workmen."

To incorporate "La Congregation des Freres
del'Instruction Chretienne." To increase the capital of the Canadian Rub-

ber Company of Montreal.

To grant a remuneration to the testamentary executors of the estate of the late John Pratt.
To further amend the act of the former Province of Canada, 12 Vic., chap. 143, respecting the Oblate Fathers.
To authorize the Standard Life Assurance

.. Company to sue and be sued, and to acquire

nd hold real estate under the name of "The Standard Life Assurance Company,"
To amend and consolidate the acts incorpor-

ating the town and city of St. Hyacinthe to the amending the same.

To confer further powers upon the Mayor and Council of the city of St. Hyacinthe.

To erect the town of Costicooke into a town with a special charter.

To amend the Act 18 Vic., Chapter 72, respecting the Evangencal Society of "La

Grande Ligne."
To incorporate the St. Lawrence and Northwestern Railway Company.
To amend the Municipal Code.

To Amend Act 49 and 50 Vic. Chapter 74, respecting the employment of combustible gases in this province. To amend the Chapter 18 of the Consolidated

Statu stor Lower Canada
To authorize the Michanics Institute of Mentacal to horrow there eyon mortgage.
To incorporate "La Petitis Sours des Pauvres.'

To a corporate the dollette and St. Jean de Metha Railway company.

To authorize the Grey Nuns of the general Hospital of Montreas to sell a lot of land in the parish of S: J seph of Chambly.
For the better regulation of interments and

dismerments. To smend the Act 43 and 44 Vic. Chapter 62, entitled "an Act to amend and consolidate the Act of incorporation of the town of St. Johns and the several Acts amending the same," and the Act 44 and 45 Vic., Chapter 74, entitled "an Act to amend the charter of the town of St. John," 43 and 44 Vic. Chapter 62.

To incorporate the Drummondville Industrial Coy.
To authorize the Sun Life Assurance company of Casada to possess immoveable property in he Province to an extent further than that present

ly allowed it.

To sme id the charter of the town of Terre bonne and the act amending the same.
To amend church assessments in the Roman Catholic parishes in Montreal in reference to the

nati inal parishes.

To incorporate the Town of Drummondville To authorize the sale of certain immoveables substituted in favor of the children of Louis Arthur Zonque Pouliot.

To incorporate the Quebec Oriental Railway company.

To detach the township of Hereford and part of the township of Chiton from the County of Compton to annex it to the County of Stan stead for judicial purposer, and to the registra-

tion division of Coaticooke for registration pur PSECA! To amend and consolidate the acts relating to the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of Montreal.

To incorporate the Sunday School Union of

the Province of Quebec.
To authorize the Royal Electric Company of Montreal to berrow money and issue deben

To incorporate the St. Clothilde de Horton Bridge Company. To change the limits of the village of Arthaba kavillle. To incorporate the St. Maurice Railway Com-

To authorize Jeseph Octave Antoine Lalonde to sell and dispose of certain property.

To suchocize the sale of immoveable property

belonging to the substitution created by the will of the late John Monk and the investment and cinvestment of the proceeds of such sale. To amend an act passed in the 50th year of Her Majesty's reign intituled "an act to amend To assend acticle 376 of the Code of Civil

Procedure. To amend chapter 39 of the Consolidated ta ut a for Lower Canada respecting letters int-ut issued before the 22nd of August, 1851. To further amend the acts incorporating the Corporation of the city of Quebec.

To increporate the Chambly Manufacturing

To authorize the consolidation of the debt of the city of Montreal and for other purposes, amend the Act.

To incorporate the Dominion Lime Company. Confirming a certain deed of lease made by the city of Montreal to the Royal Victoria

To renfor alid certain non-contentious procadings on which the stamps required by law were not efficied by the late P. J. U. Beaudry, l'rothogo ary of the district of Beauharnois. To incorporate the Oxford Mountain Pailway

Company. To amend the charter of the Lachine and Hochrlaga Railway Company, 46 Vic., chap

To amend the various Acts respecting the incorporation of the city of Three Rivers.

To incorporate the St. Chrysostome Railway

Company. To amen ! Article 81 of the Notarial Code. To amend the Act 47 Vic., chap. 8, respecting the holding of the Superior Court and the Circuit Court and the Code of Civil Procedure. To amen ' the Act 36 Vic., chap. 25, respectng certain j dut stock companies.

To amend the Quebec Consolidated Railway Act, 1880, providing for the appointment of commissioners to receive affidavits in foreign countries and amending the Code of Civil Proce 'urs to that effect.

To erect the townships of Guiguez, Duhamel and Laverlochere, in the County of Poutiac, into one municipality, with the powers of a

To reduce the quorum of the Legislative Asmbly to 15 members in place of 20. To amend the act 48 Vic., chap. 32, respecting the protection of life and health of persons

imployed in factories.
To amend the act 43-44 Vic, chap, 43, respecting railways,
To amend the act 49-50 Vic., chap 33, respecting those candidates for the study and practice of the liberal professions who took part

in the Northwest expedition of 1885.

To amend article 1,325 of the Code of Civil

Procedure, respecting winter vehicles.
To amend the act 47 Vic., Chap. 23, respecting industrial schools. Respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' es

To amend the act 49.50 Vic., chap. 34, respecting the Bar of the Province of Puebec. Au act to impose certain direct taxes on certain commercial corporations.

To amend the act passed during the present session under the No. 5 and intituled "An Act to amend the Laws respecting Public Instruc-

. To smend the laws respecting public instruction in this province, To provide for the replacing of the Speaker of Leg slative Assembly in certain cases.

Respecting the legislative allowance.

To declare indemnified certain members of To deciare indemnined certain members of the Legislative Assembly.

Respecting railway subsidies.

To amend the Quebec license law.

Respecting the redemption of provincial debentures and the conversion of the debt.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly ad-

dressed His Honor, and presented for his ac ceptance a bill intituled "Act granting to Her Mojesty moneys required for expenses of govremment for financial years ending 30th June, 1888, and 30th June, 1889, and for other purposes connected with the public service."

To this bill assent was signified in the follow-

ing words:"In Her Majesty's name the Lieutenant-Governor thanks her loyal subjects and accepts their benevolence, and assents to this bill." The Speaker of the Legislative Council said : Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : It is His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that this Provincial Legisla-ture be prorogued until Wednesday, the 22nd day of August next, to be here held, and the Provincial Legislature is accordingly prorogued until the 18th day of August next."

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Your legislative labors are completed, and cossin of the village. Mr. Smith returned to you may now return to your homes, where, I Halifax with his daughter, but she managed Your legislative labors are completed, and

trust, you may enjoy the repose you have so well earned. You have fulfilled your official duties with intelligence and patriotism, and the courtesy which characterized your debates is sufficient to enhance our Provincial institutions and to command for them greater respect. I congratulate you upon the unanimity with which you have passed certain important measures, and particularly those for the settlement of the question of the Jesuita' estates and the granting of new railway subsidies. easen to hope that the conversion of the debt which you have authorized will be effected under conditions advantageous to the Pro-vince and equitable to the holders of our bonds.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: I thank you for the supplies which you have voted to Her Majesty for the public services and especially for those intended to encourage agriculture, colonization and our educational insti-tutions. My Government intends to take the steps necessary for the most rconomical expenditure of the supplies so voted.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: In thanking you for your attention in the xecution of your important labors. I pray

Heaven to bless you, your families and the people of this Province.

The gathering then dispersed, and the members scampered off for the boats and trains for The House stands prorogued pro forma until

the 22nd of August. The Premier leaves in a few days for a short

holiday to the Lower Provinces.

This session has been prolific of heavy work; a very large number of bills have been passed.

FOOD TESTS IN NEW YORK. OFFICIAL ANALYSIS OF BAKING POWDERS-ADUL

TERATIONS IN CREAM OF TARTAK. Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powder, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, a member of the State Board and President of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. Edward G. Love, the well-known United States Government

chemist. The official report show that a large number of the powders examined were found to concain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionabl for use

in the preparation of human food. Alum was found in twenty-nine sampler.
This drug is employed in baking powders to
cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tarter was also analyzed and found to contain ime and other impurities; in some samples t ble extent of 93 per cent, of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with
the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alumand phosphate powders, which have no the virtue of even an impure cream of tartar) are made from the adulterated cream of tertar of e mmerce, and consequently centain lime to a

corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and atsolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tar tare of lime and other impurities. The cost of the aim of increaration of the Ottawa and third time and other impurities. The cost in Gatineau Velley Radway Company." greater than any otner, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powde but the ' Royal.

Prof. Love, who made the analysis of bak ing powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of the "Royal "I and the Royal Baking Powder compose of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit and does not contain either alum or phosphate

or other injurious substance.

E. G. Love, Ph. D." It is highly satisfactory to housekeepers of this vicinity, where the Royal Baking Powder is in general use, that the investigations by the analysis in Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio the only State that have thus far taken action upon this important subject, agree in classing as the purest and most efficient baking powder in the market.

#### CRIME IN HIGH CIRCLES. ONCE RESPECTABLE TORONTONIAN DESERTS HIS YOUNG WIFE FOR A PRETTY MIL-

LINERY SHOP GIRL. Toronto, July 16 .- Some facts regarding the elopement and subsequent adventures of George Jarvia, of this sity, now in trouble in Cleveland for too intimate connection with a Toronto ludy, may be given. It would appear that while the young man's father, Sheriff Jarvis, was alive George kept very straight. He married Miss Langmuir, daugh ter of the ex-inspector of prisons and now manager of the Toronto General Trust Company. She was said to be one of the hand-

somest women in the city. The young wife soon found she had been united to a faithless husband, but George was good apparently till his father died and left him in wealth. Then he went adrift from al his friends, and was soon seen in company of a Misa Noville, who worked in a fashionable King street glove store. She left that occupation and came as a type-writer to George's office, though the story goes that she knew 2% much about type-writing as she know about Greek. The pair created a sensation one day by eloping, and the wife and two children were left wholly neglected.

The runaway couple went to Buffalo, thence after some time to Buston where they lived together. In Buston Miss Naville and Allan Campbell became intimate and after a short courtship she left George. Mrs. Campbell and George consoled each other and the affir got dredfully mixed up. Campbell employed a detective to shadow his wife, and now he is sulug for a divorce. Miss Neville is au old soldier's daughter, who lived in Toronto. She was regarded as very pretty.

#### INDISPENSABLE.

"I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints and have given it to my friends. It gives instant relief when all other remdies fail. I would not be without it in my house." Mrs T. Boil, Weldman, Ont.

### WOOL TO BE FREE.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The committee of the whole of the House has refused by a vote of 102 to 120 to strike wool from the free list of the Mills bill. The discussion ended more quickly than was anticipated, as at least another day's debate on the clause was looked for. The cotton ties, imported tobacco, pottory and internal revenue paragraphs remain to be acted upon. Mr. Mills is well pleased with the unexpected progress made to-day. He now believes that the bill's consideration can be finished within the next two days, but as many members who wish to go on record are absent, it is the present intention to defer taking a vote on the final passing of the bill until Saturday.

#### A BAPTIST MINISTER ELOPES. HALIFAX, N.S., July 16 .- A great sensa-

tion has been caused here by the supposed elopement of Gertie Smith, aged twenty-one, a Halifax society belle, daughter of Mr. Henry Smith, an Irish landlord, and Rev. J. R. Hutchinson, a returned Baptist missionary from India. Hutchinson met Gertle at Wolfville s few weeks ago. They fell in love at first sight and their conduct was soon the

to correspondwith Hutchinson and on Saturday morning she left the city, is believed o have met Hutchinson at Annapolis or Yar-menth, and escaped to Boston. Mr. Smith this morning received an unsigned telegram from Boston, saying "We have arrived here all well." The news of the elopement has caused great sensation. Hutchinson deser an accomplished wife, and leaves a child.

# BRITISH COLUMBIA UPRISING.

General Dissatisfaction at the Government's Neglect.

The Plan of Campaign Prepared—The Troops on the March To-day,

Full Particulars of Our Latest Insur rection.

VICTORIA, B C., July 16.

The steamer Cariboo Fly arrived here from Port Essington this morning with a small freight list consisting of furs and salmon. Edward Dickensor, the purser, states that a rumor is in circulation at Port Essington and is generally believed that Mr. Clifford, of the Hudson Bay post at Hazelton, and one of the constables sent north to arrest the murder, Jim, whose killing of H. B. caused this outbreak, had been murdered by Indians. News was brought to Essington by an Indian over the trail from Forks and from Skeens. The Indians all along the coast are in a terrible state of excitement. It is believed there are over 3,000 hostile indians at Forks. The Kit-ma-cool tribe

reside about twenty miles below the Hudson's Bay post where the constables are encamped. Their emissaries were engaged working up the feelings of friendly Indians around Hazelton when Mr. Borland (the man who brought the news) left. It is believed they have combined and attacked the almost helpless whites. Another report was in circulation regarding the police commissioner and Indian agent at Metlakahtla. It is said that these agents (Messrs, Wooton and Todd) with a posse of special constables are on their way to Skeena. Mr. Clayton, of Bella-Bella, is in the city and says the only way to arrange the difficulty will be to send some one to Skeepa who is well acquainted with the habits and language of the Indians. The river is not navigable for at amers, and should "C" Battery leave for Hazelten they will find it difficult to second from Emington. The Indians at Essington will not take them up, and the only other means to reach the beleaguered party will be over the rough trail for 150 miles. The most advisable course would be to engage a number of Indians in this city to accompany thom. A party in cancer could be taken aboard the warship and no difficulty would be encountered accending the river. Times takes the Government severally to tock for their dilatoriness in sending assistance to the beleaguisd party. It says that on Wednesday last Mr. Borland brought news of the shooting of Kit and Jim and threatening attitude of Indians. Four long days have elapsed since the news was received and the Government are still considering the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co's offer to place a steamer at their disposal for first few days if a hattery of armed men were ready. Supt. Roycroft will also go with 15 special constables. The news received this morning will hurry arrangements. The warship Caroline arrived at E.quimalt last night and will leave to morrow (Sunday) for Port Essington with the officers and mon belonging to "C" Battery. Col. Holmes will com-mand and will proceed in the following manner: A party of about ten men will proceed up the river in advance of the main forces. If everything is quiet the remainder will follow in cances. Should resistance he offered to the party in advance they will drop down he stream and rejoin the main body. The party will then disembark and follow up the banks of the river, protecting their supplies, which will be taken up in cances. The steamer Barbora Hessowitz will leave for the north on Monday evening. Mr. Borland, the gentleman who first brought the news of the shooting, will return on the steamer. He is of opinion that the flat bottom steamer could ascend the river to Hezelton. Mr. Smith, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Co., was seen this morning, but no later particulars had been received by the company. This after-noon Supt. Roycroft selected 12 specials to accompany him to the Skeena. The specials will sail to-morrow on the Caroline. "C" Battery will also leave on the Caroline, and accompany the party to the canyon some distance up the river, where they will await the return of Supt. Roycroft's party, Col. J. W. Poweil, Superintendent of Indian Affairs ol the Province, will also probably accompany the party. The greatest apprehension is felt in the city as to the fate of the whites of that region, the Indians having throatened to exto minute them. The tribe that is giving all this trouble is one of the worst on the coast and have always given trouble to the Government. It is hoped that help may arrive in time to save their lives, but the gravest fears

are felt.

A SAD LOSS. Loss of appetite and the attendant low spirits, duliness and debility, are of very frequent occurrence. Regulate the bowels and improve circulation and digestion by using Burdock Blood Bitters whonever these

#### symptoms are present. A BENNINGTON MURDER.

Bennington, Vt., July 16.—This morning at 4 o'clock John Gashannan was murdered in his front yard in sight of his family. James Gashannap, a nephew of the deceased, John Keenan, James Costigan, and George Gavin, had been carousing all night, and called on John Gashannan asking for drinks. On being refused they began stoning the house. When two windows had been broken Gashannan went out, caught his nephew and war shaking him when Keenan struck him on the head with his crutch and killed him. All four are now in jail. Gashanuan leaves a widow and nine children. He was a carpenter by trade and was suspected of selling liquor.

#### CHINESE WHO WILL NOT GO.

TACONA, W.T., July 16 -- Chiamen are still coming over the Uanadian border illegally. Deputy Marshall Winslow captured ten on Sunday coming toward Edison, near the Whatcom county line. While bringing them along the read two of them slipped down a steep bank and disappeared. The remaining eight were brought to Seattle. When taken before U. S. Commissioner Emery the Chinamen claimed they had been on the Sound for some time. The com-missioner issued writs of deportation, which means that they will be sent to McNell island penitentiary for an indefinite period.

I Stout old ady (to clerk)-"You keep good corsets, do you, young man?" Clerk-"Yes, mn'am, our corsets are simply im-mense," Stout old lady leaves in a huff.

HOLE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

#### HOAR ON CANADA.

THE ANTI TREATY MAN PAYS US A COMPLIMENT.

No Commercial Reciprocity Until Courtesy and Justice are Established.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 10. - Serator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivered his long threatened address on the fisheries question, in the Senate, this afternoon. The speech, in the form of a public document, apsech, in the form of a public document, son or intended people shows makes over sixty closely printed pages, believes their heads and predicted nothing but ruin for the second the Senator felt impelled to add these big, costly establishments. But it was a summary not contained on the printed decompant. Mr. Hoar's address was a plea a summary not contained on the printed document. Mr. Hoar's address was a plea for the protection of the American fishermen, because the fishermen are the only portion of a nation that maintain unimpaired their fighting quality during a iong peacs. "We pay," said Mr Hoar, "\$600,000 a year for West Point and Annapolis. Canada exported from the produce of her fisheries in 1887 a value of \$6.843,388. Of this we took nearly a restion and a half. Every dollar of that was a mayment to our great rival, to our only passi to enemy, towards the support of a nava schol to which Annapolis or Greenwich is undeportant. The desire of Canada and Great issisain to contract within the least possible li its the fishery ground to which America shall have access and to possess themselver without obstruction of the calling which orings to this great American market its supply of fish for food and fish oils has a vastly larger purpose than a mere struggle for a profitable industry." "Important as that may be," he said, "the fisheries treaty is not the road to honor, to safety or to peace. It is not the road to the respect of Great Britain, or even of Canada. Where it removes one cause of discord it will produce ten new grievances. Adherence to treaties, submission to the judgments of duly constituted international treaties, the same for both sides, will give ns security. We can never have commercial reciprocity until justice and courtesy are first established. We can NEVER LIVE IN PEACE WITH CANADA

if we allow her to think that the methods she has taken for the last three years are the way to concessions from us. We can never live in peace with England if we permit her without prompt and instant protest to try once more the experiments on our forbearance which preceded the revolution, which preceded the war of 1812, which accompanied rival the great Olympian games with which the the war of the rebellion. The rejection of this treaty is in the interest of a true, thorough and lasting peace. We have every motive of kindred, of friendship and of commercial interest to live in amity with the mother country, and with the young power which is rising on our northern boundary. whose frontier for more than fifty degrees of longitu le mar thes side by side with our own. We leave with no contempt or dislike upon Canada, We are glad to see the

SPIRIT OF HER YOUNG NATIONALITY stirring in her voins. We behold with admiration one growth of her magnificent railroad system and the courage and enterprise with water her statesmen are adding these new looks to the chain with which England, like a mighty seake, is winding her coils about the world. Sie Cheries Tupper and Sie John Michoudd may well give a lezzon See John Micloudid may well give a legent to the post, "s-tiled on the grass, indeed to move, and was at once taken away."

The behavior of this chamber. See is not being brought to this real timed to move, and was at once taken away."

What was done to this real timed to move, and was at once taken away."

What was done to this real timed to move and the proved unworthy of this are casential to her commercial to her high vocation, she was probably relegated to the lumbler duty of laying together. The after as arread to device a relegated to the lumbler duty of laying together. The after as arread to device a relegate to the high vocation, she was probably together. The after as arread to device a relational training to the probably together. The after a same of the lumble together to the new spirit the cooking pot as a warning to other new.

If the cooking pot as a warning to other new spirit the probable to the new spirit the cooking pot as a warning to other new.

She is not been tor reaching the friend the new programme, The first reconstitution in all the programmes. The first reconstruction in the new spirit the programmes, the programmes of Commons, and the new programmes. servey and disappointment. She is not afril to build a ship rallway of even to inved to better. On seeing the sheep, he was no trightened that he boiled from the course, and within the United Kingdom. Unionists decreate a may, but when she raiks has apparently been heard of no more. The us to abandon our fishermen to her shope above unintained a becoming dem anour tender mercies, to build up a naval and stood its ground, thus upsetting all popular school for her by giving her finermen cur idear on the character of its kind, who are not a pullament and trained a parliament. The market, she asks chat it is neither fitting it a created generally with the passession of many to yield nor for her to receive. I do not means to have the here Mr. Sixthews ented his parliament, and the new Imp rist Parliament and the new Imp rist Parliament and the new Imp rist Parliament and the new Imp rist Parliament. like the present treaty. It leaves the Amerito be bulled and insulted without redraw and abandons the American right to the fish cales, older than the nation itself, which the value of our fathers won for us and the wish on of our fathers preserved for us. An allest in by the apeaker to the lack of special will ty on the part of the American negationers of the creaty was taken up and contact of by See store Pagne and Gray. Mr. Hour eroughs mat if Mosers. Prye, Scott or Wood bary had been selected as the American representatives a more satisfactory treaty would have been egreed upon. At the close of his spresh Mr. Hour was complimented by a number of the senators on his side of the

#### AT WESTMINSTER.

BALFOUR'S NEW MRASURE-THE DUKE OF ARGYLE

ON GLADSTONE.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Baltour proposed, for the present session of Parliament, a measure to prevent the system of land inrchase under the Ashbourde

net from lapsing.

Dir. Chadston, sald W. H. Smith had stated that the only new measure the Government. would in reduce in the present session would be one for the creation of a monister of agriculture, and that arother bill extending the Ashbourde act would lend rea long and protracted session. Mr. Small replied that a bill of one clause could be people of for one extension of the act, and that since the fund was almost exhausted bbs Gov riment touch ask the assistance of parliament. He did not regard the measure as of graud importance.

Mr. Glansone replied that the proposal opens a reward most important chapter in public affins and that the entire scope of it was a subversion of the Governments promises opposition would therefore reconsider its entire position.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyla moved a vore of confidence in the Government for recuring to the people of Ireland the full enjoyneup of personal freedom in all lawful transactions and proteering them against unlawful coercion and combination. He assailed Mr. Gladetone for placing the constitution of the country in the greatest peril to which it has been exposed since 1680, for instigating a revolution which would break up the Empire, and for fermenting the passions of lawless and ignorant men. The motion was carried without a

#### IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, June 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Laffon, of the Radical Left, proposed

the decision of the tribunal which is now a the decision of the tribunal which is now an this 100. In the had already spend the times gaged in trying the charges. Even if isolated that sum in travalling expenses, researches and acts of the kind referred to were proven, it the purchase of materials; so he took up his pen could not justify the motion. Similar cases and respectfully explained the position of afagainst teachers of secular schools had been fairs. It was all in vain, and then the Princess, against teachers of secular schools had been more numerous than against the teachers of the losing her patience, requested Mr. Poux to r hurch, yet nolody demanded that the secular turn her pictures of the Lady of Lourdes, St. chools be cosed. chools be c'osed.

rnegatived.
Premier Floquet suggested that M. Laffon's

hir. Laffon persisted in his demand for argency, which was granted by 264 to 219.

HAVE NO POWAL AS A PROMPT and positive cure for sink headsches billoness, constiption, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them.

#### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

What is Going On Over the Water.

LONDON, July 11, 1888.—Our transatlantic cousins are arriving in shoals, and, in the lan-guage of the hotel-keepers who inhabit what have come to be regarded as the Quartier Americain of the great metropolis, London is "full up." I believe there is really some difficulty experienced by our visitors in obtaining suitable accommodation. The mammoth carazanseries in Northumberland avenue are certainly and a suitable accommodation. tainly wonderful instances of commercial provi-sion or instinct. Old-fashioned people shook tinue to tolerate old and stuffy hotels, and the age is consistent to its ethics. Very soon the old hotel will be a thing of the past in London.

The Crown Prince of Sweden, who is staying

as Franzensbad, with the Crown Princess, has been the victim of an audacious theft at his hotel. A thief entered his Royal Highness's apartment, broke open his jewel case, and made off with about £2,000 worth of property, including some trinkets of great historical and artistic value. The thief has not been caught.

A shocking case of human sacrifice is reported from the Central Provinces of India, near Nagpore. A boy of 16 was offered in sacrifice to the gods, in accordance with a superstition that human sacrifice caused a bountiful harvest. The boy's head was severed from the body and offered to a goddess, while the trunk of the body was offered to a god. The case is under investigation by the police and fears are enter tained that this horrible custom is prevalent in

he Central Provinces.

It has been reported to the War Office that a considerable number of militia battalions, chiefly belonging to the Northern district, are in the present year found to be much below their establishment. It is stated that this is owing to the very large increase in the number of men taking their discharge during the preliminary drill or training, and also to the fact that at the medical examination (now made by army surgeons) a considerable proportion have been found wholly unfit for service, and have been discharged.

One night this week an oddly picturesque

apparition presented itself in the lobby of the House of Commons. This was the O'Gorman Malion, who, with a haversack across one shoulder, a flask of whiskey across the other, a soft hat upon his head and a heavy staff in his hand, which has soft the staff in his hand, and the staff in his hand, and the staff in his hand, the staff in the lobby of the house of the his hand, the staff in the lobby of the house of t might have come off a walking tour of the British Isles. He is very old, which makes him

look more odd in such a rig. Primiose League sports appear to be of a Greeks of old diverted themselves; but then they have peculiar interest of their own. At all events no one can deny to them the claim of originality. Mr. Cobb, M.P., however, disapproves of them, and the other night in the House of Commons put the House Secretary through a searching examination as to the nature of the contasts. It appears from the reply of Mr. Matthews that a favorite entry on the card is what is called "an animal race." more mixed lot of competitors cer-tainly never took part in an athlitic competition. The rival athletes included

a len, a sheep, and a very small terrier, and their behaviour when brought to the post seems to have been of a most recentric description.

Amid the uproarious laughter of the Houswhich, considering the gravity of the occasion, was most reprehensible and indepent—the Home Secretary informed the assembled legislators of Great Britain and Ireland that the hen, on being brought the the post, "settled on the grass, whised to move, and was at once taken away." and stood its ground, thus upsetting all popular ments. Scotland is to have a parliament, Water turnibing tale, which was manifestly aufaired in int, with colonial delegates, is to rise on the bim. We should like to have heard how that the present constitution. This vast sheep behaved in the actual race, who its compact scheme, by fer them strey diviously ever heard titors were, and to what animal the 'Prime se ribbon" of the turi was awarded. The public have every right to complain of the unfair re-

ticence of the Home S-cretary.

With a view of reviving the popularity of the Devoushire Club, it is proposed to reduce the entrance foe from thirry to tenguiness.

The demunition of the cost of production in modern times by the improvements carried out | ict so vast.

in the processes of manual ture is wonderful. Thus a gross of steel pens, which are to day sold in Birmingham for 4d, formerly co-r £4 to proin Birmingham for 4d, formerly co-r £1 to pro-duc. This industry is so important that a used on at least one ado. The Times daily re-single manufactory at Sheffield now weekly send news its challenge to the Irish leader to test its 20 tons of solid steel to be converted into pens Dr. W. H. Russell, who has been recruiting himself by a course of the Droitwich brine baths, and foreign.

Herbingan are likewise opposed to it. Thus supported, the Ministers peoples to go in with the local government bit, baselog all they can by the end of August. The comovel of the horsing clauses and the drapping of the London thuses will also lighten the ship county, are doubt, so long as the Times, though declaring the results and chairman of countries are The speaker and chairman of committees are going through the amendances with a view to ectuoing their reductioney. A civi lar course is being followed by the Ministerial whips and the whim of the Laberal-Unionists with respect o amendments standing the names of their con-

Princess Blanche d'Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Nemours resolved to present, writes a Pacis correspondent, His Hodners the Pope with a chamble, a practical as we'l as a premy gift. The Pencess, with her own fair hard, had minted on four small pieces of linen various religious figures for the adornment of their vest ment. First and foremost came Notre Dime de Lourdes; then St. Leo by the way of a delicate compliment to the Pope; St. Joseph was in-troduced as a pendant to Oor Lady; and St. Thomas Aquinas brought up the rear as a visa vis of St. Leo. Having completed these works of piety and art to hereat: faction, Princess Blanche had recourse to the talents of M. Vita: Poux, a master of design in embroidery at Lyons. M. Poux was instructed to "create" a chasuble which would serve as a fitting frame to these chefs-d'ocuvre, and before commercing his campaign he came up to Paris to confer with his customer. He then proceeded to ransack all the churches and old chapels for hints as to material and trimmings. He bought some He bought some ties M. Laffon, of the Radical Left, proposed the immediate suppression of religious congregations on the ground of immored acts committed by the Christian Brothers conducting the agricultural colony at Citeaux.

Bishop Preppel advised that the House await the decision of the tribunal which is now on the "job." He had already spent five times Paul de Cassagnae demanded that for the matum he replied by locking up these works of ake of decency the debate be closed, but this art, and putting the key in his pocket, and renegatived. been reimburged in full. The affair has come notion be referred to a committee without before the court at Lyons, and both sides have been heard through their respective councel.
Judgmens will be given shortly. Meanwhile
all parties are dissatisfied, and the Pope will, in
all likelihood, wait long for his chasuble, if in-

dalay, and the Chief Commissioner has consequently delayed his departure to Upper Burmah.

O'DONNELL EXPLAINS.

HOW HE WAS INDUCED TO PROSE-CUTE THE TIMES.

Parnell Working Hand in Hand With Gladstone-The Times' Charges to be Enquired Into by a Commission of Jadges-Satisbury Com. plimenting Baltour Dillon's Jail Life.

LONDON, July 11 .- Mr. Frank Hugh O'Donnell, in an interview to day, said that up to February he had intended to treat his libel suit against the Times as a purely personal matter. At that time, however, Mr. Davitt wrote to him, offering every assistance in Mr. Parnell's power to further his interests. On finding that Mr. Parnell was willing to assist him he felt humself hound to regard the representations with Mr. Paruell was willing to assist him he feld himself bound to regard the representations put forward on b half of the Paruellites for a better prosecution of the case. Down to a short time before the trial began Mr. Paruell agreed with Mr. Davitt and other prominent Paruellites that the more fully the case was fought in court the letter is would be for the regulation in court the better is would be for the reputation of the Home Rulers.

AN OVER-CAUTIOUS POLICY. Immediately before the opening of of the tri J however, he heard through Mr. Devitt that Mr. Parnell was listening to other advises; that the Liberals were indressing upon him the necessity of adopting a more cuttons policy.

Last month be himself was nots adod to pursue
the same over-cautious policy, which led to the
collapse of his entire case. He had desired that the same over-cautious policy, which led to the collapse of his entire case. He had desired that the evidence should be of the fallest nature, but two of the most distinguished Laboral lawyers gave him unsought advice, counselfing him not to assist the defence in fishing for evidence. It was undoubtedly known that the Times had gone to great lengths, even dealing with invincibles whose hands were red with the blood of the Phonix Park victims in order to procure evidence. It was urged that the Tinics' own evidence ought to justify the libels. If any part of

the case appeared to have been made out, Par-nell, Davitt, McDarthy, Sexton and theis should have gone into the witness box and

stated the facts.

HE IS A PURY OF MAN Mr. O'Donnell control d:-" I am the off in complete enging be not be a first and a fi

compress on certain emergine a very term of the compress of certain emergine a very term of the certain emergine a very term of the certain emergine and control of the personal charges with interpretation of the latters course to be paretted to the ewit cafero, that the Times charges effect the property per less than the Times charges effect the property for racking the county bill workable. He more than ever present the true policy of the members lent their and to facilitate had the members lent their and to facilitate had the Nationalists is to or read a the rugh it vestigation. PARNELL'S LATEST MOVE.

Mr. Parnell's declaration tone mg the new Home Rue bill is very inporter, then: whether it is more increated than the questions at issue between him, and the Those it is too soon to say. The Irish begin has come entered an advotuce of what he cells "Hopera I'd a tion." His letter to Mr. Rhoder, wherear agreed be sickout division. written mamidately after the conferere with of in England, is given to the world in a count way, half by letter and half by tilk, with a third halt, as the Irish wanted soy, shad out by the rue-see of Mr. Parnell's semi-confidents. The English take it all with a cold-less that is something more than se-plical. It may strengthen Irish Home Rule, but it seems quite as likely to frighten away friends by the di-closure of a pro-

The Parnell Times controversy waxes hotter charges in a court of law. Mr. Parnel! thus far shows no sign of accepting this attractive propo-al. He prefers now, as he did a year ego, a l'aritamentary committee. The British public, is engaged in writing the reminiscence, and very interesting they ought to be, for few living men have known so many collectives both home partiality or partial or p and foreign.

There is to be no automa session. Two-thirds of the Ministernalists are opposed to the series. They do not give full credit either to the Times' fice. All the county members who tellow Levil county or to Mr. Parnell's denials. They did not deny, he would have to leave, but they thick him ontitled to the benefit of the doubt, so long as the Times, though acclaring its readmess to prove its charges, has not actually proved them. T. P. O'Connor, I suppose, apeaks for his leader. He says he would not trust t had fon jury, whom he de-cribes as parhis of mion, prefers trying the case in a court of law, occause it would there have the liberty to use poisoned daggers and explosive bullets. The conduct of the Attorney-General convinced C'Conner of what he long suspected, that the Times h d for once been innocently imposed upon. That period has passed. "We now," That period has passed. "We now, Connor, "cha ge John Walter and G

A VIOLENT CONTROVERSY.

E. Buckle with uttering forgeries, knowing them to be forgeries. We are quite willing to stand our trial on this statement before that court of law to which the Times is so fond of referring its assailants." MR. DILLON IN JAIL. The prison officials dony that any change has been made in the treatment of Mr. Dil on in consequence of the charges made that the death of Mr. Mandeville was directly due to the priva tions he was compelled to undergo while in They say that the only relaxation of the rules permitted in Mr. Fillen's case is that he was allowed to have books in his cell. He wears the prison garb, takes exercise in the yard with the other prisoners, and at 6 o'clook every night is locked in his cell His health is said to be good.

upon. That persuas O'Connor,

A COMPLIMENT FOR BALFOUR. Land Sa isbury in a recent letter referring to the rumor that Mr. Ballour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, had resigned, and that he was glad that the story had been invented, because it had given numerous associations a chance to put upon emphane second their appreciation of Mr. Balfour's policy for the advancement of Ireland. The strength of the policy, he said, was derived from Mr. Baliour's individual indgment and fictiness.

HE DOES NOT APPROVE.

Duntin, July II .- Mr. O'Leary, the ex-Fenian, has written a let er to the Freeman's Journal in which he says he does not approve of Mr. Paraell's prop sal to retain the repre-sentation of Ireland in the British House of Commons, as it would simply keep open the sore between England and Ireland

AN INQUIRY TO BE HAD

LONDON, July 12.-Mr. Parnell in an interview to night referring to the Government's offer to appoint a committee of judges to enquire into the charges of the Times, said he welcomed the principal contained in the proposal. He

welcomed an independent tribunal of learned and wise men. It was impossible for him to say more until be had had an opportunity to ex-amined the proposed bill. He objected to Justice Stephen, who, it is rumored, will be appointed on the committee, on the ground that he is a violent extremist. In the House of Commons this atternoon Mr. Smith, the Government leader, in answer to Mr. Parnell, said the Government. branch in a swell to be point that the tri-bunal which Mr. Parnell suggested was incom-petent to treat the question that he proposed to raise, but the Government were withing to pass an act providing for the appointment of a com-mittee consisting wholly of judges fully em-powered to inquire into the al'egations and charges against Irish members of the London Times. Mr. Parliament by the London Times, Mr. Parnell asked if Mr. Smith intended t place on the paper the terms of a motion to this effect. Mr. Smith replied that if Mr. Parnell was prepared to accept the Government's offer he was ready to put in the paper notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill providing for such a committee. Mr. Gladstone said that it was desirable that Mr. Smith should do this in order that the house might see the exact terms of the motion. Mr. Smith said he would put the notice on the paper to-morrow or Monday.

#### O'BRIEN AND BALFOUR.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE IRISH BISHOPS.

Mandeville's Funeral - The Covernment's Programme-Parnell and Imperial Federation.

London, July 10 .- In an interview with a representative of the Pail Mall Gazette last evening, Mr. Parnell said he believed the nome rule movement would result in the establishment of an Imperial Parlement, in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the colonies would be represented. E.ch country would have a separate legislature to manage its local affilies. The Imperial Parliament, he thought, would suppled the House of Lorde. Mr. Parnell also believed that the n xt general election would result in the return to the House of Commons of a majority of 120 Gladstonians. This interview. giving frank ash vios to the prirciple of Impetial Federation, bus created much interest 'n political and colonial circles. The opinion somma general that so bold a departure must at cost a speedy and powerful influence upon And took him from his princely couch the present position of parties, though its exact autcome is difficult to forecast.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Smith, the Government leader, meved that precedence be given daily to Gov raa cribed to him, is entitled to consider the best ment business during the remainder of the course to be persued to be even cofercy, session. He asked the assistance of the flower ness the Government would be east I'd to ad here to their programme of promoting fills for Imperial defence, for local reference, for the creat overfaminitry of agriculture and I'm several lrish measures. If the work was politeseed Parliament would and orn in the early part of Acgo t and reason his in Oute-After some discussion the motion was her

MR GREEN WANTS INFORMATION.

Lospes, July 10, -- la the House of Conmens this evenag. Mr O'Brica 241 d the attention of the Government to the recolutions of the Cetholic prelates of Ireland in reference to grievances demanding immediate legal redress and asked if the Government would take any measures to give offers to their representations. He also asked whether the Government had received any communications direct or in irect from the Pope in reference to Ireland. Mr. B lfour, on behalf of the Government, replied that he was not aware or any representations from the Irish prolates, but if any had been made from such quarters they would receive them and give them respectful attention.

MANDEVILLE'S FUNERA

DUBIAN, July 10 -Tue funeral of Mr. Mandey, I.e., and was with Mr. Wm. O'Brien in jul, and where death is easil to have been caused by the privations he ouffered during his incarceration, has been suspended to await the arrival of a number of Irish mem hers who have stated their intention to be present at the obsequies and advocate a coroner's inquest on the body of the decassed.

#### A GREAT FLOOD.

THE CHEAT AND MONONGAHELA RIVERS CAUSE GREAT DAMAGE-BRIDGES AND HOUSES WASHED AWAY-TOWNS UNDER WATER.

PITTENUE Pa., July 12.—The heavy rains of Monday and Monday night at the head waters of the Monongahela and Cheat rivers at reed ast evening one of the most sudden and perhaps, before it subsides, one of the most disas trous floods since 1852. At Greensboro the river rose thirty-two feet in twenty-four hours. Early this morning the water measures twenty five feet in the channel or that place and is at a

BROWNSVILLE ENDER WATER.

A great portion of Brownsville is six feet inder water, and much design has already been done. At four o'clock this morning the water reached 43 feet and began slowly to recede. It was 18 inches higher then the flood of 1882. From B ownsville to Pittebury and all along Cheat Rever reports are coming in of tre-nendous 1 ss > himbermen from heaking booms, to coal operato a from damaged craft and demoiss n o ripples, and to private individuals whose residences and property are floded. Telephone and telegraph wires along the

rivers are down and exact information is very hard to obtain. A report from Clarksburg, W. Va., on the west fork of the Monougahela River, is to the effect that twenty dwellings have been swept away, and damage to property is almost inestimable.

HUNDREDS ARE HOMELESS.

A number of iron and wooden bridges and several large sawnells, together with quantities of lumber and logs have gone down with the flood. A large number of people are homeless at this place. At Monongahela City all the lower part of

the town is inundated and the people driven from their h mes are camping in the streets on higher ground.

Early this morning the heavy drift in the shape of broken bridges, barges, coal tip; les,

logs, and in some instances dwellings and shauties reached this city. They dashed against the bridge piers and were suapped and broken like twigs by the overwhelming force of the curr tit. Every boat and steamboat on the river is still

in pool from the heavy drift, and every few minutes the whistles of the advance guard of the line of boats sound new plarms of approach. ing danger.

A Who ling special says that the line of the

Palrimore and Ohio Railrowt between Wheeling and Thekersburg is unprecedentedly blacked. On the Packersburg branch three tunnels are caved su.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY. The Rowlesburg bridge over Chest Kiver is

down and other bridges have been swept away, while the track is covered many feet deep with ear hat a number of points,

ear hist a number of points.

All trains from the West via Parkersburg are using the wacks of the Chio River road and go East via Pittsburg and Cumberland six or eight hours late. Several bridges between Wheeling

and Pitt-burg are badly damaged.

At Fairmount the new iron bridge of the New

England Gas Company was destroyed, involving a loss of \$60,000.

FLOATING WHEAT AND TIMBER. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 12.—The storm of Monday night was the most disastrous which has visited this region during the past week, and the less of property in a range of twelve counties heresbout is estimated at \$250 000. A bridge worth \$10,000 was swept from its moorings here yesterday. All day immense quantities of wheat and timber floated past in a

Almost every farm in the valley of the coun ties adjoining this has been swept clean of its A number of treatles and bridges on the Columbus and Northern road running into

Hammar on the Ohio side are washed away and travel is indefinitely suspended. A GRAVE IN THE SUNSHINE.

THE KAHN. After the attending physicians informed him finally that there was no hope of his recovery the late Archbishop Lynch made a codicil to his will directing the churca authorities to lay him in the sunny spot, near the north wall of the

His was a chance to make his grave,
'Neath the storied altar high.
But his heart has changed to a boy's again,
When they whispered that he must die.
His thoughts flew tack to his rative hill.,
In their won terful emerald sheen,
Then he asked to also make the story. Then he asked to sleep where the sunshine falls And the beautiful grass grows green.

No place in the shadowed gloom,
He wanted the birds to sing their songs
And chant o'er his sunlit tomb,
He gave his life to his country's God,
Aud he fought in that battle well; No wonder he asked for the grassy sod In a place where the sunshine fell.

He asked no grave in a chancel dim :

They who knew the old man most, Were those who loved him best, And none will wonder who knew him well, At their old friend's last request. They'll take him out from the chancel dim, The pillared a sless b-tween, And lay him down in a sunlit bed. Where the beautiful grass grows green.

Pallida mors-with equal step, At p-lace and cabin door, Calls forth the priest or peasant To the shad wless evermors. And so he came to the good old man, in the midnight hours between, To a bed where the grass grows green,

His armour is hung on his palace wall, His good sword is sheathed for aye, And he sleeps the sleep of a peasant child, As he wans for the judgment day. And years from now they will tell how he
In the shadow of death unseen,
Said, 'Bury me out in the sunshine bright,
Where the grass that I loved grows green.'

AMERICAN OROPS.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT A SATISFACTORY ONE

WASHINGT N. July 10-The Department of Agriculture's on prepart shows that the condition of winter wheat has alvensed from 73.3 to 75.6, and of spring wheat from 92.3 o 95.1. Two department makes the July general averages of condition as follows Cotton, 867; winter wheat, 758; spring wheat, 95.9; corn, 93; oats, 952; barley, 91; Winter ryo, 951; spring rye, 96.8; tubacco manufacturing leaf, 89. Cotton is later than usual in every state. There is generally a medium at and. The pant is generally in vigorous condition and growing rapidly Winter wheat has been barvested in the south and yielded below expectation in the Carolinar, Georgia and Alabama. It is improved eligibly in Pennsylvanis, Onlo, Indiana and Iillinor. A marked improvement is noted in Michigan. Reports from the Pacific coast are also more favorable. The average in New York is So. Spring wheat has improved in a large portion of the breadth seeded, and promises a large yield minus possible future drawbacks. The area of corn has increased over 4 per cent, making the breadth nearly 76,000,000 acres, as there has been much replanting in wet districts from germ cause and from destruction by worm. The stand is now moderately good and the crop is growing finely. A prelimin-ary investigation of the urea of manufacturing leaf tobacco makes an increase of 18 per cent. over the greatly reduced crop of last year. There is an increase of 4 per cent, in the area of potatoes; condition averages 95 7. The European reports for July make the wheat crop late and unpromising throughout Europe, Russia excepted. The rye crop will be short n Central Europe.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL. CAREFULLY WRITTEN DOCUMENT-THE ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH TO THE STATE.

A London coble says: The Papal encyclical is nine columns loog, and, while eminently dignified and elegant in language, seems so carefully designed to burt nobody's feelings that its effect on the political situation in Italy and else where will not be great. It defines at great length the proper autitude of a Roman Catholic towards modern dibershism. So long as liberarism does not interfere with his belief he is free to act as his judgment dictates, and to support any form of government he prefers, so long as it is Christian and tends to promote Christian interests. The State, how-ever, must not be separated from the Church, because such separation tends to encourage a bliss among the masses that religion may be disbelieved in according to caprice. The Pond does not think the liberty of the press should de dinished, except where it offends religion and degenerates into licentiousness. The document is worthy of careful pernent by everybody, as in is exceeding broad-minded and contains advice to the behaver concerning his attitude in the present ora of theological discord that can be profitably followed by the followers of any faith.

To our English and American friends who wish to have an accurate idea of an eviction. which, according to Mr. Balfour, the Irish pearant would enjoy if the wicked agitators would only allow him, we commend the following Isconic account of an eviction at Clogher, clipped from the Freeman of following day. There is no piling up the agony here. It is merely a bold statement of the facts. But could the most vivid imagination conceive, or the most elequent tongue describe a scene more inhuman or appalling :

"CLOGHER, Friday. "An oviction was carried out to-day on the property of Mr. Moutray Gledstanes, Fardrces, Clogher. Nearly forty police were in attendance. The evicted family, whose name is liegue, consists of six members, of whom one-a blind boy-received the last eacraments of the Church last evening, while the father, an old man of eighty years, was so weak and ill as to appear uttorly unscuscious of what was going on around him. Another son besought the sub-sheriff (Mr. M: Kelvey) to delay the removal of the father from bed until the parish priest might be sent for, as the arrival of Mr. McKelvey had taken the family by surprise, but the officer was inexorable, replying that he had come there to carry out the instructions given him by the agent. The old man was then transferred from his bed to a cart, in which he was conveyed to the house of a son-in-law, where he, too, received the last sacraments immediately afterwards from the parish priest."

PARNELL AND FEDERATION. London, July 10 — In an interview 1 at night Mr. Parcell said he believed the Home Rule Mr. Parcell said he colleved the Frome Rule movement would result in the establishment of an Imperial Parliament in which England, Scotland, Ireland, Wal's and the colonies would be represented. Each country would would to represented. Each country would have a separate legislature to manage its local affairs. The Imperial Parliament, to thought. would supplent the House of Lords. Mr. Pernell also believed that the next general election would result in the return to the House of Comment of a majority of 120 Gladstonians.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle,

PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000.

A CHANCE FOR ALL: Prizes in Real E tate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches.

TICKETS, · · \$1.00.

Drawing Third Wednesday of Every North.

NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 P. r vent,

2. E. LEFFBYRF, Secretary, 19 v. James Sirect.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. C. C. BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the line properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provined our breakfast tables with a delicately flavorate leverage which may save us many heavy doctors bill. It is be the judicious use of such articles of diet that a consciously may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of sublemandies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may chape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well rortified with pure blood and a properly nour-shed frame."—Civi Service Greette.

Made simply with boiling was or to be sold my in Packers by Grocers, labelled thus:

AMES EPPS & CO Hompoparent Enriches.

LC. TOON, ENGER'D

STOPPED FREE

Morred us success.
Inside Popular Solicied.

Dr. KLANE'S GREAT

Delive Revisors for all Brain & Neive Diseases Cody
sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits
Enterpsy, etc., NEALTH, b. 1. taken as
deceted. No Fits a for first levy use.
Enterpsy, etc., NEALTH, b. 1. taken as
deceted. No Fits a for first levy use.
Enterpsy, etc., NEALTH, b. 1. taken as
deceted. No Fits a for first levy use.
Enterpsy, etc., NEALTH, b. 1. taken as
deceted. No Fits a for first levy use.
Enterpsy, etc., NEALTH, b. 1. taken as
deceted. No Fits a for first levy use.
Enterpsy, etc., Near the first levy use.

Morred us success.

Inside Popular us

ARDS Write Dove and Fancy FRE Write Dove and Fancy FRE Bevel Edze Hidde Name Cards, Seray Pi muss, miuns, Novelties, etc. Send : stan, for pessage, NATION'S CAR' CO., North Bestord, Com.

For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto,

FINE BUGGIES,



Phaetons, Village and Hand Carts, Gladstones, Jump Sont

Surries, &c. MICE! GOOD! CHEAP!

WANTED-Active and responsible men to represent the Wanzer Sewing Machines in every county in this Province. direct, hire on sal dry, or pay commissions. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1437 Notra Dame street, Mont-

10 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines no under the horses feet. Write British Sapriy Rais Holder Co.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billions state of the system, such as Dizziners, Nausca, Drowsiners, Directions, Table in the Side, &c. While their most

Feederho, yet Certer's Little Liver Tills are equally valuable in Constipation, caving and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also corroctal disorders of the storach actimated the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only are

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head ling to do without them. But after all sick head seemals our great boast. Our pills cure it while their do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and by casy to take. One or two pills makes a dose.

careers lattle liver Philadre very since of very case to take. One or two pills make a dose.

1 of are strictly regetable and do not gripe or post by their gentle action please all who mean. In valuat 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by areggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill Small Dog

\$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE Sas Solid Gull watch watch, is now sold for \$83; All that princ it is the best bargain in America, until into it could not be purchased for less than \$100. We have both ladies and not be purchased for less than \$100. We have both ladies and not be purchased for less than \$100. We have both ladies and prints stoca with works and cases of equal value. ONLY FIRE S. These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and reliable timekeepers in the world. You ask how is this woulderful offer possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who left, a complete it or solid prints of our valuable and very useful Housthold Samples; these samples, as well as the watch, we send Absolutely First, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown them to those who may have called, they become entirely your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the Saulties of the reason that the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in larnet rade for us; after our samples have been in a forcibility for a month or two, we usually get from \$1,000 to \$3,000 trade from the surrounding country. These who write to us at once will receive a great benefit for careful yany work and trouble. This, the most correct shaded in order that our valuable HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES may be placed at once where they can be seen, all one fatelicias; Radier, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show them to those who may call at your bone, and your address at once, you can secure, First, a ELEGATI benefit for the rot of politic could be send your address at once, you can secure, First, a ELEGATI pletoline or valuable HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES may be placed at once where they can be seen, all one fatelicias; Radier, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show them to those who may call at your bone, and your address at once, you can secure, First, A ELEGATI. The send and the could be a send your address at once,

#### GREAT LIBERAL VICTORY.

The Extent of Greenway's Sweep in the Prairie Province-The New House.

Winnipeg, Man, July 12—Full returns from 37 out of 38 constituencies give 32 Government supporters and independents and 5 Opposition. supporters and independents and 5 Opposition.

Lorne, previously reported as having elected MacDonell, returned O'Malley, Conservative, instead, by 14 majority. Even these five would not have been gained had it not been that in both Mignedosa and Cypress the Liberal vote was divided between two candidates and a Conserving slupped in between them in such both Minneauss and Cyphese and a Conwas divided between two candifates and a Conservative slipped in between them in each place. How. Mr. Prende gast is elected for Woodland by 67 majority. Carillon has elected Jerome, who was not exactly a Government candidate. Cartier sends Gelley, Liberal, and Levarandaye will be represented by Lagemodiere, Liberal. Recounts will be asked in both St. Boniface and Kildonan where the majorities are very close. Mr. Norquay claims that if his convery close, his majority would have been a hundred. The Russell election will not take place till Saturday, when doubtlers Fisher, Liberal, will be returned. The overwhelming defeat of the Conservatives is largely due to the fact that a large servatives is largely due to the fact that a large returned. The overwhelming defeat of the Conservatives is largely due to the fact that a large number were willing to give the Government a fair trial and to the lack of organization which was painfully apparent.

The new House will be made up as fol-

The new House will be made up as 10110ws:—
Liberals—Beautiful Plains, Crawford. B'rtle,
Mickle. Brandon Centre, Sinart. Brandon
Nor h. Sitton. Brandon South, Graham.
Certier, Gelley. Dennis, McLeau. Dofferia,
Roblin. Emeron, Thomson. Killarney, Young,
Lansdowne, Dixon. Lake Side, Mackenzie.
Laverandrye, Legemodiere. Manitou, Winram. Morden, Lawrence. Morris, Martin.
Mountain, Greenway. Norfolk, Thompson.
Portage la Prairie, Martin. Rosenfeldt, Winkler. Rockwood, Jackson. St. Andrew's, Colcleugh. Souris, Campbell. Shoal Lake, Harnwer. Springfield, Smith. Turtle Mountain,
Hettle. Winnipeg Centre, McMullan. Winnipeg North, Jones. Winnipeg South, Campbell.
Westburne, Morton. Woodlands, Prendergast.—32.

Gast. - 32. Conservatives - Carillon, Jerome. Cypress, Smith. Kildonan, Norquay. Lorne, O'Malley, Minnedesa, Gillies. St. Boniface, Marion.

#### CANADA IN LONDON.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN HONORING OUR LAND IN THE IMPERIAL METROPOLIS.

London, July 12.—The Dominion's Coming-of-gge banquet was held to-night. There was a brilliant company, including Sanford Fleming. brillian company, including Sanford Freming.
Sir Adam Wilson, Premier Mowat, Baron Knusferd, Lord Lanstowae, Sir Charles Tunper, Mr. Palcon McCarthy, M.P., Mr. A. F. McInyre, Mr. Donald Macmaster, and Mayor McLend Stewart of Ottawa presided.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY. After the Queen and the Prince and Princess After the Queen and the Frince and Frincess of Water had been proposed by the chairman, the toast "Our Mother Country" was proposed by Mr. Dalon McCarthy, who said that Canada wanted Imperial Federation. Lord Knutsford, colonial secretary, in replying, testified to the deep and know interest fels by the Government receiving the walfage and proposes of the Dalon respecting the welfare and pregress of the Do-minon Regarding Imperial Federation he said that he was quite sure of one thing, that any such proposal must come from the colonies and not from England, which would give it the utmost attention.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH. Raplying to the toast "Our Governor-General" Lord Lansdowne expressed his immense pleasure at finding a Canadian oasis in the Landon widerness and the old faces of Canadian friends. He dwelt on the absolute single heart dues and patriotism of the politicians of Canada, however differing in their opinions. The discussion how to reform the present constitution of Canada would do no harm but go d if it were properly conducted.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S REVIEW.

Responding to the toast of the Dominion, proposed by Mr. Macmaster, Sir Charles Tupper sketched the birth and growth of Canada from assall is lation of a few antavonistic provinces; how twenty-five years ago, when leader of the Government of Nova Scotia, he had addressed himself to the confederation of the Maritime Provinces; how the larger question of the general confederation grew from the smaller; how with the assistance of the smiller; how with the assistance of both great parties the Canadian constitution was formed, which Hon. Mr. Mowat would probably frankly admit to be worthy of praise, though twenty-one years' experience doubtless showed some reforms were possibly needed. Sir Charles Tupper bailed Imperial Federation with every satisfaction, because the project was promoted by patriotic motives and a desire to draw cheer the silken bonds uniting the colonies and the motherland. Finally he contrasted the financial position of the Dominion to day with 1866, when he had difficulty in obtaining \$400,000 for a railway from Truro to Pictou. ONTARIO'S LITTLE PREMIER.

Hon. Mr. Mowat, responding to the same toat, said Sir Charles Tupper was a giant of party politics in Canada. He hoped, therefore, he would remain in his present post always, where he discharged his duties in a manner above criticism. above criticism, actuated by pure regard to the welfare of the Dominion. He eulogized Lord koutsford's earnest attention and keen interest to the concerns of the colonies. The constitution of the Dominion was certainly not perfect, though in whatever direction reform was necessaff it must be to strengthen rather than weaken the bonds uniting the colonies and the motherland.

#### ORIGIN OF THE NAME PATRICK. AS APPELLATION OF WHICH ALL IRISHMEN SHOULD FEEL PROUD.

All st. Patrick's ordinations and consecra-tions in Ireland were sanctioned by Pope C-les-tine, and, moreover, he was honored by the highest temporal title then known to the Roman code of nobility, namely, the title of the Patricii. The saint's family name was Magonias. After this he was known in the church by the name of Patricius. Irish mothers have ever and ever since christened male children by the title of their patron saint l'atricius, Patrick, which has been abbreviated into Patrand corrupted into Paddy. Proud let all Irishmen be of that distinguised appellation, for it will shine out yet when the proudest shall fade. St. Patrick died on the 17th March, which was deemed the birthday of the saint's scul on entering the communion of the saints in Heaven. His mortal remains lie buried at Cross-patrick, in the North of Ireland, and with him in one grave were subjequently buried St. Bridget, of holy Kildare, and St. Columbkille,

"In blessed Crosspatrick three graves doth Bridget, Patrick and Columbkille."

saved a gun from being captured—its five companion hores and rider being shot-was to be photographed for its gallant deed, flowever, nothing would keep it sufficiently quiet, till some trumpeter was asked to blow the signal "Attention," when it did not move a muscle. At the battle of Waterlooa French trumpeter mounted an English horse whose rider had been killed; he was carried into the English lines, the horse having heard the eignal to assemble.

#### ITALIAN HOME RULE.

MEN OF IRISH BLOOD.

But most of them were frank and free, Were slain through Saxon perfidie -Mangan.

Men of Irish blood, wherever In the world your lot may be, You can something do to sever Ireland's chains and make her free; Centuries have come and vanished,
Come and gone and left but pain; Think of all the millions banished Think of all the thousands slain !

Though twelve thousand miles you wander Far from Ireland's sacred earth, Distance should but make you fonder Of the land that gave you birth; Why should men endowed with reason Take from tyrant foes their laws? Whyaccused of blood and treeson

Hands that clasp not tigers' paws? There beyond the trackless ocean. See, as in no other land, Men imprisoned for devotion To their ancient mother land.
This has been the tale of ages,
Dungeons dark and rusty chains
Have upon the chequered pages

Deeply pressed their hornd stains. Are you rich? Then give to aid her ;-Gold will help to break her chain;— Pray, if poor, to God, who made her Brave, to make her free again. Think of all was done to free her By the blood yet scarcely cold; Help the hearts who long to see her Freedom's flag again unfold.

Prove by deeds your love, wherever In the world your lot may be; Never cease your offorts—never, Till the land you tove is free.

See, her brow is cashed and gory;—Help to wise that blood away.

Make not yield the still the steer. Make not radder still the story, Act like men while yet you may !

#### THE DUKE AND HIS BRIDE.

Irish American.

A London cable informs us that no social question which has arisen in recent years has so agitated fashionable circles as the arrival of the American Duckess of Marlborough and the prospeet that the Downger Duchess will insist on making her one of her set in the Gross nor Square mausien. There is nothing unusual in rich and pretty women from the United States marrying worthle-s Old Country men who have inherited handles to their names and who, inherited handles to their names and who, like their forefathers, live off the products of the industry of other people, guaranteed them by class laws. But His Grace the Duke of Marlborough occupies a rather unique position, which the rich New York widow Hammersley has, with her eyes open, chosen to share George Charles Stencer-Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marlborough, Paron Suggest of Wornleich. Onaries Sciencer University, Discott Martiorough, Marquis of Blundford, Earl of Sunderland, Earl of Marthorough, Baron Spencer of Wornsleighton, and Baron Churchill of Sand idge, and that titles of Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, and Prince of Madelheim, in Suabia, is 44 years of age, and he bears the reputation of having been in more scrapes than any other titled ne'er do well of this or recent ages and that is saying a good deal. He obtained a good start in life, but after he joined the Royal Horse Guards Blue he seems to have drifted in to discolute habits. They did not stand in the way of his making a matrimonial alliance with the daughter of the rich Duke of Abercorn, the Lady Alberta Hamilton. His father, the seventh duke, was then alive, and his scapegrace son bore the title of the Marquis of Blandford. Henext went with the Prince of Wales through India and behaved himself so ontrageously there as to cause much scandal. When he came back from India he made the When he came back from India he made the acquaintance of the young bride of his friend. Lord Aylesford, who had little to do, and the adage regarding the Satanic plan of providing the idle with employment came true in her case. She fell from the path of of rectitude. Aylesford applied for a divorce. Lady Blandford represented her husband as the cause of the scandal, got a beating for her pains, and in turn took the heir to the duledon to cause in turn took the heir to the dukedom to court and easily secured a divorce from him. So unsavory were the revelations made that the male party to them, having meanwhile, in July, 1883, succeeded to the dukedom, was enjoined by the court never to marry again. He got the estate, with its rental of forty thousand pounds a year, but his father, who had practically cut him adrift in consequence of his dissipation several years before, bequeather every shilling he had rever to will be his second sor. Lord Bandeluh power to will to his second son, Lord Randolph Churchilt.

It was under these circumstances that the Duke of Mariborough came to the United States last year and was lionized by uppertendom in New York and elsewhere. They seemed to look with anything but disgust on the visitor and conveniently winked at the fact that he had established a right to be regarded as the modern rival of Don Juan. Mrs. Hammerslay, with the life juterest of \$6,000,000 as her fortune, woman whom the Duke so cruelly wronged, and whose son, the Marquis of Blandford, will succeed to the title and to all the entailed property ot the Marlborough estates on the death of the present Duke. The marriage could not have taken place in England, in view of the prohibition of the divorce judges, and it is not probable that the Church will condone the offence, thereby the Duke control we force they are the walks. though the Duke controls no fewer than twelve livings as part of his inheritance.

A correspondent asserts that the new Duchess is very ambitious, and that she will accept the proposition of her mother in law, the Dowager Duchess, to enter society under wing, aided by the Lady Curzon or Lady Randolph Churchill, and at the same time do her best to get present ed at court. She may manage the first part of the programme, but it will be a remarkable concession of the Queen if the wifs of a nobleman married in direct opposition to the judicial decree is received at Court. Moreover, it has hitherto been an inflexible rule of Her Majesty that ladies who have either divorced their husbands or been divorced from them should not be received at Court. A lady who recently disputed the legality of a marriage cer-mony to which she had been made a party, and who consented to a divorce as the best means of getting ont of ic, has even been refused admission to a Court reception. Would it not seem a great concession to even a Duke of Marlborough to receive him into the favored circle when a lady innocent of anything but a technical wrong-doing is ruled out?

The whole Marlborough business illustrates

the anomaly of hereditary titles to greatness. The first Duke was undoubtedly an able soldier, but he was well paid by his sovereign for all that he ever did for the country. Queen Anne built Blenheim Palace for him at a cost of over \$1,200,000---an enormous sum in those days--and besides this he obtained many grants of land and money. That should have been enough for the work performed; but without any thought as to the deterioration that might occur in the Exchange.

ARMY HORSES.

Military men report that, after a battle, hersee, on hearing the signal, will assemble without riders. In the last great German and French war, an artillery horse which had saved a gun from being captured—its five page is to the deterioration that might occur in the family, the title of honor and to the huge estates was made hereditary, with the result that men whose breeding, habits and general character should relegate them into obscurity, are still able to pose as noblemen and leaders of the British race. This hereditary idea is the great est anomaly of the age. It is at the bottom of all the class legislation that has retarded the welfare of the masses of the British page. people, and too often put a premim upon worthlessness. Surely it is in the best interests of the race that these inherited distinctions should either be wholly abolished, or that they should cease to give a vicious man distinction. Would it not be better to stipulate that each generation must stand on its own merits, that there can be no real aristocracy except that of genuine worth, and that vice and crimicality cannot be condoned by the possession of uncarned distinction?—Hamilton Times.

#### WIDOW AND WIFE AT ONCE.

SOR

#### for Infants and Children.

H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I Cantoria cures Colic, Constipation, I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M.D.,

KILLS Worms, gives cleep, and promotes discovered by the constitution of the co

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

THE PROPERTY OF STREET, STREET

the social wild are boiling over about it. Mr. McAllister's "four hundred" are delirious. Such a scandal! Such a blunder!

But the law is plain. It stands out like a consist alif

granite cliff.

How it comes that the Duke of Marlboren h should declare in advance his intention of taking every precaution to insure the legality of his marriage with Mrs. Hamersley, and should conthrough two separate marriage or remonies, only through two separate marriage or r-momes, only to learn that they are illeval and void in New York, puzzles every one. The noble law lords of Great Britain cath d him advice. They knew it all, of course. His friends and wershippers in America told him it was all right. His New York lawyers said the marriage was good. But they were all wrong, teetotally, everlastingly wrong.

WHY DIDN'T HE GO TO HUBOKEN.

Tim Campbell and Tem Costigan saw Mayor Hewitt declare Mrs. Hamersley to be the wife

Consons, isn't it?

Lady Bandford obtained in England a decree annulling her marriage to the Duke of Mariborough on the ground of his intidelity.

It is the opinion of all the lawyers who have

been interviewed that although the laws of New York do not recognize the marriage of the Duke to Mrs. Hamersley the contract will be perfectly valid in England, so that Mrs. Hamersley at the present time is a widow in this State and a wife in England.

#### A SCANDALOUS AFFAIR. TORONTO EXCITED OVER THE FINDING OF AN ments of vegetable nutriment. UNFORTUNATE GIRL'S BODY IN THE BAY.

TORONTO, July 10 .- The city is excited f over the recent developments in the case of been lying in the morgue since Saturday Thousands of reonle went in and out, but the police said up to last night that they could find no means of identification. It was relic, so reporters went in and took the case practically out of the hands of the authorities. In two hours last night representatives of the press had not alone learned the girl's name, but the history of her life, and at 1 o'clock in the morning to finish their task they brought two ladies down to the morgue who identified the dead girl. The story as published is very

sensational. Miss Jennie Irving, it would appear, is the daughter of a clergyman who lived at Walkerton, Ont. She came to Toronto and fell from grace. She went into the house of a Mrs. Glassey as a dressmaker and was caught in crime with the woman's husband. She had numerous lovers who wrote her letters. The reporters had her trunk opened at the house in which she last resided and they brought away all those letters, many of which have been published. Those letters, if they are genuine, will connect the girl with a member of the Argonaut Boat club, a mau who lives on King street, and many others. Both the gentlemen named have been interviewed and they assert that the letters published are forgeries. The story is not half cleared up and if the truth could but come out it is believed that foul play will appear. The rivate correspondence which has not been published and the medical the girl was never enciente, and as she had a little money there would be no evident rea-

son for self-destruction.

Later—the body of the unfortunate girl. Miss frving, was to-night positively identified as that of Agnes Jennie Irving, who came to Toronto four years ago from Bent-wick, Gray county. The identification was made by a relative named Edward Thomas Smith.

#### AN AUSTRALIAN SNAKE STORY.

After reading travellers' yarns in regard to tropical countries, one is inclined to long for a rojourn in Iceland, for the reason that "there are no snaken" in that frigid but happy country. Mr. Ballou, in his wanderings "Under the Southern Cross," has found one more unpleasant item for reptile literature. In Sydney he heard the following anake story, the facts of which occurred not long before near the town of Parramatta. In the family of a settler who resided some half a league from the town, was an invalid daughter, of an extremly nervous temperament. She was sleeping one summer afternoon in a hammook swung between two sup-porting stands in the shade of the plazza, when she was suddenly awakened by feeling something cold and mist clinging about her throat. She put her hand to the spot, and clasped the body of a snake just at the back of its head, and, with a horrified cry, wrench-ROME, July 13.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill to reform the provincial Communes. It gives dictoral rights to every one who is able to read and write, and who pays the minimum taxes.

THE STATE DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE MARKINGS of with all her strength to pull it away. It gives dictoral rights to every one who is able to read and write, and who pays the minimum taxes.

This was the first instinctive action of the moment, but so great was her terror that she clattered and chattered over an event it was minimum taxes.

When it was, that when Mrs. Hamersley sailed

for England with the Duke of Malborough she Her hand, however, still grasped the anake was not his wife according to the laws of New York, notwithst ending the two marriage ceremonies. The whole legal profession and trendered nowerlass. The cry of the terrified such a convulsive force that the creature was rendered powerlass. The cry of the terrified girl brought the father from within the house, who instantly came to her relief; but in the fit which her fright had induced, her hand slowly contracted shout the creature's It was an ordinary American widow Mayor Hewitt kissed, and hedidn't need permission from the Duke to do it.

What right had the English lord to say who should or should not kiss the widow Hamersley in New York?

Heritagens were unclosped, by the aid of a bit of hammork cord, the rept-le was completely attrangled. Fortunately, the creature tail not bitten the girl before she seized it, a i not bitten the girl before she seized it, and after that it was unable to do so. It is said to have been four feet long, and of a

> SNOW AS A FERTILIZER. SUBSTANCES WHICH IT CARRIES AND DEPOSITS ON THE EARTH.

Most persons must have noticed the dark colored residue which results from the melting of snow, or been struck with the layer of imly divided powder-like soil with covers a field immediately after the removal of the snow. In the Alps and Baverian Highlands snow is regarded as manure, though the cause of this fertility is not generally under-

Howitt declare Mrs. Hamerdey to be the wife of the Luke Butthe Mayor had no more power to marry her to Merboragh than he had to marry her to imperent the fact that Lady Blandford, the Duke's former wife, is still alive made the whole proceeding a face. The same can be said of the subsequent ceremony by the Rev. Dr. Potter.

Had the roble Duke sat him down after the fashion of James Owen O'Con or and mound dout a route to Jersey Chy or trobschem things would not be thusly. In the ungedle State of New Jersey there is no law prohibiting the remarriage of wicked husbands who have been divorced while their wives are still in existence. The May or of Hoboken had power to make Mrs. Hamersley a duchess, but Mayor Hewit had not.

The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Cropsev vs. Ogden settles the law of this State. It holds very clearly that if a man is divorced from his wife for adultery he cannot marry in New York while the former wife is living no matter where the former marriage was contracted or the divorce obtained.

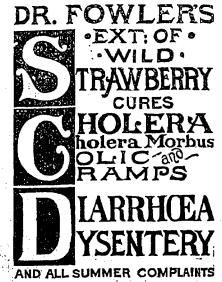
The decision of the Court of Appeals in the character, theats, bark, resth, wood filter, no. 3, four spours, fungs, pullen teach, there, no. 3, four spours, fungs, pullen teach, there is maken it is organic matter the amount of the court of the armosphere by an interface of with the snow, it is again precipitated to the carth. Buildes these as mainings was contracted or the divorce obtained. been found amongst the morganic portions of It just fits the case of the Duke and the snow. The deposition of inorganic matter erer the series of the soil, containing, as it

. more humas than is found in ordinary certic, has a direct fertilizing influence upon the foil, and the heavier and more continu-ous the fall of snow the more completely will the land on which it falls be fertilized. It is to this property that the magic flora of the Alpina reigons is due. The vegetation on the magic flora sides below the perpetual snow line is searcely uncovered in apring before it burata into bloom, having been protected throughout the cold weather by a warm covering of snow, which at its melting de-posite among the roots of the plants the cle-

#### THE SWORDFISH.

The swordfish go in shoals like whales, and the attacks are regular sea fights. When the the girl whose dead body was on Sturday two troops meet, as soon as the swordish have last found in the bay. The remains have betrayed their presence by a few bounds in the air, the whales draw together and close up their ranks. The swordfish always en deavours to take the whale in the flank, either because its cruel instinct has revealed garded as a scandalous thing that the body of to it the defect in the carcage—for there the unfortunate should have been left so long exists near the brachial fin of the whale a exposed for the morbid cariosity of the pub- spot where wounds are mortal-or because the flank presents a wider surface to its blows. The swordfish recoils to secure a greater im petus. If the movement escapes the keen eye of hie adversary, the whale is lost, for it receives the blow of the enemy, and dies almost instantly. But if the whale perceives the swordfish at the instant of the rush, by a spontaneous bound it springs clear of the water its entire length, and falls on its fisnk with a crash that resounds for many leagues, and whitens the sea with boiling foam. The giguntic animal has only its tail for defence. It tries to strike its enemy, and finish him at a blow. But if the active swordfish avoid the fatal tail, the battle becomes more terrible. The aggressor springs from the water in his turn, falls upon the whale, and attempts net to pierce, but to saw it with the teeth that garnish its wespon. The sea is stained with blood; the fury of the whale is boundless. The swordfish harasses him, strikes him on every side, kills and files to other victories. Often the swordfish has nottime to avoid the tail of the whale, and contents itself with presenting its sharp saw to the flank of the gi gautic animal that is aboutto crush it. then dies like Maccabaue, smothered beneath the weight of the elephans of the ocean. Finally the whale gives a few last bounds into has not been published and the medical the air, dragging its assassin in its flight, and opinion sought would establish the fact that perishes as it kills the monstor of which it was the victim.

"Did it rain?" exclaimed the Western man, in the course of a thrilling recital of border life. "Why it rained so hard that afternoon that the water stood three feet on a



AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE\_FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

I INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present state Constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

His Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi Annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Brawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise thearrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in personmanage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our ignatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes dra u in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louistona Nat'l Bk. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN . res. New Orleans Nat'l Bank CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank,

# GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

th the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, August 7, 1888 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Haives \$10: Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.					
1 PRIZE OF \$300,060 is\$300,000					
1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is 100,000					
1 PRIZE OF 50.000 Barrararara 50.000 1					
1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is					
2 PRIZES OF 10,000 arc 20,000					
5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are 25, 00					
25 Paizes of 1,000 are 25,000					
100 PRIZES OF					
200 PRIZES OF 300 are					
500 PRIZES OF 200 are 100,000					
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.					
100 Prizes of \$500 are 50,000					
100 Prizes of \$3: 0 are					
100 Prizes of \$200 are 20,060					
)					
TERMINAL PRIZES.					
999 Prizes of \$100 arc 99.900					
\$69 Prizes of \$100 are 10,900					
3,134 Prizes amounting to\$1,054,800					
NormTickets drawing Capital Prizes are not en-					
titled to terminal Prizes.					
277 For Caus Rates, or any further information,					

Let con their laying or any further information, desired, write legibly to the undersigned, cearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and Number, Sore rapid return had derivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing jour full interestor. Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN New Orleans, La. or M. A DAUPHIN,

Washington, B.C. Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La. REMER BER That the presence of Generals Incharge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REVENIER, also, that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, however of any initiations or anonymous schemes





QOLD. You can live at home and make more money world. Either sex; nil nues. Costly onth PREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusts, Maine.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 845. DAME ANNA E. BOYD, Plaintiff. JOHN McKAY, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted against the said Defendant. Montreal, 13th June, 1888.

McCornick, Duclos & Murchison, Attorneys for Plaintiff

SUPERIOR COURT, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

DAME MARY RITCHIE, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of JAMES H. MICHAUD, of the same place, Broker and Commission Agent, duly authorized a cster en justice, Plaintiff, The said JAMFS H. MICHAUD, Defendant,

An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day by the Plaintiff.

W. S. WALKER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 3rd July, 1888.

# TEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these grea MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and Bealing Properties are Known Throughout the World,

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds
Sores and Ulcers!
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Oures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colde, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rhematism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kown to fail
Both Pills and Contment are said on Professional

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professo Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s, 11d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 83s. each, and by al medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between theh ours of andli, or by letter.

# ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails.

### 1888---Summer Arrangements---1886

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built IROM STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experien can suggest, and have made the fastest time record.

Commanders,

John Bentey.

James Scott,

Tonnage.

Acadian ... 931 Capt. F. McGrath Assyrian ... 2,458 Buenos Ayrean ... 4,005 James Scott.

7	D WITTER DOOLS,
Canadiau2,906	" John Kerr.
Carthagipian4,214	" A. Macnicol.
Caspian2.728	" Alex. McDouga
Circassian 3,724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.
Corean 3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian3,613	B C F I Call
Hibernian2,997	· O. E. Detalia
Lucerne 1,925	SOUTH DIOME.
Manitohan	ATULIALI.
Manitoban2,975	" Dunlop.
Monte Videan. 3,500	" W. S. Main,
Nestorian 2,689	John France.
Newfoundland 919	" C. J. Mylina
Norwegian3.523	" R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotian 3.305	" R. H. Hughes
Parisian5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith, RN
Peruvian3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephen,
Phoenician 2,425	արտ <b>Ե. Ե. հեշր</b> ըցը,
Polynesian 3,983	# Hugh Walls
Pomeranian4,364	" azagu w yue.
Program 0.000	TT ALLAICI.
Prussian3,030	" James Ambury
Rosarian 3,500	" D. McKillop,
Sardinian4,376	" J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian3,647	" W. Richardson
Scandinavian 3.068	" John Park.
S. Derian 3.904	" R. P. Meore.
Waldensian 2 256	u D.J. James

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THUBEDAYS, and from Bleatreal at daylight on WRDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 n.m. or THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on Yourd and land Mails and Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are it tended to be despatched as under:

" D. J. James.

Waldensian.....2,256

under:		
Steamships.	From Montreal.	From thebro.
		$v_{ex} = 17$
F Sarchulan.	. Juno ii	
caucoavan,,,,,,		2i
Parisian Sardinian		" 28
samunan	44 415	only 12
E de l'Attinitie : a a se e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e		Aug. 2
Can dengan	64 15	** ];;
barmasian. Par sian.		9 30
Sardialan	Sept. 5	Sec. 1. 6
Sarmana n		Ce', 4
PERCEADAR	6 10	" 1î
Sardiolan		25
Peristan		Nev. 8
	y steamers of Liver	
the race, \$20.	minodetion). Inter	mediate, \$30.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE.

The stements of the Laverpool Extra Line sulling from Liverpool on Fridays, and from hontreal at dayling at 10 mm at 10 mm from Quebec at 9 a.m. on Fridays, calling at 10 mgh Foylo to receive passerges from Ireland and Scotland on outward voyage and proceeding to Liverpool direct on homeward voyage are intended to be despatched as under:

Steamships. From Montreal. From Quebec. Circassian. May 10 May 11 Polymetan 31 June 1

Steamships. From Montreal. From Quebec. Circassian. May 10 May 11 Tolynesian. May 10 May 11 Union 11 Tolynesian. May 10 May 11 Union 11 Union 14 May 11 Union 11 Union 14 May 11 Union 15 Tolynesian. May 10 May 11 Union 16 Union 16 Union 16 Union 16 Union 17 Union 17 Union 17 Union 17 Union 18 Union 1

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. John's, Hulifax and Raltimore Mall Service.—From Halifax via St. John's, Nild., to Liverpool:

Nova Scotian.

May 14
Pernyana.

Casplan.

Nova Scotian.

Stova Scotian.

Stova Scotian.

May 14
Pernyan.

Casplan.

Munc 11

25

Sates of passage from Halifax to St. John's, Nild., and cice versa, are:—Cabin \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.

Liverage \$5,00.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Montreal to Hasgow on or about: 

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.—From Mont real to London on or about:

Nestorian Mey 4
Assyrlan "18
Pomeranian June 15
Nestorian "15 Glasgow and Boston Service.-From Boston on

Glasgow and Philadelphia Service. - From Philadelphia about: 

#### THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations a Canada and the United States to Liverpool an Glasgow, Via Boston and Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Merchanba' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Ladin, for Fast bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. of the Agents of the above-named Railways.
For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bremen; Charles Behmer, Schusselkorb No. 8, Bromen; Charles Foy, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James and Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Twonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robin son, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Larence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN, 80 State street Boston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

## WANTED.

Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not a ready represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WANZER. Address,

TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO.,
1487 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

vots, at 1s, 1½d., 2s. 6d.

Is. each, and by al meditate the civilized world.

In atthe above address a of and14, or by letter.

WANTED.—At St. Sophis, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teachers speaking French and English; or e capable of teaching music, Salary, \$100 to \$140 a year.

Address, JNO. JOS. OA REY, Scc. Treas., 49.5

But my stepper to with

collection to allegate Mill and actions

JERREN FOR BEREIT, ARTHUR HANDE LAND P. M. SORE



t: s codingly kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphat powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL HAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

#### A FRAGMENT.

(FROM THE POEM 'IN OTHER DAYS.") But hark, the bells peal out again, Their music steals to me once more, As in those other days, and when As to those other days, and when I sang not with a heart so sore. Once more the crowds go trooping by, Once more the laughter floats to me, Once more the flash from maiden eye, Across the shaded walk I see.
Oh, blessed life! what man would be Removed from earth and all its smiles The sweet spring days when he may see Such wondrous life, and by strange wiles Be wooed by sprites to Arcady The sweet communion with the earth, And sweeter thoughts that crowding come,

In whispered tales of heauty's birth, With music of the flower—fiends hum, To throw one's arms aloft and say—
'I am and ever must be free;' Or bide the wanter of the day, And sniff the soft airs borne to thee. I could not live too much of life, I could not feel the years drag on; Though I have known the worldly strife, And watched, in darkness, for the dawn.
Watched by the dying and the dead,
Watched while the pulse of Hope went down
Watched while my heart was stirred and bled, And when I mosned, men turned to frown. And yet I would not leave this earth, It is so beautiful to me; For in loved nature's animal birth, Strange beauty overywhere I see. And now the bells have ceased their song,

The shadows gather thick and fast, And thinner grows the hurrying throng For day has turned to night at last. The twinkling lights from cottage pane Cast glimmering shadows on the way, And down the old green arbored lane Come toilers from the fields of hay. I watch them through the deep'ning light, And mark their features sterned by toil, I hear them shout—'good-night, good-night, And some have stood to that awhile, I stand, and echo back their cry, And say—'Good night from out my heart;' I watch some stray birds homeward fly, Like tired souls from the worldly mart, Whose eyes have ached at sinful sights. Whose hopes died in their youthful days, Whose clouded morns brought clouded nights. And so this day-draam work is done, I close the windows of my soul; My feeble song its course has run, Embodied in the imperfect whole. I have no wish for sweeter strains, No faith in empty-lyred lays; I case the burthen of my pains In singing of those other days.

B. F. D. DUNN

#### CABLE FLASHES.

Scotland won in the international rifle conteet at Wimbledon.

Charles Dickens is back, and will shortly begin reading along the south coast of England.

the origin of the Stars and Stripes in the United States flag. Honry VIII. granted the property, which now includes 220 acres, to Lawrence Washingson in 1545. His son Lawrence emigrated to Virginia and was George Washington's ancestor. The Daly company will present "The

Taming of the Serew," up to the close of their engagement, July 31. On August 3 they will give a performance at Stratford on Avon in aid of the memorial fund. They play one week in Glasgow, one week in Paris, and then return to New York. Their season here has made them warm favorites with the London

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

The temb of the family of Sophoclas has just been discovered a mile and a half from Peleokastror, in Greece. It is mentioned by his biographer, and was built in the fifth century before Christ. It contains three funeral unes, the first containing the remains of a woman, identified as such by a mirror found with them; the two others, from other eviwoman, identified as such by a mirror town with them; the two others, from other evidence found with them, are supposed to be paid here. Finest colored, 950 to 950; finest white, 950 to 950; finest white, 950 to 950; finest white, 950 to 950; were no inscriptions.

EDUBLIN, July 11.—Patrick O'Brien, M.P.'s, term of three months' imprisonment in Tullamore jail expired this morning. He was released, but immediately was re-arrested and taken to Kilkenny jail, where he is to serve a similar term of prison life.

"How hollow it sounds," said a patient to dector pounding bis chest. "Oh, that's nothing," said the doctor; "wait till we get to the head,"

An art orlic describing a collection of bricabrac, says: "The visitor's eye will be struck on entering the room with a porcelain

umbrella."

Should earthquakes be referred to as "real estate movements" or "matters in connection with ground rents?"

Soulful Youth (languidly)—"Do you sing Forever and Forever?" She (practically)—"No. I stop for meals."

CAUSING AN IMPRESSION.

Many cures made by B.B.B. have been those of chronic sufferers known throughout the district through the very fact of their having been afflicted for years. This naturally creates a strong impression in favor of this valuable family medicine.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At the last regular meeting of the Father Mathew Temperance Association, of Almonte, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Spiritual advicer, Rev. D. F. Foley, P.P.; president, John O'Reilly; first vice-president, Patrick Daly; second vicepresident, T. McAuliffe; scoretary, T. W. McGarry; assistant secretary, P. J. Slattery; treasurer, J. Curtic. Committee of management—Edward McGarry, John Ryan, B. Bolt o, P. F. McGarry, P. Oakley, M. Fay, R. Johnson, J. Malone and A. Setang.

#### A DYING WISH

to try Burdock Blood Bitters is often (xpressed by some sufferer upon whom all other treatment has failed. Marvelous results have often been obtained by the use of this grand restorative and purifying tonic under these circumstances.

The British museum has just received a new Diana of date about 100 A.D., which ranks as the most beautiful one of its kind. It is fully draped, yet has a suspicion of natural charm in a contour somewhat foreign to the usual representation of that goddess. On the head is a coronet elaborately carved in imitation of a goldsmith's work. The right arm and hand are gone. The left hand rests on a fawn. Several parts of the drapery show traces of color in faint ross or pink and

#### AN OLD TIME FAVORITE,

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Stawberry should be kept at hand. For 30 years it has been the most reliable remedy. .

The silver fete at South Kensington produced a wonderful out-pouring of titled ladies seeking the sovereigns of the public in aid of the Victoria hospital. The Duchess of Man-chester, Lady Forbes, Lady blandeville and Lady Alice Montague sold flowers. Lady Randolph Churchill superintended the refreshment bar, and sold sandwiches, soda water Lady Londonderry, the Duchess of Leicester, and Lady Chas. Beresford. A dezen other | market keeps very firm.

Under a fair demand sales of boxes containing 10 quarts of blueberries have been

made at \$1 to \$1.20. Some very choice grapes have been re-ceived from Florida and have sold at 35; per

Several lots of peaches have been received from New York which sold at \$2 per small box. California have sold at \$3.25 per box. A good demand is experienced for cherries, and sales have been made at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket. A few lots of indifferent quality sold at \$1.25. Farmers are too busy harvesting in the West to afford time for picking cherries.

Receipts of bananas during the week were 7 car loads, but under a steady demand sales of good bunches were readily effected at \$1.20 to \$1.50 for reds, and \$1.25 to \$1.75 for yellow. The consumption of this fruit has won-derfully increased during the past year. Some very fine lots of new Early Rose pota-

toes have been brought in, which sold at \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel. Old potatoes are quiet at 50 to 75c per bag as to quality. The new crop promises to be good.

#### APPLES,

A good demand has been experienced for Southern apples with gales at \$3.50 : \$4.50 per barcel, a few poor lots nelling at \$1.75 to \$2.25. Orders have alrea ly been received in this city from English firms amounting to several thousand barrels. The kinds ordered are straight varieties of last winter stock. Advices from the West state that the Cinadian apple crop promises to be exceptionally good.

#### HOPS.

The requirements of browers are met by the casual small lots that find their way to this city, at from S: to 10: per ib. Advices from Prince Eiward county state that ewing to the excessive drouth, hops have made poor progress during the past few works. Cable advices from London report a general inprovement in the prospect for the compa-erop. The mejority of the plantations are doing well, and with a continuation of favor able weather, a fair crop of English hopmay be expected.

#### HAY,

The hay crep East of this city is very fine, and in some obstricts farmers have commenced to gather it. In Outsite, however, the crop will be very light in many enctions, and champagne with equal grace, assisted by lowing to the drough. Pressed and is quoted Lady Londonderry, the Duchosa of Leicester, steady at S11 to S13 per tor. The boston

#### Children Crufor Pitcher's Castoria.

pecresses sold fancy work. Mrs. Du Maurier disposed of engravings, assisted by the daughters of Sir John Millais, Mrs. Bancroft, assisted by Miss Calhoun and other actresses, sold dramatic compositions, and Mrs. Bernard Beere had charge of the cigars. Sarah Bernhardt was to have assisted her, but was ill. The attendance was a perfect rush. The

Bouquet throwing has been abolished in the London theatres, and a solitary bunch of posies" from Sir Algernon Barthwick constituted the only flors! emblem at the first night of "La Tosca." He is a newspaper man, but had not heard of the change in the custom.

scene was most brilliant and the receipts were

enormoue.

#### COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL GRAIN AND FLOUR .- We quete:-Canada red winter wheat, 960 Canada spring, nominal; No. 1 hard at 89 to 817; Sass at \$13 to \$18; wellout at Manitoba, 96; to 98; No. 2 do., 95c to 96; No. 1 Northern, 940 to 95; peer, 85; to \$10; hutte, but at \$22 to \$40, and to \$7c; park, 40; in 50c; harlow 550; to \$60; to 87c; pate: 49; to 50c; barley, 55c to 60c; Corn, 72: to 75c, duty pais.

There seemed to be a batter demand for

flour, in fact a brisk enquiry for extra was reported on 'Change, where sales of 250 barrels at \$4.30 and 260 bags at \$2 were announced. In other grades, however, no movement was reported aside from the regulation broken lots. We quote:—Patent winter, \$4 90 to \$5 00; patent spring, \$4 75 to \$4 85; atraight roller, \$4 40 to \$4 50; extra, \$4 15 to \$4 30; superfine, \$3 50; to \$4 00; strong bakers', \$4 50 to \$4 75. There has been considerable "cutting" going to \$4 00; strong bakers', \$4 50 to \$4 70. On table here. Father the superfine on in Cape wool by New York importers. John McLean, an experienced popular Eaglish actor, will support Mary Anderson in her American tour.

The mullate and bars composing the arms of the family, which still adorn the gateway of the family, and the Sulgrapa estate, are

LOCAL PROVISIONS, -The market for provisions has been quiet, but a fair trade has been done at prices which show no quotable change, Mess pork, western, per tri. \$17 00 to \$17 50 short out, western, per hrl. \$18 50 to \$19 00 : thin mess pork, per brl, \$17 50; hams, city ourod, per lb, 12½c to 13½c; hams, carvassed, per lb, 12½c to 13½c; hams, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; flanks, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; flanks, green, per lb, 00c to 00c; lard, western, in pails, per 1b, 10½ to 003; lard, Canadian, in pails, 00c to 102; bacon, per 1b, 11c to 11½c; shoulders, 00c to 8c; tallow, com. refined, per 1b, 5½c to 62.

ASHES.—Trade in ashes has been light and

the market has shown no change, first pots being at \$4 to \$4.10 and seconds at \$3.75. Eggs -- The bulk of the sales were at 17c.

at which figure receivers were sellers and the market may be called steady at that,
BUTTER—There has been no change in the butter market, but sales of June creamery were rumored at 19 to 203 in the country.

Actual apot trade, however, was confined to local wants. The mail advices were more favorable. Dinish in London was quoted at 94s to 96s, with fancy rather higher. Bristol reports an advance of 2s to 3s, while in Manchester a fair trade was reported. We quote:—Creamery, 1S to 20c; Townships, 18 to 19s; Morrisburg, 17 to 18s; Western 16 to 17s.

Western, 16 to 17c.
CHEESE.—In this market there was little doing, but the undertone was strong. The medium, 8½c to 9c.

In evaporated apples the market is steady at 910 to 100 per lb for 50 lb boxes.

The supply of dried apples continues light

and prices range from 7c to 7±c per lb.
In pine apples there is a good demand with sales at 200 each. The demand for oranges has continued good with sales of Valencia in cases at \$9 to \$10 for repacked fruit. Sales of Jaffa oranges have

also been made at \$3 a box. The late hot spell brought on a good enquiry for lemons, and sales of Palermo and Messini fruit in boxes have been freely effected at \$4.75 to \$5, a few very fancy being reported at \$6. Naples lemons have sold at \$8

COAL. At the advance quoted last week a good volume of business in reported, withough we learn of sales . so d sized loss at the eld figure, namely, \$5.75 for scove and chestant. We quote retail mines enfollower: Antoric cite, \$6 for stove, \$6 for chestuat, \$5.75 for egg per 2,000 lbs; Soot h krate, \$6 per rote; Sectch steam, \$5 to \$5.50 per gives ten; Lower Ports grets, \$5.25 per not too; Picton steam, \$4.50 to 5 per 2,240 lbs, and Cape Bre-

#### LUMBER,

ton, \$3.75 to \$4.

The shipments of deals from this p rt contions brisk. The usual quantity of lumber is being shipped to South American ports, latest freight engagements being reported at \$12.50 to Buenos Ayres and \$14.50 to Reserio. The principal shipments consist of one to two inch boards. At the yards the local business is fair and prices are quoted as follows: First quality pine at \$35 to \$40: shipping culls at

#### WOOL.

The market here refuses to sympathics with the firmness in Europe, and hence sales of greasy Cape have been made at from 131c to 151c according to quality. A cargo of 1,100 bales arrived in Boston last week, about half of which was sold and the rest brought on in Cape wool by New York importers who have sold pretty good qualities laid down at the mills in Ontario at 13s. The milis generally are said to be pretty bare of stocks, but they refuse to buy ahead as long as orders come in as slowly as of late.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

The market for green city hides is quiet with prices unchanged, sales being reported at 6c, 5c and 4c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, a lot of 100 bulls being mentioned at 5½c. Tanners are paying 630 to 70 for No. 1 inspected. A few Toronto hides have been placed at 630 for No. 1 and 6tc for No. 2. Hamilton hides are quoted at 6tc for No. 1 and 5tc for No. 2. Lombskins are steady at 35c each, and clips 253 each. Calfakins are nominally quoted at 5. per lb, although some dealers are taking a few at more money.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of horses for week ending July 14th, 1888 were 269: left over from previous week, 17; total for week, 286; shipped during week, 255; on hand for sale and shipment, 21; left stables for city, 10. Arrival of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week, and shipped per G. T. R. Wednesday at 11.50 p.m. ex ss Pomeranian: 28 horses consigned to J. M. Huston of Blandons ille, Illinois; 39 to Bowls & Hadden of Janesville, Wisconsin: 7 to John Grills of L. Harpe. Illinois: nois; 39 to Bowis & Haddon of Janesville, Wis-consin; 7 to John Grills of L. Harpe, Illinois; 14 to E. Miller of Ancons, Illinois; 13 to C. M. Mootes of Normal, Illinois; 5 to S. Swanson. Ex ss. Colina: 120 Shetland ponies, consigned to E. E. Elliott of West Liberty, Iows. Trade during the week has been quiet, very few Ame-rican buyers in, and the local trade slow.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS, POINT ST. CHARLES.

The receipts of live stock for the week ending July 14th, 1888, were as follows:—1,665 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 139 hogs, 148 calves; left over from last week, 317 cattle. Total for week, 2,182 cattle, 1,665 sheep, 139 hogs, 148 calves. Exported and sold during week, 1,631 cattle, 1,415 sheep. On hand for sale and export, 351 cattle, 250 sheep. Receipts last week, 1,075 cattle, 500 sheep, 158 hogs, 158 calves. Exports for week ending July 14th, 1888, 1,041 sheep, 1,976 hogs; do. last week, 1,148 sheep, 190 hogs.

hogs.

There was a little better demand for export catble this week, and several sales were made at a slight advance Over last week's prices. Butchers' cattle were lower, owing to the continued supply of half-fed grass cattle. Hogs, sheep, lambs and calves about the same as last

ported at \$6. Naples lemons have sold at \$8 to \$9.

The strawberry season is nearly over and prices are higher for the limited supplies now arriving.

Supplies of raspberries have commenced to arrive and sales have been quick at \$1 per pail.

Week.

We quote the following as being average, 1,250 to 1,400, 5c to 5½c; do., medium, 1,100 to 1,200, 4½c to 5c; butchers', good, 1,000 to 1,100, 4½c to 4½c; butchers', medium, 3½c to 4c; butchers', culls, 3c to 3½c; hogs, 6½c to 6½c; sheep, 3½c to 4½c; lambs, each, \$8.50 to \$4.00; calves, each, \$4.00 to \$7.00.

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castorial

#### IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Manures consisting of potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia, or nitrates, appear competent to grow large crops of wneat continuously.

An English authority has computed that in the last three or four years more pips have died in the United States from cholera than have been raised in the British Isles.

The Massachusetts Cattle Commissioners, after due investigation, reported that the hog cholera in that brate is fed by feeding swills containing germs of the diseaso brought from the west in fresh pork.

It is scarcely possible to have land free from weeds; seeds of the common weeds seem to be everlating, and are so numerous that the plants still continue to appear after many years of most persistent destruction. It has been found in California that a cold air plast dries fruit in the most satisfactory manner.

Samples of fruit dried in this way - prunes,

apricots and apples—two years ago are still in a perfect state of preservation. A correspondent of Orchard and Garden has bagged many clusters while in blossom to pro-tect them from tose bug; the uniform result has been that they have produced no grapes unless the blos on were ready to drop or already off

when bagged. The value of any kind of farm stock is very largely determined by its feeding the first year of its ife. Ere-ding counts for much, though every successful bestder knows how greatly the character of a young animal is changed by unutritious or improper food.

There is no quicker or handler way of disposing of refuse, each, much, we ds, etc., than to rot them down in a compost heap. Surely dead animals are best disp sed of in this way. The animais are test disp sed of in this way. The most common fermenting agents used in the compast heap are stable mater- and night-soil.

Professor Arnold has said : " The sconer the micds of dairymen are disabilised of the idea that the ripening of cream a d the development of high flavor of better lie only in the souring of the cream the butter will it be for their reputation and their pockets, and also for the consumers.'

Begonias grow well in a light, sandy loam with a small addition of leaf mont. They are quite at home in the share, but r quire a moist, warm temperature to lally describe the beauty of the foliage. They do observely well as room plants, but the dry air robs the colors of their heidisons. Novertheless, they are roots brilliancy. Nevertheless, they are still hand-some and interesting plants in rooms.

When hens learn to eat eags they never forget the trick, and should be killed betere they could teach others the babis. Eggs should be gathered twice a day during co'd wrather, and only glass or porcelain nest eggs should be left in at night. By noticing which try to break those imitation eggs guilty fowls can sometimes be discovered.

Improved plants are like improved animals; their very improvement makes it necessary that the care by which they were produced should be continued. When this is not done they may not do nearly as well as en old kind, habituated to tome extent to hardship?. It is a fact that scrub farmers succeed best with scrub stock and scrub crops.

A little charcoal thrown to the pigs confined n pens will be readily eat-n and will apparently do them more good than the grain. do them more good than the grain. It seems to be especially needed by pigs fed mainly on corp, which is apt to sour on their stomachs and destroy their appetites. Pags that are kept where they can reach fresh soil will frem eat it, It seems and there is no doubt that it is good for them.

It has been asserted that a given amount of It has been asserted that a given amount or food and attention will produce as many pounds of chicken flesh as it will of high flesh. If so, why cannot farmers make poultry-raising profitable and eat nutritions chicken meat inated of so much bacon? A pound of fowl flesh will produce more physical strength or muscular power than a pound of fat bacon, but there are many people who do not believe it. people who do not believe it.

By repeated cropping with the same crop soils are more quickly exhausted than where s



MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF DR. J. D. KERGAN'S

Medical and Surgical Institute, DETROIT, MICH. -WILL BE AT THE-

ALBION HOTEL,

From Monday, July 16th, Until Thursday Night, August 16th. CONSULTATION FREE

Don't Fail to Visit Them if You Suffer from any CHRONIC. NERVOUS, HEREDITARY or CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE; or From a DEFORMITY of any Nature.

THEIR METHOD of treating Catarrh, Con-THEIR BETTOOD of treating Caustre, Con-sumption, and all diseases of the Air Passages, is, without doubt, the most satisfactory ever offered to persons suffering from those com-plaints. Their experience in the treatment of

is, without doubt, the most satisfactory ever offered to persons suffering from those complaints. Their experience in the treatment of these Diseases covers over a quarter of a century, and the number of cases CURED by them reaches far into the thousands.

THE PULMONOPLENE (Luug Filler), an instrument invented by Dr. KERGAN for conveying medicated air of ANY TEMPERATURE through all the air passages of the head, throat and lungs, fills an important part in their treatment, and to its use is directly due their success in curing persons who suffered from CONSUMPTION in ITS LAST STAGES. The FREE USE of this instrument is given to all persons suffering from any disease of the air passage of the Head, Throat or Lungs.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.—No institution in America has paid more attention to this class of disease, and none have attained equal success. Nervous and Physical Weakness of the Male or Female, whether caused by Indiscretions, Physical or Mental overwork, Exposure or Mineral Poiscons, yields prompely to our method of treatment, and when once cured ALWAYS REMAINS SO, except in very rare instances.

FOR REFERENCES AND FULL PARTICULARS call on the Surgeons at the Aleion Hotel, or write to Headquarters.

Hours at Hotel, 9 s.m. daily, except Sundays. Address all letters to the Medical Director,

Address all letters to the Medical Director,

J. D. KERGAN, M. D., Gor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., DETROIT, MICH.,

rotation is practiced. The rotation is also useful in avoiding diseases and insects which attack vegetation. It would appear from recent experiments with electric light upon the growth of plants that this light is capable of replacing sun light, but whether this can be done economically

has not as yet been proved.

# FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes Its superior excellence proven in millions or nomes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's Gream Baking Po der dees not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Caus.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness,

Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerve centers, alleying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harm-less and leaves no unpleasant effects. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction
by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,

50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1 per Battle. 6 Bottles for \$5

#### HEALTH BEFORE ALL!

Diseases told at a Glance. Examination and Consultation Free. Hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Closed on Sundays.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, certify that my wife and two children have been cured of diphtheria by the good care of Mme. Desmarais and Lacroix. The doctors had pronounced the eldest of my children incurable, and stated that she had but a few more days to live. I then called on Mme.

Desmarais and Lacroix, who cured her.

I take great pleasure in giving them this certificate as a mark of gratitude, so that my friends and the public may profit by the experience I had of the ability of those skilful dectors of humanity, and I shall be most happy to give further information to those who deeper in ther information to those who desire it.

Those having children who are suffering from diphtheria, croup, etc. should go braight to Mme. Desmarais and Lacroix, and I am sure

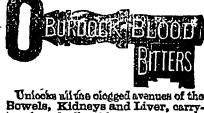
you will be satisfied with their treatment.

They will also furnish you with all kinds of roots, barks, medical leaves, etc., etc.
LEON TANGUAY,
230 St. Obristophe acreet.
Montreal, April 29, 1888.

A. E LACROIX, successor to MDE DESMARAIS & LACROIX, 1263 Mignonne street, corner St. F zabeth Moutreal.

Jy14,18.

# THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the sccretions; at the same lime Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Neryousness, and Genthe Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Ladies should attend S. Careley's July sale for dress material. A splendid lot of novelties in all the leading shades are sold at less than

S. Carsley's parasols and sunshades are all reduced in price during July Cheap Sale.

Six and a half cents will buy a fast color cash-mere print at Caraley's during this month.—

All reduced for July Sale, a very choice stock of Cream ground, with hand worked Spots, Sprays, Vines and Daisy patterns.

PRINTED MUSLIN PRINTED MUSLIN PRINTED MUSLIN PRINTED MUSLIN

Selling at reduced prices, choice patterns, fast colors, large stock to select from.

CREAM LAWNS
CREAM LAWNS
CREAM LAWNS
CREAM LAWNS

For Summer Dresses, plain and figured, all reduced for July sale.

FRENCH PIQUE FRENCH PIQUE FRENCH PIQUE FRENCH PIQUE

Blue and Strawberry. S. CARSLEY.

For Ladies' Underwear. Best English and French Gauzs Flannel always in stook.

FLANNEL TWEED FLANNEL TWEED FLANNEL TWEED FLANNEL TWEED

S. CARSLEY.

For Gentlemen's Shirts. A very choice as-fortment of Stripes, Checks and Plain patterns,

CHEVIOT FLANNEL CHEVIOT FLANNEL CHEVIOT FLANNEL

For Summer Shirts. Best Scotch Union, i Plaid, Striped, Checked and Plain Patterns.

Now is the time to procure bargains at S. Carsley's Ribbon counter. Every piece of ribbon specialty reduced for the July

A NNUAL JULY CHEAP SALE.

MILLINERY

-ron-

TRIMMED HATS

TRIMMED BONNETS TRIMMED BUNNETS

A substantial reduction on all Trimmed Hats and Bonnets for the preat sale.

₹ TAll goods in Manchester department at S.
 Carsley's specially reduced for the July cheap sale.—Select.

COLORED STRAW HATS COLORED STRAW HATS

S. CARSLEY.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

FEATHERS AND WINGS FEATHERS AND WINGS FEATHERS AND WINGS

Beautiful goods at nominal prices during the S. CARSLEY.

Use the best thread and take no other; Clap erton's takes the lead of any other make.

MONTREAL, July 18th, 1888:

Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TULY CHEAP SALE.

SUMMER MUSLIN SUMMER MUSLIN SUMMER MUSLIN

S. CARSLEY.

for Summer Dresses, in Cream, White, Navy

Ladies' Shade Hats, in the newest styles, prices beginning at 10c each. Gauz's for trimming, 25c yard, at S. Carsley's.—Copied.

SUMMER FLANNELS SUMMER FLANNELS SUMMER FLANNELS SUMMER FLANNELS

For Ladies' Travelling Suits, Garden Suits, and Morning Wrappers. Choice lines to select

SUMMER FLANNEL SUMMER FLANNEL

all fast colors.

S. CARSLEY.

cheap sale.—Post.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

JULY ONLY. 8. CARSLEY,

TRIMMED HATS

All Reduced for the Sale.

All Reduced for the Sale.

S. CARSLEY

WHITE STRAW HATS WHITE STRAW HATS WHITE STRAW All Reduced for the Sale.

All Reduced for the Sale. Levery Hat in stock reduced to a special price for the great sale.

All Reduced for the Sale.

All Reduced for the Sale.

USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD USE CLAPPERTON'S THREAD

S. OARSLEY.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN