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STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY M'GARTHY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.] One autumn afternoon, in 1842, three men were walking together in the Pamaix Park, in Dublin. They sat on a seat and proceeded to discuss together a project which was des tined to prove one of the most remarkable events in Irish history, and to leave a lasting impression upon the country. The three mea were Thomas Davis, John Dillon and Charles Gavan Daily. The project they were discussing was the founding of a newspaper to represent properly the National feeling of Ireland, and to be the organ and the mouthpiece of the new ideas, hopes and ambitious that were coming into being under the influence of O'Connell's movement. The three young men were themselves sufficiently characteristic types of the party which was soon destined to be known as Young Ireland. All three were young : all three were gifted; all three were profoundly imbued with the loftiest spirit of patriotism. and all three were convinced to their hearts' cores that the hour for the regeneration of their country was at hand. Physically there was not much resemblance between the men. Thomas Davis, then the heat-known of the three, and the man whom the only living member of that triple brotherhood would be the first to salute as the most remarkably gifted, was not remark able in his personal appearance. He was described once by a brutal opponent, who at one time had promisings of a fair career, which came to a close disastrously a few years ago-the late Dr. Kenealy—as the "dog-laced demagogue." He looked, it is said, more like a young Englishman than a young Irishman; but he had what an English poetess called "the brave Irish eyes," and they were lit by the fire of genius. "Davis," says Sir Charles Gavan Duffy,

tir of power; but except when it was lighted ed by thought, or feeling, it was plain, and even rugged. In his boyhood he was "shy, retiring, unready and self-absorbed," and was even described as "a dull child" by unappresiative kinsfolk. At Trinity College he was a wide and steady reader, who was chiefly noted by his fellow students for his indifferrhetorical display. He was auditor of the Dublin Historical Society, had made some name for himself by his contributions to a magazine called the Citizen, and was a member of the Repeal Association. John Dillon was a man of a very different appearance. Every Irishman who knows his son, the present John Dillon, and most Irishmen, I fancy, have seen him-know how tingularly impressive his appearance is. That dark, melancholy, handsome face, with its deep, Spenish eyes, its olive complexion, and the midnight darkness of its

bair, is one that might have smiled in stately gravity from one of those canvasses of Vel Mouez which are the glory of Madrid. Yet those who knew the father assure a later generation that he was even handsomer than his son. "In person," says Gavan Duffy, "he was tall and strikingly bandsome, with eyes like a thoughtful woman's, and the clear, olive complexion and stately bearing of a "Spanish noble." He had been designed for the priesthood, but had decided to adopt the Bar. Like Davis, he leved intellectual pursuits, and was a man of wide and varied learning. "Under a stately wide and varied learning. "Under a stately and somewhat reserved demeanor lay latent the simplicity of of a loy; no one was readier to laugh with frenk cordinity, or to give and take the pleasant banter which lends a relish to the friendship of young men." Long years after, Thackeray said of him to Gavan Duffy, that the modest and wholesome sweetness of John Dillon gave him a foremost place among the hif-dozen men in the United States whom he loved to remem ber. Dillon was at no time what we should call a very extreme politi ian. He never had much belief in the benefits to be gained by the warlike spirit which was so soon to animate Young Ireland; and that fact should be borne in mind as one additional mark of nonor in a career that was all honorable; for when the end did come, and the die was cast, Dillon, without a moment's hesitation, flung himself into the struggle, prepared to stand or fall with the comrades whose actions he did not believe to be opportune or well advised. Of these three young men who walked in the Phonix Park that day, and schemed out the starting of the Nation newspaper, one is happily still alive among us, and has lived to be the brilliant and eloquent historian of the movement in which he took part, of the paper which he edited, and of the friends of his youth. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and Kevin Izod O'Doherty are a most the last of the conspicuous Young Irelanders who now live and look upon the earth. At the time when he walked with Davis and Dillon in the Phonix Park, Duffy. was only twenty six years of age; Dillon was a year older, and Davis was twenty-eight. The first number of the Nation was published on the 15th October, 1842. It took for its muto the words of answer made by Stephen Woulfe to Peel's contemptuous inquiry in Parlament as to what good corporations would de a country so poor as Ireland, "I will tell the conorable gentleman," said Woulfe, "they will go far to create and cater public opinion, and make it racy of the nellites.
soil." The motte of the Nation was to "create" and foster public opinion, and to make it racy of the soil." It succeeded probably beyond the fondest expectations of its founders. The first number was sold almost immediately

ber to day is one of the treasures of the Irish bibliophile. ry. Its political teachings, its inspiring poned.

t was printed, and a copy of that first num

and vigorous songs and ballads, the new lessons of courage and hope that it taught, the wide knowledge of history possessed by its writers-all combined to make it welcome to thousands. The tradesmen in town, island into the belief that she had a future, and that the future was close at hand, and that they were to help to make it. It was vice. One was Arthur O'Conuor, the Arthur ported him; he had even written a Repeal Catachism in its pages; but its young men had the courage to think for themselves, and to criticise even the deeds and the words of the Liberator, More and more young men clustered round the writers of the Nation : brilliant young essayists, politi cians, poets Gifted women wrote for the Nation, too—Lady Wilde, "Speranza," chief among them. The songs published in a volume called "The Spirit of the Nation," became immediately very popular. As the agitation grow, Peel's government became more threatening. O'Connell, in most of his definit declarations, evidently thought that Peel aid not dare to put down the organization for Repeal, or he would never have challenged him as he did; for O'Connell time. But the few young men who wrote for the Nation and the many young men who read the Nation, were really prepared to fight if need be for their liberties. Nor did they want foreign sympathy to encourage them. In the United States vast land with "the assured loss of Canada by American arms," if she suppressed the Repeal agitation by force; and later Horace Greeley was one of a Directory in New York for send ing officers and arms to Ireland. In France the Republican party were loud in their sympathy for the Irish, and Ledru Rollin had declared that France was ready to lend her "was a man of middle stature, strongly but not coarsely built—a broad brow and a strong jaw stamped his face with a charac party were encouraged in the belief that their tion. No wonder the leaders of the National cause was pleasing to the fates.

The establishment of the Nation newspaper peal of the Union. But the warm breath of in his studies.

patriotism which in 1842 inspired the Irish | When Grant 1 nation with a new purpose and a new hope, and which with its divine all atns has given a quicker vitality to every National movement since, is due, not to O'Connell, but to the young men who founded the Nation, who wrote for the Nation, and who made a nation. Critics -- even friendly critics -- are accustomed to say, too lightly, that the Young Ireland movement failed in its ob-If, because it did not add a successful revolution to the year of revolutions; if, because it did not overthrow British rule in Ireland and set up the green flag on Dablin Castle, it deserves to be called a failure, then, of course, it did fail, for it accomplished none of these things. It was not a revolution; it was hardly a rival rising. Its leaders exiled almost without a struggle; its flag never showed upon a single field. But it gave a new impulse to the Irish cause; it gave the Irish new martyrs and a new tradition; it carried to Irishmen in every corner of the earth a stronger hope and a firmer conviction of ultimate success.

(Continued on eighth page.)

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

EARL SPENCER'S ADMINISTRATION JUSTI-FIED - CHARGES AGAINST PARNEL-LITES.

London, July 35 .- A banquet was given last evening to Earl Spencer, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Two hundred members of the House of Commons were present. The Marquis of Hartington presided and proposed the health of Earl Spencer in an eulogistic speech, in the course of which he commended the Earl's administration of the viceroyalty. Earl Speacer replied, saying that he had tried to do his duty to his sovereign and his country fearlessly in the sight of the world. The Crimes act was justified when passed by the presence in Ireland of 30,000 Fenians, who were aided by members of Parliament for 100 miles above. Grant lost two months' pay England and Scotland and by funds from on Ryan's race horse. America in resisting the laws of the land. The chief seat of the difficulties was Ulster, which was the Parnellites' stronghold and the scene of seditious gatherings. Nothing He was there some months, but this service could have been more dangerous or more productive of discontent than to attempt to termaster's cuty at Walla Walla and other govern Ireland as a crown colony without epresentative institutions. John Bright vindicated Earl Spencer's policy. He said the that of the average subordinate in unmen who brought charges against Earl Spenimportant service on the frontier. He cer and the Irish judges were disloyal to the

and directly hostile to Great Britain. They had, so far as they could, obstructed legislation which was intended to prevent or

discover and punish crime. LONDON, July 26 .- The Irish party are furious over John Bright's remarks at the Sponcer banquet. Several members of the party propose to demand the Speaker's attention to Mr. Bright's speech as a breach of privilege. This feeling is taken as making a still wider divergence growing into actual enmity between the Liberals and the Par-

THE WATERFORD MURDER,

WATERFORD, July 25,-A soldier belong: ing to the South Wales Borderers has confeesed that it was he who stabled Grant, the man killed in the riots here on the 12th inst. The soldier has surrendered himself. The trial of Private Hackins, who was arrested The success of the Nation was extraordin on a charge of killing Grant, has been post. Mr. Dent helped the young folks. Having

GENERAL GRANT DEAD.

The career of the greatest military chiefwhole world, familiar with the history of his fame, will feel that a hero of the human race rapidly, out of obscurity, and out of condi-

General Ulysses Simpson Grant, eldest child of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, early advantages of education were somewhat limited. Through the influence of the well-behaved, quiet, and methodical, but career. nothing in his career as a student merited special attention. Indeed, at that period he

marked a new stage in the resurrection of was regarded rather dull intellectually. He lrish Nationalism. With O'Connell's name won no special honors, and when he graduated the emancipation of a nation of Catholics in June, 1843, he stood number twenty one

pointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. In 1846 he went with his regiment to Mexico and served and Resaca de la Palma. He was promoted in 1847 to be First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey, and in September of the same year be was breveted a Captain for service at Chepultepec. When the Mexican war ended Captain Grant returned with his regiment. He was stationed for a time at Detroit and then at Sackett's Harbor. While on duty at the last mentioned place he married Miss Julia Dent, daughter of Frederick T. Dent, of St. Louis, and sister of one of his classmates. From that time until the breaking out of the rebellion his life was singularly eventful. For nearly three years he did garrison and other undistinguished service in Califoruia and Oregon. For a considerable period he commanded a small detachment of troops posted at Humboldt, Eureka County, Cal. and there are pleuty of old men residing in that region to-day who well remember Captain Grant. While there he got acquainted with one James T. Ryan. Ryan was a good deal of a wild Irishman. He owned a big lumber mill, had thousands of acres of timber land, and twenty houses. In fact, Ryan owned the town, and he made a great deal of Grant In later years Ryan's earlier friendship with Grant gave him a great start. He built the Mare Island dry-dock, had a contract for getting out the monitor Comanche from the East, and was about to he sent by President Grant, Minister to Mexico, when he died. His only daughter is the wife of Judge Evans, of the Supreme Court of California. Ryan had a famous race horse, Eclipse. He had imported him from Kentucky and brought him around the Horn. Grant and his troops went their last rasher of bacon on this animal on a race got up at Eurcka, and the horse broke down against a "cayuse" from Fort Jones, Soon the Captain was ordered to report to

his brother-in-law, Major Lewis Dent, then in command at Knight's Ferry, California having expired he was sent to perform quarpoints in Washington Territory. His career at that period differed in no respect from important service on the frontier. He acquired something of the indolence of camp life, and, it is feared, some of its habits likewise. There are many tales told on the Pacific coast of the great hero's earlier doings while stationed there. Many of these are doubtless apooryphal, but for others there is foundation, and it is admitted by the Generul's most friendly biographers that his resignation from the army in July, 1854, was not entirely voluntary. When he resigned he held the full rank of Captain, and was but thirty-two years old. He had neither taste nor capacity for business pursuits, and his yielding up his commission was regarded by his army associates as an ill-advised course.

When Captain Grant, efter the acceptance of his resignation, returned from the Parnic coast with his young family, he had no means and the future did not seem to promise much. Probably these were the darkest days in the young officer's history. His wife's family were people of some means, and for a time

tempts to establish himself in business, but met with little encouragement. It seemed quite clear to his friends after a time that he had no capacity for business. He opened a real estate office, and come to thousands. The tradesmen in town, and the country peasants read it, and were tain of the day has drawn to a close. With had for partner, people no more compenimated with the story of their old historic the death of General Grant disappears the tan himself. Of course they failed. most famous and honored figure of the After several other and equally ineffectual American civil war-the most terrific and efforts to gain a livelihood Grant and his Mr. Parnell entered into an explanation of bloody struggle known to the world's history. I family went to live on a little form owner or his father-in-law, Mr. Dent, near St. Louis, and in conclusion assured the Irish and there he resides until 1859. Those were people in America, through their distinguished family went to live on a little form owned by the present political situation in England and denounced by the Tocy press us the organ of a hidden "French party." From France The eyes of the nation, which owes its litself came words of praise worth having union and peace to his bravery, determination days of poverty and discouragement. Grant and skill, have been tenderly fixed on the was no better farmer than man of business, of the Irish party in the coming Parliamenstricken and dying soldier for months; but, tions in those years than they have since, O'Connor of '98; the other was Miles Byrne, who had fought at Wexford. O'Connell though prepared for the result, his country even in their afficience, been willing to admit. became alarmed at the growing popularity men will receive the tidings of his death with those were the days when the excaptain dollars to the cause, and were real housed from the had even written a Remail asense of depression and national loss. The thouse or traded it for the streets for a pittance or traded it for meat and flour. It was then that time, will feel that a hero of the human race the future hero and chief magistrate has passed away. Posterity will award reached greater depths of obscurity him an apotheosis, and will rank and poverty than had ever been his lot. his name with such conquerors as Alex. Streak the clouds. In the latter part of 1859 ander, Casar, Napoleon and Washington Jesse R Grant, who had entered the leather Grant was the "man of destiny" to save the business and established a tannery and store American Republic. He rose, silently and at Galena in connection with another son, rapidly out of obscurity and out of could are greatly and over the country of could be greatly and out of siding his son Ulysses and his family, and he offered the tions in life which were far from portending latter a clerkship in the leather store at a any exceptional future, into the notice of his salary of \$500 a year. It was not much, but country and the world, until he became the in after years old Jesse used to say in his leading figure and reached the very highest worth." It is to be feared that the old man have challenged him as he did; for O'Connell military and civic honors. The history of was right. The future President did not never really meant to resort to force at any this child of Fortune reads almost like a make much of a clerk or salesman He was then thirty seven years old. Philip A Hoyne, of Chicago, who lived at Galena at that time, remembers that Grant used to he seen about the leather store, but uobedy was ever struck with his efficiency. Having been through the Mexican war, and been a tifical high mass was celebrated. meetings, organized and directed by men like Ohio, April 27, 1822. He was the closest of a captain in the regular army, he had a local Seward and Horace Greeley, threatened Eug. Considerable family of children, and as his prestige that made him rather noticeable, but parents were in humble circur stances his people smiled at his evident indisposition to work. Judge Hoyne says he used to sit up on what limited. Through the influence of the a counter, dangle his heels, smoke and tell cations for blessings on the new Abbot were member of Congress from his father's district stories of army life. When customers came introduced. Next the Abbot kept before the young Grant received in 1839 an appointment in they might pick out their own leather, so to the West Point Military Academy and far as he was concerned. The business had there was laid the foundation of that career no attractions for him. For a little more which made him one of the most famed men than a year Grant led this useless life, and in the world's history. Grant was a diligent then came the great events which opened student, but not a brilliant one. He was the way for the beginning of his marvellous

The firing on Sumter early in 1861 meant war. The inauguration of Lincoln, the the emancipation of a nation of Catholics (in June, 1843, he stood number twenty-one from the Penal Laws will always be trimaphantly associated; and his name leads a lustre to the agitation in favor of the item in deportment than by any marked proficiency a lustre to the agitation in favor of the item in deportment than by any marked proficiency of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the successful leaders in English. After the henceliction of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the continued and the sacratic ment given to Abbot Zillion by the Bishop Becker of Wilmington followed with a sermion in English. After the henceliction of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the continued and the sacratic ment given to Abbot Zillion by the Bishop Becker of Wilmington followed with a sermion in English. After the henceliction of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the continued and the sacratic ment given to Abbot Zillion by the Bishop Becker of Wilmington followed with a sermion in English. After the henceliction of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the continued and the sacratic ment given to Abbot Zillion by the Bishop Becker of Wilmington followed with a sermion in English. After the henceliction of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the continued and the sacratic ment given to Abbot Zillion by the Bishop Becker of William by any marked proficiency of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the continued and the sacratic ment given to Abbot Zillion by the Bishop Bishop Becker of William by any marked proficiency of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the continued and the sacratic ment given to Abbot Zillion by the Bishop Bishop Becker of William by any marked proficiency of the successful leaders just come to the trout, as the continued and the sacratic ment given to Abbot Zillion by the Bishop Bishop Becker of William by any marked proficiency of the Sillion by the Bishop Bishop Bishop Bishop Bishop Bisho land's is harassed now. The war spirit in time was aroused. It extended to the West. Lincoln had called out 75,000 troops. Goverfaithfully with some distinction at Pulo Alta nor Dick Yates met his responsibility with promptuess. Up in Galena there have at that time E. B. Washburne, member of Congress from that district; John A. Rawlins, a poor and obscure young lawyer; A. L. Chet-lain, J. Russell Jones, Philip A. Hoyne, one Rowley, a travelling salesman and a "roun der," and several other people whose names are not now remembered. There are a variety of stories about Grant and his elevation from the leather store. The best accredited and the one only accepted by himself is that of A D Richardson, a personal biographer, which is endorsed in the main by General Chetlain, now living in Chicago. When the war fever broke outin Galena, Rawlins and Chetlain started the idea of raising a company. Both dropped of 'Captain Grant" to command it, and of course Chetlain wanted to be second in command. They held a meeting, and after good deal of trouble they got Grant to show himself. He was clerk in his father's leathe store and very modest. They could not get him to talk publicly. But he said he did not want anything. About that time E. B. Washburne took some interest in the coming war. He was a member of Congress and a very influential man, Some of the Galena people who took an interest in "Captain Grant" said : " Here is : man educated at West Point, graduated and went to Mexico, was promoted for gallantry and all that, and he is now ready for duty. What can we do for him?" Washburne thought the thing over, and, when the war spirit was at its highest, he said to Grant one

> Rowley, Grant, and Washburne all met in Springfield. Then came days of delay and trouble. Rawlins, who only expected a Second Lieutenancy, went home in disgust. (Continued on second page.)

day, "Never mind this company. Better

drop this whole thing. Let us all go to

THE END OF A FAMILY. SAD INCIDENT ON ONE OF THE PANAMA

CANAL DREDGES. PANAMA, July 25 .- A sad affair occurred on board the American Dredge Company's dredge Ferdinand de Lesseps, now lying in Fox river, on the 3rd inst. P. F. Hayes, the captain of the dredge, was called to stop a disturbance on the main deck, and his wife, fearing trouble to her husband, followed him with their child, eighteen months old, in her arms. By the time Mr. and Mrs. Hayes reached the deck shots from several revolvers were flying around. Mrs. Hayes ran to the forward part of the dredge, and in endeavor-ing to gain cover fell with the child into the bucket well; Efforts to rescue them were unavailing and their bodies were not re-covered till next day. The father upon sceing the child by its mother's side in the coffin was entirely overcome and went to his room where he shot and killed himself.

Count Saville, the newly appointed French consul, died this morning from yellow fever. The latest states and the states are the states and the states are the states are

A BANQUET TO PATRICK A. COLLINS. London, July 24.—A banquet in honor of Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, member of the settled in St. Louis Grant made several at- House of Representatives, was given this India.

evening by the leaders of the Irish party. Every member of that party at present in London attended. The principal speech of the evening was that of Mr. Charles Stowart Parnell, who eulo-Charles Stowart Parnell, who eulo-gized Mr. Collins for his services to the Irish race, particularly as the President, at one time, of the Irish American Land League. representative now present, that the attitude fary elections would be moderate, firm, dignified, and prudent. Mr. Collins said Irish-Americans had already subscribed a million dollars to the cause, and were ready to sub-

INSTALLING AN ABBOT.

INTERESTING CREMONIES IN THE NEWST. MARY'S ABBRY IN NEWARK.

New York, July 25, At St. Mary's church, Newark, yesterday morning, the Rev. Father James Zilliox was installed Abbot of the new St. Mary's Abbey. The celebrant was Bishop Wigger, and his assistants were the Right Rev. Baniface Wimmer, Arch Abbot of St. Vincent's, and the Right Rev. Alexius Edelbrock, Abbot of St. John's, Minnesota The services opened at 10 o'clock with a march of the clergy up the asde. A brass and string hand played a march while the Bishop and the young Abbet SOCIAL OSTRACISM OF TITLED BLACK-were being robed. The Abbet was then led HIARDS IN LONDON by the Arch Abbot and Assistant Abbot to the Bishop, who sat in front of the altar.

At the conclusion of the epistle the Abbot prostrated himself before the altar, and the ponitential psalms were recited. This was followed by the litanies, and two special invointroduced. Next the Abbot knelt before the Bishop, while the latter pronounced the bene-diction. The Bishop then handed the Abbot the book containing the rules of the Order of St. Benedict, blessed his crozier and gave it to him, blessed the ring and placed it on the third finger of his right hand, and gave him the kiss of peace. The attendants then kissed the ring and the Abbot's right cheek, and he returned to the side alter and continued the Mass in unison with the Bishop, who was

Bishop Wigger blessed the Abbot's mitre and placed it on his head. He next blessed the gloves, and, leading the Abbot to the throne on the epistle side of the sanctuary, installed him in his office.

went through the church giving the people his blessing. He then returned to the throne. and all the monks subject to him kissed his. ing and his check in taken of summission to him, and each received of him the kiss of pence. The ceremony was then concluded by the Abbott reciting the Gospel of St. John.

Abb. t Zilliox is only 35 years old, and is aid to be the only native-born American ever installed into the office. He was born in Newark, where his parents and brother and sister live. His sister Carrie, a beautiful young girl, sang in the solo parts during the cremony yesterday.

THE NEWLY WEDDED.

LONDON, July 26 - Prince Henry of Battenorg and his bride, the Princess B atrice, appeared in public on Saturday. They drove out from Quair abbey and were received by the populace with much demonstration. The couple will go to Windsor castle next week. It is denied that the marriage has created discord in the relations between the royal familes of England and Germany.

A PRINCE FOR IRELAND.

Duells, July 25 .- Ramors have recently been put in circulation here that the Duke of Connaught has arranged to reside in Iroland in the near future, He will, it is said, live in Ireland in his private capacity, and in no way interfere with the official actions of the Springfield. Dick Yates is Governor and I guess we'll strike something. Rawlins, Earl of Carnarvon, the viceroy.

CABINET.

defeated in the Rouse of Commons this even-ing by a vote of 180 to 130 on a clause of posed. Of the summer campers, many of the medical relief bill. The Parnellites opposed the Government. On the announce ment of the result the ministers held a hurried consultation, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced that the Government relinquished responsibility for the bill. Sir Wm. V. Harcourt immediately accepted the responsibility on behalf of the oppo-

sition. The discussion was then continued. Mr. Labouchere started an exciting debate, in which the Liberals tried to induce the Government to state whether it intended to summer, not winter, and so become gradually oppose the bill eventually. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach promised to make a statement one should linger over it; three or four minto morrow. An amendmendment to the utes are ample. After immersion the body rejected clause is almost certain to be rejected in the House of Lords, and a conflict will has be rai ed between the two bell or club exercise may occupy the next few houses.

June 20th next, Queen Victoria's semicentennial as reigning sovereign will be celebrated. She will not complete her half century's reign until June, 1887, but the precedents are in favor of the celebration being held at the beginning and not at the end of the fiftieth year.

The English, stimulated by Russian entertalk seriously of a railway from Europe to tute for the bones that were taken out. 6

BURNED IN HER GRADLE

YOUNG GIRL CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF A CHILD

READING, Pa., July 25, 1855 -- An officer from Birdsboro, this county, came to Reading at noon to day and arrested a young girl named Laura Lenhort, who until Study last was a servant girl in the coupley of the family of William Lewars of that place She was charged with setting fire than cradle and causing the death of Mr. Lowers eighteenmonths old daughter. The allegations were that the girl Lenhart, when told to attend to the child, pinched it from time to time until it entertained a great aversion for hor. She was the last person to leave the room previous to the breaking out of the fire. The child's hody, feet, face and head were fearfully burned. The girl was also the first to discover the fire. At several previous places where she was living just such mysterious fires broke out. It was learned that immediately after the child died the girl mysterious. ly disappeared and was not seen again until her arrest in this city. Coroner Schoedier summoned a jury and hold an inquest. On account of her youth and other circumstances connected with the burning of the child it was decided to discharge her, it having also been shown that Mrs. Lewers was smoking shortly before she put the child to bed,

DRIVEN FROM SOCIETY.

GUARDS IN LONDON.

London, July 27 .- The agitation of the subject of protection to young girls, following the publication in the Pall Mall Gasette, is leading to the social ostracism of several well known noblemen believed to be involved in the Gazette's stories, and whose names and acts have been presented to the members of the committee, who are now considering the proofs submitted by the Catette's commission. Several prominent men in society, whose names appeared upon the books of the notorious Mrs. Jeffrics after the police descent upon her establishment several weeks ago, have disappeared from London, and it is believed here have gone to America. The organ of "The Social Purity Movement" states that four members of parliament have each offered a large sum toward the criminal prosecution of the editor. The paper dares them to face the testimony in open court, and boldly declares that all four will have to disappear permanently from public life in the event of such a proveention.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, as announced a grand parade of the army it London for to-morrow, with the object of in-fluencing Parliament, in view of the revelutions m de by the Pall Mall Gazetta, to pasa the proposed Crimical Amendment Act increasing the age of consent in girls from 13 to 18 years. The army will march to the House of Commons and present to that body The Te Deum was then sung, and during the singing the Abbot and his assistants for the immediate reform of the English criminal law relating to the corruntion of girls. Rev. Mr. Spurgeon addressed 4 000 personsat Revenuere yesterday. In the course of his remarks he referred to the revelations of iniquities in London and denounced the traffic in young girls,

DISASTROUS CLOUDBURST.

LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

DENVER, July 27. ... A despatch from Colo rado Springs says one of the most disastrons cloudtursts known in this section of the State struck a point a few miles north of this city at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. But for the fact that the storm strack the crest of a hill where the water flowed in opposite directions the loss of life have been appalling, Several railroad and waggon bridges in the vicinity were carried away and a large amount of track was swent off. The house of A. P. Eaton, superintendent of schools in the northern part of the city, was lifted from its foundation and carried down stream with great velocity. At the time there were present in the house Mr. and Mrs. Enton, who had just retired for the night. As soon as Eaton realized the situation he jumged from the door of the floating dwelling, instructing his wife to do the same. After a hard struggle Eaton succeeded in reaching a place of safety. His wife clung to the house which struck the Denver and New Orleans railroad bridge and was dashed to pieces. No trace of Mrs. Eaton's body could be found. Several fumi-DEFEAT OF LORD SALISBURY'S lies living further up the creek barely escaped. Later reports from the luckless valley north LONDON, July 23.-The Government was of the town indicate that the devastation and their tents have been seen floating in the stream and as the flood came down in the dead of night it is ferred some of them perished. The body of a Swedish man has been found below the town.

> Cold water bathing may prove beneficial or injurious. The readiest test of benefit is the glow of free surface circulation, or at least the absence of any decided chill after immersion. Those who take to it should begin in accustomed to its lowest temperature. No should be quickly and well dried and rubbed before dressing. Light gymnastic or dumbminutes, the clothes being partly on if the weather is cold, and breakfast, or a cup of warm tea or coffee, should shortly follow, to prevent chilling.

Mr. Brown, of Scranton, Pa., is underroing a novel experience to remove a tumor. The surgeons cut out the right ide of his nose, the upper jawbone and the base of the skull. He is doing nicely, and in a few weeks an impression will be taken with wax, and prise in the same direction, are beginning to from this will be made of vulcanite a substiwill have teeth attached.

CALADIAN NEWS.

OUEBEC, July 2.—Pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Philomine in the Church of St. Petronille de Bantieu, Island of Orleans, seem to be becoming popular. A few days ago a party of eight hundred composed of parishioners of St. Nicholas, St. Agapit, St. Etienne and St. Lambert, under the direction of their respective duties, went in procession with banciers and bands to lay two crowns respicificant with times on the shrines. One of these browns ibone the following inscriptions: "Project against the cholera the parishioners of St. Nicholas, St. Agapit, St. parishioners of St. Nicholas, St. Agapit, St. Etienne and St. Lambert."

G. L. Duhamel, s' cheese manufacturer of St. Simon, county of Bagot, who was married a couple of years ago at St. Thomas, Montmagny, but described his wife after living with her for nive months, was arrested at the latter place a couple of days since on the wife's complaint that he had refused to support her and her child, and, after the preliminary examination, was sent up to the criminal court for trial at the next assizes.

Adelard Robert, the Montreal burglar, who stole the watch and other property from Rev. Mr. Allnatt, Mr. James Patton, Jr., and Mr. Cote, grocer, was, upon his own plea of guilty, condemned to six years in the peni-tentiary yesterday.

The dinner to Major Wasson, the retiring United States consul, last night, was a decided success. Mr. Downs, successor to the Major, was present.

The steamer Annie Stewart, just purchased by the Garanment in Neva Scotia for quarantine service at Grosse Isle, it is said, will have to be docked for repairs.

The body of Joshua R. Meade, the young law student who committed suicide about a fortnight since by throwing himself from the deck of the steamer Quebec, off St. Nicholas, has been recovered as low down as Les Eboulements, the parish between Baie St. Paul an | Murray B.y. At the inquest before the Baie St. Paul coroner it was fully identified.

the other, a Russian sailor, who had been languishing in durance vile since September last awaiting his trial for lurceny, is still at

Newshas been received from Belgium of bec, and for a number of years director of the congregation de St. Roch. He was a renowned preacher. After leaving Quebec he resided successively in French Guiana, at Constantinople, in France and in Belgium.

\$200.

Hon. Mr. Robertson having notified the offer for a settlement of its indebtedness to the municipal loan fund, because of the stipulation in the town council resolution to the effect that Levis should benefit by any advantages hereafter extended to other still indebted municipalities, the town council on their part have decided to adhere to the conditions of their offer, and have notified the Provincial Treasurer that they will make no change in the wording of the resolution.

After the breakup at the armory yesterday Lient. Pelletter, who was wounded at the battle of Fish Creek, and who is still very lame and e cak was shouldered by four of his companies and carried in this way to the residence of his father, Senator Pelletier, in St. Ursule street.

It was His Grace the Archbishop who officiated at the solemn Te Deum sung yesterday at St. Roch's church in honor of the return of the Nuch. His Grace also addressed some

cided to give a grand ball to the officers of the 9th Battalion, Quebec, and the 65th Battalion, Montreat, on Friday evening and the first allows a grand ball to the officers of the note went as most of such things do, and the first allows. In a venue of the process of the such as finally resurrected. In a venue of the process of the such as finally resurrected. Lizotte's hotel.

QUEREC. July 22 .- Messrs. Tessier and Pelletier, the joint secretaries of the Riel defence fund committee, Quebec, are in receipt of several despatches from Messrs. Lomieux, Fitzpatrick and Greenshields asking for immediate aid to bring up Riel's witnesses, who have a long and expensive journey to make to re cen Regina.

TORONTO, July 22 .- Lieut. Governor Robinson this attenuous gave a reception at Gov-ernment house to about 250 school teachers from various parts of the province, who are attending the summer course of instruction at the Ontaine School of Art. Addresses were delivered by the Hon. G. W. Ross, minister of education, and Dr. May, of the education department. This is the first occasion that the school teachers have been received by a representative of Her Majesty at Government

Dickisson's Landing, July 22 .- On Monday that an Italian named Pietro Rich shot and killed another Italian named Severio, the ball passing through the heart. The row was apparently over the sum of \$6, which Severio owed Rien One of Rich's accomplices was commuted to Cornwall jail to await trial.

Rich is still at large, ST. THOMAS, July 22.—The recount of the ballots cast at the recent Scott Act election was finished yesterday. The result, as declared by the returning officer after the election, showed that the petition had eleven of a majority. The ballots, deducting the bad ones counted by the judge, show a majority of twenty one against the petition, but the sworn evidence of the deputy returning officers and scrutineers show that the ballots have been campered with, and that thirty eight ballots for the petition and six against it have been spoiled since they were placedin the cavelopes by the deputy returning Grant was dumfounded when he got the news. officers. The proceedings were adjourned to A "star" was something beyond his wildest officers. The proceedings were adjourned to Saturday, when the judge will hear argu-

ments on several disputed points.
PORT HOPE, July 22 - Early yesterday afternuon a man named Thomas Haddon, brother of Captain Haddon, of this town, committed suicide near Millbrook by throw ing himself down on the railway track in front of a freight train. His body was badly

HAMPTON, July 22.—David Taylor, a young man about twenty years of age, was found dead this morning in the barn of Mr. Geo. Langdon, south of the village, where he had hanged himself to a ladder, having used the leather lines of the harness for the purpose.
London, July 22.—While James Brodie

East waterworks yesterday, he discovered a nugget of gold worth about \$150. He is now digging for more, and thinks he has indeed

majority against the measure of 60. In the north riding Bracebridge gave a majority for the act of 31, MacAulay 22, Brunet 22, Mc-

Lean 18, Stephenson 7.
HAMILTON, July 23.—Mr. Wallace, super intendent of the Hamilton asylum for the insane, has been summoned by the Crown to give evidence regarding the mental condition of Riel. He started for Regina to-day.

GEN. GRANT DEAD.

Old Diok had no encouragement for any body Washburne was importunate, but he was only a member of Congress and could only a commend Captain Grant. Yaterwas was only a member of Congress and could only accommend Captain Grant. Yates was indifferent. Meantaine Cant. Yates was indifferent. Meantaine Cant. Yates was indifferent. Meantaine Cant. At the commander, addressed a grandilo quent and very diplomation of the grant suggesting commissioners to arrange an armistice and possible terms of surrender. Buckner's and possible terms of surrender. Suckner's and possible terms of surrender. Suckner's and possible terms of surrender. The intermediate of the commissioners to arrange an armistice and possible terms of surrender. Suckner's and possible terms of surrender. The intermediate of the commissioners. The original possible terms of surrender. The

as a private." The very next day Grant got liar emphasis to the utterance, and a change to work in Governor Ystes office as a clerk at \$3 a day. The army lost a private but the state got a clerk the State was struck with the way this humhis office. He got Governor Yutes to appoint | ticle-" Uncle Sam." Lee asked : him to a clorkship there. Grant know all about troops and how to handle them. One day he went out to Camp Yates with the Adjutant General. He made several remarks. He pointed out a good many things that might be improved; his ideas were practical. In a day or two Mr. Grant got a request from the Adjutant General to go and inspect cer tain troops which had just come in raw and exuberant but very patriotic. He went and made his report. All this time he was working in the State Adjutant's office at \$3 a day. Mr. Washburne was very triend-Two prisoners confined in the Chicoutimi ly. He had an idea that there was jail lately effected their escape during the absence of the keeper and his assistant. One, Louis Labrie, has since been recaptured, but commission. He knew why he had left the army originally. He knew the man's weak-ness, but he had hope, and he had a peculiar pride in wanting to make a hero of somebody from his district. The idea that a West the recent death there of Pere Faleur, one of the founders of the Jesuits residence in Queind Sherman, should not be brought to the front was repugnant to Washburne, and he strove hard for it. While hanging at the skirts of Dick Yates at Springfield, waiting for a commission, Grant heard that George The staff of Beauport asylum have contri- B. McClellan, his old class mate at West buted to the shrine of La Bonne St. Anne a Point (McClellen graduated third and got the engineers, white Grant, being twentystatue of the Sacred Heart made in Belgium, the engineers, white Grant, being twenty-measuring six feet in height, and costing first, it is take the infantry) was at Cincinnational Sacred Heart made in Belgium, the engineers, white Grant, being twenty-first, white Grant is the engineers, white Grant, being twenty-first in the engineers, white Grant, being twenty-first in the engineers, white Grant is the engineers and the engineers and the engineers are the engineers. nati with a commission of Brigadier General from the Governor of Ohio, and was or-Levis corporation that he could not accept its ganizing Ohio's troops. Grant and McClellan offer for a particular of its indebtedness to were old friends. They were at West Point and had served in Mexico together. While waiting for Governor Yates' action Grant bethought him of another chance He took the train for Cincinnati to see McClellan, who had his headquarters at the Burnett House. His idea was to get on McClellan's staff as Quartermaster or something. He did not seem to care for rank or fame. He wanted a chance to earn a living for his family. He thought: "' Mac' and 1 know each other, and he'll give me an appoint ment." When Grant got to Cincin nati McClellan was away. He left his card twice at the General's hotel, but the lat-ter was not to be found. What changes in history might have resulted from the meeting of these two men at that time! Discouraged, disheartened, and with a very few dollars in his pocket, Grant, not daring to wait for General McClellan's return lest he should be feeling words of welcome and thanks to the stranded financially, left a note for his old comrade, asking his influence to get employ-ment. This note was left with the hotel

> replied to in a way that must have brought tears to Grant, as the writing of it certainly did to its author. Grant went back to Springfield sick, disgusted, and perhaps demoralized. Almost the first man he saw on his arrival was his old the first man he saw on his arrival was his old equal to Napoleon's strategic move at Ulm-friend, A. L. Chetlain, formerly of Galena, that of getting below Vicksburg from the west as a whip. He heard Grant's story, and said:
> "Pshaw! There's a regiment here for you now. Goode, of the Twenty first, has been off on another drunk, and Gov. Yates is even now looking for you. Here, where's your baggage, confound you? (let up here, and come up to the State House." Chetlain liked Grant and was determined to help him. He also wanted to get rid of the demoralized Goode. It was soon fixed, Governor Yates commissioned Captain Grant as Colonel of the Twenty-first Regiment. Chetlain became his Lieutenant Colonel, and the two started in to get military discipline out of the toughest lot of citizens that ever carried a musket. They were terrors. It took Grant four weeks to get them ready even to march, and then they were sent off into Northern Missouri. Before the regiment started it was necessary that the Colonel should have an outfit. Grant did not have a cent. Mr. Collin's, Jesse Grant's old partner, however, indorsed the new Colonel's note for \$300, and with this he bought uniform, horse and equipments, and had just \$45 left to send to his wife at Galena.

A copy of it was sent to McClellan and was

Grant had hardly got his regiment across the Mississipi River before, through the influence of Washburne, who had obseved how perfectly he was at home as a soldier, got him a commission as Brigadier General. hopes. But he kept his joy to himself. A district was created for him composed of Southeastern Missouri and Southern Illinois, his headquarters being fixed at Cairo. Here began that wonderful succession of military successes which led to his rapid promotion in

rank and to his final exaltation in the hearts of the people. Paducah, Ky., wa an important position, and, learning that the Confederate under Polk, were marching on it, Grant, on his own authority, crossed the river and took possession of the town. At Belmont, Mo., on Nov. 7, 1861, he won his first victory, defeating a Confederate force of considerable strength. in January, 1862, Grant marched on Fort was ditching near the old well of London Henry, a Confederate stronghold a few miles distant on the Tennessee River. On February 6, with 23,000 men, he made a detour inland struck a gold mine.

Lindsay, July 23.—Voting on the Scott fleet of gunboats, made a direct attack fleet of gunboats, made a direct attack in the County of Victoria took place to day, and up to 8 o'clock returns gave a impassable, and when the land forces at the fort it was found that for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of arrived at the fort it was found that the Confederates had escaped across the country to Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland River. The gunboats returned to the Ohio River and thence proceeded up the Cumberland to the new theatre of conflict, while Grant, leaving 3,000 men in Fort Henry, marched his troops overland. Active preparations against Donelson commenced on the 14th of February, and after a severe

at one time as if the Union forces were everywhere defeated, they finally succeeded in with 27,000 men, 301 pieces of artillery and carrying a position of the fortifications, and 45,000 stand of arms. Grant became more of were in a position where on the following a popular ideal than every he was every where regarded as a hero and the whole enemy's position [Barly, the next morning, be country, rang with his prairies. There was love resuming hostillites, Buckner the Control of the was regarded.

but the state got a clerk. After writing and once regarded as the coming man. U. S. copying some letters the Adjusant General of Grant, "United States Grant," "Unconditional Surrender Grant," were the pet ble clerk made his reports. He seemed to terms applied to him. His old acquaintances know all about it. He made inquiries and of the Military Academy and in Mexico behe found the clerk was a West Point gradu gan to prick up their ears. Ewell, the rebol ate, and had held a captain's commission in General, hearing of Fort Donelson, remarked: the regular army. His name was Grant. The "That 'Sam' Grant is a fellow that we've Adjt.-General inquired further. He made up | got to look out for." Grant's nickname at his mind that Grant was a good man to have in the academy was 'Sam,' based upon his inithe 'Sam' Grant that was in the Fourth at Chapultepec? He was told it was the same. "I remember him," said Lee. "A very quiet fellow; but he seemed to have a good eal in him, and I'm afraid he's got it yet." Buckner surrendered to Grant that day

13,000 men, 3,000 horses, seventeen siege guns, forty-eight field pieces, and 20,000 stand of arms. It was at the time the most decisive victory of the war. While the Eastern armies were idle and ineffective, reverse following upon reverse, this splendid victory in the West roused the North to a wild pitch of enthusiasm. Congress at once made Grant a Major General of volunteers, and the President enlarged his command and gave him new

and greater responsibilities. The Federal victory at Donelson was decisive in its way. It saved Kentucky to the Union, advanced the Federal lines 200 miles, and prevented Albert Sidney Johnston from overwhelming Bacil and capturing Cincin-uati. Early in April, while Grant's forces was at Pittsburg Landing awaiting the seri val of Buell's command, the Confederates, 43,000 strong, determined to attack Bim. The history of the battle of Shiloh has been to recently written by the General himself and others that there is no need to more than refer to it here. Subsequent operations in 1862 were to clean out the rebellien in Northern Mississippi. Grant's command was extended over the whole territory, though he was subordinate to Halicek, who had command of all the Western armies, and he was required to report all his movements to the latter at St. Louis. Grant was fortunate in his subordinates. Rosecrans won him a victory at Inka, and Sherman had swept everything before

him on his way to Vicksburg. IV. The most thoughtful and best informed of General Grant's military critics, and even very many of his friends, have not regarded his Vicksburg campaign as the greatest of his exploits That was but the consummation of an idea which had been urged upon the government months before by Admiral Farragut, who had shown how weak were the Vicksburg defences by running past them twice advanced with the idea of driving Lee overcome the memories of his errors and pave with his first with but trifling loss. He had in the open field. The battle of Five Forks the way for his nomination for the Presidency as late as May, 1862, begged Halleck for 5,000 troops-a Brigadier's command-to assault and hold the place after he should have silenced its earthworks. It was not Grant's fault that those troops were not supplied. Halleck could not see his way clear to read them, and Farragut retired down the river in disgust. A few months terms accorded by the victor were generous, alem on his way north again, and was at Conlater, to wit, in September, the Government and his personal treatment of Lee was constantinople when the Russian army was at San awoke, and by that time the rebels were so siderate and courteous in the extreme. Sherintrenched and their force so augmented that man, who had succeeded to the command magnificent corps had vainly assaulted. It thus compelling the surrender of the last of was then that Grant conceived his movement, the imposing armies of the South. A few which by some has been characterized as weeks after the rebellion was ended, and which by some has been characterized as but now of Chicago. Chetlain was as sharp bank of the river and investing the works as a whip. He heard Grant's story, and said: from the 1821. There was nothing brilliant nor dangerous in that movement. General Williams, killed at Baton Rouge, had before conceived it. The famous Williams "cut-off,"

dug under cover of Farragut's guns, was the real inception of that idea. The one thing lacking then to make it a success was troops, which Halleck would not send. Admiral Porter, who was then aiding Grant, in order to magnify the importance of his own operations has invested this piece of strategy with a kind of wild remance and an appearance of great daring, but it was really quite commonplace. Grant had scores of transports. All he had to do was to ferry his troops across the river above Vicksburg and march them across the peninsula. The real point was then to run the transports past the batteries, so as to be on hand to ferry the troops over again to the east bank of the river below Vicksburg. These vessels did that. Porter convoyed them. They sneaked along the west bank of the river, and the Porter iron-clads simply ran the batteries in mid-channel and kept the fire of the batteries down. But that was nothing. Farragut, with wooden vessels, had don; that twice before, and reported to the government that passing the fortifications was nothing—the thing was to get soldiers to hold the place. Admiral Porter, however, in his vainglorious way, and much to Grant's annoyance, heralded this to the world as a wonderful feat, and upon that idea Grant's

coup d'état was magnified in the eyes of the It was during the prolonged siege of Vicks-burg that there was aroused the first criticisms. of General Grant's ability as a soldier. Both the country and the government began to fear that their first estimate might have been too hastily formed. Reports reached Washington that Grant's habits were not beyond reproach, and there was a question of relieving him from the command. General Banks, who then commanded the Department of the Gulf, at a latter period, told the writer of this sketch that he had had in May, 1863, a private note from Secretary Stanton asking if he would be willing to percede Grant at Vicksburg in case he should be ordered, but that he replied confidentially that he would much prefer to let Grant work out his own salvation, and that Port Hudson was quite enough for him to attend to. It is an open secret that Charles A. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War, was sent by Stanton esten-sibly to make a general report on the opera-tions at Vicksburg, but really with private instructions to investigate the reports of Grant's habits and to observe in person the General's mode of life, etc., etc. While Dana found the reports to be greatly exaggerated, he did, however, observe facts which a man disposed to be unfriendly to the General commanding could have distorted to his disadvantage; Dana withheld all such, and claimed afterwards that Grant was ungrateful for the

All these criticisms of the public and sus]

struggle, in the course of which it appeared | picions of the government ended quickly | had been a subscriber to a fund for the pura popular idel than every fie was every where regarded as a hero and the whole country rang with his praise. There was then a vacant Major Generalship in the regular army which President Lincoln had pro-Tennessee.

Alter gaining several other important vic-

tories, the Army of the Cumberland, operat-

ing to the north and east of the scene of

Grant's recent triumphs, had been defeated under Rosecrans, at Chickamauga, and the Confederates had seized Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. To retrieve this mistortune Grant concentrated his armies, and on Nov. 25 one of the most brilliant victories of the war was won by him and his lieuteuants. Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge were stormed, and on the following day the enemy was relentlessly pursued south-ward. From the opening of the war the close of that campaign Grant had captured 472 cannon, 90,000 prisoners, and 100,000 stand of arms. On March 2. 1864, Congress conferred on him the rank of Lieutenant General, and he was given the command of all the armics in the field. Three years of disastrous experimenting had at last convinced the Administration that if a success ul issue of the war was to be hoped for, the supreme military command must be lodged with a soldier who would be free to direct operations from all points on a large scale. It this policy had been adopted earlier in the conflict, many thousands of lives might have been saved. Having been summoned to Washington to take immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, he arrived there on March 8, and had a long interview with the President and his Cabinet. He had no sooner gone to the front than he began to disthe feeble military pretensions of the War Department, which had proved such an unfailing source of annoyance and disaster to his predecessors. His command was a magnificent one, aggregating more than 150,000 men. On May 5 the bloody series of buttles embracing the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, began, Grant's policy being little else than "an attack along the whole line." By terrible blows swift flank marches he gradually torced Lee back to Richmond and thence to Petersburg. The advance was purchased at terrible cost, the loss of the Army of Potomae during the compaigns of 1864 aggregating 100,000 men. During the winter 1864.5 Grant remained in camp before glaring and his partisanship so zealous Petersburg. Lee at this time had 50,000 and narrow and unthinking that those effective troops, and he determined to fight who were not wholly in political sympathy or Grant curly in the spring of 1865, before all under obligation to him made no secret of the victorious Federal armies could concentrate upon his lines. He wished to cut honors being heaped upon him. To quiet through the Union lines and join Johnson in I this sentiment and to arouse a renewal of the prevent. His purpose was to engage all shrewd triends organized his tour around the the Confederate troops at once and thus world. It was believed that public pride and make combinations impossible. He directed interest in the extraordinary reception which was the result, and the Southern commander, in 1880. Therefore, in May, 1877, he finding further resistance futile, evacuated sailed with his family from Philadelphia for finding further resistance futile, evacuated sailed with his family from Philadelphia for Petersburg and started pell-mell with his Liverpool. In Great Britain he was received broken columns for the mountains of the with distinguished consideration. From Engman, who had succeeded to the command it took the whole power of Grant's army to of the Western armies, soon after completed dislodge them. Even then his approach from his great march to the seaboard and the north was a failure. Sherman with his cornered Johnston in North Carolina, the last Confederate soldier laid down his

The tragic death of Lincoln at the close of the war left Grant the most conspicuous man in the country. The obscure citizen of four years before, who, though of middle age, was unable to command a greater position than that of a clerk in a leather store at \$500 a year; who had vainly asked for a captain's commission even, and who had been finally compelled to a cept a petty clerkship in an adjutant's office at \$3 a day, was now before the public eye as conqueror of the rebellion, Lieutenant General in the army, the only successor of Washington in that rank, and commander of all the armies of the United States. In three years he had spanned the chasm between obscurity and bsolute fame, and was but forty four years old. No such remarkable record had ever before been made in America. He was the idol of the country; the silent soldier was the most distinguished man of the republic. There could be but one future for such a man. He had to become President of the United States.

When the volunteer armies were disbanded Washington, and on July 25, 1866, he was commissioned by Congress General of the tinguished citizens went out to sea fifty miles United States army, an exalted rank created to meet Grant's steamer and escort her especially for him. When President Johnson into the Golden Gate. Scores of yachts suspended Stanton from the post of Secretary of War, on the 12th of August, 1867, he appointed General Grant ad interim Secretary of War, which place he filled until Jan. 14 of the following year, when the Senate having refused to sanction the removal of Stanton the office reverted to the latter. Grant's reticence on political matters was such that the country was completely in the dark as to his opinions. He had been formerly a Democrat, but like many other Democrats his partisanship was annihilated by the events of the war. Having reached his exalted position by and through the influence of the party which then controlled the government it was but natural that his sympathies should be with that party. Yet he kept quiet. Along in February, 1868, the Republicans became alarmed. They had reached a conclusion that if they did not nominate him for President quickly the Democrats would. They therefore stole a march on the Democrats and held their convention early in May, 1868, and unanimously chose him as their candidate. He easily defeated his Democratic \$250,000 as gift to the hero of the competitor, ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, and was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1869. On the very day of his inauguration it was demonstrated how illequipped General Grant was for civil administration. He knew nothing of statecraft-he was not even familiar with tho country's laws, as was shown by his remarkable appointment of A. T. Stewart to be Secretary of the Treasury, when the law expressly forbade the appointment of an importer of foreign merchandize to that post.

when on July 4, 1863, Vicksburg surroudered chase of a house for the General. His ap-with 27,000 men, 301 pieces of artillery and pointment was notoriously made in grantude pointment was notoriously made in grautide for that act. Adolph E. Borie, a superaind, ated and retired merchant of Philagelphia. was a subscriber to the same fund. He was made Secretary of the Navy. Washingna, who had been of help to Grant when the lat-Inen a vacant Major Generalship in the regular who had been of help to Grant when the latter was begging for a Cautain's commission, mised to the first General who should win a made Secretary of State Wash great victory. Grant was just in time at burne promptly recognizing the improvious for had the surrender been deprived but a few days longer Meade would have won the prize at Gettysburg. The hero ter togethere indeed, there was scarce of the Wash have your transfer and the surrender togethere was begging for a Cautain's commission, mised to the first General who should win a made Secretary of State Wash burne promptly for a day of so and becomes Minishave won the prize at Gettysburg. The hero transfer in the latter was begging for a Cautain's commission, mised to the first General who should win a made Secretary of State Wash burne promptly for a cautain's commission, mised to the first General who should win a made Secretary of State Wash burne promptly and the surrender was begging for a Cautain's commission, mised to the first General who should win a made Secretary of State Wash burne promptly recognizing the improvement of the surrender was begging for a Cautain's commission, mised to the first General who should win a made Secretary of State Wash. of the West; however, was promptly come a manufamed for Grants first Cabinet whose missioned to the highest rank and given the solection did not at least seem to have command of all the Western armies. This freen made as a token of personal gratitude command was called the Mississippi and embraced the departments the very beginning the new administration of the Ohio of the Combarding and of the of the Ohio, of the Cumberland and of the was beset by scandals. Yet the people were fixed in their idolatry, and their taith in the nothing of this business, ask nothing of its great General was for a long time unimpaired. After two years of opportunity to judge their President's capacity for civil adhoristic many leading Republicans began to waver. Charles Sumner, Horace Greeley, Charles Francis Adams, George W. Julian and believing fully that it would be remarked as purples of leaders in the party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a purple of leaders in the party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party party party paid in a day or two from the securities to head a party and a number of leaders in the party paid in a day or two from the securities to be began to question the expediency of a released, rode down in his carriage and gave second term, already suggested, and by 1872 the check to Ward. That scoundred wrote this defection had assumed alarming propertions. The time was, however, not ripe for have old Vanderbilt's check for \$150,tions. The time was, however, not ripe for successful revolt. The Democrats were described and, in a toolish moment, indorsed Duped, wronged, humilated and ruined, after the nomination of Horace Greeley, already made by the Independent Republicans. A between Grant, the soldier, and Greeley, the derbilt, explained his position, and te impracticable, the people stood by Grant. Thousands of Democrats voted for the latter, and he was re-elected by an overwhelming

majority in the electoral college. The chief events of Grant's hrat term were his efforts to procure the annexation of San Domingo in 1870 71, the Cuban and Fenian filibustering in 1870, the treaty of Washington in 1871, the Geneva arbitration in 1872 and the progress of the work of reconstruc-tion, including the passage of the so-called Kukiux law, followed by a Presidential proclamation and the suspension of habeas corpus in the northern counties of South Curolina. His second term was marked by the passage of the supplementary civil rights bill, the veto of the currency inflation bill, the passage of the bill for the resumption of specie payments, Presidential interference in the local affairs of many Southern States, the exposure of the whisky ring, the downfall of Belknap (a member of the Cabinet), the attempt to inaugurate civil service reform, the scandals of the Navy Department under Robeson, and the memorable Presidential campaigu in 1576 and the seating of Hayes

When Grant left the Presidency in 1877 he had suffered the loss of much of his prestige as a successful General. The people were pretty unevenly divided. By a considerable majority he was regarded as much less of a hero than when he received Lee's surrender. His errors as Pred dent were many of them so their determined opposition to any further North Carolina. This Grant was obliged to patriotic regard with respect to him, certain Sheridan to move upon the enemy, it was known would be accorded him by every cutting off his retreat, while Meade ruler and government on the globe would advanced with the idea of driving Lee overcome the memories of his errors and pave Southwest Then began a desperate chase, land he went to France and Italy, and sailed which ended at Appomattox on the 9th of for Egypt from Nice on a United States war April in the surrender of Lee to Grant. The vessel. He ascended the Nile, visited Jerus-Stofano. He again visited Paris, and then went to Berlin. From Berlin he journeyed to Russia, Sweden and Norway, and then to Spain and Portugal, being received everywhere with almost regalhonors. Many decorations would have been conferred upon him had he been willing to receive them. Just before starting for India he visited Ireland, where he was well received except in Cork. Going to Marseilles, he was joined by several relatives and friends, and the entire party proceeded in the United States steamer Richmond to Bombay. In India General Grant received marked attention from the Viceroy, and thence he went to Siam, where he was dined by the King. In China and Japan, where he spent considerable time, he was treated with equal distinction, and was consulted by the highest officials of those countries regarding their domestic and foreign affairs. He left Japan on the 2nd of September, 1879, and arrived in San Francisco on the 20th. His progress while abroad was marked by every honor and attention that could be heaped upon a monarch or actual ruler. Indeed, some of the Oriental potentates could not believe that General Grant was not a real sovereign. They refused to accept the denials of his friends and insisted upon entertaining him as America's supreme authority. The public receptions which were given Grant at San Francisco and Chicago were the finest demonstrations that ever took place in either city. In San Francisco a 2,000 ton steamer, the China, was fitted out, and bearing the officers of the General Grant established his headquarters at Municipality, the leading military and naval Washington, and on July 25, 1866, he was officials, and over 500 of San Francisco's disto meet Grant's steamer and escort her and dozens of steamers loaded with people met her at North Point, and with every flag flying, amid the thunder of artillery at the forts and from the naval vessels, the vessel bearing the chieftain entered the harbor. It was a magnificent marine pageant, and one of which the Pacific coast was justly proud.

VIII. The later events of the great General's career are too familiar to warrant repeti-tion. The ill-advised efforts of his friends to force his re-nomination for the Presidency in 1880 met with deserved rebuke by the better sentiment of the country. While the majority of those having authority and public sentiment generally repudiated the idea that any man in America could be so great as to merit so unprece dented an honor, there was no abatement of the gratitude and friendship of the American people of all classes for General Grant. Soon after his defeat for renomination war. In this there was no suggestion of toadyism to or consideration for an ex-President. It was a tribute to the former General of the armies—the man who had brought the war to a close and restored peace. John W. Mackey, the millionaire miner, gave \$25,000, Jay Gould gave the same, C.P. Huntington gave \$25,000, Cyrus W. Field gave \$10,000, George W. Childs \$10,000, and so it went on until the whole amount was made up. After that Gen. Grant lived in peace and comfort at his home in New York. His unfor-Some of his other Cabinet appointments were tunate connection with the firm of Grant & equally embarrassing to his friends. Stewart Ward, while it is to be deeply regretted, should

yet not be treasured against him by even his bitterest enemy. He had faith in the enter. prise, believing that his young friend Ward was all that he claimed that he claimed. to it simply as attracted means of aiding his sons and benefiting his family. No person reading his state ents family. No person reading his state rents that the family has acting in perfect faith, believed in the integrity of his sons, and had implicit confidence in the truthful ness of the lying Ward. He was deceived, outraged and betrayed it was a distardly crime and one that can never be forgiven. No more pathetic incident can be referred to in this connection than that confiding like the Grant to Vanderbilt to borrow \$150,000 the day before the scoundress who were ruining him revealed their hand. Vanderbilt said: "General, I know nothing of this business, ask nothing of its truth, care nothing for Grapt & Ward, but if you released, rode down in his carriage and gave

the bank failed and the Grant-Ward bubble exploded, General Grant went to Mr. Vanand his wife made over every dollars worth of property they owned to repay the obligation. The result is well known. Mr. Vanderbilt acted honorably throughout, saved the General's honor, and turned the whole obligation over to the United States government and the people. Those events, the humiliation, the chagrin, the loss of confidence in sons, friends and the general appreciation that he had been grossly humbugged, broke the old hero down. Since May of last year, he has visibly weakened. Care, anxiety has visibly weakened. Care, anxiety and perhaps remorse, have all wrought havoc. The disease which under happier circumstances might have been warded of for years, gathered impetus from these mental distractions, and if the truth is known perhaps its ravages came as a surprise to his physicians. Certainly its revelation a few weeks ago by the authority of these advisers startled the country.

Next to George Washington he has been made by the logic of events the most conspicuous figure in American history. His name will outlive those who were infinitely greater and more revered their time. As he has pathetically said, 'My name will be better appreciated when I am gone; other generations will respect me more." So it may be said by all. Great old hero! The American people, without regard to party, race, religion or section, will ever accord to the one man who stood at the front when heroes were needed; to the man who never lost a battle, who never asked an order, who never shirked a dury, who never wavered nor weakened, and when at the close extended to all the erring the hand of fellowship -- enthusiastic praise, grateful remembrance, and a mournful sym-pathy. Of all those who came out of the fellowship --- enthusiastic praise, war blazing with honors and bristling with tokens of love and admiration, General Ulysses S. Grant is the one who will live longest in history. His name is embalmed; his deeds and accomplishments are affectionately treasured; the schoolboys repeat his laconic utterances, the rising generation, the generation to come and those who will teach them, will never fail to revere the memory of the great American so dier.

WEBER PIANUS continue to hold the eading place with people of wealth and musical taste in the United States, and they have always had the unquestioned endorsement of the leading artists of that country, their tones being sweeter, fuller and dious than those of any other piano in America. They are used by all great singers to sustain and accompany the voice, both in concert and private practice, and their strength and power of standing in tune have ilways been remarkable. Their price is very little higher than that asked for inferior instruments, while the pleasure of performing on a genuine Weber piano is not easily over-

Full descriptive catalogues with pictures and price lists of these and all the fine pianos for which the N. Y. Piano Company are agents, can be had on application personally ro by mail to N. Y. Piano Co., 228 and 230 St. James street, Montreal.

One hundred in the shade is not an uncommon temperature in Memphis.

WHAT A CHANGE!

A few short weeks ago that young girl was the personification of health, vigor and beauty. The blush upon her cheeks rivalled that of the rose; her step was light and bnoyant, her every movement was a revelation of perfeet physical health. Yet now she is pallid and haggard, and her superabundant vitality has given place to a strange duliness and lassitude. What has caused this change Functional irregularities, which can be cured by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a remedy to which thousands of women to-day owe their lives. All druggists.

Water strongly impregnated with tar is becoming very popular in Europe as an insec-

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. NERWOUS DEBLETATED MEN.
You me allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltate left with Electric Susponsory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlef, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltale Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

The tomato is being introduced into Turkish gardens, where it goes as the red egg plant.

CONSUMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India ng nac piaceu in ins nancs by an East indi-missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Netvous Debility and all Netvous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf-

has felt it his duty to make it known to his safering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this! paper, V. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochetter, N. Y. 10-19 eow To see her husband for half on hour on the day set apart for her semi anual visit, the wife of a convict at Portsnouth, England, trudged all the way from Bi-mingham, wheel-

ing their cripled child, eleren years old, in a

perambulator. The jourrey occupied twenty-

one days. The Month of May produced more suicides throughout the country than two or three or

gentle of the following to have the hard dinary months. g_{ij}

A re sin :

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NAAMTRASNA, BARBAVILLE AND CASTLE ISLAND MURDER CASES.

THE PARNELLITES CONPIDENT THAT THE PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED.

LONDON, July 21 The petition to Lord LONDON: July 21.—The petition to Lord Carnarvon for the release of the prisoners who, it is alleged, are wrongfully imprisoned in consequence of the Maamtrasna, Barbaville, and Castle Island inurder cases, is being prepared by Timuthy M. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, and Tunothy Harrington, M.P. for Westmeath. They are both clever pleaders, and Mr. Harrington is especially fitted for the task. It was Mr. Harrington who was sent to Maamtranya to investigate the Joyce murders betore the Parnellites asked the late Government for a c. muission of inquiry. He went over the ground thoroughly, examining every living witness of every incident connected with the tragedy, and he summed up the results of his investigation by declaring, when he returned to London, that he had obtained evidence enough to put Lord Spencer in the dock to stand trial for conspiracy to murder.

While Mr. Harrington was investigating the Maantrasna ca e similar investigations were conducted by Mr. Healy and other Par nellites detailed for the purpose in regard to the Barbaville and Castle Island murders. The investigators had no warrants from the Government to compel the appearance of witnesses and the production of papers, but they had the sympathy of the people, which erved better purpose than a mandato from the highest court would have done. Every one who had anything to tell pressed forward to tell his story, and documents, such as private letters, family Bibles explaining relationships, and deeds and leases of property, which no order of a court could have produced, were not only voluntarily shown but were deposited in the hands of the investigators for safe keep-

Ing Purnellites believe they can demonstrate that innocent men were hanged and imprisoned, and that guilty men were allowed to escape, through the workings of two molives on the part of the Dublin Castle ring of officials, which performed the acts for which Lord Spencer was nominally responsible. Une motive was a desire to show that Ireland was in a condition of turbulence, which required the presence of a vast array of officials The other was to earn their money with as little labor as possible by making out cases against the poor and friend less, who could not employ shrewd counsel, thus saving themselves the trouble of going about among the common people to obtain and sift the evidence which should have convicted the real scoundrels, who not only committed the crimes, but pl nned them so that they would look like agrarian outrages.

The Parnelities confidently expect the granting of their petitions in all these cases. calculationg that Lord Carnaryon is both too weak and too wise to face the odium to which he would be subjected in Ireland if he were to reject them.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only Mc. Simple to use. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, r. Q.

THE MUNSTER BANK FAILURE. GOVERNMENT AID REFUSED-A LARGE LOAN NEGOTIATED.

Burlin, July 21 -The Freeman's Journal expresses profound disappointment over Lord Camarvon's raply to the delegation of persons interested in the Munster Bank who called upon him yesterday to solicit his aid in securing Government help for the bank. Earl Cornarvon, while assuring the deputation of his sympathy and desire to help the bank, stated that it was outside the Government to give direct aid to the institution except to avoid the public calamity of a panic. The Journal declares that the failure to restore the bank will plunge thousands of people in Ireland into despair and be a national calamity

LONDON, July 21 .- Sir M. H. Beach, in reply to Mr. Parnell, and that the Bank of Ireland had entailed upon its exceptional duties, but there was reason to believe that its directors were ready to lend such assistance to the Munster Bank as might be found consistent with the safety of the Bank of

Dunlin, July 21 .- A syndicate of financiers has negotiated a loan of five hundred thousand pounds through a London firm, on securi ties offered recently by the Munster Bank to the Bank of Ireland.

"Facts are stubbern things," and sufferers from chids and fever generally find their complaint a very stubborn fact, until they commence the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. That medicine eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and invariably cures even the worst cases

A TITLED LIBERTINE.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A BARONET FOR FORCIBLY ABDUCTING AND RUINING A CHILD.

London, July 21 .- Since the recent exposures of London vice in the Pall Mall Gazette many horrible cases are daily brought to the attention of the authorities. In many of these cases the victims and their friends have been afraid to prosecute until now, when the taking up of the crusade by the most powerful dignitaries of the Church leads them to hope that justice may at last be done, even against rich and titled libertines. Such a case was brought before Sir James Taylor Ingham, sitting as a police magistrate in the Bow Street Court yesterday. The complainant is Mrs. Wilkinson, a widow of good social position and undoubted respectability . She came, attended by her solicitor, Mr. Smyth, to demand a warrant for the arrest of a well-known baronet, whom she charges with having abducted and ruined her daughter four years ago, when the girl was only 12 years old. She swore that the buronet tracked the child daily as she was going to and from school, and finally entrapped her into a carriage, took her to a secluded house in the suburbs which he kept for such occasions, effected her ruin by force, and kept her a close prisoner for months. The barenet's name was withheld by the Justice, but he issued the warrant, gave it to a policeman, and directed that the prisoner be brought to court to-morrow.

Arouse the Liver, when torpid with National Pills, a good anti-bilious cathartic, sugar-coated.

An Ohio farmer, the other day, met at locally country locality a young woman attired in a nightgown. Naturally, he askedher who she was, when she replied: "Nobody. I died this morning." The farmer waited to hear no more, but made tracks for the nearest settlement at a pace rivalling the speed of Bonner's fastest troiter.

A DAILY DEFALCATION.

and propherion is a second of the second of

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front The Manchester Guardian, June 8th, 1883, says. of Tammany Hall, a man of strict integrity, an indefatigable worker, early at his office, late to leave, so burdened with business that regular meals, were seldem known by him, with mind in constant tension and energies steadily trained, finally broke down!

The wonder is that he did not sooner give way. An honest man in all things else, he acted unfairly with his physicial resources. He was ever drawing upon this bank without ever depositing a collateral. The account overdrawn, the bank suspends and both are now in the hands of medical receivers.

It is not hard work that kills men. It is irregularity of habits and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. Bye and bye when the bank of vigor suspends. these men will wonder how it happened, and they will keep wondering until their dying day unless, perchance, some candid physician or interested friend will point out to them how by irregularity, by excessive mental effort, by constant worry and fret, by plunging in deeper than they had a right to go, they have produced that loss of nervous energy which almost invariably expresses itself in a deranged condition of the kidneys and liver, for it is a well known fact that the poison, which the kidneys and liver should remove from the blood, if left therein, soon knocks the life out of the strongest and most vigorous man or woman. Daily building up of these vital organs by so wonderful and highly reputed a specific as Warner's safe cure, is the only guarantee that our business men can have that their strength will be equal to the labors put upon them.

Mr. Kelly has nervous dyspepsia, we learn, indicating, as we have said, a break down of nerve force. His case should be a warn ing to others who, pursuing a like course, will certainly reach a like result. - The Sunday Herald.

MRS. PARNELUS POVERTY.

THE MOTBER OF THE GREAT IRISH AGITA

TOR IN WANT. NEW YORK, July 21 .- A few days ago Mrs. Parnell wrots a letter to Miss E len Ford, sister of Austin Ford, of the Irish World, in which she said, "I have striven to sell and to pay to such an extent that at last I have nothing left of which I can easily dispose Nor, if I could do so, would I probably realize enough to live on from such sales. Owing to some payments having stopped last year, I don't see how I am able to live, for I have no income for myself to the amount of one cent Mrs. Parnell, in a letter from which the above is an extract, asks Miss Ford if she can suggest means whereby she may obtain enough for the relief of her absolute neces sities. Mrs. Parnell says: - I have not spared myself in the discharge of my duty at any time, and would do enough by working in some way now, but I am obliged to acknowledge that I cannot work continuously. It was well known Mrs. Parnell was financially embarrassed, but no one supposed she was in such struttened circumstances as her letter represents. A movement has been commenced already to raise a fund for her.

THE LOSS OF THE TORIO.

THE STEAMER RUNS ASSIORE, THE TREES OVERHANGING THE DECK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 .- Some of the crew of the steamer City of Tokio arrived from China and give the first full account of the wreck of the Tokio near Yokohama. Their story of the disaster is that about ? o'clock on the evening of June 22 the light of Cupe King, on the Japanese coast, was sighted. A thick for then settled down, and hardly a | policy tewards the Queen's subjects in Ire ripple ruffed the surface of the water. The Tokio after sighting the light made up the narrows for Yokohama. It was impossible dertaken to restore Ireland's control of her to distinguish landmurks along the shore, and there are no loghern stations to guide mariners. Commodore Maury was on the bridge pooring into the fog and darkness. The first, third and fourth officers were also on deck. The ship kept on her course steadily until midnight, and was supposed to be in the channel. Suddenly the chan on the look out and the commodore on the bridge felt the vessel sliding easily and noiselessly on a shelving rock. In another instant the prow Ead plowed into the bluff, and the trees on the banks streeched their hun's over the rail of the steamer. The fog was still thick, but the sea was still as a mill pond The vessel rested quietly on her bed of rock. No one on board was trightened or aroused by any violent shock. The engines were at once reversed and all the strength of the muchinery exerted to back her off. The screw-nurned the water, but the Tokio held fast, the tide went out, and morning came and the ship was still on. As the tide went down the whole weight of the vessel, which was estimated at about six thousand tops, rested on the keel. Under this barden her sides be gan to sag. It was decided to at once jetti son a part of her cargo to relieve the frame of the vessel. A large quantity of floir was thrown overboard and the sea was white for miles. In the afternoon Wednesday, June 34, a launch came off from Yokohama and took the passengers aboard. Is was found that the rock had punched the forward compartment, and it was decided to build a coffer dam around the damage, water being let into the after part of the steamer to keep her steady. This, hovover, proved unsuccessful, and the hope of getting the Tokio of waning, Con-modore Maury set to work to swe as much of the eargo as possible. Որ July 2ud, about 4 o'clock in the afernoon, the barometer suddenly felt. The commodore ordered the crew of the thip ashore. Hardly had the crew got on lind, when a terrible typhoon came up. The violent wind shook the masts of the viesel. and as they heaved back and forth they rattled pieces of the ship, loosening the bolts and shattering the framework of the hull. Finally a succession of terrible seas (ashed over and washed the Tokio out of sight. Officers and crew then proceeded to Yoko-

To lessen mortality and stop the in oads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure: For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Biliousness, Inagestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using his medicine for Dyspepsia. I have tried miny remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

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Wheat is cheaper now than it has been for nearly 100 years.

CAUTION TO DAIRYMEY.

Ask for WELLS, RICHARDSON'S CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR, and take no other, Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one s liable to become rancid and spoil the buter into which it is put. If you cann tge: it write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know were and how to get it without extra expense. Thousands of tests have been made, and they always prove it the best.

Listen to Your Wife,

网络自动知识第二人 的一样。人

"Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

I was Attacked twelve years ago with Locomoter Ataxy"

(A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to get

And for the last Five years not able to attend to my business, although

Many things have been done for me. The last experiment being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was voted into the

Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am no "Advocate"; "For anything in the

And made many objections to my dear wife's onstant urg ng to try Hop Bitters, but finally

to pacify her-Consented !!

Paralyzed!!!

about

I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a ch nge come over me. This was Saturday, November 3.1. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, was sure I could

"Walk!

So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over he house. I am gaining strength each day, and can valk quite safe without any

or Support.
I am now at my own house, and hope soon to be able o earn my own living again. I have been a member of "to Manchester"
Royal Exchange"

Hoyat Exchange "
For nearly thirty years, and was most heartly conce talated on going into the room on Thursday bast.
For gratefully yours, Joux Blackhoun.
MANCHESTER (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1883.
Two years later am perfectly well.

None genuine without a banch of green flags on the white label. Shun all the vile, poleonous stuff with "Hop" or " Hops" in their name

ANOTHER CRANK

JUMPS INTO ETERNITY FROM THE GREAT BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, July 23 -About 9 o'clock this morning a small party: men, one of whom wore a long linen duster down to his feet, passed through the Brooklyn entrance to the bridge promenade. They walked out a little beyond the rout put to a part no: guarded for the moment by the police. Then | promenade between them and the outer wall the man with the duster hastily threw off and windows. They occupy about half of the garment, and showed himself to be at | one side of the second story, the main hall vired in a close fitting jumping suit. He ran quickly to the side of the bridge, and, clambering through the wire netting, jumped off. He stood perfectly erect for about a hundred feet of his fall; then he suddenly doubled up, and a second later struck the water like a bullet from a rifle. His body disappeared and did not come to the surface again. The men who were with the jumper quickly disappeared also, and it was some time before the police were informed of the tragedy, as but few persons saw it. Nothing has yet been discovered as to the identity of the unfortunate man. The police are leoking for the facts.

A PLEA AND A PLEDGE.

Dubing, July 22.—Sir Charles Gavan Daffy has written an open letter, three columns long, to Earl Carnarvon. The setter is one of congratulation to the viceroy for his adoption of an admirable and upright land. Kir Charles submits to the Lord-Lieutenant that if a Conservative Cabinet unown local interests, and to accord her the same kind of independence enjoyed by British colonies, not a single Irish member in the next d'arliament will refuse to support the programme of his Government. The restoraion of the Irish legislature, Sir Charles declarce, is the only measure that will ever succeed in rendering Irish at home and abroad

AN OFFER THAT WAS RESECTED. Lordon, July 21 .- Mr. Bonrke, underforeign secretary, answering inquiries in theil House of Commons this afternoon, said that during May, 4884, M. Billing had offered Lord Lyons, the British umbassador at Paris. to obtain the ransom of Gen. Gordon from El Mahdi for the sum of £50,000. Lord Lyons forwarded the offer without comment to Ear! thranville, then British minister of foreign offsirs. The first condition of the offer was that the acceptance be accompanied by the payment of 12,000 down. Lord Granville, fter consulting other members of the cabinet, instructed Lord Lyons that for various ceasens he must decline the offer.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

Mennin, July 22 -The complete returns of the progress of the cholera in Spain yester day, show a total of 1,752 new cases and 685 deaths. These included 13 new cases and 9 deaths in Madrid and 48 new cases and 40 deaths in the province of Madrid; 163 new cases and 98 deaths in the city of Sarogoesa and 421 new cases and 143 deaths in the province of Sarogossa, 10 new cases and 4 deaths in the city of Segonia and 36 new cases and 25 deaths in the province of Segonia, 13 new cases and 5 deaths in the city of Murcia and 230 new cases and 50 deaths in the province of Murcia. Cases have appeared in Huesca and Caceres.

MADEID, July 23 - Complete returns of the progress of cholers in Spain yesterday show a total of 2,327 new cases and 971 deaths. These included thirteen new cases and nine deaths in Madrid, and forty eight new cases and ten deaths in the province of Madrid; 163 new cases and ninety eight deaths in the city of Saragossa, and 491 new case and 143 deaths in the province; ten new cases and four deaths in the city of Segonia, and thirty-six new cases and twentyfive deaths in the province; thirteen new cases and five deaths in the city of Murcia, and 230 new cases and six deaths in the province. Cases have appeared in Huasca and Oaceres.

FATAL HEAT IN NEW YORK. New York, July 21.-The mercury stood at 96 of for several hours this afternoon. Dur-

ing the twenty-four hours ending noon, 180 deaths were reported, of which sixty nine wore from diarrhes. Ninety-two were children under five years, and four died of sun-

NEW YORK, July 20.-The thermometer remained at 98 until 3 30 pm., and then gradually lowered its record as evening came on. At 11 p.m. it marked S4, and the air was stifling. Twenty-three cases of prostration were reported after 3 p.m. in all parts of the city. Rev. Father Patrick Mulligan, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, in Long Island city, was overcome in Greenpoint, and died soon after being taken home. The far mers at the eastern end of Long Island say that their crops are being burned up.

THE TRAPPISTS AT OKA.

加速点 化环烷 医法二氢磺胺二氯甲

Their Mission is the "Glory of God and the Good of Sinners."

The Severity of their Discipline and Labors in the Field-The Cross of Ashes.

A Trappist Monastery is located at Oka, a quaint Indian village on the river about thirty seven miles from Montreal. The Trappists are a Catholic religious order little known to the rest of the world, though one of the oldest orders of the church. They are chiefly remarkable for the extreme rigor and privations of their rules and discipline. There is no other order of Christians that can at all approach them in this respect. Their mission is the "Glory of God and the good of sinners." The first glimpse of these people and their devotion and practices is quite sufficient to show that there is at least one heartily sincere religious organization in the world.

The monastery is a two-story wooden building, about 100 by 50 feet large, looking toward the river. Cloistered here at present are seven Trappist priests, including the Father Superior, and ten brothers and novices. As one of the rules of the order is perpetual silence, both among themselves and to strangers, some delay occurs in obtaining communication with them after a visitor reaches the monastery. Each person approached raises his hand to his mouth and shakee his head, showing that he either was not allowed to speak or could not. This diffi culty being finally overcome, one of the priests is detailed to entertain the caller.

The sleeping apartments are made of thin wooden panels to a height of about six feet, and just bly enough to admit a single bedstead with a course of feet space in front to move about in. The Father Superior's bed has about four feet space in front of it, and this is the only difference between his comforts and those of his brethren. The bed steads are all made of rough pine and hemlock slabs with the sharp edges trimmed off a little. Each contains a rude straw mattrass and a straw pillow, with common gray blankets for covering. Over the foot of each bed is a cru cifix containing a small holy water font, from which is suspended a "discipline," The discipline is a "cat" of five tails, made of coarse hemp fish line with three knots on each tail. At 4 every Friday morning, on the signal of the Father Superior, the Trappists, including the Superior himself, strip to the waist and punish themselves on the bareskin for a few minutes with the whip.

The little apartments are placed two abreast along the main hall partition, leaving an open being lengthwise in the building Opposite to these are the novices' study and the library. The latter contains all the theological text books necessary for the education of priests, including the works of St. Thomas. The catering and bill of fare are, perhaps the most remarkable of anything about the monastery. During the season between Easter and the 14th September the Trappists eat two meals a day-one at 11.30 a.m., and the other at 630 p. m. Un. Mondays during this period the meak consist of soup, boiled cabbage, potatoes and broad; Wednesdays, soup, beams, potatoes and bread; Fridays, soup, salad, potutoes and bread; Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, soup, cabbage, bread and boiled rice and milk, but no pois toes. With this they are allowed cheese, salt, pepper, and some oils, but neither tea. coffee, sugar, meat, fish, fowl, eggs, nor but ter is allowed, except in case of eickness. when any article of diet or medicine ordered by the attending physician is allowed. The scup, which constitutes a daily dish, is simply the water in which the cabbage has been boiled. It is poured over some bread in the large plates and tin dishes in which the soup is served. In this country they are allowed the use of milk as a beverage during the day, but the luxury is not generally used. In Europe, justead of milk, they are wine, beer, and cider.

From the 14th of September to Easter is their Leuten season. During this period they have but one meal per day, and both mill and cheese are excluded. Considering the quality of the meal, and the fact that the season denrives the vegetables used of their freshness and much of their nourishment, this is terrible privation; but it is port of the vow of the order, and it cannot be relaxed for any cause except during assual confine ment from the illness of which this diet itself is the most frequent cause.

The Trappists are clean shaven, and keep the hair cropped short. Next to the skin they wear common gray flangel. Their drawers and long stockings are made of twilled white flannel Over this comes a white gown made of the same kind of material as the drawers and stockings, and reaching down to the heels. Over this again comes the scapular, and a large leather belt buckled around the middle over all garments for a girdle. The scapular worn by those of the order who are priesto is a strip of black merino about sixteen or seventeen inches wide, and made to go over the should ers and long enough to reach down to the ankles both front and back. The scapular of the novices is the same except that it is made of brown material. The long white gown has a mitred hood on it, which is the only head-wear of the Trappists either in or out of doors. On some occasions an additional outer garment, called the cowl, is worn. This is a short white gown and hood made of the same material as the longer gown. When this garment is worn the girdle is, of course, removed and readjusted over it. The head of both gowns is lined with black scapular When working in the fields, which is part of their duty, they wear long boots, and tuck up the lower part of the gown and scapular toward the knees by means of leather straps All this, with the hood on the head and the big belt around the middle, gives the Trappists a very queer look.

They retire at 8 p.m., but do not undress even in sickness, except to remove the brogans. They change underclothing once a week. They rise at 2, and immediately chant the office of the Blessed Virgin. This is followed by meditations till 3, when the office of the day is recited and chanted till 4. At this moment all who are priests in the cloister begin to say their masses, after which meditations and other prayers are continued till 7, when what they call the community mass is commenced. At 8 they turn out to work in the fields about the monastery and other buildings as may be required. After the 114 meal they say vespers, and then re tire and sleep one hour. After this they return to the fields again till 6, when they come home to supper, after which they turn once more to meditations and prayers until the hour of retirement.

They educate their own priests and have them ordained by the nearest Bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his no itiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vo cation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the 110 bushels of ar cloister. If a candidate is already a priest sides of the tree.

when he enters the order, he has only to serve out the novitiate and obtain the majority vote in order to become a Trappiat priest.

When the hour of death is approaching any of the brethren common ashes are apread in the form of a cross on the floor of the room where the patient lies. Then the dying man is lifted out of his bed and laid over this cross on the bare floor without even a pillow, and watched there until he is dead. This is what is called dying a "public penitent," and all Trappists must die so. The remains are kept about a day, and then removed on a litter by four brothers and buried without a coffin.

HOW GRANT DIED.

THE CLOSE OF A GREAT LIFE-SCENES AROUND THE SOLDIER'S DEATH-BED-FUNERAL PROCLAMATION BY THE GOV-BRNOR OF NEW YORK.

MOUNT McGnecon, July 23, 8.10 a.m.—General Grant died at 8.08 a.m. Surrounded by all his family he passed out of life peacefully and without evident pain.

At 9 o'clock last night Gen. Grant's physician coace led with some caution that the patient might survive until July 28 d. His meaning was that the sick man might yet be living when midnight should mark the day. The physician's prognostication was borne out, and more, the General passed into the first hour of day; he saw its light at sunrise, and through the artly morning hours he still survived. The ade rly morning hours he still survived. The advent of the 23rd of July, however, marked a change in the general's condition which was significant. The chill at the ex remities was increa-ing and the use of hot applications to keep warmth in the extremities and vital parts was resorted to. They were of some avail, but artificial warmth was without power to reach the cause or stay the results of dissolution which began on Tuesday evening and had been progressing stea ily though grandless of the state dually. Hypodermics of brandy were frequently given to stimulate the flagging physical powers, but later this failed to affect the pitient, whose vitality and physical forces were to far spent as to furnish no footing for rebound. The physicians believed that the patient might rea h the extreme ebb of his strength at I o'c ock this morning, and the approach of the hour was anticipated with in ease anxiety at the cottage. It possed, how-ever, and the general, laying upon his back and propped by two pidows, was yet living, but growing weaker. The mevitable close of the genegrow g weaker The inevitable close of the general's long sixhness se in-d more and more in-minent. The feeble pulse beats could no be goaged beneath the finger of the physician. The body was being worn out by its own life currects, so rapid were they coursing through the veins. The brandy was entered beneath the skin of the goars' area, but destite its influences the the general's arm, but despite its influences the respirations had quickened from 44 in the evening to a point of labored breathing that was painful to the friends group-d and bent near the sick man. Two o'clock had been passed, and the evidences of nearing death were multip'ying. The increasing respirations were not alone more rapid, but more shallow. Lungs a dineart were giving way. So weak had General Grant grown at three o'clock, th t, though he frequently attempted to the so, he was unable any longer to clear the gathering nucous from his throat. It accumulated and remained and as four o'clock drew on and the daylight came a p int had been reached when expectoration was imp ssible. There was not left enough of strength and from 4 o'clock on there was in the throat the significant rattle of mucous. At three o'clock Grant asked for water, and

after that it is not remembered that he uttered any word. At 4 o'c ock the breathing was quicker and reached 50 to the minute. An hour later the respirations had reached 60, and about 5.30 o'clock his finger nails had become blue and his hands further evidenced the progress of numbers. At the extremities and at every breath the mucous clogging in the throat was growing more noticein the throat was growing more notice-able. An embalmer from New York will be summoned to preserve General Grant's remains, but the local unde taker will undoubt-dly conduct the immediate details and convey the re-mans to New York. When the body shall nave reached New York the subject of a post morten will be considered and determined by the family. Touch ng the place of burial the laneral a month ago indicated three places as suiting his wishes in that direction. The choice, however, was narrowed to two, owing to he natural wish of the general that his wife ble natural wish of the general that his wife should rest beside him A str. ng desire has been expressed to the family that the lurial should take place in Wa hingen, and effects have been put forth to make New York the last r sting place of the general. Before his oeath, however, General Grant left choice of a burna' spot entirely to Col. Fred. Grant, imposing only the condition that the spot selected should be such that Mrs. Grant might ask by the side. This remains will be re-

moved to New York by special train, and there prepared for burial. PROCLAMATION BY THE COVERNOR, STATE OF

might rest by t is side. His remains will be re-

NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS. ALBANY, July 23 .-- Ulysses S Grant, twice Preside wof the United states, the detender of Preside vof the United States, the defender of the Union, the victorious lead of our soldiers, and general on the retired list of the army, is dead. To the last he was a true soldier, strong in spirit, no t cut in suffering, brave in death; his wanfare is ended. After he close of his flicial I fe, and ollowing that notable journey arou d he world, when tributes of este in from all not onwere paid him, he chose his hame among the citizens of our State. He died upon our soil, in the County of Saratoga, looking scenes mad glorious by revolutionary memories. It is fitting that the State which be chose as his home should equally honor the memory. The words or grief and the tokens ; sorrow by which we mark his death shall bonor too the offic s which held, and proclaim that prace which shall ever be accorded to those ho serve the Republic. Therefore, it is here by directed that flags on the public buildings of State be placed at half-mast until his burial and an that cay, yet to be appointed, all ord nary business in the Executive Chambers and Department of the State Government will be a spended. The people of the state are called up in a display un il his funeral emblems f mourning, and it is requested that at that hour they cease from their business and pay respect to the distinguished dead.

Given under my hand and the Privy Scal of the Late of New York at the Copitol, in the City of Albany, this twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-five (Sign.d) Davin B Hill, (Sign.d)

by the Governor. WM. G. RICE, arras III de

Private Secretary. VOTES OF CONDOLENCE.
WASHINGT.N, July 23.—Shortly after 8 clock his morning the President was informed of the death of General Grant. He immediately directed that the flag on the White House should be placed at half-mast. The flags on all public buildings and many private ones were placed in a like position. The bells in the city were tolled, and the citizens who heard them readily recognized their meaning. Business men immediately began draping their houses with monroing, and many citizens in a similar man-ner showed their esteem for the deceased. While the bells tolled President Cleveland sent the following despatch to Mrs. Grant: sent the following despatch to Mrs. Grant:—
"Accept this expression of my heartfelt sympathy in the hour of your great affliction. The people of the nation mourn with you, and would reach, if they could, with kindly comfort the depths of the sorrow which is yours alone and which the pity of God alone can heal."

The Thursday meeting of the Cabinet was

which the pity of God alone can heal."
The Thurday meeting of the Cabinet was called for 11 a.m. ins and of 12, the usual hour, to take action on the death of the ex-President.

The largest apple tree in the United States is growing at Cheshire, Conn. It is 60 feet high, spreads 100 feet, and yields from 75 to 110 bushels of apples per year on alternate cannot even say I don't know, that would be

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embrac-ing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they terment the sufferer in turn as the dread ful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys begome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indi cestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will offect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, Logdon, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

The disease commences with a slight de-

and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pucklington, York,
October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dys pensia in all its worst forms, and after spend ing pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other modicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully, R. Tounes. (Signed) R. Torner.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best familyphysic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir, -It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured. I am, Sir, yours tru'y,

Mr. A. J. White William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White. - Dear Sir--I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was ad vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health .- I re-

main, yours respectfully,
Sohn H. Lightfoot. 15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,-I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, interms me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and dectares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Wold Chemist, Calne Mr. White.

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir, -1 find the side of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people," I always recommend it

with confidence. Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydy

Preston, Sept 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel' had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill, I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. BOWKER. (Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J WHITE, (limited) 67 St James street. Montreal.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

SOCIALISM IN FRANKFORT.

FRANKPORT, July 22.-Alarm was caused to day owing to fears of a Socialist outbroak. The Social Democrats made the funeral of Hiller the occasion of an Anarchist demonstration. Most inflammatory speeches were prepared denouncing God, the Kaiser and the Government. The troops of the garrison were held in barracks ready for service at a moment's warning. Cavalry, with horses saddled, were prepared to charge through the streets leading to the cemetery. The police forbade specches, and the Socialist Democrats, refusing to obey, were attacked by the police, who, after a spirited skirmish, restored order. About fifty were wounded in the affray. All is quiet this evening.

"The nearest approach to a statement of the true meaning of the word were member to have heard," notes the Boston Globe, " was. at a breakfust party last week. Agentleman was asked 'What is agnostic?' and he replied: 'I am agnostic to what it means ; I too definite."

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY.....JULY,29, 1885

THE bar quet which is being organized in honor of Earl Spencer, of evil fame, will serve only to emphasize the abandonment to which he is being subjected on all sides. Both Chamberlain and Dilke, two of his ex-coland will not be present. The affair will be One of them writes :--purely Whig.

THE Tory and Liberal press have joined in denouncing the Government's concession to the Irish party in the Maamtrasna cases; but far less forced, to attend Mass, and to in Ireland the result has been received with prove more the great delicacy of feelcorresponding joy. The memorial in favor of the men still imprisoned for the Maamtrasna murder will be drawn by the most skilful writers in the National Party. It is expected that, if their innocence be proved, there will be a wholesale release or men convicted by packed juries under the Ceimes Act. If the Liberals continue to excite the prejudice of English constituencies against the Tories for their concession to Parnell, it is possible that the Tories will retort by join- attended Protestant services, and no rumpus ng the Parnellite denunciations of the has been kicked up about it, although Cathocoercion régime for hanging and imprisoning lie discipline in matters of Church attendnnocent men. This is a counter cry which will be effective even in England, the Tories meanwhile scoring another success by passing the Land Purchase bill, the first reception of which has been very favorable. The Parnellites will probably accept the bill as a method | the marriage of Beatrice to the obscure and of easing the land market and a step toward impecunious Prince Henry of Battenberg. great importance. We do not remember for Dewdney, and that the popular had understood there were a few Protestants in at the same time helping the Tories by giving of giving the bride away to the Prince of them a solid legislative triumph.

Tur hanging of Riel in effigy is a disgusting specticle, and it is being somewhat overdone. Winterpres started it, Toronto tried it, and now O tawa is making strenuous efforts to soring Riel up to a lamp-post. Great ex some ai and indignation have been aroused across ag the French-Canadian population of tre Capital in consequence. A public meeting was called to denounce this act of cowardie and fanaticism. It was largely ittended, and resolutions were passed expressing just indignation at the ignerations attempt three times repeated of hoisting an effigy representing the halfbrett, prison r suspended by a rope round the neck. For some time it was feared that be public peace would be disturben and that the cowardly effigy hangers would meet with physical interruption in their discraceful pranks. The officers and mentions of the St. Jean Baptiste Society are to be congratulated on their action in having left the ranks of the procession before reaching the objectionable and indecent display. Omawa, like Winnipeg, ought to be ashamed of itself.

Ir looks as if the Department of Justice was anxious to obtain a verdict by hook or crock against Louis Riel. The stipendiary. magistrate (Richardson), is inclined to conduct the trial something after the style of Judge Lawson of Dublin Castle fame. He can settle the most profound and intricate questions of criminal and constitutional law in less than eleven seconds. Of course the decisions are in favor of the Crown on such occasions. Another extraordinary the Court. The witnesses for the defence have been tampeted with, Mr. Greenshields stated he had approached parties whose names had been furnished to for the detence, but they avoided him as if he were infected with the plague. They said sel. They had been instructed in this resufficient grounds, it reveals a rather exceptional interference with the rights of the der such circumstances would be a disgrace it is said, intend to call the speaker's attentismply unpardonable. Col. Onimet had given characterizes every Englishman, would pro-

Leo XIII'S letter to the Emperor of that country, gives a glowing account of his visit and of his reception. He was received at letter to Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical Pekin with the highest honors. By a leader, in which he says he would be proud to special decree the Emperor of China decided to accord him audience—an exceptional and extremely rare honor and favor. His Majesty conversed with him, over an hour and was particularly desirous to obtain intelligence about Leo XIII., whom he names in his picturesque language, "The Emperor of Religion." Father Giulianelli was also received in solemn audience by the council of members of Foreign Affaire the Tsung li Yamen, and, during his sojourn at Pekin, several of the ministers and high dignitaries of the Court invited him to dinner. Before his departure the Emperor sent him the sum of 100,000 sapeques, as a testimony of his good will. The warmest assurances were given to the Ambassador of the Sovereign Pontiff relative to the Christians in the Chinese Empire. Father Giulia elli is the bearer of the Emperor's reply to the letter of His Holiness, which is written in Chinese and accompanied by an Italian trans-PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, lation made at Pekin. Another document designs, and other signs which adorn the letter.

SINCE the reiterated publication, by an evening contemporary, of that attack on Col. Ouimet of the 65th, for an alleged interferference with the religious liberty of his men, the Montreal press has been deluged with interviewers and letters from the Protestant members of the battalion, all testifying to leagues in the late Government, who were the marked tolerance, kindness and courtesy invited, have pleaded previous engagements, of the defamed Colonel in matters of religion.

> "During the four months in which I had the honor of serving with the gallant 65th I was never treated otherwise than with courtesy and kindness, more especially with regard to religion. I was never asked, score, I wish to mention the following fact : At Sergeant Valiquette's funeral I myself was asked personally by the adjutant if I had any acruples in entering the Catholic place of worship to hear the funeral service read over the body of my comrade marms. I need say

These papers which have been raising such a furious cry over an empty and false charge of forcing Protestants to attend a Catholic demonstration, seem to ignore that the Catholic volunteers in General Middleton's column ance is much stricter and severer than among Protestants.

THINGS do not run smoothly in the Royal family. There has been quite a split over Wales, but at the last moment the Queen herself had to fill that portion of the bill. The reason for this change was that the Prince of Wales positively refused to take any part whatever in the ceremonies and was only present at the wedding in obedience to the imperative command of his roval mother. He considered the match to be beneath the dignity of English royalty, and the alliance to be worse even than that formed by the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. The Dake of Edinburgh, at this juncture, offered to officiate and give away the bride, but his services were promptly declined by the Queen, who feared that the substitution would but too plainly reveal the serious disruption which had taken place in the family. To get over the difficulty Her Majesty decided to personally give the bride away, and the courtiers were instructed to circulate the story that the Queen, anxious to give a crowning proof of her affection for her youngest daughter, would personally give her away. The Prince of Wales exhibited his displeasure and enmity to the union to such an extent as not to participate in any of the festivities after the marriage ceremony, but hied himself away to London on board his yacht without delay.

EARL SPENCER has been banqueted and had his health proposed in an eulogistic speech by Lord Hartington, the leader of the Whigs. The patron of Bolton, Cornwall, French, and the other Dublin Castle "unspeakables," naturally justified the Orimes Act and glorified coercion in all its forms. There was nothing to be surprised at in that, representing as it did the sentiment of what the great O'Connell once called the base, brutal and bloody Whigs; but when the old feature of the trial is contained in a complaint Radical member for Birmingham, John which Mr. Greenshields, one of Riel's Bright, rose to eulogize Spencer and vindicounsel, felt compelled to make to cate his murderous policy and administration. then ample room may be found for surprise. mingled with disgust. John Bright, the manly champion of popular rights and of humanity, figuring on the brink of the grave him by the prisoner as witnesses required as the senile champion of coercion and the eulogist of the tyrant, is indeed a pitiful sight to behold. This alliance with Spencer dishonors they had been instructed to have nothing to the name of Bright, and is a most unsuitable say to the counsel for the defence, and would climax to his career. John Bright must be not even speak to him or his brother coun- crazy to state that the men who brought charges against Earl Spencer and the Irish ticence by the counsel for the Crown. | judges were disloyal to the Crown and directly If this be true, and it is not to be supposed hostile to Great Britain. They had, he said. the counsel would state it without good and so far as they could, obstructed legislation, which was intended to prevent or discover and punish crime. Bright, in his right mind, prisoner and an unwarrantable blocking of would never have ventured to utter such senthe ends of justice. A conviction obtained timents. Some members of the Irish party,

dian consumption. On Saturday last they told us that Michael Davitt had written a stand with Chamberlain on any platform during the proposed visit of the latter to Ireland. By way of comment the English correspondent added that the letter marked a final rupture of the two sections of the Irish party. There is one radical defect in the statement, both as regards the alleged alliance with Chamberlain and the final rupture of the Irish party, and it is that Mr. Davitt wrote no such letter. He denies that he ever wrote to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain offering to assist him in stumping Ireland upon a Radical platform. There was also another absurd story circulated in reference to Mr. Davitt's refusal to represent a constituency in the British House of Commons. It was alleged that his reason for refusing was that he did not desire to be "gagged" by Mr. Parnell. How much truth there is in that may be estimated from the following extract from a public letter written in answer to the invitation to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament. Mr. Davitt writes :- "I have de

"termined that I will never sit in an Eng-'lish Parliament. This determination is "irrevocable. Fifteen years ago I was 'sentenced, in the name of the Queen, to a term of servitude which is now expiring. "I cannot perform an act which would com-' pel me to seal my forgiveness and forgetfulness of all this personal wrong and in-'humanity by invoking God's name as testimony of my loyalty and devotion to ' the power which inflicted this wrong." It takes a public man in Anglo-Irish politics half his time to contradict the wild absurdi. ties and malicious misrepresentations that are circulated against him by the paid liars of

A SYCOPHANTIC MINISTER.

the British press.

Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister to England, is turning out to be a prime sycophant. His democracy has been effaced since his advent into the atmosphere of royal society in London. Speaking before Albert Victor, the young son of the Prince of Wales, at a reception by the Lord Mayor of London, the democratic courtier told the boy that he could "cast for him out of the stars that shine upon him no happier horoscope than that he should follow in his father's footsteps."

Mr. Phelps has wounded American sentiment deeply, and the N. Y. Sun voices the when it says that "the representative of a Republic is not engaged in very appropriate business when he devotes himself to the flattery of a prince and goes out of his way to address land indulged in that sort of thing in so conspicuous a place with so much formality and with so many of the airs of a courtier."

Mr. Phelps is, moreover, held not to have been justified on moral grounds in wishing the youngster to follow in the footsteps of the Prince of Wales, as the course of the latter's life has not been such that it should be imitated, or that it should deserve the praise of any right living man. At a recent banquet in London the American Minister improved on his role of courtier so far as to refer to Queen Victoria as "our Queen as well as yours." The extravagance of the appropriation has caused the American people to smile outright at poor Mr. Phelps, who has been so easily varquished by royalty.

The Chicago Herald thinks there really is no excuse for saying that Queen Victoria is America's Queen, or that America has any proprietary right in her whatever. "The only queens," humorously adds our contemporary, "known to the Western Hemisphere are the ones whose portraits on cardboard are in general circulation, and which belong not to Americans in general but to any man who has enough kings or aces to carry them off-No: Queen Victoria is not our queen in any sense. We wouldn't know what to do with lish to the backbone, and the appointment d her if we had her, and as for her oldest son there are quarantine stations where he would have to be disinfected before he could be permitted to land at all."

The Herald is convinced that Mr. Phelps must have uttered this remark when exceedingly full of wine, or in jest, for the purpose of amusing some other people who were full of wine. If not, he may have thought it was time to bring the ceremonious taffy distribution to an end and determined to do so by his view to say that it does not know what it is very extravagance. Should this last conjecture prove to he correct it will be pretty generally admitted that Phelps hit the bull's

The American minister may be a success as a courtier and sycophant, but as a representative of democratic principles and sentiment he is an early failure.

DEFAMING A SOLDIER.

Col. Ouimet, the gallant commander of the 65th, has been foully slandered and wantonly misrepresented in connection with the socalled Edmonton outrage on the Protestant volunteers of his regiment. The papers which have had a hand in the dirty work ought to be proud of their fanatical achievel ments in defaming an honest man and a brave officer. Our contemporary the Witness has much to answer for in this respect. Stirring up religious fends is a bad and nasty job at any time; but to do so without any substantia.

the 65th capable of bigotry or religious in occome a promised laind for the overcrowded tolerance, especially in the discharge of his population of the Old Country and, under military duties. But not with standing his reputation and his explicit denial of the country which gave it birth. the charges, certain papers have with sickening bigotry and malice relterated the charges, given them prominence and had them telegraphed all over the (continent, thus helping to spread the lie and do Col. Onimet irreparable harm and a shameful injustice. It is really deplorable that the sense of fairness and of common justice is not more prevalent among the certain class of journals that we have reference to. Their misrepresentations of character and motives, their distortion of facts and their prejudiced or bigoted utterances are calculated to work lamentable injury. The peace and harmony of the community, where there is such a mixture of creed and race, are constantly undermined thereby, and dissensions and distrust are made to take their place. Of course we do not say that our contemporaries aim willingly to produce this result, but, whether they intend it or not, such is the unavoidable effect of their teachings. For instance, what would naturally be the feelings of the readers of the Daily Witness in reading in its Wednesday issue?

On the Government must rest the odium of the outrage committed on Protestant soldiers of the Sixty-Fifth until a thorough investigation is made and all necessary reparation afforded to the victims.

We should say that if any of them believed strong and their idea of religious freedom in Canada could not be too poor. But so far from that being a statement of the truth, the Edmonton outrage is all the other way. The behavior of our contemporary's Protestant martyr was so offensive and disrespectful to his superior officer, that Col. Onimet would have chastised the culprit bodily if he had not been colonel of the regiment.

The Witness and the other papers like it owe much reparation and an humble apology to the commander of the 65th for their cowardly attack on his honor and malicious defamation of his character.

"NO FRENCH NEED APPLY."

The Montreal Dady Witness' own cor respondent at Regina has undertaken to give the Federal authorities some extraordinary pointers as to the class of people who should be appointed to office in the North-West He first begins by handling Lieut. Governor Dewdney without gloves, and charges His Honor with abusing his privileges in the most popular dissatisfaction at his sycophancy glaring manner, and with exhibiting partiality the interests of the general population. The a beardless youth as if he was a personage of favors, seems to have a good word Albert. That is even a worse condition of affairs than when Earl Spencer lived in Dubhis own aggrandizement," the Witness writer, with a degree of imperturbability and importinence, which is really amusing, ventures to inform the rest of the Dominion that "disliked as Dewdney is, he would be preferred to a French governor, whom there is some talk of appointing as his successor." The old motto, "No Irish need apply," is transformed by this Witness oracle into "No French need apply." This introduction of race hatred and prejudices into questions of public administration is as wicked as it is insane. And we are surprised at the Daily Witness favoring it. Is any remained behind. At the time the men were responsible journal justified in having specially ordered to fall in Conway was insolent and defiant, and the Colonel added, "I see that he has written for it and in publishing such threats against the Government, the liberties and constitution of this country as are contained in the following paragraph:

> "The majority of the settlers here are Enga French Governor to this territory would

terances? It would be the more charitable talking about than to say it means what it writes. Our contemporary's own correspondent adds other reasons why a French-Canadian should not be appointed Lieutenantsiveness:-

Besides this there would be the natural appointment, of his own countrymen to the various positions which might be in his gift, the possible appropriation of the wealth, which it would be in his power to accumu which it would be in his power to accumulate either by the lawful exercise or abuse of his privileges, either to his own selfish ends or to the further advancement and affluence of the French, whether in this territory or drained for the benefit of his countrymen Smith, D.M.G., formerly Deputy Adjutant-drained for the benefit of his countrymen Smith, D.M.G., formerly Deputy Adjutant-drained for the data and the condition of Generalfor this district, which would speak for things, which, it is safe to assert, would result from the appointment of a man to DRARCIE. OUMER,govern this country who has no national interests whatever in it, would, it is also equally safe to assert, not be tolerated by the British population who, by the aweat of their brows, have opened up and settled this territory, and who, true to their native in reason, and when there is no cause for it, is stincts and to that love of freedom which

THE TRUE WITNESS AND UAITION

that would ill harmoniss, with the shonor tion to the speech as a breach of privilege with the country has won in the rapid and lives more than that, it was a lie given to which the country has won in the rapid and lives more than that, it was a lie given to out to certain members of the 65th at Edmon tion to the speech as a breach of privilege with the country has won in the rapid and lives more than that, it was a lie given to out to certain members of the 65th at Edmon tion to the same natural instincts as they, the same same natural instincts as they, the same same natural instincts as they, the same as members of the 65th at Edmon tion to the same natural instincts as they, the same same n

On what grounds and by what right is it charged that a French Canadian citizen has no national interest whatever in the North-West? Coming from the source it does, this slur on the worth and ambitions of our French Canadian fellow-citizens is contemptible. sweet that he was a Catholic and always bad What arrogant and pompous absurdity, to say that, true to their native instincts and to ments as had been put into his mouth. In that love of freedom which characterizes every consequence of his statement, and an earnestly Englishman, they will insist on being governed by one similar to themselves and with the same natural instincts-whatever that may mean. The natural instincts are often not very elevated.

Did not Lieut. Governor. Dewdney, who is a thoroughbred Englishman, and not long out, have the said natural instincts? But what gives the Witness writer the most anxiety is the religion of the Lieut. Governor. The Englishman to fill the bill must, besides the said similarity to his cousins and aunts and his natural instincts, be "one who, above " all, is of that faith which is the stronghold " of every Englishman," So that an English man without that stronghold will not be acceptable! What idiotic bombast!! Thus the fate of the North-West can only be secure in the hands of an Englishman, who is similar to all Englishmen, who has their natural instincts and that faith the Witness to be nurrating well substantiated | which is his particular stronghold. Then the facts, their indignation could not be too North-West will become a paradise and a credit both to the Dominion and to the country which gave it birth. Now, who ever heard of the country that gave birth to the North-West territories? What miserable rot?

THE SIXTY FIFTH.

COL. OUIMET EXPLAINS.

A representative of THE POST called upon Lt. Col. Onimet vesterday morning, in order to hear the correct story of the privates of his regiment who have recently been poising as martirs and whose story has been, most unwisely, accepted as truth and pub ished without investigation by a city contemporary.

Col. Ouimet was found in his office suffering from a twinge of gout, a little associate he had left behind on the prairies, as he thought, but

which has returned to him now that he is home The Colonel said he had read the reports containing the statements of the two men, but they were wholly incorrect. The facts were simply as follows: There were two companies of the 65th, numbers one and seven, at Edmonton and Saslatchewan respectively, two points about equal distances from St. Albert. These two companies one invited by the cottens are supported by the cottens are invited by the cottens are supported by the cottens are invited by the cottens ar nies were invited by the settlers around that point to attend the celebration of Corpus Christi, the Sunday following the feast. He told the captains of the companies that he was towards certain persons, to the detriment of willing to allow this, especially as the settlers the interests of the general population. The correspondent says no one, far or near, offering them transport, and so on, but he correspondent says no one, far or near, added that the guard duties would have to be outside the recipients of gubernatorial provided for. Capt. Doherty sent an officer favors, seems to have a good word made due arrangements. The colonel said he for Doylar that the popular had understood there mere for Portsetant in the universal buying out of landlords, while The official programme had assigned the duty when any other American Minister to Eng. dislike of the Governor is so great that not a in any way. The companies believes a small into Prince Albert, as asked, and when the guards had been provided by Capt. Mackintosh he (C.I. Ouimet) had ordered a general parade, affairs then when Earl Spencer lived in Dub. In Castle. After making the comprehensive and that every man was to take part, not knowing or thinking at the moment any-charge that "throughout his whole career as thing about Protestants. He afterwards learnt that a minister named Howard "Lieut. Governor of the North-West he ap learnt that a minister mained that they pears to have abused every privilege which should not attend the procession, and that Con within his power by exercising them for way, whose name figures so prominently in the newspaper articles, was causing trouble and counselling the other Protestant men not to go or fall in. The man enlisted as a Catholic, and wore a scapular, but now pretends to be a Protestant. He ordered the men to fall in on parade and then to state any complaint or grievance they had to make. This was after a refusal to fall in had been given. Having obeyed, they wise then ordered to fall out. He told Conway that he was to go to the parade because he thought he was a Catholic, as he had represented himself. With regard to the other three m n who fell out, they were told that as they were not going to the church they wou'd have to supply the place of the absentees and do guard duty. To this they raised objections, but did the duty, however. At the ombarkation on the waggons taking the companies back again Conway and Adams reported that I nearly kicked him. Well, as a matter of fact, I nearly did, and if I had not been the Colonel of the regiment I pribably should have, as his manner was so defiant and unbearable. Conway was told to go to the guard room for his insolence and insubordination, and the next morning he was charged for two offences against the regulations, firstly for a French Governor to this territory would certainly be productive of something very much like a rebellion among them, as the feeling against a French ruler would be strong."

Teling against a French ruler would be strong."

Teling against a French ruler would be strong."

Teling against a French ruler would be strong. The strong to parade, and secondly for insolence to his commanding officer, Capt. Des Troismaisons, aud inciting to insubordination. "I only dealt with one charge, 'said the Colonel, the others, and sent him to jail for overlooking the others, and sent him to jail for overlooking the others, and sent him to jail for overlooking the others.

Here the Government is told that if it at. seven days for using insolent language to the captain." Adams was discharged and treated lenient-tempts to appoint a Canadian citizen to office ly. Conway had always been more or less ins. borwho is not English to the backbone, there will be a rebellion. Does the Witness fully English-speaking people in the regiment who appreciate the danger and atrocity of such utinjurious to discipline. "This," said the Colonel is the whole case. It may be interesting, however, to mention that two days after Con way was sent to the bastion Adams refused to goon guard and was brought up again. I told hin that if he was not careful he would have to go o jail. He said he did not care and would Governor of the North-West. We give them to the public in their naked malice and offen. Saslatchewan instead. When he was being sent away he cried so piteously that I pardoned him After his imprisonment Conway was well ba-havel." As to Flanagan the Colonel said he thought he had always behaved well enough.

It vill thus be seen that the calleged cruelty revolves itself into some rather lenient treatment of a few insubordinate men who were clearly entitled to some more severe prinishment

itself :--Fone Pitt, July 3rd, 1885.

I have been shown a letter which has been, I under stand, extensively copied in the press of Canada, mak ing most disgraceful accusations, against your corps. ing nos disgriceful accusations, against your corps.

As th 65th firmed a portion of the Infantry Brigade
of with i was placed in command at Calgary, over
two moths since, and us during the period intervening
until niw, we have been constantly together, I feel I
should of be doing right if I did not express my digust
at the files accusations which have been much against
your great little regiment. I have been with them in
quarter, in camp, on the march and in fight, and I con-

All is 1 had the transport. SERGT. CONWAY EXPLAINS.

On Saturday, Sergt. Conway, of the 65th, turned up for parade, and was directed to present, himself before the Colonel, who asked for an explanation of his conduct in making for an explanation of his conduct in making the representations he had with reference to his helps punished for refusing to go to the Corpus Christi festival. He alleged, in an been, and hoped to continue so, and that, further, he had never authorized such stateexpressed desire to stay with the regiment, he was permitted to resume his place with

HONOR TO COL. OUIMET.

After 10 o'clock Mass at St. R se on Sun. day, the president of that village and depu. tations from St. Eustace e and other surround. ing villages waited on Col. Onimet, when the cure of St. Rosc read a most complimentary address of welcome to the gallant Colonel and also a letter from the Rev. Father Leatary, care of St. Albert, N.W.T. The Hon. Chas. Champagne, legislative councillor, then prean address on behalf of the St. sented Eustache deputation, which was responded to in fitting terms by the gallant colonel, The gathering on the occasion of the presentation of the addresses was tue largest ever seen

NO PLACE TO LAY THEIR HEADS.

It is now reported that since the arrival of the volunteers from the front several of them have been discovered to be without homes or friends. On the first night after they reached Montreal, it is said that at least eighteen of the 65th took possession of the City Hall sters and slept there all night, while others, better posted, visited the refuges and were well cared for. The same state of affairs is said to have existed with some of the Garrison Artillery.

TH STORY OF THE FISH CREEK FIGHT.

Here is what a soldier who was at the Fish Creek fight thinks of General Middleton. Writing to a friend in this i, y, he says:—
"And so they have voted \$10,000 to General Middleton. If the men who voted him this money asked our opinion they might have altered their intention cowards the Fish Creek blunderer. I do not believe that military blunderer. I do not believe that military blucterer. I do not believe that military history can show a more stupid or more hundlisting fight than we had on that well-remembered day. But think of it. Fish Creek, as it is called, is an irregularly formed hole in the ground. It is cove ed with trees, and is norman fifty or water feet days. In and is perhaps fifty or sexty feet deep. In this hole in the ground there were about 100 half-breeds and Indians. Some of these were in pits, others fringed the edge of the hole in the ground, and kept puffing awa, at us. We had about 400 men when the fight, began, and had about 400 men when the fight, began, and we gradually crowded up to the enemy, and drove them from the edge of the hole in the ground down among the trees. When we passed over the top to fire down they saw our heads and fired up, and this work continued until about three o'clock, when we were joined by. Lord Melevind's command and our force than numbered about 500 men. But why the then numbered about 800 men. But why the old muff Middleton did not then surround this old muff Middleton did not then surround this hole in the ground is a mystery to us all. The country around Fish Creek was of en with an odd bluff of trees here and there. It was admirably suited for defense and all the General had to do was to surround the robels, throw up rifle pits on all sides and wait. If he did, he had them all corralled, and there would have been less loss of life. But instead of doing that he kent negrong away at instead of doing that he kept pegging away at the men in the "Creek," and at 5 o'clock retreated—yes, retreated—wnile the half-breeds and Indians came cut of their pits and yelled at us in derision. Our men were mad, I can tell you. They lost all confidence in aid-dleton then, and you may be sure that the ques-tion, "Why did not Middleton surround Fish Creek?" will be asked when the history of the campuign comes to be lionestly written." So goes the story.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir-Will you please inform me whether Gen. Middleton intends to accept the twenty thousand dollars which the Home Rule of Canada of the Dominion House of Parliament awarded him lately for his services in the North-West, against the half-breeds and Indians? or will he refuse the big pay, for a very unequal contest, as derogatory to his loyalty to the Queen, and await her royal favor and the Earldom of Batoche, perhaps? HOME RULER JULIA.

Montreal, 21st July, 1885.

THE NINTH BATTALION.

QUEDEC, July 21 .- Notwithstanding a regular downpour of rain, which continued during the whole morning, masses of people lined the streets and the Palais station to receive the boys of the 9th Battalion ; in fact to dense was the crowd that any admittance to the station after 9 o'clock was next to impossible. It was fully 12 o'clock before the train steamed into the station, and the scene that ensued after it came to a standatil is almost indescribable. The greetings between the returning braves and their friends were most affecting. When all the volunteers had disembarked they were formed in line and the reception committee, headed by the mayor, advanced and read an address of welcome to Col. Amyot, his officers and the men of the battalion, to which the gallant commander ably replied. The order to march was then given, and the line proceeded in the following order: Quebec Fire Brigade, band of the 87th Quebec County Battalion, Pontifica Zouaves, A Battery and band, Quebec Field Battery, 8th Royals and band. Then came the Association of Hunters and Anglers, who were all armed with fowling pieces and kept up a continual discharge along the route, which, added to the tumult from other causes, made a terrific din. Next followed the reception committee in double carriages, the mayor leading, the band of the 9th, the district militia officers escorting Col. Amyot, the 9th Battalien, and other local associations. Ar immense concourse of citizens and carriages came last. Arrived at St. Roch's church, grand Te Deum service was held by Rev. Mr. Gosselin. After service the line again formed and as the dusty warriors passed the rooms of the Union Commerciale, where a most beautiful arch, profuse with natural flowers, had been erceted, they received the ovation of the day. They then proceeded through the different streets to the armory, where they were disbanded for the afternoon.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, he returned if not found satisfactory with smed "stelent" . - 477

The production of the producti

WELCOME HOME. AN UNDESTRABLE SPOT.

RETURN OF THE MONTREAL GARRI-THE RECEPTION TENDERED THEM AT THE CANADIAN PACIFO DEPOT THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS THE BNTHUSIASE OF THE CITIZENS OF THE CONTINUE CO

which cocurred about noon Friday had a very which commed about noon Friday had a very dishestening effect upon all of our citizens, determined upon giving the Montreal Garrison Artillery a reception worthy of the spirit of bravery and, sacrifice displayed by this gallant, battalion in responding to the call of their country. The hour of arrival for the artillery had been set down at three o'clock, but for some unknown real at three o'clock, but for some unknown reason several militia officers endeavored to have it postponed till about 6 o'clock. The fact becoming known to the Mayer he immediate. ly put himself in communication with Col. Wolseley and with Mr. O Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it was then decided that the batteries should arrive at 4 o'clock precise. In anticipation of their arrival, as well as of the grand field day tomorrow, the profusion of house decorations was continually augmented throughout the was continually additioned atreets along the morning on the different atreets along the morning. The firmament, however, still remained greatly overcast during the entire afternoon with occasionally indications of a "clearing off" which were as quickly dispelled by the appearance of heavy dark clouds. In consequence of this unfortunate change in the weather the number of our citizens who ventured out to bid the boys a hearty welcome home was not nearly as large as it otherwise would have been, but whatever they lacked in numbers, however, they made up in enthusiasm, and the gallant soldiers were given as hearty a reception as could have been expected under the circumstances. In spite of the ed under the state which occurred during the fitful showers which occurred during the entire afternoon quite a large number of enthusiastic citizens assembled in the vicinity of the depot or took up positions of advantage in windows along the proposed route of march, and waited in a state of feverish anxiety for the arrival of the returning braves. From early morning the veterau members of the Carrison Artillery were to be seen on the streets preparing to receive the members of the battalion, and they held a brief meeting which the remainder of the caps and hadges were served out. Later on, in the afternoon, the members, headed by their old fife and drum band, proceeded to the depot to meet their returning comrades. Representatives of other city battalious also mustered at their armories this afternoon, and proceeded in companies to the depot, where the arrival of the Artillery was auxiously awaited.

THE ARRIVAL. It was fully four o'clock, however, before the train carrying the boys steamed into the depot, and immediately loud shouts and cheers of welcome greeted their arrival. As soon as the officers and men had disembarked the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, late colonel commanding, on behalf of the veteran members of the battalion, who were drawn up on the platform, read the following address of welcome to the sunburned volunteers :--

To Lieux, Colonel W. R. Osmald, commanding the Brigade of Montreal Garrison Ar tillery, and to the Officers, Non-com missioned Officers and men thereof:

Gentlemen, -The undersigned officers, noncommissioned officers and men, retired from the Brigade of Montreal Garrison Artillery, beg to congratulate you on your safe return from the North-West and to greet you with a hearty welcome home. We witnessed with RECORD OF ENGLAND'S HEREDITARY much gratification the alacrity with which you responded to your country's call to duty, and observed with pride the soldierly appearance you presented, and the general profici-

It was not your good fortune to be called upon to give battle to the enemy, but we feel assured that had such been your lot you would have acquitted yourselves to the satisfaction of your country as did your fellow volunteers who were so engaged. The general good character as well as efficiency of the Brigade, which has called forth commendation wherever it has gone, has been gratifying to us veterans, par-ticularly as the brigade is the oldest militia organization in the Dominion, having served in 1812, and on every occasion when required since that period; and well have you pre-served its reputation, so that we feel a pride in being able to say we belonged to the Mont real Garrison Artillery.

Though you have not been employed in the

particular service of fighting the enemy, which all our volunteers have been anxious for, you have performed the more harassing duties of camp life cheerfully and efficiently, and we are delighted to welcome the "Old Brigade" to "Home, Sweet Home," and hope you may find a well earned rest in the bosom of your respective families.

We would thank you Col. Oswald, officers and non-commissioned officers and men for preserving the prestige of the old prigade by keeping it in its present high state of officiency.

The address was received with loud cheers, and the men having each been furnished with a small "Union Jack," which they placed in the muzzles of their rifles, the column was formed and proceeded, headed by the police and Field Battery, to the City Hall, being repeatedly louldly cheered along the route. Upon reaching the City Hall the Mayor read the following address:--

tol. Oswald, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Montreal Garrison Artillery: Everything around you announces the en-thusiastic and the heartfelt welcome which the city of Montreal is giving to her children, who have gone to the front to defend the national soil in the hour of danger. The immense crowd of citizens, whose cheers are repeated by the echoes of Mount Royal; the beaming faces of the dear ones, whom you have left behind and who are shedding tears of joy at your return; streets decorated, the music filling the air, the flags floating in the breeze, the atmosphere itself permeated with that spirit of patriotic pride. sair permeated with that spirit of patriotic prine which we all feel in tendering you the most cordial welcome; everybody and everything around tell you that we are happy to greet you, that we are proud to see you book. This week shall be celebrated in the annals of the city. "Montres! We received our brave boys of the 65th on Monday; the Hallian battalion was greeted on Monday; the Hallian battalion was greeted on Wednesday, and to day we have the privilege of pressing the hands of the gallant fellows of the brigade of the Montreal Garrison Artillery. Welcome to you; Colonel, welcome to your officers and to your mea. You have deserved well of your country. We will meet to morrow on the Exhibition grounds when the city will on the Exhibition grounds, when the city will offer an official banquet to all the troops who have been called out on active service. I will have been called out on active service. I will not detain you by a long speech, because I well understand how anxious you are to visit your families and to press to your hearts those who have been waiting and watching for you since your departure. Let me, Colonel Oswald, press your hand for the citizens of Montreal, who all wish at this instant that they could have the privilege which I enjoy and who would, I know, be happy if they could welcome, personally, every officer and man of your battalion.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS REPORT-ON THE CONGO COUNTRY. Washington at July 27.—Rear-Admiral English, who was recently in the Congo

country, has made a report to the Navy Department in regard to the advisability of establishing a commercial resort at the mouth of the Congo River, or of securing a limited district for a depot and "factorial establishment" for Americans in that region. He says the investigations made by Commander Bridgman and U.S. Commercial Agent Tis-dell show that all available land has been acquired from the natives by trading house employes, and is held at extraverent prices, and under these circumstances A. Friel English deemed it unnecessary to take any further says :- "The reputed wealth of the Congo valley has been greatly exaggerated, and it will be an undesirable and unprofitable country for an American to make his home or to embark in any business enterprise. Between Vivi and Stanleypool there is on all sides misery, want, sickness and death, particularly among the employes of the International association. The country does not and cannot produce food for the whites to live upon, and barely produces enough for the natives.

A WESTERN GHOST STORY.

DISAPPEABANCE OF A WHOLE FAMILY EX-CEPTING A LITTLE GIRL.

TISKILWA, Iowa, July 25.—This village is the scene of considerable excitement on account of the alleged doings of a new kind of spirits, who carry off whole families and nightly hold forth in an out of the way house two miles from here. Many versions of the strange affair are being told by the gossips, but the following scems to receive the most general acceptance :--

Last spring the owner of the farm on which the house alluded to is situated leased it to a man named Richardson. The new family took immediate possession and began their work. The ordinary round of spring duties followed and everything about the place denoted the contentment of the family and a time prospect for good crops. One morning this morning in the Ottawa buildings, at in June a young daughter of the family appeared at a neighbor's door and announced that during the night all the family but her. self had disappeared, and she could find no trace of them.

It was at once inferred by the neighbors that the little girl had been deserted, but it seemed strange that the growing crops and all the farm animals and utensils should be left, too. The neighbors for miles made every effort to find some trace of the missing family, but without avail.

Another tenant was put into the house and he adopted the little girl, and every night, it is claimed, the father of the child appears to her and asks her in the traditional sepulchral voice why she does not come to him. When I she asks where he is a shower of small sized sandstones full upon the roof and can be gathered from the ground by the bucketful. It is claimed that last Saturday, while the lady of the house was in the garden, a shower of these stones fell about her, accompanied by curious and indescribable noises. She was so frightened that she has not since left he house.

THAT FIGHT BETWEEN TWO LORDS.

LONDON, July 24.—A sensation has been created in aristocratic circles on account of ency displayed in your military movements the fistic encounter between Lord Lonsdale when you left this city over two months ago. and Sir George Chetwynd. The fight took place in the well known fashionable resort Rotten Row, in Hyde Park, and lasted ten minutes. A number of gentlemen of the nobility and other gentlemen witnessed the contest. The trouble between the two men

grew out of the attentions each was paying Mrs. Lingtry.
The present Earl of Lonsdale seems likely to lose no time in emulating the unenvisible notoriety of his brother, whom he succeeded in the title about a year ago. The late Earl, it will be remembered, had married the beau-York in his yacht the summer before. died about a year ago under circumstances of a painful and revolting nature, at the house of a noted member of the London demimonde, in St. John's Woods. His widow, after jilling successively the Hon. Luke White, of the Grenadier Guards, and Edgar Vincent, of the Coldstreams, was married Marquis of Ripon, late Viceroy of India, Earl de Grey, who has visited this country several times, and is well known here as a crack shot. The present Lord Lors dale it was who pushed the prosecution of Edmund Yates and procured his imprisonment for libel on account of a paragraph in the London World. Yates afterwards retaliated by printing the story of the late Earl's horrible death. Lord Longdale is about 28 years old, and was married seven years ago to Lady Grace Cecilia Gordon, a sister of the present Marquis of Huntley. He has long been known as a fast young man, and beyond an honorary lieutenancy in the Cumberland militia has never held office. Nor has he distinguished himself in the House of Lords since his accession to the title. He probably came off second best in the encounter with Six George Chetwynd, who is a well-known patron of the prize-ring and himself no contemptible boxer. Sir George is 36 years old and is also a married man and the father of four children. His wife is a daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey.

THE PASS AT ZÜLFIKAR

ALLEGED TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE RUS-SIANS-A REBUFF TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 27 .- The Observer printed yesterday a report that the Russians now occupy Zulfikar pass. They are said to have been there a fortnight, and it is stated that the Marquis of Salisbury has known of the occupation for several days. There is some anxiety in ministerial minds over the situation. It is now believed to be certain that England, will not fight, for Zulfikar. The Russians rely on this belief, but are said to be disturbed at the evidences of Lord Salisbury's popular strength. Whatever the issue may be, the news, if confirmed, of the occupation of Zulikar pass by Russian troops will surely create a sensation in London and throughout the United King-

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The Gazette states semi-officially that the Marquis of Salisbury on the 22nd instant requested M. DeGiers, the Russian foreign minister, to The Sultan of Turkey is taking music withdraw the claims of Russia to the disputed territory east of Zulfikar pass and that disastrous floods in the interior are causing M. DeGiera refused point blank.

Declera, one foreign minister, to withdraw the claims of Russia to the disputed disastrous floods in the interior are causing great suffering among the inhabitants. M. DeGiers refused point blank,

OLA REBEL ACQUITTED. JACKSON, THE REBEL LEADER'S ECRETARY, HEID FOR MEILI-CAL EXAMINATION.

THE QUEEN'S OWN AND ROYAL GRENA-DIERS INSPECTED AND DISMISSED-A PRIVATE DISMISSED FOR CRITICISING HIS COMMANDING OFFICER - THE

CHARGE AT BATOCHE.

Governor.

WINNIPEG, July 25 .- Yesterday, at Regina, Wm. Henry Jackson was placed on tria. before Stipendiary Magistrate Richardson and Mr. Lejeune on a charge of treason-felony in connection with the rebellion. The prisoner proposed coaling depot at the Congo would be replied that he had been Riel's security and unnecessary. Admiral English quotes from a letter from Tisdell, in which he says:—"The reputed wealth of the congo with the rebellion. The prisoner when asked to plead guilty or not guilty, replied that he had been Riel's security, and that he wished to share his leadest that was the congo with the rebellion. The prisoner when asked to plead guilty or not guilty, replied that he had been Riel's security. formed the court and the jury that the Crown had such reliable information as to Jackson' insanity that they could not press the case to conviction. Thos. E. Jackson gave evidence of his brother's insanity, prior to and at the time of the Duck Lake engagement. Dr. Jukes, physician of the North-West Mounted Police, testified to Jackson's being subject to hallucinations and a mild type of insanity, and that he would not consider him responsible for his acts. Dr. Cotton, of Regina, corroborated the evidence of Dr. Jukes. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the plea of insanity, and the sheriff was ordered to keep Jackson in charge until orders were received from the Lieutenant-

> THE GATLING GUN. OTTAWA, July 25.—The Gatling gun used by Capt. Howard with such good effect at Batoche arrived here yesterday, and was visited by a large number of people. There seems to be a very general belief, based on the reports of those who saw the weapon in action, that it was of little use, except, perhaps, that it served to demoralize the enemy, and this even it did not do so well as the shrapnel of the field guns. After Batoche, of all the killed on the battlefield but one could positively be said to have been struck by bullets from the gun, though thousands were fired. Much difficulty seems to have been experienced in getting the correct range, even when practising at a fixed target, and the general conclusion come to by practical men is that the Gatling is not suited for bush fighting or rough campaign work, however useful it might be in repelling an attack in close order, or in clearing a street or defile

THE CHARGE AT DATOCHE. in reference to the charge on the rebel rifle pits at Batoche, concerning which somewhat conflicting stories as to who gave the order for its execution have been current, Lieut .-Col. Van Stranbenzie writes the following letter, which should set the matter at rest :-

"KINGSTON, Oat., July 22, 1855. Si:-In the Mail of the 20th instant I see it stated that 'Lieut.-Col. Williams was told by Col. Straubenzie to use his own discretion as to the matter of a charge. In justice to Lieut. Col. Grasset and the Royal Grenadiers, as well as to myself, I beg to state that there is not a word of truth in the above statement. On the occasion of the charge on the rifle pits at Batoche on the 12th May last, I ordered Col. Williams, in most emphatic and unqualified language, to advance to the charge, which he did, the two companies of the Midland Battalion (sixty-two strong) under his command charging in line with the Royal Grens diers (230 strong) under Lieut. Col. Grassett, at the same time advancing myself in command of the attacking party. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, B. VAN STRAUBENZIE, Lieutenant Colonel. Late in command of the infantry brigade North-West field force."

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS IN territory and Afghanistan and Persia. ENGLAND.

House of Commons will not allow the bill to agree to the proposal on the condition that drop, but will insist upon the necessity of the Afghaus be restrained from occupying the integral part of the electoral reform. Many members of Parliament have already left for a Russian advance. The military activity London and gone to their respective at Olessa is maintained. It is rumored that tiful Lady Gladys Constance, daughter of All indications show that the next battle at Sidney Herbert. The marriage was a most unhappy one, and Lord Lonedale, who visited the most closely contested which has been waged in England since the famous campaign of 1836. At present it would be hazardous to give odds on either side. Tory political agents in the provinces continue to send in promising reports of their party's prospects. Nearly every report received from these by the central association contains a confident as surance of victory in the farming districts a few weeks ago to the only son of the and minor boroughs over the "radicals" as been so largely superseded in the management of the affairs of the Gladstone parry. The Conservatives have decided to contest every constituency in Great Britain where there is a shadow of a chance for success. Tory candidates will, therefore, stand for every constituency in England and Scotland except in about forty, where the Liberals have such an assured ascendancy that it would be a waste of energy to try to beat them. An enormous fund for defraying election expenses has already been accumulated by the Conser-

POLITICS AND BANKING.

LONDON July 27 .- The refusal of the Bank of Ireland to concede assistance to the Mun-ster Bank has aroused fierce indignation among the Irish Nationalists. The Nationalist newspapers threaten to organize a crusade against the bank "as a foreign corporation, whose notes the Irish people should refuse, demanding gold." United Ireland, Mr. Parneil's organ, declares that the Bank of Ireland is a source of danger to the country. "It is endowed," declares United Ireland, "with extraordinary powers, which are used solely for its own aggrandizement, and to the detri-ment of Irish trade and credit. It is not an Irish bank. It is merely a branch of the Freemasons Orange Lodge. Of its eighty officers and agents but eight are Catholics."

THE PAPAL CONSISTORY. .

Rome, July 27.—A Papal consistory was held to-day. The Pope delivered an allocu-tion. Archishop Moran, of Australia, Archbishop Melecheo, of Cologne, Archbishop Caocelatro, of Capua, Archbishop Balogilini, of Bologna, Bishop Schillffino and Monsignor Christofor, were created cardinals. Two other cardinals were named in petto. Eighteen archbishops and bishops were nominated, including Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, president of Maynooth College, Ireland, who was conse crated yesterday in the Church of St. Ann as successor to the late Cardinal McCabe in the archbishopric of Dublin, and Right Rev. Dr. Gross as Archbishop of Oregon city, U.S.A.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN YUKOHAMA.

THE LAUDERDALE EALLDOM GIVEN TO THE AMERICAN

LONDON, July 25.—The Landerdale peerage case has been decided by the House of Lords in favor of Major Maitland. It was in this case that Senstor Edmunds, of Vermont, and Minister Phelps appeared before the Lords to testify as to what constituted a legal marriage under the law and customs prevailing in New York before the Revolution. The Lauderdale peerage is one of the oldest in England and has an income of \$80,000 a year attached to it. It became vacant through the death of Sir Charles Barclay Maitland, twelfth Earl of Maitland, who was killed by lightning on his estate at Lauder, Scotland, on August 12, last year. He was unmarried. The peorage authorities credited the succession to Major Henry Maitland, of Her Majesty's Bengal cavalry, who contended that he was the heir of the fourth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, who married Mary Mac-Adam in New York in 1772, two days before his death. Mary MacAdam had borne three sons to this fourth son of the sixth Earl, and the petitioner held that this marriage legitimatized the offspring. The claim was contested by Sir James Ram sey Maitland, who is a descendant of the fifth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, and who asserted that Sir Richard Mait and (who was the fourth son of the sixth Earl) never married, and, therefore, had no legitimate issue. Sir Richard Maitland was adjutant-general

of New York colony about 1765. His life at home had been gay, and he soon won popularity among the belies of New York. Mary McAdam, one of the prettiest girls of the town, became enamored of the brilliant British officer. It seems that adopting the policy of some of the dissolute young Knickerbockers, the adjutantgeneral made a flying trip to Connecticut, had marriage banns published there, and brought his sweetheart back to New York, where she found that according to English laws and customs there had been no marriage at all. Devoted to the manshe loved, however, Mary Mc-Adam scandalized the colony by living with Sir Richard and bearing him two children. Sub sequently he gave her his name, wrote a will on February 5, 1772, making her and her children his sole heirs, and in July of the same year, three days before his death, there is reason to believe he was married to her by the Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, of Trinity Church.

The widow moved to New Barbadoes, southern New Jersey, where one of Sir Richard's brothers, an officer under Lord Corn. wallis, recognized her as his sister in law, gave her a cottage in Rector street, New York, and took her eldest son to Scotland with him. From this boy, who was educated at an English university, and who afterwards prospered in India, Sir Richard's Major Maitland is descended. will is in the surrogate's office. Mary Mc-Adam was supposed to have been buried in Trinity churchyard, near the tomb of Alexan-der Hamilton, but a search last February revealed nothing.

RUSSIA WANTS NO MORE.

WHAT SHE IS WILLING TO ALLOW ON THE AFGHAN BORDER.

LONDON, July 26 .- An article in the Moscow Gazette, reported to be inspired, declares that Russia has reached the furthest limits to which she desires to go, and that the Government considers its ventures in Central Asia at an end. Russia, the Gazette says, fears nothing so much as the condition growth of an unwieldly territory. The Czar is anxious to secure a solid frontier within which progressive works of civilization may be carried on. A Russian commercial commission has been appointed with Major Bajon, chief of the Caucasus customs, in command. The object of the commission is the study of trade movements and means of communication between Trans Caspian

ST. PETERSPURG, July 26.-Lord Salisbury has renewed the proposal that Russia should withdraw her troops from the advanced posi-LONDON, July 27.—If the House of Lords refuses to adopt the Liberal amendment to the Medical Relief Bill the majority in the sible conflict with the Afghans. Russia will sible conflict with the Afghans. Russia will Parliament dealing with the measure as an positions evacuated by the Russian troops. Such occupation will be the immediate signal boroughs to arrange for the coming struggle. preparations are being made for an early movement toward the Caspiar sea.

BRUSSELS, July 26 .- The News BRYS :-"Russia consents to a frontier, the Afghan side of which is topographically closed and easily defendable, but insists upon a well-defined Russian side to prevent Afghan incursions. The best method would be to define broad lines in London and settle the details on the spot in order to remove misunderstanding where the same name is given to different localities."

BOMBAY, July 25 -The Gazette learns from the Liberals are called since the Whigs have reliable authority that the Ameer has sanctioned a British cantonment of 10,000 troops at Candahar.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER

AND THE UNAUTHORIZED USE IT WAS PUT TO BY MRS. BOOTH.

LONDON, July 25 .- The crusade for the protection of young girls is rapidly extending throughout the country. The Queen has sent to Mrs. Booth, wife of General Booth, of the Salvation Army, a private expression of her displeasure at the use made by Mrs. Booth of the letter of courtesy which the Queen's secretary wrote to her several weeks ago. Since the reception of this letter Mrs. Booth has brought forward the Queen's name as approving the methods resorted to by the Salvation Army in their pseudo-religious crusade, including "maiden tribute" meetings. This has greatly annoyed the Queen whose letter had nothing to do with the ordinary actions of the army. Mrs. Booth declares she will head a great female demonatration to Buckingham palace the next time Her Majesty comes to London, to claim her help to suppress the evil concerning young

REUNION OF CAPDINALS.

ROME, July 14.—At a reunion of the Cardinals yesterday, the Pope said the time had come for permitting the intervention of Catholics at political elections in Italy.

, FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Paris, July 27.—An explosion occurred in one of the collieries at St. Etienne to day. A number of miners were imprisoned and so far eight dead bodies have been recovered.

DEATH IN THE PORK BARREL.

BALTIMORE, July 25 .- John Ugman, his wife and three year old son, have died here from trichinosis. A daughter is lying in a dangerous condition. The pork was eaten on the 10th of May. These are the first cases of the malady known in Baltimore.

ROME, July 27 .- Cardinal Nina is dead.

THE DEAD GENERAL.

PRESS EULOGIES ON GEN. GRANT.

New York, July 24. - The Sun says: Gen. Grant has for more than 20 years been the most conspicuous person in this country. The Herald says: Only two citizens of the United States have been first in war and first in pecce one rests at Mount Vernon, the other died yesterday on Mount Vernon. If we cannot add of Grant that he was first in the hearts of his countrymen, yet we may say with truth that since Washington no citizeu, save Lincoln, came nearer to filling

that measure of praise. The Times says :- The name of General Grant will be remembered by Americans as that of the saviour of their country in a crisis more appalling than it has passed through since the United States became a nation.

The Tribune says :- The foremost man of the nation has closed a career second to no other in the history of the Republic.

The World says :- The air is full of farewells to the dying and mournings for the dead, yet all over the civilized world people will hush their private griefs to join in the national sorrow over the passing away of a successful leader of the armies of the Republie, whose mission was to prove to mankind that the government of the people by the people was not to be a failure.

A suggestion is made that the base of Liberty Monument would make a grand and

fitting tomb for Gen. Grant.

LONDON, July 24.—The American exchanges, the American Club and other resorts for Americans, are draped in mourning and have flags at half-mast. All the morning papers have long obituary notices. A large number of Americans will meet at the residence of Minister Phelps to consider what action shall be taken to express their condolence and show respect for the memory of General Grant. The Times says: With all his faults General Grant loomed larger in the people's eyes than any of his rivals or contentporaries. The News says: There have been few braver than General Grant. England will sincerely regret his death. The Telegraph says: Yesterday the greatest and most successful soldier that the United States has produced breathed his last. Beyond all others he was best fitted to cope with the tremendous crisis which made him, and when the grave closes over all that is mortal of Utysses Simpson Grant it will be felt that he leaves behind him no man cast in a simpler or more heroic mould.

MRS. GRANT'S GRIEF.

NEW YORK, July 27.-A special from Mount McGregor says : Mrs. Grant is still much depressed. She stays in her room all the time and has her meals taken to her, but has no appetite. Immediate friends of tho family are not allowed to see her as the least reference to the cause of her sorrow only adds to the intensity of her grief. She will not visit the room that contains the body of the dead general nor look upon his face again until the body is put into the coffin. After General Grant's death a letter was found in his coat pocket sealed and addressed to his wife, containing presumably some final words of consolation and counsel for her.

BEATRICE'S MARRIAGE LOOKED ON

WITH DISFAVOR. London, July 23 .- The rumors that the royal marriage is regarded with extreme disfavor at the German court are officially confirmed, for in the state account of the cere mony the list of royal personages "invited" omit the name of the Queen's eldest daughter, nor was an invitation sent to any member of the German reigning family The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh remained on board their yachts during their visit to the Isle of Wight, going on shore solely for the ceremony, immediately returning to their yachts and steaming away at midnight.

HUGO'S LITERARY WILL.

Paris, July 27 .- Victor Hugo's literary will, dated 1875, appoints Maurico Vacquerie and Lefevre literary executors. He desires his manuscripts to be published in three series. First, the completed works, second, the unfinished works, and third the sketches and fragments. He leaves 200,000f to defray the expenses, and allows the executors a commission of the net profit on the different categories. The executors, however, announce in Raphel that while they joyfully accept the task they will not take the profits, which will be devoted to the various monuments.

Count Arthur Ernest de Trentinian, French general, is dead.

THE KASSALA GARRISON.

LONDON, July 27.—Mr. Burke, Under Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had received news confirming the report that the garrison at Kassala had repulsed El Mahdi's besieging army, killing a great number of the enemy and capturing nearly all their cattle. The Government was making arrangements to relieve the beleaguered garrison. This statement was received with cheers. The Government, it is said, have proof positive that El Mahdi is dead.

THE KOLAPORE CUP. WIMPLEDON, July 22 .- The English team

have won the Kolapore cup with a score of 650. The Guernsy team scored 639, Jersey team 612, Canadian team 597.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Three Sisters of the Convent of Jesus-Mary, of Quebec, left there on Saturday by the SS Montreal. Two of them are going to England and the other to France. L'Univers announces that His Lordship

Bishop Proude, Apostolic Nuncio of Paris, will assist at the silver wedding of the Pontifical Zouaves, to be held at Bosse Motte. A despatch received from Rome states that the newly appointed bishop for Nicolet, Rev. Mr. Gravel, will be consecrated in Rome on the 2nd August, and will sail on the 13th from

Liverpool to immediately take charge of the new diocese of Nicolet.... The Rev. Fathers of St. Patrick's church, of Quebec. on Saturday pronounced against any of their flock taking part in Sunday excursions.

Queen Victoria gets queer English from her Prime Ministers. Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to her, said that he "would have been glad to have had an opportunity," and Lord Saliabury regretted that "he should have seemed to have put aside" his preference.

-At the last regular meeting of the F. M. T. A. of Almonte the following officers were elected for the onsuing term :- Rev. Director, elected for the ensuing term:—Rev. Director,
Rev. D. F. Foley; President, J. O'Reilly;
1st Vice President, R. Johnston; 2nd VicePresident, P. Daly; Secretary, P. F. MoGarry; Assistant Secretary, J. J. O'Reilly;
Treasurer, J. Cartin. Committee of Management—M. McAuliffe, E. Letang, E. J.
McGarry, W. McAuliffe, J. Lynch, J.
Trainor, J. Ryan.

and the second second second second

BREVITIES.

Camels are fond of tobal co-smoke.

New York city has 63,000; p upers. Phillip Marston, the poet, is now entirely

Old St. Louis families use negroes as pall bearers.

A bullet travels a mile in three and twotenths seconds. A.wealthy Cuban has: fitted out a steam

Saratoga, with six thousand visitors, be-lieves that the season has begun fairly. The pine tree, says an authority, serves as a refuge for more than 400 species of insects.

Amateur photography still rages wildly in England. The Princess of Wales has taken

Selling whiskey from the rear end of a bogus emigrant wagon is a new industry in

The fleeces of Angora goats average seven nounds, and are worth 50 cents a pound. That is in California.

prohibitory Iowa.

A Montana ranchman owns a dog which, it s said, can pick out all the cattle that have his master's brand.

The country west of Chicago produces onehalf of the beef product of the United States, and over one-half of the hog product. The largest shaving over made by a wood-

working machine is forty-two inches wide, seventeen feet long, and a uniform thickness. By the end of 1886 the reconstitution of the French war material will have cost 2.170.000. 000 franca.

A Georgia man tried to cut the cords in the feet of his daughter, so that she could not im peril her soul by dancing.

There seems to be trustworthy evidence to the fact that boiled celery-not the raw stems—is a preventive of rheumatism.

There are 1,600 kind of pears, 1,500 sorts of apples, 150 plums, more than 150 varieties of gooseberries, and about 125 strawberries.

Nearly 20,000,000 eggs are shipped across the Atlantic to this country, chiefly from Antwerp and Hamburg, during the summer months of each year.

Miss Cleveland's book was written on Irish linen paper. She is the first lady of the White House to write, or rather to publish, any continued literary work.

There are now 110,000 miles of submarine cable stretching under the ocean, although it is less than thirty years since the first ocean cable was successfully laid.

J. T. N. Hancock, of Carnesville, Ga., has gone mad through religious excitement, believes that he is John the Baptist, and clamors for the return of his head.

Two Memphis thieves were released on condition that they enlist in the regular army, but after looking the case over they re-turned and asked to be sent to jail. Governor Patterson, of Pennsylvania, has vetoed eighty bills. It is apprehended that

the legislative gentlemen of Pennsylvania are not making much money this year. There are few towns in England under 20,-000 inhabitants that have a daily paper. There are few towns in America of 20,000 in-

habitants that have not from two to five papers. A trap set in their barn for thieves by a young man in Pembroke county, New York, recently, caught his widowed mother and inflicted such injuries that the amputation of

one of her limbs is thought necessary. More cases of sick headache, biliousness, constipation, &c., can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Cartor's Little Liver Pills, than by any

other medicine. A contractor offered to build the Bartholdi pedestal for \$199,000. The committee, howwent or in its own and the result is that the pedestal will cost about \$400,**0**00.

The municipal debts of the five principal cities of New York are :-New York, 90,843,055 : Brooklyn, \$37,775 630 ; Buffalo, \$7.971,267; Rochester, \$5,281,000, and Albany, \$3,103,000.

They were going to ask W. B. Brooks to become superintendent of the Sunday-school at Gierbord Point, Md., but before the committee got around to it he was indicted for stealing twenty two horses.

One of the celebrated protests against selling slaves came from Dr. Gordon, of Massa-chusettes, in 1776. "If God," he says, "hath made of one blood all races of men I can see no reason why a black rather than a white man should be a slave,"

A resident of Augusta, Mc., "prominently known in educational circles," waxed so wroth at the spectacle of the British sparrows devouring his cherries that he bombarded them with all the missiles on which he could ay his hands, including his false teeth.

Celery plants may be nicely kept for use during winter, it is said, by standing them, after being cleaned, washed and the ends of the roots trimmed, in a tub or barrel containing a few inches of water, or pack them in a box in wet moss and keep standing upright. The average weight of milk is five and five-

eigths pounds per gallon of four quarts. Richness slightly varies it; the more cream the lighter the product. This is, however, the standard as usually accepted in this country and Europe. In ordinary calculations we reckon two pounds to a quart. Railway men declare that there is no ad-

vantage in using a rail heavier than sixtytive pounds to the yard, as only so much can be worn from the surface anyway, when the rail will have to be replaced. It is even contended that heavier rails make the track too

Railway newspapers report that the Monarch Parlor Sleeping Car Company has a capital of \$5,000,000; and that it will construct and run cars designed from a new invention, which is said to be superior to anything now in use, and that six cars have already been placed in service,

An attaché of the Austrian Mission delights Washington society by appearing in a buff suit in the morning, a sate colored one in the afternoon, and a white one in the evenibg, wearing an immense English cloth hat to match, and being followed by a bull-dog in harmony with suit and hat,

The Prince of Wates keeps at Sandringham a book in which the arrivals and departures of guests, their usual habits, special requirements, etc., are entered with the scrupulous exactitude of a merchant's ledger. Noting this, the Buffalo Advertiser observes that "a good hotel-keeper was spoiled when this man was born in the purple of royalty."

The cost of building and launching the Great Eastern, the largest vessel ever con structed, was \$3,650,000, and this broke the original company. A new company was formed which spent \$600,000 fitting and fur-nishing her. Then this company failed and a new company was organized with a capital of \$500,000. At the close of 1880 this company sunk £86,715 upon the vessel, thus making her total cost \$4,703,575.

ressel for the sole purpose of catching sharks.

when the many the many was a second of the s

BISHOP NULTY'S SPEECH.

A Stirring Vindication of National Rights - Rights

July 2nd was a red letter day, writes the Freeman, in the annals of the Irish Church. Surrounded with their flocks, and greeted with fervid welcomes, five distinguished members of the hierarchy returned from the Tomb of the Apostles to their respective dioceses. The learned Dr. Carr, of Galway; the patriotic Dr. Nulty, of Meath; Dr. Mc-Cormack, the erudite and practical Bishop of Achonry; Dr. McEvilly, the clear headed. sagacious, and commanding Archbishop of Tuam; and the pious Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin—all were received by their people with manifestations of heartfelt enthusiasm which a king might ency, but which gold could not buy. The triumph of the joint cause of Irish Faith and Irish Nationality in the appointment of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh to the Metropolitan See has touched of whom St. John in the Apocalypse speaks the heart of the country to the core. The boundless thankfulness of the people that their efforts have been successful for as Archbishop of Dublin who would be of them and with them in their legitimate struggles for social and political reform, manifested itself anew with a spontaneity and warmth alike touching in devotion to the Holy See and inspiring in its Nationalist fervor. Of those who thronged to do honor to the returned Prelates not a few were Protestants The welcome home to his Grace of Tuam and the other prelates is only the opening of a series of such demonstrations wherever the Bishops go through their dio-

DISHOP NULTY. The Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, in replying to the many addresses presented him by his faithful people, delivered a long speech, in the course of which he said : The Bushop replied to the charges of intimidating the Pope which were made against him by the anti-Catholic press of London and Dublin as follows: I to intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff! An humble country Bishop to think of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff! Why, I should not have a particle of faith, or religion, or even a vestige of common sense if I was silly enough to do so. Intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff! Why, you could not. Ladies and gentlemen, you would feel the moment you enter into the august presence of the Sovereign Pontiff a feeling of indescribable awe come over you. You feel you are standing on the spot, the highest point on earth, the point where earth almost touches heaven, and you cannot help venerating, revering and loving the Sovereign Pontiff—loving him not merely on account of his high and exalted position, loving him not merely because he is the highest representative of God's law on this earth, loving him not only on account of the great erudition and wisdom which he but Irishmen will feel compelled to love him on another ground, and that is because Leo's heart—as we Irishmen say-is in the right place (Cheers) Leo's heart beats fervently, warm ly and affectionately for the Irish race and the Irish nation (loud cheers). Therefore, the idea of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff is simply absurd and ridiculous To intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff! Why, there were great and mighty kings and despots-Alaric, the King of the Huns; the mighty Emperor of Cormany, and, lastly, in our own times, the powerful Napoleon I This man, with countless legions at his back, he and every one of them failed ignominiously. At the single word of non possumus these despotic tyrants quailed. These words paralyzed the arms of legions. At these words the sword fell from their hands and they were rendered powerless. I, then, to think of doing what these mighty emperors failed to do is simply absurd and ridiculous. But, ladies and gentlemen, what is the meaning of intimidation? Every one of crime. Why, to intimidate any one is to do him an injustice and injury. That is the wrong it does. It cavees nim pain and gives him dis pleasure. Now, what is my intimidation? My letter did not intimidate the Sovereign Pontiff. My letter, instead of causing him or doing him an injustice or wrong, con ferred a great benefit on him. Instead of causing him pain, that letter filled his heart with joy and gladness; for, ladies and gentlemen, the answer you gave to that letter was simply this -that in two weeks you collected and sent to me in Rome the splendid contribution of £1,800 for the Sovereign Pontiff (great cheering and cries of "We'll do it again") -and in sending that contribu-tion you proved incontestibly and unanswerably to the world that your love and affection and devotion to the Holy See is as deep and solid and sastrong and as affectionate as could warm the hosoms of Irishmen in any part of the world (great cheering) The Holy Father, when I presented him with your gift, was overpowered and astonished by your munificence and generosity, and, said he, "when you return tell your people that I am grateful, most grateful and most thankful to them, and that the munificen e and generosity of their gifts hatouched me most p ofoundly. Tell them that I reciprocate their feelings and affections and love in all their strength, their sincerity and their earnestness; that I reciprocate from my heart, that I cannot show my love for them as they have shown their love for me; that I have not gold nor silver with which to express to them how deeply I love them; but that I will give them all I have, and that is my apostolic henediction (cheers.) When you return assemble your people, not only those of your own parish, but of all the parishes adjoining, and tell them that I send them my apostolic blessing from the bottom of my heart, and that I hope that blessing will strengthen their faith, will form their resolution in accordance with God's Holy Law, will support them in their enward march to glory, where, perhaps, we may all meet hereafter, and where I may thank them again for the favor they have be stowed on me" (great cheering). I said "Holy Father, I have been assaited by an organized combination of the anti-Irish and anti-Cathone press. I don't fear them. I am a humble man, but I am not afraid of them; I am only afraid of you, Holy Father, and I should not wish that they should poison your mind against me, and therefore I think that it is better that I should not write any more"—the Pope at once stopped me' and said: "Write on, write on," without any qualification. The Holy Father told me to write on (great applause). Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will write on (renewed cheering). Hitherto I have written a little. hitherto my countrymen at home and abroad have extended to me an amount of confidence. gratitude and esteem which I do not deserve. The Irish people bestowed that confidence upon me as a favor which I did not merit, but now I come forward and claim the confidence of my countrymen, a large share of that confidence of my fellow countrymen, and I claim that as a right I carry my credentials to that right in these addresses in my hand. I

point out as the proof of my claim to the

confidence of my countrymen, to the fact

that the most organized, combined, and

desperate combination has been made by

That is the proof that I have my country-men for the claim which I make now of a large share of their confidence in the future (renewed cheering). Now, ladies and gentlemen, the meanness and cowardice and hypocrisy of these London journals, and Dublin journals too, or, at least, of a particular class of Dublin journals for we are proud of our National and Catholic Dublin ournals—the meanness and cowardice and by pocrisy of these London and Dublin papers accusing me of intimidating the Sovereign Pontiff, are the most unblushing and shameless Lever read (groans). Now, what are the London journals to which I refer? They are the very journals-the normal, character of whose literature is blaspheming against the Holy See, scorn, contempt and hatred for the Sovereign Pontiff, and hatred and hostility to the Holy Church over which the Sovereign Pontiff presides (hear, hear). They told their readers that Rome is the greatest evil mentioned in the Apocalypse, that the Sovereign Pontiff is the man of sin, and that the Holy Church and the See of Rume are that Scarlet Lady so severely. There is the normal character of these journals; those are the journals that encouraged the exertions of those who lately robbed the Holy Father of his possessions. In my own memory the Times, the Standard, and other such journals represented they had killed the Papacy. A dozen of times at least they laid it out on the bier and buried it amidst the shouts and exultations of the rabble, to be no more heard of. They are the journals which now with unblushing effrontery should turn round to become the advocates of the Holy Father -they are jealous of his honor and sensitive of his glory and they are jealous that any Bishop should intimidate the Holy Father. See their impudence. I have not intimidated the Holy Father. He dismissed me with kindlinesse, affection and love. He sent to you, through me, his bless ing and benediction. I can hardly remain any longer on this matter, though I could turn the tables on these papers and accuse them of many crimes of which they are really guilty, for I say that they have done more to create dissensions between the Irish and Eng

lish people than any other agency with which I am acquainted. I love, esteem, reverence and respect the mass of the English people. I think they are naturally honest, industrious, truthtul, generous, and brave as lions in the battle field, and I believe that if the English people and the Irish people were left alone to their own natural in stincts they would live in peace, and hardly require a divine precept to make them love each other. One of the consequences of those writings assailing me, and one perhaps which the writers did not anticipate. they have introduced me to the people of England-Bishop Nuity, as they called me They have given me a notoriety amongst the people of England; in representing Bisnop Nulty as defying the Pope they made me, as it were, a hero; therefore, if I find my opportunity to address the people of England before I die, I have a weighty mes sage to deliver to them, and I am sure that they will hear me. I am sure of a friendly and impartial hearing-I am sure even of a favorable hearing at their hands, and I may thank my slanderers for that benefit, as I said before. If the people of England were left to themselves they would be the noblest people on the face of the globe, but the minds of the masses are poisoned and prejudiced and embittered against us by the wholesale petrified lies that are circulated by these journals. Amongst them they have succeeded in inspiring them with hatred and contempt against frishmen. These journals have vilified me and my opinions, and, ladies and gentlemen, they not only vilify us to the people of Eugland, but they vilify and calumniate us through the whole glove, for these London journals have the ear of the whole world. Foreign editors never heard the Irish newspapers at all, and the Irish journalism, able, enlight-ened and talented as it is, is entirely ignored. Anyone that reads these foreign ournals will see that they take all the know edge and information on Irish public affairs directly and immediately from the prejudiced and slanderous columns of the London newspapers. We have no remedy, unfortunately, we have no means of replying at the present moment. Yet, notwithstanding all this, this -poch appears to me to be the grandest and appiest that has occurred in our history for

(cheers). At night a banquet in honor of the Bishop was given at St. Mary's College by the peo ple of Mullingar. The room was very pret-tily decorated with flowers and evergreens and national motroes. About two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. James Tuite, chairman of the Mullingar town commissioners, presided. On his right sat the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty and Mr Harrington, M P., and on his left Mr. T D. Sullivan, M P., and the Very Rev. Dr. McAlroy, Fullamore; a large number of clergy men, representatives of the Poorlaw Board and Town Commissioners of the district. 'Our Holy Father the Pope," was the first tonst given, and was enthusiastically acknow

several hundred years. We have now, if we

wisely avail of it, an opportunity of recover-

ing our civil and religious rights, and of re-

covering our reputation and character too

ledged.
"Ireland a Nation" was then given, coupled with the name of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M P., to which he replied in an eloquent speech. "The Guest of the Evening, the Most Rev Dr. Nulty," was then given, and was received with every honor.

A perfect specine -Dr. Sage's Gatarrh Re-

The Thousand Islands are said to be al-

most 1,600 in number.

A FREQUENT ANNOYANCE. Many people suffer from distressing sick headaches and bilious attacks of frequent occurrence which a bottle or two of Burdock Blood Bitters would entirely remove. It regulates the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood to a healthy action.

An American scientist says the every of Central Africa will give out in ten or fifteen

UNKNOWN.

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Caolera Morbus, Diarrhoa, Dysentery, or any form of Summer Complaint afflicting children or

Philadelphia has a barber shop where Indian squaws do the shaving,

HE ACTED WISELY.

"I am so weak I can hardly move, all run down with a Chronic Summer Complaint," said one gentleman to another on our street the other day. "Now, take my advice," re-plied his friend, "go to your druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I have never known it to fail in curing any kind of Summer Complaints,"

desperate combination has been made by Dangerous Fics are often caused the anti-trish and anti Catholic Press of London and Dublin to destroy me (cheers). ders destroy worms

THE REBEL LEADER'S TRIAL

THE COUNSEL SUCCEED IN GETTING A POSTPONEMENT FOR A WEEK is considered a leght instrikto unit

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN WITNESSES THEY DEMAND THE PRODUCTION OF A NUM-BER OF, DOCUMENTS SENT, TO PARLIA-MENT-JUDGE BICHARDSON DECIDES HE HAS POWER TO TRY FOR TREASON.

WINNIPEG, July 21. - Despatches from Regins announce the resumption at 10 a.m. to day of proceedings in the trial of Riel. Mr. Greenshields, who followed Mr. Fitzpatrick on behalf of the defence, took ground that before the Dominion statute of 1880 was passed the English statutes applied in this country. British statutes applying to this country had never been repealed, though the act of 1880 had been passed. He quoted from the English statutes, in which power was given to justices of the peace to try criminals for minor offences committed in these and other territories of Canada, showing that in no case where the individual was charged with a capital offence could he be tried by such justice. Clauses in the act from which he quoted, passed in George IV.'s reign, had never been repealed, although certain other clauses relating to other portions of Canada had been repealed. Under this conclusion the Dominion act of 1880 was ultra

Mr. Robinson replied on behalf of the Crown, and dealt with only two pointswhat the Dominion Parliament had a right to enact and what it did enact. The only question was the jurisdiction of Parliament. By a series of decisions it had been repeated that the Legislature of Canada or the Legislature of any Province is just as supreme as Imperial Legislatures, and therefore Parliament being supreme its legislation is absolute. The Crown had weighed every point urged by the defence, and finally resolved that the trial could only be held where the crime was

committed. Mr. Usler, on behalf of the Crown, stated that there was no clash between the imperial and colonial acts. The fullest power was delegated to the Canadian Legislature by the Imperial Parliament, and he reminded the court that the law as to treason was administered without the act of a grand or petit jury, the stipendiary magistrate sitting unsided, and himself charges the accused and tries him for the offence. This legislation was approved by the Imperial Parliament. The statutes were interpreted as they were found, and as such he claimed this was a properly constituted court.

Judge Richardson, in ten seconds, gave his opinion. The act of 1880 he did not consider ultra vires. He therefore called upon Riel to plead

Riel then pleaded "not guilty." When asked if he was ready for his trial, Mr. Firzpatrick asked for an adjournment till to-day to prepare an affidavit showing the necessity of having certain material witnesses brought from Montana. The first thing done this morning was the filing of Riel's affidavits in upport of the application for an adjournment. They set forth that Gabriel Du ment and Michael Dumas, of Helena, Montana, were essential witnesses, that Napoleon Nauld, of Turtie Mountain, Fathers Tousand and Gourmond, A. M. Burgess, deputy minister of the in-terior, and Mr. Vankoughnet, Indian Commissioner, are also material witnessess for the defence. Mr. Burgess and Mr. Vankoughnet are custodians of various official documents, petitions and representations made by the half-preeds of the North-West to the Dominion Government, praying for a redress of grievances, the refu-al to grant which had led to the agitation by the people to secure a redress of the wrongs. He said he had reason to believe that the documents are in could not make a defence and would be deprived of justice. He had no means of bringing witnesses, and unless the Government paid their expenses he could not procure said witnesses to the difence. Various papers and documents taken from him at the time of his surrender should be placed in his counsel's hands. He believed that among the papers was the certificate of a United States court that he was a duly naturalized citizen, and he desired this to prove that he was not a B itish subject.

Mr. Fuzpatrick said Riel had no means,

and the ends of justice would be defeated unless time were given to raise money to pay for the attendance of such witnesses. He intended to prove insanity as an inmate of Beaufort asylum, that the rebellion was couducted by a council of which Riel was not a member, nor did he take part in any of the

Mr Greenshields contended that if the trial were proceeded with now injustice would be done both to the prisoner and the counsel. He dwe t at length on the right of the people to agitute to redress grievances that were now admitted on all hands to exist. If an adjournment were procured Mr. Lemicax would go to Quebec and secure those wit nesses, and other cases could be taken up in he interim.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, supporting the application for an adjournment, maintained that by the witnesses wanted it could be proved that it Riel's advice had been taken not one drop of blood would have been shed.

Counsel for the Crown asked ten minutes to consider the question, and upon their return Mr. Robinson argued that Riel's certifi cate as to being an alien was not material to the case as there was a certified copy in Winnipeg. As to the plea of insanity, he could not see what his state of mind six months ago had to do with the matter. He did not think the Crown was exercising undue haste. As to bringing Gabriel Dumont and Dumais here, it was abourd, and the Crown could not entertain the idea. As to the documents found at Batoche, he believed they were utterly inadmissable as evidence in the case. grant one week, and would offer that the Crown co-operate with the defence in telegraphing for witnesses and bearing the exense of hringing them here.

The offer was accepted by the defence, when the court adjourned until Tuesday, the 28th, then to go on peremptorily.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Autumnal Remedies .- Towards the fall of the year countless causes are at work to lower the tone of the nervous system, which will be followed by ill health unless proper means be employed to avert that evil. Holloway's far famed preparations supply a faultless remedy for both external and internal complaints, connected with changes of season. All affections of the skin, roughness, blotches, pimples, superficial and deeper-sected inflammations, erysipelas, rheumatic pains, and gouty pange alike succumb to the exalted virtues of Holloway's Ointment and Polis; which will effect a happy revolution in the patient's condition, though the symptoms of his disorder are legion, and have obstinately (withstood the best efforts of science to subdue them.

THE HALIFAX BOYS

WARMLY WELCOMED BY THE CITIZENS, OF MUNTREAL.

THEIR RECEPTION AT THE TANNERIES-THEY SHOOT THE BAPIDS -THE AD-DRESS OF WELCOME TENDERED BY THE MAYOR.

All was excitement at the government sheds. St. Henri, this morning, n anticipation of the arrival of the Ha fax regiment. Evidences of much taste on behalf of the committee were manifest in the liberal and artistic decorations of the shees Bunting had been stretched from the centre of the building to all sides, and festoons of the same all around the building. At one end hung a ban er with the word "Wei-At one end hung a banier with the word wel-come," and a large flag, at the other a banner bearing the insc iption "Well done, Halifax," also with a large flag. In addition, to these a number of small flags were distributed about the building, which served to give it a very gay appearance. At first the batalion had been ex-pected to arrive at 8 o'clock, and in consequence quite a crowd of eager citizens had assembled at that hour to welcome the returning braves. By an early train from the city a large number of the members of the reception committee as well es military men left St. Henri, but it was fully 9.45 o'c ock before the train conveying the Haligonians steamed into the station. Aming Haligonians steamed into the station. Aming the principal persons noticed on the platform awaiting their arrival were Mayor Beaugrand, Mr. M. H. Gault, M P., detachments of the 65th, Prince of Wales, 6th Fusiliers, and Victori. R.fles, Col. Crawford, tol. Caverhill, Col. Gardner, Major McCorkill, Captains Lydon, Patterson, Burland, Stewart, Lieutenants Smith, Ross, Jackson, and a number of others. A posse of the city police (50 men) were in at-tendance, keeping in order the large crowd which kept constantly increasing. Besides the music which cheered up the waiting multitude, Master Freddy Upton, son of Sergeaut F. Upton, of the 6th Fusi iers, in the full uniform of the regiment, greatly amused those present by going through the bayonet and sword ex-ercise. The boy is only five years of age.

As the train rolled into the station and the bronzed faces of the boys appeared in the wind ws of the cars, shouring and waving of hets w is begun, and was kept up until they had disembarked, while the Victoria Rifles' band struck up the British Grenadiers." As soon as the train stopped His Worship Mayor Beaugr nd a d the commanding officers of the different regiments enter d the Pullman car in which were the officers of the Halifax B ttalion, and bil them welcome to Montreal : at he same time the Mayor presented Col. Bre oner with a large bouquet. The battali n is composed of three companies of the 63rd, three of the 66th, and two companies of the Halifax Garrison Artillery, numbering in all about 356 men. Wi hout any unnecessary delay the b stalion were marched into the sheds and seated at their b eakfast, which consisted of beefsteak, mutten chops ham and eggs, bacon, hot rols, bread butter tea coffee, best English sauce and pi kles. The service was of the best, and reflected much credit on Mr. ' arslake, the caterer, who was indefa igable in his efforts for the comfort of the returning braves. The floral decorations of the tables which were both profuse and artistic, reflected much credit on Mr. Carslake, who sup nied them at his own personal expense, as wel as a button-hole bouquet for each man. Two splendid ma quees had also been erected es-pecially for officers. After full justice had been done to the excellent med provided, the boys with their hosts again boarded the train and started for Lachine, where they took the steamer Filgate to shoot the rapids. The Vict ria Rifles band accompanied them on the trip and discourse I some lively airs while descend ing the rapids. The men appeared to enjoy the novel sport very highly, and spoke very feel-ingly of the receptions tendered them at every point where they stopped,

As the steamer hove into sight under the Victoria bridge, salutes were fired from the steamer Quenec, of the Richeleu and Ontario Navigation company, and this joyful sound announcing the arrival of the troops served greatly to augment the large crowd which had already gathered. The Field Battery also began firing its salutes, while several f the steamships in port, which also displayed a large reason to believe that the documents are in the hands of the Dominion Government and could be produced as evidence of agitation by constitutional means. Without them he could not make a defence and mount of bunting, also discharged several bombs. Mr. Joseph Vincent a so controlled his share to the welcome by rep atedly loading and discharging a miniature occasioned by other causes. As the boat touched the island wharf the men were loudly ich ered by the crowds on the revetment wail, and the detachments of the city regiments having disembarked, the bronzed Haligonians, headed by the Victoria Rifle, marched out in companie to the head of a line, which position they held up Jacques Cartier square, where they were loudly cheers', until intront of the City Hall. where they were drawn up and addr-ssed by His Worship the Mayor. He said that they had welcomed both officers and men on these last visit, t ree mouths ago, as soldiers ready to do their duty, and they were now happy to be able to wilcome train as veterans who had proven that the confidence put in them had not been misplaced. He bo welcome to such good soldiers, such strund patrio s, and such faithful Canadian, who had received their baptism of blood in supporting he cause which bound them all together. In the name of the citizens of Montreal, without distinction of creed or nationality, he tendered them the welcome and hospitality of the city. The city would welcome the Halifax boys as citizens of the Canadian Confederation of whom they were proud. He requested them to repeat here wo ds of welcome to their brethren f Nova Scotia, a d tell them that the citizens of the metropolis of C nada send hearty greet ings to the citizens of the metrop dis of Nova

Senia. The Mayor was frequently interrupted by applause during the delivery of his brief address, and on its conclusion he called or three hearty cheers for the Halifax battalion, which were given with much eather asm. The Mayor then announced that each officer and private of the battalion would be presented with a bouquet, and the o der for open order having been obeyed the following I dies passed mong the ranks
pinning the nonquets on the breasts of the gallant volunteers, viv., Vrs. Benngrand, Mrs. Mooney, Mrs. S. C. Stevenson and the Misses Money. Lieut. Col. Bremner then made brief reply to the Mayor's address in which he expressed his imbuity to fittingly testify his gratitude for the excellent manner in which his batt dien had been treated not only in Montreal but fr m one end of Canada to the H- assured them that he would acquaint his fellow-citizens of the brilliant receptions tondered his battalion, and that they would be fully as grat ful as he and all his officers and The documents were regarded as State documents were. He then c. led upon his men ments, as they might implicate others. Alout give three cheers for the Mayor and City of though the Crown felt they could refuse an Montreal, which was most willingly given by adjournment, still they would be willing to grant one week, and would offer that the

The officers were then taken for a brief tour through the City Hall, after which they returned to their companies, reformed, and continued on their match along Notre Dame street, being loudly cheered as they marched along. On St. James street they met with a brilliant ovation, and their fine soldierly physique and steady marching was very favorably commented upon. The order of procession was as follows:—Squad of police, Montreal Cavalry, Montreal Field Battery, R. val Scots, with pipers, 6th Fusiliers, P. ince of Wules Rifles, Viccoria Kuffes, officers and staff of the different regiments, in-cuding the 65th, the Victoria Rifles, band and the returning battalion In passing Victoria square an excellent illustration of the water-power was gi en from the fountain in the centre of the square, the water towering up higher than any house in the vicinity. On the platform in front of the Star office the 6th l'usiliers band had again as embled and discoursed some lively music as the bled and discoursed some rively music as the visitors passed. The route was then continued up Beaver Hall Hill and along Dorchester to the Windsor Hotel, where the Halisolans received a warm welcome, and were accorded some choice refreshments. From this point where a large number of busses and welcomes and medical relief.

Secretary for Scotland bill was read a third time, The House of Commons rejected by a time. The House of Commons rejected by a time.

carriages were in waiting the men were taken up the mountain and accorded an opportunity of viewing the city. After spending some time on the Mountain they returned by way of Simpson street to the Bonaventure depot, where they took the train for St. Henri and were supplied with a good dinner consisting of roast beef, roast lamb, preser news corn beef cauliflower naw potatoes. groat canner congenting or rossetter, rossetten, or green peas, corn beel cauliflower, new potatoes, cabbage, plum, pu'ding, strawberries, tes, coffee, sie, singer beer. After doing justice to the 'good' things provided 'the men were allowed to return to the city, where they spent the afternoon 'doing the town." The men are highly plussed with the anthusiestic vecentics. highly plused with the enthusiastic reception accorded them by the citizens of Montreal, and too much prase cannot be given to Mayor Beaugrand and the other members of the reception committee for their end avors to make the welcome as hearty and general as possible. The battalion will leave S. Henri this evening for home, where they are anxiously awaited.

> AN AMERICAN COURTLER. (From the N. Y. Sun)

Mr. Phelps, our Minister to England, holds up the Prince of Wales as an example to youth. Speaking before Albert Victor, the young son of the Prince, at a reception of the atter by the Lord Mayor of London, the republican courtier told the boy that he could cast for him out of the stars that shine upon him no happier horoscope than that he should

follow in his father's footsteps."

Thus Mr. Phelps hit two birds with one levotes himself to the flattery of princes and goes out of his way to address a heardless youth ar if he was a personage of great impoltance. We do not remember when any other American Minister to England inclulged in that sort of thing in an conspicuous a place with so much formality and with so many of the airs of a courtier.

The eldest son of the Prince of Wales, we believe, is rather a dull boy, but so far he is well behaved, and it is yet to be seen whether he yields in manhood to the vices of the males of his race. He is too young for anybody to prophesy as to his career, except that it is not likely that he will ever sit upon the English throne.

But did even the necessities of his self assumed function as a republican courtier justify Mr. Phelps in telling this blameless boy to "follow in his father's footsteps?"

The Prince of Wales seems to be a good natured fellow of modern abilities and much serviceable tact, but his manner of life has hardly been such that he can profitably be held up as an example for youth. In fact, if reports be true, he has been loose in his morals to a quite remarkable degree, so that decent women have not cared to receive his attentions, or to be known as his frequent associates, or as favored members of the set with which he goes. It gives a pretty woman a sinister reputation to have her name often connected with that of this Prince whom Mr.

Phelps so much admires. There is a suspicion abroad, too, that the Prince of Wales is not unfamiliar by personal experience with the horrible traffic which has lately been exposed in London. The Pall Mall Gazette has not hesitated to hint very broadly that he is in some way mixed up in the business .- If that is the case his high position ought not to shield him from exposure, but all the more ought he to be made to suffer for his acts. English snobbery, however, will protect him, just as English squeamishness about meeting the case squarely and boldly so long saved the iniquities and those who practised them from the public indignation. Society served the interests of the brutal assassins of woman's virtue because of its unwillingness to

talk about the disagreeable subject.

But whether the Prince of Wales is or is not among those who have engaged in these hrutal practices, the course of his life has not been such that it deserves the praise of an American Minister, or of any right thinking nd right feeling

his own satisfaction, but as a representative of American sentiment he is failing badly.

"FIRE PROOF PAPER MAY BE MADE," says a scientific exchange, "from a pulp, consisting of one part vegetable fibre, two parts a-best-s, one-tenth part borax, and one-fifth part alum." It is a pity that such facts as the one following cannot be written, printed or otherwise preserved, upon some sort of in-destructible paper. "My wife suffered seven years and was bedridden, too," said W. E Huestis, of Emporia, Kansus, "a number of physicians failed to help her. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery' cured her." All druggists sell this remedy. Everybody ought to keep it. It only needs a trial.

Thirty-four female Arab soldiers were killed in one of the battles with the English in the Soudan.

EVERY WOMAN IN THE LAND owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds her health failing, and debility and weakness undermines her strength, her surest and hest remedy is Kidney Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretory system in perfect order, regulates the Kid neys and Bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

the body.

throwing off the accumulated impurities of

LONDON, July 21.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, author of "Young Ireland," is en gaged in editing a confidential narration written by Mr. Frederick Lucas, M.P., on the true state of the political parties in Ireland thirty years ago to Pope Pius IX It is thought that the article will throw great light on the relations which at that time existed between the Government of Great Britain and the Vatican. Despatches from Rome state that Cardinal Howard is expected to spend a short holiday in Ireland as guest of the Earl of Carnaryon at Dublin Castle. It is stated at Rome that the reports to the effect that the Valican has empowered the cardinal to negotiate with England for closer relationship between that country and the Vatican, are untrue.

ATTORNEY MORGAN BROWN'S LUCK CASHED.

It has been ascertained that Morgan Brown, attorney at law, of this city, and formerly a clerk of Secretary of State Allison, was the lucky holder of one fifth of ticket No. 51,106, which drew \$150,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery. The money has been collected and is now on deposit in the First National Bank of Nashville .- Nashville Banner, June 23rd.

PUSHING BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT: LONDON, July 21 -In the House of Lords to-day the Land Purchase bill passed the committee stage without, amendment. The Secretary for Sectland bill was read a third time. The House of Commons rejected by a vote of 226 to 22 an amendment by Mr.

Hot and dry skin? Blot and dry skin?
Scelding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Adid stomach? Aching loins?
Oramps growing nervousness?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the

heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fittul rheumatic pains and neu ralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness

Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Ohills and fever? Burning patches
of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. Thus Mr. Phelps hit two birds with one atone. He noticed the boy and paid the father a compliment at the same time. That was a neat enough thing to do, but the representative of a republic like ours is not engaged in very appropriate business when he can be a substituted in the case of the cas

and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rice one—It is an every-day diseaseder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Whener's S.FF. Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

LET THEM STAY AT HOME.

LONDON, July 21.—It is rumored that at the last moment the German Crown Prince and Princess will refuse to attend the wedding of the Princess Beatrice, although the Queen is doing her utmost to induce them to attend. It is believed that the German court disapproves of the match.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

John Kelly has been much improved by horseback riding.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet with. out any pain.

Georgia has become as much of a temperance state as Maine or Kausas. Whiskey is s scarce article, and a drunken man is a rare HANINGTON'S "QUININE WINE

AND IRON," taken according to directions, produces buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind and gives lasting strength to the whole system. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine.

A North Carolina man shot his head off to cure a ringworm on his neck.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICATION is not to dose for symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this tesk. It is a most searching without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Inligestion. It is as well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine preventive of disease as well as remedy for it.

ad right-feeling man.

As a courtier, Mr. Phelps may succeed to pay a visit to Newport this season, it is said.

Mr. J. P. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: My wife had a very severe attack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs, about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slighest expossure; in fact they were so frequent that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedies, but without any permanent effect. until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver On and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am nappy to say it has exceeded our anticipatiens. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a ROYAL REMEYY for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions."

The polygamists of Utah now introduce one woman as "the wife" and the others as her "companions," and the law is put out

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general tollet pur-poses use Low's sulphur Soap.

Fattening stock of all kinds should be encouraged to take as much 100d as they can possibly digest.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do previous to using the Oil."

A man of seventy was among the nineteen residents of Arlington, Ga., arrested recently for playing ball on the street.

Mrs. Barnhart, corner Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured. There are base imitations of this medicine for sale; see that you get Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. **

A Boston street railway company is being defrauded by some one counterfeiting its

Scott's Emuision of Pare Cod. Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.— For Rickets, Marasmus and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results.-The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very won-

Senator Thurman is also accused of an ambition to write a book.

As well expect life without air, as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The question of abolishing car tickets and receiving cash fares only is being considered by a Boston street railway company.

DOWNS ELIXIR

N.H.DOWNS'

FOR THE CURE of

Croup, Bronchitis,

Whooping Cough,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

Throat, Chestand Lungs.

SCLD EVERYWHERE.

PRICE, 25,, 50c. & \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

DOWNS' ELIXIR

dyspupsia,

Indigestion, Sour Stomach,

Loss of reperite.

Habituai Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

O TATE

THE ONLY

VEGETABLE

CURE

Coughs, Hoarseness,

VEGETABLE BALSAMICETY

CORRESPONDENCE. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: ST. JOHN, N. B., July 16, 1885.

li dear Mr. Editor, from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, then surely on this great day for Catholics of the diocese of the John, N. B., does lip and face voice very St. John, and grateful hearts as over the jublant and grateful hearts, as even the most luniant observer must have perceived on meetoursory observer must have perceived on meeting the hundreds and even thousands of souls from far and near, who with quickened step have hastened to the cathedral of the Immanave manufaction to share in its flow of triumph and receive for their zesl and sacritriumph and receive for bleir zest and sacrifice in its unction the blessing of knowing that they even, though in a small way, had helped to erect to the living God a temple wor. thy of his glory and a lasting memorial to their loving, zealous faith; a temple rendered doubly sacred by this day's solemn consecradonois and around whose outermost walls stand God's angels, to guard and shield it through God's angels, to gourd and shield it through all time. When in eighteen hundred and fifty-three His Grace the lamented and reverend Archbishop Connolly took charge of the Diocese of New Brunswick, he found but scanty accommodation for the then inbut scancy accommendation for one then increasing Catholic congregation of St. Malachi's Chapel, the first erected here, and immedi-Chaper, the first election here, and immediately arranged to build a church which should be an honor to them and an ornament to their city. Calling his flock to gether, he laid before them his proposition, to which they, in all warmth of heart, as the Irish Catholic always does, responded, and with a generosity most gratifying to him and creditable to themselves saw to-day on one of the highest eminences of St. John stand ing this embodiment of love, good will and zeal of priest and peop.e; looking far away over land and sea, guiding by its grand and silent presence the weary of foot or weak of heart to things holier, nobler and truer than this life even at its best can give. In the year 1854, the plans were drawn by Mr. Anderson, architect, and the work began by laying the corner stone work began by laying the corner stone of the gothic cruciform cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, built of native stone and to day it stands towering above all others completed from base to cross-crowned summit, thanks to the untiring supervision of Dr. Sweeney (who succeeded to the see when Dr. Cospolly was called to the archiepiscopal throne of Halifax after his seven years of work in this province), who has earnestly and untiring worked that his children might have the one sucred spot wherein to be with the Saepherd of Shepherds lot life be as it would, a church worthy of its promoter and their zealous faith. Well has he succeeded, and though it has been no doubt a labor of love it has also been one often and tryingly beset by many suxieties and cares, as must ever be all undertakings so deeply in deht, for, of course, at that time such would it he considered; but what is that to the joy of knowing that for all time to come there is a refuge for all to meet. Then was it that his Silver Jubilee should have a crowning of such glory, and that bishops and priests, the young and the old, should be bidden to the great solemnity of consecrating another house to God, the Living Lord, who has said, they labor not in vain who labor for Him, and who must bless with a special blessing the hands and hearts of those who so lovingly do His will. The ceremony of consecration took place at 8.35 a.m. Archbishop O'Brien consecrating the high altar, while Bishops Rogers and Cameron performed the like ceremony for the Immaculate Mother's and St. Joseph's. In the sanctuary were Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, Bishops McMahon and McIntyre, and many clergy men from all parts of the diocese and elsewhere, but among all was none so conspicuous as the venerable Archbishop of Toronto, who, being unexpectedly called upon in the absence of Dr. Keane, a former New Brunswicker, who was taken ill, ascended the pulpit and delivered an excellent sermon, concluding by reading St. Paul's address to litus, on what a Bishop should be. Moz. It's 12th Mass, with orchestra assistance, was rendered in fine style, the soloists being Miss Lintlan and Mines. Doherty and Landry, wife of the organist. They sang as if their their beloved Bishop, noticeably so in the lindate at the Offertory. The Pontifical Mass, at which His Lordship Bishop Sweeney Was celebrant, assisted by Rev. Fathers Welsh and Quelette, as deacon and sub-deacon; Fathers Schever, Provincial of the Redemptorists, and Michaud, acadons of honor; Tuher Conolly, V.G., high priest, and Father Dillard, master of ceremonies, being concluded with Papal Benediction, the delegations from St. John, Portland and Fredericton presented their addresses, accompanied by gifts of money, while Kev. Father McDavitt, on behalf of the priests of the western portion of the diocese, presented his. His Lordship then, ascending the pulpit, thanked all for their good wishes and substantial remembrances in a most feeling and simple manner (for during the last two months he has been the recipient of numerois elegant and costly presents.) He reverted to the work that has been done in the erection of convents, churshes, halls, schools, &c., and begged them especially to look after the little enes of the flock who are to be their successors and on whom will devolve in the future the Faith they have so studily maintained. Thanking them again for all their devotion and love, he concluded with his blessing, being greatly affected. In the evening a grand, probably the greatest, torchlight procession over witnessed here took piece, passing under green arches and through his lordship's grounds, throwing off as they wended their way numerous rock. ets and lights which illuminated the cathedral and the convent of the Sacred Heart adjoining. All the Catholic residences were beautifally decked with bunting and Chinese lanterne, and many of the streets; and what with the music of the bands and the cheering of the hundreds who lined the way, one forgot their tired heads and feet, and only hoped his lordship might be scared to celebrate his golden jubilee. Friday there is to be an excursion up the levely St. John to Fredericton, the capital of the province, in which all the bishops, priests and other visitors will no doubt find delight, and in which the writer most cordially wishes you, Mr. editor, could

M. A. B. F.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affeet the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the e of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

participate.

Few persons have any idea of the extent of the philatelical craze. There are at least 12,000 postage stamp collections among the public school children of New York alone. The state of the s

The Rising

sun should find you resolved to give follows generation, transmitting a legacy.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It of good or ill, according to well-known will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and physical laws. To the unfortunate sufrestore the vital organs to their natural ever from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can . functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shaw- be more cheering than the assurance that mut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsapaa number of years I was troubled with In- rilla is found a constitutional remedy, direction, and unable, without distress, to which eliminates the poisonous taint, and take solid food. After using Ayer's Sar- restores to the blood the elements necessaparilla one month I was

Entirely Cured."

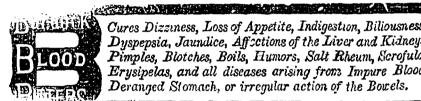
Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: Alarie Mercler, 3 Harrison avenue, Low-"I have been very much troubled with ell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia, and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsapa-J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: rilla restored him to perfect health." "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsa- "From the time I was four years old, until parilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore M. V. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, throat. Many a time my neck has been a Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two | raw sore, from poultices put on to draw years with stomach and liver troubles, and out the inflammation. I took four bottles obtained no relief until I took

Ayer's Sar saparilla

joyed excellent health."

saparilla. Since that time I have on- and have never had the disease since, in sixteen years."

> Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels. Derangen Brownies, or an agent and a second and a second

EXTRACTOWILD

CHOLERA INFANTUM

DYARRHŒA,

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

CAN

Health and Happiness.

How 2 DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered? Kidney Wort brought no from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in betroit." If W. Doveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Eidner Wors cared no from nervous weakness are, after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Hondor, Clevelland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Eldnoy-Wart cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remoily i have over used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured 120 of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 62th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?

"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I wasse lame I had to roll out of hed."

O. M. Tallmage, Milwaukoe, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kleer-Wort made me round in liver and kidneys in the room of unsuccessful dectoring, its world attack the work of the control of

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort cause easy evacuations and cared are after 15 years used of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Molaria?
"Ridney Wort has done butter than any other remody I has a soor used in my structice."
Dr. R. E. Clark South Hero, Vs.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort had done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
If J. T. Calloway, Elk Flat Oregon.

Are you tormented with Ples?
"Kidney-Wert permanently cured no of blooding pless, Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me."
Goo. H. Horry, Cashler M. Bank, Myrariown, M.

Are you Rheumatism racked?

"Kidney. Wort cured me, after I was given up t die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Beth, Maine

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Ridacy-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Hany friends upo and praise it."
Mrs. H. Lamoresux, Isle La Mor. Yt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

When I say care I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean gradied cure. I have made the disease of FITS, BPILEPSY or FALLING SIGKNESS a livelong study. I warrent my nomedy to cure the wort cases. Because others have falled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Soud at once for a treatise and a Free liotite of my. Infallible remedy. Give Express, and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. ROOT-183 Paurl St. Now York.

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.



PECCANT WAR CONTRACTORS.

Loynon, July 22 .-- During the progress of the Soudan war there was the usual outery against the arms contractors who supplied the soldlers with canned sand instead of beef, with pot metal bayonets and inexplosive gun powder, and now that the war is over it is understood that no steps are to be taken to bring the guilty parties to punishment. It is hinted that the contractors are not the only parties to blame, but that an official enquiry might reveal unpleasant instances of jobbery and corruption in the War Office. It is also understood that there is to be no investigation into the negligence of Gen. Sir John Caratairs M'Neill, which led to the surprise of the English troops by the Arabs near Suakim, on the 22nd of March last. Lord Wolseley declares that " to examine too minutely into any fault and publish to the world a condemnation of the officers, simply takes away from the general the confidence of the troops, without, as far as I can see, any corresponding good results whatever." Thus the favorite equerry gets off scott free.

IN MEMORY OF FANNY PARNELL. New York, July 22.—The Fanny Parnell memorial branch of the Irish National League commemorated last evening the third anniversary of the death of Fanny Parnell. Jas. William O'Brien, James P. Flynn and Mrs. Diras spoke feelingly of Miss Paruell. It was suggested that a fund for the removal of the remains to Ireland be raised among the Irish women of this country. A photograph of Miss Parnell stood on an easel in the centre of

Mrs. Parnell, the mother of Fanny, was present. She said to a reporter that she had come to the meeting to vindicate Miss Ellen Ford, who had been attacked at Sunday's meeting of the branch, and accused of failing to account for \$200 of League funds. Miss Ford, however, was not present, and Mrs. Purnell is to wait until she has a talk with her before saying anything. She had always found Miss Ford straightforward and honorable in her dealings with the League.

THE CONGO SWINDLE.

New York, July 22 - A gentleman who is employed by the Congo Association in the Congo country, writes :- The whole thing is a swingle. He says the king of Belgium supplies lots of money but the committee spend it. About one-fourth only ever reaches the colled. Nearly all the committee have stores, and those that do not start them at once to sell to the association; there's only one doctor left, and his duties comprise an area of from 300 to 600 miles. Men are dying off like rotten sheep. Those that survive are afflicted with ulcers and fever, which are common to the country. The food is also bad and scanty. One of the articles, signed by persons taking employment under the association, prohibits any communication home respecting the state of the management of the Congo.

THE CROP REPORTS.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., July 21 - Special crop reports from all winter and spring wheat growing states to the American Rural Home state that the Northwestern wheat situation is generally considered favorable; but Michigan alone raises a crop equal to that of 1884. In Southern Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky there has been no improvement in the past thirty days. In the latter two states millers are buying old wheat to start up their mills. The failure of winter wheat will disastrously affect the railroads. Spring wheat prospects indicate an average crop if a hot sun does not scorch it. The grass crop or the North-West will not equal the crop of 1884. Oats stand benutifully. Corn shows great improvement and has made a great gain in the last fourteen days.

OLIVIER PAIN STILL LIVES. CAIRO, July 21 .- Bosphore Egyptien publishes a letter from an engineer named Bertie, who has just escaped from Berber, declaring that Olivier Pain, the French adviser of El Mahdi, is alive an I well at Berber.

A man went down to Rome, Ga., from Atlants and opened a female barber shop, but before the place had taken in 35 cents a crowd of 100 indignant wives had made a

1111

Garage States

and the second second

sary to

Life and Health.

of Ayer's Sar-

LIMIMENT. The Best External Remedy for

Rhoumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds. Barns and Scalds, Prosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liminent for Horses it has no equal. One trul will prove its merits. Its effects ore in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

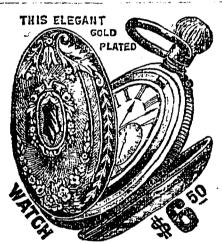
SOLD EVERYWHERE,

S'MOTSMHOU'S Fluid

is the ONLY prepa ation of the kind which

CONTAINS ALL THE

Nutritious Properties of Beef. 29-t(



As an inducement for agents to handle our Watches, we make the following liberal orier: We will send a sample of above watch by recistered mail, to any address on receipt of \$6.50. If you wish to examine watch before paying for it, we will send you a sample C.O.D. with privilege o. impection, before paying for it, on feeched dees, in stumped of guarantee express charses; or satisfactory references to show that watch is ordered in good faith. The above cut represents fentlements watch; it has like religious cut represents fentlements watch; it has like religious tentum into cases; celebrated anchor lever movement; commonstion palaneeus-seond hand; storn winder; stem sector: keeps eyact time and has the a presurance of a \$75. watch. O When ordering say if for last or \$600.00 for the property of the payor of the pay

GURESER HEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Pergative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



CURE

liesdame, yet Conter shuttle Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing his annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowes. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceiess to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their grodness does not end here, and those who once by them will ind these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

othe bane of so many lives that here is where we take our great boast. Our pills cure it while there do not.
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use there. In vals at 25 cents; are for \$1. Sold by druggists every where, or sent by mall.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City,

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Great Househole Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life I hese Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confideatly recommended as a never-failing reme deatly recommended as a never-fatting 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, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and H sling Proporties 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 Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For G andular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gaut, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kp - n to fail.

Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 18, 14d., 2s, 6d.

London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., is. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter

TEACHERS WANTED

For SS. No. 1 and 5. Municipality of Calumet Island two Catholic Main or Female Teachers, holding First or Second Class Diplomas, and qualitied to teach French and English. Address, stating salary, JOHN HONAN, Sec.-Trass. 46-5 Calumet Island P.O., Co. Pontiac.

TEACHER WANTED-For the Roman Catholic Sep rate School, Portage du Fort. A male teacher holding an academy diploma, able to teach English and French. Indes to begin tenth (10th) August and end 30th June, 1836. Applicants to furnish good references, state salary required, age and experience. Apply to

Jours Corne, Chairman of Trustees, Portage du Port, July 10, 1885. 49-2

WANTED—A FEMALE SCHOOL Teacher for the Roman Catholic Separate School, of Low, duties to commence as soon as possible, and for further particulars apply at once, stating salary, to Martin Gleason, Sec.-Pressurer. Address, Low Post Office, Ottawa Co., P. Q. 49-47

TEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warn welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London. Out., 124 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25 Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Civist Mills.

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The Shortest Sea Route Between America and Europ being only Fize days between Land to Land. The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Thursday, and from Quebec every Saturday, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched;

Parisian Saturday, July 20
Periovian Saturday, Aug 1
Circustan Saturday, Aug 1
Sardinian Saturday, Aug 1
Sardinian Saturday, 15
Sardinian Saturday, 15
Sardinian Saturday, 15
Parisian Saturday, 19
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Parisian Saturday, July 20
Parisian Saturday, 15
Parisian FROM QUEBEC

follows:

Scandinavian. About July 27
Carthagartan. About Aug 3
Sheriau. About "10
Norwegiau. About "17
Buenoa Ayrean. About "24
Greetan. About 31 The Steamers of the London, Plymouth and Montreal Line are intended to sail from Montreal for London 88 The Steamers of the Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Hallfax and Bullmore Mail Service are intended to be despatched as follows;—
FROM HALIFAX;

FROM BOSTON: Waldensian About Aug. 1
Austrian About 15
Phenulcian About About 17
Phenulcian About 18
Phenulcian About 19
Phenulcian About 1

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Line are intended to sail from Philadelphia for Glasgow, as follows:

About July 29
Austrian About Aug. 12
Illberaisu About Tillberaisu About 26
Persons designes of beinging their from From From

About Aug. 12

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DR. J. L. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

June 4, 1885.

237 ST ANTOINE STREET

CORPULENCY to harmlessly, effect of the high and notes how to harmlessly, effect of the high and rapidly cur obestly without semi-starvation, dictary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fail, but by affecting the source of obesily to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. it, makes no charge wantever; any person, rich or puor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to F. C. RUSSELI, Esc., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq ondon, Eng."

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(Continued from first page.) The Nation filled a great want in Ireland at the time that it appeared. The position of literature in the country was low indeed. The newspapers were few, and represented no National spirit. Literature was scantily cultivated in these newspapers; and any knowledge of foreign literature and foreign politics was only to be obtained through the medium of the English press. Books were few and dear. There was not at that time in existence any of those many cheap libraries which now make the masterpieces of Irish literature so easily accessible even to the poorest. Such literature as came readily in the way of the vast bulk of the Irish people was pitiful in the extreme. Stuff of the worst cheap book style, or anti-National bombast, like the "Battle of Aughrim." Irish history was nowhere taught. English history alone was recognized in the schools. It is probable that the National spirit has seldom been at so low an ebb as when the Nation first came out. The Nation promptly remedied this state of things. In its columns week after week the Irish people began to be made acquainted with glowing articles on their own history, with thrilling ballads devoted to the deeds and to the memory of Irish heroes, with animated appeals to the Irishmen of the present to be worthy of the Irishmen of the past, which was now almost for the first time to be revealed to them The young men who board the train, at once arrested Kehoe and wrote for the Nation were well qualified to brought him and the body back to Quebec. make their organ powerful and impressive. It would have been difficult to find anywhere a more brilliant or more gifted company. Thomas Davis was the leader and master of them all. The most genuine poet

Ireland had seen since Thomas Moore, he

than Moore's, and the songs of Davis were adored by Young Ireland. None of the Young Irelanders adored Davis more than

did John Pigot, the dark-baired, dark-eyed

boy, whose winning sweetness and chival

rous bearing made him, according to Duffy, "the woman's ideal of a patriot," and also made him, not unnaturally, the appropriate hero for the novel of a satirical novelist who

took Young Ireland, for his theme. His

closest friend was John O'Hagan, whom Davis

declared to have been "the safest in council,

the most moderate in opinion, the most con-

moderation of opinion did not prevent him, however, from writing some of the most im

passioned anti Loglish prems that appeared

in the Nation; but it preserved him from the later scheme of Young Ireland to take service

siderate in temper, of the young men."

years after under the English Government, and to translate "The Song of Roland." Among the other men who wrote for the Nation in its early days, some of the most conspicuous were Denis Florence MacCarthy, MacNevin and Clarence Mangan. Of these three, Clarence Mangan was blest with the most brilliant and the most unhappy genius. With a lyric power and fanciful imagination. which have only been rivalled by Edgar Allan Poe, he was cursed by a fate as melancholy as that which pursued the author of "The Raven." To each, too—the Irishman and the American—might be applied those lines of Poe's masterpiece, which spoke of

"Unhappy master, Whom unnerciful disaster Followed fast and followed faster."

Gavan Duffy gives a picture of him which reads like the fragment from one of the weird stories of Hoffman-some description, it might, be of the student Annelmus in the enchanting "Golden Jar"—"He lived a secluded unwholesome life, and when he emerged into daylight he was dressed in a blue closk, mid summer or mid-winter, and a hat of fantastic shape, under which golden hair as fine and silky as a woman's hung in unkempt tangles, and deep blue eyes lighted a face as colcrless as parchment. He looked like the spectre of some German romance rather than a living creature." Mangan's concerned like that of kidgar Allan Fore Henri Murget-in the hospital. A fatal and degrading taste gradually supped and shat-tered his fine intellect and fantastic genius; but he has lett behind him an imperishable monument in the songs which bear his name. It was one of Mangan's quaint humors to assume himself to be an Oriental scholar; and among his verses are many pieces claiming to be taken from the Turk ish, the Arabic, or Persian. As a matter of fact, I believe that Mangan had no acquaintance whatever with the strange languages of the East. But he had what was far bet ter—a mind that was perfectly able to appreciate the Oriental spirit, and his Eastern poems have in them the power of making the reader appreciate the gorgeous coloring of fancy and splender of the East, which is worth the most intinate acquaintance with the lexicons of Richardson and Catafago. The poem, which is called "The Time of the Barmerides." I have, for my own part, no hesitation in pronouncing to be one of the most stirring and beautiful ballads of our time; and the melan holy, dirge-like music of "Karaman," and the poem on the Bosphorus, with all its marvellous ingenuity of rhyming power, are two other proofs of the way in which Mangan was imbued, or appeared to be imbacd, with the Orienta spirit. He could not read a line of Persian, but he was a port worthy to have set up his tent in the company of H. fiz near the pleasant waters of Rocknabad, and under the groves of Mosella.

Denis Florence MacCarthy long outlived his poetic colleagues of the Nation, but he, too, has now passed away, after enriching Irish literature with many beautiful poems and some admirable translations. The prose of MacNevin and the poetry of Williams are as familiar to-day to Irishmen as they were in the years when the Nation first became famous.

Seldom in the history of any nation has a more marvellous body of young men been banded together. England, whose people and whose press are always ready to rave about the beroes and martyrs of any other foreign nation; England, that honors the Carioli of Italy, that idolized Kossuth, that well-nigh worships the Mortenegrins, and Carioli of Italy, that idolized Kossuth, that well-nigh worships the Mortenegrins, and that interviews Stepniak, has not a good word for the Young Irelander who wrote for the Nation, has not, or I think I should rather write had not—for of late years, since the party which follow Mr. Parnell has played a prominent part in Irish politics there had been a marked teadency on the part of the British public and the British press to say civil things of the Young Irelanders. They were bad enough, but they were not so bad as Mr. Parnell and his following. Like O'Couvill they have experienced temperature until he awakes chilled and stiff. Like O'Connell they have experienced that curious English canonization which is represented by the exultation and laudation of any body of Irishmen who are passed away at the expense of any body of living Irishmen who are working heart and scul for the cause of the country. The Young Irelanders, who were the abomination of all Englishmen at the time when they were trying to teach their countrymen the arts of rebellion, have suddenly become something

ous contrast. We are told that if we were as they were we should be regarded with very different eyes by our British brothers, and so on. All of which is of no concern to us, and can in newise injure the memories of the young men who founded the Nation,"

A DEFAULTER'S SUICIDE.

HE KILLS HIMSELF ON AN INTERCOLONIAL TRAIN TO ESCAPE ARREST.

QUEBEC, July 27 .- On the east bound In Levis this morning, a young man named Robert Kerr, a passenger on his way to Rich mond, Que., was closely followed and watched by a man named Kehoe, representing himself to be a Chicago detective. Kerr was interviewed by the latter in the second-class car shortly after the train left Levis. Kehoe's story is that after the interview Kerr asked him to go into the first-class car to talk matters over. To do this it was necessary to go through the passage of the postal car. Kehoe says he was in advance, and just as he reached the middle of the car two shots from a revolver were fired, which, he thought, were aimed at him. He immediately ran into the adjoining car with a revolver in his hand exclaiming that there was a man shooting him. Upon investigation Kerr was found dead in the passage of the postal car with two bullet wounds in the head. Whether he was the victim of foul play or suicide is not known. Detective Skeffington, who was on An inquest will be held. No one was eyewitness of the affair, but the general belief is that Kerr committed suicide. Kerr is a rather alight man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, was 28 years old and married. He has one child who is living now in the United States. was inspired by a far more National spirit | Kerr left New Richmond some five years ago and afterwards resided in the I nited States somewhere in the vicinity of Minneapolis. Kehoe was brought before Mr. Chauveau, police magistrate, and remanded till to mor-

row, being allowed his liberty, a police officer accompanying him as guard. He says Kerr has been a resident of Stillwater, Minn., for

some years past and was alderman of the

second ward. He represented two or three

fire insurance companies, the Germania of New York being one of them. He was also connected with the firm of Matthew Clark, of the Mississippi River SS. line, and the Prince Banking Company. The above named, it appears, are victims of Kerr's defalcations and forgeries to a considerable amount. During the latter part of June he cleared out from Stillwater. A warrant was issued for his arrest on a charge of emhezzlement and forgery, and Kehoe was communicated with and undertook the case. He was to try and get money out of Kerr, and, if he did not, to take extradition measures. Kehoe left Chicago on the 16th July for New Richmond, where he had traced his man, but on arriving there found he had left for Quebec When Kehoe arrived here Kerr was carrying things with a pretty high hand and apending money freely. On the 17th he again left for New Richmond, and only re-turned to Quebec last Saturday, when it appears he got the first scent that he was being shadowed, and began drinking heavily. This morning he left for New Richmond again, Kehoe following, after having telegraphed for Detective Harp, the two going out on the same train as the dead men. Kehoe got into conversation with the defaulter, whose suspicions were evidently aroused. The detective's back being turned for a moment or two, Kerr rose and left the car. Kehoe followed and found the fugitive on the lower step, as if about to jump. detective asked him if his name was not Kerr, and deceased answered, "Yes; what do you mean? I don't understand you." Then Kehoe said: "Clarke, of Stillwater, will be here this evening, and you will be able to fix mat-ters with him by making restitution " Kehoe invited the deceased to take a seat in the class car and talk the matter over Deceased said: "Let us go into the other career ended like that of Edgar Allan Poe, reached the postal car gallery, Kehoe and of another brilliant man of genius, still ahead with his back turned to Kerr. he heard a report of a pistol shot. He turned around and saw Kerr in a position as if aim ing at him. Kehoe rushed to inform Sergt. Harpe and said "He is shooting at me," just as he heard the second pistol shot. Buth detectives rushed back and found Kerr dead lying on his back with the revolver

GREAT PIRE IN PARIS.

under him, two chambers being empty. The

detective attributes his escape to the motion

of the cars, which were at the time rounding a curve. K-hoe, when he found Kerr firing

at him, also drew a revolver and sull held it

in his hand when he reached the smoking car.

Some \$400 and a gold watch and chain was

found in the pockets of deceased. An inquest will be held to morrow.

PARIS, July 25 -The Batignolles quarter of the city was visited by a severe fire last evening. The conflagration occurred in the district occupied by carpet warehouses, car-penter shops and other shops of various kinds and was not extinguished until buildings cov ering five blocks had been destroyed. loss amounts to several million francs. One fireman was injured and as several are missing they are though to have been killed during the progress of the fire. Among the buildings burnt were the Jangadi saw mill and Rousseau's curpet factories.

COLLAPSE OF A PIER.

CHATHAM, Eng., July 26 .- While an excursion steamer was loading with passengers at a pier here to day the pier collapsed, throwing into the water eighty persons, the majority of whom were women and children. Many were injured by falling debris. The debus greatly hindered the work of rescue. Many persons were rescued half-drowned and unconscious and were taken to a neighboring hospital. No dead bodies have been recovered as yet, but it is believed that several were drowned after being stunned by falling on the piles.

SLEEPING WITH WINDOWS OPEN. prominent part in Irish politics, there has currence. In the summer a thundergust, in the winter a shift of the wind to the north often temperature until he awakes chilled and stiff, already sown. These are such positive and unavoidable risks that we should counsel a delicate person to be exceedingly cautious how he ventured on the plan of open windows at night, however much has been said in its favor by popular hygienists."

Professor L. E. Richards, the Yale pedestrian, has walked 1,000 miles thus far this like heroes in in the eyes of our English neighbors. They are held up to us of to day as honorable made 1.100. honorable models; as a glaring and conspicu. I man to walk 5,000 miles in a year.

THE FARM.

As rapidly as the cars are stripped from sweet corn, for family use or market, the stalks should be cut up and fed to cows or other stocks. They are richer in sugar, than other cornstalks, and will be eaten clean while portions of the stalks of other corn will remain untouched.

One who has given it a thorough trial re-ports that hen lice will not trouble fowls where sassafras poles are used for perches. tercolonial express train, shortly after it left Of course the droppings should be removed frequently, especially during the warm weather. Leaves and boughs of sassafras weather. Leaves and boughs of sassafras scattered around the hen house will help destroy or at least scatter the vermin.

If there is any odd time, when the ground is too wet to work, manure may be drawn and spread on land intended for cropping next season. It will be worked through the soil more perfectly the earlier it is applied, and on the surface of either ploughed or grass land manure, even in hot weather, loses little from evaporation.

The only proper time to use the hay tedder is as soon as possible after grass is cut. Lighten it up then and it will very soon be in position to put into cock without injury. If clover hay is partially dried before being shaken up, its leaves, which are its most valuable part are broken of and destroyed. valuable part, are broken off and destroyed.

Blue grass is one of the most valuable for pastures, but it is rarely sown, for the reason that on most farms devoted to cultivated crops this grass is more a nuisance than a benefit. But if sown it should be in the fall, and generally with timothy or clover to occupy the soil while the blue grass is getting a foothold. Once seeded with blue grass it is difficult to rid a field of it.

It is not yet too late to set cabbages to make a late crop, which will be better keepers than those planted earlier in the season. They do not require so rich soil nor so high manuring as early planted cabbages. At this season any tolerably fertile soil, well worked, has a much larger supply of plant food than it can have in early spring.

Ragweed is becoming a great pest in many places on stubble land after grain has been taken off. It starts earlier than clover, and at harvest is generally higher. If a mower is run over the grain field after harvest high enough to cut all the ragweed and a little of the clover the latter will get the advantage and crowd the weed down so as to prevent it from seeding. The clover will not be so much injured from slight clipping of the leaves as the ragweed will.

Making hay while the sun shines was the old fashioned rule, and a good one under methods formerly adopted. But it has been superseded by the changes in haymaking machinery. Hay, as cut now with the mower, is spread very thinly, dries rapidly, and excepting the first few hours after cutting, most of its curing is in the cock, where it is protected from rains to which it would be exposed if made in the sun.

THE HOME.

The weather this month and next is likely to be such that the interest of the house keepers is most easily awakened by any hints on the subject of keeping food. Meat is with difficulty kept long enough to be tender; fish is still more toublesome; some care is neces sary even with vegetables and fruit; while no care suffices for the satisfactory keeping of milk and butter.

So far, nothing has been discovered that preserves milk, and that does not give it a more or less unpleasant flator. A pinch of bicarbonate of soda is, perhaps, as little objectionable as anything, and by adding the smallest quantity that is sufficient to correct and hardware. Payments are fair. the lactic acid found in milk that is beginning BUTTER.—There has been a fair local trade to sour, it may be boiled without curdling. The salt taste of the lactate of soda is imperceptible in vegetable soups, and, indeed, it is always harmless, except that it is disagreeable to taste.

For cakes, sour milk is as good as sweet, al ways provided that baking powder and car-bonate of sods are so proportioned to the lac-tic acid in the milk that there shall be no souring from excess of acid and no taste of soup from excess of soda.

We need, perhaps, to remind some readers that baking powder is made of sodu and ucid -usually tartaric acid-and that the use of sour milk only means the substitution of a lactic for all or a part of the tartaric acid. Of course, milk that is distinctly sour is good for nothing. It is wise to keep a few tins of condersed milk in the house during the summer mouths for cooking purposes and nur-sery use. Many persons do not appear to know that it can be had unsweetened.

Butter needs to be kept cool as well as fresh. To put it in salt and water hardens to better than anything except ice. To put it in a basin that stands in salt and water is not quite so ineffectual, but avoids the diffi culty of putting it actually under water.

Green vegetables soon become flabby and state in hot weather, owing to evaporation from the leaves. This is soon cured by fresh cutting the stalks and putting them into (act under) the water. Town vegetables are apt to be in a worse plight than this, for they are stacked in wagons or trucks, the first to go in being, of course, the last to come out, and there they heat and ferment, and finally arrive at the consumers' houses in a state of unwholesomeness for which we know no cure.

Fruit also ferments and, like everything el e, sooner in damp than in dry weather. Children often become ill from eating fruit, and so all fruit is taboord, but the fact is that fresh fruit very rarely harms any one. Not the fruit, but the beginnings of fermentation or decay ought to be blamed.

It is better to keep fruit on wood, not on a china dish, and always there should be space between each, wherever it is possible, and never more than one layer. If it were practi-cable, it would be better to hang fruit up in-stead of laying it on anything. Grapes hung up in a dark cupboard can be kept for many weeks, and they spoil in a few days on a dish. Red currents have been preserved in the same way, but it is not often worth while to tie each bunch to a string.

WEST INDIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, July 25.—A deputation headed by Mr. Tennant, M.P., yesterday urged upon Col. Frederick Stanley, secretary for the colonies, the necessity of the Government fulfilling the proposed trade conventions between perhaps with the seeds of serious illness the British West Indies and the United States. The deputation pointed out that the United States was willing to accept West Indian produce upon favorable terms, that America and England were the only markets these colonies had, and that they would be reduced to starvation unless allowed to trade with America. Lord Dunraven, on behalf of the colonial secretary, replied that the Government had only recently taken office, but the colonists' claims would receive the utinest attention. The Government was already cnquiring into the matter.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets.

The fine weather of late has improved the

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter market has ruled quiet, and prices are a shade easier, with factory men more dis-posed to sell. There are few orders from any source. Cheese—The reported advances by cable were discredited by some who produced private despatches to the contrary. The sale is, however, reported to be at Sgc. Prior to this reports that Sgc had been paid in the country were treated with suspicion. July cheese not being ready for shipment, buyers were not inclined to operate in advance. In provisions business has been limited and prices are about steady. Eggs have weakened under heavy receipts, and sold at 11½c and

DRY GOODS .- Fair orders continue to be received from travellers now in the West. Prospects favor a good fall trade. City retail houses, considering the large number of people out of town, have been well em-

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Prices for flour have undergone but slight alteration since our last. Fresh ground has been in improved demand, the enquiry being from the Lower Provinces and local buyers. The grain trade ruled quiet. There has been fair offerings of oats, but little revement in anything else.

GREEN FRUITS -A large supply of seasonable fruit has been under offer all week. Green apples sold at \$2.50 to \$3 per brl and bananas at 75c to \$1.25 per bunch. Oranges \$10 to \$11 per case; lemons \$6 to \$6.50 per box. Montreal tomatoes have not been plentiful as yet; imported sell at \$1 per small box. California fruit was selling as follow: Pears, \$5 per box; peaches, \$3; and plums,

GEOCERIES .- Business is still reported as moderate, but orders appear to be gradually on the increase, and a hopeful feeling seems prevalent. Tea — As previously reported, there is a great scarcity of low grade J-pan, which also shows an advance of \$4 to \$5 per picul over prices paid last year. Prices are also about the same, with the exception of low grades, none of which are arriving. Sugar. -The market is easier, and business is fair. Sales of granulated at 64c. Fruit.-Valencia raisins about cleared out; currants plentiful and cheap. In other goods there is no change. The grocers hold their annul picnic to Otterburn Park. St. Hilaire, on Wednesday, August 12th.
HIDES.—There are few hides, comparative-

ly speaking, in stock, and prices are steady. Several cars of North-West dry bides arrived and have been sold at 152 to 10c.

IRON AND HARDWARE -Recent advices from Great Britain r. iterate the statement that prices of leading metals are at bottom. A large order for pig iron was cabled, and prices approached within 3d per ton of seler's terms. There have been considerable sales of barbed wire in this market; the orders were chiefly from Onterio, with a few from the North-West. Warrants unchanged at 40s 11d, and Middlesborou, h No. 3 foundry at 32s. Ingot tin in London has declined, but is now firm at £93 17s 6d. Best selected copper is at £49, and Chili bars at £43 15s.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The past

week has been a broken one, in consequence of the return of the volunteers from the North-West. The wholesale leather merchants ere arranging for their annual excursion, to take place in a few days.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

As usual at this season of the year the markets are quiet and no improvement is antici puted until the autumn. In wholesale circ es the demand is still restricted to small parcels. There has been a fair business in groceries

steady. Choice rolls, in boxes or baskers, job at 12½c to 13c, and lots in the country are worth 11c to 11½c. Old tub sells at 7c to 8 for the best, and at 34c to 4c for culls Cheese quiet and a trifle firmer; the finest job at Sic, and fair to good at 7ic to 7ic. Eggs offer liberally, and the demand being slow prices are easy at 12c to 12ic per dozen.

GROCKRIES.—Business is quiet and prices generally steady. Sugars unchanged. Fruits are steady. London layers. \$2.50 to \$2.75; black baskets, \$3 25 to \$3.50; loose muscate, \$2.25 to \$2.40; new sultanas, 6: to 64. Prunes, Bosnia, 5c to 64c; do, French, 4c to 44c. Teas quiet and steady. Touscous firm at the advance, myrtle navy, 58c; solaces, 50ა to 5 lc.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade has been quiet this week, and prices easy. No sales were reported until Tuesday, when superior extra sold at \$4 and extra at \$3.75 The demand is slack, owing to the unsettled condition of outside markets.

HARDWARE.—The movement is only mod erate and prices rule easy in most cases. Pig iron is purely nominal. Ordinary but from is quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.80 and Nova Scotia bar \$2 35 to \$2 50. Hoops and bands \$2 25 Manife rope 11c to 12; and bar 20c; 10got 24c; galvanized iron, Nos. 23 and 24, 44c; No. 26, 50; No. 28, 51c.

HIDES -The market is quiet and prices firm. Cured are quoted at 84c for cows and 9c for steers. Green bring 84 for steers and 8c for cows. Calfskins are unchanged; green are quoted at 11 to 13c, and cured at 14 to 152. Pelts are in good demand and firm, with purchasers at 35c. Lambskins are unchanged and at 40c. Tallow is quiet; rough is quoted at 3 c and rendered at 6 c. PROVISIONS, ETC .- The market is quiet and

prices in some cases easier; small lots of long clear bacon sold at 74c, and Cumberland Cut is quoted at 7c. Hams in fair demand and prices firm; sales of smoked have been made at 11½ to 12c, canvassed at 12½ to 12½c, and sweet pickled at 10½c. Laru is quiet and unchanged in price; tierces sell at 9c, and pails in small lots at 10c. Mess pork is quoted at \$15 in car lots, but no sales reported. Hams unchanged at Sc to 10c per lb. Beans quiet and unchanged in prices, lots rule at 75c to 80c a bushel, and small lots at \$1.05 for hand picked. Potatoes are lower at \$2 a barrel for small lots of new American.

Wool .- The receipts of fleece are limited and prices are unchanged. Selected lots of fleece bring 18c, ordinary qualities 16c to 17c, pure Southdown 21c to 220, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 9c to 92c. Supers are quoted at 21c and extra at 25c to 26c,

A lighthouse erected by the government on the west side of Lyai Island, Lake Huron, in North Riding of Bruce, Ontario, was put in operation on the 18th of June last.

At the request of the pilots the government has called for tenders for repairs on the light-house of Isle St. Therese. Work will be comnenced at once.

Homopathists claim a new proof of the correctness of their theories in the discovery that the famous tree from the bark of which quinine is obtained furnishes no quinine unless it is grown in a malarial region.

ALL BLOW!

It is all very well for a lot of shopkeepers and offiers to keep puffing about early closing and trying to make the public believe they sympathize with the movement and thus obtain sympathize with the movement and thus obtain credit for a virtue they do not possess. They are, near y all of them, keeping, open as late as ever. A few of the knowing ours close a little early for a few weeks just while the press is calling attention to their disgraceful hours. The same thing was done last summer while the matter was being publicly discussed. But as soon as the Fall Trade began these shop-keepers, "who professed to be in favor of early closing, and who let their men off a little earlier for a week or two as a matter os policy, kept. open as week or two as a matter os policy, kept open as late as ever until the pressure was prought to bear on them again this summer. We hall with pleasure any firms that will, and that have, abandoned late hours and close at a reason ble time, which is six o'clock at latest. But these men who, through very shame, play this loosand fast game every summer deserve to be shown up in their true colors.

S. CARSLEY.

These remarks apply only to those store-keepers who every summer come before the public in their adv rusements and by letters in the new papers as advocates of early closing, just for the season when the Saturday half holicay is being given, and at the same time keep their shops open to unreasonably late hours all the year round. They evidently wish to create a feeling in their favor by false representations and to detract from the credit of those storekeepers that do really close early.

S. CARSLEY.

CARSLEY'S

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING DEPART

Men's English Regatta Shirts, with two collars, superior quality, only 75c. Men's English Regatta Shirts, with two collars, sn-

perior quality, only 75c. Men's English Regatta Shirts, with two collars, superior quality, only 75c.

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Made entirely from Vegetable fils, and contains seven per cent of Thymo-Creso! Highly recommonded by physicians and chemists, and is used in the Hospitals. It is a sure-preventairie against contagion; cutes all Skin Diseases; removes Sunourn; makes the skin soft and smooth, and wonderfully improves the complex in. By its medicinal and disinfectant properties, it is invaluable for the Children's Both. Sold in large tablets, price 15c each, by druggists and first-class grocers everywhere. Sample box, containing three tablets, malled post-free to any address upon receipt of 40c., or sample tablet sent upon receipt of 15c.

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Or any leading Wholesale Drug or Grocery House.

BIRTH.

HAMMILL. -At 291 St. Martin street, on 22nd inst., Mrs. John P Hammil. of a daught: r. 19-2

KAVANAGH.—On the 18th inst., the wife of James J. Kavanagh, of a daughter, 19-1 AIRD.-On Monday, July 20th, Mrs. James M. Aird, of a son.

MARRIED.

Mc AMBLEY-STAFFORD-July 2'st, in St Patrick's Church, by the Rev Father Dowd, P.P., II. M Cambley to Rose and Staff rd, both of this city. 17-1

DIED.

WILLIAMS.—In this city, on the 23rd inst. Margaret Rielly, widow of the late George Wil-liams, aged 28 years.

CLANCEY.—In this city, on the 24th inst, E.izabeth Jane, aged 2 years and one month, daughter of Boyce Clancey.

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 24th inst., Katie, youngest and beloved daughter of Mr. Patrick Murphy, aged 3 months and 10 days. DUCHESNEAU,—As Pointe Claire, on the 19th inst., ophie Hyprlite, aged 72 years, relict of the late Thomas Duchesueau.

MACKEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, July 21, Ann Farrell, widow of the late Mathew Mackey, native of County Westmeath, Iroland, aged 92. CORBETT-At St. Gabriel Village, on the 21st inst., Sarah Agues, aged one month and 21 days, believed daughter of Thomas Corbett.

ROSAIRE—On the 23rd July, at his residence (Portland Piace), No. 2384 St. Antoine street, Dominique Rosaire, Sr., of cerebral apoplexy, aged to years.

LANGAN.—On July 29th, Ann Julia Kelley beloved wife of the late Felix Langan, aged 77

years, native of Doregal Coutry, Ireland; grandmother of the Rev. P. D. McMenamin, P.P. DOYLE—Died at his residence, Doyle settlement, Restigouche, N. B., Patrick Doyle, at the advanced age of 79 years. The deceased was a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and was universally respected and esteemed. His loss will be keenly felt by his relatives, as well as by a large circle of friends. May his

soul rest in peace. GLEASON-In this city, on the 15th inst. by accidental drowning, John E., son of Patrick Gleason, of the G.T.R., aged 7 years and 2

O'NEILL—At Quebec on the 18th instant, Annie E. V. Gaul, third daughter of the late Patrick Gaul, of Her Majesty's Customs and beloved wife of the late Thomas O'Neill, ir. aged 28 years and 10 months.

HART—At Quebec, on the 15th instant, Catherine Supple, vidow of the late Patrick Hart. The deceased was S2 years of oge, and was born in the County Sligo, Ireland.

REDMOND-At St. Gabriel Village, the 10th instart, John Recmond, aged native of the County Wexford, Ireland.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION TOP

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ROBT. GILMOUR,

Provincial Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, Etc., Buckingham Village

Orders left or addressed will be promptly attended by 50.2

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Fogether 4,650 premiums, amounting to 1,118, 800 Florina. The next Redemption takes place on the

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1 do do 25,000

1 do do 10,000

2 PRIZES OF \$6000. 12,000

5 do 2000. 10,000

10 do 1000. 10,000

20 do 500. 10,000

10 do 200 20,000

10 do 100. 20,000

10 do 500. 20,000

10 do 500. 20,000

10 do 500. 20,000

10 do 500. 20,000

10 do 25. 25,000

10 do 25. 25,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES,

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