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# The True Witness

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 51.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1885.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

## THE "NATION."

STUDIES IN IRISH HISTORY.

BY JUSTIN HUNTLY M'GARTHY, M.P.

[From United Ireland.]

One autumn afternoon, in 1842, three men were sitting together in the Phoenix Park, in Dublin. They sat on a seat and proceeded to discuss together a project which was destined to prove one of the most remarkable events in Irish history, and to leave a lasting impression upon the country. The three men were Thomas Davis, John Dillon and Charles Gavan Duffy. 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 ambitions 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 best-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 remarkable gift, was not remarkable in his personal appearance. He was described once by a brutal opponent, who at one time had promised of a fair career, which came to a close disastrously a few years ago—the late Dr. Kenelly—as the "dog-faced demagogue." He looked, it is said, more like a young Englishman than an 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, "was a man of middle stature, strongly but not coarsely built—a broad brow and a strong jaw stamped his face with a character of power; but except when it was lighted 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 unappreciative kinfolk. At Trinity College he was a wide and steady reader, who was chiefly noted by his fellow students for his indifference to external 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 singularly impressive his appearance is. That dark, melancholy, handsome face, with its deep, Spanish eyes, its olive complexion, and the midnight darkness of its hair, is one that might be smiled in stately gait from one of those canvases of Velazquez, with all 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 handsome, 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 he had decided to adopt the Bar. Like Davis, he loved intellectual pursuits, and was a man of wide and varied learning." Under a quiet and somewhat reserved demeanor lay latent the simplicity of a toy; no one was readier to laugh with frank cordiality, or to give and take the pleasant banter which lends a zest 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 half-dozen men in the United States whom he loved to remember. Dillon was at no time what we should call a very extreme politician. 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 honor in a career that was all honorable; for when the end came, and the flag was at hand, 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 Phoenix 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 almost 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 Phoenix 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 motto the words of answer made by Stephen Wolfe to Peel's contemptuous inquiry in Parliament as to what good corporations would do a country so poor as Ireland. "I will tell you an honorable gentleman," said Wolfe, "they will go far to create and foster public opinion, and make it racy of the soil." The motto of the *Nation* was the motto of the soil, and it succeeded probably beyond the fondest expectations of its founders. The first number was sold almost immediately, and a copy of that first number to-day is one of the treasures of the Irish bibliophile.

The success of the *Nation* was extraordinary. Its political teachings, its inspiring

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, and the country peasants read it, and were animated with the story of their old historic Ireland 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 denounced by the Tory press as the organ of a rebellion "French party." From France itself came words of praise worth having from the Irish officers in the French service. One was Arthur O'Connor, the Arthur O'Connor of '88; the other was Miles Byrne, who had fought at Vexford. O'Connor became alarmed at the growing popularity of the *Nation*. At first it had strongly supported him; he had even written a Repeal Catechism in its pages; but its young men had the courage to think for themselves, and to criticize even the deeds and the words of the Liberator. More and more young men clustered round the writers of the *Nation*—brilliant young essayists, political 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 grew, Peel's government became more threatening, O'Connell, in most of his defiant declarations, evidently thought that Peel did not dare to put down the organization for Repeal, or he would never have challenged him as he did; for O'Connell never really meant to resort to force at any 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 meetings, organized and directed by men like Sewall and Horace Greely, threatened England with "the assured loss of Canada by American arms," if she suppressed the Repeal agitation by force; and later Horace Greely was one of a Directory in New York for sending 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 strength to the support of an oppressed nation. No wonder the leaders of the National party were encouraged in the belief that their cause was pleasing to the fate.

The establishment of the *Nation* newspaper marked a new stage in the resurrection of Irish Nationalism. With O'Connell's name the emancipation of a nation of Catholics from the Penal Laws will always be triumphantly associated; and his name lends a lustre to the agitation in favor of the Repeal of the Union. But the warm breath of patriotism which in 1842 inspired the Irish nation with a new purpose and a new hope, and which with its divine allusions has given a quicker vitality to every National movement since, in 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, to rightly say, that the Young Ireland movement failed in its object. 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 Dublin 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 vital rising. Its leaders exerted almost without a struggle; its flag never shod 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 JUSTIFIED—CHARGES AGAINST PARNELL.

LONDON, July 25.—A banquet was given last evening to Earl Spencer, 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 Spencer 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 England and Scotland and by funds from 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 could have been more dangerous or more productive of discontent than to attempt to govern Ireland as a crown colony without representative institutions. John Bright vindicated Earl Spencer's policy. He said the men who sought change against Earl Spencer and the Irish judges were dialogal to the land 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 Spencer 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 Parnellites.

## THE WATERFORD MURDER.

WATERFORD, July 25.—A soldier belonging to the 5th Water Bordeners has confessed that it was he who stabbed 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 on a charge of killing Grant, has been postponed.

## GENERAL GRANT DEAD.

The career of the greatest military chieftain of the day has drawn to a close. With the death of General Grant disappears the most famous and honored figure of the American civil war—the most terrific and bloody struggle known to the world's history. The eyes of the nation, which owes its union and peace to his bravery, determination and skill, have been tenderly fixed on the stricken and dying soldier for months; but, though prepared for the result, his countrymen will receive the tidings of his death with a sense of depression and national loss. The whole world, familiar with the history of his fame, will feel that a hero of the human race has passed away. Posterity will award him an apotheosis, and will rank his name with such conquerors as Alexander, Caesar, Napoleon and Washington. Grant was the "man of destiny" to save the American Republic. He rose, silently and rapidly, out of obscurity, and out of conditions in life which were far from portending any exceptional future, into the notice of his country and the world, until he became the leading figure and reached the very highest military and civic honors. The history of this child of Fortune reads almost like a romance.

General Ulysses Simpson Grant, eldest child of Jesse R. and Hannah Simpson Grant, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He was the eldest of a considerable family of children, and as his parents were in humble circumstances his early advantages of education were somewhat limited. Through the influence of a member of Congress from his father's district young Grant received in 1839 an appointment to the West Point Military Academy and there was laid the foundation of that career which made him one of the most famed men in the world's history. Grant was a diligent student, but not a brilliant one. He was well-behaved, quiet, and methodical, but nothing in his career as a student merited special attention. Indeed, at that period he was regarded rather dull intellectually. He won no special honors, and when he graduated in June, 1843, he stood number twenty-one in a class of thirty-six. Even this middle position he reached rather through his record in department than by any marked proficiency in his studies.

When Grant left West Point he was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. In 1846 he went with his regiment to Mexico and served faithfully with some distinction at Palo Alto 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 he was breveted a Captain for service at Chapultepec. When the Mexican war ended Captain Grant returned with his regiment. He was stationed for a time at Detroit, and then in a class of thirty-six. Even this middle position he reached rather through his record in department than by any marked proficiency in his studies.

(Continued on second page.)

## 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 being fired. Mrs. Hayes ran to the forward part of the dredge, and in endeavoring to gain cover fell with the child into the bucket well. Efforts to rescue them were unavailing and their bodies were not recovered until next day. The father upon seeing the child by his mother's side in the coffin was entirely overcome, and went to his room where he shot and killed himself.

Count Sayville, the newly appointed French consul, died this morning from yellow fever.

## INSTALLING AN ABBOT.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES IN THE NEW ST. MARY'S ABBEY 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. Boniface Wimmer, Arch Abbot of St. Vincent's, and the Right Rev. Alexis Edelbrock, Abbot of St. John's, Minnesota. The services opened at 10 o'clock with a march of the clergy up the aisle. A brass and string band played a march while the Bishop and the young Abbot were being robed. The Abbot was then led by the Arch Abbot and Assistant Abbot to the Bishop, who sat in front of the altar. The Bishop's mandate was read and the oath of fidelity administered, after which the Pontifical high mass was celebrated.

At the conclusion of the epistle the Abbot prostrated himself before the altar, and the pontifical psalms were recited. This was followed by the litanies, and two special invocations for blessings on the new Abbot were introduced. Next the Abbot knelt before the Bishop, while the latter pronounced the benediction. 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 altar and continued the Mass in union with the Bishop, who was at the high altar. The Rev. Dr. Heister of Bedford preached in German.

The Mass was then continued and the sacrament given to Abbot Zilliox by the Bishop. Bishop Becker of Wilmington followed with a sermon in English. After the benediction 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 right side of the sanctuary, installed him in his office.

The Te Deum was then sung, and during the singing the Abbot and his assistants went through the church giving the people his blessing. He then returned to the throne, and all the monks subject to him kissed his mitre, and each received of him the kiss of peace. The ceremony was then concluded by the Abbot reciting the Gospel of St. John.

Abbot Zilliox is only 35 years old, and is said 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 ceremony yesterday.

## THE NEWLY WEDDED.

LONDON, July 26.—Prince Henry of Battenberg and his bride, the Princess Beatrice, appeared in public on Saturday. They drove out from Quare Abbey and were received by the populace with much demonstration. The couple will go to Windsor castle next week. It is deemed that the marriage has created discord in the relations between the royal families of England and Germany.

## A PRINCE FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 25.—Rumors have recently been put in circulation here that the Duke of Connaught has arranged to reside in Ireland 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 Earl of Carnarvon, the viceroy.

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June 20th next, Queen Victoria's semi-centennial as reigning sovereign will be celebrated. She will not complete her half century's reign until June, 1897, 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 enterprise in the same direction, are beginning to take seriously of a railway from Europe to India.

## BURNED IN HER CRADLE.

A YOUNG GIRL CHARGED WITH CAUSING THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

READING, Pa., July 25, 1885.—An officer from Birdsboro, this county, came to Reading at noon to-day and arrested a young girl named Laura Lenhart, who until Sunday last was a servant girl in the employ of the family of William Lewars of that place. She was charged with setting fire to a cradle and causing the death of Mr. Lewars' eight-months old daughter. The allegations were that the girl Lenhart, when told to attend to the child, pinched it from time to time until it entered into a convulsion. She was the last person to leave the room previous to the breaking out of the fire. The child's body, 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 mysteriously disappeared and was not seen again until her arrest in this city. Coroner Schoedier summoned a jury and held an inquest. On account of her youth and other circumstances connected with the burning of the child it was decided to discontinue her trial, having also been shown that Mrs. Lewars was smoking shortly before she put the child to bed.

## DRIVEN FROM SOCIETY.

SOCIAL OSTRACISM OF TITLED BEACON GUARDS IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 27.—The agitation of the subject of protection to young girls, following the publication in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, 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 *Gazette's* commission. Several prominent men in society, whose names appeared upon the books of the notorious Mrs. Jeffries 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 prosecution.

General Booth, of the Salvation Army, announced a grand parade of the army in London for to-morrow, with the object of influencing Parliament, in view of the resolutions made by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to pass the proposed Criminal 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 a petition signed by 500,000 persons, praying for the immediate reform of the English criminal law relating to the seduction of girls. Rev. Mr. Sprague addressed a 600 persons at Revueville 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 Colorado says one of the most disastrous cloudbursts 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 struck the crest of a hill where the water flowed in opposite directions the loss of life must have been appalling. Several railroad and wagon bridges in the vicinity were carried away and a large amount of track was swept 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. Eaton, who had just retired for the night. As soon as Eaton realized the situation he jumped 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 families living further up the creek have escaped. Later reports from the luckless valley north of the town indicate that the devastation and loss of life is greater than was at first supposed. Of the summer campers, many of their tents have been seen floating in the stream and as the flood came down in the dead of night it is feared 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 summer, not winter, and become gradually accustomed to its lowest temperature. No one should linger over it; three or four minutes are ample. After immersion the body should be quickly and well dried and rubbed before dressing. Light gymnastic or dumb-bell or club exercise may occupy the next few minutes, 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 undergoing a novel experiment to remove a tumor. The surgeons cut out the right side 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 from this will be made of vulcanite a substitute for the bones that were taken out. It will have teeth attached.

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## DISASTROUS CLOUDBURST.

LOSS OF LIFE AND GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

DENVER, July 27.—A despatch from Colorado says one of the most disastrous cloudbursts 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 struck the crest of a hill where the water flowed in opposite directions the loss of life must have been appalling. Several railroad and wagon bridges in the vicinity were carried away and a large amount of track was swept 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. Eaton, who had just retired for the night. As soon as Eaton realized the situation he jumped 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 families living further up the creek have escaped. Later reports from the luckless valley north of the town indicate that the devastation and loss of life is greater than was at first supposed. Of the summer campers, many of their tents have been seen floating in the stream and as the flood came down in the dead of night it is feared 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 summer, not winter, and become gradually accustomed to its lowest temperature. No one should linger over it; three or four minutes are ample. After immersion the body should be quickly and well dried and rubbed before dressing. Light gymnastic or dumb-bell or club exercise may occupy the next few minutes, 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 undergoing a novel experiment to remove a tumor. The surgeons cut out the right side 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 from this will be made of vulcanite a substitute for the bones that were taken out. It will have teeth attached.

CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC, July 22.—Pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Blaise in the Church of St. Etienne...

G. L. Dubouché, a cheese manufacturer of St. Simons, county of Bagot, who was married a couple of years ago at St. Thomas...

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

The steamer Annie Stewart, just purchased by the Government in Nova Scotia for quarantine service at Grosses Ile, it is said, will have to be docked at Quebec...

Two prisoners confined in the Chocomauc jail lately effected their escape during the absence of the keeper and his assistant.

News has been received from Belgium of the recent death there of Pere Fleuret, one of the founders of the Jesuits residence in Quebec...

Hon. Mr. Robertson having notified the Lewis corporation that he could not accept its offer for a settlement of its indebtedness...

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 North.

It is announced that the families spending the summer at the Island of Orleans have decided to give a grand ball to the officers of the 9th Battalion, Quebec...

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DICKINSON'S LANSING, July 22.—On Monday last an Italian named Pietro Rich shot and killed another Italian named Severio, the ball passing through the heart.

ST. THOMAS, July 22.—The recount of the ballots cast at the recent Scott Act election was finished yesterday.

Point Hope, July 22.—Early yesterday afternoon a man named Thomas Haddon, brother of Captain Haddon, of this town, committed suicide near Millbrook...

LANSING, July 23.—Voting on the Scott Act in the County of Victoria took place today, and up to 8 o'clock returns gave a majority for the act of 458.

LANSING, July 23.—Mr. Wallace, superintendent of the Millville asylum for the insane, has been summoned by the Court to give evidence regarding the mental condition of Hiel.

GEN. GRANT DEAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

"Old Dick" had no encouragement for anybody. Washburne was impetuous, but he was only a member of Congress and could only recommend Captain Grant.

"I cannot. My money is all gone. I cannot wait on Governor Yates any longer. I must either get work as a clerk here or I will enlist as a private."

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struggle, in the course of which it appeared at one time as if the Union forces, at every where defeated, were finally successful in carrying the position of the fortification, and were to be in possession of the following day.

"I remember him," said Lee. "A very quiet fellow; but he seemed to have a good deal 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.

The Federal victory at Donelson was decisive in its way. It saved Kentucky to the Union, advanced the Federal army 200 miles, and prevented Albert Sidney Johnston from overrunning Paducah and capturing Cincinnati.

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.

The tragic death of Lincoln at the close of the war left Grant the most conspicuous man in the country.

When the volunteer armies were disbanded General Grant established his headquarters at Washington, and on July 23, 1865, he was commissioned by Congress General of the United States army.

The later events of the great General's career are too familiar to warrant repetition.

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.

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had been a subscriber to a fund for the purchase of a house for the General. His appointment was not made in gratitude for that act.

After gaining several other important victories, the Army of the Cumberland, operating 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.

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yet not be treasured against him by even his bitterest enemy. He had faith in the friend Ward, believing that his young friend Ward was all that he claimed.

The chief events of Grant's first term were his efforts to procure the annexation of San Domingo in 1870, 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 reconstruction, including the passage of the so-called Kakuia law, followed by a Presidential proclamation and the suspension of habeas corpus in the northern counties of South Carolina.

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.

WEBER PIANOS continue to hold the leading 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.

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 or by mail to N. Y. Piano Co., 223 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.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MAN.

You are allowed to see the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Tonic with Electric Sundry Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of vitality, and all kinds of troubles.

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 placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all kinds of troubles.

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MAAMTRASNA, BARBAYVILLE AND CASTLE ISLAND MURDER CASES.

THE PARNELLITES CONFIDENT THAT THE PRISONERS WILL BE RELEASED.

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 murder cases, is being prepared by Timothy M. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, and Timothy 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 Maamtrasna to investigate the Joyce murder before the Parnellites asked the late Government for a commission 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 Maamtrasna case similar investigations were conducted by Mr. Healy and other Parnellites 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 served a better purpose than a mandate 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 keeping.

The Parnellites believe they can demonstrate that innocent men were hanged and imprisoned, and that guilty men were allowed to escape, through the workings of two motives on the part of the Dublin Castle ring of officials, which performed the acts for which Lord Spencer was nominally responsible. One 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 friendless 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 planned them so that they would look like agrarian outrages.

The Parnellites confidently expect the granting of their petitions in all these cases, calculating that Lord Carnarvon 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 10c. Simple to use. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

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

DUBLIN, July 21.—The Freeman's Journal expresses profound disappointment over Lord Carnarvon's refusal 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 Carnarvon, while assuring the deputation of his sympathy and desire to help the bank, stated that it was outside the power of 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, said 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 Ireland.

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

"Facts are stubborn things," and sufferers from chills 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 Laylor 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 swears that the baronet 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 baronet'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 a lonely country locality a young woman, attired in a nightgown. Naturally, he asked her who she was. Naturally, she replied: "Nobody. I died this morning." The farmer waited to hear no more, but made tracks for the nearest settlement at a pace rivaling the speed of Bonner's fastest trotter.

A DAILY DEFALCATION.

The Hon. John Kelly, the head and front 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 seldom 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 physical 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 habit and mental worry. No man in good health frets at his work. By 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 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.

MRS. PARNELL'S POVERTY.

THE MOTHER OF THE GREAT IRISH AGITATOR IN WANT. NEW YORK, July 21.—A few days ago Mrs. Parnell wrote a letter to Miss Elin 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. If I could do so, would I probably prefer 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 the above in an extract, asks Miss Ford if she can suggest means whereby she may obtain enough for the relief of her absolute necessities. 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 straitened 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 AGROUND, 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 7 o'clock on the evening of June 22 the light of Cape King, on the Japanese coast, was sighted. A thick fog then settled down, and hardly a ripple ruffled the surface of the water. The Tokio after sighting the light made up the narrow straits of Yokohama. It was impossible to distinguish landmarks along the shore, and there are no foghorn stations to guide mariners. Commodore Maury was on the bridge pouring 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 crew on the look out and the commodore on the bridge felt the vessel sliding easily and noiselessly on a shifting rock. In another instant the prow had plowed into the bluff, and the trees on the banks stretched their limbs 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 frightened or aroused by any violent shock. The engines were at once reversed and all the strength of the machinery exerted to back her off. The screw turned the water, but the Tokio held fast, the tide went out, and morning came and the ship was still on it. As the tide went down the whole weight of the vessel, which was estimated at about six thousand tons, rested on the keel. Under this burden her sides began to sag. It was decided at once to jettison a part of her cargo to relieve the frame of the vessel. A large quantity of flour was thrown overboard and the sea was white for miles. In the afternoon of Wednesday, June 24, a launch came off from Yokohama and took the passengers aboard. It was found that the launch 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, however, proved unsuccessful, and the hope of getting the Tokio off waving, Commodore Maury set to work to save as much of the cargo as possible. On July 2nd, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the barometer suddenly fell. The commodore ordered the crew of the ship ashore. Hardly had the crew got on land, when a terrible typhoon came up. The violent wind shook the masts of the vessel, 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 dashed over and washed the Tokio out of sight. Officers and crew then proceeded to Yokohama.

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

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

CAUTION TO DAIRYMEN.

Ask for WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR, and take no other. Beware of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for every other one is liable to become rancid and spoil the butter into which it is put. If you cannot get it write to us at Burlington, Vt., to know where 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.

The Manchester, GUARDIAN, June 28, 1883, says: At one of the "Windows" Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendrons and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group. It included one who had been a "Cotton spinster," but was now so Paralyzed!!! That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

I was Attacked twelve years ago with "Locomotor Ataxy" (A paralytic disease of nerve fibre rarely ever cured and was for several years barely able to get about And for the last five years not able to attend to my business, although Many things have been done for me. The most expert being Nerve stretching. Two years ago I was voted into the Home for Incurables! Near Manchester, in May, 1882.

I am now "Advocate" "For anything in the shape of a patent Medicine" And made many objections to my dear wife's constant urging to try Hop Bitters, but finally to pacify her— Consented!!! I had not quite finished the first bottle when I felt a change come over me. This was Saturday, November 31. On Sunday morning I felt so strong I said to my room companions, "I was sure I could!"

No! Walk! So started across the floor and back. I hardly knew how to contain myself. I was all over the house. I am gaining strength each day, and can walk quite as well as without any "Stick!"

I am now at my own house, and have soon to be able to earn my own living again. I have been a member of the "Manchester Royal Exchange" for nearly thirty years, and was most heartily congratulated on going into the room on Thursday last. My grateful wife, does thank you. MANCHESTER (Eng.), Dec. 24, 1883. Two years later after a perfectly well.

ANOTHER CRANK.

JUMPS INTO ETERNITY FROM THE GREAT BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—About 9 o'clock this morning a small party of 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 route put to a part not guarded for the moment by the police. Then the man with the duster hastily threw off the garment, and showed himself to be a man 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 crumpled like a ball, and a second later struck the water like a plummet from a mile. 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 looking for the facts.

A PLEA AND A PLEDGE.

DUBLIN, July 21.—Sir Charles Gavran Duffy has written an open letter, three columns long, to Earl Carnarvon. The letter is one of congratulation to the viceroys for his adoption of an admirable and upright policy towards the Queen's subjects in Ireland. Sir Charles submits to the Lord-Lieutenant that if a Conservative Cabinet undertakes to restore Ireland's control of her own local interests, and to accord her the same kind of independence enjoyed by British colonies, not a single Irish member in the next Parliament will refuse to support the programme of his Government. The restoration of the Irish legislature, Sir Charles declares, is the only measure that will ever succeed in rendering Irish at home and abroad content.

AN OFFER THAT WAS REFUSED.

LONDON, July 21.—Mr. Bonke, under-foreign secretary, answering inquiries in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that during May, 1884, Mr. Billing had offered Lord Lyons, the British ambassador 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 Earl Granville, then British minister of foreign affairs. The first condition of the offer was that the acceptance be accompanied by the payment of £2,000 down. Lord Granville, after consulting other members of the cabinet, instructed Lord Lyons that for various reasons he must decline the offer.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

MADRID, July 21.—The complete returns of the progress of the cholera in Spain yesterday, show a total of 1,752 new cases and 863 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 Saragossa and 461 new cases and 143 deaths in the province of Saragossa, 10 new cases and 4 deaths in the city of Segovia and 36 new cases and 25 deaths in the province of Segovia, 13 new cases and 5 deaths in the city of Murcia and 230 new cases and 60 deaths in the province of Murcia. Cases have appeared in Huesca and Caceres.

FATAL HEAT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The mercury stood at 96° for several hours this afternoon. During the twenty-four hours ending noon, 180 deaths were reported, of which sixty-nine were from diarrhoea. Ninety-two were children under five years, and four died of sunstroke. NEW YORK, July 20.—The thermometer remained at 98 until 3 30 p.m., and then gradually lowered its record as evening came on. At 11 p.m. it marked 84, 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 farmers at the eastern end of Long Island say that their crops are being burned up.

THE TRAPPISTS AT OKA.

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 Aches.

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 shakes his head, showing that he either was not allowed to speak or could not. This duty 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 big enough to admit a single bedstead with a couple 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 beds are all made of rough pine and hemlock slabs with the sharp edges trimmed off a little. Each contains a rude straw mattress and a straw pillow, with common gray blankets for covering. Over the foot of each bed is a crucifix 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 bare skin for a few minutes with the whip.

The little apartments are placed two abreast along the main hall partition, leaving an open promenade between them and the outer wall and windows. They occupy about half of one side of the second story, the main hall 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 3.30 p.m. On Monday during this period the meal consists of soup, boiled cabbage, potatoes and bread; Wednesday, soup, beans, potatoes and bread; Friday, soup, salad, potatoes and bread; Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, soup, cabbage, bread and boiled rice and milk, but no potatoes. With this they are allowed cheese, salt, pepper, and some oils, but neither tea, coffee, sugar, meat, fish, fowl, eggs, nor butter is allowed, except in case of sickness, when any article of diet or medicine ordered by the attending physician is allowed. The soup, 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, instead of milk, they use wine, beer, and cider.

From the 14th of September to Easter is their Lenten season. During this period they have but one meal per day, and both milk and cheese are excluded. Considering the quality of the meal, and the fact that the season deprives the vegetables used of their freshness and much of their nourishment, this is a terrible privation; but it is part of the vow of the order, and it cannot be relaxed. The monks except during actual confinement 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 flannel. Their hats and long stockings are made of twisted white flannel. Over the flannel they wear 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 priests is a strip of black merino about sixteen or seventeen inches wide, and made to go over the shoulders 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 nitred 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 hood 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 address, even in sickness, except to remove the brogans. 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 mass, after which meditations and other prayers are continued till 7, when 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 11th meal they say vespers, and then retire 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 when they are ordained by the nearest Bishop. When the lay Trappist completes his novitiate, which is two years, and thinks he has a "vocation" for the Trappist priesthood and Trappist life generally, he is admitted to study and preparation by the majority vote of the cloister. If a candidate is already a priest

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The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drag out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. This 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 colored, with a deposit soon after standing? Does food ferment 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 torment the sufferer in turn as the dread 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 become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect 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 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

HOW GRANT DIED.

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

MOUNT McNEBON, 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 connected with some caution that the patient might survive until July 25. 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 his light at sunrise, and through the early 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 end of the day was increasing and the use of hot applications to keep warm to 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 disintegration which began on Tuesday morning and had been progressing slowly but steadily. Hypodermics of brandy were frequently given to stimulate the flagging physical powers, but later the fail of the patient, whose vitality and physical forces were so far spent as to furnish no footing for rebound. The physicians believed that the patient might see his extreme old age in the evening of the 23rd of July, but the approach of the hour was anticipated with in case anxiety at the cottage. It passed, however, and the general, lying upon his back and propped by two pillows, was yet living, but grew weaker. The inevitable close of the general's long sickness seemed more and more imminent. The feeble pulse beats could no longer be counted, and the finger of the physician. The body was being worn out by its own life currents, so rapid were they coursing through the veins. The brandy was entered beneath the skin of the general's arm, but despite its influence the respirations had quickened from 44 in the evening to a point of labored breathing, and he was unable to get up and but near the sick man. Two o'clock had been passed, and the evidences of a nearing death were multiplying. The increasing respirations were not more rapid, but more shallow. Lungs a dull heart were giving way. So weak had General Grant grown at three o'clock, he thought he frequently attempted to do so, but was unable to get up and but near the sick man. At four o'clock the breathing was quicker and reached 60 in 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 numbness. At the extremities and at every breath the mucous clogging the nostrils was growing more and more abundant. An emulsion from New York was summoned to preserve General Grant's remains, but the local undertaker will undoubtedly conduct the immediate details and convey the remains to New York. When the body shall have reached New York the subject of a post mortem will be considered and details of the funeral given. Such was the place of burial the General, a month ago, indicated three places as suitable for his interment. The choice, however, was narrowed to two, owing to the natural wish of the general that his wife should rest beside him. A strong desire has been expressed to the family that the burial should take place in a high ground, and off the place in the fourth ward of New York the last resting place of the general. Before his death, however, General Grant left choice of a burial spot entirely to Col. Fred. Grant, imposing only the condition that the spot selected should be such that Mrs. Grant might see by a side. His remains will be removed to New York by special train, and be prepared for burial.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR, STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS.

ALBANY, July 23.—Ulysses S. Grant, twice President of the United States, the defender of the Union, the victorious leader of the soldiers, and general on the retired list of the army, is dead. To the last he was a true soldier, strong in spirit, and true in suffering. He was a man of a high order of mind, and his life was a noble example to all. After he closed his mortal life, and following that notable journey around the world, which tributes of esteem from all nations were paid him, he chose his home among the citizens of our State. He died upon our soil, in the County of Saratoga, overlooking scenes of military glory, and revolution. It is fitting that the State should be proud to have his home should equally honor his memory. The words of grief and the tokens of sorrow by which we mark his death shall honor to the office which held, and proclaim that praise which shall ever be accorded to those who serve the Republic. Therefore, it is hereby directed that flags on the public buildings of the State be placed at half-mast until it is buried, and on that day, yet to be appointed, all ordinary business in the Executive Chambers and Department of the State Government will be suspended. The people of the State are called upon to display in their homes and on their persons, and to request that at that hour they cease from their business and pay respect to the distinguished dead. Given under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State of New York at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this twenty-third day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-five. (Signed) DAVID B. HILL, by the Governor. Walter B. Hoag, Private Secretary.

NOTES OF CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Shortly after 8 o'clock this 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 the 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 mourning, and many citizens in a similar manner showed their esteem for the deceased. While the bells tolled President Cleveland 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 called for 11 a.m. instead of 12, the usual hour, to take action on the death of the ex-President.

THE LARGEST APPLE TREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The largest apple tree in the United States is growing at Chebree, Conn. It is 60 feet high, spreads 100 feet, and yields from 75 to 110 bushels of apples per year on alternate sides of the tree.

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The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drag out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. This 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 colored, with a deposit soon after standing? Does food ferment 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 torment the sufferer in turn as the dread 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 become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect 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 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

MARKET PLACE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

October 2nd, 1882. Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone 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, (Signed) R. TURNER, 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 truly, (Signed) W. WILLIAMS, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised 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 remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot, 15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. WELLS, Chemist, Calne, September 6th, 1883.

Mr. White.—September 6th, 1883. Dear Sir,—I find the sale 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, (Signed) Vincent A. Wells, Chemist-Dentist, Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

To Mr. A. J. White.—My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicine possible. 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, (Signed) W. BOWKER.

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.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—Alarm was caused to-day owing to fears of a Socialist outbreak. The Social Democrats made the funeral of Hiller the occasion of an Anarchist demonstration. Most inflammatory speeches were prepared denouncing 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 secured, were prepared to charge through the streets leading to the cemetery. The police forbade speeches, 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 was member to have heard," notes the Boston Globe, "was at a breakfast party last week. A gentleman was asked 'What is agnostic?' and he replied: 'I am agnostic to what it means. I cannot even say I don't know, that would be too definite.'"

THE TRUE WITNESS

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NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY JULY 29, 1885

The Tory and Liberal press have joined in denouncing the Government's concession to the Irish party in the Maamtrasna cases.

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.

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 attended Protestant services, and no rumour has been kicked up about it.

Things do not run smoothly in the Royal family. There has been quite a split over the marriage of Beatrice to the obscure and impecunious Prince Henry of Battenberg.

It looks as if the Department of Justice was anxious to obtain a verdict by hook or crook against Louis Riel.

EARL SPENCER has been banqueted and had his health proposed in an eulogistic speech by Lord Hartington, the leader of the Whigs.

which the country has won in the rapid and effective suppression of the rebellion.

This most pleasant relations have been established between the Valentin and the Chinese Imperial Court.

The English correspondents at the other end of the cable are altogether too fond of manufacturing lies for American and Canadian consumption.

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It was more than that it was a lie given the record of his own life.

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his word of honor that the punishment meted out to certain members of the 65th at Edmonton was not inflicted on account of any religious conviction, but for insubordinate, offensive and insulting conduct.

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fer, and will insist on being governed by one similar to themselves, one who will have the same natural instincts as they, the same thoughts and feelings, and one who above all, is of that faith which is the stronghold of every Englishman.

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side that for conduct, plucky endurance of exceptional hardship, and ability who endured with the enemy, they are a corps which any country would be proud to credit to our country, to receive a merited award.

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 his religious objections for refusing to go to the Chaplain's service.

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After 10 o'clock Mass at St. R. on Sunday, the president of that village and deputations from St. Eustache and other surrounding villages waited on Col. Ouimet, who the curé of St. Rose read a most complimentary address of welcome to the gallant Colonel and also a letter from the Rev. Father Letour, curé of St. Albert, N.W.T.

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.

Writing to a friend in this city, he says: "And so they have voted \$3,000 to General Middleton. If the men who voted him this money asked our opinion they might have altered their intention towards the Fish Creek blunder."

Heretofore a soldier who was at the Fish Creek fight thinks of General Middleton. Writing to a friend in this city, he says: "And so they have voted \$3,000 to General Middleton. If the men who voted him this money asked our opinion they might have altered their intention towards the Fish Creek blunder."

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?

QUEBEC, 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.

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For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRIS'S COTTLEBERRY PINK. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

WELCOME HOME.

RETURN OF THE MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The heavy and continued downpour of rain which occurred about noon Friday had a very disagreeable 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.

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.

To Lieut. Colonel W. R. Oswald, commanding the Brigade of Montreal Garrison Artillery, and to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men thereof.

Gentlemen.—The undersigned officers, non-commissioned 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.

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 loudly cheered along the route.

Col. Oswald, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men of the Montreal Garrison Artillery: Everything around you announces the enthusiastic and 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.

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The Sultan of Turkey is taking music lessons. Camels are fond of tobacco smoke. New York city has 63,000 p. p. per a. Phillip Marston, the poet, is now entirely blind.

AN UNDESIRABLE SPOT.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS REPORT ON THE CONGO COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, 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 "colonial establishment" for Americans in that region.

A WESTERN GHOST STORY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A WHOLE FAMILY EXCEPTING A LITTLE GIRL. TSKILWA, 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.

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.

THAT FIGHT BETWEEN TWO LORDS.

RECORD OF ENGLAND'S HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS. LONDON, July 24.—A sensation has been created in aristocratic circles on account of the fistio encounter between Lord Londale and Sir George Chetwynd.

THE PASS AT ZULFIKAR

ALLEGED TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIANS—A REBUTT 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.

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A REBEL ACQUITTED.

JACKSON, THE REBEL LEADER'S SECRETARY, HELD FOR MILITARY EXAMINATION.

THE QUEEN'S OWN AND ROYAL GRENADIERS INSPECTED AND DISMISSED—A PRIVATE DISMISSED FOR CRITICISING HIS COMMANDING OFFICER—THE CHARGE AT BATOCHE.

WINNIPEG, July 25.—Yesterday, at Regina, Wm. Henry Jackson was placed on trial before Stipendiary Magistrate Richardson and Mr. Lejeune on charge of treason-treason in connection with the rebellion.

THE GATEWAY CITY.

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.

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.

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 ceremony the list of royal personages "invited" omit the name of the Queen's eldest daughter.

HUGO'S LITERARY WILL.

PARIS, July 27.—Victor Hugo's literary will, dated 1875, appoints Maurice Vaqueiro and Lefevre literary executors.

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.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

WINNIPEG, July 22.—The English team have won the Kolapore cup with a score of 630. The Guernsey 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 S.S. Montreal. Two of them are going to England and the other to France.

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.

REUNION OF CARDINALS.

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 Urgan, his wife and three-year old son, have died here from trichinosis. A daughter is lying in a dangerous condition.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN YOKOHAMA.

YOKOHAMA, July 24.—Heavy rains and disastrous floods in the interior are causing great suffering among the inhabitants.

THE LAUDERDALE RANDOM.

LONDON, July 25.—The Lauderdale peerage case has been decided by the House of Lords in favor of Major Maitland. It was in this case that Senator 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.

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THE DEAD GENERAL.

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 peace—our rests at Mount Vernon, the other died yesterday on Mount Vernon.

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BREVITIES.

Camels are fond of tobacco smoke. New York city has 63,000 p. p. per a. Phillip Marston, the poet, is now entirely blind.

Old St. Louis families use negroes as pall-bearers. A bullet travels a mile in three and two-tenths seconds.

A wealthy Cuban has fitted out a steam vessel for the sole purpose of catching sharks. Saratoga, with six thousand visitors, believes 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 to it.

Selling whiskey from the rear end of a bogus emigrant wagon is a new industry in prohibitory Iowa. The fleeces of Angora goats average seven pounds, and are worth 50 cents a pound. That is in California.

A Montana ranchman owns a dog which, it is said, can pick out all the cattle that have his master's brand. The country west of Chicago produces one-half of the beef product of the United States, and over one-half of the hog product.

The largest shaving ever made by a wood-working machine is forty-two inches wide, seventeen feet long, and a uniform thickness. By the end of 1886 the reconstruction of the French war material will have cost 2,170,000,000 francs.

A Georgia man tried to cut the cords in the feet of his daughter, so that she could not imperil 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, and about 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 Carverville, 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 returned 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 inhabitants 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 Harthold pedestal for \$190,000. The committee, however, went on in its own way, and the result is that the pedestal will cost about \$400,000. The municipal debts of the five principal cities of New York are:—New York, \$9,843,055; Brooklyn, \$3,775,010; Buffalo, \$7,971,767; 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 Gibraltar 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 Massachusetts, 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, Mo., "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 lay 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-eighths pounds per gallon of four creams. 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 advantage in using a rail heavier than sixty-five 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 rigid.

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 late-colored one in the afternoon, and a white one in the evening, wearing an immense English cloth hat to match, and being followed by a bull-dog in harmony with suit and hat.

The Prince of Wales 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 Grout Eastern, the largest vessel ever constructed, was \$3,850,000, and this broke the original company. A new company was formed which spent \$800,000 fitting and furnishing 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 £36,715 upon the vessel, thus making her total cost \$4,703,575.

BISHOP NULTY'S SPEECH.

A Stirling Vindication of National Rights.

July 2nd was a red letter day, writes the Freeman, in the annals of the Irish Church. Surrounded with their flock, and greeted with fervid welcomes, five distinguished members of the hierarchy returned from the Tomb of the Apostles to their respective dioceses.

BISHOP 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 Bishop 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.

At a banquet in honor of the Bishop was given at St. Mary's College by the people of Mullingar. The room was very prettily decorated with flowers and evergreen national mottoes.

A PERFECT SPECIMEN—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The Thousand Islands are said to be almost 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.

An American scientist says the ivory of Central Africa will give out in ten or fifteen years.

UNKNOWN.

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

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.

Dangerous Flies are often caused by worms. Brown's Worm Powders destroy worms.

THE REBEL LEADER'S TRIAL.

THE COUNSEL SUCCEEDED IN GETTING AN APPOINTMENT FOR A WEEK.

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN WITNESSES—THEY DEMAND THE PRODUCTION OF A NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS SENT TO PARLIAMENT—JUDGE RICHARDSON DECIDES HE HAS POWER TO TRY FOR TREASON.

WINNIPEG, July 21.—Despatches from Regina announce the resumption at 10 a.m. today of proceedings in the trial of Riel. Mr. Greenhalgh, who followed Mr. Fitzpatrick on behalf of the defence, took ground that before the Dominion statute of 1880 was passed the English statute applied in this country.

Mr. Robinson replied on behalf of the Crown, and dealt with only two points—what the Dominion Parliament had a right to enact and what it did enact. The only question was the jurisdiction of Parliament.

Mr. Osler, 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 unaided, and himself charges the accused and cries him for the offence.

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. Fitzpatrick 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 support of the application for an adjournment.

Mr. Fitzpatrick 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 conducted by a council of which Riel was a member, nor did he take part in any of the fights.

Mr. Greenhalgh contended that if the trial were proceeded with now injustice would be done both to the prisoner and the counsel. He drew at length on the right of the people to agitate to redress grievances that were not admitted on all hands to exist.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, supporting the application for an adjournment, maintained that the witnesses wanted it could be proved that 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 certificate as to being an alien was not material to the case as there was a certificate copy in Winnipeg. As to the plea of insanity, he could not see what it had to do with the matter.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Autumnal Remedies.—Towards the fall of the year, catarrhs of the bowels 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.

THE HALIFAX BOYS.

WARMLY WELCOMED BY THE CITIZENS OF MONTREAL.

THEIR RECEPTION AT THE TANNERIES—THEY SHOOT THE RAPIDS—FILE ADDRESS OF WELCOME TENDERED BY THE MAYOR.

All was excitement at the government sheds, this morning, at the anticipation of the arrival of the Halifax regiment. Evidences of zeal on behalf of the committee were manifest in the liberal and artistic decorations of the sheds.

As the train rolled into the station and the bronzed faces of the boys appeared in the windows of the cars, shouts and cheers were heard, and a bugle was kept up until they had disembarked, while the Victoria Rifles band struck up the "British Grenadiers."

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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 latter by the Lord Mayor of London, the republican courier told the boy that he could "cast him out of the stars that shine upon him so happier horoscope than that he should follow in his father's footsteps."

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 vicissitudes 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 British throne.

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.

As a courier, Mr. Phelps may succeed to his own satisfaction, but as a representative of American sentiment he is falling badly.

"FIRE-PROOF PAPER MAY BE MADE," says a scientific exchange, "from a pulp, consisting of one part vegetable fibre, two parts asbestos, one tenth part borax, and one fifth part alum."

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

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 undermine her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney Wort.

IRELAND AND THE VATICAN.

LONDON, July 21.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, author of "Young Ireland," is engaged in editing a confidential narrative written by Mr. Frederick Lucas, M.P., on the true state of the political parties in Ireland thirty years ago to Pope Pius IX.

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.

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 Scotland bill was read a third time. The House of Commons rejected by a vote of 221 to 22 an amendment by Mr. Courtney (Liberal) in favor of withholding the franchise from those accepting pauper medical relief.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Sore throats? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frethy or brack-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strangeness of the bowels? Unaccountable lassitude? Short breath and palpitations? One-side headaches? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Pruffling and distress of the heart?

Albumen and tube casts in the water? Frety rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and death is inevitable.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

LET THEM STAY AT HOME.

LONDON, July 21.—It is rumored that at the latest moment the German Crown Prince and Princess will refuse to attend the wedding of the Prince of Wales, 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 without any pain.

Georgia has become as much of a temperance state as Maine or Kansas. Whiskey is a scarce article, and a drunken man is a rare sight.

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 MEDICINE 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 task. It is a most searching without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness and Indigestion. 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.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill are 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 slightest exposure; 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 Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no hesitation in recommending it as a ROYAL REMEDY 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 over the trick.

For Nettle Rash, Summer Heat, Eruptions and general toilet purposes use Low's Sulphur Soap.

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

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate relief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. I have had asthma for eleven years. I 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' Electric 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; get that you get Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

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

Scott's Emulsion of Pure 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 wonderful. 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. If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both.



