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VOL. XXXII.—NO. 52.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. AUGUST 9, 1882.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SONG.

- I sat beside the streamlet,
 I watched the water flow,
 As we to rether watched it
 One little year ago;
 The soft rain puttered on the leaves,
 The April grass was wet,
 Ah! folly to remember;
 'Tls wiser to forget.
- The nightingale made vocal The nightingale made vocal
 Jane's palace paved with gold;
 I watched the rose you gave me.
 Its warm red heart unfold;
 Ent breath of rose and bird's song
 Were fraught with wild regret.
 'I's madness to remember;
 'I'were wisdom to torget.
- I steed among the gold corn;
 Alas! no more I knew,
 To gather gleaner's measure
 Of the love that fell from you.
 For me no grac ous harvest—
 Would God we ne'er had net!
 Tis hard, sure, to remember, but
 Tis harder to forget.
- The streamlet now is frozen, The nightingales are fled. The corn-fields are deserted, And every rose is dead. I sit beside my lonely fire, And pray for wisdom yet—
- Or courage to forget.

 Hamilton Aide. For calmness to remember.

OF PARLIAMENT!

THE LAND WAR

Lendon, July 31.—Archbishop Croke, of the locese of Cashol and Emly, speaking at Emly, county Tipperary, advised Irishmen not to emigrate.

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- In the House of Commone this afternoon Mr. Gladstone proposed not to take up the Arrests bill until Tuesday, as he did not wish to do anything precipi-tately before arriving at what might be a momentous decision. This statement was eccived with obsers.

It is stated that the House of Lords will eceive the full support of the Conservatives n the House of Commons in maintaining the amendment to the Arrears bill. It is beleved that the Cabinet has decided to advise the Commons to reject the Lords' smerdments. In Parliamentary circles the settlement of the Parliamentary differences between the Houses is regarded as hopeless.

2 -The circular to b by Mr Painell with the view of checking the operations of the Land Corporation Company is also signed by Mesers Dillon, Davitt, Egun, Gray and McCartny. It will be sent throughout Iroland to obtain signatures to the requisition asking the Mayor of Dublia to convoke a meeting during exhibition week for the purpose of inaugurating a national fund for the relief of evicted tonants. The circular states that the organization will not be political, but evictions will be increased it tenants are left defenceless in the presence of

a wealthy company.
Lundon, Aug. 4.—The solicitors of Walsh, arrested in connection with the scizure of arms at Clerkenwell, intend applying for a postponement of the trial until the October sessions, owing to the sudden determination of the Crown to call as a witness the Milistreet informer, Connell, who, it is said, will prove the existence of a secret organization in Ireland, having for its immediate object the deposition of the Queen.

TUAM, Aug. 5 .- Kelly, proprietor of the Herald, was committed for trial to-day for publishing an article written by James Redpath. The vicinity of the court was crowded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 .- The Tribune's London special says:-If the Marquis of Salisbury insists on his amendments to the Arrears bill Parliament will be immediately prorogued and the bill introduced in a new session before the end of August. If the Marquis still Obstructs. Mr. Gladstone will dissolve the House. Mr. Gladstone has been urged to introduce a county franchise bill in the new uatumn session, and make it a platform cry with the Arrears bill if the latter is defeated.

Washington, Aug. 6 .- The Speaker submitted a message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State respecting the cases of American citizens imprisoned in Ireland. The Secretary says the only persons elleged to be American citizons still in prison in Ireland are O'Mshoney, McSweeney, Slattery and Gannon; that McSweeney and Slattery produced regular certificates of naturalization, Garnen established a claim to American birth, and O'Mahoney was irregularly naturalized on the ground of service in the navy. It appears, by a note from Minister Lowell, that the British Government does not entertain at present the intention of bringing the persons to trial, but has offered them their discharge on condition that they would leave Ireland for America, which, however, was refused. Mr. Lowell has again been instructed to urge a

speedly trial of the prisoners. London, Aug. 7 .- The trial of Walsh, arrested at the time of the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell, has began. Walsh pleaded not

The commissioners for the amendment of the Land Act advise that greater power be given them to aside leases unfair in themselves, even it not inconsistent with the Land Act of 1870, and that the tenant should be able to obtain a revision of exorbitant rent, even though it be secured by

London, Aug. 8 .- It is rumored that a compromise has been arrived at on the amend-

ments to the Arrears bill. The News says :- 'In the event of the

bill will be re-introduced and sent to the Lords for re-consideration. Should It again be rejected, it is probable a county franchise bill will be introduced. Should that pass the Lords, the enlarged constituencies will be at once appealed to. Should the bill be rejected an appeal will be made to the country against its rejection and the defeat of the Arrears bill. The dissolution of Parliament would probably take place in December." The News believes Mr. Gladstone will to-morrow night advise the House of Commons to reject the first and endeavor to effect a compromis on the second of the Lords' amendments to the Arrears bill.

The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at Hartfield to-night, said the Arrears bill was neither necessary nor very important in its practical operations, but in its present form it contained principles involving so grave a departure from the ordinary policy of the Government, that the House of Lords might refuse to senction them without direct suthorization of the people. The Marquis did not say whether the peers intended to fight the bill or abandon the amendments.

FROM ST. JOHN, N.B.

Sr. Jour, N.B., Aug. 5.—Wallace Ross has deposited \$500 and issued the following

Sr. Jone, Aug. 4th, 1882. I horeby challenge Edward Hanlan to row me a five wile race, two and a half miles and return, for \$1,000 a side and the championship of the world. The race to be rowed within six weeks from date of signing articles, and this challenge to remain opensor three weeks from 5th August. If not accepted in that time I will claim the championship of the world and be prepared to defend it against all

WALLACE EOSS.

A PRAYER OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE HEATHEN.

Recommended to the members of St. oseph's Society of the Sacred Heart. O Eternal God, creator of all things, member that the souls of the heathen are the work of Thy Hands, and that Thou didst create them to Thy own likeness. Behold, O Lord, how hell is being daily filled with them. Remember that Jesus Christ Thy son suffered a most cruol death for their ea!vation. Permit no longer that He should be despised by the heather. Be appeared by the prayers of the Church, Thy Holy Spouse, and he mindful of Thy mercy. Forget, O Lord, their infidelity, and bring them to acknow-Ladge as God Jesus Christ Phy Son, whom Thou hast sent into the world, who is our

IRISH MEMBERS' OPINION ON THE

and to whom be glory forever and ever.

GOVERNMENT'S EGYPTIAN POLICY. Boston, Aug. 5 -Tho Heralis London special says: The united opinion of the Icish members of Parliament is that the proceedare most unwarranted and brutal. Parnell gave the present operations in Alexandria and olans of the Government agents in the East. He thinks the whole policy a mistoken one and sgainet the best interests of the country. Healy says the operations of the Government | parked on as rapidly as possible till in this affair will not bear the slightest inves tigation. The war was a premeditated attack on a weak for, and grew out of the prejudice and bullyism of Europeans in Egypt. The bombardment of Alexandria is the most infamous proceeding on record. If England should arouse a serious general disturbance, the time will arrive for Ireland to demand lights that will result in securing home rule or the adoption of measures of repression similar to those of 1798. He did not believe the Government dared go to that extreme now. A repetition of that slaughter must move the American Governearth to get fairly embarked in a war before the country had time to forbid it. He be-

A RELIC OF ONE OF THE EARLY

JESUIT MISSIONABIES. Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder the Teronto archcologist, has lately come across, while ex- They were so dispirited that, contrary to tile cavating in the ancient Huron country, an exceedingly interesting relic of the early Jesuits | tempt to follow up our withdrawel. As the In North America, a short bistorical account of which may on of interest. The relic dates previous to 1649, as in that year the Huron or Wyandottes were nearly exterminated by of the most promising officers I ever met. their invetorate fees, the Irequeis, and Bre- Our total loss is 4 killed, 29 woulded. The bary, who was a missionary among them, was killed at the same time. The locality where be iell is in Medoute township, and is marked by a plain stone put there a number of years ago. The particular relic which Mr. Hirsch. is as follows: -- Our force consisted of 200 felder refers to now is a rosary, and was found quite near the spot where Brebery fell, and pounder and 2 nine-pound guns. Under port than compact. was undoubtedly in his possession either at the time of his death or shortly before. The Tuson, half a battalion of the 38th and 46th resary consists of round beads of wood joined together by pieces of link wire attached to skirmished with the enemy, which was 2,000 which is a crucifix which appears to be bress. strong, with 6 guns and 6 rockets, from half. The death of the great Jesuit martyr was an

McArthur, Robertson & Dexter, solicitors, have given notice of application for incorpo-House of Lords persisting in Lord Salis- ration of the Winnipeg Sun Printing and

acems he was a man of wonderful nerve, and

turescruel of painful enough.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR RAMLEH.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 5, 6:35 p.m.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon the British troops with a number of field guns, served by sailors, attacked the advanced guard of Arabi near Remleh, between the Mahmoudish caval and the Cairo Bailtond, firing upon the enemy's position from three sides. The engagement, which is serious, still continues. Arabi sent fourteen men with a white flag to the British camp this moroing. The party was received by Mojor Pringle, but the interview was with-

The object of the operations to-day was a reconnaissance in force. Commencing at 4 c'clock this afternoon, a steady advance was made by the Marines upon the railway lines, the Rifles upon the west bank of the Mahmendich canal, and the South Staffordshive regiment and mounted infantry upon the cast bank. The cusmy were driven in from all the advanced posts, and compelled to bring into action all their troops available in front of their principal line of entranchments at Kafr-el-Dwar, namely about four buitalious of infantry, a force of cavalry and neveral guns. The latter were completely silenced by the correct fire of our 40-pounders. The Egyptian infantry hold their ground with considerable steadiness. The Marines on the railway, under the immediate command of Gen. Alison, pushed the enemy back upon the second line of entrenchments. The Marines were supported by the South Staffordthire regiment and the Rifles. They suffered comewhat, but behaved with the greatest coolness and steadiness under a heavy fire. The object of the movement, which was to compel a display of what force and guns they in front of the main position, was completely attained. This was ascertained by nightfall, when the British were slowly withdrawn. No accorate secount of the killed and wounded has yet been obtained. The enemy's loss is unknows. A large number of wounded fell into the hands of the British. Many dead were seen. A considerable number of the evemy were made prisoners.

London, Aug. C .- Gen. Alison's report of the engagement with the Egyptians yestesday soys: Persistent native reports existing the past few days that Arati was rething from Kafr-el-Dwer upon Damanhour, I deternite d upon a reconnaissance to ascertain clearly whether Arabi still held his original position strongly. The lets column commenced to advance at 4 45 p.m., from the and econ came into action with the enemy, strongly posted in a group of palm trees on the eastern side and in a strong, defensible house and gardens on the other. These positions were carried, Lieux. Vyse, of the 60th, and a soldier being killed. The carmy then took a second position half a mile to ings of the English Government in Egypt the rear, upon the east bank of the canal, among the high crops and houses behind the irrogular backs of the canal. From this apparently the origrowth of a long series of position also the enemy were driven with great loss. I eccompanied the right column toyeeif. As soon as the enemy observed us they opened fire with artillery.

I reached a point where the rall-way approached nearest the Mahmoudich Canal, and then opened musketry fire upon the enemy lining the backs of the canal. Two 9-pounders were dragged on the embankment and came into action against the enemy's guns, a 40-pounder fiting over our heads against a point where the enemy's forces were beginning to appear. I now threw forward two companies to carry the house near the canal, and followed up by throwing four companies still more to my left upon the banks and across the canal, thus attaining the position I wished, and forming ment to some action. Ireland will not be a diagonal line across the canal and railway. slow to take advantage of her opportunities. The enemy retired slowly. The fire of their O'Donnell says England moved heaven and 7-pounders and 9-centimeter gans was speedliy got under by our artillery. The Object of my reconnaissance was attained, and lieves when the Turks land, they will receive I determined to withdraw. The movement the instant homage of Arabi, and the two was carried out with the most perfect armies will immediately amalgamate and provent the advance of the English.

regularity and precision. The troops you the advance of the English. froopa. regularity of a field day. Every attempt by the enemy to advance was crushed by the beautiful precision of the 40-pounder and the steady firing of the 9-pounders. The losses of the enemy appear to have been very great. usual practice of Asiatics, they made no atreconnaissance was a success, our move was all I could wisb. I regret to state that our loss was somewhat heavy. Lieut. Vyso was one

enemy was about 2,000 strong. LONDON, Aug. 6 .- The official report of Admiral Seymour concerning the encounter with the enemy at Malhalla Junction on Saturday men of the Naval Brigade, with one 40-Captain Fisher, 1,000 marines; under Colonel regiments, and all of the 60th regiment. We past five until half past seven o'clock in the exocodingly sad one, and the tortures he bore evening. Total casualties, 4 killed and 29 were something almost superhuman. It wounded.

It is rumored that the Government has no pain could either make him distort his ordered Lord Dufferin to leave Constantiface or utter a groan, which so incensed the nople in the event of the Porte refasing the Iroquois that they could not think of any tor- military convention demanded by England.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said the Government had asourtained that DeLesseps, in protesting against. the landing of British troops on the property of the Suez Canal Company, acted solely as a bury's amendment to the Arresrs bill, Par-liament will be prorogued, and will re-be Thomas N. Carmon, Archiba'd McNab cossary, therefore, to take steps regarding his assemble immediately, when the Arrears and Wm. Bridon. cossery, therefore, to take steps regarding his marines, w so-called protests. The only matter to be consulate.

considered with advantage with regard to the canalis the condition that it shall remain open, which it does.

'i'de Standard has the following from Alexen ... - A ceptured officer states that Arabi is collecting after go force outside the Sweetwater Caual at Mahommah, near Ismailia, consisting of 5,000 regular infantry, 5,000 B-douins, and 1,000 cavalry, and has 12 Krupp guns. His force is now engaged throwing up entrenchments.

The Porte has received intelligence that Arabl has critical the garrison and population of Ismailia to retire to Cairo. It is stated that Arabi has ordered the garrisons along the can't to avoid conflicts with the British.

The Sultan has issued an irade granting powers to Said and Assym Pachas to agree to the creation of an International Police to protect the Seez Canal, and instructing them to point out by proclamation the nature of ils policy regarding Egypt.

In the House of Commons, Sir Cherles are to be Colombia in the Ottoman rervice, Dilke said no Turkish troops had gone to and will receive a salary of 23,000 francs. Alexardria Those dispatched will only go in addition to this, all are to get the usual as far as Creto. Negotiations with regard to rations and other allowances given to Turkish intervention in Egypt had not Turkish officers of like rank. reached a stage enabling a statement to be cose of disability for service a pension made to Parliament. The conference will of one-third of the active salary is to be have no control over England's collon of given, and in case of death a pension of one-tuen or as any other point where British half the salary is to go the widow and chiltroops are in occupation by virtue of the dreat Thooflicers, moreover, though obliged Khadise's proposal. The mossures before to wear the Turkish military uniform, will the conference are only proposals for the not be required to rencunce their allegistics safety of the canet. Lord Duffatin has been to Prussian Government, and members of vill only be a temporary one, incident to the Prussian Government, and members of present situation. No ultimatum has been Prussian Governments assent to this. The present situation. No ultimatum has been sent to the Bultan.

The first battalion of the "Black Watch" Highlanders left Edinburgh last evening by trein for Lendon, on the way to Egypt

A telegram has been received from Midchipman Dechair, in which he acknowledges the receipt of a letter from the Khediye.

At the conference to day the Turkish delegates accepted the conditions proposed by the powers in their invitations to the Porte to intervene in Egypt.
Said Pacha promised Lord Dufferla that the

Porte will issue a proclamation deciaring)

tured opinion of the nation in protesting against the Turks being permitted to come to Sayu', no matter what restrictions they may dimutely consent to.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 7.—The armored train failuned from Mahalla Junction without onraging. The latter brought up troops from Kair-ol.Dwar, who are now entrenched, and bucying the dead.

Salvation, our Life and cur Resurrection; advance pickets of the Bamleh likes, movically at Abenkir to take on board the family of to provent its borng used. However, by whom we have been delivered from hell, ing by both banks of the Mahmoudieh Canal, a rich Sheilth. A boat was sent ashore from it would be no great metter to provide a rich Sheith! A boat was sent ashore from the vessel for that purpose, but when the boat | water conveyance, by camels or otherwise, landed it was selzed by a body of soldiers bearing a flag of truce, who merched the arrived at Zagazig, the journey to Cairo Rus whole party off to the for, where they remain | through a cultivated and firtile country, prisoners.

The telegraph steamer "Pender" has arriv ed. The Khedive's yacht is going to Constantinople. She will bring back an exalted personago.

A train full of rebels arrived at Mahalla Inschion, intending to destroy the milroad. A few rounds from the 10-reunders at Ramion compelled them to withdraw.

Twenty Bedonins were arrested while pilfering Ramlein. The Knedive considers it incumbent upon

his Government to indomnify sufferers from disorders in Alexandria without distinction of nationality, in some manner compatible with the resources of the country.

The armored train proceeded towards Mullaba Junction to-day. On the way a similar | from Arabic mort galonavba ness saw alert tion. The forty-pounders on the British train landed a shot exactly on Arabi's train, which withdrew.

Dervish and Server Pachas sail for Egypt this evening. The Council of Ministers has given instructions to Server. El Jawaib tages that Arabi's troops will submit to Dervisch immediately upon arrival of the Turkish force in Egypt. Suitan Pacha has gone to Upper Egypt with a large number of Bodouing, to prevent the retreat of the Egyptian forces from that district

Sconts number the Egyptians killed in Saturday's fight at 350.

Admiral Seymour does not intend to surrander the Egyptian prisoners to the Knodive. The gunboats "Dee" and "Don" have arrived here.

The director of the water works has reduced the supply of water in Ramleh to four hours' use daily. Constantinophe, Ang. 7 .- In the Confer-

ence to day, nearly the whole time was occupied drawing up a pro tocol, which was glaned by all the members It is understood that the Tarkish delegates

will shortly present to the Conterence the

drafts of the military convention with England. Paris, Aug. 7 .- Louise Michel, addressing a socialist meeting last evening, called Arabi

Pacha a true disciple of the French principle of 1792, whom France ought rather to sup-

LIVERFOCE, Aug. G.—Prince Teck and a portion of General Wolseloy's staff sailed hence yesterday on the steamer "Capella" for Egypt. Washington, Aug. 7.—Admiral Nicholson

reports that after the bombardment of Alexandria he informed the Khedive that he wished to re-establish the United States Consulate, and with his permission send an armed force on shore for its protection. The Khedive thanked him, and asked his sid in extinguishing the fires raging in the city, and also in preserving order. The Admiral landed 100 marines, who guarded the Consulate, sided in extinguishing the fire, burying the dead and preserving order around the consular build-When the English landed the necessary

force, the Admiral withdrew all but 25

marines, who remained ashore to protect the

EGYPTIAN NOTES.

It is dealed that Arabi is proclaiming a Holy War, or that he has either any expectation of joining with the False Prophet or any hops of the latter's allying himself with him. It is certain, however, that the untives openly call out for one, and that even the Bedoning, who at first opposed Arabi, are now internizing with him, and are, from all accounts, egging him on through the shelks to make the proclamation at once and then strike the blow, backed by thousands of the Faithful. He keeps his own counsel.

PRUSSIAN OFFICERS FOR TURKEY.

A number of Prussian officers have entered the Turkish army under a contract that is to run for a term of three years, with provisions for a renewal. One of the officers is a Colonol, who takes the rank of Brigadier General with a salary of 30,000 francs. The others salaries and persions are to be paid in gold by the Octomen Bank.

TURNING ARABI'S POSITION.

Says the Alexandria correspondent of the London Times :- " We can easily turn Arabi's present position to good account and cut bim off from Caico before he la aware of there being any force threatening his year. We should now be able to Lind, at Suce or Ismailla, a force sufficient for the purposes; but whether it could be transported to Zagazig in time to cut him off before he became aware of the movement is, perhaps, doubtfut. He is sure to have the command The Times believes it represents the ma- of the railway to Ismallia, so that the means of transport are not likely to be at our service, and we shall be reduced to the slow and weary necessity of marching our troops through a tract of desert 43 miles long before reaching Zagezig. There is a freeh-water canal which runs from Zagang to Ismailia. This would remove one great difficulty, by affording a plentiful supply of water on the line of match. But it would be presuming on since the distance is not very great. Once plentifully watered by canals. The distance in a straight line is 38 miles; but, allowing for deviations repdered inevitable by the occurrence of the numerous canala intersecting the route, the distance may be approximately put at 45 miles. Supposing, then, that there is an intention of cutting off Arabi from Cairo, this gives a rough idea of the route which would probaby be pursued."

THE LATEST EQUIPMENTS. For every man of the infantry has been

provided a short spade for throwing up leasty entrenchments in the shape of earthworks. The spades are of two kinds, the one combining a spade and pick (the pick forming the handle), and the other being toothed to serve as a saw. Weighing but two lbs., and being less than 2 feet in length, these tools can readily be carried on the value or walst belt, and may be of incalculable benefit. The cavalry and artillery will also be furnish. ed with the necessary entranching implements as part of their transport stores, the smallest issue of this description being made to 200 15., mounted gun battery, which will receive eight spades, twerve axes, eight billbooks, eight picks, and cixty eight reaping. hooks for recurring horse fodder. The siege train is being supplemented by sets of rope mantlets for Heing and protecting the embrasures of certhworks, thick mats of rope having proved very effectual as a resisting me-Train foads of goods leave the Royal dium Argenal and dockyard at Wootwich daily for Portsmouth and other stations: the wharves also are occupied with ships and lighters from end to end employed en similar orients. Now six inch guns of the breechloading type, just introduced, are being cent to Dev. ouport for H. M. S. "Hatspur," which will be one of the first ships armed with breachloaders. It is understood that the relieve man terial required for the whitery Has will consist of about 800 tous. It weighs about 80 lbs. to the yard, and is of Cammolf toughou d steel, formed on a double-nonded section, which will allow of its being reversed when one side is worn. Unlike temporary lines in general it will be laid on chairs and united by fish-plates. The idea of its being intonded for a permanent railway along the side of the Suez Canal is, however, discredited by the quantity ordered, which will be sufficient only for ten or twelve miles.

A STRANGE CIRCULAR.

London, Aug 5 .- A confidential circular has been addressed to County Inspectors throughout Ireland requesting them to report whether uny large number of persons from their district are arranging to visit Dablia on account of the opening of the exhibition and the unveiling of the O'Connell statue, and whether leading Land Leaguers or Fentan, suspects are expected to be present.

PEDESTRIANISM.

I, George Irving, of Montreal, do challenge any man in America to run one quarter mile, one-half mile and mile, the three races to be run within an hour, for the sum of \$500 or fant, the graver charge of manslaughter hav-\$1,000 a side. at projections

THE TOY PISTOL.

I am the famously funny toy.
Made with a special view to destroy
The too-inquisitive small boy,
With at intervals, one that's bigger.
I do my work with rare precision,
And open up the fields Elysian
To many a hopeful youngster's vision,
Who confidingly pulls my trigger!

I work by a kind of unrecognized law,
While my look, at producing the dreadful lookjaw,
Is far more effective than any buzz saw,
As likewise 'its sorer and faster;
I take whatsoever conveniently comes—
Now and then fingers, row and then frumb the
And manage somehow to pick plenty of plans
From the pudding of daily disaster!

The doctors count mea toon to them, While us for Ulustrious Childs, A. M.—
How oft have I furnished the theme for a gent Of sweetlest obtaining!
For many a little child who has climbed. The golden stair because I was primed.
Has been by the great Childs tenderly rhyn i—And that is consoling, very!

Though croup and colic and kerose ie.

And cramps in the water when but this unsen,
And water melons and apples gree
Of their wonted mission have
There is still this perfect certainty
To the average youngster of six o
Who yearns to find a short entire to the average youngster of six o
Who yearns to find a short entire to the collections.

VANDYKE BROWN.

THE LAND LEAGUE AND ARABI PACHA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7 - Tao Parnell branch of the trend League has unanimously adopted a resolution to send to Arabi Pacha the Parnell branch's share of the proceeds of an excussion to be made to Atlantic City on September 5. The Parnell branch has instructed its delegates in the Central Union to urgo upon that body the importance of recommending that all other branches follow their example.

MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.

THE PATR OF A WELL-TO DO WIDOW WHO MAR-

TROY, Aug. 4 .- About three months ago Henry Delmaque, a French Canadlar, and whose appearance betakened the tramp, reached Whallonsburg, a small village a short distance from the line of the New York and Canada Railroad. Although there was absolutely nothing about him to win the favor of the gentler sex, be formed the acquaintance of Betsy Wells, a widow, with four children and considerable property, and married her effer three weeks courtship. Almost immediately after the narringe Dalmaque sought, first by coaxing and then by threats, to have the property transferred to him; but his wife steadily The Knerive has tent a steamer to Port on onemy's imbecility to suppose that erty transferred to him; but his wife steadily Sold on a secret mission. The vessel was to no memorial would be taken by Arabi refused, saying that she held it in trust for her children. On Tuesday Delmaque said he was going to Port Henry, and asked his wife to accompany him. She consented, although Delmaque had been drinking freely. What occurred stier leaving home Delmaque only knowe. Toward nightfall, as a farmer was driving a horse to his barn, a few miles from Whallensburg, the peculiar actions of the animal attracted blanttention. An Investigatier of the cause had to the discovery of the body of a woman in a shallow depression covered with earth and leaves. There were several gapley wounds in the throat. The remains were indentified as those of Mrs. Delmeque, and a scarch was made for the husband, who was con arrested. He was committed to await the action of the Grand

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 .- The Herald's London special save: .- There is talk of Parliament being prorogued to meet again after a brief recess, should the Lords prove so obstreperous as not to allow the Arrears bill to pass as approved by the Commons. The outlook is more grave because of the Eastern troubles, which give hope to the Tories, in case they can force the Government to dissolution. The week has been one of busy, warlike preparation. The sound of drums and claugor of arms have been heard in the streets. With the sound the spirit or the nation has rived. Some papers have proken out with Hego dithyrambles, and have spoken of the coming opportunity for an "exhibition of gallantry, devotion and pathos, of which peace in the hour of her proudest triumph ".giay ni sacd bluow

The arrival of Cateways attracts comparatively little attention. He was met on the ship at Portemouth by a few reporters and unknown people. Thence he was conveyed to quiet quarters in Konsington, whence he will probably find his way back to the Zulu throno. He will have an audience with the Quoen this weck.

Great interest was excited by a scene last Sanday in the Church at Clevedon, Somerset. A young man oil public penance for the reduction of a girl, who was awaiting trial for manslaughter. The church was crowded. After evening proyer, when the vicar entered the pulpit, he told the congregation they were about to cost with a m fter of most ancient character-a cesa of church discipline. The churchwarden then brought the man into the church. On reaching the chancel steps he knelt down, and the churchwarden handed the vicer a paper, which contained the following declaration :-"I, Llewya Hartree, do achrowledge myself guilty of a most grievous ein, for which I do hereby ask forgiveness of my fellowmen, of the woman I have wronged and of Almighty God. In proof of my repentence, I promise to carry out whatever penance may be laid upon me in the presence of this congregation." The vicar added that the penance was that the man should go to the Assiza Court and take his place by the unfortunate girl at the bar. In reply to the vicar's question whether he would accept the penauce he replied, "ves." On Wednesday the girf was tried at Wells assizes, and centenced to a month's imprisonment for concealment of the birth of her in-

ing been set aside.

ADVERTISING CHEATS. It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into command writesement, that we avoid all such constant simply call attention to the meritage flow Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible to induce people to dive them one trial as no one who have give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else .-Providence Advertiser,

EGYPT.

A POSITIVIST PROTEST.

The London Positivist Society has issued a protest, drawn up by Professor Beesly, against the policy of the Government in Egypt. This document, after dwelling on the fact that the great mass of Liberals encourage the Government in shamelessly flying in the face of the principles it proclaimed two years ago, continues:-" Deeply persuaded that the establishment of an international policy based on morality is the most immediate need of our time, without which regeneration in other directions can make little or no progress, we declare that fidelity to party becomes criminal when it leads to the support or tolera. tion of such a policy as our government is pursuing toward Egypt. It is of far more importance that the conscientious advocates of justice in international relations should or. gapize themselves on that principle, and determine their action by it, than any Ministry should be kept in power.'

The various reasons that are given for the bombardment of Alexandria are then examined :- "The safety of the canal may be dismissed at once, for the Government never pretended that it was in danger. Possibly the canal is now in danger, but only in consequence of the bombardment. The assertion that our fiset was obliged to defend itself by the menacing attitude of the Egyptians would be ludicrous if it were not so cynical. Would a French fleet be value, usually consisting of and-entitled to steam into the mouth of the some bag of British sover as with Themes and then forbid us to arm batteries profess of eternal gratitud. At least for the defence of the river? After the bombardment had taken place Mr. Gladstone had the audacity to represent it as necessitated by the so-called massacre, which had taken place a month before. We know that this ultimatum demanded no reparation for the massacre, contained no allusion to it. It is find in the province. Nor is the resocial admitted that the massacre arose out of a murderous attack by a British subject on au Egyptian, and, according to accounts, the killed and wounded of natives were many times more numerous than those of the Europeans. We refused the invitation of the Egyptian government to take part in an investigation. It is vaguely said that our object is to put down anarchy. The answer is, first, that it is no business of ours to put down anarchy in thus appears that the Mudir is but a slave of permission. Some hint of it he drops, ne-Egypt any more than in Paris or Mexico, especially as our interference is not invited by any section of the population. And, secondly, his immediate superior the Minister, and then that the anarchy, such as it was before the to the Khodive. Thus it is that when Arabi, that the anarchy, such as it was before the bombardment and such as it has become since, has been caused solely by our hectoring attitude."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

After enlarging at some length upon the "monstrons claims" which the Anglo-French Control was instituted to enforce the protest concludes by indicating the policy which ought to be followed:—"A few months ago it might have been alleged with some truth that if England did not intervene in France would. That danger Egypt was afterward entirely removed by the good sense of the French people, who had been taken by surprise in the matter of Turis, but now gave their government plainly to understand that they would not tolerate any more such rash adventures. But not the least of the dangers to be apprehended from our aggression is that Franco may now be stung into asserting her equal right to intervene. To obviate this drawn from Egyptian waters, the control of newly-tanned leather, and covered with him, he distinctly avoids her. should be given up, the bondholders should small brist'es. When caught, she carthe Egyptian Government should be informed over the net which had entrapped the possible. So he stays on, and does the be left to shift for themselves, and that so long as the canal is not injured we will not meddle with their country nor allow any other nation to meddle with it. To tell us that, in the face of such a declaration, Prince Bismarck or any one else would attempt to enforce the claims of the bondholders is simply nonsense. Absolute non-intervention and peace at any price are no positivist doctrines. We are ready that the sword should be drawn when justice and true konor require it."

A ROMANCE OF UPPER EGYPT.

It is not always sate for a Governor of a province to reside among the people whom he has plundered and oppressed and whose families he has entered with the lust of that most loathesome of all creatures, the Turkish libertine. It also not unfrequently happens that the Governors are nothing but common assessins, who are called upon to execute the summary and secret vengeance of some Minister or favorite at court of whom they stand in awe. A case that occurred in the upper country is directly to the point. A Turkish official of high rank—he was a Bey—had long been a favorite of the Khedive at Cairo, for they had been educated together in France. This official was, therefore, a great deal around the palace, and it occurred to the Khedive's mother that she would like to marry off a favorite child of the harem to a gallant efficer in receipt of large pay. The Bey was summoned by the Khedive and told that his mother had found him a wife-a wondrous creature. Of course in the East such an intimation to a subordinate is simply a command; yet while the Bey submitted he secretly chafed at what he considered a gross imposition upon a friend, a Turkish aristocrat, and an officer accustomed to European liberties and onstones. The marriage took place and was a grand fete, costing many thousand dollars. Of course the Bey had never looked upon her face until after the nuprial knot was tied, and when he did neither the countenance nor the owner thereof was to his liking. Two years went by and the Khedive's mother perceived that the young wife was slowly pining away. At last persistent inquiry made the girl disclose that from the very hour of the ceremony the Bey had declined to treat her as his wife. The Khedive's mother-a perfect tigresshastened to His Highness and demanded that the Bey should be put to death instantly. He could not refuse. The Bey was immediately seized, conveyed by a guard, 1,800 miles to the Soudan, and upon his arrival the Governor-General was ordered to strangle him; but the Governor-General happened to be the life-long friend of the condemned man and allowed him to live. Six different orders were sent to kill him, but not one of them was obeyed. A better educated man one seldom finds in the world's travels. His books were Michelet, Victor Hugo, About, Schiller, Goethe Heine, Irving, De Tocqueville and others. He returned to Khartoum to become Governor-General in the very capital where he had been sent to be it is." "Impossible—it can't be." "And put to death. He l'as since been Minister of why not, pray?" "Because, sir, glass is a non-Public Instruction in the service of the pre-

The fact that Europeans still remain in

Upper Egypt would indicate that the popula-

tions residing beyond the limits of cities and

larger towns, with their habitual weariness about going to war, have not as yet taken any

direct or at least serious part in the outbreak.

The action of the Governor of Minish,

136 miles up the Nile from Cairo, was a perfectly natural proceeding for that offi-

cial, when he refused to permit any inter-

ference with the administration of the rail-

ways. The province, of which Minish is the

capital, is agriculturally one of the richest in

Egypt, and the Governor considers himself

an important factor in the governmental ma-

chinery along the Nile. When travellers stop there he generally provides an elaborate

Turkish dinner, the inevitable chibooks and

coffee, and gayly caparisoned asses and don-

keys on which to mount to visit the

points of interest lying beyond the town.

Then follows the fantisser, with the Egyptian

dancing girls; the gwhazee, which holds the

party far beyond midnight to the sound of

revelry and the rude native music. Few of the large towns along the river have ever

had a heartier or more hospitable Mudir than

Minich. The town is simply a mud

further to southward, the entire population-

work. The Mudir holds his appointment

from the Khedive or through the Min-

ister of the Interior, who manages the entire local administration. The Mudir

has supreme charge of the taxation in his province, in fact, is king of the domains over

which his jurisdiction extends. He must,

however, be careful to see that every inter-

mediate official between himself and the

Khedive receive handsome presents, and

form not only of money, but to of the hardsomest Egyptian maidens with he can

quality respected. There have been in years

gone by terrible reprisals on account of

the ruthless desecration of the household.

Among the more spirited Bedouin Arabs,

when their daughters and eisters have been

seized for the harem of the Mudir or the

Khedive, the scheme of blood revenge has

until whole families have been swept away. It

the ruling power in Cairo, making the better

now the supreme power at Cairo, calls on the

six Mudirs of Upper Egypt for 500 horses and

650 camels, they will be forthcoming or the

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ante, bed-bugs, rate, mice,

gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough

CAPTURE OF A "MERMAID."

deep, the following extract from a letter re-

ceived from an officer in the Dake of Albany's

Seaforth Highlanders, from Aden, may be in-

teresting :- " For the last week a mermaid

has been on view at the Point, which I will

endeavour to describe to you. Popular tra-

dition says she is beautiful, with soft, flowing

tresses, and a milk-white skin, whereas the

unfortunate mother. On her lip is a dirty grey moustache, and her nose is furnished

with nostrile somewhat like the bore of a

9-inch gun. Teeth large and regular, and

ing soon the reality. They are exaggerated caricatures of the human hand—long, bony,

and fleshless, and hideously gnarled. She is

ago her husband had been caught, and was

fin, but without the slightest attempt at legs.

This monster is no hoax, as some Arab fisher-

KIDNEY DISEASE.

Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "Buchupaiba."

Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence,

Swallows' Nests .- As the swallow's nest

is intended for incubation and nursing, it is

men acquired the first notions of architecture

from birds, and, according to this theory, we

ere told that Doxius the inventor of clay

houses, took the hint from the swallow's nest.

other. No two in either case are exactly

alike. It is from want of long-continued ob-

servation that we fail to discover any pro-

gress in the construction of the swallows's

subject, found a decided improvement in the

nest of swallows at Rouen during his own

lifetime. It is certain that in historical

times the bird has modified its inhits to some

extent. In pre-Christian ages in this country

there were no store buildings. Haman habi-

tations were mostly circular buts of woven

twigs, plastered over with clay and covered

vantage for "the perdant bed and procream

cradle" of this bird. In these circumstances

the swallows that visited cur country in

those far-off days built their nests in the hol-

low trunks of aged trees, just as two centur-les ago they did in the United States of

America, and still do in those distant regions

which even in the present day are but partly

settled. How did they find out the many

conveniences of stone dwellings for establish-

ing their nests, and, abandoning their ancient

retreats, take possession of the gables, friezes.

or buttresses which they now frequent? Did

the instinct of the bird in this respect keep

sociation of the swallow's nest with man's

habitation is altogether a curious circum-

*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable |Compound

cures all female complaints by removing the

pace with the civilization of man? The as-

with thatch, affording no suitable coigne of

nest. M. Pouchet, who carefully studied the

The same variety characterizes the one as the

skinned, and in a sort of way preserved."

To those interested in the wonders of the

Mudirs will lose their positions.

on Bats." 15c.

been developed, and retribution has followed

i testimoni-

y take the

180 of the

annually the Mudir make

Cairo, and there he is expected

advent in the capital by substa

als to the Khedive. These ger

By the Author of "Guy Earlscourt's Wife,"
"A Wonderful Woman," "A Mad
"Marriage," "Redmond
O'Donnell," etc.

PART III.

CHAPTER XI.

HOW JOANNA BAID GOOD-BY.

"I think it is odd," says Mrs. Abbott, languidly, and unlike Joanna. She never Why should she wish us to remain whims. here, instead of going home, as we ought, to receive her?

Another week has gone by nine days indeed-and Lee and her mother are still the guests of the Ventnors. Geoffrey has gone back to his cottage home, as per previous arrangement, to have it set in order for them and resume his labours. One day longer than, he had intended he has staved, and both families have been electrified by the -wonderful news. And yet not, perhaps, so very greatly. Colonel Ventner glances at his daughter, and slowly smiles. In all his city of some fifteen thousand souls, dwelling near the bank of the river in all of the squalor peculiar to the Egyptian habita. he is hardly likely to begin now. And he is tions. In these settlements, and such they are she is and will be always sufficiently rich. men, women and children—are made to As the heir of John Abbott he certainly never would have dreamed of objecting to young Lamer, with the best blood of the South in his veins. As a struggling young doctor he is not less worthy of her. He is no fortunehunter, of that the colonel is well assured. And Olga loves him, his proud and delicate darling, whose heart hitherto no man has been able to touch. He grasps Geoffrey's hand with frank, soldiery warmth.

"There is no man living to whom I would countr give her," he says, he cordially, "Forneither must they be insignificant in proceed tune? Ah, well, fortune is not everything, and fortune is to be won by the will-You are of that number, I am sure. If I fancied her fortune had to do with it, do ignalizahis you think I would listen like this? It is because I could stake my life on the truth of the lad I have known all his life, that I say yes so readily. Make her happy, Geotfrey-all is said in that."

Could anything be more delightful? Geoffrey finds the whole English language inadequate to his wants, in the way of thanks. Mrs. Ventnor is chermed-the son of her degreet friend is the one above all others she

would have chosen for her son as well. One thing only is a drawback-the story that must be told, the one bar sinister on the spotless Lamar shield. But that cannot be teld now, not until Joanna returns and gives cessarily obscure, before he goes. No plans are formed for the present -it is understood that Colonel and Mrs. Ventnor will not agree to any long engagement.

"If you and Olga make up your mind to wait, while you win your way," he says decisively, "it must be without an engagement. I will not have her fettered while you plod slowly upward."

It is not likely nuder these circumstances they will make up their mind to wait. Geoffrey goes, and Olga is petted to her heart's content. For Leo, she is in a seventh heaven of rapture, and for a day or two positively forgets Frank. Another sister, and that one her darling Olga! Surely she is the most fortunate girl in the world.

And now here is Joanna coming back, has come indeed, and is with Geoffrey already. "Wait until I join you," is what she writes. "I have something to say to you, my Leo, "Leo has common sense, if she is a child, that I prefer to say there.' It is now late and is free from fine-drawn notions and Monday evening-to-morrow morning will

bring her.

To-morrow comes. Frank is at the station reality is as bald as an ordinary billiard ball to meet ber, looking worn and auxious, as he save for a few sharp spinous bristles. Her has grown of late. Latterly, his misanthropy, I assure you." angers our fleet should be with- skin is much the same colour as a piece as far as Leo is concerned, has grown upon He is trying to be true, with all his might. If he could ried a baby in her arms, which she threw fly from danger, he would fly, but that is imbest he can, trying to think a great deal of Jeanna and her perfections. Whether she agrees or not, he means to end this as soon as she returns, and let | the necessity for her return that very night. evidently intended for tough work. Poets the world know of their relations to each give us lengthy remances on the leveliness of other. He will not ask her leave, he will asher hands, but I beg to differ with them, hav- | sert himself, he will simply tell. Then Leo will understand. They will be quietly married and go away at once. And little Leo will forget-she is such a child-and be upwards of nine feet long. About six months happy with some happier man.

The train stops, and a tall young lady, in a sent to England for exhibition. The lower gray travelling suit, and a pretty gray hat extremity is finished off with an enormous alights. It is Joanna, looking well and bright, and almost bandsome. She smiles and holds cut her hand frankly at sight of men orought it in, and since then it has been him, but her manner is more than of a cordial friend than of the woman he is going to

marry. "How well you are looking," he says. "Your long journey seems to have given you added bloom, Joanua. You are as fresh as any rose."

"It must be a yellow rose, then," said Joanna, laughing, "and pale saffron bloom. I am sorry I cannot return the compliment You are looking anything but well, Frank. made durable and compact. It is said that You have not had a sunstroke of hope, this

summer?" She speaks lightly, but her glance is keen, and there is an under-current of meaning in her tone. He flushes slightly, and flecks the

wheeler lightly with his whip.
"Something rather like it, I believe. But I shall rapidly grow convelescent now that you are back. I have—we all have—missed von. Jospus.'

"Thank you," she says, gently. "That is a good hearing. "I like my friends to miss me. How are they all ?- well ?"

"Quite well. No doubt you have heard the worderful news. "You saw Geofficey?" "Yes, I saw him," smiling, "and really it was not such wonderful news. I did not faint with surprise when I heard it. But of neks. ccurse I am delighted-more than delighted. She will have the noblest husband in the world, and she is worthy of him. You are sure you feel no jealous pang, Frank?" laugh-

ing.
"Not one. I shall give my fair cousin my blessing on her wedding day, with the coundest of hearts-where she is concerned. And your mother!" he says, chifting skilfully from what he feels to be a dangerous ground. "You have brought her back safe and well?

"Safe and well, thank Heaven-almost as well in mind as in body. She might have left years ago, poor darling, if there had been any one to take her. At! Frank, I feel that my whole life will not suffice to repay her for what she has suffered. And do you know, she accepted me in a moment as her child, seemed to know me, if such a thing could be possible, and came with me so gladly. She can hardly bear me a moment out

of her sight." "You should have brought her down with you. It is unfair to leave her even for a few dave now."

"A few days! My dear Frank, I return by to-night's train. Meantime she is with the Professor and Madame Ecleson. I have not stare.

come to stay. I have come "—her face tyes, my darling—yours and yours only. I have come business, From this day you are the little chatchaine of for themselves that he is a very stately and

and part of the with you. I must see Leo first. He is stricken dumb. Their names in this conjunction / He grows quite white as he leans forward to look at her.

but very firmly. "Not now, Frank-later. I must first see Leo. I want her to go with me to Abbott Wood this morning. I have a fancy for saying what I have to say in the dear, beautiful old house that she loves so well, and where she—they all—were so good to Joanna. Mrs. Hill will give us lunch there.

shall not return to Ventnor Villa; and if, when Leo goes back, you will come in her stead, I will say good-bye to you as She is smiling, but her eyes look dark and sad. He sets his lips-even they are pale. "Good-bye! Joanna, what are you saying?

tired now, and-and dispirited, I think. I do not want to talk of it. Do you know, brightening suddenly, and smiling, "I met an old friend, by purest chance, in the streets of San Francisco. It was so good to see him, although I have every reason to be ashamed. was ashamed too," she laughs, and colours a little.

"Who?" Frank asks.

"George Blake-poor George! So improved, so brown, so mauly-looking, and so prosperous. He is editor and proprietor of a dally out there, and doing well. I recognized him in a moment, but he did not know me.

1 stopped him, however, and made myself-known-made my peace with him too, am happy to say. What a wretch I was in those days! I look back now and wonder if "I be I." You never saw any one so glad as he was to meet me, and as for all the goodnatured things he said about my changed appearance, and so on-but you would think me frightfully conceited if I repeated the half. What is to the point is, that he has forgiven me, and forgotten me, so far as his old fancy is concerned. He is engaged to be married, and to quite a rich young lady. Is not all that pleasent news?"

But Livingston is not very deeply interested in George Blake, or his successes, editorial or matrimenial. He is filled with disquiet by Josnna's manner; he fears he knows not what. She laughs and talks lightly enough, but underneath it all he sees a resolute purpose, and he has learned to fear her inflexible resolutions. Why should she so connect her name with Leo's? What does the suspect? He has striven hard to be loyal and true, but those deep dark eyes are long one, but silence has fallen long before they reach the house.

Joanna is met and welcomed by the Ventnors with flatteringth warmth, is embraced by Leo and her mother with effusion, and finally bas a private interview with the latter lady. It is not a long one, but Mrs. Abbott is very pale and grave when it is over, and there are traces of recent tears.

"It is like you, Joanna!" is what she says: I can cay nothing more than that. You are generosity itself. I can only echo Geoffrey's words, and leave the decision to Leo, untiassed. She is a child in most things, but in this she must judge for herself. You are her sister, and your wishes should have weight Tell her, and it shall be as she says."

"I have no fear then," Jonna says, gally wicked pride. Leo, dear, run and put on your hat. I will drive you ever to Abbott Wood, if Miss Ventnor will trust her ponics to my care. I am quite a skilled charioteer,

"To Abbott Wood!" Lee says, opening wide the velvet black ever. "Yes, dear; and we will lunch there to-

gether Quite like old times-will it not be? Do not be a minute. I will say goodbye to the others while you are gone." "Good-bye?" cries Leo, with dismsy; but

Joanna has left her and is already explaining She cannot leave her mother, who pines and frets in her absence. So she says farewell there and then to Mrs. Abbott as well as the

"We go south very shortly," Joanna says and will pass the winter in Florida. Next spring, when we return, of course my first visit will be here."

Frank is there as well as the rest, but to him she does not hold out her hand. "Come and fetch Leo back this afternoon, she says. "I can make my adieux to you

then. She and Leo depart, and Livingstone quits the family group, and is seen no more by any

member of the household. It is a day he will not easily forget; the suspense, the dread, the pain he feels, grave themselves on his memory making this a day spart from all other days in his life. Meanwhile the ponies prance along and

speedily do the five miles between Ventnor Villa and Abbott Wood. It is a perfect day -sunny, cloudless, breezy, with the odour of the sea in the crisp air, and Abbott Wood looking more like an ancestant park and baronial hall than ever. They sweep up the noble drive and slight in front of the house. Great urns glow, filled with tropical plants the flower-beds blaze in their autumn glory the deer look at them with wild, shy eyes fountains tiakle and plash-all is in perfect order. So is the house in as exquisite keeping as when its mistress reigned there. Leo's eyes light as they drink in a'l this beauty. She laughs a little, then sighs.

"It is to levely, she says-" the dear, dear ald home? Go where I will, I see nothing like

"You love it, then?" Joanna quietly

"Love It!" Leo repeate. Her eyes fluch, her lips part, then she stops. She must not seem too fond of it now, she remembers, lest Joanna thinks her envious. "Of course I am ford of it," she says. "I was born here, and every tree, and every flower and bird seem like old friends. But it will always reem like nome to me, new that it is yours. If it had gone to a stranger, I think it would almost have broken my heart." " Dear little loving heart!" Joanna inter-

poses, with a smile. "But it is yours, and you are my own pre clous sister," goes on Leo, gaily, "and I shall expect you to invite me here often. You are not to lorget your poor relations, you know, Mile. Fifty Millions!

Joanna pauses, and looks down upon her. She lays both hands on her shoulders and emiles down into her eyes. Very sweet and youthful and fair is little Leo, with her pretty upturned face, and large, luminous. Southern

"It must be the other way," she says. You must invite me here, Little Leo-for Abbott Wood is yours." "Mine!" The dark eyes open wide, and

And part of Jameste, you. I must see Leo About Wood. Do you think? would keep your birthright—the house where you were born? the place you love so dearly where conjunction. He grows quite white as he leans forward to look at her.

"Joanna, what do you mean?"

Shellays her hand on his, kindly, gently my sister, my father's daughter. It was for you he intended it, and yours it shall be. Do not look at me with such wonder stricken eyes. Could you think so badly of me, as to dream I would keep it? I would not live here if I could. There are reasons—, she stops for a moment. 'No, little Leo, it is yours, all the processes of law have been duly fulfilled. It is yours by free deed of

gift, and with it half the fortune our father left. What should I oo with so much money? Even half is the embaragement of riches. I can never spend my income. It was for this I stopped on my way here to speak to Geoffrey. I knew you would do nothing without his consent. He would There is to be no good-by between us any have no voice in the matter, he left it enmore. You are mine; I claim you. I am tirely to you. It was to tell your mother, going to announce our engagement. It is I saw her alane this morning—she, tor, leaves useless for you to object. I am." it altogether to you. But I do not—you useless for you to object. I am." it altogether to you. But I do not—you man walt!" she says, wearily, "wait—wait must accept. There is no compulsion, you until this alternoon at least. I am a little know, Leo, dear, says Joanna, laughing and kissing her, 'only you must! And although you cannot live here alone, and though neither your mother nor brother will ever live here with you, I foresee Abbott Wood will not be long without a mistress. I foresee, goes on Joanna, her hands still on Leo's shoulders, her smiling eyes still on Leo's face, 'that you will soon reign here, and not alone, and I hope-oh, my little Leo, with all my heart I hope you may be very, very

happy. Her voice breaks, Leo flings her arms about her and hides her face on her breast. She is sobbing, whether with joy, with love, with gratitude, or with pair, she hardly knows.

Happy! Ah, if Joanna only knew how unhappy she is.

I-I don't know what to say,' she sobe wildly. 'I never thought of this. It is like robbing you, Joanna. Ob, I don't know what to do. I ought not to take this—it is your house-I cannot bear to take it from

Luckily you have no choice. It is yours in spite of you! If you refused it would only be left to the rate and Mrs. Hill for the term of their natural lives. But you will not refuse, and one day all my predic. tions will come true. Oh, never look so despondent-trust me, Joanna is among the prophets. And now, wipe those pretty eyes, and let us consider the matter settled, and at an end for ever. No more thanks, or tears, or scenes-they make me almost as uncomfortable as it I were a man. It is luncheon hour, and here I protest is Frank Livingsten coming up the avenue. Leo, before he comes, I want you to tell him all about this eyes not easily deceived. The drive is not a to-morrow—I mean my story, relationship to you, and so on. Geoffrey has to tell Colonel Ventnor, of course I have given him permission. And with that we will let it drop, the world will never know. I shall take my rightful name_Bennett_and you will keep yours until you exchange it for

'Mr. Livingston,' says Mrs. Hill, suddenly ushering him in. Joanna looks at Leo and laughs, and Leo blushes to the temples, as both go forward to

greet him. They take their midday refection together, and try to talk casily; but both appetite Mrs. Abbott and Leo have promised to spend and conversation are failures. Everything the holidays with him. Mrs. Abbott is cying Mrs. Hill can do to tempt them she has done, but no one is at ease. Joanna looks calm, and in spite of everything is perhaps a trifle amused by the marked avoidance of her two guests. She reads it all so plainly, and if there is any pain at her own heart she resolutely puts its away. She has made up her mind to the inevitable, and to look back and weep for what is for ever gone

After Inncheon they wander about the grounds for awhile; then Lee is summoned way by Mrs. Hill to see some pets, and Joanna and Frank stroll back to the house. The aftercoon has worn onthe sun is declining; Joanna looks at her watch as they stand side by side at one of the windows commeding a wide view of

the sparkling sunset sea. "And when we have parted," Joanna goes on, after that pause, "and you meet some one you really love, and whom you know loves you, remember you are to let no foolish scruple about this hold you back, nor mar the happiness of that other. And if," slowly, "it is any one for whom I care, the obligations will be more binding still. If you feel you owe me anything, repay it in that way. I will understand and rejoice. To-morrow there are things Leo will tell you. Why do you start? Leo is not an alarming personage-things you ought to know, and which I prefer you should hear first from her. And now I am tired talking, and here comes Leo and Mrs. Hill. Perhaps we can have that tea. It is time, for I am thirsty, and must toon be off. Can we not have tea out under the trees, Mrs. Hill, it is so delicious here, in

sight of the sea?" So 'they have tes, and the repast is even mere silent than luncheon. The two young ladies do their best, but Livingston simply cannot talk. His heart is fall, and in it there is little froom for any but Joanna just now. Then it is over. Josnna looks at her watch again.

"Helf-past six. I want to say good-by here, and see you too off before I depart my self. Mrs. Hill, please have them bring the burgy round to take me to the station. Leo

And then the supreme moment has come and Leo's arms are around her, and Leo is sobbing on her breast. She holds out both hands to Livingston, with tears in the brave, bright eyes.

"Take her away," she says, in a stifled voice; "I cannot bour it. Be good to her, Frank. God bless you both!"

And then, somehow, she is alone, and they are gone, and a last burst of yellow sunshine takes them, and they are lost to

She sits down and covers her face with a long, hard breath. Some oft-quoted lines come into her head, and keep echoing there, and will not be exorcised after the fashion of such things. "So tired, so tired, my heart and I." She is conscious of feeling tired, old, cold, worn out. She sits, a long time, it seems to her-ten minutes by Mrs. Hill's count-and then that portly matron returns, and says the carriage is waiting.

Joanna rises at once. She is pale, and her eyes are wet, but that is natural enough. She says good by to Mrs. Hill, and slips largesse into her palm, and goes. And all the way to the station, and all the way back to New York, as the train thunders over the iron road, it keeps monotonously beating out the refrain. "So tired, so tired, my heart and

> CHAPTER XII. WEDDING BELLS.

Early that autumn there is a fashionable wedding in New York, and the beautiful heiress, Miss Ulga Ventnor, is the bride. The bridegroom, personally, is unknown to fame, but the 'dear five hundred' can see

Abbott Wood. Do you think I would keep distinguished looking gentleman, and this goes far to condone his obscurity. His name, too, tells for him, one of the fine old names of the South—'fine old family, my dear, impoverished as so many fine old families have been, by the recent war, etc. That the bride, in white eatin and point lace, and orange blossoms, and diamond stare, looks lovely, you know before I tell you. That the wedding presents are numer, ous and splendid, the wedding breakfast a triumph of culinary art that the epsech of the bridegroom is notable among stammering bridal speeches are not these things with ten in the chronicles of the books of Jenkins -have you not read it all in the daily papers, and shall I bore you with a twice told tale? "Immediately after the breakfast the happy pair departed for Europe," etc., etc.

Thus far Olga and Geoffrey, Mrs. Abbott and Leo go back to their suburban retreat. their birds, their books, their plane, their quiet life. Abbott Wood knows no change -Mrs. Hill still reigns supreme. Joanna le right in her -prediction that Leo's mother will never again dwell within its walls. "All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses."

Abbott Wood is to her a haunted house haunted by terrible memories and a dreadful death.

For Frank Livingston, he goes to Now York, sets up his easel and atelier, and goes to work with an energy and will that astonish his friends. His lazy insouciance is gone -he is a holiday artist, playing at picturemaking no more. What is given him to do, he does with all his might. It is no great thing, perhaps—he is no embryo Raphael or Dore, but his best he does. And he has a fair success. He paints a picture that is exhibited, and criticised, and a good deal talked about. Belter, a very rich man, and a patron of native talent, buys it at a faucy price. It is a twilight scene—some hare brown fields, a dreary expanse of arid marsh, a gray frowning skye, a chill wind. You can feel the chill rustling of the reeds and sedge grass, a broken rail fence, and a barefoot girl leaning upon it. Her wild hair blows in the wind, her face is wan and unchildlike, her eyes, fixed on the far-off sky line, have a monraful, appealing, dog-like look. It is called "Heart Hungry."

It is Joanna, of course, as he has often seen her in the days when he thought of her so little. He thinks of her now, almost more than any one clae, with mingled affection, admiration, and remorse. How roble she is, how generous, how great of heart! He feels that he could never have made her happy; her nature is too noble for his. As man and wife they would have jarred. It is better as it is. All he can do is to try, by constant hard work, to approach ever so little nearer her level. He paints other pictures, and they sell. He is fairly successful, and each new success spurs him on to still further endeavours.

Of Leo he sees nothing; in these busy days he has little time for visite, and besides -well, besides, there is a leng future for all that.

Spring comes-May, June.

With the end of June returns the wedded pair, looking bappy and handsome, and absorbed in each other of course. Almost immediately they go to Brightbrook. The Ventnors are to follow in a couple of weeks, and for her son, Mrs. Ventuor for her daughter, So once more they are to be united, the happiest household in the world.

It is Frank Livingston who drives Olga down to the station to meet the expected guests. The colour flushes into little Lee's tace at sight of him -it is a surprise-rothing has been said of his coming.

"And indeed he did not want to come," saye, severely, Mrs. Dr. Lamar. She makes the most charming of young matrons. "We had almost to tear him by force from his beloved studio. You may see for yourself how badly he is looking-quite old and ugly. And he used to be frirly good looking -- now

used he not, little Lee?" And of course at this malicious homethrust poor little Leo is overwhelmed with confusion, and wishes the carriage would open and swellow her. Frank laughe lazily. He is looking rather thin, but perfectly well in all other respects. And there is an expression of manliness, of gravity, of determinution on his handsome face, which is new and extremely becoming.

" His latest work of art," says Olga Lamst, on the back seat, to Lee, is-guess what? A picture of you. It is painted from memory and the commission is mine—as you loosed in your bride-maid dress, dear-1 never saw you look so pretty as you did that day. What a trick the child has of blushing! He has brought it down with him, and will finish it here. It is for my particular sitting-room. Do you know we are going to live in Brightbrook, and Geoffrey will actually practise in the village? They want a doctor, and he wants work. Of course we will go to New York in winter, but to all intents and purposes the villa will be home. Home! Is it not a sweet word? We are enlarging and improving it in a number of ways. And we are going to settle down in the most humdrum Darby and Joan life you can imagine. And speaking of Joan reminds me of Joanna-dear Joanna! Geoffrey had a letter from her lest night, and oh! Leo, she will not come. She is going to Ergland for the summer; her mother wishes to visit her native land once more. Is it not too bad? And I counted to confidently on her spending July and August with us. But so it ever is. I still have my life-pictures like Queen Elizabith's portialt, without shadow, and it cannot be. Joanna is the gray background this time, and yes-the fact that Abbott Wood is still without a mistress. But yet-I live in hops!"

She tune on gally, and laughs down in Loo's sombre soft eyes. She is so radiantly happy—this fair Princess Olga, in her new life, that she seems to have received a fresh baptism of brightness and beauty.

Next morning the famous picture is displayed—a soft-eyed, sweet-faced girl in white silk and laces, with white flowers in her ducky hair. In the shy, wide-open, wondering-looking eyes, fithere is an unconscious touch of pathos.

"Is it not charming?" Olga cries; "and do you not fall in love with yourself, little Lee, only to look at it? I do. And what have you got that pleading look in your eyes for, and why do you seem as if you were walting for something or-somebody? Perhaps the Artist knows. Did she look like that on my wedding-day, Frank? As groomsman you ought to know. How do you like yourself, Leo?

"It is much too pretty," Leo answers, blushing, of course: "It is dreadfully flattered. But I like to be flattered—in that way, I think.

"You do not really think it is flattered, Livingston says, a few minutes later. He is adding some finishing touches to the likeness, and has asked her to remain. The others have moved away—they are

alone with only the summer wind swinging

(Continued on Third Page.) in framework of the second

"What did you say the conductor's name was?" "Glass—Mr. Glass" "Oh, no!" "But

conductor." Destening applause from the scientific passengers.

stance.

and a married

the roses outside the window, the peed booming, and the birds chirping in the

Indeed I do-grossly. And that express-sion-I am sure I never looked like that, with a little pout," so sentimental, and lackadaisical, and all that.

"Is it lackadaisical?" says the artist laughing. "Then I think I like lackadaisical looks. But you really did wear just that pathetic expression. It was a sentimental occasion, you know—and for the matter of that, you often have that waiting, wistful look. It becomes great, dark Syrian eyes, I think. Do you know you have real Oriental eyes, Leo-long, almond-shaped, velvetblack."

"I think I must look like a Chinese," remarks Leo, resignedly. "They have almond eyes, have they not?" But while she laughs she tingles to her finger ends with delight. "You look like what you are, the fairest,

desrest darling in all the world! Leo!-he throws down brush and maul-stick, and takes both her hands, with a sudden impulse that flushes his blonde face and fires his blue eyes _"don't you know-I love you?"

"Oh!" says Leo, with a sort of gasp, and tiles to draw her hand away. She turns pale now, instead of red, it is so sudden, andsomehow he looks so overwhelming.

"Have I startled you? Dear little Leo! You were always easily startled, I remember. I do not know that I meant to speak this morning, but the love we hice so long, all in a moment breaks its bounds and overflows. I love you! you are not angry that I say this?"

"No," Leo saye, and laughs nervously-"only curious. To how many more have you said it, I wonder?"

She hits the truth so nearly that he winces; then he, too, laughs a little.

"Yes, I have said it to others, but I do not think I ever meant it until to day. I have deceived myself before, and taken passing farcies for love; that is one reason why I have waited so long before speaking to you. It is no passing fancy now-I love you I have little to offer, but at least 1 the con of the peasant Pierre, but in reality have enough to put me beyond suspicion of the son of the Count de l'Espee. Biancs,

And Leo's answer? Well, it is not in very coherent words, but it is very intelligible. One look of the soft, shy eyes, one droop of the blushing face, and then that face is hidden on Mr. Livingston's velvet paintingblonse, and broken murmurs issue from Mr. Livingston's mustached lips, of which "My darling! my love! my Leo!' are the only distinct articulations the listening robins and bluebirds can catch.

And as there is another wedding in September, another fair bride is given away, another young man looks nonsensically happy, another bridal breakfast is eaten, another wedding trip is taken. And Abbott Wood, under the superintendence of Dr. Lamar exteriorly, and Mrs. Dr. Lamar interiorly, is to be put in apple-pie order for the bome-coming and house-warming that are to follow, and the state'y mansion is to have its mistress at last. Joanna's prediction is verified—Leo will live there, and not alone.

For Joanna-well, letters come from England with cheerful regularity, and they breathe all good wishes for the happiness of the new v-wedded pair. She is well, and her mother improves quite wonderfully in body and mind. She expresses no regrets at not being able to be present at the marriage, but she promises to come and spend Christmas with them at Brightbrook. Her plans for her own future are formed and settled; her mother wishes to reside permanently in England, and Joanna lives but to accede to her wishes. She has bought a pretty place there, she writes, and calls it Brightbrook, and so, after all, on English Brightbrook will be her future home.

Joanna is not Madame Olga's only English parently watching the setting of the sun. correspondent, and it is about this time that The sight was beautiful enough to have won Stafford :

" MY DEARBST OLGA :-- Your last was charming. How vividly you picture your fair Brightbrook home! How I long to see it, and Dr. Lamar, and you! But, delightful as your Brightbrook may be, it can hardly equal ours, I fancy, and even you do not know how to be more bewitching gratifude for your letters of introduction to us, more particularly as she has made up her mind to settle among us "for good." She has purchased an exquisite place here, and named it Brightbrook, as you know, and the neighbourhood is enchanted with its American acquisition. What a voice she has! And what a pair of eyes! I fell in love with her at sight, and, I fancy, I am not the only one who has done so. You met Sir Roland Hardwicke, you know, while here. end by becoming Lady Hardwicke, the fault will not be his. His case was hopeless from the first, and he is a splendid fellow, and quite worthy even of so noble a heart as hers. He is every inch a soldier and a gentleman, owning a handsome face, a gallant figure, a long pedigree, and a longer rent-toll. Send your blessing and approval, for I really think both will speedily be required."

Olga is delighted-Geoffrey smiles, and approves. Both remember Sir Rowland Joanna is not one to be easily won, too readily pleased, and the pedigree and rentroll of which Lady Hilds speaks will not count for much with her.

"I hope-oh, I do hepe he may please her!" Olga cries, "dear, generous Joanna! in its conventional sense, as the girl was a If ever any one deserved love and happiness, it is she. And as his wife I am sure she will have both. Lady Hardwicke! to think of thing of what we cannot, perhaps, describe Joanna.—Sleaford's Joanna," laughing, but better than as the "glorified artisan" air. The with tears in the sapphire eyes, "westing a

After that the letters from Lady Hilda are waited for with feverish impatience. They come often, are long and satisfactory. Everything progresses well so far as she can see. She is not in Miss Bennsti's confidence, of course, but Sir Rowland is a frequent-a very frequent visitor at Brightbrook, and people talk of it already as a settled thing. Every one loves her, she is the Lady Bountiful of the parish, and Lady Hardwicke (Sir Rowland's mother) has graciously effered to present her at Court next season, which shows she approves, etc.,

To be continued.

Malaria from the undrained Pontine marshes, near Rome, is a terror to travellers. Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual protection from the disease, and a cure for those who have become its victims. It works just as effectually in all malarial districts on this side of the sea. Try it. 256

A man' racently tried soft-scap to smooth the harshness of his wifes's tongue; it took off a little of the roughness, but made it run | the time. No, no; you were thinking of | Heavy gros grain silks and taffetas will be faster, and a little more glibly.

OUR

By JUSTIN McCARTRY, M. P.

CHAPTER I.

" LOWLINESS IS YOUNG AMBITION'S LADDER." The teller of this story has a strong objection to the mysterious in fiction. Re is quite willing that the personages in the tale should get involved in bewilderment and confusion ae often as occasion requires: but he holds to it that the reader ought to : eve a clear understanding all the time of the real meaning and explanation of everything that seems a mystery. Some of the plays of an otherwise not very meritorious dramatist, the elder Crebillen, always seem to him in one part of their arrangement to furnish a pattern to the composers of all fiction, whether in the form of the drams or in that of the romance. Crebillon filled certain of his plays with puzzles. Nobody came out in the end to be the person he seemed to be. Either he was passing off for somobody not himself, or he honestly believed himself to be somebody that that he was not. Torturing complications thereby arose, but only for the peo-ple in the play. There was no torture for the audience. Crebillon, by one simple play carefully explained the identity of every character. Something of this kind was set out: "Alceste, a young man believed to be fortune-hunting. What I have, I lay at supposed to be a gypsy girl, but afterward your fest, with my heart, my life. Will discovered to be the long-lost daughter of the such means without success. Finally I you take them, Leo!"

Thus the audi-tried St Jacobs Oll, the Great German Reence were led comfortably into the secret at the beginning, and never had to turn mentally back and hastily revise their first impres- and I would not be without it at any price. sions about any of the personages. I have long since lorgotten about Crebillon's plays, except this arrangement of his dramatis personæ; but that has always appeared to me charmingly inartificial, straightforward and deserving of the gratitude of men. In the story I am now about to tell I shall, after my own different fashion, bear this principle in mind. Any little mystery that is in it shall be only for the persons who move in the drams, and not for the readers.

I would, therefore, ask those readers to turn back with me for a few pages to a period before that at which the connected action of the story begins. One glimpse at a quiet scene, which passed some fifteen or sixteen years earlier than that day, will be enough to put the reader in full possession of much that was secret to men and women of whom the story is told, and which, if known by them in time, might have influenced so significantly their actions and their lives as to leave no story worth the telling. Yet even that scene, if it could have been looked on by some of the persons in the story, would not have made things as clear to them as a few slight hints of explanation shall make them to the reader. To learn that a man is not really what he professes to be, might, after all, give a very imperfect and misleading idea of the man's full character. It might lead to a stern, uncompromising verdict, instead of a recommendation to mercy.

On a soft evening of late summer a young man and a young woman sat on a bench in a small public park, just outside one of the great So writes Joanna. But, as it chances, northern towns of England. They were apthe following letter arrives from Lady Hilda | the attention of any two young people, if we still cling to the fond idea that young men and women do really care much more for Nature and her chaims than the seniors with whom the world has been too much, and whose sun, therefore, may be supposed to have suffered colipse. But this young man and woman were not really absorbed by the glory of the sunset. He was gozing at the west, than M'ss Bennett. We owe you a debt of to be sure; but his eyes did not seem to follow the descent of the sun. She was not now looking at the sun; she was looking at him. Her eyes were fixed on him with a wistiul, devoted, uneasy look, like that which a French painter has given to the eyes of Sappho as she watches the countenance of her lover, and his unsatisfied gaze far into with refugees of all conditions. Some died immeasurable deeps of thought; immeasurable, that is to say, for her, or at least not measured by her. Any one could see that this young pair were a pair-were married. You have not forgotten him, I hope; for if No sister leans so on a brother and looks inthe fair, stately, siren-voiced Joanna does not to his face with a look like that, love she him never so tenderly. Nor, it is to be feared, does a young lover ever look so fixedly and so far away from the eyes of the girl he loves and has not yet been able to call his wife. These lovers were married; had been mar-

ried rather more than a year. The young woman was pretty, winsome, anxious-looking; she was clearly what would be called, in the common acceptation of the word, a "lady." The young man was strikingly handsome; tall, slender, dark, and dreamy-locking. Even a man looking at the Hardwicke very distinctly, a man whose favor two would have admitted that the pretty, any woman might be proud to win. But pale girl was practically extinguished by the semarkable appearance of her young busband. Perhans a not too keen observer might also have come to the conclusion that this bandsome young man was not so distinctly a "gentleman," sgain employing a word lady. For all the well-dressed and graceful at a moment's warning because an enappearance of the youth, it still had some gagement between the English troops and powers of witchcraft would not have been needed to enable any one with his wits about him to reach the quick conclusion that the young wife had somewhat descended from her social position to get to the young lover, and that she adored him all the more.

"The sun is going down," the girl said. Look, love! he will be gone in a moment." "Yes," the young man answered, without turning to her. "I didn't notice; I wash't watching him."

"I thought you were absorbed in the sunset; I wouldn't have said a word to disturb you until he did sink. You ought to have been absorbed in me, and not in the sun; but I wasn't jealous; I quite forgive you." "But you see I wasn't thinking about the sun," he said, with a smile, and turning to her for the first time. She almost blushed when his deep eyes rested on hers, and she saw that, for all

his institutive ways, there was genuine affection in them. "Oh, come now, that I know is a story. I

am sure you were not." "Why do you think that?"

"Well, for one thing, because you never looked at me or turned your eyes to mine all | used in dress goods in preletence to figures. something else. No matter; it was some the choice over satin lustrous silks.

thing great and good, I am sure; and I wouldn't have you wasting your intellect always in thinking of a little ridiculous woman, even though she is your wife. So you may confess openly."

"Well," he said slowly, "It is true all the I was thinking of you; I was thinksame. ing of both of us-of you and me together.' She gave a little shudder of pleasure, if such a word may be used, and clung closer to him in a nestling sort of way. The public a park was very lonely now, at least in that part of it, aw y from the main, thoroughfase and great open walks, and the young wife might nestle as closely as she pleased unseen by critical eyes. Even the sun was no louger there to look at her.

"Yes, I was thinking of us both, I was thinking of our prospects and our future." "Oh, that!" the said. She was not so gladsome as she had been an instant before. You are anxious and uneasy; I know your

mind is troubled; you are not happy." He said, "I want a career."

"A career, already !" "Already? Why, I am three-and-twenty! and mon have made themselves a name before that, already."

(To be Continued.)

HOW IT WORKED AT THE MURRAY

HOUSE. Among the cosiest botcle in Outario, is the Murray House of St. Oatharines, kept by Mr. Thomas Sculley, where the writer always stops when in that city. Upon a recent trip, the writer was speaking with Mr. Sculley concarning his old ailment, weak back, when Mr. S. observed: "I take sincere pleasure in recommending St. Jacobs Oil to all sufferers. I have found it a most excellent temedy myself, and I know of others who have used it with great success. I would not be without and hold device, saved them all pangs of conjecture and torment of doubt. The list of man ought. I caught a cold about three years "personages of the drama" prefixed to each ago, which settled in my back and sorely afficted me between my shoulders. The pain was almost unendurable at times, especially at impending charges of the weather; and at such times, I used to be incapacitated for attending to my business. I tried electric baths, medy, and was cured at once and permanently. St. Jacobs Oil is a most excellent remedy

A NEW ECCLESIASTICAL COURT. Le Journal de Trois Rivieres aunounces that His Lordship Bishop Lafleche has just estabthe following persons for the diocese of Three Rivers: - Official, M Charles Oliver Carou, Vicer-General; Assesseurs, Messrs J O Prince, cure of St Maurice, Isanc Golinas, priest, of Nicolet Seminery, M Marchand, of Drummoudville and J B Comeau, Professor of Theology in Three Rivers Seminary; Promoteur, M Hermyle Baril, Professor of Theo. logy in Three Rivers Seminary; Vice-Promoteur, N N Caron, Professor of Rhetoric do; Chancelier, M J A Legris, chaplain of the Church of the Immaculate Conception; Vice-Chancelier, M Joseph Ferdinand Beland, Secretary of the Diocese. It is to this tribunal, says the Journal, that in future any complaints against any ecclesiastical persons in the diocese of Three Rivers will have to be addressed

ALEXANDRIA AFTER THE BOMBARD. MENT.

The English papers teem with scenes and and its consequences :-

HEROIC PRIESTS. There were at Alexandria a Bolgian Roman Catholic priest, Pere Guillaume, and a French Lazarist, Frere Mivielle, whom neither the terrors of the tremendous English bombs thrown into the city nor the fury of the maddened Alexandrian mob could deter from their quiet and estient work of succouring the wounder and saving those who were ready to perish. It may be true, as Admiral Nicholson was so very good as to admit to the Euglish officers, that the United States could not now "duplicate" the vessels which destroyed the Liverpool of the Levant, but that is a small matter if the United States can "duplicate" the brave and noble men who represented Christian civilization in the midst of such a

A NOBLE SISTERHOOD.

The correspondent of the London Daily News writes: I visited all the hospitule, and cannot speak too highly of the devotion of the staff of the Christian Charity Sisters. In addition to their own sick they are crowded soon after admission into the hospital, and the Sisters had no means of burying Others went mad from fright and there were no appliances or rooms for their restraint. At the French or general hospital a cold shell from one of the ships outside the squadron penetrated the room where there were three of the Sisters and embedded itself in the main wall. The poor women were afraid it would explode, but the marines with an officer called and assured them this was impossible. Yesterday at three o'clock in the afternoon I was talking to Sister Barbara and others at the Desconness' hospital, outside the Mohurarm Bey Gate. They were attacked by the mob and the soldiers on the day of the bomhardment, but some of the inmates fired pistols and the mob di appeared. The hospital was then defended by a guard of German soldiers, and the Sisters were calm and thankful for being able to remain at their posts. This morning, at four o'clock,

saw them being escorted, eighty in number, including patients to the German gunboat. They had been obliged to leave all gagement between the English troops and Arabi's soldlers was imminent. Some shots were fired, and the Sisters were compelled by the advance guard to leave the building, and were escorted by German sailors and marines. The maimed, the balt, and the lame, all slike, had to march four miles through the burn. ing town to the waterside. It is difficult and dangerous for a strong man to do this. The sufferings of this band of Sisters, with their patients in all stages of disease, cannot easily be described. Owing to the omission to give the German guard the password for the night on arrival at the gates, the English troops challenged the Germans, and, receiving no reply, fired, the Germans returning the fire. Happily the mistake was discovered before

any serious injury took place. YOUNG MEN suffering from early indis. oretions, lack brain and nerve force Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, supplies this want and thus oures when all other preparations fail.

It is said that embroidery will be used in great profusion on Winter woolen dress goods. Polka dots will be enlarged to great balls that resemble embroidery, though they are wrought by machinery. Self colors will be

FASHION NOTES.

Deep yokes of white Hamburg embroidery are pretty with light colored gingham dresses for young children.

Muniles next Fall will be lined with some bright color, gold, red, blue or pink. Gold will be first choice. Velvet will be the principal material.

The large Mother Hubbard lace collars, in all their veriations, have had a wonderful popularity. They are preferred to crape liese for hot weather.

Some Jersey dresses have entire scarfs of embroidery on self material. This is notably the case with nun's veiling and pongee, the the shirts of which are bilted.

Mull finds a renewed lesse of life as a trimming for shade hats. It is easily put on, is inexpensive and charmingly appropriate on hats for young girls an 45101 elderly ladies. All the members of the of the family are now

represented in allve : Promathematically colored oftentimes. Monant can bugs are exendcome. traordinsry leaking 1:10-Satin is on the 2% gress tabric, and

next season it will a : . reeded by other goods, notably rep sliks, which are soft and yielding, and yet app ar to be heavy from the dilek cords in them. Among the Summer woollen goods beige

cash meres, dotted with eggs, interlaced rings and tutts, are very popular. English crops is a rival of nuns' veiling for thin dresses. Trimmed with a profusion of ribbon it is very Froggings are becoming exceedingly popu-

for either for dresses or jackets, in black they form the prominent ornament of the fashionable tailor made costume called the veston militaire, of navy blue cloth, so serviceable for travelling and every day wear.

Mull neckties are passe. Ribbons, from one to two inches wide, are passed around the neck inside the dress collar and outside of the linen coller. They are tied in a very large how of two long loops and two longer ends.

The English women having seen samples of American rag carpets have adopted the idea, and out of pretty woolen savings make bandsome muts and rugs for nurseries, smokhandsome again if carefully arranged as to color.

Pretty dresses for the Summer are those of white ganze painted with flowers and drap se over cream eatin : sunflower bows in ribbon lished, by virtue of a decree of the last Pro-vincial Council, an "officialite" composed of plain muslin over satin, and there is a puff of lace at the back, with long flowing sleeves

Feather creaments will be worn next season again, if the fact that one leading Paris in', spellin', and spankin's." milliner has contracted for the skins of 30,000 pigeons for the adornment of hats and in all parts of Germany, and dealers in game in Berlin are filling the order.

On almost every bonnet, whether black, red. white or any other shade, yellow flowers display themselves-notably wall flowers, cowslips, marigolds and yellow roses. Dresses also represent the fashionable shade, either in their trimming or the figuring of their bro-

Zephyr lawns made of the material used for Scotch ginghams, and similarly woven, but as thin and soft as mull, are among the most satisfactory thin wash goods. They come in violet with white bars, pale blue with brown blocks, dark garnet with black bars, incidents of the bombardment of Alexandria and all the clear dark colors as well as the light shades used in Scotch ginghams.

The gayest flannel dresses this season are mede of the terra cotta tints with enough brown in them to prevent their seeming to be merely red flaunel dresses. The cadet blue flamel dresses are now so common that no poor Donald was thrown unceremoniously in- the house, Courtney striking him with a new ones are being made. Blue black is the to a park. After recovering his senses, he poker, and he complained to some neighbors preferred shade in flannel, and they are trim-

Children's hats have wider brims than at any previous season, and these brims are rolled up a trifle all around. The favorite colors are dark red and cadet blue, but there are many manilla straws worn, with a velvet a hearty dinner, summoned the waiter and tacing of becoming color inside the brim | made known his purposes. The latter skip-They are trimmed with either pompons, satin | ped briskly away, and soon returned with a ribbon or feathers.

The prettlest ball dresses of the season have been seen at Saratoga. They are composed of tulle, or some light disphanous material, with soit chenille spots. The drapery is arranged in the rippling serpentine fashion | quick too!"
known as the "water fall," and a large spray | It is related of roses in two colors, with leaves loosely mounted, is tastened on one side.

In parasols there is really little novelty af ter all. The use of much lace and flowers make many of them gay and the bright linings are attractive, but they are not different in style or size from those of last season. There is the wildest lattitude in the use of don't know but what it is, sir," replied the colors, one sun umbrella often representing in the silk or ornaments four or five shades.

Among the Lyons novelties for Autumn are silk and gold woven brocades, in two shades of the same color, with gold upon the carker tint; the affect is very rich. A delicate shade of pink is brocaded with rose color, in the form of nardisons of natural size and arrangement. Metal threads are also being interwoven with the more simple fabrics of twilled satin, which are covered with small dots, stars and the like.

Some of the prettiest dresses for the Summer season are those made with a foundation skirt of plain satin, either pale pink, sky blue, silver gray, lilac or pale corn color, These skirts are covered with the gethered ruffics of Ociental lace. Over them are worn basque bodices of plain or watered silk which metch in hue the color of the skirt faintly seen underneath its lace covering.

All outside garments that are popular of late years outline the form, more or less, by being cut to fit or gathered in to its shape. At tempts have been made to revive the long scarf straight upon the back and hanging straight down in front, but they have been comparative failures. Shape outline is de manded and the draped costume with more or less modification will outlast this genera-

Pretty summer shoes are those made of light stuffs and trimmed with dark leather The materials generally used are plain and small checked cotton textures in gray and other shades. They are much cooler than leather shoes, however thin, but are scarcely as handsome as the kid. Half shoes of light material, for garden and morning costume, are pretty, while for promenade toilets the low leather shoes become more coquettish and varied than ever.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLABURE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT SWORN IN. Halifax, N S, Aug 3 .- The new local Government was sworn in to-day as follows:

-Hon W T Pipes, Premier, without office; Alonzo J White, Attorney-General; Albert Gayton, Commissioner of Mines and Works; OE Church, Provincial Secretary; Thomas Johnston, Dr Campbell, A M Cochran, Thos F Morrison.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A physician says alcohol has killed more people than yellow fever. Well, dootor, more people have taken It .- Boston Post.

A Tennessee woman has trained a dog to drink beet and chew tobacco. Now you will see that woman will never marry. Sice bus no use for a man around the house.

It was in a new England School, "What is the feminine of tailor?" asked a teacher of a class in grammer. "Dressmaker," was the prompt reply of a bright-ayed little boy.

"Ah!" most el a widow recently bereaved, husband I have lost, but how con I know what kind of a husband his successor will be ?"

"Mr. Timm," said a wag, " how do you keep your bass?" "On, by double ontry." "Double ontry, how's trat?" "Oh, casy enough -I make one entry and father makes anott er."

"What your daughter wants," said a caudid music teacher to an ignorant millionaire, "is capacity." "Is that so?" was the reply. "Well then, I'll order one right off, no matter what it costs!"

"Father, ain't you opposed to monopoly?" shouted a little fellow, as his father took up the brandy bottle. "Yes, my boy." "Then give me a drink too." The father broke the bottle on the floor, and since then has not tasted liquor.

A painter, who had turned physician was asked why he had quitted his profession. "Because," replied he, "my former business exhibited my mistakes in too glaring a manher, therefore I have now chosen one in which they will be buried."

"Conductor," said a lady passenger on an American railway pointing over her shoulder to a man who was resting his feet on the window sill behind her, "I wish you would request that brute to take his feet down." "1 daren't ma'am," replied the polite but cautious tara.'

An Obio mau, after reading of the allowances made to the doctors who attended President Garfield, declared that " Doctor Ignorance" get too great an allowance, "Why," said a triend, "Doctor Ignorance had nothing down and killed by a Paisley Road and Cresing rooms and bed chambers They are as to do with the case?" "Yes, he had," answered the Ohio man, "don't you know that 'Ignorance is Bliss?"

A bevy of children were telling their father what they got at school. The oldest, "Reading, spelling, and definition." "And what do you got my little one?" said the father to a rosy-cheeked little fellow, who was at that time slyly driving a toppopny nail into the door panel. "Me? Oh, I gets read-

A tragedian was in the habit of giving cr-30,000 pigeons for the adornment of hats and ders to a widow lady. She was once sitting bonnets counts. The birds are to be caught in the pit with her little girl, when her friend the performer was about to be stabled by his stage rival. Roused by the supposed imminence of his danger, the girl started up, exclaiming, "Oh, don't kill him, sir-don't kill him; for if you do he won't give us any more pit orders!

> Consideration .- A minister was called in to see a man who was ill. After finishing his visit, as he was about leaving the house, he said to the man's wife, "My good woman, do you not go to any church at all?" "Oh! yes, sir, we gang to the Baiony Kirk." "Then why in the world did you send for me? Why didn't you send for Doctor Macleod?" "Na, Na, sir, deed no: v. w.dna risk him. Do yo no kon? It's a dat. r us case e' typhus.

A new railway we opened in the Highlands. A Hightaneer manual Donald hourd of it and bought a ticked for the first excursion. The train was half the distance to the next station, when a collision took place, and o'clock they were seen on the stair outside made the best of his way home, when the about being assaulted. He afterwards re-"Oh," said Donald, "I liked it fine, but they had an awfu' quick way in pultin' me out."

A countryman, seating himself in a fashionable restaurant with the intention of having handsomely bound bill of fare, which he opered and placed before his guest, who, however, pushed it away, scornfully observing, "Oh, come now, I don't want no literature! Vittals is what I want-vittals-and pretty

It is related of George Clark, the calebrated negro minstrel, that being examined as a witness, he was severely interrogated by the counsel, who wished to break down his evidence. "You are in the negro minstrel business, I believe?" inquired the lawyer. "Yes, minstrel, "but it is so much better than my father's that I am proud of it." "What was your father's calling?" "He was a lawyer," replied Clark, in a tone of regret that put the

audience in a roar. ADVENTURE WITH A SHARK .-- An Orkney fishing boat's crew had an exciting adventure with a large shark, estimated at from 25 to 30 feet in length, while hauling their lines at the deep soa fishing the other night. The shark had swallowed one of the hooks, and in trying to escape got so entangled in the lines that he could not get away, while the fishermen were unable to take so large a fish into their boat. Ultimately, when the shark became exhausted, the crew cut off his tail, and were thus enabled to haul off the coils of lines from the body of the fish.

How Stature MAY BE AFFECTED .- The New York doctors, having had the question put to them whether a man can add a cubit to his stature, opine that there are ways by which stature can be affected. They say that people who drink limestone water, like the Kentuckians and Tennesseans, who are famous for being tall, owe it perhaps to the fact that they absorb so much lime, which goes to the making of their bones. So oatmeal builds up the bone and muscle of the Scotch, and makes them tall. There is a belief, however well or iil founded, that the height of a child at the age of two years is just half the height to which it will attain at maturity.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Female Complaints .- On the mothers of England devolves much and serious responsibility in securing for their daughters robust health; frequently, alas! thoughtlessly sacrificed by culpable bashfulness at a particular period of life, when all important changes take place in the female constitution, upon the management of which depend future happiness or misery. Holloway's Pills, especially if aided with the Ointment, have the happiest effect in establishing those functions, upon the due performanc, of which health and even life itself depend. Mother and daughter may safely use these powerful deobstruent remedies without consulting any one. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about the desired result.

SCOTCH NEWS.

[Glasgew Herald, 15 July,]

DEATH OF A. BOY FROM LOCKIAW .- On Monday morning a little boy named Robert Mackirdy, about five or six years of age, son of a blacksmith recently gone to South Africa, died at Bothesay from lockjaw. Some time ago the boy had his fact pricked by a thorn or nail, and his blood is believed to have been poisoned through the wound.

The captain and chief officers of the Glasgow steamer 'Ethiopia" were on Wednes-day, through the Beard of Trade, on behalf of what a misfortune? I know what kind of a the fresident of the United States, presented with baudsome testimonials in recognition of their services in rescaing the crow of the Boston ship "Jamestown" on the night of the 13th February, 1881. The testimonials took the form of a silver cup to the captain and a gold model to the first officer, both of them bearing a suitable inscription.

The mert-re of the steamers "Sultana" and Shandon" were on Wednesday charged at the Greeneck Police Court with allowing large quantities of black smoke to be emitted from the funnels of their vessels, while lying at the steamboat quay, on the 12th of June last. The cases fell through, because a last warning notice from the sanitary authorities had been issued on the same day as the offence was alleged to have been committed. The owner of the steamer "Vivid" was arraigned on a similar charge, and in his case a time of 403 was imposed.

A CHILD KILLED BY SWINGING ON A GATE. -A report has just reached the County Police Office Airdrie, of the accidental death of a child named Jane Gilchrist, daughter of Robert Gilchrist, engineman, Harthill, under the following circumstances:-She had been amusing herself along with some of her playmates, swinging on a heavy wooden gate leading to a coalpit at Muirhead, when a loud cry startled the other children, and the poor girl was found with her head jammed between the gate and the poet. She was imticket field; "he's a member of the Legisla- mediately released, but was found to be dead. Her head was frightfully crushed, blood flowing freely from the nose, mouth and ears and with the brain protruding.

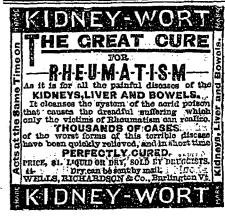
KILLED BY A TRAMWAY CAR - William Walker Tait, aged 41 years, was knocked cents car in Nelson street, S.S., on Monday. The unfortunate boy, who re-ided with his father in Nelson street, was crossing from the one side of the the cughfire to the other, when he accidentally stumbled in front of the car. His skull and both his arms were fractured. The little sufferer was at once carried to the surgery of Dr. Robert Chalmers in Centre street, douth ensuing soon altewards. No blame, it is said, attaches to the driver of the car, who, however, was taken into custody pending the inquiries of the police. He was liberated in the course of the day, there being no charge against him.

Suspicious Affair. - The Hamilton police are investigating a suspicious occurrence which took place on Sunday afternoon at the mining village of Burbank, near Hamilton. About two o'clock a miner, named John Kirkwood, aged 60, was seen to tumble out of the window of a second-storey house in Windsor Street, occupied by Ann Johnstone or Courtney, on to the pavement, a height of 14 feet, while immediately afterwards the woman Courtney and another, Janet Paterson, appeared at the window and looked over. was found that besides; internal and other iniuries, Kirkwood's right leg was broken above the knee, and he was in a semi-conscious state. Although a married man, he and Courtney cohabited up till six weeks ago, when he left for Cambusiang. He returned on Sunday morning, and after drinking together, they appear to have quarrolled. About one turned to the house. When a renewal of the strife took place. A crowd of several thousand people assembled and hooted the women when the police took them into custody.

GLARGOW TRADER' COUNCIL AND PIGEON SHOOTING. -In accordance with the resolution come to at a recent meeting of the Glasgow Trades' Council, a petition with reference to Mr. Anderson's Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendment Bill has been forwarded to Dr. Cameron, M. P., for presentation to Parliament. The petition is in the following terms:—"That the practice of firing at liberated tame pigeons for the decision of bets, prizes, or sweepstakes, is not sport in any honest acceptation of the word, while it is accompanied by barbarities shocking to humanity; that a bill has been introduced into your honorable House by Mr. Anderson, entitled " The Cruelty to Animals Acts Amendsir," was the prompt reply. "Isn't that a ment Bill," having for its object the includ-low calling?" demanded the lawyer. "I ing of this practice among those cruelties already prohibited by law; that legislation of this character has hitherto been confined to those sports which, besides being cruel were also considered vulgar, because within reach of and frequently practiced by those who have been termed the lower classes, whereas other practices equally cruel, or even more so which were confined exclusively to the richer class were left unfortidden: that the practice in question is one of those that is increasing in extent, and that it is demoralizing to humanity. For these and other reasons too numerous to detail here, your petitioners humbly pray your honorable House to pass the above-mentioned bill."

A FAMINE AMONG THE LABRADOR INDIANS.

The latest news from Labrador, brought by the steamer "Otter," is not of a very encouraging nature. The Indians on the coast, who depend upon a successful hunt for their winter provisions have almost failed to come across anything in the shape of animals up to the present date. This scarcity of animals in these regions is attributed, they say, to the great bush fires of last summer. According to their account, these fires spread over an extent of land of three hundred miles long and twenty-five miles wide in the juterior of the forests. The heat was so intense that the Indians came across innumerable dead fish floating on the lake and other animals half burned. As for the fishing on the coast, little or nothing was caught in the way of seal or cod fish, so that the inhabitants are in dread of a famine during the coming winter.



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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 9, 1882

CATHOLIO CALENDAR.

AUGUST.

THURSDAY, 10 .- St. Lawrence, Martyr. FRIDAY, 11 .- Uf the Octave of St. Lawrence. Tiburtius and Susanna, Martyrs. Bp. Ferwick, Boston, died, 1846.

SATURDAY, 12.—St. Clare, Virgin. SUNDAY, 13.—Eleventh Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. 1 Cor. xv. 1-10; Gosp. Mark, vii. 31-37. Cons. Bp. Becker, Wilmington, 1868. MONDAY, 14 .- Of the Octave. Vigil of the

Assumption. Fast. St. Eusebius, Con. TUESDAY, 15 .- Assumption of the B. V. M. Cens. Bp. O'Connor, Omaha, 1876.

WEDNESDAY, 16 .- St. Hyscinth, Confessor.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have mailed to all those who are in arrears for subscriptions &c., to THE Post and TRUE WITNESS statement of their indebtedness. We request those who receive such accounts to remit as early as possible. The amount in most instances are small, but in the aggregate to us they amount to thousands of dollars. Some of our agents have been wery active in our behalf of late, for which we sincerely thank them, also those of our subscribers who have promptly responded; those who are yet in arrears we sincerely desire to hear from them. Monies can be safely forwarded to the office by Post Office order or registered letter.

A special Commissioner from the English Government is coming to Canada. What can his object be, if not to raise a Canadian contingent in aid of England. But what right have Canadians to interfere in Imperial politics, if what Lord Kimberley and the Times say is correct.

THE Lords are determined to throw out the Arrears bill-for their amendments are equivalent to a rejection—and the Commons are as determined to veto the amendments. It is, however, possible that Gladstone may back down; he is growing old and accustomed to bending his eloquent spine before the Lords.

ENGLANDS bulwark in Ireland is weakening and fast crumbling away, the Royal Constabulary are becoming national malcontents. Their batons are falling from their hands; they refuse to point their revolvers, or use their buckshot against their fellow-citizens. They allow themselves to be called disloyal by the Police Magistrate, Clifford Lloyd, who is fluence over and weaken the foundations of earning the reputation of a bully, more distinguished for insolence and empty menaces than for courage or pluck. They refuse to obey his orders, and with enraging indifference they smile at the foam in his mouth and the impotent threats on his lips. "You should be shot," does this Olifford shout in his dismay, and the men of Limerick strug their shoulders and chorus "shoot away." This attitude of the constabulary in Limerick is being applauded by the rest of the police throughout the country, who openly and defiantly express their determination to stand by the declaration, of the men of the city of the violated Treaty. It is too bad that this unlooked for trouble, should arise when England has her hands so full in other quarters, and when she is so little prepared to direct her attention and soldiers to Ireland to put down this revolt on of his subject, without ample and evident the part of the Royal Irish Constabulary, but it is to be presumed that if she could do so, there would be no revolt.

THE extreme depression of the Gazette anent the snub of Lord Kimberley is not shared in by Conservatives in high places. On the contrary, most Conservatives laugh as heartily at the snivelling of our esteemed contemporary as at the vaporing of the Lon- Arabi Pacha. A cablegram says that from don Times and the pompous language of my Lord of Kimberley. The Gazette can feel force are intent upon striking "for higher pay in his place as Minister of Crown sure it is alone in its misery, and, except it and more rapid promotion." These are the Lands asserts emphatically that his predoces. speaks for a few people moving in high social | bases of almost every military revolt we read circles, it but expresses the opinions of the of in history, for, no matter what may be the very best, who ever filled the position. But writer, when it regrets the Irish resolutions real cause, these are what are ostensibly put perhaps it was a question of expediency. were adopted. The people of Canada can forward. English writers and essayists never | Perhaps the Chameleon-like form of the Honafford to laugh at the majestic attitude of tire of telling the R. I. C. what an unsurpassed Kimberley and the mimic thunder of the body of men they are, and how necessary to Government which is of many colors. Well, Times, and to weep that a leading journal the preservation of law and order in Ireland, even in that case Mr. Flynn might have been

a plea of justice to Ireland. Of the Gazette tetter things were expected.

THE following extract from the London Daily Telegraph will give our readers as perreally is, as if we were explaining for a month:--

"In Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin and Rome some newspaper writers take this England as a matter of perfect indifference. menaces and insolence. The retribution that bas fallen on the guilty populace of Alexandria has been, through the crime of their own leader and his vagabond troops, greater than was intended. The sequence of events, however, will ring through the world. The story will be told that an English Consul was insulted, that other Englishmen were killed, and that Mussulman functios murdered men and women because they were Christians. But in a month's time British guns crushed the local defences, expelled the defiant force; and the wide East re-perused the old story of British might by the blaze of a ruiced city. The Arabs of Alexandria crouch and cringe again as they did six months ago, and English sailors deal out stripes or death where lawless ruffians in uniform vaunted their defiance of England, Christianity or civilization. Accident has emphasized and exaggerated our vengeance-terrible, although delayed. Anarchy has received a mortal wound, and Europe comes nearer to complete agreement because we hold the chief seasort city of Egypt as a guarantee for Western rights.

GENERAL ALLISON made a reconnaissance in force on Saturday last, but only succeeded to a certain extent. The despatches connected with the reconnaissance, subject as they are to ceasorship, must be taken with caution. Then there is always a tendency to over-estimate one's own side, and a British general is no more exempt from the weakness inherent in human nature than less distinguished persons. Still it would appear as if the British came out of the engagement which ensued with comparatively trifling loss. Four killed and 29 wounded is not a large number of casualties as the result of a reconnaissance in force. Military critics blame General Allison for taking such a step, but their strictures are scarcely justifiable if they consider it necessary that a commander should learn the strength and resources of the enemy in his front. Wherein Goneral Allison failed was that the loss he suffered brought no compensation, for he evidently has not succeeded in discovering Arabi's strength. He came in contact with the advanced guard of the enemy-2,000 strong,-boat them and retired, and except that he can guess pretty accurately of the whole number from what he has seen he might as well have stayed in his camp at Ramleh. What must now be realized is that the Egyptians are willing to dispute every foot of ground. The Afghans were considered about the bravest of England's semi-barbarous foes, but those latter did not make as gallant a stand as the Egyptians are making now. It is hardly credible that General Wolseleg should have prophesied that the war in Egypt will have ended befere the 15th of September. From present appearances it will hardly have begun.

Ir appears from the latest news by mail that the man at the other end of the cable is learning to be more consumedly every day, though one would think that is impossible. A fortnight ago or so he cabled that the Ladies' Land League was condemned by the Irish hierarcy. This is what Archbishop Croke, writing to the Dublin Freeman, says :

THE PALACE, THURLES, July 11.

To the Editor of the Freeman: My Dear Sir,-Your Drogheda correspondent has led you and the public astray in, at least, two important particulars as regards the import and provisions of the Circular Letter which his Grace the Primate is said to have read for the clergy of the Deanery of Drogheda, assembled yesterday in Confe-

The first resolution of this important Circular,-according to your correspondent,-"Directs the clergy to give no support or countenance to the Ladies' Land League, as it was calculated to exercise an undue in-

maidenly modesty." No such resolution was passed by the as embled Prelates; nor does it, or anything like it, appear in the Circular Letter read for his clergy by the Archbishop of Armagb. The Bishops have issued no condemnation whatever of the Ladies' Land League.

Again, "the third recolution," eavs your correspondent, "Forbids any Curate to attend any meeting

—either in or out of his parish—without the consent of his Parish Priest." This, too, contains a mis-statement. There

is no such resolution. The truth is, that the regulation, as actually set forth in the Circuler, concerning the attendance of priests at public meetings, will be found in practice to be a very harmless effair indeed, especially when it is borne in mind that, in case of a difference of opinion between the Pastor and the Curate as to the expediency of attending a particular mosting, the matter is to be referred to the Ordinary of the Diocese, who, I feel convinced. will never interfere with the rights and liberty

causo. I remain, my dear sir, your faithful sor-

> T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Carnel.

THE R. I. C.

It looks as if the Royal Irish Constabulary were about to take a leaf from the book of five to ten thousand of that much belauded

up with their own importance, or consider soldiers and police at the same time at the command of a shoneen or counopportunity of unpacking their hearts against ity magistrate vested with extraordinary surprising they are dissatisfied, or that they think their wages not in proportion to their services. Perhaps their chief cause of discontent is the way promotion is given to Out of the twelve thousand composing the Brett Harte might say: force, between eight and nine thousand are Catholics-mostly the sons of farmers-and the balance are Protestants-English, Scotch and Itish. It is through this balance the channels of promotion are made to run, and English and Scotch are preferred to Irlah Protestants. Let a sub-constable be ever so efficient and educated, and, except in rare instances, the highest position he can aspire to is that of head constable. There is very little of what is known as "rising" from the ranks in the Royal Irish Constabulary. Tho officers, such as sub-inspectors and inspectors, are appointed for political services rendered by themselves or their families, or through social influence, and we may easily realize how galling it must be to a veteran-an intelligent head constable of ten or fifteen year's standing-to find himself outside the pale of promotion and to see a stripling of no experience, and not so well educated as himself, placed in command of him and his ninety-nine comrades for no other reason than that he is a Protestant with family influence. There need be nothing startling in this cablegram announcing the discontent of the Irish Constabulary for the last English mail brought intelligence that clearly pointed to such a state of things. Ten men left the force at Drogheda in one day last montb, and it was known that several others were about to follow the example when they had been settled with. The news is very serious. If the demands of the discontented be complied with the Constabulary will recognize their power and use it oftener than will be agreeable to the authorities; if they be refused the consequences may turn out disastrous, while in either case the existence of such an intelligent body of armed men in Ireland must henceforth be a cause of uneasiness to the British Government.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL MINISTRY.

Although allowing that both Messrs.

Chapleau and Mousseau-which is straining a point in their favor—had the right to break up a Ministry which obtained such a great majority on the second of Dacember last,-and must, therefore, have had the entire confidence of the Province, Coes it not lock as if they have acted despotically in the premises or if they thought the Province of Quebec was absolutely at their disposal to do with as seemed good to them. Does any intelligent man suppose that if the Messrs. Starnes, Dionne and Blanchet composed half the Ministry the majority would have been so large, if a majority were secured at all? But it may be that the Hon, Mr. Chapleau imagines it was his magnetic elequence that swept the Province. In that case what about Mr. Mousseau? Is he also a man of magnet-1sm? And if both are magnetic, does it follow that they should trade off the Province from one to the other as if it were a played out mule. There is another view to take of the swap. It is said by those who should know that Sir John A. Macdonald is harmony among the conflicting elements of bition of centralization will not be pleasing to the people of Quebec, who pride them-Letellier dismissed a Conservative Ministry having a majority at the bidding of the Liberal Premier, Mackenzie. If that outcan we endorse the action of Messrs. Chapleau and Mousseau, for one is as much to blame as the other? Mr. Chapleau walked haughtly out and said nothing; Mr. Mousseau strodo doggedly in and said nothing. of Quebec, into his new Cabinet, and he left out Mr. Flynn, one of the most that even a Minister who was incapable or dishonest deserved a few words of even formal explanation, but none was vouchsafed. A ment from \$400,000 to nearly \$800,000, who the forest bill and other useful acts, was entitled to some consideration from the great create an "ovil feeling" between Warorable Henry Starnes was necessary in a

could not be steered without the Biddy Moriarity. Call all the names you themselves underpaid. Fine words do not Kaleidescope genius of a Starnes, he butter parsnips, and the constabulary think a | would submit to the inevitable, if not the little more pay and promotion and less praise expedient. The Ministry was formed, and office-sesker," as I never troubled your might answer pretty well. There can be no every one except Mr. Mousseau, and, perhaps, fect a knowledge of what British jingoism doubt, however, that the small Irish army are Sir John and Mr. Chapleau, thought Mr. not well treated. They have to act as Flynn was a member until the names were made known. It was then that astonishment was expressed. Even the Minerve, which has a good word for everything Conservative, canpower in these times; they have to march not swallow Henry Starres, while Le Monde We have vindicated our right to punish and counter-march all night long, and then is decidedly against the shuffle. The Gazette return to their barracks and drill. It is not | is applogetic and asks people to wait and 800 :- "The reception which the reconstructed Provincial Government has met with at the hands of a portion of the French Conservative press has not been others and withheld from them. As a rule, of an altogether complimentary character." No, the Irish Constabulary area well educated body, in faith, but quite the reverse. Before anyand outside of the disreputable duties they are thing complimentary he said Mr. Starnes compelled to perform, a well conducted class. | will have to be reconstructed once more.

"And Mousseau then he went to work and re-

constructed there.
The fossil of an enimal that was entirely rare? It would appear that no matter how much inclined, the people of this Province will not be allowed to take a step higher than mero party politics. There is no place for patriotism or country before party here, but the day is coming. The newspapers who are now slandering Mr. Flyen ferget that he could have had a portfolio in Joly's Government if he were so minded, but that he refused to prevent the continuance of the deadlock. He was elected to support the Liberals in the first instance, then by acclamation to support a Coalition, and he would be elected by acclamation tomorrow to act as he thought proper in the interests of the Province, for the electors of Gaspe are not slaves to party. Nay, more, we believe that at this moment Mr. Flynn could beat Mr. Mousseau in an election contest in threefourths of the constituencies, and although Mr. Mousseau will not credit this, he will learn ere long that it is true. Explanations are now in order. The Conservatives demand them. They would like to know from Mr. Chapicau if the captain should be the first man to desert the ship; from Mr. Mousseau if it is right that on his coming on board he should dismiss an efficient officer, and from both if it is Sir John Macdonald or the electors who have the destinies of the Province in their hands.

THE Marquis of Salisbury insists upon his amendments and the great majority of the Lords back him up, as why should they not? A charge of Government or a dissolution can now hardly be avoided; and, if the latter, the necessity for the existence of the Lords as hereditary legislators will be discussed ut the poils, and may form part of the Radical programme. People at this side will unhasitatingly pronounce that a hereditary Chamber is an anachronism of the times.

THE House of Lords in England is an inevitable stumbling block in the way of popular legislation. This fact has been demonstrated time and again, and each demonstration is a drive at its feudal corner stone, until many are beginning to believe in the necessity of its demolition Its present opposition to the Arrews Bill is creating widespread discussion as to its further usefulness, and it would be in no way surprising to find that the upshot of public opinion would be a declaration for its abolition. In fact such a three bad harvests, one year's rent." cry has been raised in England, but what to the landlords, the tenant to pay appears strange is the statement that the cry has no terrors for most of the Lords, who would rather see their Chamber abolished than exist as a mere machine.

THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY. To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIR .- I see by your issue of the 2nd instant I am attacked a la Biddy Moriarity fashion by one of the keepers of the Kingston Penitentiary, Mr. J. B. P. Mathewson. The epithets hurled at me by this gentlemanly (?) official of the penitentiary, is only exthe prime mover in the coup d'etat, and that celled by the language used by an he exercised his power in order to establish infuriated fish-monger. All for what? Simply for demanding fair play for the Roman Catholic officials of the Penitenthe Conservative party, which threatened tlary. He commences his elaborate letter by serious troubles. Even if harmony were re- charging me with untruthfulness, but fails, in stored, which it undoubtedly is not, the exhi- the meantime, to point out where I lied. He says that between the Warden and his R C. officials the greatest harmony prevails. No doubt. They would have no business in the selves on their provincial autonomy. A great | Penitentiary were it otherwise. J. E. P. claims ontery was raised when in 1877 the late Mr. | that the Warden is a man of liberal principles, and that to the "right-doing officers," matter to what feith they belong, he is both a father and friend." Strange, sir, that out of his wright doing officers" he could not pick a cry was just-and we believe it was-how | R.C. to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sulfiven's promotion, neither could be pick out one to fill the late Mr. Jones' place. Strange again; sir, that after the long time Mr. J. B. P. Mathewson together with his clear record to back him up, has spent in the service of the penitentiary he is still but a keeper, while others but a But he did something; he took Mr. Starnes, short time there have been promoted to posione of the most unpepular politicians tions above him. If Warden Creighton is the liberal man J. B. P. cracks him up to be why not give us an instance of his liberallty towards his R. C. officials. Of course, nobody popular, and this without a single word of blames Mr. Creighton for putting his explanation. One would naturally suppose son into the late Mr. Jones' place. Still it was unfair to the other officers, particularly to an efficer who has been so long in the Penitentiary as J. B. P. Mathewson. He mentions St. Vincent de Paul Penitenman who increased the revenue of his depart- | tiary as being under the control of Roman Catholics, but forgets to say anything about the other Penitentiaries throughout the introduced and carried out the mining bill, Dominion. He says I am not thanked for my interference, and that my object is to Mr. Mousseau. Mr. Lynch who is in his place as Minister of Crown sir, if my leiter to the True Wir-NESS of the 28th ult., has caused any sor was one of the best Ministers, if not the unplessantness to spring up between the Protestant and Roman Catholic officials of the Punitentiary, I am very sorry for it, I have

nothing to say against any of the Protestant

officials any more than that they have got

more than they are entitled to. J. B. P. con-

cludes by calling me a "blatant coward,"

"midnight assassin," etc, There is an old,

but true, saying J. B. P., 'sticks and stones

like, but be careful how you throw stones. Allow me to tell you also, J. B. P., that you are wrong in supposing me a "disappointed office. I would also advise you not to be so hasty with your challenges, also to use milder language when replying to me through the columns of the press, or, mayhap, you will find that I, as well as you, know a little about the Kingston Penitentiary and its management. So keep cool. If I choose for the present to conceal my name, it is for the present only. When I deem it prudent that you should know my name it will afford me great pleasure in granting your request. Just now, J. B. P., I do not intend to gratify your curiosity. Yes, J. B. P., I am a Roman Catholic (thank God) and so are all belonging to me. A word in season, J. B. P., "keep your breath to cool your porridge." I remain,

Your ob't servant. ROMAN CATHOLIC. Kirgston, Aug. 4th, 1882.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

His Views on Irish Affairs and Other Matters-Reects of the Parnell Agitation-Vast improvement in the Condition of the Peasautry-The Right Rev. Pre'ate Favors Kome Hule—The Ladies' Land League - Prospects of Colonization Scheme-Agrarian Outrages.

Archbishop Lynch, who has been in Eqrope some months, reached home on Friday night. During his stay in England he was presented to the Prince of Wales and the Dake of Connaught, and had the pleasure of meeting the Duke of Norfolk, Cardinal Manning and other prominent members and digniteries of the Church. While in Ireland he visited the now famous Chapel of Knock, and seems to be convinced of the miracles which are said to have been performed there. His Grace was on two occasions received by his Holiness Leo XIII., and spent some time in Parls and other Continental cities. Being desirous of ascertaining his views on the

IRISH QUESTION, a representative of the Mail called on him at the palace on Saturday, and was most cordially received. The reverend prelate looked to be in excellent health, and courtecus;y invited his visitor to be seated. On being asked, "Has the condition of the Irish peasantry been improved by the agitation brought about by Charles Stewart Parnell and his confreres?" His Grace replied: -"Vastly. Without this agitation the landlords would have gone on crushing the people. By the establishment of the Land Court the Imperial Government tacitly acknowledged the injustice of the rents exacted from the Irish people, and stepped in to settle the question as to what was a fair rest for the tauant to pay. Some 80,000 applications for adjustments of rent had already been made to this court, but here, said His Grace, 'a great injustice is done the tenant, in that if a tenant makes application to the court for adjustment, his rent goes on as before until his case is reached on the docket, which may extend over an indefinite length of time, as the court moves slowly, and has an immense amount of labour to perform. The court, however, has proved that the

LANDLORDS HAVE BEEN EXACTING one-quarter and in many cases one-half more rent than they were entitled to, because rents kept on increasing according to the improvements made by the tenant, for which he was

allowed nothing, and which, of course, the landlords got the benefit of. There had been three consecutive bad harvests in Ireland, occasioned by a continued downpour of rain, and a consequent blight of the potatoes, the great staple product of the Irish peasentry. The poor people, having small holdings, bad consequently to depoud on the wages they carned by going over to England and hiring out to reap the harvest there, or on remittances received from friends in America. The Government here again acknowledged the bardships the people laboured under by offering to pay, out of these another, and the landlords themselves to stand the loss of the third year's rent." 'Another hardship," said his Grace, "which, the Irisk tenant farmer labours under, is that his rent must be paid in cash. In other countries landlords are willing to take rents in kind, that is, take a part of the product of the farm for their reat, so that in case of a bad barvest the landlord shares the loss with the tenant. From eleven to fourteen million pounds sterling are thus paid out by the Irish tenantry, which sum is almost entirely spent in England and the Continent, and he (the Archbishop) agreed with Cardinal Manning,

who said he thought the Irish people more than human to stand these injustices." HOME RULE.

To the question, "Is your Grace in favor of Home Rule for Ireland?" the Archbishop gave an emphatic affirmative. Said he, "I am in favor of a Parliament for Ireland the same as we have in Ontario, but I am not in favor of Flome Rule that leads to reparation from the Empire."

On being reminded that Ireland had a liberal representation in the Imperial Parliament, his Grace said such representation was a mere farce. The House of Commons knows no more about making laws for the Irieh poople than for the people of Ontario, and measures advanced by the Irish representatives for the benefit of their constituents are invariably voted down. Scotland is not free from the curse of evictions, yet the Scotch members of the House of Commons always carry their measures by forming a coalition with the other members, and his Grace sitributed the failure of Irlsh representatives to get their measures through to a thrown upon the force by, the circular preponderance of Protestant feeling in the of the Limetick police, with the evident House. In England the landlords had agreed to a reduction of rent in almost every case where such was demanded, and were "suffering in ellence." The fact is, the English tenant farmers depended in many cases on using their land for grazing purposes, but the influx of American and Canadian beef had made this a non-profitable source of income. The Right Hon. James Lowther, ex-Secretary for Ireland, had admitted to him (the Archbishop) that on lands owned by his family in Yorkshire rents had depreciated one-half, and this was nothing more than he (his Grace) had predicted some years ago. COLONIZATION ECHEME.

The next question asked was, "Does your Grace expect that the colonization scheme with which you are connected will be productive of a large amount of emigration?" To this the Archbishop replied that all they wanted was funds with which to pay pas- of the force. sages cut, erect houses for the emigrants, and advance them some necessaries; there advances to be repaid after a term of years, the lowert rates of interest being charged in the meantime on the sums advanced. Had they, funds they would at once send for the people should be so devoid of manliness as to snivel if not to the connection with England, and it consulted, and sure we are that when it was will break your bones, but names he felt sure a very large emigration would be were displeased by because the great Dominion of Canada put in is therefore no wonder they are unduly puffed shown to him that the ship of State will never hurt you." So fire away the result. Their pricets were scattered all liquors sold. he felt sure a very large emigration would be were displeased by the had quality of the

through the great North-West, and the spirit ual wants of the people would be faithfully attended to.

LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

The Archbishop was then asked for his opinion of the usefulness of the Ladles' Land League. He said it would never have been organized in Ireland had it not been for the imprisonment of the members of the original League. He could not say he endorsed the action of Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland in threatening the members of the Ladies' Land League there with excommunication, but he believed such lengues were unnecessary in this country, and he also understood the Cleveland Ladies' League were composed of persons who had always more or less been a aindrance to the proper carrying out of the rules of the Church in that city.

POSITION AND INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICITY. Catholicity is a recognized power in New

York, and its importance from any point of view can scarcely be over-estimated. It is always a unit. There are never any divided councils. There is none of that feeling of responsibility to a something, which in politics would be called a "constituency," that is observable in the governing affairs of other denominations. It is more than is underetood by a close corporation. It is an aggregate in which none may transcend his own busines, as defined by a higher authority, the fountain of which is in Rome, Each clog in this vast and complicated mechanism knows only itself, and this knowledge it generally keeps to itself, except it be called upon for information by a superior in orders. Many of the "institutions" of this world are almost over-anxious that everybody should know how they are flourishing, and in one form or another they are always panading real or imaginary figures. Cutholicity does not fall under this category, It is a mighty, but a silent force, and seldom parades in print. Besides, its "make-up" is such that the statistician fieds it difficult to bring the details under dominion. Indeed, he is extremely fortun. ate if he secures anything approaching trust. worthy aggregates. Under Episcopal definitions, in a city like New York, a "purish" is an abstraction. In the Catholic understanding, however, it has definit; geographical proportions and lines of demarcation, generally determined by the capacity of the church edifice and the characteristics of the population for which it forms a religious centre. Thus, one parish may contain 25,000 Catholic souls, waile another can scarcely muster a thousand, The number of "good" Catholics in any parish is nearly always a matter of guesswork, the determining factors being the attendance upon the various services, the births, the deaths, etc. From these data, if the priest can be so inclined, he can make up pretty trustworthy estimates, and such estimates are from time to time sent to superiors. -N. Y. Times.

THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY, THE MEN RESOLVED TO HAVE THEIR GRIEVANCES REMEDIED OR RESIGN-MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD AGAIN-THE MOVEMENT EXTENDING THROUGH-

OUT THE COUNTRY. Dublin, Aug. 7 .- According to telegraph advices from every part of Ireland the constabulary are determined to have their grievances remedied or resign. Mr. Clifford Lloyd had the Limerick men paraded Saturday, and upbraided them for their conduct, saying if they were soldiers they would be shot. The men replied that they were not soldiers, denied facting dishonorably. They refused to withdraw their circular. The Inspector-General had them again paraded, teld them they were acting badly, that the Goverument were losing confidence in their loyalty, and they were playing into the hands of the enemies of the Government. He asked them to withdraw their circular, and promisad, if they would do so, that their claims certain allowances made to them. The men again refused, and threstened to resign within eight days if they did not in the meantime receive a favorable answer. It was intimated that the officers, in consequence of Mr. Lloyd's language, will not parade for him again.

CORR, Aug. 7.—The police movement is extending. The sub-constables, at a meeting to-day, expressed their determination to resign if their grievances were not redressed. Telegrams were received from various districts, promising co-operation. It is stated that telegrams from the barracks have been seized. The constables have been directed to watch the movements of the men.

Dublin, Aug. 7.-The constabulary throughout the country openly express to the authorities their determination to stand by the declarations of the men in Limerick and Cork. A large number of telegrams to this effect have been received at the Castle.

LONDON, Aug. 7.-In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Trevelyan denied that some of the Irish Constabulary refused to go on duty. He said there is a feeling of discontent in the force because of the delay in the distribution of the £180,000 extra pay. The Government do not intend to do anything until the police withdraw from agitation of the subject.

WATERFORD, Aug. 8 .- The city police to day passed resolutions denouncing the sirest of Sub-Constable Murphy, of Cork, and applauding the attitude of the Limerick Constabulary in refusing to obey the orders of Clifford Lloyd, and expressing a determination to co operate with the rest of the Irish police in demanding concessions of the authorities.

Dublin, Aug 8 .- A circular to the Royal Irish Constabulary, signed by Bruce, Inspector General, says he has learned with profound paid and regret the grave discredit intention of obtaining a combination to support their demands. He cannot too strongly reproach the conduct of the police in those places who responded to the circular. He is unwilling to believe the movement has been encouraged by a large rumber of the more experienced members of the force; that they should have permitted it to occur is a serious disgrace. He should have expected the recent application to Parliament for £18,000 extra pay would have inpsired the men with sufficient confidence to abstain from any illegitimate course. He never be fore received representations that their pay was generally inadequate. Some matters mentioned in the circular, he says, have for some time engaged his attention, but he now feels that the undisciplined action of the men, especially if persevered in, mur cause a change of feeling which will certainly tend to retard efforts to improve the condition

At the sale of pews in the Basilica, Ottawo on Sunday, the sum of \$5,000 was realized.

A saloon at Iron Biver, Mich., was de molished with giant powder, not by total to Irish ports, such as Galway and Derry, and abstinence enemies, but by drinkers who

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

The Caledonian Games on the Mourreal facrosse Grounds - Good Sports, Large Attendance and Magnificent Weather.

The twenty-seventh grand annual gathering and athletic sports of the Caledonian Society, were held Saturday on the Montreal Lacrosse Grounds. Everything conspired to make the gathering one of the most successful in the annals of the Society. The weather | younger daughter could muster up courage was magnificent, the competition between the athletes was close and exciting, the attendance was large and enthusias-tic; the programme was carried out with the utmost despatch, in fact the arrangements in every respect were perfect. A large number of prominent citizens were on the grounds and the shady corners were filled with the fair sex. Among those present were:—Lt Col John Fletcher, C M G, Lt Col Campbell, Angus Grant, Esq, Wm Angus, E.q. W Wilson, Esq. A G Hodge, Esq. Jas btewart, Esq. Alex McGibbon, Esq. Ewan McLennan, Esq, DE Bowie, Esq, Chief Mc-Kinzon, of Belleville.

The following sports and games were concluded as we went to press.

1st. Quoits-There were six draws in this ride. game, and the places have not yet been fixed. 2nd. Throwing heavy hammer, 16 lbs; four competitors—1st, Donald Dinnie (Scotch champion). 98 fc 10 in; 2nd. D C Ross, Louisville, Ky, 94 fc 6 in; 3rd, M McDonald, Toronto, 91 fr. 5 in.

3rd. Throwing light hammer, 12 lbs—let, D Dianle, 121 ft; 2ad. D C Ross, 112 ft; 3rd, M McDonald, 110 ft 6 in. There were four

competitors. 4. Putting Heavy Stone, 21 lbs .- There were five competitors. 1st, D C Ross, 36 ft 6 in; 2ad, A A McDonald, Believille, 35 ft 10 in; 3rd, Donald Dinnie, 35 ft 9 in.

5. Patting Light Stone, 14 lbs.—Five competitors. 1st, D Dinnie, 46 ft 3 in; 2nd, A A McDonald, Glengarry, 45 ft 6 in; 3rd, D C Ross, 44 ft 8 in.

6. Tossing the Caber.—Four competitors.
1st, D Dinnie, 40 it 6 in; 2ad, D C Ross, 39 it
5 in; 3rd, E W Johnson, Hamilton, 39 it 4½ in.
7. Throwing 56 lb weight—1st, D Dinnie,

24 ft 9 in; 2od, D C Ross, 24 ft 2 in; 3rd, E W John:on, 21 ft 11g in.

8th Running hop step and jump; four competitors—1st, M McDonald, 43 ft 8 in; 2nd, Alex Miller, Montreal, 42 ft 8½ in; 3rd, J Cole, Montreal, 38 ft 6 in. 9:b. Rouning long jump-1st, M McDorald, 19 ft 1 in; 2nd, E W Johnson, 18 it 10 in;

3rd, Alex Miller, 18 ft 8 in. 10.h. Running high leap; six competitors _1st, E W Johnson, 5 ft 6 in; 2nd, D U Ross,

5 is 5in; 3rd, M McDonald, 5 ft 3 in.
11th. Vaulting with pole; four competitors _lst, A Miller, 8 ft 7 in; 2ud, tie, A Muir and Johnson, 8 fol in.

12th. Shetland Pony Race-1st, McGibbon's "Lady Macdonald;" 2nd, Hogan's "Trouble." 13th. Two-mile Race; six competitors-

1st, George Irvine; 2nd, Joe Lefebvre; 3rd, White Esgle.

14th One-mile Race; six competitors— 1st, T. W. Moffat; 2nd, J Baird. 15th. Best Piper (Highland costume)-1st.

Piper Matheson; 2nd, Piper-Major Neil. Highland Fling (Highland costume)-Ist,

A R Macdonald, jr, \$10; 2ud, Roland Mc-Donald, \$5; 3rd, R P Niver, \$3.

Chillie callum—A Niven 1st, \$10; R P Niven, 2nd, \$5; A R McDonald 3rd, \$2. Best dressed boy (Highland costume)— Colin Duguid, 1st; W A Hastie, 2nd; Frank Fraser, 3rd; Richard Smeal, 4th.

Mile race (open.)—This event brought cut White Eagle, Lefebvie, Irvine, Miller and Magaspe. Irvine and Miller started in first and second place, but were displaced by ascond, Magaspe third. Quarter-mile Hurdle Bace-F J Anderson.

Montreal, first, \$10; E W Johnstone second, \$5; D C Ross third, \$3. No time taken. Boys' Race-T McDonald first; White Eagle, Jr., second; C Neville third. Hurdle Sack Bace-W Dewitt first; Jas

Burchell second; H Dewitt third. B'cycle Race-T C Holden first; J Lowe

recond; W J Farquharson third. Messrs D W Allan, A T Lane and G R Starke also Amongst the many valuable prizes offered

for competition, those for the one mile amateur race are worthy of special notice. The first prize, which was won by Moffatt after a pretty race wito Baird, is a splendid gold medal, presented by Mr. W. Wilson, ex-President of the St. Patrick's National Association. It consists of a gold shield, encircled with a wreath of the typical plant of Auld Scotla, very finely chased, on the obverse side of which are grouped three athletes in the act of running, and on the reverse being engraved the following words, " Presented by William Wilson, J.P., to the Caledonian Society for

The record prize is another medal presented by Mr W.S. Walker, jeweller, which is in horse shoe form, the inner part of which is of silver, encircled in a wreath in gold of laurel and thistle being combined, making a most beautiful and effective design. Two contestants are represented on the obverse, and, as in the other case, on the raverse, is an inscription as follows:-" presented by W. S. Walker, jeweller; won by----.'

The other prizes were also very substantial, aggregating in value some \$750. Excellent service was rendered by Meisrs. Enard and McDonald in the way of distributing good thick fans, the breezes from which were cooly appreciated.

A HEAVY LIST OF PARRICIDES FOR 1882.

1882 has been a shocking year thus far for parricides. Guy Smith, the Missouri boy just convicted of murdering his father, does not stand alone except for youthfulness. In January a protracted quarrel between Jared Smith in Richmond, Ind., and his wife and two sons culminated in his being shot by his son Dan, aged 19, after which Dan and an older brother threw the body into a well. In February, Solomon Richards, of Charleton, Mass., was shot and killed by his son, a young married man. The murderer dians, Pa., for the deliberate murder of his iather. The father and mother were on bad terms, and the son sided with his mother.

Gillem, aged 17, shot his invalid mother in dispute with her, he want into another room, got a pistol, and killed her, and when arrested manifested no remorse. It was also in February a pistol, and her mother and younger sister were in the plot. They had been intending to kill John, but neither the wife nor the to do it, so they sent for the older girl, who was away. A somewhat similar crime occurred in May, in the same State, near Muscaline. A man named McMenomon was shot by his young son, his two daughters, both young, being parties to the crime. They said they wanted to have things their own way at home, and they couldn't so long as the tather lived. 'Chey planned that the youngest sister should confess that she killed her father, their idea being that her sex and age would save her from severe punishment, and so all would escape. But the plot fell through. On the 4th of July, Frank Dagon, of Harwinton, Cona., puened his father backward, breaking bis neck, occuse he was not allowed to take the horse for a

THE MILITARY EXPEDITION.

(London Telegraph, July 22.) On enquiry at the War Office last night we

were informed that the whole of the arrangemonts for the desputch of the British expedition to Egypt had been completed so far as that department is concerned. The commands have been filled, and all the most important staff appointments given away, the depart-mental officers have been warned for service, and everything is in readiness for the machisery to be put in motion as soon as the Admiraity has provided the necessary transport for the troops.

Final orders were lagued from the Horse Guarda vesterday for the following regiments to be in readiness to embark for Egypt as

soon as transport is provided, viz:-Household Cavalry (three i quadrons).

4th Dragoon Guards. 7th Bragoon Guards.

19th Hussars.

N Battery A Brigade, R H A

G Battery B Brigade, R H A A Battery 1st Brigade, R A

D Battery 1st Brigade, R A N Battery 2nd Brigade, R A

O Battery 2nd Brigade, R A

C Battery 3rd Brigade, R A J Battery 3rd Brigade, R A.

A Troop Royal Engineer Train.

C Troop Royal Engineer Train No 24 (Field) Company Royal Engineers. No 26 (Field) Company Royal Engineers. Railway Park.

Field Park. 2nd Battetion Grenadier Guards.

2nd Battallon Coldstream Guards. 1st Battalion Scots Guards.

2nd Battalion 18th Regiment (Royal Irish R∋gimont.)

42nd Regiment (1st Battalion Royal High-(.srebnal

50th Regiment (1st Battulion Royal West Kent Regiment.) 84th Regiment (2nd Battalion York and

Lancaster Regiment.) 87th Regiment (1st Battalion Royal Irish

Fusiliera.) 53rd Regiment (1st Battalion Shropshire

Light Infantry.) Commissariat and Transport Staff. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 15, and 17 Companies.

Eight Field Hospitals.

Two Bearer Companies Army Mospital Corpa. The Admiralty commissioners sent out a circular yesterday inviting tenders for steam-White Eagle on the hill, who took a strong ships as transports on monthly pay for two lead on the down stretch, Irvine second, Le- mouths certain. Two classes of vessels are got in front, and entering the fourth lap | A large number of vessels were offered yes-Irvine had a lead of four yards, running well terday afternoon, and amongst those accepted White Eagle came on with a rush past Lefebrie, proceed for Irvine, shot his bolt, and ship Company; "Calabria," 2,031 tons, shot first in 4 55\frac{3}{3}, Lefebrie Irvine, who finished first in 4 55\frac{3}{3}, Lefebrie Irvine, Magas-pe third.

Trine, o,250 tons—both periods—being— Tower Hill" and "Ludgate Hill," each 4,300

tons register. It is stated that the reserve to be called out will be limited to those men who have been transferred to class 1, on or after January 1881, before they had completed twelve years' service. The necessary order-in-Council summoning the men to join the added, be issued as soon as possible after Mr. Giadstone's statement to Parliament on Mon-

FRIGHTFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. SEVENTREN PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY-SEVEN INJURED.

CAIBO, Ill., Aug. 7.—The steamboat "Gold Dust" blew up, was burnt to the water's edgo and sank two hundred yards north of dickman, kentucky. Seventeen persons were killed so far as known and forty-seven wounded. The captain was wounded slightly. A tug with physicians left here at eight p m.

HICKMAN, KY., Aug. 8.—The steemer "Gold Dust" exploded her boilers just after leaving Hickman. 47 person were scalded and 17 are missing A boat was landed in an eddy just above the town, and through the exertions of citizens, the cablin passengers, officers, and part of the crew and deck passengers were taken ashore. 21 of the injured were lying in Holcomb'sdry goods store at one time where they received every attention before being removed to more comfortable places. The following were injured:—Capt. John McCord, slightly scalded; FT Gray, pilot; S Pico, mate; John Langlois, clerk; Mr Ingram, clerk; Mr. Travis, barkeeper; Pat Uaniels, watchman; John O'Neal, Tom Beck, deck hands; Dick Phillips and Jim Porters, two pantrymen; two roustabouts, three Gremen barber, ten deck massengers and Tom Beck, dock hands; Dick Phillips and Jim Porters, two pantrymen; two roustabouts, three firemen, barber, ten deck passengers and Mrs. Thompson, cabin passenger, severely scalded; D Dunham, second mate, P Deltred, clerk, James Monahan, sailor, James Nichols, baker. Mess, Budges, Thornton and two others slightly scalded, one cabin passenger, one deck passenger, freman, two conl passers, eight roustabouts, four caoin boysa d James Lawson, cook, missing, bill Ingraham. Wm. Travis, the cabin watchman, P P Colemen, deck passenger, and John Joy, roustabout, have died.

THE CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4. -At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, held to day, a resolution was passed authorizing a special general according to the forms made and provided by meeting of the shareholders to be held on the good society, the latter sent up his card by 29th of August, to consider and determine the bell boy. When the pasteboard was pre-upon the issue of the flist mortgage bonds to sented to the eminent alien he screwed his the extent of \$15,000 a mile, the leasing in glass into his eye and gazed at it intently.

perpetuitly of the Province Line Railway in He readily comprehended the name of his the State of Vermont, and the issue of pre- visitor, but continued to curlously scrutinize ference stock. The president submitted the following report:—"To the directors of the a gentleman present and with a most mysticanda Atlantic Railway Company—I beg field air said: "Vat ees zees?" pointing to the Claimed that his father had abused his mother. There was some evidence that he now to submit to you a report of progress characters on the corner. "That?" said the slew his father to get the farm. In the same made since last meeting, in constructing gentleman; "why, that is 'U.S.N.' it month James G. Allison was hanged at In. he railway from Nation River to, stands for United States Navy.' Have you he railway from Nation River to, stands for United States Navy.' Have you Ottawa. As stated in last report never heard of our navy?" The representa-

one-half mile of the Rideau River, and the her bed at Macomb, Onio. Baving had a bridge over the Rideau River and Rideau dispute with her, he went into another room, Canal will be fully completed within three or four days. The road is now graded to the live of Eigin street in this city, and the ties that John Lanaha, who lived twelve miles will be laid on this portion at once, and the from Rock Rapids, Iows, was shot by his daughter, aged 20. The girl's lover, to whom the father objected, furnished her with way per day will be run to Montreal. It is expected that the time through to Montreal will be made in three hours and a half, each train carrying mails. Immediate arrangements will be made for carrying treight between Montreal and Ottawa. All of which is respectfully submitted. E. McGillvray,

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE " PERSONREL THE LONDON "TIMES" COMMENTS.

PARIS, Aug 7 .- The new Cabinet is officially announced as follows: - Duclerc, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Falliere, Minister of the Interior; Davelle, Under-Secretary of the interior; Deves, Miaister of Justice; Duvaux, Minister of Public Instruction; Tiroid, Minister of Finance; Billot, Minister of War; Jeureguibbery, Minister of Marine; Cochery, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Do Maby, Minister of Agri-culture; Pierre ingrand, Minister of Coumerce and ad interim of Public Works.

Duclere will read a declaration in the Chamber, on Thesay, regarding foreign affairs. He will store that the new Ministry do not wish to revert to the past; that they accept the vote of the Caamber on the Egyp. tian credit, and desire the maintenance of peace! Should any incident occur compromising the dignity of France, they will forthwith convoke the Legislature, to concert with it upon measures necessary under the circumstances. Regarding home affire, he will state that the new Cabinet will take the vote of the Chamber as the basis of their po-

London, Aug. 8 .- The Times sags :- The new French Cabinet is decidedly in layor of Gambetta's Egyptian policy. It is not a strong Ministry, nor can the friends of Republican institutions in France look upon its with much satisfaction."

TOUCHING INSTANCE OF A SISTER'S LOVE.

It is a practice amongst young girls in the south of France and in Brittany to come on the days of a fair to sell their hair to merchants, who afterwards export it to all parts during the service. of the world. It is generally with great toluctance, and only when driven by necessity, that the poor girls submit to this separation, which brings them, when the hair is of the finest quality, about a dollar and some yards of chesp colored cotton.

In 1870 there was a family of field laborers who managed to eke out a poor subsistence for themselves in their native village. The family consisted of the parents, three sons, and a daughter of twelve, who had beautiful auburn hair.

The war broke out, and the eldest son joined the army. His departure was a cruel blow. He was very much attached to his young elster, and she was disconsolate; when she did not weep, she seemed to be plunged in a revery.

At the first fair that was held in the neighborhood, she presented herself to a desler in hair. She displayed her flowing and abundent locks, whilst her tace was bedewed with teors.

" How much?" inquired the dealer. Her sorrow choked her to that degree that she could hardly give her answer: "At least twenty-eight sons."

The merchant guessed that there was some mystery. He was a kind-hearted man, and not wishing to take advantage of the girl, he febvre third, and White Eagle maintained asked for-one for stores merely, and the gave her the highest price that was usual, one his advantage through the second lap. On other for corrying troops. Of the latter dollar. This caused a flish of pleasure for a the third lap Irvine came up fast and easily class the impression is that from fitteen to moment to light up the countenance of the passed the loader, slowing off again when he twenty steamers will at least be needed, child; but at each cut of the sciences amongst her tresses, a bitter sigh escaped from her breast. Resuming her simple head within himself. Letebyre then came up and and ordered for survey to-day are dress, she withdrew, holding her dollar fast. pushed the leader hard, but could not distinct following:—"Holland," 2,462 tons; She then ran to a grocers's and bought lamp dress, she withdrew, holding her dollar fast. place him, and entering the last round "France," 3,238 tons - both belong oil for twenty-eight sous, gave the balance of

whole country. In the niche, a lamp was kept constantly burning, either for a newborn child or for a person in agony. The little girl filled the glass with oil, and every day she returned to replenish it. She had sold her hair in order to devote the proceeds to this work of plety. On the battle-field might colours not later than August 2nd will, it is not her brother at any moment be in his agony?

The war came to an end. The young soldier returned home safe and sound, and yet he had fought bravely. When kissing his sister, he noticed that her hair was gone, in which he had taken very great pride. When he asked her about it, she cast down her eyes. God and the Blessed Mother bave protected you and have brought you back safe, that is all I ested for. My hair will grow again." The young man could not answer, but he wept as he kissed his little sister again and promised to be with her at her next Communion.

No doubt in England the recent death of Mulhar Ruo, the deposed Guikwar of Baroda, a principality of western India, will excite many reminiscences. Seven years ago he was suspected of complicity in the attempt to poison Col. Playre, the British Besident. The inquiry into the matter resulted in a disagreement of the commission, which was composed half of English and half of Indian officials, with the Chief Justice of Bengal presiding. But Lord Northbrook, at that time the Viceroy, dethroned the Gulkwar by proclamation, on the ground of general misconduct. This act seemed rather summary, but no doubt Mulhar Rao was a great scamp, squeez ing money out of his subjects and wasting it in extraordinary profligacy. Rarely does even a fully civilized prince make himself a greater nuisance, so that it was probably a relief when he was absted.

A distinguished foreigner who is stopping at one of the leading botels was called upon yesterday by a prominent naval officer, and, two trains were running each way from tive of an effete monarchy rubbed his chin Cotean to Casselman. I have now to state thoughtfully and then exclaimed; "Caramba! He was 30. Later in the month, Charles B. that the road is constructed and ballasted to Nevaire, by Gar !"- Washington Republican.

OBITUARY.

Princess Roland Bonaparte is dead. Mr Osgoode, Postmaster of St Johns, Que, died in that town on August 3rd.

The death is announced of Mr. Jos. E. Bouleau, Registrar of Dorchester.

Joseph Dollger, a prominent brewer, died in New York, Aug. 6th, aged 63 years.

The wife of Frederick Douglas died at Washington, on August 4th, of paralysis. Rear-Admiral John O Beiumont (retired)

died at Newmarket, N H, on August 3rd, aged 61 vests. The sudden death is reported of Mr. Melville Dechene, formerly merchant at St. Rochs

des Aulnais. A wealthy furmer of Levis named Nolin, died suddenly at his residence on the evening

of July 31st. Major Hiram Mille, a well-known citizen of Montreal, died in that city on Angust 2nd in

the 86th year of his age. Arthomus Hale, the oldest ex-member of Congress, died at Bridgewater, Mass., on August 3rd, aged 98 years.

hesrt.

Captala Rowner intilizer Rove Scotia, and manager of the strongs Lumber Mills, British Columbia, Mad on July 31st of heart

Mr. Beverly R. Jos ett, Usher of the Black Rod in the New Bounswick Legislative Counoil, died at Fredericton on August 4th, aged Engene Kimball, billiardist, who recently

played Sexton and Daly in New York, died at Rochester, N. Y., on August 2nd of congestion of the lungs, aged 31. The death is announced of Hon. Mr. Gau-

det, Legislative Councillor, and of Hon. Jas. Harvey Price, formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Old Province of Canada. Word has been received in Toronto of the

speden death at Providence, R. I., of Samuel R. Warren, organ builder, of the former city. He was favorably known in Montreal, where his remains will be interred.

The funcial of the late Postmaster Osgood, of St. Johns, Que., which took place yester-day, August 4th, was very largely attended, there being representatives from Montreal, the Eastern Townships and New York State. Flags were displayed at half-mast, and the whole business portion of the town was closed

Hon. Adam Hope, Senator of the Dominion Parliament, died la Hamilton, Ont., on Aux. 7th, in the 70th year of his age. The deceased was born at East Lothian, Scotland, in January, 1813. In 1834 he emigrated to Upper Canada and entered the office of Young, Wier & Co, merchants, Hamilton. Mr. Hope began business in St. Thomas in 1837, and served as a private in a volunteer company in the rebeltion which broke out in that year. He removed to London, Ont., tu 1845, and subsequently to Hamilton in 1865, where, as in London, he became targely engaged in mercantile business. He held a number of important positions of public trust, and at the time of his death was President of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society and a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In 1877 he was called to the Senate. Mr. Hope was a Liberal in politics.

THE LATE REV. FATHER BILLON.

A SERTCH OF HIS LIFE. The deceased was 68 years of age, having been born in 1814. He originally belonged to the Archdiocese of Parie, France, and was occupied in the earlier years of his ministry in conducting the education of a number of young men, one of whom has become the Archbishop of Rheims. In 1841 Mr. Billon entered the Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he successsively taught the natural sciences and Holy Scripture. After passing nine years in this recowned institution he came to Canada in 1850 and was given a professorable in the Montreal College, and subsequently passed over to the Grand Seminary. He was finally sent to the Parish of Notre Dame to fill the place of the late Rev. Mr. Petrault, and take charge of the spiritual direction of the pupils of the Corisian Schools, which he leid until his late iliness. His remains have been brought to the city, and the funeral obsequies have been fixed for 8.30 to-morrow morning in Notice Dame. They will be on a grand scule, as the united clergy of the Diocese, who are now in retreat at the Grand Seminary, have signified their intention of assisting at the service. All the children of the schools are also invited, and especially the members of the choir.

> DEATH OF MRS. POWER. HER FUNERAL AT KAMOURAFKA.

The deceased lady was the widow of the late lamented Judge Power, of Quebec (well known to the Irish of that city). The faneral service was celebrated in the beautiful Catholic church of Riviere du Loup on 3d August. The body was interred in the vaults of the church. The pall-bearers were the How Chief Justice Meredith, of Quebec: Hon Mr Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court. Ottawn; Judge Henri Taschereau, of the district of Kamourasks, and J B Chambulain, Esq, N P, Riviere du Loup.

The chief mourners were her son, Mr. A. Power, her brother the Revd. Abbo de Gaspe, her sons in law Mr. Edward Murphy and Mr. George Duval; her brothers in law, William Fraidr Erq., Seigneur of Riviere du Loup, and the Hon. Judge J. T. Loranger; two of her grandsons, W. S. Muphy and Arthur Tuche, several other members of her family. A large and respectable number of the towns-people attended the faneral and service, thereby evincing the respect and esteem im which the deceased lady was held for her many exemplary virtues and amiable qualities.

Mrs. Power was the guest of her brotherin-law, William Fraser, where she had arrived in partect health only a couple of weeks before her death.

The deceased lady was well known in this Province and highly respected. Her family was one of the most rema kable instances. and, perhaps, one of the earliest, of the good results of an intermerriage between prominent Irish Catholic and French families.

There was considerable excitement among the telegraph operators at Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday, owing to the prospect of a general strike of operators of the Western Union Co., in consequence of a strike at Denver. Pittsburg is the headquarters of the Executive Board of United Telegraphers of North America, and the Brotherhood of Telegraphers, numbering altogether 18,000 operators. After considerable discussion by the board the strike was postponed, but it was decided to sustain the Denver strikers.

Rev. D. C. Hanseiman of the Disciples Church, Canton, O., is on trial before a Commembers of the congregation, with hugging the fatal transaction, -Irich paper. ်မြို့ပြုလုံးပြုပြုပြုပြုပြုပြုသည်။ မေးမြို့ မေးမြို့သည်။ ၁၉၂၄ ခြည်များကျပြုပြုသည်။ သို့ သို့ သို့ သောလေးသည်။ ကြည်များသည် ရေးသည် သည် မေးမေးသည်။ သို့သည်။ လုံးလည်းသည်များသည်။ သို့သည်။ သည် မေးမေးသည် မြို့သည်။ သည် သို့သည် သိ ကြည်သည်။ သည် သည် သည် မေးမြို့သည်။ သည်မြိမ်များသည် မြို့သည် သည် ကြိုလည်းများသည်။ သို့သည်တွေကြသည် သည် မြို့သည်။

and hissing them and attempting other improprieties. One woman cays that after Henselman performe! the funeral services of her husband he called at the house and suddenly kissed and embraced her several times. Hanselman alleges blackmall, and produces letters from the husband of one of the secasers offering a settlemer t for \$300.

SHOT BY HIS SISTER.

Sad Ending of a Happy Bridal.

Sometime ago a young man named Vallee, living on the shores of Lake Superior, came to St. Henri to marry one of its fairest daughters. The match was generally considered a good one, both parties baving a sufficiency of this world's goods. Last Sunday meroing the third call for the marriage was given in the Catholic Church of St. Henri Vallee after the service recorded to his boarding bouse, where two of his sisters were staying with him, in order to be present at the bridal ceremony, which would add to their family circle, a new and beautiful sister. Vallee, as the crab struck a line of Newark bay. is usual among young men living in the "What'd ye think I had there, the bottom of is usual among young men living in the Major George S. Leland, the well-known States, had in his possession a fine selfhotsliman, died at the Stutterant House, New cooking tarantula revolver. In order to catch, a church? Take it out! Give it York, on Augus 1354, of the unwism of the that no accident might occur through an undue bandling of the dangerous weepen, he took it into the yard of his boarding house immediately after Mass, and, as he dyke, flushed with her exertious and trembling thought, fired off the contents of the barrels into the stump of a tree. He then entered the house, and meeting one of his sisters, play fully showed her the weapon. She shudder d at the sight of the instrument of death, and in a voice full of terror begged him to take deadly weapon out of her sight. He bughed at her fears, and snapping the tring r three or four times showed her that her fears were groundless. Encouraged by his example and reassured by his actions, she rimidly took hold of the pistol. Under his directions she was shown how to pull the trigger and fire off the weapon. Young Velloo was standing opposite his sister when he was delivering his instructions. The young girl palled the trigger and was horrified to hear a loud report, and see her brother sink to the ground groaning. It seems that young Voll-se did not empty all the chambers when he took the pictol into the yard to fire it off. To this tatal oversight is to be uttritributed to a sceident, which it is thought by the highest randical authorities, will deprive vonus Vallee of life, and leave his bride to weep over his grave. The buildt entered the right grota and describing a complete semicircle came out on the left side of the abdomen after having pierced the stomach. Dr. Hangston was at once called to the bedside of the unfortunate young man, but could express no hopes of his recovery. It is needless to add that the victim's sister is overwhelmed with grief and is almost in as bad a state as her unhappy prother.

ROUND THE WORLD.

A St. Louis jury decided that a drowned drunkard came to his death " while in a fit of voluntary insanity."

Considerable consternation has been caused by the appearance of the phylloxera at several points in the canton of Neuchatel and Geneva.

Dyman B. Goodhue, a St. Louis drugglet, is white and his wife is black. He is suing for a divorce, not on account of the difference in color, but because she treats him cruelly. lie bore with her lovingly, he says, as long as she atruck him only were beropen bands, but when she threatened life he moved for a eparation.

An officer of one of the ships at Spithead having occasion to read to his country house in great baste, despatched a saitor on horseto prepare for his return. A bystander obyou know," said Jack, " which way I am going to ilde?"

John Brougham's Wit .- The late John Brougham was well known as a wit, and his replies were always on the spur of the moment. At a banquet in New York he was soated next to Coroner Croker. A toast was proposed, and Brougham asked the coroner what he should drink It in. "Claret," said the coroner. "Claret?" was the reply, "that's no drink for a coroner there's no body in that?"

Slightly mixed was the despatch sent to the Mayor of Cincinnati on the night of the November election in 1860, by the late William Dennison, then the Governor of Ohio. The Neil House, Columbus, was on fire, and the place was poorly supplied with fire-engines, and this was the way in which the Governor asked for help and told the news at the same time :- "The Neil House is on fire. Lincoln has carried Ohio by 50,000 majority. Send two fire-engines to put it out."

An old man was invited by an artist to look at a large landscape, in which a statue of Aquarius was introduced in the foreground, with his urn and trident. After looking at it for some time, the old man turned round to the artist with a very impressive countenance, and uttered these remarkable words: That is the most natural thing I ever saw?" I thought the scenery might recall some recollections of-"Pshaw?" broke in the old man, "tisn't the scenery that strikes me; it's that follow there with the pot and cel-spear! Phat's the most natural part of the pictur." The saucy little English sparrow is getting

to be unpopular here. It is charged with being a fraud and a nulsance, and is said to be of so little practical use that it is not to be compared in that respect to our native robin, in splie of the latter's depredations on the farm. There are army worms and caterpillars enough in the country to give all the sparrows business all summer, but they stay about the towns and cities picking up what they can find. They swoop down on the feeding ground of domestic fowl, tollow picnic parties for crumbs, flock over to Long Island and New Jersey to forage, and come back quarrelling and fighting. What is worst of all, they have driven the native birds out of the city.

On Monday the circumstances under which Lieutenant Perry, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle about the number he catches. In this re-Brigade, committed suicide in the Beggar's Bush Barracks were investigated by a coroner's jury. It appeared that this young officer -he was only 26 years of age-had served in the Afghanistan War and had only recently come to Ireland. His service in this country was what is known as "protection duty" in the Loughrea district, and the evidence snow ed that it was very distrateful to him, and that the notion that he would have to resume it seemed to weigh on his mind. Early in the afternoon of Sunday he used a loaded revolver with deadly effect, on his head, and so make a sad ending to what was doubtless at painlers does its work promptly, without in one time a promising and hopeful career. It the least interfering with the comfort of pacould hardly be sasumed that so desperate au | tiente, and is absolutely aton; as a safe, painact of self destruction would be deliberately less remedy for corns. Do not be imposed perpetrated to escape from the irksome and upon by dangerous counterfeits. Use only uncongenial "protection duty" in Connaught, Putnam's Corn Extractor. Beware of base and the jury therefore properly found a ver-

THE SPOOPENDYKE CRAB.FISHING.

Coming up the river the other day, I saw middle aged gentleman in a plug hat and u business suit seated in a scow beside au attractive lady, feeling around among a lot of strings pendant from the side of the boat and warning the lady that she could not keep too quiet

"Now, my dear," of served the gontleman, "don't you move, too use I feel a crab on this line. I'd pull him up until he is in eight and then you slip the not under him.

"Yes, design replied the lady, a little flustered as she contempated her share of the per-termance. "Bu", Mr Spoopendyke, what shall I de, when I get the net under him?" "Spain him!" retorted Mr. Spoopendyke, drawing slowly on the line. " Now wait, he's there," and Mr. Spoopendyke became even more cautious in his movements. "See him!

Porre he is! Scalp him quick!" Mis. Spoop indyke jibbed the net into the water and swam od around with great vigor. "What ye doing ?" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, straightening up and glaring at her, as the river? What'd ye suppose ye was trying here I and he grasped the lady around the waist and took the net away from her.
"Did I scalp him?" asked Mrs. Spoopen-

with excitement. "Show him to me! let me see what he looks like!"

"Looks like!" roared Mr. Spoopendyke. He looks like Sandy Hook by this time! Why didn't ye scalp him? What's the matter with you?"

"I-I could'nt tell which was his head," faltered Mrs. Spoopendyke, who hadn't seen anything at all. "Pull him up again, and you'll see if I don't scalp the last hair on his skuli ("

The English language lost its last charm tor Mr. Spoopendyke, and he turned to his strings with a withering look of contempt for his wife.

"Now you be careful," he said jut length "Hore's another warmint, and you musn't let him get away. When I say 'Scalp!' you shove the net under him and just bring him aboard."

"Can you see him yet T' asked Mrs. Spoopendyke, waving the net over her head and neering into the water.

" Walt! You, there he is! Careful, ramember. Now, scalp!!" He must have been a crab of phenomenal scholastic advantages to have gotten rid of

that swoop, for Mrs. Spoopendyke, with a view of redeeming herself, went to the end of the string blindly but with a strength of purpose that made failure impossible. She not only got the crab, but she slammed net crab and all over Mr. Spoopendyke's head. "What-wah h!!" shricked that gentleman

as he felt himself impounded. "Lost him again " exclaimed Mrs. Spoo-

pendyke, who hadn't the remotest idea what n crab looked like. "Why, dear, what's that awful big spider in the net! Good gracious!" "Take it off!" howled Mr. Spoopendyke. "Take it—wow! the dod gasted thing has got me by the ear! Haul him off

will yo?" Mrs. Spoopendyke dropped the handle of the net as if it were an old fashioned bonnet, and gazed upon her husband in construction.

"Dod gast the measiy crab !!" yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, tearing the net away. "Let go, ye brute! Wah-ha!!" and the unfortunate man wrenched the fish from off his ear and dashed it in the bottom of the boat. What's your measly scheme in doing that?" he lemanded, holding his our with one fist and shaking the other at his wife. "Think you've got to oat 'em right out of the water?" Got a notion that he come up cooked and back with a letter. After delivering it, and you must down him quick or he'll spoil?" belog refreshed, the tar went to the stable | yelled Mr. Spoopendyke, enraged beyond al! control by the sight of the carnage that served to him "that he was putting the sad- trickled down his fiagers. "What'd yo mean die on the hind part before," "But how do by it?" and he sprang into the air and by it?" and he sprang into the alighted on the unhappy crab, slipping up and sprawling full length in the bottom of

the boat. "Was that a crab, dear ?" asked Mrs. Spoo pendyke, assisting her husband to rise, and contemplating the mangled lish with anything but favor. "Is that what you call a crab?

I thought—!" "You thought!" ripped Mr. Spoopendyke, kicking at the bewildered crab. "That's the trouble with you—you think?" Did ye think I was going to stand here and let that measly crab chew on my ear till his legs ached? Praps ye thought he was whispering to me! Maybo ye thought he was telling me a funny story! Well, he wasn't, and if he was his voice was so hoarse I couldn't enjoy it! Ye thought, did ye!" squealed Mr. Spoopendyke, his wrath rising as the pain and fear subsided. "Thought a crab talked with his toes like some women think, didn't ye! Oh, you thought! If I had such a head as that, I'd fit it up with shuck beds and a stick of gum and start a female boarding school. With your ability to think, you only need a squint and four long words to be a Concord school of philosophy!" and Mr. Spoopendyke plunged the cars into the water and began to row vig-

orously. "Where are you going, dear?" asked Mrs. Spoopendyke timidly, after her husband had

pulled hard for some time. "Home!" grinned Mr. Spoopendyke with a horrible expression of visage. "I'm going home to show the people how much damage a rusticating idiot asylum can do with one measly crab when she pins herself down to

it!" "Of course," assented Mrs. Spoopendyke humbly, "but say, dear, wouldn't you get on

faster if you untied the boat?" Mr. Spoopendyke turned and gave a sharp glance at the bow. Then he haufed his hat down over life ears, stepped ashore and struck out at a brisk walk.

"I don't know," sighed Mrs. Spoopendyke, as I took her boat in tow, "I don't know, but I don't think I care much for crabbing, though I'm not sure but what it's more fun than walking home on the wrong side of the river with no bridge within seven miles either

way !" There is one thing about crabbing that a man should never forget, and that is to lie spect the crab is like other fish. To those who do not understand crau nature, I will say that he is like Spanish mackerel that you get awful thirsty waiting for a bite, and something like trout to far as going a long way for a small mess. Otherwise he resembles the Village of Hackensack as he progresses sideways and without much alacrity.

PAINLESS AND SAFE.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR, the great remedy for corns, is absolutely safe and substitutes. Sold everywhere by druggists mittee of preachers charged by three female dict of "temporary insanity" as the cause of and dealers in medicine. N. C. Polson & Uo., Prop., Kingston, Ont.

"Northumbrian," writing this week in Reynolds, says: - What chance has labor, in this mouldy old land of tradition, and caste, and costly custom, to make its way? The vast majority of the citizens of the British Isles are truly and as really serfs as any Egyptian fellabeen or Asiatic coolie. Theoretically all paths of advancement are open to a man in the British realm. Actually they are closed. Even a Benjamin Dismeli or a Gladstone must unlock the gates of power with golden keys.

But an ideally perfect state is not a state where the few rise to happiness and power. A race of Titans in brains is not to be expected: as well may we hope for a race of men twenty feet tall. That nation is the wisest which makes the greatest happiness of the greatest number its acle object, the Holy Grail for which it yearns so intensely. It is the many, the multitude, the workers, the toilers and the moilers, the payers of taxes and the producers of food who ought to be made happy. From the very nature of their occupations life is tollsomely unlovely for them. From the wages they command, life, too, must be much a matter of sparse diet and Lepten jare. In France and in America this is recognised. The State takes part of the burden of existence on its shoulders. The poorest may some day be the proudest, and even the village ploughman rise to the noblest office in the land. But it is not so in England. British workpeople are much, very much, British Helois. They are the slaves of the upper and middle classes. In life they are despised, and in death treated like carrion. Even a dog has a better chance of kindly Christian attention than a dead man, and a company has been actually formed in London to bury the defunct cats and canaries of the rich, while the poor, in some cases, baroly get burial at If they die at an hospital, some medical authorities would sconer cut them up for dissection first. This may be deemed, sir, an overstrained fact. It is not. Every daily paper teems with people found dead of vulgar hunger, and when a hapless unfortunate thus worsted in life's battle does lie down and die by the way, his body is kicked about from pillar to post in a shameless and scandalous manner, for want of a decent abiding place take one of last week's horrors : - "On Monday leet a shocking discovery was made at the western end of Portugal Street, running from Chancery Lane to King's College Hospital. At one time there was a large tavern called Wood's Hotel there, but half this place has been converted into a common lodging house, where numberless persons sleep in the same room. One poor old man, name unknown, was found dead in his bed in this place, but, although the coroner's officer was forthwith informed of the metter, he was quite powerless to remove it, as there was no mortuary at his disposal. In consequence the body had to remain in this lodging-house until the holding of the inquest. The case is simply a sample of many which are continually occurring in the neigh-

bourhood of the Strand." Here an independent reporter concludes a tragic tale by the assertion that, bad as are the facts be has to tell, they are perpetually occurring in the Strand district, where any night of the week, a string of carriages from Tratalgar-Equare to Somerset House tells of the immense wealth which is there seeking amusements at the various theatres with which this part of London is dotted. On the one hand, riotous waste, on the other hand, want. On the one side, a gay, joyous, moneyfull, glittering existence; on the other, a namelers death in a low lodging-house, amid throngs of other miserable relics; there to stay in a crowded slum until earth to give the emeciated body that tender shelter which the world denies it. We have lost our Kirgsley and our Carlyle, men, who, whatever their politics, felt at heart, and showed in print, the great poverties | Tue General when he next saw me after tolls increased \$158, and amounted to \$607 which overspread England. We may be a writing it, made allusions which I did not ungreat and a rich nation. It is true the city bespeaks the magnificence of wealths, and that our fleets stud every sea. At the same time three people of every ten are paupers the whole kingdom through, and the bulk of the population at the present mo-ment existing in England, if their wages him whether he had himself posted or seen stopped next Saturday, would be absolutely penniless. Supposing England were invaded to morrow. At one single touch our whole social system would crash in like an empty egg-shell. In less than seven days twenty-five millions of people would be starying. They would fight for their country as well as any of the Pall Mall popinjays, and die for it, too, much more bravely than the purse-proud plutocrats, most of whom would, protably, put all their telongings on toard a Transatlantic steamer and hurry off to America, or the nearest neutral territory. But, sir, can any nation be deemed in a sound rosition which thus has nine tenths of its sons by guilty and treasonable ambition, hovering so near the brink of want? I affirm and has aroused a feeling against me. An that it cannot. And yet how difficult it is for labor to get its rights and its just dues; and how often when it has them are they snatched out of its hands? Look at the Employers' Liability Act. I have written, sir, about the loop-holes of this measure till I am almost wearied of showing them; but this is the only course to take to get the Act altered for the better. Only so lately as last week a case was heard at the Southwark County Court, the report of which is signifi-cant of what I have been saying, and saying again, all the year through .- "The plaintiff, a man named Smith, sued his employers, the prorrietors of Butler's Wharf, for £186 for compensation for injury sus-fained in their employ. The plaintiff was standing on a bridge which led across a roadway on the premises, and which was unfastened, when a cart belonging to a baulier named Wood, and driven by a man named Ashdown, in attempting to pass beneath the bridge struck it and knocked it down, thus causing the injury. There was conflicting evidence as to whether or not Ashdown was directed to drive under the bridge by the policemen in charge of the gates. After hearing a number of witnesses on both sides, the judge came to the conclusion that the defendants were liable in consequence of the bridge being unsafe and for the negligence of the gate-keeper, and he assessed the damages at £60. "Execution was postponed for a fortnight to enable the defendants to appeal." Here it is once more, the "appeal" bugbear. Look at any case in which there has been an appeal, and you will find, sir, that the higher the court the more certain the judgment against the workman. Chamberlain, Bright, and Dilke been really honest Radicals, they would have passed a Compensation Act which was one in deed and in truth, and not merely

in name. For, sir, to begin at the beginn-

ing, what chance has a workman of defend-

ing an appeal? If he wins, all that he gets

THE HORBORS OF ENGLISH HELOIRY. the defendant in the action may be still more pitiful. In reciting these facts, sir, it is inevitable that feelings of indignation should arise but such feelings should be guided to good ends. We do not want in England a noisy attack on wealth. We want the working classes to take hold of the vote, to vote their own platform, and to reform the House of Commons and the nation, too, by a solid labor party. If we as workingmen, had done our duty at the last election a strong and compact body of labor M.P.'s would now be in the House, and present foreign complications, as well as home distress, might both have been obviated.

AN INTERESTING ENGLISH MARRIAGE.

Great interest is excited by the approaching marriage of Lord Carlingford and Lady Scott. Both bride and bridegroom have already been married, the former twice. Lord Carlingford was the fourth husband of Frances Countess Waldegrave, and survived ber. Lady Waldegrave was a daughter of the singer Braham, who rulned himself building the St. James Theatre. She married on premieres noces Mr. J. J. Waldegrave. This gentleman was in difficulties, and his wife behaved so well that his kinsman, the Earl of Waldegrave, fell in love with her, and on her husband's death married her.

Atter helf a dozen years of wedlock the nobleman died, and his widow next married Mr. G. Granville Harcourt, and on his death she became the bride of Lord Carlingford, then Mr. Chichester Fortescue. She was a power in society, got Mr. Sant, new R. A., to paint here gallery of fashionable beauties for Strawberry Hill, and was altogether so great a social factor that artistic and literary folk, delighted at the success of the daughter of a Jaw tenor singer, named her the Queen of Bohemia.

SCOBELEFF MURDERED AFTER ALL Scobeleff is indeed dead, but the details offi-

cially published concerning the manner and place of his death are said to be absolutely

The facts are as follows: The evening before the General's death he was in his usual bealth and spirits, and dined heartily with some boon companions at one of the best restaurants in the town. After where the last poor offices to the dead might dinner the party proceeded to the be rendered it. As a proof, sir, of what I say, Ermitage Gardens, a place of entertaiment in the environs of Moscow, of the same character as the Cremorne Gardens used to be reached \$92,178, of which \$81,671 were enin London. More friends were met at the Ermitage, and after a very lively evening the party returned to the town, Scobeleff inviting L. & B, Spencer, Kingston, Ont, it is alleged some of the company to join him at supper at | forged Mr. Spencer's signature to a cheque for a small hotel of indifferent repute, in the Pe- \$150 on the Bank of Montreal. trovka Street, named the Hotel d'Angleterre. In this hotel and in this society the General

> Scobeleff had numerous enemies, and by many it is believed that he was a victim to foul play; but those who best know his character. and who also know who were in his company at the time of his death, consider it far more probable that he was killed by one of his male companions in a drunken brawl. I myself, immediately on hearing of his decease, sought information at the Hotel d'Angleterre. I was refused admittance, and when I attempted to question the proprietor, he declined to reply. He "had never scen Gen. Scobeleff;" he did not know he was dead; and he did not know why I asked him about bim. Other inquirers were in my presence in the United States in June and 789,000 similarly refused information. The General's during the fixed year, a much larger number tody was at night secretly removed to the than during any previous year, and exceeding Hotel Dusaux, where the next day it was given out that Russia's greatest military chief had suddenly expired from heart disease.

SCOBELEFF DECLARED THAT BISMARCK HAD SET SPIES ON HIM.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette for July were valued at \$5,630.12. gives the following which tallies with the

to me on divers subjects on which I had desired information had not been received. writing it, made allusions which I did not underetand to its contents. He then, perceiving there was a mal entendu, asked me if I had had the letter. When I told him that I had not, he got excited, said that he was watched by spies, and that half the letters he should him whether he had himself posted or seen i posted the letter that I should have had. No; he gave it to the concierge, with strict injunctions to take it to the district post-office immediately, and saw the men leave the house with it. It did not occur to him that a lynxeyed individual had taken up a position in the lodge. This man came out whenever a visitor asked for the General to scrutinize him. He concluded that the letters were intercepted by some agent of Bismarck, whom he called "that scoundrel." "Bismarck has," he said, "been trying through his creatures

to poison the Czar's mind against me. He represents me as devoured adventure in Germany on my way here should have taught me prudence. The locks of my valise, portfolio, and despatch-box were tampared with, and a map I had marked with colored pencils taken. A civilian would have not divined its importance. The thief must have been a Prussian officer. That Father

land is no better than a pigsty. In the course of conversation, I asked Sco. beleff why he spoke such evil of Biemarck. Because," he answered, "he is a ruffian. He has no sense of honor or fairness. Look how he fooled Austria and served us! Prince Gortschakoft fell into the great error of helping Bigmarck in 1870. We Panslavists were slive to the mistake, but did not agite or remon-strate. What was the reward our Government reaped? Germany, seven years later, prevented the emancipation of the sub-Danubian Slavs. She snatched from us the fruits of victory. Before God, I teli you that at Plevna I was only animated by two sentiments—brotherly love towards the Slave and hatred of the Mahommed. To prove to myself my own sincerity, I went where I thought danger was the greatest. If my motives were not pure, I could have never borne up against the trials of that winter and the slaughter that I wit-nessed of our own people. I laid my soul bare before Gcd, and asked Him to purish me if there was self deception. Whenever I had an opportunity I impressed upon the late Czar (to whom the Slave owe a debt of eternal gratitude) that I was not engaged in a war of conquest, but of liberation. Germany that is to say, Bismarck-robbed us of the fruits of our campaign."-London Daily Tele-

Richard Kelly, proprietor of the Tuam Herald, has been served with a summons under the Prevention of Orime Act, charging him with publishing an article written by James Redpath, encouraging murder.

graph.

"Ah! Mr. Simpkins we have not chairs may be swallowed up in costs, and he, though gaining the action, will probably be beggared by legal cormorants. If he loses, as the Dudiey widow lost in the case against ey, but a little too much company," replied as the Dudley widow lost in the case against ey, but a little too much company," replied Earl Dudley a few days ago, the position of Mr. Simpkine, with a knowing wink.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Ottawa has its civic holiday on August

During the month of July 2,622 immigrants

arrived at Toronto. During the month of July, 173 patents were

ssued in the Dominion.

There is still a great demand in the Ottawa Valley for farm laborers.

The London, Ont., Post Office is being repaired at a cost of \$7,000.

The experiment of lighting Ottawa with the electric light has been abandored. The Customs collections for July at the

port of Victoria, B.C, amounted to \$61,000. Hanlan says that he will probably go to Halifax on the occasion of the regatta there. Another ship has arrived at Victoria, BC., from China with a large number of coolies. Robert Bentley & Sons, warehousemen, of London, Eng., have tailed. Liabilities,

£80,000. It is estimated that nearly 30,000 emigrants came into Manitoba during the half year end-

ing June 30. The average attendance at the swimming baths in Toronto since they were opened

reaches 600 per day. The machinery for the new glucose factory, Toronto, has arrived. The factory alone cost

\$60,000 in bullding. The general offices of the North Shore Railway have been opened out in Quebec in the

station buildings at the Palais. The sugar refining firm of John Hilbery & Sons, Philadelphis, has failed. Carlos White, who conducted the business, cannot be

tound. There is a feeling of uneasiness in Hamilton, Ont., owing to the belief that the present water power is not sufficient for fire pur-

poses. The Inland Revenue collection at Belleville for July amounted to \$10,224 01; same month last year, \$6 222.84; increase, \$4,-

Pollok Castle, in Renfrewshire, the most ancient family seat in West Scotland, was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at £30,000.

The duty collected at Ottawa during the month of July was \$17,676. The imports tered for consumption.

Frank Longden. lately in the employ of

The Customs receipts at London, Out., for July were \$73,222, being \$39 over the corres. ponding month of last year. The Inland Revenue receipts were \$28,710, an increase of **£3.560**. The Grand Trunk Railway returns of traffic

for the week ending July 15th is as follows: Passengers, \$78,413; express, freight and mails, \$6,500; freight and live stock, \$124.891. Customs duties collected at the Port of

Winnipeg in July amounted to \$160,474.29; duty collected in July, 1881, amounted to \$49,257.91, so that the increase in July, 1882, Was \$117.218.38.

Eighty-five thousand immigrants arrived during the fiscal year, a much larger number the year before by 119,000 The Guelph Customs duties for July were

\$411,775; and for July last year were \$411,-775; and for July last year, \$563,715, a decrease of \$151,940. The exports to the U.S. The Custom duties collected at Hamilton,

such times as the law shall permit the popular belief in Russia that Gen. Scobeleft Ont., in the past month were \$70,835, an inwas murdered in the interests of Germany :- crease of \$16,244 over the corresponding other treatment to neutralise the peison of A confidential letter which he had written month of last year. The Inland Revenue collections for July amounted to \$30,459, an increase of \$156.63. Burlington Bay Canal

A Parliamentary return issued yesterder shows that the first six months of the present year there were 3,049 victims in Ireland, of which 2,051 were for non-payment of rent and 998 for other causes. The number of cases in which hardship was caused to the tenant by his inability to pay rent, due from poverty caused by bad seasons, is given as 176, and the number in which the non-payment of rent was due to unwillingness or fear of injury on the part of the tenant, 346.

CUNNING IN CA18.

Cats will sometimes display extraordinary raits of cunning when lying in wait for their favourite prey-mice or birds. A cat belonging to a lady residing in one of the suburbs of London, used to resort to the following ruse:—The back garden was separated from the garden of another house by a wall six feet high. In the neighbouring garden stood a withered tree, scarcely higher than the wall, whose branches were much resorted to by the birds of the vicinity. From the branches of this tree they would hop along the wall, sometimes in considerable numbers. The cat, on the first coming into the neighbourhood, would sit for hours at a stretch on the wall, watching an opportunity to pounce on a bird. The birds, however, were too wary, and the cat, finding this out, tried another method. Instead of taking up her station on the wall, she suspended herself from it, hanging on to the top by her two fore paws, and letting her body drop well out of sight. In this attitude she looked exactly as if she were dead, and had been hung up on some unseen nail. Every now and then she would stealthily raise herself until her eyes being on a level with the top of the wall, she was enable to sweep its surface with a glance and note the approach of any unsuspecting bird. Many a capture bore testimony to the success of this ruse. One day, however, a bird alighted on the edge of the wall, exactly between the paws of the cat who, on her side, was in the act of raising herself for one of her stealthy glances. The two were within two inches of each other, and the mutual apparition proved so start-ling to both that neither stirred for several seconds. Then the paw was lifted, but instead of the usual success attending the movement, the cat lost her balance and fell off the wall, while the bird flew away unbarmed.

WHY THE PRAIRIES ARE TREELESS. Mr. L. F. Ward gives in the Kansas City Review some reasons why the Western plains are destitute of forests. Where the annual rain-fall exceeds twenty-four inches the absence of forests is undoubtedly due to the repeated burnings which take place on the prairies from human agencies. Where the annual rain-fall is below twenty, or perhaps marked or stamped in pale letters on every twenty-four inches, there can be no growth page, but it is better to take this small amount of forest, and this is the true cause of the wastes of the Rocky Mountain region, the

such vast areas of the West, while in its botanical character it is little more than an overgrown weed, is to all intents and purposes a tree, and often attains a great age. The region it occupies is even more arid than the great plains, yet no fires occur and no fore its grow. In the nearly rainless areas of Arizons, Southern Utah and New Mexico, and stretching esstward into Texas, there occur a number of arborescent forms, the creosote bush, the merquit, various acacias and mimosas, and one yucca, together with the tree cactus. These grow scattered at great distances from each other, and rarely from thickets or groves. Why no such characteristic species are found occupying the great plains is not known, and it is probably a more arcident that none happen to exist, adapted both to their temperature and their arid condition. Did any such exist, there seems no resson why they might not thrive as well as the sage brush further west, or the mesquit of the South.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK BAILWAY.

Sr. John, N. B, Ang. 3 .- At the annual meeting of the New Bronswick Raitway, held at Gibeon to-day, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year :- Samuel Thorne, President; Hon Isaac Eurpee, Vice-President; E R Burpee, Managing Director; George Stephen, Hoe DA Smith, Right Hon Lord Elphinstone, John S Kennedy, J Kennedy Took, T W latchie, G M Campbell and O H North; Secretary-Treasurer, Alfred Seely.

AN INDIAN SNAKE DANCE.

Lieut. Bourke, 3rd United States Cavalry, one of the Commissioners appointed by Lieut. General Sheridan to investigate the habite of the Indians living within or configuous to the division of the Missouri, reports witnessing a strange dence of the Mcquis of northeastern Atizona, used to propitiate the Great Spirit in times of drought. The Indians divided their procession into two parts, one of choristers and gourd rattlers, the other of 48 men and children, 24 of whom carried snakes and the other 24 eagle feathers, with which they fanned the reptiles. The snakes were carried in the hands and in the mouth. Their number was about 100, and the half of them were ratile snakes. It was a loathsome sight to see the long file of naked men tramping round to a funeral dirge of rattles and monotonous chansing, twirling the huge reptiles in their outstretched arms, and holding the 5 feet monsters between their teeth, while the attendants distracted the attention of the reptiles by fanning with eagle feathers. In froat of a grim pile 30 feet high of weatherworn sandstone, resembling a human head, native efferings were made, and the High Priest sprinkled the ground with water, using an earthen bowl, and an engle's feather as a sprinkler. A second medicine man twirled a peculiar sling, and made a noise like the falling of copious showers. As the procession filed past the squaws, the latter threw cornmeal on the ground. Then the anakes were thrown to the earth, and showed themselves to be vicious by striking at any one near. Cornmeal was thrown upon them, and the assistants running up, fanned them with the eagles' feathers until they coiled up, when they were seized by the back of the head, put under the tuffilo rote covering the sacred lodge, when a prayer ended this part of the performance The close of the ceremony consisted in seizing the snakes by ones, twos, and half-dozens, and throwing them into a circle, where they were covered with cornmeal. A signal was then given, a number of fleet young meu grabbed the snakes in baudfuls, ran at full speed down the almost vertical paths in the face of mesa, and upon reaching the toot let them go free to the north,

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION . - In bronchial and other chest affections, in arresting incipient consumption, and in lessening the distressing symptoms of this disease in its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous debility in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtedly a valuable remedy.

the south, the east, and the west. The young

men then bounded back, and at a full run

dashed through the crowd and on to one of

the astafas, where they swallowed a potion

to induce coplous vomiting, at

the snake-bites.

JOHN MCMURRAY, Methodist Minister New-28-2-w.s. & w. port, N.S.

CHINESE ON THE PACIFIC RAILBOAD. The following is an approximate number of the workmen employed on the British Columbian Sections of the Canadian Pacific Railroad:-Bection of Cook's Ferry, 1,800 Chinese; Bridge across the Fraser, 140 whitemen; Section of Boston Bar, 1,200 Chinese; Section of Boston Bar and Savona's Ferry. 1,400 Chinese; Section d'Emory and Farr's Landing, 4,500 Chinese; construction of bridges, etc., etc., 1,200 white men. The total number is therefore 11,340 men, of which only 1,346 are white.

In the new French Ministry, the following Ministers of the late Cabinet will retain portfolios:-Cochery, Tirard, Maby, Bilot and Januegulberry. Nothing has been decided regarding the remainder. The President had a conference last evening with Senator Duciere. DeCourcel, present ambassador at Berlin, will be Minister of Foreigo Affairs in the new Cabinet.

FAME OF THE SHAMROCKS.

The Stratford Herald says in reference to a lacrosse match played at Fort Gratiot, Mich., lately :- A good story, in connection with the lacrosse match, is told by a member of the Phonix Club. It appears that a Port Huronite, seeing several of the Stratford club before they had time to wash up after their long and tiresome journey, asked them if "they were those country fellows who came to play lacrosse," and further, "would they play the javeniles or the Fort Gratiot club?" boys" told the precocious youth they would try conclusions with the Fort Gratiot twelve. At the conclusion of the first game, which was won by Stratford in four minutes, the young man from Port Huron was willing to admit the Phoenix were town boys. At the finish of the second game, which was also won by the Stratford in four minutes, he thought they came from some city; but when the third game was ended, after one minute's playing, he was seen inquiring anxiously among the crowd if the "Phonix were not the Shamrocks in disguise."

IT IS A LITTLE TROUBLE TO EXAMINE the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, so as to find the words, "LANMAN, & KEMP, NEW YORK," Which are waterof bother rather than to be imposed upon by absence of trees, on the great plains. But a worthless counterfeit. Every leaf of the this does not prevent the existence in arid pamphlet around the genuine has these words regions of cartain specialized types of vegeta. in it, which though pale and faint, can be tion. The sage brush that covers the dreary easily seen when held up to the light, and no wastes of the Rocky Mountain region, the Fiorida Water is genuine that does not have 27-2-W3 & W Laramie plains, the Bitter Creek valley, and this test-mark.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Clark, a Chicago drunkard, beat his wife with his wooden leg, and was sent to jail for ten days. The prison was crowded, and the convicts were doubled in the cells. Clark's companion was Prindell, a man verging on lasanity. Clark related his crime to his companion, set the leg in a corner, went to sleep, and snored continuously. The snoring crazed Prindell, and he killed Clark with the wooden weapon.

All the People of the Dominion of Canada are Concerned.

Here are some more of the many hundreds of the leading men of the Dominion of Canada who have been cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asth us and Lung Disease by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer, an instrument which conveys medicinal properties direct to the seat of the disease. Read and judge for yourself :-

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Also, the no less surprising cure of Mrs Benoit, 114 Cathedral street, daughter of Mrs. David Perrault, who suffered from asthma and bronchitis for over eight years, and who is now perfectly cured.

Mrs. Adamson, of Belleville, cured of bronchitis, and her sister cured of bronchitis and lung discase.

I have no hesitation in saying Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer will cure catairh and bronchitis. John C. Fleming, editor of Post and TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

The above is sufficient to convince the public of the merits of the Spirometer. The instrument will be expressed to any address. Call or write, enclosing stamp, to M. Souvielle, ex-Aide Surgeon of French army, 13 Phillips Square, Montreal, where Physicians

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TERMS—Board, ver aunum. \$100; Tuition. English and French, Junior Department, \$20; Tuition. English and French, Senior Department, \$30; Tuition. Classical Department, \$35. For Prospectus or Catalogue, which gives full information, address,

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KIDNEYEWOPIE IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and or and discusses of the active in a contract of the specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpicity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the beyond in fee condition, effecting its regular discharge.

If you are suffering from malaria, have the chilis, are bileast dyspectic, or constituted, Kidney. are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly ours. In the Spring to cleanse the Systen, every one should take a thorough course of it.

41- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

Aets Advertisements.



a compound of the virtues of sarsaparil Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicing known or available to the public. The seiences of medicine and chemistry have never wrothered so valuable a remedy, nor one safety. ences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofulia and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Bolls, Tumors, Pustules, Blotches, Bolls, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleausing qualities

By its searching and cleausing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derauge. ment and decay. It stimulates and enlivers the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give Aven's Sarsaparilla a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

1 There is no excuse for suffering firm CONSTIPATION and a thousand other diseases that own their origin to a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, and include of the Digestive Organs, when the use of

will give immediate relief, and in a short time effect a permanent cure. After constipation follows Biliousness, Dyspepsia. Indigestion, Diseases of the Kid-neys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness. Sick Head N ache, Loss of Appetite, ປະເທດ 🦙 dice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Betc., all of which these Bitters will be speedily cure by removing the cause [] Keep the Stomach, Roughs, and Digestive Organs in good working order and portion bouchs will be the result. Lindle a and others subject to STOM HEAD CARE with that relief and permanent car, by the use of these Bitters ? Being tonic and mildly purgative they? PURIFY THE BLOOD by expelling all Morbid Secretions. PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOTTLE. HENRY, JOHNSONS & LORD, PROPS.,

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN. [From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors :-The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pink ham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special hurden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhea, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permentes every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatuleney, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weak-ness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Hendaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law

that governs the female system.

It costs only \$1. per bettle or six for \$5., and is sole by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stemp for reply. at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of cither sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bills fair

to equal the Compound in its popularity. All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose solo ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pu. **(%)** Consumption Cured.
Smos 1870 Dr. Sherr has each year sent
from this office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by this work becoming too heavy for him, I came to his aid. He now feels constrained to relinquish it entirely, and has placed in my hands the for-mula o that simple vegetable remedy dis-covered by an East India missionary, and found so effective for the speedy permanennt cure of Consump-Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and and all Throat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers have been proven in many thousand cases, and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and I will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, printed in German, French or English.—W. A. Noves, 149

Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 16-13eow

THE AGRARIAN MOVEMENT IN ITALY Rows, Aug. 1 —The Government is seriously impressed with the agratian movement, which becomes more and more serious every day. The laboring class suffer immensely all over Italy. Only a few days ago the grave Gazzetta d'Italia said: "If in Italy Socialism, Internationalism and Nihilism are not organized as they are in Germany and Russia, we have have yet in the cities and in the country a large number of people who are merely guided by the desire of avoiding a present full of misery and a future still

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes: "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kieds I unbesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-

THE DOMINION CABINET.

Hon, Frank Smith arrived in Quebec last evening, and was sworn in as a member of the Dominion Government at the gitadel this morning, by His Excellency the Governor-General. Mr. Smith will occupy seat in Ministry, without portfolio, as did Mr. Blake in 1873 4, and more recently Hon. D. L. Mucpherson, upon his first entrance into the Government. In this connection it may be interesting to recepitulate the offices of the Ministers :- Sir John McDonald, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways; Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works; Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance; Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. M. Bowell, Minister Customs; Sir. Alex. Campbell, Minister of Justice; Hon, D. L. Macpherson, President of the Council; Hon. A. W. McLelan, Minister of Marino and Fisherles; Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue: Hon. Jno. Carling, Post Master-General; Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia; Hon. A. J. Chapleau, Secretary of State; Hon. Frank Smith, without portfolio.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavillon Mountain, B.C., writes: _ Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatiem. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every aind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and f want another supply for my friends, &c."

AN ORPHAN'S JOURNEY.

AN EXPLANATORY LABEL. A bright little lad of 9 years has just passed through the city on his way to England. His name is Samuel Brindle, on his long journey. He bails from Parker's Landing in Pennsylvania, but it appears that about a year ago he came to America with his father, who recently died. He was consequently left alone, without bome or friends. The neighbors of the place, however, proposed to provide for his return to his mother. Rullway and steamship tickets were bought and given to him, and be was put on board the train with a card sewed to his jacket having this inscription :- " Parker's Landing, Pa. This boy, Samuel Brindle, is going to his mother, Mary A. Brindle, Primrose Bauks Mills, Old Oldham, Lancashire, England, via Montreal, Canada, for Liverpool, England, per Canada Shipping Company, Beaver Line Take care of him." The toy had in his possession when he started tickets from Buttalo to Montreal, and Montreal to Liverpool; but the one conveying the journey from Buffalo he had lost on the way. The police telegraphed to Parker's Landing and received a reply requesting them to forward the little traveller, and it would be made all right. He was accordingly sent on his way, and has lacked no friendly care on his long journey.

DECLINE OF MAN. Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

In refusing to purchase his wife a \$4 bamboo easel, the wretch of a husband accused the partner of his bosom of trying to bambooeasel him .- Lowell Courier.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA

has no equal for relieving pain, both internal

and external. It cures Pain in the Sile ack or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, cothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quickon the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cromps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggisst at 25 cents a bottle. [G26

J. Werts & Son, Freedomville, Ohio,

Writes :--"This informs you that we have sold all those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. We sold the last three bottles to day. Two of our customers disputed about which should have the last bottle, and we decided the matter by promising to send for more at once. The Birtess give universal satisfacto all who have tried them, We want you to

send us twelve dozen torthwith." cure all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of this in the True Witness.

N.B.—In writing, please state that Joussew this in the True Witness.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever; and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. TOTAL CONTROL OF THE STATE OF T

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately sepend upon it; there is no mistake about it Chere is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. Laurent College

COMPLETE CLASSICAL COURSE AND COMPLETE COMMERCIAL COURSE.

English and French.

CLASSES BEGIN 5th September.

TO SAW MILLERS!

The British Canadian Lumbering and Timber Company, Torento, wish to contract with parties who will erect one or more Water or Steam Saw Mills on the Upper Ottawa, and saw under contract for a term of years about 15,000,000 feet of Lumber annually; the logs to be furnished by the Company.

"TILL WARNED, OR BY L EXPERIENCE TAUGET" people will continue to weaken their systems by the use of the ordinary disagreeable drugs, when the Oriental Fruit Laxalive is a greater purifier and strengthener of the digestive organs. It is prepared by the MEDICAL SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING CO., Montreal. Price 25c. 51 ti

WANTED-AT ST. SOPHIE, Co. Terrebonne, P.Q., 2 female teachers capable of teaching both French and English. For information address JOHN JUS. CAREY, Sec.-Tress., St. Sophie, Co. Terrebonne, P.Q., 512

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Euperior Court.
No. 1071. Marie Edwidge Dubois, wife of Narclesse Martin, saddler, both of the Vilingo of Laprairie in the District of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Narclesse Mertin. Defendent. Au action en separation de biens has this day been instituted in this cause.
Montreal, 28th June, 1882. Montreal, 28th June, 1882,

O. AUGE. Attorney for Plaintiff.

\$12 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 15-0

CLASGOW DRUG HALL—

400 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Warner's Safe Ridney and Liver Cure; Safe Diabetes Cure; Nervine and Tonic Bitters; supply Just received at the GLASGOW DRUG HALL.

Hall.

RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL WATER,
Nature's Remedy for all diseases of the Bladder
and Kidneys. Call or send for Pamphlet of
Analysis and Testimonials. Price 35 cents per
Gallon.

HOMCEOPATHY.—A full assortment of Medicines and Rooks. Also. cines and Books. Also, HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS. Family Medicine Chests refilled.

refilled.
J. A. HARTE,
Druggist.
38 tf Country orders promptly filled.

TRISH AMERICAN COLONI

ZATION COMPANY (LIMITED.

Farms of all sizes for sale in South Western Minnesola, on time contracts or for eash. HOUSES BUILT.

Farm Implements and Goods at Wholesale prices. Apply to RIGHT REV. BISHOP IRELAND,

St. Paul. Minnesote, Or to JOHN SWEETMAN, Manager, Currie, Murray Co., Minnesota, Who will torward pamphlets on application.
16 DO

\$56 a week in your own town. Ierm and \$5 outlit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. Maine.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

-OF-HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and relain its virtues for a

long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark on package.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Address Stinson & Co., Portland Maine.

HTIW

FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 100fl Government Bond

Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

FOUR TIMES ANNUALLY. Until each and every bond is drawn with a larger or smaller promium. Every bond must draw a Prize as there are no blanks.

The three highest prizes amount to 200,000 Florins, 20,000 Florins, 15,000 Florins,

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than

200 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the 1st SEPTEMBER,

thould have the last bottle, and we decided the matter by promising to send for more at once. The Bitters give universal satisfactor all who have tried them. We want you to send us twelve dozen torthwith."

Baxter's Mandeare Bitters never fall to the stomach, Liver and selected them that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters and enclosing Five Dollars will secure one of these Bonds for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.. No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

do not conflict with Ray of the 18ws of the United States,

M (Mowers and Reapers ... Ar)

LAROTHER ("MANDEMENT" A REPLY PROM "LE COSSITT'S MOWERS. REAPERS & RAKES



Over 10,000 fermers in the Province of Queliec Alone have beinght our Implements and are satisfied they are the best they could have "Farmers, but only the BEST." Buy at COSSITT'S OFFCE, SI MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL, K. J. LATIMER, Manager. COSSITT'S OFFICE AT ST. SAUVEUR TOLL-BAR, ST. SAUVEUR, QUE.

P. T. LEGARE, Agent.

A Local Agent to be found in every Parish.

Musical Instruments, &c.



THE WEBER BABY GRAND.

"THE WEBER PIANO"

Is generally acknowledged the grandest instrument of music which has ever appeared in the household, or adorned the Lyric Stage. Its tones are pure and beautiful beyond all others. It is sweet, sympathetic and plaintive, or loud, grand and majestic, at the will of the performer. In its capacity to portray feeling, and in its wonderful power of expression, it stands absolutely without a rival. The duration of its tones, quick responsive action, and perfect mechanism, place it, in the estimation of all musical people, above and beyond all its competitors. For many years the "Weber" Piano was used only by the wealthy and musical aristocracy of the United States; but since the Philadelphia Exhibition, where it was first placed before the public in competition with the great makers of the world, the demand for it has been imprecedented.

The first second-hand instrument of this maker, offered at public competition in Montreal, though a square several years in use, realized \$515.00. This was far above the price reached by any other piano, and shows that a good piano, like a good painting, will always command its price.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SEND FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Professional Cards.

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opcosite Colborne Street. 18-G

Marble Working

NOTICE:

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large and varied stock of MARRIE MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES,

TABLETS, do, &c. Which for neatness, beauty of design and prices

MARBLE and LIMESTONE POSTS, for enclosing lots, always on hand. Terms easy. The trade supplied. All work

CUNNINGHAM BROS. BLEURY STREET.

Dye Works.

WE RECOGNIZE IN THE increasing patronage we are receiving that we have been successful in doing the BEST OF WORK in Dyeing and Cleaning Ladies' and Gent's Goods, such as Costs, Pants, Dresses, Snawls, Curtains, Table and Plano Covers, &c., and we shall endeavor to keep pace with the times in all the newest colors the art of dyeing can produce.

ROYAL DYE WORKS. 706 CRAIG STREET.

N.B.-We have no Branches or Agencies in the city. Established 1870.

COLLEGE OF OTTAWA

Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate. COURSE OPENS 6TH SEPTEMBER.

Rm powered to confer University Degrees.
Course of Studies—Classical and Commercial.
Special attention to Practical Sciences. English the language of the College. French and
Drawing free of charge.
Large staff of able and experienced Professors,
strict discipline, fatherly care and watchfulness
over conduct, health and progress of students,
monthly reports to pasents.
Buildings beautifully situated, lighted by gas,
heated by hot water, and provided with cold
and warm baths. Gymnssium and extensive
play grounds attached to College. Country
house with farm one mile from city.
Domestic Department under the care of the
Sistors of Charity.
PAPAL MEDAL annually granted for successful competition in Philosophy by His Holiness Pope Leo. KIII as a special mark of commendation and favor.
For full particulars concerning Course of
Studies, method of teaching, examinations for
degrees, &c. send for Prospectors.
TERMS—Board, Tuition, Bed and Beding,
Washing and Doctor's Fee, payable half-yearly
in advance:—Classical Course, \$160 per annum;
Commercial Course, \$160 per annum.

VERY REV. J. H. TABARET, O.M. I., D.D., President,

CALL THE TANK OF THE PARTY OF T AEBEST BLOOD PURIFIERS' PREPARED BY LANMAN & KEMP NEW YORK.

\$200.00 Reward!

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation Hop Bir Ess, especiaily Bitters or preparation- the word Rop or Hors in their name mnected therewith, that is intended mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP SITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white lubel, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or reciepts of Hop BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prose-

> HOP BITTERS Mrg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 14TH TO 23RD.

Agricultural and Industrial.

\$25,000 IN PREMIUMS.

Ample grounds and magnific int buildings for the display of Live Stock, Manufactured Articles Agricultural Implements and Machinery in motion.

The Exhibition will be open on the 14th September: Cattle and Live Stock will come in on the 18th, on and after which date the Exhibition will be complete in every detail.

Reduced rates are offered by all the principal Railway and Steamboat Companies.

Exhibitors will please make entries as early as possible.

For Prize Lists, Blank Forms of Entry and all information, apply to the undersigned.

GEO: LECLERE,
S. C. STEVENSON,
Secretaries.

76 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal. NOTICE—The Canada Advertising Agency,
No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W.
Butcher, Manager, r. authorised to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

of Quebec, issued an episcopal order to his Diocesan, prohibiting the reading, taking or keeping of the paper known as Le Courrier des Etats-Unis under pala of excommunica-tion. This step was taken on the grounds that this paper contained romances or stories of an immeral and irreligious character. 'His Lordship Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, has also deemed it expedient to issue a similar mandement to the faithful of his diocese. His Lordship urges members of the church to avoid irreligious and immoral books and journals. It is these, he contends, which caused the ruin of the Old World, and which

THE PROHIBITED JOURNAL.

A few weeks ago Archbishop Taschereau

keeps it struggling in anarchy and revolution. He concludes as follows :- "Friends, Christians, see to it attentively that no impure or irreligious productions ever enter your homes, and let them never be put before the eyes of your children; for the moment your children find pleasure in reading promiscuous literature, they are lest to you and heaven. The mortal polson which they take would incoculate their whole being, and they would be led to the gratifying of most vile passions roused within them by it, never thinking of God and His blessings; such immoral literature make light of the life of sin they lead, and plunges into a terrible abyse of all sorts of miseries both for time and eternity. We speak to you to day in a spirit of charity. Attend to our voice, as representing the more authoritative one of the Holy Courch, your mother; and obey it faithfully and with filial affection."

The proprietors of Le Courrier des Etats Unis, Messrs H P Sampers & Co, have issued the following defence:-

"Our attention has been called to a despatch from Montreal, Canada, published in jour paper of 27th inst., in which Archbishop Tuschereau is said to have condemned tus Courrier des Etats-Unis in a pastoral letter for having published "infamous novels." We will to say that the Courrier des Etats-Unis, as a rule, takes no notice of attacks upon its management except when its honor and rospectability are involved. In this instance, interested influences may have been brought to bear against us. No paper has at heart the cause of morality more than ourselves, and this we feel it our duty to express in unmistakable language. The Courrier des Etats Unis is neither a religious nor an anti-religious publication. It strives to present in its columns, as far as possible, the best current literature. It takes its feuilletons not from the sensational journals, but from those papers that represent the weight of literary authority in France. The best criterion of its standing is to be deduced from the fact that the recent femileions published in the columns have been mostly reprinted from Conservative and religious journals, a list of which we append. We beg to offer an energetic protest against the ban under which we have been placed, and are obliged to attribute it either to an error or to an absolutely unjustifiable hostility.

A LOSING JOKE.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill-health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in carnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased withit, as it cost him a good patient.—Harrisburg Patriot.

A SOLEMN PROTEST.

On the anniversary of the translation of the remains of Pope Pius IX, from the Vatican to San Lorenzo, His Holiness Leo XIII. received a committee of the Federazione Plana of the Catholic societies of Rome, which presented him with several volumes containing 80,000 signatures of people protesting against the savage insult perpetrated in Rome last year on this day. Among those present were the two Cardinals Jacobini, Chigi, Ledochowski, Nine, Mertel, Pecci and many prelates. The Pope, answering the address, read by Vice-President Count do Witten, deployed the public scandals of which Italy has been and is the theatre; deplored that the cross had been taken away from the capitol, and entreated Romans to cling to their faith.

No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant.

DECORATION.

The Rev. Don Giovanni Verita, a Tuscan priest of the diocese of Modigliana, has been decorated by King Humbert with the order of the Crown of Italy for having contributed to save Garibaldi in 1849, when hunted by the Austrians.

" Presumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin." On the other hand, the production of Kidney-Wort began with wise cantions and sciontific research, and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and en. dowing men and women with health and hanpiness. "My tormented back," is the exclamation of more than one poor hardworking man and woman; do you know why it aches It is because your kidneys are overtasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleaused of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

MISS FANNY PARNELL'S BODY. TRENTON, N. J., August 2 .- The body of the late Miss Fanny Painell, which was temporarily placed in a receiving vault in this city; was embalmed on Monday by Drs. Newlin and Nieh, of Philadelphia, and Tantum, of Trenton, preparatory to its removal to Ireland for interment, under the charge of the Central Union Land League, of Philadelphia. Shortly after death James G. Vencleve, an undertaker of this city, embalmed the body with the view of interment in this country, the family of the deceased not knowing at the time that it would finally be taken to Ire-

EPPE'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. -" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful appli-cation of the fine properties of well selected cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure
blood and a properly nourished frame."

Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets and
tins (4 lb. and 1b.) labelled—"James Erres &
Co., Homeopathic Chemists London, England." Also makers of Erres (Chogolars
Essanos for afternoon use.

Also the first of the properly without extra
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to know where and how to point. We may escape many a fatal shaft

Medical....

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fackache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Soro Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalos, General Bodily

Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other

Point and Lary, and an other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacons Others as a sufe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively triding outlay of 50 Centa, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels. Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFF They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully effications in all aliments incidental to Fernales of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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FOR THE CURE OF Bad Logs, Bad Breasts. Old Wounds. Sores and Ulcers!

It is an invilible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Fronchills, Coughs, Coids, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulus, Gout, Rhenmalism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fall.

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Over 800 stammerers have been cured by us during the past three years. Testimonials, ac., free. Address Stammering institute, London, Ont. TESTIMONIAL—I have stammered for years, four mouths ago I attended the above Institute and was cured. I am perfectly satisfied. JOSEPH ANDERSON, Theological Student. Queen's University. Kingston. Ont. 24 G

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30 G CLINTON H. MENEELY

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EF For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success overywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Estimates.

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13 But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the world t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made,

sufficient of the control of the con bill at an anna hablogie en entra der bater gun gun bereiten an andere bei beit af at THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

SOME CAUSTIC COMMENTS UPON THE MANNER OF LIFE OF THE AFORESAID BIRD.

WHAT sort of a bird is this?" "This is a English sparrow. He cannot carry off a lamb, like the eagle, nor is he provided with teeth and claws, like the tiger, but he leaves his mark all the same."

" How did he get here?" "A philanthropist brought him over from

"What is a philanthropist?"

"He is a cross between a lunatic and an idiot." "What did he want to bring the sparrows

to America for." "Because he hated the country and wanted revenge. It wasn't enough for him that we have small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, droughts, floods, cyclones, and forest fires and grasshopper-plagues." "What are the chief merits of the spar

row?"
"His beautiful voice and lovable nature. his song is so much sweeter than a file rasping over cast iron that people have died after hearing it."

"How does he employ his time?" "In screaming, fighting, and voting early

and often."

"Where does he build his nest?" "In the cornices of houses. If he could have the use of 1,000 trees rent free he would turn up his nose at the offer. He couldn't damage a tree any, but he could make it necessary to paint a house every month." "Of what is his nest composed?"

"Of everything he can handle, except old oyster cans and empty beer bottles."

Does the hard-hearted citizen ever destoy their nests?' "He does. When the family clothes-line

or crow-bar or long-handled shovel is missing he pulls down a nest and recovers the lost article." "What does the poor sparrow do then?"

"He rebuilds." "Can be te discouraged?"

"If his nest was pulled down 15,000 or 20,000 times he might commence to feel downhearted; but those who have routed him out 500 or 600 times have not seen him even change countenance."

"What other birds does he agree with?" "The buzzard and the polecat. He is too proud to take up with every stranger who comes along. He has driven away our robins and bluebirds and larks and chickadees, and even the hens are looking for another open-

ing."
"Would it be wicked to kill one of these sparrows?"

"Awfully wicked. The philanthrophists would raise such a howl that the killer would have to skip the country. Besides, you can't shoot 'em, they won't be poisoned, and no one ever trapped one. A man down in Ohio thinks a blow with a barn-door might fetch 'em, but it is as yet an untried experiment."

"That is all for this time. Let us now lay away our books and sit on the steps and listen to the ravishing melody of the sparrow's evening song."-Detroit Free Press.

HOW THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD GOT AHEAD OF THE DRUMMER.

"Is this seat engaged?" he asked of the prettiest girl in the car, and finding it wasn't, he put his sample-box in the rack and braced himself for solid enjoyment.

him before he could get his tongue unkinked. " Most bewildering day, isn't it?" "Ye-yes, miss," stammered the drummer.

"Nice weather for travelling," continued the girl, "much nicer than when it was cold. Are you perioctly comfortable?" "Oh, yes; thanks!" murmured the drum-

mer. "Glad of it," resumed the girl, cheerfully. "You don't look so. Let me put my shawl under your head, won't you? Hadn't you rather sit next to the window and have me

describe that landscape to you?" "No, please," he muttered. "I-I'm doing

well enough." "Can't I buy you some peanuts, or a book? Let me do something to make the trip happy! Suppose I slip my arm around your waist! Just lean torward a trifle so I can!" "You'll-you,ll have to excuse me!" gasped

the wretched drummer. "I-I don't think

you really mean it !" "You look so tired," she pleaded. "Wouldn't you like to rest your head on my shoulder? No one will notice. Just lay your head right down and I'll tell you

stories." "No-no, thanks! I won't to-day! I'm very comfortable thank you !" and the poor drummer looked around helplessly.

"Your scarf-pin is coming out. Let me fix it. There!" and she arrayed it deftly. "At the next station I'll get you a cup of tea, and when we arrive at our destination you'll let me call on you?" and she smiled an anxious prayer right up into his pallid ccun-

"I think I'll go away and smoke," said the drummer, and, hauling down his gripsack, he made for the door, knee-leep in the grins showered around him by his fellow-passen-

"Strange!" muttered the girl to the lady in front of her. "I only did with him just what he was making ready to do with me, and big and strong as he is he couldn't stand it.

I really think women have stronger stomachs than men, and besides that, there isn't any smoking car for them to fly to for refuge. I

don't understand this thing."
But she settled back contentedly all the same; and at the convention of drummers, held in the smoker that morning, it was uranimously resolved that her seat was engaged, so far as they were concerned, for the balance

ATHLETIC.

Duncan C. Ross, of Louisville, Ky., writes the following letter to the Gazette, which ex-

plains itself :--. In reply to a challenge in your issue of today pertaining to be from Mr. Hugh McKin-non on behalf of A. A. McDonald, stating that he (McDonald) will be backed for \$1,500 (?) against any man. Although Mr. McKinnon names such a large sum he fails to rut up one dollar; and to test the honesty of his intentions I have to-day forwarded to Richard K. Fox, 193 William street, New scon as he does so either Donald Dinnie or myself will accommodate McKinnon or his "world beater." We will only arrange a match for money, no gate speculation.

LACROSSE. held yesterday.

THE PROGRESS OF A COUCH.—The following may be indicated as the progress of a cough in the absence of an efficient check of the lung-destroying malady: First, a cold is contracted, the throat becomes inflamed and the which renders the work of one man much irratation causes a spasmodic contraction and more valuable than that of another, "Paydilation of the lungs, accompanied with a ments in this branch are fairly good. dull or rattling sound in the throat. This daily increases in violence, and as it does, men's split boots, \$1,60 to 2.25; men's kip aggravates the bronchial irritation until the boots, \$2 50 to 3 25; men's calf boots, pegged, lungs become seriously affected. Then ab-scesses or incipient sores form upon their men's split do 90c to \$1.10 jumen's buff congtissue, which rapidly develop into the fatal tubercles of consumption which eat into and destroy the lungs. Who would knowingly incur such peril as this? The surest means of averting it is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a pulmonic which at the same time checks the progress of throat and lung irritation, and gives strength to those debili-

Finance and Commerce.

tated by a cough. Sold by all druggists.

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE. TUESDAY, August 8, 1882.

Hudson's Bay shares are quoted in London

According to a London cable, the Economist of Saturday says the rate of discount for bank bills 60 days to 3 months is 21 to 25 per cent.

In the local market call loaus on stocks are being made at 5 per cent in the street and 51 to 6 per cent at bank. Sterling Exchange was stendy at 9% prem for round amounts of 60-day bills, 91 prem cash over the counter, 93 to 10 prem for demand bills. Drafts on New York drawn at about } prem.

The feature of our stock market this morning was Gas, which was in great speculative demand, and sold right up from 1771 0 179 without a break. The sales . . . at the morning board were 2,085 . . . , and the stock closed at noon at 179 1 179 asked, a gain of 21 per cent since night. It is useless to criticize the ren or the continuance of the "boom" is. Of two parties on the "street," or exmestly believes in the future of the election light and the extinction of Gas as an illumia . ing power, while the other goes to the opposite extreme, and holds that with improvements in Gaz, which appear possible, the electric light will be the illuminant which will be "left." At the present time the friends of Gas have the advantage, and they are encouraged by advances, which have recently taken place in London and New York gas stocks. Of the other local stocks there is little to say. Toronto; at noon was 1 higher at 194 bid, and Merchants 1 higher at 1313, while City Passenger advanced 1 to 1521 bid, and Commerce 1 to 1451. Bank of Montreal closed steady at noon at 2123 bid, Ontario fell & to 127, Richelieu 1 to 73, and St. Paul & Manitoba 1 to 1341. Telegraph was dull at 131 to 131 . Other stocks were inactive and without important change.

Morning Stock Sales.—135 Montreal, $212\frac{3}{4}$; 250 Merchants, 132; 50 Molsons, 131; £1,000 Canada Central bonds, 103; 155 Toronto, 194; 65 Commerce, 1541; 50 do 1451; 300 do 1451; 50 do 1451; 50 do 1451; 25 St. Paul & Manitoba, 135; 25 do 135½; 33 Dominion Telegraph, 96; 50 Cfty Passenger, 152; 85 do 152½; 210 Gas, 177½; 150 do 177½; 1.050 do 178; 375 do 178½; 25 do 178½; 25 do 178½; 25 do 1783; 225 do 179. One per cent was paid "Pleasant day," said the girl, coming for to call 1,000 Gas, at 185 in 60 days.

London, 5 p.m.—Consols, 99 11-16; 4½'s. 116; 5's, 103. Eric, 41]. Illinois Central,

this kind of a match, and the position of change the market was not so strong. Mont- to 61 figs, Eleme, 10c to 123; ditto, Mala-At the afternoon board of the Stock Excatcher d'dn't fit him as tightly as his panta- real dropped 1, Toronto 1, and Gas 1 in bid. | ga, 54c to 6c. City Passenger rosed; St. Paul & Manitoba 1; Richelieu ! and Telegraph }. The rest

were not materially changed from noon.

Afternoon Sales—50 Montreal 212; 5 Peoples 92%; 70 Toronto 194; 300 Commerce 145%; 25 Merchants 131%; 50 Richelieu 74; 75 Gas 1783; 615 do 179.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE

MARKETS. In most of the leading lines there is a steady expansion of trade, and the outlook is hopeful enough with present crop prospects. The hay crop will be fully secured in this district within the week, and cereals are looking well and appear to benefit from recent dry, sultry weather. Wheat and barley is being harvested under good conditions in Ontario and so far as reported, damages by insect peets or by rust will be insignificent. The Grand Trunk annual crop report states that fruit will be a failure. Farmers being busy In the fields payments are somewhat backward, but are not worse in this respect than is usual at this season of the year. The Western grain markets have been even unusually excited and fluctuating, but have strengthened during the past faw days, caused, reports say, by large coverings on the part of the say, by large coverings on the part of the Prices, net cash within 30 days or 4 months "shorts" and by frequent rains in some sections of the Western States, which have injured wheat in shock, causing it to sprout. Spring wheat, it is also stated, is in some danger of rust.

DRY GOODS.—This important department of trade is in a singularly good position at | Mot Cut, \$5.60 per keg; 4 d to 5 d, Cold Cut, present. The season opened well and also Canada Pattern, \$3 10; 3 d, Cold Cut, earlier than was generally looked for, and a heavy fall trade is a certainty according to human calculations. To travellers' orders for raw, and 73c to 74c boiled. Refined petromost of the business is due, but a few old leum is very dull, but a slight move is noticefashioned buyers have not neglected to visit able in the crude grades. We quote :- Newthe metropolis and make a warehouse selectional foundland cod oil 60c to 62c per gallon; steam tion, and a fair number of orders have also come to hand through the Post Office. Our racking bouses have presented and still preeent an active appearance, and deliveries are large. Stocks of imported dress goods have been considerably reduced. Prices of plain plain cotton prints, etc., are firm. Canadian tweeds have sold well through travellers, and the mills are working hard to supply the demand. The large clothing houses here have secured a good deal of patronage in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The boot and shoe industry, though beset with some serious difficulties, is still in a position to return fair profits as a result of skilled and ecomomical management. Numerous fall orders are on hand despite recent large shipments to the interior, and leather is about as cheap as it ever was. Some manufacturers are willing to admit that their operative are in receipt of inadequate salaries York, \$1,000 for McKinnon to cover, and as and ought to get more, but, as we stated last week, they take the ground that it is unfair for their employees to put on the pressure now, it to \$3 higher at 7620 September, 743c Oct. in the midst of the fall trade, as the orders. The local market for grain is inactive, with they are filling were secured on the old basis holders asking higher prices. Toledo red winof prices which are too low to allow the senter wheat is quoted at \$1 14, and Canada white sible advence without loss to them. The winter at \$1 20. Cats range from 48c to 49c. men, no doubt, have their grisvances, The flour market is in a state of only

organizing. As far as the cutters are concerned no general percentage advance can easily be made, as there are degrees of skill Men's thick boots, wax, \$2.25 to 3.25; ress, \$1 50 to 2.00; men's buff and pebbled balmorals, \$1 75 to 2.25; men's split do, \$1 25 to 1 50; shoe packs, \$1.00 to 1 75; women's pebble and buff balmorals, \$1.00 to 150; do split balmorals, 90c to \$1 10; do prunella balmorals, 50c to \$150; do interior balmorals, 45 to 50; do cong. balmorals, 50c to \$1 25; do buckskin balmorals, 60c to 80c; Misses' pebbled and buff balmorals, 90c to \$1.15; do split balmorals, 75c to 90c; do prupella balmorals, 60c to \$1; do cong. balmorals, 60 to 70c; child's pebbled and buff balmorals, 60c to 90c; do split balmorals, 50c to 60c; do prunella balmorals, 50c to 85c; infants' cacks, per dozen, \$3 75 to \$6.50.

LEATHER .- The market is very quiet with main features exactly as before. Prices do not appear to improve with the advance in There appears to be some little money in exporting splits, but black leathers generally are very dull. A few large sales have occurred at quo ations. Hemlock Spanish sole, No 1, B A, 25c to 26c; ordinary, 22c to 241c; No 2, B A, 23c to 24c; No 1, ordinary, 22c to 221c. Buffalo sole, No 2, 22c to 23c; No 2, 19c to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No 1, 26c to 30c; waxed upper, light and medium, 36c to 39c; splits, large, 23c to 28c; small, 21c to 25c; calfskins (27 to 36 lbs), 60c to 80c; do (18 to 26 lbs), 60c to 70c; Harness, 26c to 34c; buff, 14c to 16c; pebble, 12½c to 15½c; rough, 26c to 28c; leather tips, \$2.50 per 100 pairs.

GRECERIES .- Outside of the country trade business is quiet, the demand from the city being light. Currents have been in demand at 5 c to 6 c. In teas we hear of the sale of about 800 helf chests Japan at 38%c to 40c for fine, and 16c to 16kc for common. Coffee is unchanged. In sugars business has been chiefly confined to the filling of some Western orders. We quote:-Japan, common, 18c to 23c; good common to medium, 22c to 27c; fair to good, 30c to 35c; fine to finest, 38c to 43c; choicest, 45c to 50c. Nagasaki, 20c to 30c; Young hyson, firsts, 45c to 50c; seconds, 33c to 40c; thirds, 27c to 30c; fourths, 18c to 23c; Gunpowder, low grades, 28c to 32c; good to fine, 35c to 45c; finest, 55c to 65c; Imperial, medium to good, 33c to 38c; fine to finest, 45c to 60c; Twankey, common to good, 00c to 00; Oolong, common, 33c to 38c; good to choice, 40c to 65c; Congou, common, 20c to 25c; medium to good, 27c to 35c; fine to finest, 40c to 55c; Souchong, common, 28c to 30c medium to good, 38c to 45c; fine to choice, 50c to 70c. Sugars are quiet. Barbadoes may be quoted at 7½c to 7½. Granulated 9½c to 9½c; grocers' "A" 9½c to 9½c; bright, 8½c to 8½c; medium, 7½c to 8½c; yellow, 7c to 8 c. Syrups and Molasses quiet. Antigua is worth 48c to 483c. Barbadoes is quiet and steady at 52 to 53c. There is a small enquiry for Trinidad at 482c to 49c Sugarhouse, 34c to 35c. Coffees are moving slowly, the trade being fully supplied. Mocha, 29c to 31c; O G Java, 22c to 28c; Plantation C, 19c to 22c; Maracaibo, 12c to 14c; Jamaica, 10%c to 15c; Rio, 10c to 12c. Fruit is quiet pending the arrival of the new crop. London layers, \$310 to \$3.25; loose muscatels, \$2.95 to \$3.00; layers, \$2.90 to \$2.95; sultanas, \$101 to \$11; Valencias, 11c to 111c; Samos, 9c to 91c; currants. 53c

Warrants are cabled at 52s to 53s. gooseberries, 60c per gallon.

Regiond has risen from £6 15 to Means.—Beef, per 1b, trimmed, Sc to 15c freights. Bar iron in England has risen from £6 15 to £7. Ingot tin and copper are firm. Fair mutton, 10c to 12 lc; lamb per lb, 10c to 12 lc enquiry for hardwere. Pig iron per ton :-- | veal, per 1b, 8c to 121c; pork, per 1b, 13c Siemens, \$22 50 to \$23; Summerlee, \$22 to hams, per lb, 15c; lard, per lb, 15c; sausages, 22 50; Langloan, \$22 50; Eglinton, \$21 00 per lb, 13c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$9.75 to to \$21.50; Carnbroe, \$22. Bars, per 100 10 per 100 lbs. lbs, \$2 00 to \$2 25; Canada plates, per box; Hatton, \$3.25; other brands, \$3 15; trout, 10c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters, Tin Plates, per box, charcoal IC, \$5 15 10c; white fish, 10c; halibut, 15c; haddock to \$5 25; Coke, IC, \$4 40 to 4 50. Tinned and cod, 6c; mackerel, 12c; black bass, per Sheets, No. 26, charcoal, \$11 00 to 11 25; Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, best, \$7 50 to \$7 75; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sheets, best brands, \$2 60 to \$2 75; Boiler Plates \$3 00; Russia Sheet Iron per 1b, 12½c. Lead, pig, per 100 lbs, \$5 00 to 5 25; do sheet, \$5 50 to \$6; do bar \$5 to \$5 75; do shot, \$6 to \$6 75; Steel, cast, per lb, 11½ to 12c½; do Spring, per 100 lbs, \$3.75 to \$4 25; do Tire, \$3 50 to \$4 00; do Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to \$2 50. Ingot Tin, note, 10 d to 60 d; Hot Cut, American or Canada Pattern, \$2.70 per kcg; 8 d and 9 d, Hot Cut, do, \$2.85 per keg; 6 d and 7 d, Hot Cut, do, \$3.10 per keg; 4 d and 5 d, Hot Cut, American Pattern, \$3.35 per keg; 3 d, Hot Cut, do, \$4 10 per keg; 3 d, Fine,

Canada Pattern, \$3.60. Oils .- Linseed Oil is sleady at 71c to 72c refined seal oil 721c; straw seal, 60c to 68c; refined petroleum in car lots, 183c to 19c.

Hmss and Skins .- Green bides have sgala advanced and the whole market is firm We quote:-No. 1 buff, 91c to 91c; No. 2 do, 81c; Western steer hides, 91c to 91c; green butchers' bides, \$9, \$8 and \$7 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively; lambskins, 55c to 60c, and clips 50c to 55c; calfebins, 14c per lb.

Wool.-The market continues dull. In foreign wools we hear of new arrivals of Cape and Australian. We quote :- Greasy Cape, 17c to 19c; Australian, 211c to 31c; pulled lambs' wool, 32c to 33c for A super and 30c to | each. 31c for B super.

At 2 30 p m despatch from Liverpool today said :- Breadstuits dull, except corp, which is firmer. Corn, 7s 5d; lard, 62s 6d. Weather fine.

The market for breadstuffs here is quiet, but firmer. Last night in Chicago wheat closed 1c to 1½c higher at \$1 02¼ August, \$1 00½ beptember and October. Corn closed merely in suspense for the moment and not Prices of ficur are as follows :- Superior extra, of trade in the Townships.

<u>and a second contract of the second contract</u>

ended as other workers in the factories are \$5 90 to \$6.00; extra superfine, \$5 65 to 5.75; spring 'extra, \$5 65 to \$5 70; superfine, \$5 00 to \$5 15; Canada strong bakers', \$6 50; American strong bakers', \$7 50 to \$0 00; fine. \$4 00 to \$4 20; middlings, \$3 80 to \$4 00; pollards, \$3 40 to \$3 50. Ontario bage Medium to strong, \$2 80 to \$2 90 spring extra, \$2.70 to \$2.80; superfine, \$2.45 to \$2.50; city bags, (delivered) \$3.50 to

The cheess market is about steady, and 100 to 10%c is a tair quotation, but some factories ere asking 11c. The combined shipments of cheese from New York and Montreal last week were 107,000 boxes, against 152,000 boxes the previous week. The butter trade is in an unsatisfactory state, the views of sellers and buyers being still widely apart. The present block is said to be principally the fault of buyers who paid high prices in the country at the beginning of the season. Considerable creamery is said to have gone into store here. Buyers are willing to pay about 18c in the country for Townships butter and 19c on spot, but as high as 21c is occasionally asked for choice grades. Creamery is quoted at 21½c to 23c, as to quality; Morrishurg dairy at 17½c to 19c, and Western at 16c to 18c. Eggs are firm at 19½c to 20c.

In provisions we hear of sales of 200 pails Fairbanks lard at 154c. In Chicago last night September pork closed 321c higher, at \$21.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) and October pork 37\(\frac{1}{2}\)c higher, \$21.20. Lard was 221c to 25c higher on the day, at \$12.521 September; \$12.60 October. Here we quote prices steady, as follows:-- Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$24.50 to \$25.00, mess pork, Canada short cut, \$26 thin mess pork, per bil, \$23 to 23 50; mess beef, \$17 to 17 50; India mess beef, per tierce, \$31 to \$33; hams, city cured, per 1b, 14to to 15c; hams, canvassed, per lb, 15to to 16%c; lard, in pails, per lb, 15c to 15%c; bacon, per 1b, 14c to 141.

MONTREAL STREET MARKET .- Aug. 8.

A very fair business was transacted at the public markets at little change on former prices. Oats were much higher as were also blueberries. The receipts of the latter were 450 to 500 boxes chiefly from the Saguency. The Saguenay berries in the usual small boxes realized \$1.20 to 1.50. About 150 large boxes from Batiscan and Three Rivers averaged \$2.25 each. Garden raspberries sold at 20c per quart box, and Montreal tomatoes at 30c per dozen. Montreal melons were more plentiful, and sold for 75c to \$1.25 each. California plums were in demand at \$4 per box. Penches sold at \$4.50 per box: \$2.25 per basket. Sales of green apples were reported at \$4 to \$4.50 per brl.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Poor to choice print butter, per lb, 25c to 30c; tub butter, 18c to 24c; eggs, new laid, per dozen, 250 to 30c; cooking, 20c to 22c.

Poultry.—Fowls, per pair, 80c to 90c; Spring chickens, 35c to 75c per pair; turkeys, each, 90c to \$1.10; geese, spring, 80c to \$1 each; ducks, 75c to 90c per pair; pigeous, per pair, 30c to 35c. FLOUR, por 100 lbs, \$3 25 to 3 50; buck-

wheat flour, \$2 00; oatmeal, do, \$2 70; cornmeal, do, \$2; moulle, do, \$1 60 to 180; bran, per 100 lbs, \$1. GRAIN-Oats, per bag, \$1.25 to 1 30; peas, per bush, \$1.05 to \$1.15; beans, none;

buckwheat, nominal, at 80c. VEGETABLES-Potatoes, new, per bushel, 50c to 55c; carrots, new, 40c per dez bunches; onions, per dezen hunches, 30c; Montreal cabbages, new, per doz, 30c to 50c; lettuce, 20c to 25; Montreal turnips, per doz bunches, \$2; rhubarb, 30c per dozen; cucumbers, 25c per dez; string beans, 50c per bush; celery, 50c dozen; cauliflowers, \$1 50 to \$2 dozen; pease, 50c bushel.

FRUIT. - Apples, per barrel, \$5; oranges, \$10 00 to \$13 00 per case; lemons, \$10 00 to 11 00; Florida tomatues, \$1 20 per box; IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market for the | bananas, \$3 to \$6 apple former is very firm, due to the firm attitude | 40c each; Montreal cherries, \$2.50 basket; of makers, light stocks and continued high | currants, 50c gallon forred, white and black

Fish.-Salmon, 30c to 40c per lb; lake trout, 10c; smelts, none; pike and lobsters bunch, 12c; maskinonge, per lb, 12c to 15c; sword fish, 15c.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET .- Aug. 4. The market during the week has been very quiet. The feature this week was the arrival here of 110 thoroughbred horses for Ontario and the Western States. Dealers operating were:—ST Nute, Lowell, Mass; Geo Simley; Forsterville; R F Chase, Baldwin, Me; N Green, Bangor, NY: John E Johnson, Flemington, NJ. The following were tue exports to the States :- July 31st, 11 horses, \$1,602. August 1st, 1 do, \$250. August 3rd, 4 do, \$355, 10 do, \$967; 13 do, \$1,492.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET-Aug. 7. There was a fair demand for butchers' stock to-day, but not much trading in shipring cattle, owing to the high freights induced by the "corner" referred to last week. At Viger market there were about 225 cattle. Benoit Taillfeur and Hemond had 60 head between them, which averaged on sale \$36 to \$40 each or 34c to 4c per lb. Mr. R. Nicholson purchased 10 steers at 4% c per lb, and 48 lambs at \$3.75 each. Roberts & Wilder, of Lennoxville, sold one load at 3c to 4c; C Ohute, of Compton, sold 29 cattle at \$40 each or about 4c, and Louis Delorme, elty trader, sold a load at from \$12 to \$65 each. A few loads were on offer at the Dominion Abattoir, St Henri, Mr RJ Hopper being the principal seller. Those pares are expected to come into considerable favor when sanitary precautions necessitate the removal of the Corporation cattle markets further from the city. John Ryan & Co., bought a fload of mixed cattle at Point St. Charles at 4c to 5c. They were then sold at Viger market at 4c to 5 c. Mr Ryan is shipping 50 cattle on the SS "Buenos Ayrean" this week. Lambs sold to butchers at \$3.50 to \$5 each, and calves at \$3 to \$10

At St Gabriel market to-day shipping cattle were dull, the available ocean freight space being scarce and dear. About 400 cattle bolonging to various shippers were in the yards, of which the "Buencs Ayrean" will take 300 to-morrow. It was reported to-day that; a certain exporter of cornering proclivities refused space for 300 cattle at £4 per head, on space which a short time ago he acquired at 60s to 65s.

TRAFFIC AT ST. JOHN'S.

The value of goods entered for consumption at the port of St. John's in July last was \$41,-395, against \$19,484 in the corresponding month last year, showing an increase of \$21,-Mr. A. A. Dennie, a former member of the making himself prominent of late in athletics in that city. A meeting was to have been in that city. A meeting was to have been had restarded to an oplocker, \$7 to \$9 per moderate activity, but prices appear unlikely to go lower, and sellers look for an increased of \$43. The moderate activity, but prices appear unlikely to go lower, and sellers look for an increased of \$43. The moderate activity, but prices appear unlikely to go lower, and sellers look for an increased of \$43. The moderate activity, but prices appear unlikely to go lower, and sellers look for an increased of \$43. In July, 1881, an increase of \$43. In July, 1881, an The Transaction of the control of th

The crops at Lake St. John are reported to be magnificent. Some half dozen new parishes have been opened up in the valley of Lake St. John.

The production of anthracite coal in the United States last week amounted to 712,886 The traffic return of the Toronto, Grey &

Bruce Railway for the week ending July 29th was \$7,305.

The Bank of Montreal in Toronto sold yes terday nearly \$500,000 of Canadian Pacific Land grant bonds. The loss from heavy rains and floods be-

tween lonia and Grand Bapids, Mich., last week, amounts to \$50,000. The railway accidents in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1881 show a list of 1,096 killed and 4,564 injured.

Advices from Gaspe to August 2nd say tha the cod fishery on the coast has been pocr, but the weather has improved for the curing of the same.

Mr. McLeod, tobacconist, St. John, N. B., has assigned. The liabilities are said to be \$15,000, assets \$10,000, special creditors being secured to about that extent.

-The maximum (during the heated term) temperatures, as observed at McGill College, have been as follows:-Monday, July 31st.....80 9 Tuesday, August 1st.....820 Wednesday, " 2nd.....850 Thursday, " 3rd......87° Friday, " 4th.....89° " 5th.....90 ° Saturday, Sunday, " 6th.....91° " 7th.....860 Monday,

U. S. IMMIGRATION RETURNS. The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the month of July there arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore. Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco, 90,971 passengers, of whom 84,786 were immigrants, 8,613 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,572 aliens not intending to remain in the United States.

The total number of immigrants arrived in the above named custom districts from the principal foreign countries during the month of July, as compared with the same period of the previous year, was as follows:-

;	1882.	1881.
•	England and Wales 7,685	8,116
	Ireland	10,540
-	Scotland	2 536
;	Austria 2,192	5,355
	Germany	34,194
l	Norway 5,080	5,296
;	Sweden11,312	10,085
,	Dominion of Canada 8,470	7,769
.	China 4,333	3,055
,	All other countries12,225	8,590
Į		
٠	Total84,786	95,535

The number of immigrants arrived during the year was 786,003, being much larger than during any previous year in the history of the country. It exceeded the number during the preceding fiscal year by 119 572. Compared with July, 1881, there has been a falling off in the immigration from all countries, except Canado, Sweden, China, Italy, Denmark, Spain and the Netherlands, all of which show

Lightning has destroyed the burn of Mr. Roblinille, at L'Arge Gerdien, with its contents.

A young Protestant girl from the United States, boarding at a convent in Levis, has just made a public abjuration of her religion.

Twelve girls aged from 11 to 15 years sent out by Cardinal Manning, were passengers by the SS Circassian, and will be settled in Ottawa sud vicinity.

DIED.

BUNN-In Chicago, on July 31st, of conges-tion of the brain, Martin Dunn, aged 71 years, formerly of Norton Creek, P.Q., Canada. 271 POWER—On the 1st. instant, at Riviere du Loup, in the 70th year of her age, Suzanne Aubert de Gaspe, widow of the late Mr. Justice Power, of the Superior Court, Lower Canada, and mother of Mrs. Edward Murphy of this city

MANSFIELD.—In this city on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., Ellen Rushford, beloved wife of Martin Mansfield. of Martin Mansheld.

MONAGHAN.—At St. Gabriel, on the 4th inst., Patrick Monaghan, beloved son of John

Monaghan, aged 26 years and 4 months.

WIXTED.—In this city, on Sunday, the 6th inst. Catherine Currie, wife of the late Thomas Wixted, aged 83 years.

New Advertisements.

(ANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRIOT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Janet Hume Brown, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, wife of John Fulton, of the John Fulton, Defendant. An action en separa-tion de biens has this day been instituted in

Montreal, 5th August. 1882.

KERR. CARTER & McGIBBON.

52 5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEEK, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Josephine Leboube, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Elienne Salomon, machinist. of the said City and District, duly authorized to appear in judicial proceedings, Plaintiff, vs. the said littenine Salomon, mechinist of the same place, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has this day been instituted in this cause by Plaintiff against the said Defendant.

Montreal, July 27th, 1882. Montreal, July 27th, 1882. PREFONTAINE & MAJOR
Attorney's for Plaintiff

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