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VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 2.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886.

PRICE. FIVE CENTS

Interview with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin.

His Grace's Views of the Present Dimenty-Home Rule Must Come - The Land Question-A Commercial View of the Case-Landlords Demanding More than Teuants (an Pay-The situation in Engontrasted - The Law of Supply and Demand Doing More in one Country than Land Legislation in the Other.

Duells, August 12 .- Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P. has had the following interview with the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Arch-

bishop of Dublia:

Mr. Gill—Your Grace has no objection to my asking you a few questions as to the views you take of the present state of affairs in Ireland?

The Archoishop-Certainly not. So far as your questions seem fair and proper, I shall snawer them with pleasure. The outlook, I think, is in one way as gloomy as gloomy can bo. As fer Home Rule, it must come. Mr. Gladatone's bill, with the conflict that has land to something like its actual value. In arisen out of it, has made it impossible for Ireland the land legislation, even of our good arisen out of it, has made it impossible for the English Liberal party to go back, the English Liberal party to go back, and I take it that it is the Liberal and not the Tory party that has the future of not the Tory party that has the future of English politics in its hands. It would, of course, by no means aurprise me if Home Rule came to us from the Tories, but come it Rule came to us from the Tories, but come it mill and that very soon. When I speak of a gloomy outlook, I am thinking rather of gloomy outlook, I am question, and question and question, and question are, of course, aware that without Land Acta and provided the course, aware that without Land Acta and question. another question—the land question, and the trouble that I fear it has in store for us. What fools our Irish landlords have proved themselves to be.

THE RENT QUESTION.

Mr. Gill-Your Grace then thinks the Democratic movement in Ireland will now be strong enough to break the old notious about rent and the obligations of paying it?

The Archbishop—You misunderstand me.
The rent question in Ireland has but little to do with the question of demogracy or aristocdo with the question of democracy of armoo-racy, or with any other merely political ques-tion. Let me tell you of an incident that racy, or with any other merely political question. Let me tell you of an incident that bears on this. Not long ago an English gentleman, who had come to Ireland to study the land question, did me the favor of calling the land question, did me the favor of calling the land question. on me. His great difficulty was about rent just? and the payment or non-payment of it. It may seem a little amusing to you, but the view he took was that the rent question in Ireland was in the main question between Catholics and Protestants, and on the point touched on by your question. If this cause a religious question. For as he this game done a fleed of light would be in this sense a rengious question. For, as he this were done, a hood of high world be found the put it to me, the bulk of the tenants being thrown upon the present condition of the found the present condition staunch Protestants, he took it that the difficulty about the payment of rent in Ireland these landowners to whom you refer. They farmers to let so much Catholic money go into exterting impossible rents in England, and so Protestant pockets.

known very little of the real state of the Irish tenant is practically at the mercy of his

strongest sympathies were with us; that he | mer, if the landlord were foolish enough to was anxious to help on the Irish cause; that already he had done some good work for us distance and take another farm. Eviction in England; but that he now found it then has no terrors for him; but where has had become useless for him or for any one the evicted tenant in Ireland to turn? You like him to put his views on Irish affairs remember how a Mr. Sullivan, in New Zeabefore his fellow-countrymen, whether land, paints the contrast between the two la public or private, unless the man who put lesses. With the English farmer, as he says, them forward was able to speak from per- the termination or his renancy is in many sonal knowledge of Ireland, and so he had cases little more convenient then an ordicome over to see things for himself.

Mr. Gill-After all, this is not an unreasonable view for Englishmen to take?

The Archbishop-No; on the contrary. in good order by the landlord, just as one It is a most reasonable view; that is to say, might rent a shooting lodge for a ceason. it would ha a most reasonable view if they But to the Irish tanant, the farm from which took it all round. But they don't. What hap he is evicted is a very different thing. To pens is that any Englishman who takes the him and to his forefathers for generations it Irish popular side on any Irish question is has been a fixed and cherished home. Every at once pulled up with the remark, "What field and every path for him has some assodo you know about Ireland? How long have you lived there!" and so forth, but when Mr. Chamberlain gives his speculations or Mr. Goschen or Mr. Caird no such question tenant's hand, and, in a word, as this is raised or even thought of. If, indeed the cloquent writer put it: "This farm plot is settlement of the Irish difficulty was really his whole dominion, his world, his all. He is left to the judgment of those who know our verily a part of it. Like an oak that has country and our people the prospect of peace and reconciliation between the two nations would be a bright one indeed. But to return to the point. Your very natural observation turned me aside for the moment from what I was about to say to you. My English visitor came over to Ireland full of the idea that the Irish land question was in the sense that I have explained, a religious question.

A PLAIN COMMERCIAL QUESTION. Mr. Gill-You seem to look on it as more

or less a political one.
The Archbishop—Well, as I told our sympathethic friend from the other side of the Channel, it is neither one nor the other. It is a plain commercial question, nothing more and nothing less. It is a struggle between the landlords as a class, who insist on obtaining extravagantly exorbitant rents for the land, and the tenants as a class, who are

unwilling, and indeed unable, to pay more than the land is really worth. Mr. Gill—Your Grace, then, thinks that if due allowance were made in legislation for the difference between the commercial circum-Stances of the two countries, there would be no more difficulty about the questions in Ire-

land than there is in England? The Archbishop-No more difficulty in Ireland than in England. Are you not aware that the difficulty as it now exists in England is far more serious than any that exists in Ireland? Or perhaps I may put it more acourately thus, that the difficulty in England would be greater and would be in fact insuperable and appalling if English landlords were as unwilling, as so many of the Irish Mere as unwanted, on the track res to he, to he

case the variety of the ... while value accordingly is the plant, as we had not a promet with common confident

deal equitably with their tenants, and to make those reductions in their demands of rent which the present conditions of the agricultural interest render imperative. When I say imperative, I mean, of course, imperative in the sense that they are absolutely neces-sary if agriculture is not to end in bank-roptcy. In England, as you know, there are hundreds and hundreds of farms for which no tenant can be found, farms which landlords would willingly hand over to any solvent ten-ant for even a nominal rent, and in many instances for no rent at all, merely to get rid of the obligation of paying local rates.

ENGLISH FARMS.

Mr. Gill—Your English visitor seems to have overlooked this?
The Archbishop—Strange, to say, when I put it to him in this light, he made the very candid observation that it was his own case. He then told me that he is himself an English the best of the seems of himself and the head of the seems of himself. lish landlord, and that he has farms on his hands which he finds it impossible to get tenants to take from him on any terms at all. Mr. Gill-Would it seem then that the law of supply and demand has done for the English tenant farmers all that the Land Acts of 1871 and 1880 have done for the tenant farmers of Ireland?

The Archbishop-Done as much for them That is putting it very mildly indeed. In England for the most part the law of supply and demand has brought down the rent of land to something like its actual value. In friend, Mr. Gladstone, has proved ineffectual to do this. Two or three days ago I happenor Land Courts the rents in England have been reduced during the same period on a much more extensive scale. It is the blind

is keeping our unaappy country in a state of chronic confusion. ENGLISH LANDLORDS IN IRELAND.

obstingoy of our Irish landlords as a class that

MR. Gill-If your Grace's view be sound, as I confess it seems to me to be, how are we to account for the fact that these English landlords, who own estates also in Ireland, have not made here in Ireland, in favour of

ween Catholics and Protestants, and on the point touched on by your question. If mainly women, suffering from attacks made ense a religious question. For, as he this were done, a flood of light would be upon them while returning from work. I what is inconsistent now in the action of s an unwillingness on the part of our Irish know, of course, that they cannot succeed in never dream of attempting any such extor-Mr. Gi.l Bu: this Englishmen must have tion. In Ireland the case is different. An landlord, and so the landlord, if he be a ri-The Archbishop—Manifestly he knew practically nothing about it. He told me that his them are, seizes his chance. An English faroverrent him, would have only to walk a short nary Michaelmas flitting of a town resident from one house to another. He has a hired farm, with all the appurton ness furnished in good order by the landlord, just as one ciation which is part of his existence. Whatever there is in it above the surface of the earth has been put there by the sprung from its soil, removal in his case is a tearing up by the roots, while transplanting is death.

THE IRISH TENANT.

MR. Gill-Then the Irish tenunt is in a

certain sense a fixture? The Archbishop-In a certain sense, yes, but it is a very unfortunate sense. He is a fixture so long as it is possible for him to bear the strain of exorbitant rent ; but when his rent. even without being raised, becomes exorbitant, let us say from a succession of inclement seasons, to such an extent that it is impossible for him to pay it any longer, then out he must go without pity and without mercy and then to save appearances, if indeed the landlord thinks it worth while to have any cars to save them, nothing more is needed than to raise the cry that the rents in Ireland are not paid, and so tenants have to be evicted, because in Ireland the question of rent paying is a question of politics or reland to prevent the exasperation of ligion, a question of letting Catholic money the Orangemen. The priests, at great go into Protestant pockets, or some equally extravagant fiction. A few words of alarming sound like " Communism" and some references to red flags and bloody spectres do the rest. The public opinion of England is thus stirred up against our people, and the unfor-tunate tenant who has all but starved himself and his wretched wife and children in the desperate struggle to pay the rent, no matter what other debts he may have to leave unpaid, is held up to public scorn as a rogue and a villain, dead to every sense of justice and morality. _10 m ***

11. F. Continued on 5th page.

THE VICTIMS.

Scenes of the Orange Riots—Death and Destruction-A Terrible Tale of Savagery and Fanaticism.

BELFAST. Aug. 13.—Belfast has been perfeetly orderly to-day. Several funerals have taken place, among them that of Robert Strain, an Irish-American, who was shot on the eve of his intended return to the United States. The cor eges crussed the debatable ground between the Catholic Falls road and the Pro-Irish-American, testant Shankhill road, thus offering a great temptation for a renewal of the disturbances but no breach of the peace occurred. The "Island" men have returned to work as usual, A compact mass was prepared to fight its way through the Catholic quarters on North hill road, but double cordons of troops kept the Protestants and Catholics too far apart to allow of stone throwing. The cavalry also paraded up and down Peter's Hill, continually forcing the crowd of laborers to scatter or pass on.

SUNDAY THE CRITICAL DAY.

In going to day over the ground where the main rioting occurred, I noticed a considerable decrease in the number of idlers. I judge, therefore, from this and other signs, that the men have begun to return to work. There is still great bitterness shown by both parties. Both sides, however, seem a little terrified. A great number were wounded during the past week, and the men are inclined, therefore, to take a little rest before renew ing the riots. I find among the magistrates quite a general feeling that there is not likely to be further severe rioting for some weeks at least. Sunday is generally regarded as the critical day which is likely to settle whether Belfast shall have a month of peace or another month's fighting.

PEW DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Among the wounded I find a considerable number of persons who have relatives in the United States, and especially is this so among the Catholics. As the Belfast police regularly bring up for trial all persons who have been mentioned in the papers as suffering from guashot wounds during the disturbed period, the hospitals and private physicians have combined to prevent the publication of the names of the wounded. Amer icans anxious about their friends in Belfast will be reassured to know that comparatively few of the wounds are of a dangerous type, also that a great majority of the wounded have no near relatives in America.

PERSONS SEVERELY DEATEN.

I saw to-day a great number of persons,

Mrs. Cosgrove and a daughter aged nine teen, who were badly beaten by a crowd of Protestant men and women while returning from a linen mill. Neither is dangerously hurt, but both had been savagely attacked with sticks and stones. They have a brother and two sisters in St. Louis.

Cotter (merried) Davison, a carpenter.

Keeley, a publican, and a man named Mc Guigon, were among those who were heaten hy the Protestants at the Island Works. McGuigon was anxious that a brother in New York should know that he had only a couple of r.bs broken and that his face was smashed. I saw also a Mrs. Develyn, the widow of a men who was shot by the police recently. He has just heen buried. His daughter is Mrs. Hughes, of No. 32 Kansas street, Chicago. A hoy named Gillan is among the cases of persons severely beaten on their way home from a brickyard where they worked.

lie is now recovering. Gillan has a brother named Dely at No. 328 Third street, San Francisco. A Miss Boston was scandously treated by a party of Protestant girls while she was returning from her work at a linen factory. They jumped on, kicked her, stripped off her clothes and cut her head with her own scissors. She is now recovering from her injuries. She has relatives named Gillespie and Prichard in

Boston... Another, Miss Cosgrove, was badly beaten on her way home from work by a crowd of Protestant men and women. She has some cousins who are servants in New York.

A SAD CASE.

The saddest case of all is that of the Widow Strain, who was solely dependent on her son Robert, a Protestant. He was shot without warning or reason by the police. He had arranged to take his mother to New York, where he worked previously, and was just on the point of sailing when he was shot while stepping across the street to meet a friend. The horrors as regards attacks upon work girls and other inoffensive work people were pretty nearly equally divided between the Protestants and Catholics. Both sides have shown the utmost brutality to women and boys as well as to men.

PROTESTANTS IN THE WRONG.

To-day I had an interview with a Protestant magistrate of many years' service in Belfast. In spite of his religion and social position, he said :- "I regard the Protestants as entirely in the wrong in this rioting. The Catholics have done their utmost to keep the peace personal risk and by much exertion, have cept the people from resenting insults. Night after night priests have watched until daylight the dangerous points, using the full influence of the Church to prevent outbreaks and even arresting rioters themselves when necessary. The Protestant c lergy have not done this, and have made no effort to keep the Protestants quiet. On the contrary, the clergy have walked in processions and funerals, thus keeping up the bad feeling.

BRAVADO OF MINISTERS. had only half a dozen mourners, and took a with the Pope,

route through the back streets in order to avoid giving cause for fresh rising. The Protestants had a regular Orange wake with a great crowd of mouners, two ministers passing through the most dangerous part of the Catholic district, as if in bravado.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

"The whole trouble has been caused by our system of borough magistrates, which permits men saturated with local prejudices to try criminals and also impedes the action of the police when quick and sharp action is necessary. There are only eleven Catholic magistrates, as against thirty-five Protestants. As the major-ity of the Board decides the punishment awarded, the Catholics have been outvoted. I have seen magistrates frequently deal out punishment according to the street on which a criminal lives-ten shillings to one, six menths to another.

IF LEFT ALONE.

"The riots were largely caused by the Orange return to the days of the old policemen, when the whole force was composed of Orangemen. I think this wrong. I think the Catholic request for the abolition of unpaid magistrates and the substitution of paid Judges, responsible only to the Crown and free from local and business. This went of the consequences which a postponeness prejudices, is perfectly proper. This would likely do away with one great source of chafing between the two religions. The Protestants would then depend less upon their friends on the bench, and Catholics would lose their sense of injustice. I think that if the Catholics were let alone they would not trouble the Orangemen in the

CHILDREN PLAYING BIOTS.

The riots have been so entirely confined to certain portions of Belfast, such as along the Shankhill and Greavenor roads, that the general trade of the city has been less affected than was expected Many tourists, however, avoid the city. There is also a considerable loss in the usual trade of the country customers, who are now afraid to come to the city. The Belfast children have picked up the prevailing mania and have mock riots as a regular play. Pebbles fly between opposing parties. Some have even learned from their elders that when they are supposed to be wounded they must give false names, taken from their opponents, so as to conceal their own identity and to add to the apparent number of their opponents

"Gone to America" is, by the way, the current slang for stating that a man's death has been concealed in order to prevent the opposite party from knowing of his death. There are many stories of secret burials in back yards and of three or four bodies being buried in one grave for the same object, but probably these stories are all untrue.

RIOTING AGAIN RENEWED.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING AGAIN TAKES PLACE. LONDON, Aug. 15.-Rioting has been resumed in Belfast. From midnight last night until 4 o'clock this morning a rifle fight was in progress on the Shank Hill road and the Old Falls road. One person was killed and many were wounded. The town is seething.

A dispatch from Belfast says:—
Sectarian strife has recurred in a deplor able cold blooded fashion. Expert marks men, this morning, conducted a rifle fight from the roof tops, chimney stacks and street corners. Immense crowds of partisans who carefully kept out of range, were prepared to assist by supplying ammunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The moon shone brightly through-

out the contest. The Orangemen admit that one of their men, named Muclarlane, was killed; that two more, named Smith and Johnson, were mortally wounded; also, that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. They claim that they killed and wounded many Catholics, but the latter deny that they sustained serious injury. Many houses were rideled by bullets.

Whenever the military appeared the com-batants shifted their ground. Finally, at five o'clock, atter the riot act had been twice read, the troops charged upon the crowds and cleaved the streets temporarily. An old man and two women, the inmates of a house on Canway street, from which many shots had been fired, were arrested. They stated that three men had ferred an entrance into the house and had remained there all night firing from the roof. A howling crowd escorted the prisoners to the jail. The mob to-day was repeatedly fired upon by the police. A tavern owned by a Catholic, situated in a Protestant

menacing. THE POLICE CHARGED WITH MURDER. BELFAST, Aug. 14 .- The jury in the case of John Edgewater, a laborer, who was shot and killed in the recent riots, brought in an unanimous verdict of wilful murder against unknown members of the police force.

district, was looted. The order instructing

police to use buckshot instead of bullets has

been rescinded. The populace is sullen and

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S ADVICE.

Dunlin, Aug. 16.—Archbishop Walsh, in an interview, said he believed that the land purchase question would never be settled except on Michael Davitt's nationalization principles of just compensation to the actual holder rather than on the principles of Henry George. He commended the scheme of Dr. Dale as set forth in the Contemporary Review of June, accepting Mr. Gladstone's bill as a minimum starting point for the establishment of a statutory parliament in Dublin, and to leave it an open question with the people of England, Wales and Scotland to decide whether there shall be one, two or three parliaments. Archbishop Walsh declared that the statement that the Pope disapproved of the attitude of the Irish clergy towards the Nationalists was founded upon malice. It was only necessary, he said, to read the Moniteur du Rome and the Osservatore "Look at to-day's funerals. The Catholics Romano to see that the Irish cause was safe

DAVITT ON HOME RULE.

ifteen Thousand Persons at the Chicago Land League Meeting-Michael Davitt's Address.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—There was a tremendous concourse of sympathizers with the Home Rule movement in Ireland at Ogden's Grove in this city to-day. The meeting was presided over by ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, who introduced Michael Davitt as the first speaker. He was greeted with tremendous cheering. On the platform were Alex. Sullivan, P. Egan, M. P. Brady, John Royle O'Pielly and those The Clay John Boyle O'Rielly and others. The Clan-na-Gael Guards and the Hibernian Rifles served as an escort to the speakers to the park. It is estimated that 15,000 people were on the grounds.

by the English electorate of the appeal which he made against this decision has placed the evil consequences which a postpone-ment of the question can't fail in inflicting on Ireland, through continued turmoil and agitation. The methods which were resorted to in accomplishing the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's efforts were as mean and unscrupulous as the triumph which they achieved will be fruitless and fleeting. Cladstone appealed to the heads and hearts of the British people to right a mighty wrong which has inflicted un-told miseries on Ireland. The appeal for justice to Ireland was addressed to what is good in English nature. A counter appeal was made by the Tories and unionists to the prejudiced bigotry and fear of their countrymen, with the result that the meaner traits in English character have triumphed for a time over the better. He thought the result of the recent election would have been more fortunate to Ireland had the Home Rule plan not been weighted down with the land purchase bill. Their opposition to buying out the Irish landlords, he said, is in itself a

· SIGNIFICANT SIGN OF THE TIMES and a victory for Irish land reformers, as well

as a tribute to the movement of the Land League, which began the assault on the cit.

del of Irish landlordism. If England will not bring out its territorial garrison in Ireland the landlords must ultimately surrender or terests of the British Empire were ridiculously unnecessary, but they paid an unconscious tribute to the determination of the Irish race in its struggle for liberty, these blots in the bill being undeniable. Many men in America charged us with weakness in consenting to accept such a solution to the Irish question. Nowithstanding all the drawbacks of the measure, it must be credited with recognizing in the explusion of the Irish representation from Westminster and constitution of a Legistative Assembly in Dublin, the long contended, while the very limitations placed to the powers of the proposed Irish legislature bore testimony to the fear which Irish patriotism has caused in the English The recognition of the national mind. idea compensated for most of the blots in the proposed constitution and induced me when consulted by Mr. Parnell to join with him in accepting Mr. Glad-stene's proposal and asking a fair trial of it at the hands of the Irish people. The progress of the Irish cause must not be judged by either an ontimist or pessimist estimate of Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme. Account must be taken of the forces which were arrayed against that cause, the disparity in resources between a poor country with five millions of people having a dismal record of centuries of political subjection and serial tyranny and the power of the greatest empire of the world. JUDGED FROM THIS POINT OF VIEW,

pies to-day? The landlord garrison of Ireland is to-day so scattered and broken that England refuses to buy them out. More manliness and determination are shown by Irish tenants in protecting their in-terests. Dublin Castle has become so politically impoverished that no English party is so poor as to do it the slightest reverence. In a word, the institution which ruled Ireland ten years ago is hopelessly doomed to-day. The greatest of England's statesmen, the Prime Minister who imprisoned one thousand Land Leaguers in 1881, has brought forward a measure in 1886. which, if carried, would have made some of the "ox-suspects" the practical rulers of Ireland. Not only this, but the majority of the English Liberal party, with a million and a half of British voters, have endorsed this remarkable change of policy on the part of Mr. Gladstone. Scotland and Wales by the voice of their electorate and the British colonies by that of their press suctain the proposal which would substitute in the government of Ireland an Irish Parliament for English coercion, while Ireland itself, instead of being what she was ten short years ago, is practically master of her own destiny within her own limits, and stands to-day the object of constant attention, discussion and sympathy with the entire civilized world. Not only this: our movement in Ireland has made to rest upon two principles of such unquestionable right and such universal application that it is bound to win more and more of external lighted near the altar. The total loss is

continue to shape and control our eliorts

1000 112

what are the possibilities of our movement

when we compare the position of the Irish cause ten years ago with that which it occu-

such a way as will compel the dictates of reason in every right thinking mind to

earnestly wish us success.

Speaking of the future prospects of the Irish cause, Mr. Davitt said in conclusion, "The situation in Ireland at the present moment is such as may

DRAW LARGELY UPON THE PATIENCE

and forbearence which I ask from my countrymen in America. Mr. Gladstone's defeat has handed Government of Ireland into the hands of its landlord garrison. To impulsive and unreflecting minds this might seem like the complete defeat of our policy and overthrow of our movement. Impatient enthusiasts may be induced to affirm that sterner means are now required where pacific ones have apparently failed, and that England, which has rejected a moderate measure of Home Rule, will never consent to In the course of his speech Mr. Davitt said reconsider her verdict unless induced to do so that the defeat of Mr. Gladatone's measure of by other than constitutional methods Heme Rule in Parliament and the rejection of the struggle. In attempting to violate the immovable rights of the hearthstone, in assailing the influence which cluster around the homesteads of a people, our landlord Tory rulers may find themselves confronted by a spirit which nothing but the extermination of a race can overcome. It may be objected that this will mean a sociable rather than a national spirit of resistance. It will mean both for the Irish as the efforts which were made in Westminster for Home Rule would, if successful, force the tenantry of Ireland from the tyranny and in-justice of landlordism. So will the fight of the Irish people for the emancipation of the land carry with it the contest for nationa

self-government." Another demonstration was held during the day at the West Side Driving Park, under the auspices of what is known as the "Palmer House Committee," There was a good attendance, but the throng went to Ogden's Grove, owing to the presence of the noted speakers there.

THE IRISH DELEGATES ARRIVE AT NEW YORK ON THEIR WAY TO THE

CHICAGO CONVENTION. New York, Aug. 16.—The Irish delegates to Chicago to the Irish National League Con-vention, Messrs. O'Brien, Leamy and Red-mond, arrived from Europe on the steamer Servis, this morning. They were received by a committee and presented with an ad-

Gen. Kerwin stepped torward and intro-duced, in a few well chosen words, Rev. Geo. make terms with the Irish action. Speaking W. Pepper, who said:—"Gentlemen,—The of the feeling widely prevalent in committee appointed by the league to receive America and among loyalists in Great Britain you, upon your appearance, regard this hour that the defeat of Gladstone's Home Rule as amongst the proudest of their lives. Never W. Pepper, who said :- "Gentlemen, -The that the defeat of Gladstone's Home Rule as amongst the proudest of their lives. Never proposals is not an unmixed evil, he said in the history of Ireland were her prospects many respects the constitution provided by so bright oransuspicious, never were her people the bill was undemocratic; the limitation of so thoroughly united, and never were there power, ourtailment of privilege, and amount so many reasons for congratulations. The of tribute were justly unsatisfactory and irritating. The safeguard provided for the inbeen drawn to the condition of Ireland. The following is the squee of this commit-

> Resolved, First, that we are grateful for the grand and masterly vindication of the cause of Ireland by England's greatest living statesman-William Ewart Gladstone-and that we hail his great measure as a noble in-

> stallment of justice to the Irish people.
> Resolved, Second, that although the bill has suffered a temporary defeat, we believe its ultimate triumph is among the certainties of the near fature.

> Resolved, Third, that we have the fallest confidence in the wisdom, ability and chivalrous patriotism of Ireland's mighty leader, Charles Stuart Parnell.

> Resolved, Fourth, that we hail with proud satisfaction the dawn of that day when Irishmen of all religious persuasions shall be united in the vindication of that cause for which Grattan pleaded and Emmet died.

The committee appointed to receive you is composed of Protestants and Catholics. Here stands Rev. Father McKenna, a Catholic priest, beside Rev. Geo. Pepper, a Methodist olergyman. Such a unity is a splendid augury of the time when Ireland shall lift up her scarred but stately brow among the free commonwealths of the world.

Mr. William O'Brien responded for his celleagues. He said: "Gentlemen of the Committee, for my friends and myself I will say that we are delighted to receive such welcome, but are not surprised at the warm greeting." Mr. O'Brien said he was much pleased with his reception on American soil, and thanked the committee on the part of Mr. Parnell, whose unworthy ambassadors th were.
In conversation, Mr. O'Brich condemned

the utterances and letters of Churchill and Chamberlain as the direct cause of the riots at Belfast and other places. He thought there would soon be trouble in Ireland over the rent question. The people, he said, would refuse from sheer inability to pay rent and wholesale evictions would follow. It would be impossible to govern them by coercive measures, as they were already driven to the wall. He taid Churchill's county board plan would not be satisfactory. Less than Gladstone's measure was now impos-sible; more was certain. Mr. O'Brien said there would be a collapse of the government on the Irish question inside of a year. The delegates did not wish to talk about the Chicago convention, saying that the action of the convention will largely be determined by the work of the committee on resolutions.

News was received in this city this morning that the Catholic church at Bathurst had just been totally consumed by fire. The fire. it appears, started at the rear of the sanctuary, and before assistance could be precured the entire altar and all its splendid ornaments were a mass of ashes. The fire, notwith-standing the assistance of a large number of citizens, soon made headway, destroying the entire building, also the new organ, which was only placed in position last summer at a cost of \$8,000. The only effects saved are the bell and the priest's chasubles, which are valued at \$1,500. The fire is supposed to have started from a candle, which was left moral support day by day if we will only estimated at about \$30,000, fully covered by Mr. Editor,—While spending a tew days, a the pleasant seaside town of Aberystwith, Car-diganshire, Wales, I heard related what seemed to me either a fabulous story or a marvellous

BED

The story was that a poor sufferer who had not been able to lie down in bed for six long years, given up to die by all the Doctors, had been speedily oured by some Patent Medicine. It was related with the more implicit confidence from the circumstance, as was said, that the Vicar of Llarrystyd was familiar with the facts, and could wouch for the truth of the report.

and could vouch for the truth of the report.

Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Llanrystyd to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure. Though a total stranger to him, both he and his wife most gracefully entertained me in a half hour's conversation, principally touching the case of Mr. Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having been familiar with his sufferings, and now rejoiced in what seemed is sufferings, and now rejoiced in what seemed

to them a most remarkable cure.

The Vicar remarked that he presumed his name had been connected with the report from his having mentioned the case to Mr. John Thomas, a chemist of Llanon. He said Mr. Pugh was formerly a resident of their parish, but was now living in the parish of Llanddeinol.

He strongly vouched Mr. Wm. Pugh's char acter as a respectable farmer and worthy of credit. I left the venerable Vicar with a liveher sense of the happy relation of a pastor and people, feeling that he was one who truly sym-pathized with a'l who are afflicted in mind, body, or estate.

On my return to Aberystwith, I was im-On my return to Aberystwith, I was impressed with a desire to see Mr. Pugh, whose reputation stood so high. His farm is called Pancom-Mawr, signifying "above the dingle," situated near the summit of a smooth round hill, overlooking a beautiful valley in which is situated the lovely ivy-mantled Church of Llanddeinol. I found Mr. Pugh, apparently about 40 years old of wadium height wather about 40 years old, of medium height, rather slight, with a pleasant and intelligent face. 1 told him I heard of his great affliction and ef his remarkable and almost miraculous relief, and that I had come to learn from his own

ing, what there was of truth in the reports.

Mr. Pugh remarked that his neighbors had aken a kindly and sympathetic interest in his case for many years, but of late their interest had been greatly awakened by a happy change in his condition. What you report as having heard abroad, said he, is substantially hie, with one exception. I never understook that my case was ever given up as hopeless by any Physician. I have been treated by hysician. I have been treated by several Doctors hereabouts, as good as any in but unfortunately no prescription of theirs ever

brought the desired relief.

Fifteen years ago, he said, I first became conscious of a sour and deranged stomach and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Dyspepsia. What food I could hold in my tomach seemed to do me no good and was often thrown up with painful retchings. This was followed after a time with a horseness and a raw soreness of the throat which the Doctors called bronchitis, and I was treated for that, but with little success. Then came shortness of breath and a sense of suffocation, especially nights, with clammy sweat, and I would have to get out of bed and sometimes open a door or window in winter weather to fill my lungs with the cold

About six years ago I became so bad that I could not sleep in bed, but had to take my unquiet rest and dreamy sleep sitting in an arm chair. My affliction seemed to be working downward into my bowels as well as upwards into my lungs and threat. In the violent cough; ing spasms which grew more frequent, my abdomen would expand and collapse, and at times it would seem that I should suffocate. All this time I was reduced in strength so that I could perform no hard labor and my spirits were consequently much depressed.

"Oh! don't say that !" replied Maggie, quickly, as the thought of her cousin's feelings, when he should hear the news, flashed across his mind. "It will be such a blessing when it comes! Think, Ethel, of a little creature"—here she halted for a moment, but only for a moment—"all your own, to love you and look up to you; there could be no greater happiness!"

Lady Ethel's breast heaved: she was not insensible to the prespect laid out before her. About six years ago I became so bad that I

sequently much depressed.

Early in this last spring I had a still more severe spasmodic attack, and my family and neighbors became alarmed, believing that certainly I would not survive, when a neighbor, who had some knowledge, or had heard of the medicine, sent to Aberystwith by the driver of the Omnibus Post, some seven miles distant, and fetched a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative

This medicine they administered to me according to the directions, when to their surprise and delight no lesss than my own, the spams becameat ease, and my stomach was calmed. My bowles were moved as by a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sense of quiet comfort a lithrough such as had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the house and breathe comfortably in a few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine daily now for something over two months, and I can lay down and sleep sweetly at nights and have not since had recurrence of those terrible spasms and sweatings. I have been so long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not tried to perform any very hard out-door labor, deeming it best to be prudent lest by over-exertion I may do myself injury before my strength is fully restored. I feel that my stomach and bowels have been and are being thoroughly renovated and renewed by the medicine. In fact I feel like a new man.

I have been much congratulated by m., neigh-

bors, especially by the good Vicar of Llanry-styd, who with his sympathetic wife have come styd, who with his sympathetic wife have comp three miles to shed tears of joy on my recovery. I bade Mr. Pugh good-bye, happy that even one at least among thousands had found a remedy for anaggravating disease. Believing this remarkable case of Dyspeptic

Asthma should be known to the public, I beg to submit the above facts as they are related to F. T. W.

For Sale by every Druggist in Montreal.

RACKRENTING DENGUNCED.

DUBLIN, Aug. 11 .- The Longford board of guardians has adopted resolutions denouncing five local landlords for the heartless eviction of fifty-six families. The action of the landlords, the resolutions say, is ascribable to organized attempts to create disorders and there crime in a peaceable country, the landlords knowing that it is impossible for tenants to pay rackrents. The board asks the Government to take immediate cognizance of the landlords' action in order to prevent wholesale pauperism, and the deportation of large numbers of the people of Ireland.

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BY FLORENCE MARRYAT, [MRS. ROSS CHURCH,] Author of "Love's Conflict," " Veronique,

CHAPTER XLV.-Continued. "I can't say I am. You see, his mother

and I are not the best of friends, Maggie Do you know why I am ill? Has Dr. Chal-"From over-fatigue, is it not, and perhaps mers told you!"

a little worry combined with it?" said Maggle, affections tely, as she laid her hand on Lady Ethel's. "Well-yes; but that is not all. I am

going to have a baby."

Maggie had been looking earnestly in her face the while, but at these words she rose and, dropping her hand, turned suddenly away to the window.

"Indeed, dear!" the words were cheerfully delivered, though the voice was rather strained, "that is grand news. How pleased you must be."

She thought she had been reconciled to the marriage of her cousin, but this information

staggered her. Why is it that a woman, by strength of will and steady purpose, can bring herself to contemplate the fact that the man she cares for has preferred another—can even force herself to be a friend, where she has been a lover and yet have no firmness to look on children born of such a union?

She can let the man go! If he has lost his love for her, with what object should she seek to stay him? Let him wed elsewhere, if so it pleases him; but let it be a silent house he goes to! She does not say so, porhaps she hardly dares to wish it; but it is the natural language of her heart.

If he finds, greater pleasure, warmer looks, more constant love, in the embraces of a stranger, she is content; but may no sweet child seal the unhallowed union to bind their hearts irrevocably to each other. For children are a pledge-a sign-a token of affection-which no other thing can be; and the man who can look upon a woman and forget she is the mother of his offspring, is less than man-he is not deserving of the name. It is a sacred seal set on her which should for ever preserve her from the blight of coldness, unkindness, or neglect; and women, who have faith in the honor of the men they love, know it to be so. Maggie would not have altered one phase of her existence, if she could; she had no wish but to see her cousin happy with the woman whom he loved; and yet at the thought of this new life on its way, she trem-

bled and grew hot and cold by turns.

I only tell it to depict her resolution. This was nature, and she was natural from head to foot; but there was a stronger power within to overcome it.

"I am not sure of being pleased," said Lady Ethel, in answer to her last observation, "it came on me as a great surprise, and I think I have been rather sorry since than it came on me as a great surprise, and otherwise."

"Oh ! don't say that !" replied Maggie,

insensible to the prospect laid out before her,

"Well, I don't know! It will be an immense trouble, and I feel very nervous; and adopt as one's own rightful heritage.

and"—with a quivering lip, "1 am all As the two bands of cheristers answered alone, you see !"

"But you will not be alone then," said

Maggie, confidently.

Lady Ethel looked away. "At all events it is inevitable," she replied, after a pause, "so it's no use grumbling about it, Maggie. Is it not nearly time for tea? I am so thirsty;" and her willing

messenger flew to give the required orders. The days slipped tranquilly one after another. Maggie had nothing but good accounts to send to Cranshaws, and Lady Ethel progressed in strength and devotion to her with the intention of communicating, but husband's cousin; yet she was selfish in her when the moment came, her courage failed

gratitude. and accustomed to regard everything and body exactly in proportion as it ministered to her gratification, she seemed to imagine fall upon her knees and worship; whilst she that Maggie's constant attendance in her sick-room was amply repaid by thanks and multiplied caresses. She could not go out herself, and therefore it never struck her nurse was suffering for want of exercise; and it was not until Dr. Chalmers had spoken to her on the subject that she asked Maggie if she did not think a walk would do her good.

Maggie was enduring a slight headache at the moment, for, used to an abundance of fresh air and exercise, she had felt the close she cared to acknowledge; but she declined to avail herselffof Lady Ethel's offer till the

morrow. "To-morrow will be Sunday, you know," she said, with a smile, "and then, if you can spare me, Ethel, I should be glad to go to church. I have a friend belonging to the sisterhood of Saint Ermenilda's, and I want to attend service there."

" Saint Ermenilda's!" repeated Lady Ethel why, that is our church! we always go

"Is not the service very beautiful?" . Oh, yes! there is splendid music; and boy in the choir with a voice like a thrush. But horribly hard chairs; I advise you to take a shewl, or something to sit down upon. And you have a friend amongst the sisters? those women with black hoods and things how funny! I don't know any of them ; but I will order the carriage to be ready at a quarter past ten to-morrow to take you there. But not twice a day, Maggio! I can't spare you for more than the morning service, and I'm sure that's long enough for enybody."

And Maggie smiled, and promised not to be encroaching, whilst her heart beat faster at the idea of worshipping in the same church as Sister Margaret.

Yet, all this while she had been unable to say a word about her cousin Thomas. A score of times his name had been upon her very lips, but something in the face of Lady Ethel had restrained her. They had spoken of Cranshaws, of London, of the house they lived in, of the child that was expected; and yet the owner, the master, the husband, and the father, was a forbidden subject. Maggie felt sometimes as though she could

not bear it—as though she must transgress all bounds to plead the cause of him who could no longer plead his own—as though she must tell Lady Ethel either to give him her affection or withhold it from herself. It seemed so cruelly hard that of all topics spoken of between them, his name should be the only one forbidden. But the remembrance of Aunt Letty

and her last advice restrained her.
Maggie had the utmost faith in Miss Lloyd's good sense and counsel. She had told her not toot of myself. And just now I have a little

CHAPTER XLVL SAINT ERMENILDA'S. Lauppose i may ask for your pew ? waid

Manufer, the next morning, as she stood by Lady Ethela bed, drawing on ber gloves, and waiting for the carriage to come round.

"" Psouthy dear child I you'll get nothing so comfortable as a pew at Saint Ermenild's, I can premise you. Go and sit down for the first rush bottomed chair you see, and consider der yourself lucky if you have uct a dress-maker on one side of you and a housemaid on the other. That's the worst part of these high churches, they let everybody in without

the slightest regards for one's feelings, and you never know next to whom you may sit." I'm The rich and the poor are met together, said Maggie, amiling, "Just so," replied Lady Ethel, without

the least conception of the meaning of that smile, "and I assure you I have sometimes had the shabbiest people possible put next to me. But if you go at once, dear, and get into the front seats, there will not be so much fear of it."

"I am not afraid," said Maggie, as she

kissed ber friend and went downstairs. When she found how near Saint Ermenil da's was to Curzon street, she was almost ashamed to have had the carriage ordered for her : but she was quite ignorant of London, and would have had to ask her way. Besides, the church, which was a large solid structure of dark-red brick, stood back from the dwell ings in the thoroughfare it occupied, and by s stranger might easily have been passed by, though its deep bell gave sonorous notice of its proximity. It was approached through massive iron gates, and Maggie Henderson had scarcely set her foot within its court be

fore the stillness of the place fell on her, and her heart said, "this is the gate of Heaven. And if she felt so without its walls, how much more so when she bad en tered them! The church was dim, almost dark, for all its glass was stained, and in the chancel gas was lighted, even for the morning service; but Maggie had no eyes for any thing but the numerous worshippers already scattered about the sacred building and engaged in preparatory prayer. She longed to join taem; to feel herself one with them in purpose as she was in spirit; and, timidly taking up her station at some distance from the altar, she remained lost to all things earthly, until the rising of the congregation roused her to the knowledge that the stalls were filled with white-robe choristers, and the ambassadors of Christ were ready to fullfil their mission. Maggie had never witnessed such a congregation, and as she stood up and saw, not only the sittings, but the aisles, crowded with enger faces all turned towards the chancel, the verse flashed across her mind: "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the

House of the Lord." She had never seen such joyous, anticipating looks in church before ; never more solemn ones. The priests knelt; every knee dropped simultaneously upon the stone floor, of St. Ermenilda's, and for a few moments the silence of death pervaded the vast build-

ing. Then commenced the service.

There is no need to chant the praises of our liturgy, which every Church acknowledges to be as nearly perfect as it is possible for human work to be, but Margaret Henderson had not thought it could be rendered as she

heard it then. Rapidly but majestically it proceeded, without hurry and without hesitation, yet with an amount of reverence conveyed by every look, and gesture, and position, which was as unusual as it was apparent.

Maggie listened to it all, as though she had only she was still a little too proud to confess | been in some happy, heavenly dream; it was too surprising, too wonderful at first almost to believe; certainly to each other in the psalms-the glorious organ, whether sad or joyous, plaintive or solemn, tallying with the words they sang-they seemed to acquire a new meaning in her ears : and she took her part in the responses with the keenest pleasure. Then came the leasons, succinctly and decisively delivered : the glorious To Doum and the happy Jubilate, the brief practical sermon, the solemn Credo, followed by the still more solemn Celebra-

tion. Maggie had entered Saint Ermenilda's her, and she could not go up to the altar. Reared in an atmosphere of self-pleasing, An awe had fallen on her senses, a sudden new appreciation of the Majesty on High and her own littleness; and she could only prayed to be made more worthy of that privilege. Hot smarting tears fell on the chair she leaned against—tears wrung from her by a bright vision of His love and her ingratitude -and vet tears that thanked Him for their flowing. She had loved Him all her life; yet now, loving Him no less, she glowed and trembled in His presence, as she had never done before.

It was as though she had seen her Saviour lifted from the manager to the Throne-trom confinement to a London bedroom more than | the Cross to the right hand of God; that He whom she had worshipped in His painful earthly travail had appeared before her decked in robes of glory, making her for the first time fully aware of all His condescension in having permitted her to love Him in return. What wonder she fell down and worship-

ped Him! Let none dream, however, that I imagine outward things make any difference in the soul's interior converse with its Maker; they elevate, but cannot widen it. Were it not so, God help the many who from the cradle to the grave possess no such advantages as those I write of; and had not Margaret Henderson been depicted in her country home as serving faithfully, I might not have dared to draw her feelings upon this occasion. But what she had said erstwhile to Colonel Bainbridge was the truth ; she would have scorned to desert His presence on an alter decked in rags, therefore she had carned the rapture she experienced now.

Faithful in a few things, who would grudge her entrance into the joy of her Lord? When she lifted up her face again—her blistered, tear stained, happy face-there was a glow upon it, such as may, perhaps, at times have shone on that of His disciples. It was still lingering there as she re-entered the deep porch, where Sister Margaret, who had been apprised by letter of her coming, was waiting to receive her.

The look exchanged between them was significant. You like it," said the Sister, as they

clasped hands of true fellowship. "Like it!" Maggie's eloquence failed to express all she felt. "O Sister Margaret, I. can think of nothing but that I love Him with all my heart, and with all my soul, and with all my mind, and with all my strength. I have seen 'the King in His beauty.' Blessed Saint Ermenilda!" as lovingly she gazed back into the empty church. "Shall I ever back into the empty church. "Shall I ever forget this day? I am not the same creature that I was on entering these wells." "When are you going to become one of

us ?" inquired her companion, smilingly. "When He pleases, Sister Margaret; I am all His, as you are, and cannot move hand or

to force Lady Ethel's confidence, and so she work at home," and then she detalled the circumstances of Lady Ethel's illness and the probability of her being much detained in-

"But you must come and see us before leaving London, said the Sister; and Maggie respective destinations.

The happy look that hand upon he did not escape the notice of large. The large of the large of the large of larg

elaimed, as Magdie went up to her side.

"Like is nomain fortit;" said Magdie, enthusiastically: "I am charmed delighted.

I have had such a happy time." I thought you would, everyone admires

it so. Are not the windows lovely?" Maggie started. "I don't think I saw the windows, Ethel!"

" Not the painted windows with the bis tory of Saint Ermenfida? Why, where were your eyes? They are considered the best things there. And the carved screen too." "The screen? Is that the part which divides the chancel from the nave?"

" Oi course ; it is all in marble, and came, I believe, from It-ly. What color did the alter wear to-day? "What color? I do not understand you,

Ethel. "Was it vested in red or green? Red is for the martyrs and saints, you know, but green means nothing. It wears green every

day."
"I am sure I can't tell you," replied Maggie.
"What a queer girl you are! I thought you were such a devotee. I suppose you

never looked at the altar at all?" "Oh, yes, I did," said Maggie, eagerly, and at the painting above it—the Biesser Virgin holding out the infant Saviour to the people. How beautifully it is done; the Child seems almost to stand out from her arms: and the expressio of his face. too! could hardly take my eyes off it."

"The lectern is generally considered to be a very fine piece of workmanship.

I don't think I observed the lectern." " What anthem did they sing to-day at th Consecration?" " I do not remember." said the other.

"Lou naven't seen anything, and you don't remember anything. Why what were you doing all the time?" Maggie was going to reply; she struggled

to get out an answer, but she could not man-age it, so she stooped down and kissed Lady Ethel on the cheek instead. "You might just as well have been at home with me," observed her ladyship, pouting. "I must go some other day," said Maggie, and see the things of which you speak. They would give me infinite pleasure, I can assure you. Only this morning-it was all so

new, you see-and-I was thinking of someshing else."
"What else?" demanded Lady Ethel. Maggie lingered for a moment by the bed side as though uncertain what to answer, and then, without speaking, left the room.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE ICE BEGINS TO THAW. The rest of the day passed very quietly, for Maggie was more thoughtful than usual, and Lady Ethel dozed, or seemed to doze, away the greater part of the afternoon upon her hed.

It was dusk when she fully roused herself again; a soft air was creeping in at the inclosed windows, and the figure of her friend was but just discernible in the dim twilight.

Lady Ethel turned upon her heated pillow with a deep drawn sigh. Something had affected her; she was more low-spirited than usual. "How long the days are and how horrible

and silent everything appears! Why don't you light the candles?" "Too soon, is it not? and I thought that

they might wake you."
"I have been awake for hours. What are you doing, Maggie? You can't be reading, though you have a book in your hand." "No; it is too dark. I was thinking Ethel.'

"Of what?" "The sermon which I heard this morn-

ing."
"What a lively subject!"

"It was very interesting, as you would acknowledge had you heard it. So short and yet so practical, and to the point. It was on charity and the erroneous manner in which some people translate the word. The preacher said that, doubtless, there were many women present who, in a moment of excite ment, would throw a bracelet into the offertory bag, or bestow a shawl they wore upon a beggar, who would be incapable of resigning the enjoyment of an hour in order to set a good example, or gratify the wishes of another ! So try.e ; is it not ?"

"I daresay it is," with a yawn; "only I have not much faith in all that self-denying business, and people pretending that it gives them pleasure.

"Have you not!" The remark struck Maggie painfully, remembering, as she did, how often her cousin had given up his will to Lady Ethel's, and sought no return. "But you must often have seen and admired it. Ethel. There is nothing so lovely as unselfishness.'

"We were not addicted to practising the virtue at Lady Clevedon's." "And I have seen so much of it," said Mag-

gie, musingly. "I believe my dear uncl was one of the most unselfish creatures that

God ever made." To this remark there was no arswer. "I have been thinking so much of him today," she went on, presently. "I wanted him in Saint Ermenilda's. He had never attended any but country services, you know, and funcied nothing else would please him

but he was so thoroughly good and unaffected, so ready to believe that, in religion, everyheay must be before himself, and so anxious to promote the glory and honor of God, that I am sure he would have altered his opinion. He could not but have acknowledged the grandeur of what I heard to-day, as a fitting tribute to the King of kings, and his heart would have thrilled and melted under it as mine did. Dear uncle?" Still there was no answer to her observa-

tions, but Lady Ethel turned restlessly about, until her head was turned from view "Of course I can't expect that you should follow me," continued Maggie; "you saw so little of him, but"-"I wish you wouldn't speak to me of

The words came so abruptly and so vehemently, that her companion started. " Not of my uncle? O Ethel! surely you are not cherishing resentment for him still. Remember where he is-and that he can naver vex you more !''

him!"

"It is not that?' The voice which snoke was broken. " Not that? Dear Ethel! what have I that he has not forgiven; he who forgave you over and over again, before he died." "Did ho? O Maggie!" and round came

the positent arms to clasp themselves about

her neck. "Don't sob so ! dear, don't sob so, or you'll upset my calmness too. The occasion for it is all past. He will never teel annoy.

ance or vexation more."
"But I-I never shall forget," said Lady

Ribel, weeping. His last looks his last while, they haunt hie day and night. Do you remember what they have if God Arinighty bless you and and your children if you have any!"

Left, dear, and they ought to comfort to me any limit to write the last will make him so unhappy! I was so so rade and underly limit to him. And then him so unhappy! I was so so rade and underly libin. And then him to think the would."

"But I made him so unhappy! I was so so rade and underly libin. And then him to think the would."

But still Lady Rthal 312

darling! He talked so often of you during the last few days, it seemed as though he intended you should hear how entirely he had forgotten your behaviour." What did he say ?"

"That he was sure you had so much sterling worth, beneath the crust of pride raised by your artificial education, that it depended on your husband's judiciousness whether you turned out a good wife or a bad

one."
"How little he knew of me! I am not teachable like that !"

" And that the greatest blessing God could send you would be children. Baby hands to pull down your reserve; baby voices to distract your attention from yourself; and baby wants to make you grow less selfish. I speak plainly, dear, as he spoke; don't let me offend vou."

There seemed little fear of that, if one might judge from Lady Ethel's low continued

"But Maggie—do you know—did he ever tell you that the reason that he was too late to see his father, was-because-because-I"

"He did not tell me, Ethel, but I guessed it. It was very, very sad, but you could not foretell the consequences, and it is all right now.'

" All right now?" In her surprise at the assertion, Lady Ethel stayed her tears to lift a flushed face of inquiry to her friend.

"With regard to uncle. He knows now why his son was absent from his dying bed, and such things have no more power to vex him. "But he cannot know that I am sorry."

"Why not, dear? I believe he does; and thanks God for his death, if it has been the means of changing your state of mind. Dear Ethel, you don't half know what a loving soul he was. He never had an unkind thought for any living creature—is it likely he would begin now? Why do you cry still? You will be ill if you can't control yourself, and

then Dr. Chalmers will be angry with me." Yet still her face was bowed upon the pillow, whilst her trembling frame gave evidence of her emotion, and Maggie felt the time to speak had come. "Ethel, there is something further. Your

self-reproaches are not all for your careless speeches to my uncle. A deeper wound than that is troubling you. Why not give it vent? "U Maggie! you must guess what it is. He was angry with me—justly angry; and in my resentment I insulted him

upon his tenderest point. I said what was not true, and drove him from his home; and now-now"-with a failing voice-" I am so "But, dear, I thought you did not care

for him. "Not care for him! not care for him?" exclaimed Lady Ethel, hysterically, as starting up she threw her arms above her head. "I care for him as my life, I would die to bring him back again! I am thirsting to hear the sound of his voice or feel the touch of his know that I shall never see him again as long as I live. And the child too—the child—I shall never put it in its father's arms. O Thomas! Thomas!" and with hidden face she rocked herself backwards and forwards

in her bed.
"Thank God!" said Maggie, solemnly.

"For what? For utter misery?" inquired Lady Ethel. "For the dawn of hope," replied the other. "If you love him, everything is easy. A

word will bring him back to you.' "Oh, no!" despairingly; "you do not know what passed between us, Maggie! I told him that I cared for some one else, and he will never forgive it or forget it. I said I hated him—I hated him !—him whom I would have died in the same hour to serve; but it was all my wretched pride, and I am rightly punished for it. O Maggie, my heart is broken; I shall never, never be a happy woman again."

"Hush! hush! no one can say so much as that, no one should dare say it whilst he lives. "But so far off, and in that dreadful cli-

"If so, you will not be left alone." "I may never have the opportunity to tell him l am sorry." "It will be told him for you, Ethel."

mate, he may never return."

"I may have to pass my life without seeing him again." "But not without One who loves you far more than Cousin Thomas does; who suffers with every pain experienced by your heart, and echoes every repentant sigh you heave. O, Ethel," with clasped hands falling on her knees beside the bed, "do try to believe that He is by you at this very moment, hearing every word, reading each thought, and able by a breath to fulfil your dearest wishes if

you make them known to Him." "I have forgotten Him so long," said Lady Ethel, in a low voice.

"He has never forgotten you, dear." "But that makes it so much harder. How can I go to Him just because I want something, when I never remembered Him in my

happiness? It seems so mean," Nothing can be mean, dear, that brings us to His feet. And it is so sweet, whilst kneeling there, to think that He knows every thing; there is no occasion even to speak to Him : our tears are all the explanation that He needs. And then, seeing that they still streamed

down the cheeks of Lady Ethel, Maggie bent over the repentent girl, and took her in her arms as though she had been a little child, and sweetly kissing then: all away. "Dear Ethel, don't cry any more. Every

thing will come right in time; I am sure it will. And now you must let me ring for candles and your tes, or you will have a headache and be unable to sleep. And assuming a bright, cheerful counten ance, she coaxed the invalid to eat and drink

until her former composure was restored, and she saw her drop off tranquilly to rest. But the next morning, as soon as Lady Ethel's toilet was completed, Maggie came dancing to her bedside with pen, ink, and paper, and placed them all before her.
"For what?" she asked, in genuine sur

prise. "To write to him, dear. You must write said to make you cry? "You cannot believe at once to Cousin Thomas and tell him to come home. A word from you will bring him back again."

But Maggie had been too preciritate, and Lady Etnel shrunk from the proposal. In a soft moment she had acknowledged her fault and her repentance, but she was hardly prepared to put a seal to the confession, and a remnant of the old pride rose to hinder it. "On, no! indeed I could not."

Maggio's face fell.

"You will but tells him what you told to

Maggie saw her errand for the time was fruitless. ... May I write to him, Ethel?" she enquired, after a short pause.

of course t What has my leave to do with it? He is vour consin." "Yes: 1 but you know what I mean. May I write and tell him you are ill, and lonely, and in bad spirits, and that he must come

home ?" "If you like," after a slight hesitationbut nothing more, remember, Maggie! Now promise me.

"You shall read my letter," was her answer, "and send or tear it up, as seems agreeable to you. That is a fair bargain, is it not! And now 1 must go and write it, or it will not be ready for to morrow's mail." In another hour she returned.

"There is my production, Ethel," placing two crossed sheets of paper in her band; "a fearful scribble, but I dare say you will be able to decipher it; and there is the envelope ready stamped and directed. If you don't like my letter tear it up, but if it meets with your approval, you had better send it to the post at once, I am just going round to see Sister Mar. garet, but shall be back before your luncheon time. Good-bye," and with a kiss she left

Lady Ethel regarded the sheets before her with somewhat of diemay. She knew Maggie's energetic character; and felt u

though she held her own fate in her hands. At one time she thought that she would send them to the post unread; but curiosity overpowered the half-formed resolution, and she commenced to peruse them. And as she read, and her own heart was laid bare before her, the tears gathered in her eyes and fell

upon the paper. Maggie had not spared her, had not mean to spare her. She spoke freely to her cousin of the mental anguish he had suffered and divulged to her at Cranshaws; enlarging on his love for Lady Ethel, and his bitter disappointment at the discovery it was not reciprocated; and then she touched upon the present weakness of his wife, her loneliness and need of careful treatment, and begged him to return to England as soon as it was possible to do so. And her allusions and entreaties pierced the very heart of the woman for whom they had been written.

Maggie had dexterously placed a pen an inkstand by the side of Lady Ethel's bed, and as she came to the end of the epists, where a little alip of fair paper had been left, unwritten on, her longing to have some communication with the man whose hands should touch it next grew too strong for her reint ance, and, seizing the pen, she wrote, huriedly, just below his cousin's signature.

'Oh, come! Do come! I want you!" The deed done, she felt half ashamed of it Supposing he should refuse a reconciliation and desire her to write no more, or taunt her with having made an ineffectual act of his miliation. Alarmed at the idea, Lady Ethel smeared over the words she had transcribed. to render them, as she thought, illegible; but the ink had already sunk into the this foreign paper, and having disfigured without aha baatii

and enclosing it in the envelope, ordered Louise to have it taken to the post: "Isit gone?" cried Maggie, when she re-turned from her visit; and being answerd in the affirmative, told Lady Ethel that she would lay her a thousand pounds: if she had them, that in two months' time Colonel Bain

bridge would be back in England. "I don't believe it," said the wife, despodently; "it takes more than a letter w make up a quarrel like ours—besides two months! just fancy, Maggie, what a time w wait! It seems an eternity in prospect." Nevertheless, she was much more cheerful

before, and that evening, when Maggie was bidding her good-night, said, rather awawardly, but with evident sincerity-"If you are going to read-you always do so, do you not?—you may just as well read

after the letter was posted than she had been

here as in you own room."

So Margaret Henderson sat down again the bedside, and read a certain gracions promise to the intent that, though a wome may forget her sucking child, there is One by whom we can never be either forgotten forsaken. "I cannot remember my mother," ssi

Lady Ethel, thoughtfully (she had alluded more than once of late to the same subject) but I have heard my father say that the last word she uttered was my name. mother's love must be a very holy thing." "Yes, or it would not have been chosen us a type of His. But, I thank Heaven, I have

never known the loss of it. Aunt Lizzie bu been my mother." " Is she so good to you?" "Oh, very good; so sweet, and patient and forbearing. She has never made the difference between me and Cousin Thomal on him. And in sickness or trouble, then no one like her; except, indeed, Aunt Lette

who is my peculiar property." Lady Ethel sighed. "It must be very sweet to have a mother she repeated.

"You have one, Ethel." The blue eyes were fixed inquiringly on he "Aunt Lizzie. Who could be more daughter to her than her dear son's wife And I am sure that no one would be readisto not a mother's part to you. She would

love you just the same as if you were he wn. For his sake, if for nothing else,".

And Lady Ethel fell to sleep with the words sounding in her ears, and a smile up

CHAPTER XLVIII.

HOME AT LAST. The time went on, until Maggie had near been a month in Curzon street, and Lat Ethel had so far regained her strength as be allowed to move about the house, and take carriage exercise. But she never cared drive out in the Park, nor would she go and where without her friend. Maggie seeme to have become indispensable to her, and the old haunts distasteful; so, by mutual conses they made daily excursions into the surroun ing country, and spent as little time as particle in the crowded theroughfares.

Yet even with this precaution it was n practicable for Lady Ethel entirely to avoit the remembrances that pained her. Mor than once, as she and Maggie Henderson dro out together, they came in contact with containing showily-appointed carriage, containing handsome woman, with a child seated by side; a woman who, passing Lady Ethers. without apparent recognition, stared with supercilious contempt at her compani eliciting a justly-deserved condemnation iro

the lips of her step-daughter.
"There is my father's widow, Maggie, a specimen of courtesy for you. Not the should blame her though, for I have been rude enough in my day, and have no wish to renew my intercourse with her. I suppose the searct of it is, that true politeness must be founded on some firmer basis than the mere desire to keep up ones character for a more desire to keep up ones character for a howladge of the requisitions of society. mere desire to keep up one a constanter for a knowledge of the requisitions of scolety. How I wish it were possible to get into the country without driving through these hate-

And the next moment, as a gentleman in passing tilted his bat to her (a tall, slight man with dark eyes, whom Maggie could not help remarking for his elegant appearance), Lady Ethel, flushing scarlet, desired the coachman to turn at once into a by-road and take them anywhere, by any route, so that take them anywhere, by any route, so that abe might be spared the worry of these con-

But that night, when she was laid in her bed, and Maggie stooped to give her a last kies, she found her cheek was wet. stant recognitions. "Dear Ethel! what has happened to dis-

turb you?" "Oh-nothing! do not think of it-only that man (you saw him, Maggie) who bowed to me at the corner of Hyde Park this afternoon, he is the occasion of all my misery; it was tor him I quarrelled with my husband, and now I hate the very sight of him. I wish that I might nave as him more. that I might never see him more. O Thomas ! O my darling ! when will you come back to

And Maggie spoke dear words of comfort to her, as she always did, promising a future of happiness if Ethel would but seek it in the way appointed; then crept to her own room, but no: without a tear (for if the memory of but not without a tear (for if the memory of her past was laid to sleep with holy words, it was not quite forgotten), and soothed her heart by praying that all those she loved might yet be re-united, and at peace.

But Mrs. Bainbridge was getting clamorous that Maggie should return to Cranshaws.

She was desirous to remove thence, and would not let a case be packed until she had the assistance of her niece.

Her last few letters had been filled with

plaintive inquiries as to the probable dura-tion of her absence, and Maggie had experienced no small difficulty in concealing her demands from Lady Ethel. by whom she felt the news of her impending departure would be received with the deepest lamentation. But the country letters generally arrived about the time that they had breakiast; and one morning, as they were sitting in the dining-room together, the intelligence conveyed to Maggie by her aunt was too important not to be inferred from the rapid change of her countenance. "What is the matter?" exclaimed Lady

Ethel; "you have had bad news." "Oh, no; I hope not," said the other, try-ing to speak cheerfully; "but my aunt has had a letter from Calcutta."

"From Calcutta !" "Now, don't be frightened, darling ! really it is nothing, only Aunt Lizzie is so nervous and so easily alarmed. She has heard from Cousin Thomas: he was quite well when he wrote (remember that), had made a good passage, and arrived in Bengal safely; but he found orders waiting for him to proceed immediately up country, and could not atay in Calcutta long enough to receive our

"But why—why go up country?"
"Why, his battery is up country, you little goose, and they wanted him. There had been a slight rising amongst some of the hill tribes in the north provinces (they are always rising up there), and Cousin Thomas wrote that he was likely to have some skirmishing, at which Aunt Lizzie says he seems uncommonly delighted; but, of course, like most mothers, she is horrified at the mere name of fighting, and faucies all sorts of coming trouble. But that arises from her overweening love for

him."
They are going to fight?" The voice seemed so unlike Lady Ethel's voice, that Maggie looked up, quickly. There she stood, having risen from her chair, grey as ashes, and trembling in every and

Would you have a soldier for a husband and not let him ply a soldier's trade! What nonsense! Rouse yourself, my dear! You are | cine of Queen's College and the Royal Uniworse than even poor Aunt Lizzie."

She spoke sharply; and went up to her as she spoke, and took her roughly by the hand. "Ethel! you will make me angry in a minute! This is perfect folly! I never should have told you, except as an excuse for the news that I must leave you. Aunt Lizzie wants me to go home."

But the beautiful, pleading face, that, amidst all the knowledge of the world, had retained so much of childlike innocence in player its expression, was lifted to her own; and Maggie felt her powers of resistance ebb

"Oh, do not leave me! and just now too. I could not bear the suspense by myself; it would kill me !"

"What can I do, dear? I don't want to go ; but Aunt Lizzie has great claims on me, and I have been here a month, and she is anxious that I should return. Do you think I live to leave you, my dear sister?" "Take me with you," whispered Lady

"To Cranshaws? Would you like to go?" "If she-his-his mother will receive me.

Do you think she will?" "I do not think, Ethel, I am sure of it." "What, after all? Oh! if she would-if

she would let me stay near her. I fancy by God's sake, tell me that he will come back How can I tell you, my darling? But

of one thing I am certain, that God will give him back to you; and if you have to wait, Ethel, until you meet him in another world, remember that we all deserve less at His hands than we receive. But, now, if you have quite decided to go back to Cranshaws with me, we must write to Dr. Chalmers, and ask his opinion on the subject.'

The physician caught at the idea : country air was all his patient needed to restore her to her usual health, and he could advise nothing that was likely to do her greater good. The only stipulation which he made was that the long journey should be broken by a night's rest at York, which gave Maggie time to prepare her aunts for the reception of their unexpected visitor; and though she had kept them well informed of all that had occurred in Curzon street, and the love which Lady Ethel had evinced for horself, it must be confessed that the proposition of her advent struck Mrs.

Bainbridge with dismay:
"Lady Ethel coming with her! and when
I wanted Maggie just to help us in the packing! This is very awkward, Letty; it will

turn the house all topsy-turvy again,"
"Oh! I hope not, Elizabeth. You see
how affectionately Maggie writes of Lady Ethel; and how well they seem to agree I hope we may find her much changed for the better."

"Fond of Maggie she evidently is," said Mrs. Bainbridge; "but who could help being fond of Maggie—especially when she had nursed them through an illness? But that, in all probability, will only make Lady Ethel oling to her the more; and, perhaps, mono-polise her services and her society. J'Xou remember how selfish she was with poor dear Thomas."

(To be continued. The second sections

Sketches of the Irishmen who play Canada's National Game on the Old Sed.

The following is a list of the Belfast team,

is a member of the Ards Lacrosse Club. He plays centre, and has a good reputation for speed and dexterity. He is always on the move, and his sudden darts here and there are a feature of his play. He has played for Ireland vs. England, 1883, 1885; vs. Canada, 1883; vs. Iroquois Indians, 1883. He is well known as a good all-round athlete, and atands in the front rank of Rugby football players.

Inhitia. Beauty Feaver (8)

He may Feaver (8)

Is a member of the North of Ireland L Cl. He plays on the defence field, in which position he is a cross check, possessed of tremendous ranks a good all-round athlete, and atands in the front rank of Rugby football players.

Inhitia. Beauty Feaver (8)

is a member of the Rugby Lacrosse Club. a rising member. He plays in the attack field, and is noted as a strong and fast runner; is a splendid man in a hard game, being possessed of great physical power and determination. He dodges is a very promising goalkeeper. He is parwell and is a fair shot at goal. He has not played for Ireland v. England, though once throw. He has never previously played in chosen.—He played for Ireland v. Unit with an international tratch, but has twice repre-

district. Stuart C. Kelly (1)

plays in the centre field, where he can always direles. be relied on. He is a steady player, with any amount of endurance. He is a fast runner. He has never proviously played in an international match, but has been a member of the two N LLU champlonship teams, and is as the proviously played. who are now in this city, with brief sketches of their athletic records:

"W. A. Wheeler (I)

is a member of the Ards Lacrosse Club. He

is a brother of the field captain, H. C.

known as a good all-round athlete, and atands in the front rank of Rugby football players. He is a B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin, a student and scholar of Queen's College, Belfast. He is relebrated in lacrosse games for his peculiar war cry.

"Rebert Nelson (2). The property of Rughering, a profession of which he is releined member.

Malculm Macdonald (9)

reputation, being the best half back in the progress. Sinclair is also a past International Association Football man, and a vice-president of the Irish Football Association. He is a member of the North of Ireland L.C. He | is one of the most popular men in athletic

is a member of the North of Ireland L.C. He plays in the attack field, where he is a sure man in every way, is a fine dodger, and noted as the personification of easy froid. He was a member of the two N.I.L.C. champlorship teams. He has played for Irefand v. England, 1884, 1885. He is a very fast man, and is noted as a first-rate half-back in Rugby football. He is also a brilliant cricketer, in which game his whole family have made for them. game his whole family have made for them-selves reputations. He is at present a law student of T C.D., and is noted as one of the best amateur swimmers in Ireland, and as a long distance diver has few equals.

John McLeish (14)

is a member of the Down Athletic Club. He plays paint or cover pout, and in either po-attion is a very sure player. He is a brilliant dodger, and a part-cul-riv close check. He has few superiors in clearing the goal at the most critical moment. He is a long and cer tain throw. He has previously played in one international match, namely, Ireland va.
England, 1885, and has twice represented his
county. He is also a medical student of
Queen's College and the Royal University of Ireland.

Those marked with an asterisk played against the Canedian lacrosse town in 1863.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

SHORBURYNESS, August 12 -The Canadian Artillery team to-day won the first prize for the best score in shooting with 64-pounders, winning the Londonderry cup. They also won the Governor-General's cup for shifting ordnance, which was the cup won by the first Canadian team which competed at Shoebury-ness. The cup was given by the Governer-General of Canada, and is for dismounting a 64 pounder gun, moving it to another car-riage, and remounting it thereon.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.1

On Tuesday a religious profession was held at the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame of St. Croix at St. Laureut. The following young ladies took the veil; Miss Mary Moriarity, in religion Sister St. Monique; Miss Almolde Lavarier, Sister Jean Vieu; Miss Georgina Trudeau, Sister Proceede; Miss Marie Georgina Trudeau, Sister Proceede; Miss Marie Georgina Trudeau, Sister Froscode; Miss Marie Georgina Trudeau, Sister Froscode; Miss Marie Georgina Sister Bavid. The following pronounced their final vows: Misses Exilda Lapierre, in religion Sister St. Francois d'Assise; Marie Louise Bourdon, Sister St. Paul de la Croix; Anna Vaillancourt, Sister Ste. Virginie; Marie Louise Dagenais, Sister Ste. Claire; Rose Mathilde Tourangeau, Sister St. Claire; Rose Mathilde Tourangeau, Sister St. Beneit; Delphine Dagenais, Sister St. Bernard; Janette Chisholm, Sister of the Precious Blood; Rose de Lima Georgeon, Sister Ste. Helene; Agues Dagenais, Sister Ste. Clotilde; Virginie Laffeche, Sister St. Damien; Adelia Parissau, Sister Ste. Melanie.

TALKING COERCION.

WHAT THE IRISH PEOPLE MAY EX PECT FROM THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.

The Tory Premier Continues His Ravings Against Self-Government for treland-His Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

London, Aug. 11.—A banquet was given by the Lord Mayor this evening. The usual loyal toasts were responded to. Sir A. P. Caron, Canadian Minister of Militia, who responded to the toast of the army and navy, refered amid loud cheers to the Canadia assistance sent to Egypt. Lord Salisbury, who was heartily cheered on rising, congratu-lated those present on the result of the eleclated those present on the result of the elec-tions. He expressed his pleasure at Lord Rosebery's consistent continuance of a tor-eign policy that raised England in the esti-mation of nations whose people were yearly showing a growing desire for peace, which would be maintained if rulers were guided by their peoples' will. He regretted that there still remained

A SUBJECT FOR PAINFUL MEDITATION. A SUBJECT FOR PAINFUL MEDITATION.

"Every day news," he says, "reminds us that Ireland is not yet inhabited by a concordant and homogeneous people. It is too early to enter into details, but it is the duty of every government to devote its whole energies to freeing the loyal people of Ireland from the constraint exercised upon them, whether in the form of riot or in the more dangerous, insidious and effective form of dangerous, insidious and effective form of outrage and intimidation. While admitting the great difficulty and responsibility of the task-which are so great that previous governments, equally anxious with ourselves, only succeeded temperarily and to an imperfect extent—we possess an advantage over our predecessors which we hope to turn to good use. We bear a mendate from the people deciding finally and, in my opinion, irrevocably the question which has

WRECKED THE PEACE OF IRELAND (Cncers). The question of an independent Government in Ireland, after deep discussion and advocacy by the most powerful statesman this country has ever seen, has been rejected emphatically and unequivocally by an enormous majority of the people of the kingdom. (Loud cheers.) It is unworthy to remark that most of the voices in favor of separation have been obtained by the personal influence of this great satesman and upon other considerations apart from the merita of the question. I believe that our opponents will eventually admit that this is England's final decision, armed with which it is our duty to restore in Ireland that social order, the loss of which is the only just cause of its discontent. I am convinced that in such a policy we shall find the strong-est support in the enormous population of which you are true representatives.'

A BARCASTIC OPINION. The Daily News, commenting on Lord Salisbury's speech, says:—"Lord Salisbury's speech fails to give promise of a smooth course in Parliament. It showed only too plainly that in his opinion the only measure for Irish disorder is a good dose of drastic coercion.

LONDON, August 11 .- All the new ministers have now been re-elected to the Commons, unopposed. The withdrawal of Ald. Cook, Liberal candidate against Matthews in the East district of Birmingham, is said to have been due to the Radical union's opposi tion aroused by Mr. Cook's correspondence with Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.

DERRY BREAKS LOOSE. RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT AN ORANGE PRO-CESSION.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 12.- During a procession of Orangemen through this city to-day two bottles, filled with gunpowder, packed around lighted tuses, were cast into the ranks at different points along the line. Both bottles were smashed before the lights could reach the powder, and the lights were quenched. When the nature of the allair became generally known among the Orangemen, they became greatly excited. The Orangemen were also attacked while they were parading on the famous promenade made by the old town walk. Here they were openly and savagely stoned by a mob. Rev. Thomas Olphert, indirectly related to Mrs. Robinson, who Canon of the Episcopal Cathedral, and several citizens were wounded. The excitement is

reaching a dangerous height. LONDONDERRY, Aug. 12.—Mr. McClintock, the Orange Grand Master here, in a speech to-day, ridiculed the story that the Orangemen originated the riots, and said that when required to fight the leaders would supply their men with better ammunition than brickbats.

LONDONDERRY, August 12.-The city is quiet to-night,

IRISH LOYALIST DELEGATIONS TO VISIT AMERICA.

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—The Dungannon Pa-triotic Union will send a deputation of Loyal ist orators to the United States and Canada to address public meetings throughout both countries in the interest of the Irish opposition to home rule. The orators will leave Ireland as soon as Parliament adjourns in the fall, and among them will be Major E. J. Saunderson, Tory member for North Armagh, and Mr. Russell, M.P. for Tyrone.

The steamer Sarmatian, which will sail from Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal on the 27th inst., will take a deputation from the Ulater Anti-Repeal Union, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Kane, Orange Grandmaaster Hill, and Mr. Smith, a barrister, for the purpose of explaining to their brethren in Canada and America the Irish loyalist cause.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pilla before retiring, you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

THIRTY KILLED AT BELFAST. LONDON, Aug. 12.—Credible information places the total number killed during the riots in Belfast at 30. The number of wounded is enormous, and will probably never be

Horsford's Acid Phosphate In Debility.

Dr. W. H. HOLCOMBE, New Orleans, La., says: " I found it an admirable remedy for debilitated state of the system, produced by the wear and tear of the nervous energies."

LONDON, Aug 10 .- Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Parnellite member of Parliament, at the fortnightly meeting of the National league here to-day made a speech in which he maintained that until tenants in Ireland had sufficient food and clothing for themselves and families their landlords could not have a just claim to rent. Mr. Sullivan counselled the Irish people to act according to the law of selfpreservation which, he reminded them, was the first law of nature. The Belfast rioting, he argued, was based upon prejudice and feelings that had grown up under the encoursprinters, and holds the champlon belt for ith poor dear athletics of the Queen's College. He is a student and scholar or Queen's College.

Are a lingify football player he has a high time it is need.



THE VISITING IRISH LACROSSE TEAM.

game, his strength and muscle being invalu-) ball player, and he, too, is a member of an able in the mall. He is a student or medi- athletic family. versity of Ireland.

John Blow (3)

is a member of the R. A. Institution Lucrosse Club, one of the most promising clubs in the Union. He plays in the attack field, where his great speed is of special service. He dodges well, and is a good throw. He is one of our younger players, and has not previously played in international or county matches. He is player.

*Alexander W. Child (4)

is a member of the North of Ireland L. C. He plays point, in which position he has few equals. He has the reputation of being a very determined player, and very strong throw. In a close contest, his nerve and coolness are invaluable, and he lets very few shots pass him. He has played for Ireland v. England in 1884 and 1885; for Ireland v. Canada, 1883, v. Iroquois Indians, 1883, and v. United States, 1884; also for United Kingdom v. United States, 1884. He has been a member of two championship teams. He is the hon, secretary of the Irish Lacrosse Union, and has the record of being a fair Rugby football player, He is the tallest man on the team.

*Hugh C. Kelly, (5) field captain of the Irish team is a member her side I could be patient, whatever happens. O Maggie !" with clasped hands, "for tired from active play, but was, when in the field, a good centre, extremely dodgy and hard to get round. He played for Ireland vs. England, 1881, 1882, and against Scotland, 1879. He was a well known Rugby football player and captain of the international team, and as a brilliant forward, possessed of great physical powers, he had few equals. By his exertions he has contributed largely to the present success of Irish lacrosse, having given it the help of his great influence at a time when the game was less known than now. He was, with J. Sinclair, one of the chief organizers of the reception of the Canadian team in 1883 and the United States team. 1884. He is again, with Sinclair, the organizer of the present tour, and to his energy, push and influence the undertaking owes most of its present success. Kelly, as a field captain, is universally popular for his invaluable cheeriness and good humour. He is a fair cricketer hounds. Yachting and shooting also receive his enthusiastic support, and in all branches of sport and athletics, as well as in the social world, his popularity is unbounded.

Robert Montgomery (6)

is a member of the North of Ireland L. C. He plays "second home," and is the fastest man of the lot; also a good dodger and hard shot at goal. He has played for Ireland v. England, 1883, 1884, 1885; for Ireland v. Iroquois Indians, 1883; and v. Canada, 1883; also for Ireland and for United Kingdom v. United States, 1884. He is at the present time one of the best short distance Irish sprinters, and holds the champlon belt for

voice, that Maggie looked up, quickly. There she stood, having risen from her chair, grey as ashes, and trembling in every timb.

"Ethel! you will never be so foolish as to worry yourself for a little thing like this.

Would you have a soldiar for a husband and world you have a soldiar for a husband and soldier. 1883; v. Iroqueis Indians, 1883; also v. | sen'ed his county. He was captain of the

John F. Glbb (10)

is a member of the Rugby Lacrosse Club. He plays in the defence field, in which position he is absolutel, unrivalled in the three kingdoms. He is a very fast runner, beautiful dodger and good throw. He is noted for extreme coo'n se in even the most exciting contests He has theyed for Ireland v. Eugland, 1882 1883, 1881 1885; has also played for Ireland v. Canada, 1883, and v. Iroquois Indians, 1883, and v. United States, 1884; also for United Kingdom v. United States, 1884. He has also played on two championship teams. He is well known in athletic circles in Ireland as a fast man at 100 and 440 yards flat, and also as a steeplechaser. He has played fr quently for Ireland in international fartball matches under association

'Alexander II. Dill (11)

is a member of the Down Ataletic Club. which, under its original name of Knock LC. was the first lacrosse club formed in Inland. He is one of the original pioneers of the game in Ireland. He is about the het goal keeper in the three kingdoms, bed a noted for his skill in getting his charge free of danger at the critical moment. He is a good dodger, and the lengest throw on the team. He has played against England in every match, viz-1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885; for Ireland v. Scotland, 1878; for United Kingdom v Cauada, in 1883, and v. United States, 1884; also for Ireland v. Canada, 1883, v. Iroquois Indians, 1883, and v. United States, 1884. He can play point on the team when necessary. He has been a member of two championship teams. He is also known as an International Association football player, and has played for Ireland four times in this game. Like several other members of the team, he is a student of the Royal University of Ireland, from which he holds the degree of B.A. He is also a scholar of Queen's College, and acts as assistant hon, sec. of the present

John Sinclair (12 member of the North of Ireland Club, by far the best "first home" in the three kingdoms, is a brilliant player, dodges well, and shoots tremendously hard. He has no equal here for presence of mind, quickness and dexterity, and may be said to have developed the presand good numour. He is a rair cricketer; and may be said to have developed the pre-and lawn tennis player, and one of the pro-minent figures of Belfast society. He is the sub-sheriff of County Down, and a first-rate billiard player. As a genuine sportsman, he is well known with the County Down stag Scotland, 1879; for United Kingdom vs. Scotland, 1879; for United Kingdom vs. Canada, 1883, and vs. United States, 1884; for Ireland vs. Canada, 1883, and vs. Iroquois Indians, 1883; United States, 1884. In addition he has been a member of four teams which have won the championship of Ireland. He is one of the original Irish lacrosse players who began the game after the Canadian visit of 1876, and has done more for its progress and present success than any other man. He, with Kelly, was chief organizer of the receptions of the Canadians in 1883, and the United States team of 1884. Dill and he are the two remaining members of the Knock L. C.; the first club formed in Ireland. He was the promoter of the present flourishing N.I.L.C.

A VENERABLE NUN.

BRAZIL CAN BOAST OF THE OLDEST SISTER OF CHARITY IN THE WORLD.

The Messageries Maritimes ocean steamer, which left Bordeaux recently for Brazil, includes amongst its passengers eight Sisters of Charity, who are accompanied by two Lazarist Fathers. One of the Sisters is the Visitress of the Order for the provinces of Rio, Bahin, te. This venerable nun entered her nine tieth year last month. The voyage which she has undertaken is the fiftieth which she has made to South America since 1848, when she introduced the Sisters of Charity into Brazil for the first time. She has for herself passed nearly forty years of her long life in that country. Reverend Mother Dubost is a native of Paris. Having embraced the religious life at the age of nineteen, she has now been seventy years in the Order. After the noviti te she was sent, in 1819, to labor in an orph rage for abandoned girls at Ver-sailes; and since that period she has worked zer-loudy and untiringly in orphanages and in hospitals in the hot Brazilian climate, having lef her post but five times to make, in the mo her-house in France, the Retreats pre cribed by the rule of her Order. During the visit to her native land, which has just terminated, Mother Dubost paid a visit to The sileged cause of his death was overheat the scene of her early labors at Versailes, and drinking ice water. His life was inwhereshe had the happiness of meeting several sured in the New England Relief Association seven years ago. These are now aged grand ciation refused to pay the money to seven years ago. These are now aged grand widow. The case is now before the Supreme mothers; and their emotion on seeing the court. It is stated that when any of Mrs. had exerted so elevating an influence over their lives may easily be imagined. Mother | cian was never called twice. Dubos' is still hale and vigorous; and on her arrival in Brazil she intends to visit the houses of the Order in three provinces before she settles down at her usual residence in Rio Janeiro.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other rem-

MGR. WALSH ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Dublin, Aug. 11.—A lengthy interview had by Mr. T. P. Gill, M P., with His Grace Archbishop Walsh is published, in which the learned prelate gives his views on the Irish land question. His Grace is of the opinion that Home Rule must be speedily granted to Ireland, and it would not surprise him if it came from the Tories. Regarding the land question, His Grace considers it a mistake to view it from either a religious or political light: it is purely a commercial matter. The landlords as a class are demanding higher rents than the tenants as a class can pay, and mand has reduced the rents, land legislation in Ireland has not brought about a similar reduction. The rapacity of the landlords, in His Grace's opinion, is largely, if not entirely, the root of the present difficulty.

JUST THE THING.

W. J. Guppy, draggist, of Newbury, writes : "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the way, and I can highly recomme thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my icine to all suffering as she did." stock three times last summer. There was a good den and for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract

AN AMERICAN BORGIA. ARREST OF A MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN FOR WHOLESALE POISONING TO OBTAIN

Somerville, Mass., August 12 .- Mrs. Sarah Robinson, who was arrested yesterday for attempting the death of her son by administering poison, was arraigned in court this morning. The boy has since died, and the charge against her is now wilful murder. An examination has shown conclusively that poison was administered. It is understood the police have information of the suspicious death of at least eleven persons directly or were insured in benefit organizations. The money in most cases fell into this woman's hands. Thomas R. Smith, her supposed accomplice, was also arrested and bailed. He has reported to the police that since the death of Mrs. Robinson's husband eleven of her relatives have died, all within four years. These include children of Mrs. Robinson and others she had care of Most of them were insured. On the death of a father or mother she would take charge of the children, and sa the insurance money came due to the children, she, it is alleged, would put them out of the way. Her husband died very suddenly four years ago. for two cr three thousand dollars. The asso-Robinson's family were sick the same physi-

A MAIL FRAUD PUNISHED AT MIL-WAUKEE, WIS. Everyone should remember that the pres-

ence of Gens. Beauregard and Early at the Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery having entire charge, is a guarantectaf absolute fairness and that the chances of all are equal. and that no human being can know beforehand what number will draw a prize; therefore, any party advertising to guarantee prizes in the drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery, or holding out other inducements impossible to carry out, is a swindler and a cheat. Money sent in answer to such advertisements is obtained with a view to deceive and defraud the unwary. To do the right thing address M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. One of these swindlers, Robert Riley, alias W. Huber & Co., was sent to prison for ten months at Milwaukee last month, and it known exactly. served him right.

Before the ports of Japan were opened to the Christian nations of the world there were only eleven intoxicating drinks known in the country; now there are more than two hundred, and many horrible vices peculiar to while in England the law of supply and de- highly civilized nations are becoming com mon in Japan.

A PLEASING DUTY.

"I feel it my duty to say," writes John Borton of Desert, P.Q., "that Burdock Blood Bitters cured my wife of liver complaint, from which she had been a chronic sufferer. Her distressing, painful symptoms soon gave way, and I can highly recommend the med-

The English war department has succeeded

66 THE TRUE WITNESS"

IS PRINTED AND PURISHED BY he Post Printing & Publishing Co.,

61 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ता व प्रशासकार्थ केला<u>कार है।</u> जो विद्युक्ति कार्यका <u>कार्यक</u>ार

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A limited number of advertisements of ap-royed character will be inserted in "THE TRUE A limited number of avversaments as approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNIESS" at 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, information Wanted, 20., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of hirths, Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion.

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WEDNESDAYAUGUST 18, 1886

VERY naturally the wild schemes of Henry George find no support from Archbishop Walsh, It is remarkable how they could ever have commended themselves to anyone, and the fact that his addresses have obtained a hearing at all may chiefly be attributed to the extreme obscurity and haziness of his utterances. If not quite chimerical, the theories of the American agitator are impracticable. There is no question that Davitt's scheme is the only tangible one for a permaendorsation of the Archbishop will no doubt | documents and recalling old facts. greatly sid the suggestion.

Ir may be interesting to know that the Courts in England have just decided that a "home for lost dogs" is a charitable institution, and, as such, may be the recipient of bequests in the wills of deceased persons. There is also a "home for lost or starving cats," and the principle once acknowledged it has, of course, practically no limit. But, as a matter of fact, it requires a limit, for there is no telling what some eccentric person may not do in the way of founding an "institution," and substantial wrong may in consequence be done to suffering humanity.

Ir is sad to think what has happened to the poor Orangemen of Derry. Their peaceful instincts and brotherly feeling towards those who happen to differ from them in religion or political belief has been abundantly demonstrated during the past week or approval of this patriotic movement, it was two. But now that some one has found the | from a feeling that my doing so might be conprovocation sufficiently strong to tempt him strued into indifference in regard to local cryto make some reprisals and to throw down a ing wants which should naturally have bottle of gunpowder, which did not go off, the first claim to practical consideration. the Orangemen became "greatly excited." Poor creatures! Perhaps a good frightening | dergo present privations in committing seed would be the best preventative of a repetition to the earth in patiently awaiting the early of their very forcible and violent vagaries.

the notorious Rev. Dr. Burchard, who by three words, uttered at the close of the late Presidential campaign, kept Blaine out of the White House. While visiting the New Jersey lunatic asylum the other day, and was introduced to a mild-mannered patient whom the doctor recognized as the son of a former parishioner. After exchanging greetings the doctor asked: "Well, what brings you here?" "Rum, Romanism and rebellion," solemnly replied the lunatic, with a sly wink at the warden. Rev. Dr. Burchard remarked, "Ah!" The men laboring in securing this long-denied and passed on to visit lunatics with less boon are, in my opinion, entitled, especially method in their madness.

THE Montreal Daily Star mendaciously informed its readers in yesterday's issue that La Patrie had unearthed the Chapleau and hidden things, and exhibit a species of know-Tupper boodle fee scandals, although our ledge superior to mortal men in general. He esteemed confrere of La Patrie distinctly made some exhibitions at Rideau Hall which credits the Post with the authorship of the were deemed little short of marvellous. and revelations. If the Star wanted to greatly astonished the Governor-General. make use of the news, it should the Ministers and others. It is true that he have done so without telling a lie about it failed in reading the number of a Bank of and without stuffing its readers with false information. Since the Star has become an out-and-out Tory organ, it has proved a wonderfully apt pupil in the Gazette art of in tea-chest lead, did not know writing according to "party exigencies." the number himself, and had no note at all. which aptness is no doubt attributable to the Otherwise Mr. Bishop is champion mind primary education and early training of our reader. We see it aunounced that Mr. evening contemporary.

THE death of Mr. Tilden has been the sequel for a number of jeremiads in the American papers as to the decadence of public men, and one journal says that "the saddest part of all is that no big men seem to be growing up in either party to take the vacant places." This is usually the cry, but we are inclined to think that the public men in the United States are rather improving

present President and Cabinet, and the spirit of Mail on the subject of the French in Quebec. and certainly no decadence. The press or sections of it in the republic should not despair of their country."

What a sickening memory is not that which reminds us that Sir John Macdonald and his Orange followers, in and out of the Cabinet, compelled the Canadian Parliament to reject Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions to please the Orange brutes in Ulater, who are to day filling the civilized world with the echoes of their abominations.

And it was for them that an Irish Catholic Minister - proposed, and Irish Catholic members supported, a resolution in the Canadian House of Commons, calling upon the Imperial authorities to see that the rights and privileges of these Orange demons were fully protected in case Home Rule was granted to Irc-

Read the Belfast despatches to see how this "leyal and law abiding and tolerant minority" appreciate Canadian solicitude and show themselves worthy of it.

-THE Customs authorities at Boston are not acting justly in connection with duties on canned mackerel. It can scarcely be argued that they are acting wisely, and their present course is merely suggestive of the sapiesa person of tradition-name unknown-who cutoff his nose to spite his face. Mackerel sein to be a commodity in demand just now, and at such a moment the Customs authorities. raise the rate of duty from 25 per cent to 100 per cent., in accordance with a ruling which imposes that rate on "canned meats." This is rather straining a point in order to hurt the Canadians of But it in a precedure that will not prove effective. Goods of this kind are in great demand, and such a pro-hibitory measure can only produce little temperary inconvenience. At the same time the Bostonians have been guilty of an exceedingly petty act, but it will be found that Canadians will not be forced? into free trade by any such taction.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S denial at a recent Catholic pionic in Carleton that he had ever set a foot inside of an Orange lodge, meaning thereby that he was never an Orangeman, has nent settlement of the land question. The set a good many people to raking up old

> The other day it was the Kingston Whig that brought a forty-two year old speech of Sir John to light, in which the mendacious Premier gave his reasons for becoming an

> To-day it is the Quebec Record, which publiahes the following challenge on this interest. ing subject. It says :- "In 1867 there was a General Assembly, or Conclave, of the Royal Black degree of Orangeism held in Ireland. William Johnston of Ballykilbeg was in the chair. Canada sent a special delegate to that assembly and that delegate was Sir Knight John A. Macdonald. We challenge a denial to this, for the proof can

Next witness.

ARCHEISHOP MACEVILLY, of Tuam, in subscribing to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, wrote:-" If I am thus slow in expressing my But if the husbandman is often obliged to unand latter rain, while looking forward to the coming barvest, surely we who are painfully THE Springfield Union tells a good story of obliged to witness the ever-recurring distress of our people, which a course of wise and patriotic legislation could avert, in developing the resources of our country, in securing, without ultimate loss to the public purse, the treasures of land and sea with which a bountiful Providence has blessed us, should not shrink from making some sacrifice. What other but an assembly of Irishmen deeply conversant with the condition of our people and legislating on Irish wants could accomplish their ends?

at the present moment, to public support."

MR. BISHOP is a "mind reader." That is, he can divine thoughts, make discoveries of England note hidden from him in England, but that was accounted for on the ground that the person who offered it, rolled up Bishop is now at Ottawa "on business with the Government." This is significant, and it may be inferred that he is being consulted as to the fate of the ministry at the forthcoming elections. It is a great thing to be ble to understand the present by studying the past according to the Confucian maxim, but to be able to cast an eye into the future is certainly a rare gift, and the Government is evidently consulting

Mr. Bishop as to the best way out of their pres-

ent awkward fix. But we fear a forty-horse

reform is so strong in the United States just | The picture shown is a scandalous libel on at present that better things will be seen yet, the people, and it is by no means creditable ment in two cases of libel it has itself no has received; at the same time it is not desirable that such false slanders should go unsensible exhortation to the Mail:

"It is very questionable policy-to say the least—this periodical nagging at the province of Quebec, this quiet assumption of superiority and lecturing a people who are just as good as the people who criticize them. Let the French-Canadians alone. They do not trouble you nor go about meddling in your affairs. They are doing very well, or certainly doing their best, and no more can in reason be demanded of them. They are as loyal at you are; as devoted to our common country; as deeply, interested in its impactal welfare; as proud of its natural destiny."

RIFLES IN SELFAST.

The Gazate says that the "introdu rifles into the faction fight at Bellast is ingerous sign, and then goes on to minimiss the matter as much as possible by saying that the damage done was very small. The "riflemen," we are told, "who in the time stated did only this amount of execution (one man killed and wounded not numerous), could man killed and wounded not numerous, could not have been very numerous, or also their experties has been only in the minds of the observers." This impained reasoning, and engests the story of the young lady, guilty ground that the baby was only a "very small The "faction fight" is all on one side, and if the faction attacks the " mass of the people it must expect some rough treatment, "Lat the Gazette plainly condemn the Orangemen as the ignorant violent bigots they are in Ireland or wherever they place their evil foot and not apologize for them. and then there may be some reason in its course. But this it dare not do.

THAT \$10,000 BOODLE " DEAL.

All the papers of the country are holding their breath at the revelations made by THE Post, regarding the \$10,000 boudle fee given Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, by the railway contractors, Messrs. Smith & Ripley, for his influential services in obtaining a settlement of an \$80,000 claim against the Government.

Not a single Tory organ has mentioned or even hinted at the acandalous transaction, either to admit or deny the truth of the charge. The Opposition papers, although pretty well accustomed to Ministerial delinquencies, can scarcely credit the present charge laid against the Secretary of State.

La Patrie says it will refrain from commenting on the revelations until Mr. Chapleau has had ample time to deny that he is guilty of the crime. The Herald calls it a serious matter, and an extraordinary story affecting the integrity of a Minister of the Crown. Our contemporary trusts, for the credit of the country, that our Ottawa corraspondent, who exposed the scandal, has been misinformed.

We are afraid the hopes of our confrères cannot be realized, for Mr. Chapleau is not in a position to refute the charge, nor has our correspondent retailed misinformation. There is, however, a clight correction or explanation to be made regarding one of the details of the transaction as originally published. It was stated that the cheque for \$10,000 was given by Messrs. Smith & Ripley to Mrs. Chapleau, the wife of the Secretary of State. This is an error. The cheque was given to Mrs. Chapleau, not the minister's wife, but to the wife of Major Chapleau, the minister's brother, by whom the negotiations relative to the settlement were conducted.

PROTECT THE POOR MANUFAC.

TURERS: We observe that the cotton manufacturers of the country have been holding solemn conclave, and that a bond of agreement is to be signed and observed, under heavy penaltics. by each signatory. The bond has for its purpose the establishment of a system of mutual protection. It is known that some such agreement has already been for some time in force, but it appears that the conditions imposed have not been wholly effective, and the true intent and meaning of the rules have been evaded by the "making allowances or drawbacks or extra discounts off sales made, and by otherwise offering inducements contrary to the letter and spirit of the agreement." The present meeting is, it seems, to make the rules governing the manufacturers of a cast iron character, and to place such rigid restrictions upon the merchants as will effectually prevent any one of them obtaining an advantage over the other by underselling or otherwise. This is all very proper, no doubt, and mutual protection is.

by these manufacturers. But the principle is part with an object in view. ... Mexico could is not equal. The laborer, h wever, has now it could with armed harope. It's mighty love for the Province. But Quebec has found his power to protect himself, and the army, so graphically described; on paper need of champions, and under tyranny of capital over labor will soon be a the well known signature of J. L. a letter has thing of the past. That this system of ence as the vast army of Camadians which, as writer was hardly worth the castigation he they would not be ready or willing to conless this to be the case if their employes were to commine and make demands with reference contradicted. J. L. gives the following to wages, hours, etc., in accordance with their programme. But the cotton mill magexacting competition.

> THE "NO-POPERY" CRY IN ENG-LAND.

The appointment of Mr. Matthews to the office of Home Secretary in Salisbury's Cabiand tolegant (I people, should be inimitent to provide him from holding office.

The feeling of England or the should be inight from the spinion of the should be inight from the should be initially and the should be initially as the should be initially and the should be initially as th Popish Home Secretary as a well-nigh suicid al policy. We entreat loyal Englishmen, whi

regard the Protestant constitution of the

country worth preserving, to fall back a

once to a position of complete independence

of political parties." And still there are people who victously observers. The linguistics reasoning, and contend that if Impand arere granted Home suggests the story of the young Lady guilty. This the Homestonic minority, would be of the most serious moral align fermionity is ignored and developed by the Catholic major capable of, who excused herself on the ity. We must confess that in his way of ground that the baby was only a very small ground that the baby was only a "very small tolerance and of kindly feeling the Protestian to be told that the "sandiment of the posses of the people must be with the breakers of the people must be with the breakers of the law." It is perhaps natural that the protest of the people must be with Orangeism, but it majorities anywhere at very proffable lawer. Their example ill father one of farrow mindles, " It is perhaps natural that the protest of the people must be people must be be supported by the protestian of the people must be be because the protestian of the people must be be because of the people must be be because the protestian of the people must be be because of the people must be be because the protestian of the people must be be because of the people must be be because of the people must be be because of the people must be because of the people must be be because of the people must be be because of the people must be because of the people mu holy rage and of righteous indignation that would be set up by the Paily Witness, the Gleaner, the Mail, the Orange Sentinel, etc., etc., if any man or organ of public opinion dared to demand the ejection of the I rotestant ministers from the Quebec Cabinet, because of their religion ! And yet none of the above-mentioned papers have had a single word to say in disapproval of the opposition which has been raised against Hone Secre-

tary Matthews on account of his creed. Recent events have supplied much ground upon which to hase a strong suspicion that honesty, impartiality and sincerity are lamentably wanting in those men and newspaners, both domestic and foreign, who raise a ogus cry against Catholics, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic, for a spirit of intolerance and fanaticism which the latter are falsely alleged to entertain towards people of other creeds

LORD SALISBURY BLUSTERS.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House would be rather amusing reading if it was not connected with such painful circum. stances. He "regrets" that there is within the domain of British politics a subject for painful meditation." That subject is the Irish question. "Every day news reminds us," says Lord Salisbury, "that Ireland is not yet inhabited by a consordant and homogenous people," This is certainly news, but whose fault is this? Certainly not that of the Irish. Lord Salisbury goes on to say that while it is too early to "enter into details," he feels it his duty to devote the whole energy of the Government to free the loyal people of Ireland from the constraint exercised upon them, whether in the form of riots or otherwise, Ireland must abandon all thought of Home Rule, according to the Imperial Prime Minister. In plain words, as the Daily News says, the course shadowed out by Lord Salisbury means nothing less than a good dose of drastic coercion for Ireland. If this really be so, the end is not difficult to foresee, and it is bard to understand how any one professing to be a statesman can imagine that the course indicated can possibly succeed. Coercion has been tried for centuries, with what result is well enough known. The loyal people of Ireland we may presume on the lips of Lord Salisbury to mean the Northern people, that choice collection of Orange fanatics who are even now giving earnest of their blood thirsty and fanatical disposition. It is for this, happily small, section of the community that Lord Salisbury proposes to put the remaining four-fifths of the nation in chains. But it will not do. Ireland has had enough of this treatment, and, having reached the gates of freedom, is not likely to be coerced out of rights which the great voice of the electorate in England has practically declared to be hers. England will find that however much Lord Salisbury may discourse of "final decisions" lieland has no intention of accepting any. thing as final short of that substantial measure of justice which Gladstone offered her and which has been by misfortune postponed, but

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES

in the various mills to keep their wages at a compaign with its southern lieighbors. We make it story one and the Vicar General cortain standard, or to regulate their hours are of the opinion that the New York Heighly thought even then there would be any to the Mail that it should have inserted such of labor would be regarded with favor either cannot be sincere, or , cha is playing a a tirade of insolence and untruth in its by these manufacturers. But the principle is part with an object is view, ... Mexico sould columns. Probably after its double punish the same though the strength of the two eldes no mere maintain a war with the States then by the Herald, his about as solid an 'existrecently appeared containing a dignified and mutual protection is a correct principle may Sir John told his English friends, is always recently appeared containing a digutted and the session of the proved by the action of the ready to spring to arms. It is true that contemped for by certain persons in the of the Mail correspondent. Perhaps the manufacturers in question, though vary likely the Mexicans have one or two good-ironeladas but ourrent rumor says that they are not good seamen, and that the officers are prope to go first some time to come. Gold will hold its below when they leave the smooth waters of own as a standard of value for some time to their harbers. The navel officers are the, home, but at the same time there has an strangely enough, military commanders as peared in the financial houses nates, it seems, must be protected from an well. But the Mexicans are certainly acting new danger, at present not very large in a manner that seems little short but large enough to cause some anxiety. of fatuous. The seizure of Captain Law- The gold supply is going out and the proton and his men in Sonora is so flat duction of that precious metal is falling, while grant an act that it seems hard the demand for it as specie and articles of to see how war can well be avoided. One luxury is on the increase. So far there do not thing is very certain-that a war between the appear to be any immediate expectations of net has caused a large section of the English two nations will not end as the former one did when General Scott took the City of veloped. Vast treasures of gold are said in plent surrous annoyance and displacement did when General Scott took the City of veloped. Vast treasures of gold are said in Mexico "with ten thousand men." After be known to the Government in India, but if the war, it is comen, is terminated, it will be so, they are kept very quiet and the ore is that in the war, it is comen, is terminated, it will be so, they are kept very quiet and the ore is that the United States will have obthat, to the type of this intelligent, income fround that the United States will have oband tolerand (I) people, should be sufficient and the United States will have obmore worked. This condition of affairs is conmencing to cause a change of opinion on the
previous him from helding office.

Lexico which it will retain, and we think so subject among English financialists, and the much the better for that country.

blie telben of the lefthbroen who eld, beim bet for bane er

THE WITNESS AND THE KNIGHTS.

Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Daily Witness has seized upon the publication of a private or official letter addressed by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau to the bishops of this Province, regarding the much disputen condemnation of the Order of the Knights of Labor, to give its readers a very superficial view and groneous appreciation of the situation. This how the Witness puts it :-

The fiat of Vatican has gone forth against the Knight of Labor. The Knight appeals to the Down for a reversal, or rather appeals of the condemnation of the setting ten or nis concumum. ion of the Society was sent to him to assist him in coming to a more favorable opinion of the body. Carpinal Taschereau, who issued the mandament against the Knights of Labor last Man did not believe that their appeal would result in any modification of the views of the Vatican, and so it has proved though the English speaking Bishops of this continent were in Layor of the Knights of Labor.

The Rope in Latins his former decision the Labor the Rope in Latins his former decision the Labor the specific of the mediaval ages and the critical the print of the mediaval ages and the spirit of the nineteenth century, as em-bodied in the Society of the Knights of Labor, will be watched with interest. Will the Ro man Catholica give up their Church or their Society? The decision of the Vatican should have an immense effect' one way or another upon the future of the Church on this con-

Before disposing of and dispelling the many errors and misstatements in the above article. we heg to protest against the Witness insidious effort to raise up strife or rebellion between the Catholics and the Church. There is no need for it, and there is no cause for it. We know nothing would please the "only religious daily," better than to see a rupture and to help it on, but we have every confi. dence that its malicious desire will not be gratified.

Now, as to the errors and misstatements in m the article.

In the first place, no fiat of the Vatican, as the Witness asserts, has gone forth against the Knights of Labor.

If such a fiat had gone forth no bishop in communion with Rome could either directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly tolerate, and much less encourage, the existence of a society that would have been irrevocably condemned by the Holy See.

But as a matter of fact, a Cardinal, Archbishops and Bishops in communion with Rome do tolerate and sanction the existence of the Knights of Labor in their respective dioceses. We are, therefore, warranted in concluding that the Vatican has issued no such fiat, as the Witness alleges, sgainst the Knights of Labor.

It is true that an old condemnation by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda stands against the constitution of the Knights as it existed three years ago. That condemnation was warranted at that time, because the society was then secret, and the constitution contained things which were found objectionable. But since then the society has ceased to be secret, and several changes have been effected in the constitution to relieve it

The next misstatement of the Witness is that the Knights appealed to the Pope for a reversal of that condemnation and that a copy of the revised constitution of the society was sent to Rome. ari . I

We are informed that as a matter of fact the said appeal to the Pope has not been actually taken, but that the society is getting all the required material in shape to be enabled to take the appeal. It is also an error to say that the Knights have sent the Pope a copy of the revised constitution of the society. Consequently the Witness is wrong in assuming that the confirmation of the original condemnation of the constitution of 83 is based on any new grounds, or is dictated by an adverse finding on an alleged laecca.

Cardinal Taschereau's letter on the sub of other church dignataries outside of this Province, and they do not consider that there is no alternative but to be governed by it.

Archbishep Heiss, of Milwaukee, was interviewed in regard to the edict, and His Grace said that he had heard absolutely nothing of the common good, are looking? down on your following in footsteps anent, your stand as alley maintained on the common good, are looking? down on your following in footsteps anent, your stand as alley maintained on the common good, are looking? It is also worthy of note; thousands of liberal minds are with the common good, are looking? ject has already been brought to the attention The obstinacy of the Mexican race is well viewed in regard to the ediet, and His Grace enough known, and it is quite possible that the said that he had heard absolutely nothing of ne presume, a nocessity. But, while these remnant of Spanish pride that has not yet any such edict from Rome. Vicar-Geneval

ably with those of any country. No better eximmigratic of a few years standing has been when taken by other people. It would be has been playing the also in it would be has been playing the also in it would be also in it would be also in it would be asserted by the country. No better eximmigratic of a few years standing has been when the people. It would be has been playing the also in it is in in it is in in it is in change. The blahope of the different dioceses had discretionary powers in such local mat-

THE SILVER QUESTION

In the face of the great fluctuations in the

raine of allver, it seems impossible that the present scheme of bi-metaliam, so strongly United States and as strongly opposed by others, can be anything other than a theory the new mines occasionally read of being de great centre of gold dealers is beginning to have a strong silver faction in it. No less high and financial authority than the Times speaking of the press .t metallic stringency. says :- "The best theo etical arguments are a weak answer to the sharp cry of practical distress. Over and over again doctrime which have long been established to the satisfaction of the learned in the lecture more have had to descend into the market place to be heckled before they could get themselves generally recognized by the mass of the people. Monometallian may appear as convincing as ever to the majority of students, though even among theoretical economists there is a large and influential body of doubters. But the commercial and industrial world declines to be convinced by their demonstrations. It is beginning to be sist, with no uncertain voice, on the reopa ing of the question, and on an appeal for the doctrinaires to the men of business."

But the fact is that in the present cand issue, namely, that of an inferior comp running with a superior one, is no matter theoretical argument. It is one of practic experience, and has been tried over and on again, in one country or another directly, a the indirect working of the principle may h seen in any civilized nation every day inti week. Until the price of silver can be brought to something like steadiness it seen hopeless to remonetize silver. A royal cos mission is proposed by the Times, but iti hard to tell what it can do in the matter Certainly it must indulge largely in theory.

AN INVALUABLE PAPER.

To the Editor of THE Post and Ther W.

aubscription and my own; also one for k. Andrew Rae, a new aubscriber, Malest P.O.

Mr. Rae is a Liberal Protestant, whole taken such a fancy to your invaluable jums that he declares he would not be without I am exceedingly pleased to notice that through the medium of the True Wirns and other independent Catholic journalsth Catholics of Canada are getting their eye opened to see and know in whom to plus their confidence. If we had such a noble and talented Irishman as the Hon, E. Blakes the head of our affairs we would not witness the humiliating spectacle of a man bein hung for a crime for which he had previously been amnestied.

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, undoubte gave the true reason for such a specia being witnessed.

DANIEL SULLIVAN. Malcolm, Ont.

WHAT THEY THINK OF "THE PO

DOWN BY THE SEA. "When my country takes her place and in nations of the easth, then, and not till then, in epitaph be written."—ROBERT REMETT.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIFE DEAR SIR, -Being a weekly reader di truly patriotic and liberal paper, that it becoming a great power in the land-as put it, a lever by which Toryism will k moved from Canada like weeds from garden—your pape is the more accept just now because of its manly advocacy the Home Rule movement, as introduced outlined by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladate the great Liberal Premier of England, has laid the foundation of Robert En monument in prospect. Your paper, to all the more valuable because of its free exposures of desception and corruption is present Jovernment of Canada. At not in our past history could your paper beach real value as the present, but we are on this side the Atlantic a haughty government composed, is, of time servers, many of are base deceivers, false to their countriereds alike. Witness Brother James Be message to the Hon. J. A. Chapless of November last, republished in your interest the many, I add, daily acts of treathery and ingred interspersed and sandwiched as they with corrupt acts affecting the life of our Dominion Dominion.

Go on in your good work, assist in state the battles of the oppressed and desired here and beyond the Atlantic, be escently the fact that your great predections in the lived a contract of the contract of th who lived a century ago advocating a day, as you are now, the people freedom and privileges, without distinguished the control of the control friends in Europe, while your tel

life employment of such as O'Connell, Moore, Emmet, Saurin and others in the past, and Emmet, Saurin and others in the past, and is the fond hope now of Gladstone, Parnell and many others; hence the grandeur of your noble attand. Let Tory Ministers and their wives say sanslingly, "Stop my paper." You can swell afford to lose such as they in exchange for the hundreds of honest men of foil, such as you are becoming acquainted with, just by the words Stop my paper, which is the best advertisement you could possibly have.
J. W. Hughes,

Co. Line station, P.E I.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) . OTTAWA, Aug. 9th. The Tory apologist organ here continues to daugle the corpse of Riel before its readers as if the spectacle was an answer to all Its readers as if the spectacle was an answer to all arguments, a rebuttal of all charges against the Government. The organist could improve on this system of defence by getting up a panorama of the trial and execution and travelling about the country with it. He can imagine what the fate of his exhibition would be unless he took care to select the spectators. So may be estimate what what will the near to his party in its commate what will happen to his party in its coming election tour. It will be

A GAY OLD CIRCUS,

We may be sure. But as the organ exerts its talents to show that Riel was justly hanged, we may without impertinence invite its attention to the remarks of the Rev. G. M. Grant, the well known writer, speaker, educational professor, and sound Tory. He said :—
"It was said that Riel should be hanged for

bringing Indians into the war. How virtuous we were! In the war of 1812 we employed we were! In the war of 1812 we employed Indians to fight against whites.

But the question was what to do with Riel. He wanted no farce; enacted over him. He had a far trial, and the verdict of the jury was a proper one. There was no read of another trial or a commission to an need of another trial or a commission to enquire into his sanity. Rich should not be hanged. His offence was a political one, and the enlightened sense of the nineteenth century. was opposed to death sentences for political

If a hint would not be thrown away on the organ. I might suggest that it would be wise to draw it mild on the Riel business. A surprise may be in store for it which, should certain things occur, will make it feel like crawling into the smallest mouse hole available. The necessity for maintaining an untenable positions of the wall as in the small as in the sm recessity for maintaing an intended posi-tion often occurs in politics as well as in war, but to make it the key of the whole situa-tion is a mistake in tactics that shows had gen-eralship, and frequently ends in defeat. In every case it entain great loss. Such, I take, it the error committed by the Tories in the present instance. It may be urged on their behalf that they have been forced into

A WEAR POSITION.

So much the worse for them. But, to continue the simile, this is not the first time an army has become demoralized by success, licentious with indulgence in the spoils of victory and forced to fight at a disadvantage. I am content that the Tories should go to the country with the Regina scaffold for a platform. The planks thereof will make an appropriate coffin for the corpse of the party, which will be ready whenever the funeral is ordered. Quebec is irrevocably lost to Toryism, while the anti-French cry will not turn a vote in the other provinces. On the contrary, it will strengthen them, as it strengthened Sir John liney-gone days. The stupidity and folly of extensiting the govern this country on lines of interpretary of the country on lines of the country of t attempting to govern this country on lines of religious and national antipathies is even more glaring than it was when "Rip by Pop" was the "cry of George B own. The infatuation of desperation can alone explain the conduct of the Tories. Pendards or Hangmen, the remarking them. the name given them in Quebec, suits them exactly. It is symbolical of their policy and their fate. They have had all the rope they wanted, and as they hurg together, let them hang together.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

astisfied what the result will be in the contest tetween Mr. Rochon, Opposition, and Mr. Cormier, Ministerial, in the local election. Cormier will be betten by six hundred majority at least in the county of Ottawa. I do not think we will poll 200 votes out of the 1400 in that city. As the feeling is there, so is it throughout all the French and Irish parishes. As an aforetime Conservative has told me, "The beart of the people has been touched as never before in fifty years, and they will sweep every thing before them." It was amusing to observe when an adherent of the Government appeared how he was regarded as

A SORT OF MONSTROSITY. "Look at him," some one would say, "He is a Pandeur. Don't spoak to him." Opposition to the Government has, in fact, assumed the nature of a complete political, if not a social, boycott. The most pronounced Conservatives of former days are among the foremost enemies of the two ministries to-day, and the few who still adhere to their old associations dare not show their noses nor open their mouths, so strong is popular detestation of Toryism. If feeling throughout the Province is anything like what I saw exhibited at Hull yesterd y, not only defeat, but annihilation awais the Tory party. In Ottawa city the feeling is not less strong, though more subdued, on account of so many being dependent on the Government. The situation is entirely changed in several ever gets the Tory nomination will have a hard time. The city liberals stand in a much better restricted respects to what it was in 1882. in a much better position everyway to-day than they ever stood before.

ME. TASSE'S ABSURD CHALLENGE to Senator Trudel to resign and run for this city excites amused contempt here. As a matter of fact, Tasse could not be elected for Hog Reeve. A cedar port or a yellow dog could beat him, so to speak. But this is not a constituency to try the merits of a Lower Canada quarrel, or settle the claims between Bleus and Castors. Let them choose a French constituency where their pretentions are equal. Here neither French, nor Orange, ner Irish, will have anything to do with Tassé, whom they prefer replacing with a local man, when the proper time comes. I hope the Tories will nominate Tasse at the coming general elec-tion. By doing so they will afford us an opportunity for testing capitalian feeling towards a class of politicians who have been the curse and disgrace of public life during the Parliament now, happily drawing to a close. We want to deal with Mr. Tasse ourselves, in our own way, with a local man, on fair, square issues. He need not trail his coat-tail in Montreal, looking for somebody to step on it. If he is

BLUEMOLDING FOR A BEATING.

let him resign and fight the man we will put against him. A pulverising would but poorly express the sort of licking he would get. The Liberal party has been enormously reinforced at the capital. It is no longer the Tory stronghold it once was. As time passes the advantages on the side of the Opposition increases and I am satisfied, from close and constant ob servation, that, though the contest will be sharp, the result will be a smashing defeat for any person like Tasse, or his colleague Mackintosh; who may be nominated by the corruption The backbone of the old combination i broken. Nothing can restore it. Not only are the old Tory wings, French, Irish, Orange, estranged and dissatisfied, but respectability in all classes has turned the mon a government the members which have brought it into personal contempt and disgrance by the practice of the meanest vices. If there is any anxiety at all on matters notifical at Ottawa it is not regarding Mr. Tasse

and Canada's rights, its good. Such was the dering the public and pensioning his own and his complayment of such as O Connell, Moore, his wife's relations. Ottawa is tired of Tassé. OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—A part from its character as a disloyal conspiracy, whose members, under the despotic command of a secret junta, are sworn to obedience and silence, the Orange association is a social evil of the first magnitude. It arrogates to itself superiority alike over the prerogatives of the Crown and the liberties of the subject. Its principles, stripped of the fine phrases its advocates love to describe it with, are hatred and discord. It inculcates disobedience to the law, and sets order at defiance in the grotesque lunacy of its parades and the cruetty and intolerance which appear wherever it is established. OTTAWA, Aug. 10.-Apart from its character it is established. MODERN PROGRESS,

which has softened old aspiritus, smoothed away prejudices and ameliorated the conditions of humanity, sheds its lustre in vain upon the sullen, windowless Orenge Lodge. 'At its threshold light and sweetness are forbidden to enter. It is a living monument of human hypocrise. Claiming to fear God and, honor the Queen, it defies the sacred ordinances, and had to be suppressed by Act of Parliament for conspiring to upset the throne. Preserving with pristure virulence the religious animosities of byone centuries, when the faith of mankind was passing through its darkest trials and the world was evolving towards better days. Orangeism presents to the astonished gaze of enlightened men an embodiment of brutal intolerance and unreasoning bigotry. It appears in this age like a Mexican idol in a pleasure garden. The hideous thing in stone with gaping jaws, to which were fed human hearts tore from the bostons of men, is less out of place among caressing vines and love-making roses than the Orange monster among wise and gentle men. Conscious of its appearance in the eyes of the world those whose interest it was to keep it alive, some years ago altered the jargon of its abominable ritual, and toned down the grotesque vulgarity of its ceremonies. But

ITS ORIGINAL CHARACTER

may still be seen in its cirt, its drunkenness, its gaudy tawdry recall, and heard in its hideous drum and fiendish life. The reformers of the ceremonial of Orangeism imitated the Masonic system, adopted the symbols of craft Freemasonary, established degrees; in fact instituted a spurious order with all that was good in the ancient institution left out. The terrible physical penalties for violation of recreey, symbolically imposed upon Masons, became gross realities to the ignorant Orangeman. The weird mysticism through which the initiated Freemason was supposed to work his way to light and knowledge, be-came petrified prejudices to the stupid boor who fancied he was given a key to occult science when he was

ONLY A KALATHUMPIAN enslaved by a gang of rascally Irish landlords. In America the places of the knowing ones are held by municipal prodigies, such as grace the Protestant end of the Ottawa City Council, and by such splendors of virtue and statesmanship as Mackenzie Bowell and John A. Macdonald. Freemasonry, which served as a model for the rehabilitation of Orangeism, inculcates the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of all mankind, and insists on the utmost charity in thought, word and deed. Orangeism faithfully copied the Deism, excluded all but Orangemen from its humanity, extended its charity to Protestants only, and not to them unless they thought and acted as the Order dictated. Even the Almighty has not escaped reproach for permitting Catholicity to exist on the earth. These opposing characteristics of Freemasonry and Orangeism, which anyone may examine for himself in the rituals and lectures of the two institutions, are what make simple men like myself wonder how a concientious man could be both a Freemason and an Orangeman at the same time. It may also be observed that

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE of advancement in the degrees of Freemasonry is exactly reversed in Orangeis. Moral character and proficiency in Masonic science are required by the one; intensity of bigotry and hereditary fanaticism by the other. For instance, no one can become an Orange Black Knight it either of his parents were Catholics at any time. In the higher degrees he must prove the purity of his Protest-Yesterday I made a visit to Hull to ascertain, by mixing among the people after Mass, how popular feeling was running. I am now quite for massive seems to forget that it they went back for massive f far enough on this plan they would discover, every man of them, ancestors who made the sign of them, ancestors who made the sign of the cross before Protestantism was every dramed of. But Orangelian in was every dramed of. But Orangelian in was every dramed of. But Orangelian in was every dramed of the cross before Protestantism was every dramed of. But Orangelian in was every dramed of the cross before Protestantism was every dramed of the cross before the cro dreamed of. But Orangeism is progressive in a sort of way after all. A still later alteration has been mide. As the secret revolutionary societies of Europa discovered darker methods of working their oracles, so did the Orange mastere. Orange sm became

AN ENGINE OF PARTY POLITICS.

The system of unquestioning obedience and absolute secreey was deep ned and insured with absolute secrey was deep ned and insured with the heaviest penalties. Men of maturity were not recruited for the Order if they were intelligent. The Order of Time Blues for children and Orange Young Britons for boys were instituted. To poison the minds of the young was the object. The wisdom of binding the twigs in the way the trees were wanted to incline occupied attention and soon produced bands of young ruftians that have frequently and eadly disgraced our cities. For a time the new plans succeeded, but the general disrepute into which their last conduct brought these young sprouts spoiled recruiting, while the advance of education and the facts of every day life demonstrated the absurdity of the whole thing. As the Orange institution exists to-day it is simply a branch of Tory party which seeks to band rant and illiterate Protestants toignorant and gether under the leadership of astute politicians for party purposes.

. HATRED OF CATHOLICITY

and enmity for Catholics, with allegiance to Toryism form its creed. But Toryism must be its Toryism, as Sir John Macdonald was made to feel when the lodges forced him to hang Ries, under the threat if he did not they would hang himself. But it has another more subtle and far worse feature. It enters intimately into the concerns of every day life. An innocent mon who incurs the enmity of an Orangeman will have his character blusted, his business ruined, his life made miserable, and he may never even sus pect the hands that are stabling him in the dark. In like manner they combine to shield each other in crime. In this neigborhood Orangemen have committed murger and have never been captured, though their whereabouts was known. Many men of good intentions have joined the Orange society, but they have not continued their connection. I have met hundreds who had been made Orangemen but dropped it when they discovered

ITS TRUE CHARACTER. Indeed, with all its pretentions, it has only two degrees—the Rogues and the Fools. The former use it to get office and make money, the latter are their tools, the stepping stones of their ambition. Let us hope that the higher intelligence of our people will finally destroy this monster compounded from the unatoned crimes and bloody ashes of the past, and that a time may speedily come

when Canadians will find all warrant for right conduct in their own manhood, obedience to the

law of the land, reverence for virtue, sympathy

for fellowmen and humble reliance on the God

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—La Minerce, of the 12th inst., assuming that Mr. Carroll Ryan is the correspondent of The Post at Ottawa, assails that gentleman in an editorial frothing with the impotent venom of personal abuse. Mr. Tassé s good reason to dread the ren and the pressure Mr. Ryan at Ottawa. In the election contest of 1882 he exposed. Tasse's boodle transactions in the Free Press, of which he was then editor, and made cord every charge on the platform in Tasse's face. Unable to stand before Mr. Ryen in open, honorable fight, Tassé and his political allies resorted to the most contemptible faction to injure him in public estimation.

But Viey failed.

people of Ottaws, irrespective of party, resented the foul attacks that had been made on Mr. Ryan and means were taken to show the high position he held in the esteem of his fellow-mile zens. At a mass meeting of the Liberals of the city he was presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain. Ald. C. R. Cunningham, who presided on the occasion. in making the presentation, sail:—"The object of the meeting was to express in some manner the enthusiastic sentiments entertained by the Liberals, not of the Capital atone, but country at large, towards Mr. Carroll Ryan, whose strenuous and untiring exertions, and able advocacy of the principles of Liberalism were well known. There was one consolation— that in all battles of the people endeavoring to defend their liberties some man always found to lead them and to direct their energies. Locally, the man who had done this was Carroll Ryan. That gentleman had the head, the abilities, the pen to write, and more than average physical strength to do this work, and all and every one of these great powers he had brought into operation. It was known that Mr. Ryan had been attacked by

FIFTH RIB STABBERS.

Those who made the presentation had stepped forward and said that Carroll Ryan was their friend, that his konor was theirs and in this struggle what was his to uphold was theirs to defend. While he was fighting their battles, it hind to protect him."

The foregoing is a really quite sufficient to the allusion in La Minerve to the contest between Mr. Hyan and Mr. Tasse in 1882. If that is what Minerve describes as hui et sight, Mr. Ryan can stand a good deal of it and come up smiling. However, we are on the eve of another election. Mr. Ryan still possesses those mental and physical qualities which won the admiration of his friends in '82 and he will be prepared to meet Mr. Tassé, or any other man in the Boodle gang at Ottawa whonever he happens to come this way. But apart from its

VULGARITY AND ABUSE. the editorial in La Minerre is an amusing speci men of the mixture metaphorical. We learn from it that Mr. Ryan in "a great moralist," and "a ruin burning with a desire to coush" poor little Tasse. But it concludes with the consoling reflection that "such adversaries are a guarantee of success. Certainly an adversary like that described by La Minerre would be a guarantee for anything from pitch and toss to a house on fire, except the mental balance and good temper of the editor.

So much as a matter of justice between man and man. The personality of THE Post correspondent is nobody's business. He is content to be a Nominis Umbra and let Mr. Ryan and Mr. Tassé settle their difficulties between

"When vice prevails, and implous men bear sway, The post of honor is a private station."

Mr. Tassé, replying to Senator Trudel in th same number of La Minerre, says:— The Federal elections will take place in a few months." We are all glad to hear the news. THE SOONER THE BETTEP.

I am perfectly aware of the composition of this constituency. Being the seat of Government it is peculiarly amenable to the powerful influence of ministers and a Civil Service overcrowded with persons appointed for their Tory partizanship. Retail shopkeepers and tradesmen largely dependent on these far support, and several who have made, or are, making fortunes out of government patronage, will be active in the coming election. There are also many who are dependent on the There are also many who are dependent of the Government for a riving who will be compelled, according to Tory practice, to vote and work. When the elections are near, I have no doubt, the Public Works department will employ every the remaining along "ricking daudelions" at man who comes along "picking dasdellons" at \$2 per day, as was done in '82. Hutels will be subsidized. Tre legion of contractors, big and little, will be given special jobs for special purposes. Bribery, mimidation, corruption in every form, will be practised to secure the return of the Tory candidates. Yet in spite of all these influences I believe THEY WILL BE BEATEN.

My reason for this belief is founded on dilly contact with the people and the deep disgust felt by all for the scandalous character and con-duct of Ministers. Whole classes of voters who supported Mackintosh and Tasse on the last ocgreat r than anywhere else. There are a great many men who, for obvious reasons, would show themselves very active partizant if they telt aute the To fee would be succaseful, but who will keep very quie in the prospect of a Liberal victory. They see that is Quebec and the two greater maritime provinces the Tories have been heaten out of face in recent contests. They know that Quebec is irrivocably lost to Sir John, and that he exampt hope to balance that loss in Ontario or elsewhere, therefore they are more likely to join the winning party or remain neutral than to make themselves obnoxious to the new administra-Ottawa, in fact, cannot afford to be in opposition. There are

SIDE ISSUES also which it would be folly to ignore, but these are the main points. I need not stoop to discuss the merits, personal or otherwise, of Messrs. Mackintosh and Tusse, who appear confident of the Tory nomination. Should they be the candidates half the difficulty of the contest will be removed. A bad cause could not have Any strength they may worse champions. Any strength they may possess lies not in themselves but in the fact of heir nomination by the government, and every body knows, if they get that nonunation, it will be on account of their undoubted slavishness to ministers, not their capacity as public men, nor their ability and desire to faithfully defend popular rights and the interests of the constituency. The people of Ottowa know these things as well as I do, and they have had ex-perience which convinces them that such representatives are worse than none. How can men who owe all they can or have to the government, whose hopes for the future are contingent on

THE BOUNTY AND PATRONAGE OF MINISTERS. be of any use to the people? Only a consti slaves would submit to the degradatuency of tion of electing slaves at the bidding of an imperious master, I do not think Ottawa has vet sunk to that lowest depth of political abase-

When I survey the situation, weigh all the forces; the passions, prejudices, ambitions anall and great, the cupidities, meannesses, stubidity, ignorance and that contempt for tunth and hynesty in public life which is the saddest characteristic of the times, the task before me seems inexpressibly dreary. What can compensate a man of kindly nature and studious habits for contact with such things? Our nature desire to dwell upon and develop the very desire to dwell upon and develope the nobler side of human nature inflicts a sharper pang when duty c mpels us to paint with harsh colors of truth the bideous lineaments of political deformity. Who would not sooner reward good conduct than punish crime When we praise noble action, we unconsciously elevate all that is good in ourselves. Nor can we escape the reverse condition. When we blame the bad in our fellowmen, we secretly feel an cho of self-condemnation for the evil that we know lurks in ourselves. Herein lies

THE GREAT DANGER OF BAD EXAMPLE. When, for any reason not approved by strict Saturday the 7th inst. Down to the present morality, we vote to maintain in the highest neither Mr. Chapleau nor any of the organs positions men whom we know to be politically corrupt and morally rotten, we glorify vice and declare ourselves rebels against God and His eternal justice. We reverse the moral sanctions and give to evil the reward that belongs to the good. With these, the only true guiding considerations, and the record of the Macdonald Government before him, the man who votes to maintain that Government will deserve to suffer that moral blight which is sure to result from a deliberate choice of evil. I believe with Electron that "Morality is the object of Government." Or, as he grandly expresses it in poetry,

"Tis man's perdition to be safe When for the truth he ought to die." OTTAWA. August 13 .- The Free Press

lean hoodle scoop as related by one whom it describes as a gentleman who was said to be fully conversant with all the facts connected with the alleged corrupt transaction in having men the confidential advisers of Mesars. Smith and Ripley in all their dealings with the government in connection with the Georgian Bay Railway matter. The gentleman alluded to is, I believe, the Hon. William Macdongall. The statement is as follows:

The contract for the Georgian Bay branch was let to Messrs. Smith and Ripley by the Mackenzle government in 1878. When the Conservatives came in they cancelled the contruot. Smith and Ripley.

BROUGHT AN ACTION against the government for damages. They succeeded in the Exchequer court, but the government appealed to the Supreme court and the first judgment was reversed. The counsel engaged on the side of the supplicants were Mr. Archibald Ferguson and Hon. William Macdougal. In giving judgment the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court stated that though Messrs. Smith and Ripley could not legally claim damages for a breach of contract, still they had a moral claim which he hoped the Government would recognize. The contractors were thus defend. While he was fighting their battles, it thrown upon the bounty or generosity of the mattered not who attacked him, they were beministers, and it was at one time questionable if they would get anything. On being asked what he knew of the affair, the gentleman before refered to said that the matter had been whispered about for some time, and he was surprised that it had not got into the newspapers earlier. He added that he did not see the money, neither did he suppose that it was paid directly into Mr. Chapleau's hands, but Messrs. Smith and Ripley talked about it freely. The sum alleged to have been paid was not \$10,000 but \$8,300, that is ten per cent. upon \$83,000, which was the amount

> "How did Mr. Chapleau get mixed up in the affair ?" was asked. "When the contract was cancelled, Smith

ultimately obtained by the contractors in full

settlement of their claim.

and Ripley, who are New Yorkers, came to Ottawa to see what could be done. My assistance was sought, and we went to work to get up a case for the Exchequer court. Mr. Sam Chapleau, now sheriff of the Northwest territoris, who is a brother of the secretary of state, was then here. He and Mr. Smith had become acquisited while serving in the American army, and THE ACQUAINTANCE WAS RENEWED

here. Mr. S. Chapleau urged Smith and Ripley to retain his brother, the secretary of state, who was then premier of Quebec, and who, it was represented, had great influence with the Ottawa government. Ac cordingly the secretary of state was retained. He got, I understand, \$500 but never paid any attention to the case, so far as I could see. However, it was represented that his influence would be sufficient to bring about a satisfactory settlement without going into court. The case went on and we government. Meanwhile, Mr. Chapleau had been taken into the Dominion cabinet, and his brother represented that now he would certainly beable to get a satisfactory settlement for Mcsers. Smith and Ripley. At this juncture Mr. Ripley was induced to sign an agreement to pay the Chapleaus, or somebody on their

TEN PER CENT. upon any sum that the Government might award in settlement of their claim. I had nothing to do with the arrangement, but Mr. Ripley thought it might help his interests. In fact, I was a sufferer by the arrangement, bacause when the final settlement came to be made with me, Mesers. Smith and Ripley

expressed deep regret that they WERE UNABLE TO PAY ms as much as they considered my services worth, because of the 10 per cent, that had to be paid in accordance with the Mr. Smith knew nothing of the agreement that his partner had signed, but the paper was produced at the last moment and the

Chiractors had to keep their cugagement, of course there is nothing to show that the money or any portion of it wont directly to the secretary of state. I don't know exactly to whom it was actually paid, though I see it stated that Mr. Sam Chapleau's wife got it. Then the mait ? began to be talked about. Messre. Smith and Ripley did not consider the transaction a great secret, and somebody told Sir John Macdonald of it. I don't know what steps the premier took in connection with the matter, but I understand that Mr. Chapleau went to New York and induced Mesers. Smith and Ripley to sign a document stating that they had never paid him any money out of the \$83,000 awarded them on

account of their Georgian Bay contract.' THIS VERSION some additional facts which establish the truth of my statement. The transaction is without parallel for open, unblushing corruption. Here we have a Minister of the Crown working through his relations to squeeze a contractor out of a large sum of money for settling " a moral claim" against the government of which the minister was a member !"

When a scandal so gross as this has been kept quiet for so many years; when, in fact, it had seemed to have passed with impunity, what may not the practice have been ever since? Sir John kuew about it, too. Now we have the secret of Chapleau's refusal to leave the Ministry when it was deter-mined to hang Riel. He dare not kick against the pricks. He was in the Primier's power and could be crushed in an instant if he raised an objection. May we ask if it was the same with Sir Hector Langevin? The docility with which the French members of the Cabinet acted at a crisis which involved their political existence is capable of but one explanation.

Such is the character of the men who govern this country ! A minister robs the country of \$83,000 gets ten per cent. of the boodle, the Premier

winks at the robbery and retains the guilty

minister in his Cabinet! What greater, more convincing proof of the utter corruption of Sir John Maudonald and his ministry would be produced than is here presented? The revelations were made in THE POST of

of the government have published a word of explanation or denial. The truth is, he or they cannot deny or explain it.
The facts can be proved. There are others, whose names have not yet been men? tioned and whose testimony can be obtained, gentlemen and ladies, who can substantiate on oath, I believe, the correctness of the story in its most damaging particulars.

The Citizen, which, as organ of the Govern-

ment at the capital, is ever on the qui vive to defend its patrons, is silent again to-day on this matter, and ignores the revelstions made by THE POST and substantiated by the Free Press, although the olty is ringing with of the scandol.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

THE STORY OF A TIMED BRAVE. -An Indian story by Wm. S. Harsha. Standard Library 138. Paper, 15 cents. The story of a "Timid Brave" is a very

exciting and thrilling one. The scene is laid at the far West, on the very frontier of civilization, and is a very vibid and graphic description of life among the Indians and cow-boys and first actilers. It brings out in glaring light the wrong and iniquities prac-ticed upon the Indians at some of the agencies of the Government. It sheds not a little light on the Indian question, and the origin and cause of some of our Indian wars. It is a story of thrilling interest. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York.

The Miskr.—A comedy in three acte.
Translated from the French of Moliero. By Joseph A. Lyons, A.M., Notre Dame, Ind.: University Press.

The accomplished and versatile Professor Lyons has brought out in this admirable translation of Moliere's comedy all the fine points of the original. We notice on the title page that only a special limited edition of this book has been printed. It is, however, well worth of running through several editions. In a moral and literary point of view, there is no French play which better deserves translation, and which may become more acceptable, not only to young students, but to every friend of refined and moral literature.

SALAMNEO. By Flaubert. Englished by M E. Sheldon. By the Freuch this is regarded as the

uthor's masterpiece. It is said to have cost him seven years' arduous labor. In 1858 he visited Tunis, and thence explored the site of ancient Carthage, where the scenes of the story are laid. Salammbo, the heroine, is the daughter of the great Hamilear. She thus lives in the most exciting period in the history of one of the most extraordinary cities of the ancient world. English readers have now the opportunity of estimating for themselves the merits or demerity of a book which excited sensation when it first appeared, and which makes a mark on the French literature of the tional, need not be disputed. The translater and publishers have done full justice to this remarkable production of the father of the realistic school of French tiction. Saxon & Co., publishers, 23 Bouverie street, Fleet The English Illu-trated Magazine, August

number, gives as a frontispiece a Study of a Head, engraved by W. Biscombs Gardner, from a drawing by C. Perugivi. The illustrations of " in Liecester Fields" are lifelike and present some fine views of old buildings in that county, whilst two very good deare were at last thrown upon the bounty of the pictures are evolved out of "An Evening at Sir Joshua's" and "Hoggarth in His Study. Another semi-historical sketch, with drawings of old houses, is "Old Chester," contributed by Mr. Alfred Rimmer. The con-tinuation of the Sir Roger de Coverley series brings us to "The Widow," pictured in many illustrations by Hugh Thompson at her various arts and graces. A goodly number of atories add to the interest of the magazine: My Friend Jim," and "A Garden of Memories," are continued, whilst a short tale "Mere Suzanne," is pleasan'ly told by Katha-rine S. Macquoid. MacMillan & Co., pub-lishers, 112 Fourth avenue, New York.

There is a pleasing variety in the contents of the American Catholic Quarterly Review. Professor Thomas Dwight, M.D., reviews in an interesting and masterful manner Dr. Testut's (of Paris) book on anatomical anomalics. The Professor holds that the occur rence of anomalies is not inconsistent with the view of the immediate creation of man's body agreement signed by Ripley. So that, and the stability of species. In the absence that the possibilities of man's body being derived from an animal may be held no an hypothesis, provided that reasonable probability should be discovered in its favor. * Education in Lauisiaga in French Colonia. Days" is the subject of a very entertaining as well as factfull article, by M. A. C. Brother Azarias has a learned article on "The Spiritual Idea in Dante's Divina Commedia." Senator Johnson explains the tution of "The British Empire," and that Ireland alone, of all her col-onies, has never been allowed to rule itself, and has been persecuted in the obliteration of her ancient customs. "The Church and Her Holydays," by John Gilmary Shes, LL. D., shows how the cheeryance of these days came to be different in different dioceses. We republish copious extracts from it elsewhere. Descartes postulate of existence, "Cogito ergo sum," is encousefully shown by R. Meade Bache to be thinkable and believeable but not demonstrable. "The Philosophy of of the transaction differs in no material respect from that originally in these letters. But O'Riordan. "The Railroad and Kindred at confirms and clucidates, as well as supplies, Monopolies," by George D. Wolff, is a very forcible presentation of the evils of stock watering. Among the other articles are The Russo-Greek Church, Charles Earle, B.A.; "A Granddaughter of Joseph Do Maistre," by M. H. Allies; the "Scientific Chronicle," by Rev. J. M. Degni, S J., and an anonymous contribution on the elections in Great Britain. Altogether the present number is the most interesting we have seen. Hardy and Mahony, publishers, 505 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHATES OF THE RED SEA is the title of a very interesting book, translated from the German of Karl May. It contains 15 fullpage illustrations and is just published. The price is \$1.50. The volume is handsomely bound. John Murphy & Co., publishere, Baltimore, Md.

John Murphy & Co., publishers, Baltimore, have also issued an elegant work, conrain ng the poems of Leo XIII., with un English translation, by the Jesuits of Woodstock College. The book has the approbation of

less than 16 oil colors, and is a master-piece

sympathetic article on James Clarence Mangan, by James H. Gavin, a sketch and por-

POEMS OF THE POPE. -In a handsome vol ume of 120 pages are collected the Latin not support it any longer."

not support it any longer."

"Vlist do you think of the political outanglish version of the same, made by the look?" Jesuits of Woodstock College. The publishers are John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore.

NEW SODALITY PRAYER BOOK. New York

the compiler, who is a distinguished priest of the Diocese of Fort Wayne. It is just the book for sodality societies.

A CATECHISM OF THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. Prepared and enjoined by order of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis: Benziger Bros. The publishers have brought out this little book in various styles. Conductors of Sunday schools who want a supply of the cate-chisms cannot do better than call on the Messrs. Benziger.

The Are Maria (monthly part) contains thirty-two excellent articles in prose and verse for mature readers, and seven for youthful patrons. Mrs. Anna II Dorsey continues her charming story of "Patros" Charles Warren Stoddard furnishes a see this delightful papers of travels in the hearthand. and there are poems by Ellen Alm. Starr, Eleanor C. Donnelly, Harriet M. Skidmore, J. E. U. Nealis, E. P. Ryder, and thers. Published at Notre Dame, Indiana, U.S.

Directions for making hammocks, tennis nets and ball bage, are, of course, the most seasonable papers in the August Dorcas Magazine, although women are always intercated in Nonh's Ark Quilts, artistic bedspreads, designs for point lace, children's caps, and crocheted edgings, all of which are described in this useful little periodical. An interesting article is the one upon Chinese Ribbon Embroidery, which has late y reestablished itself under the title of Rococo Embroidery, and many practical hints, philosophical and domestic, are to be found in Mr. Starr's chapter on Home Decoration. An outline of the work accomplished by the Society of Decorative Art, together with odd papers on various other interesting topics, nake Dorcas for August a particularly readable and useful number. A sample copy costs 10 cents. Address Dorens Publishing Co., New York.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITSES! :

Sir, - Allow me to trouble you once more, and I trust this will cuil the discussion, because hereafter I shall take no notice of anything unbas intallible "Observer" writes over his own signature. "Observer" has made all along statements so ridiculously adverse to contrary. That there are incidents in it of a truth that the public would naturally be leak kind which are, to say the least, unconvenastray, and it is with this view that I now make a few plain and honest statements, so that your readers may be convinced who is right and who is wrong in the matter. "Ob server began his opening correspondence with enigman and riddles; these I frankly confess d street, London, E.C., and Tribune Building, I did not understand, and they are yet un New York. ult., has recourse to Latin terms, and as I have got but a very limited English educasuch jaw breakers as "succedium, possibiles, horrendus," etc., I must again con fess, puzzles me a good deal. However, 1 am really glad that there is one Latin farmer in this town; but as he is yet unknown to the most of his townfolks, I wish him now to come out over his own signature with all his facts and figures. Mr. Editor, a point or two and I'm done: I promise you to he beief. First, "Observer" has stated that in the years 1883 and '84 the commissioners paid to the Protestant trustee \$182 (one hundre I and eighty two dollars), which is not true, and which I am prepared to prove when called upon. I can also prove that the commissioners are not paying to the trusters the highest figures asked, as stated by "O. server.

With regard to the donation business that "Observer" has got mixed up so much, allow me to say that the Courch Symilicate does not consider itself indebted to any company or firm whatever. The donat ons were given separately and personally in but constances. "Observer" has more the once dubbed "the numerous tax gatherers ' is not a very gentlemanly way, and if he has education he evidently lacks politeness; but, wher he comes out of his den, the restaura to whom he alludes are well able to a and

One more and I'm done. "O mis " seems to have more Latin than brains. He - ve: "Such an idea as " Home Rule " has a set) compare a great statesman to a land mock." I wish to be frank and explicitly under tood upon this point, that I never made key such comparison. What I did a y is this; Refering only to the facty chique, who has no respect for persons, became them the leggar at the gate to the cross 1 we are prosect or king all are doomed to I and each make of tyranny when certain ends.
This, Mr. Eliter, is
I stated and what i and regard

greatest statesman to the state will and, would it be tour a to sond, our will see. I must, in closing t ank you ag on for your kindness in the past, and hope to " you will give this letter your earliest a tion. and of lige an old subscriber.

PATRICK MASON (Home 1984). Rawdon, 13.h August, 1886.

DR. MOUSSEAU'S VIEWS

AS TO WHY THE TORIES HAVE LOST GROUND IN QUEBEC.

Dr. Mousseau, of St. Polycarpe, Soulanges Dr. Mousseau, of St. Polycarne, Sonlanges County, is a brother of the late Juden Meusseau, ex-Premier of Quebec, who was Sanctory of State in Sir John Macdonald's calcust from 1880 until 1872. The decordlike his late brother, has been all his late a strong Conservative, and an active and inflomital worker in the cause of his party, but recently he has felt obliged to turn his back upon his political chiefs. In explaining his views to a Free Press reporter, Mr. Mosseau declared that he never had a great admiration declared that he never had a creat administion for Riel, and believed that very few, if any, French Canadians who have left the Tory party, did so supply because of Riel's execution. "That" said he "was the execuse, the occasion, but not the cause of their leaving, but long before that we had become convinced that the government at Ottawa was unworthy of confidence. You must real lect that the opposition won seats in Megantic, Levis and other places before ther Coilege. The book has the approbation of His Holiness, and should be on the shelves of all Catholic libraries. The price is:—120, volume, rich original designs, \$2; do, do, gilt edges, \$2.50.

The holiness and should be on the shelves of Blake as our coming leader. We read his speeches on Provincial lights, on the Franchise bill and other questions. PORTRAIT OF CARDINAL GIBBONS—The
Benzigger Brothers, of New York, have is
used a very handsome and artistic likeness of
Cardinal Jas. Gibbons. It is not up in no
less than 16 oil colers, and is a master-piece

The principle of this confederation. The
foreign with the confederation of the speches of

The chief by the principle of the confederation. The
foreign was also read the speches of of art. The Benzigers will mail it to any address for 60 cents.

Donahoe's Magazine for August has a others on Northwest administration, and don't others on Northwest administration. others on Northwest administration, and intelli-run away with the idea that we are not intelli-gent enough to understart, the whole situation. No sensible man wil believe that the trait of Mr. Gladetone, and a variety of could have been induced to rebel if they original and selected articles, stories, and had not been harmly and unjustly treated. It poems, making a fine collection for popular reading. Donahoe's ought to be in every duct of the Gorvenment's officials in the North-Catholic home. (Boston).

Poems of the Gorvenment's officials in the North-West has been shameful. We believe that the system of government which prevails at Ottawa s corrupt and dishonest, and therefore we can-

> "I am not a Rouge, but I am opposed to the the elections come round. Many Conservatives

present Ottawa and Quebec governments, and believe that both will be awout away as soon as NEW SODALITY PRAYER BOOK. New York and Cincinnati: Fr. Puetet & Co.—This admirable little work is compiled from appoint from the jury have been compelled to do you be not supported to the jury have been compelled to do you be not supported to the jury by the organism the covernment with the covernment wit

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

BELFAST PROOLAIMED.

MILITARY RULE LESSENS THE FURY OF THE DIFFERENT FACTIONS.

The Conduct of the Police Likely to Cause More Trouble-More Lawless Scenes and Bloodshod-Funeral Processions of Victims Fired On-The Latest Aspect.

BELPAST, Aug. 10.—During the morning a few more disturbances occurred. There was some spasmodic firing of revolvers in the streets, enough in fact to make walking out of doors more or less dangerous. An unoffending lamplighter was set upon and so brutally beaten ny a small mob in one par. of the town that he had to be removed to hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. No disturbances had attended any of the funerals of the victims of the recent disorders. On the Falls road a mob was assembling at three o'clock. The magistrates were in conference discussing measures for the preservation of peace. The military occupy the route usually traversed by the men who work in the Green Island ship yards. Five thousand troops and 2,500 constables occupy the disturbed districts.

The presence of the police tends to increase instead of suppress disorder. Protestants declare that Catholics were the aggressors by wrecking Protestants' houses, while the Catholics are equally certain that the Protestants were the aggressors. Of one thing there is no doubt, never did two mobs of different religions display a more

BLOODTHIRSTY DESIRE TO KILL OR MAIM

each other. During the fighting on Sunday and Monday whonever powder ran short viragoes on both sides with flat irons and other implements ground large grains of blasting powder into a size suitable for small arms, while boys of tender years melted lead into bullets and alugs. While the rioters were firing youths and women stood behind them busily loading spare guns in order to prevent a waste of time. The fusilade lasted until 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when ammunition gave out and a tacit truce ended it, both sides removing the dead and wounded to their homes. On Monday the Protestants received a welcome donation of twenty-five rifles and much ammunition from Bally Maccarett sympathizers, while Ballynahinch Nationalists sent the Catholics a supply of ammunition and many revolvers of the type called "sweethearts. The plentiness of weapons will constitute the gravest danger in the future. There is a general demand for a house-to house search for

A VISITOR'S VIEWS.

A visitor who has been studying the cause of the riots writes :- "It is useless mincing matters. The police have fired and slain people from panio-if not from vindictiveness. The people assert that the latter was the cause. The people regard the police as murderers-not protectors. That issue must be faced. Hundreds of people have friends dead or dying. It is worse than use-less to say they wantonly attack the police. The latter now represent the people's deadly, death-dealing enemies. The friends and neighbors of the killed and wounded all regard the police as foes. Their bare presence is a terror to be repulsed and excludes the idea of wantonness. This is now the great supreme difficulty. I have seen men in respectable houses throwing stones at a batch of twenty policemen escorted by one hundred horse soldiers.

COMPLAINTS OF POLICE CONDUCT.

Numerous complaints have been made of the behavior of the police. Onecitizen says that while going home through a quiet street he was stopped by the constables who rudely searched him, ordered him to give an account of himself, and then imperatively comcount of himself, and then impersively manded him to go home at once. Another lar men in Ireland, but was defeated by Russell, writes that three constables who drifted the Unionist candidate, at the recent elections. His defeat was entirely due to the overconfidence seing a pouch engraved with a likeness of Mr. Camberlain, flung it down cursing Mr. Chamberlain for "going against them." of them, addressing the lady behind the counter, said: "You're afraid of the Tipperary boys. I put six bullets into an Orange-man last night and I'll give them double to-night. If I had my own way I would'nt leave one."

MORE PATALITIES REPORTED.

Belfast, August 11.—Special constables are being enrolled. The military are taking the place of the police. A fund has been opened for the relief of the families of the Harliament but one. He is a young man, only killed. About 5 o'clock this afternoon two killed. About 5 o'clock this afternoon two about 32 years of age, was formerly a farmer, but I believe is now studying law. He was last ferent parts o' the city. One of the men was shot where in the Catholic cemetery, attending the formeral of a victim of the recent riots. The cities was fired upon in Grosvenor road defeat of the Home Rule bill and the fall of Mr. Gladerne?"

"What in your opinion, was the cause of the defeat of the Home Rule bill and the fall of Mr. Gladerne?"

"The cities was fired upon in Grosvenor road defeat of the Home Rule bill and the fall of Mr. Gladerne?" The other was fired upon in Grosvenor road and will probably die. While the funeral of some of the victims of the riot was being held to-day, several shots were fired from a crowd of onlookers. Constables rushed into the crowd and arrested ten of the supposed culprits. Two other funerals which were held were conducted in an orderly manner. Elaborate precautions enabled the island men, on leaving work, to march home in a body quietly under military protection. The inquest on the bodies of three victims of the riots resulted in an open verdict.

THE LATEST FROM BELFAST.

BELFAST, Aug. 10. - The magistrates dealt severely with rioters who were tried to-day. Throughout the day and evening sullen crowds were gathered on the streets. A desire to renew the rioting was evident, but fear of the troops prevented an outbreak. The Queen's island men rejected the magistrates' appeal to re urn to their homes in small bodies instead of in a compact crowd. They carried a good supply of missiles for use in case of attack. Bands of youths and girls continue to indulge in rowdyism. Clergymen of all creeds are visiting the worst dis-tricts in the city and are trying to persuade the peope to preserve the peace. The shops and other business places in the city remain open as usual. Notice has been served on the wholesale spirit and beer dealers, warning them that a penalty of £10 will be inflicted for selling drink for consumption in the vicinity of their premises.

BELFAST AND DERRY PROCLAIMED.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10 .- The Gazette announces that Belfast and Londonderry have again been proclaimed. There had been no more rioting in Belfast up to midnight to-night. Mr. Biggar, in a speech before a Catholic committee this evening, said that the justices and the Protestant clergy of Belfast encouraged the rioters and acted unjustly. The mayor of Belfast, he said, ought to be put in the dock as a criminal.

DUBLIN, Aug. 10 .- At the National Lesgue meeting to-day Mr. Clancy made a speech in which he declared that Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury, and above all "a person called Churchill," were answerable for the bloodshed and pluster at Balast. This remark was I udly

cheered.

HELPING HANDS FOR ERIN.

Prominent Irishmen Look for Harmonious Action at Chicago-The Father of the Longue - Michael Davill Biscusses Mome Rule, and Nath a Newspaper Imposture.

NEW YORK, Ang. 11.-Irish politica circles throughout the country are earnestly discussing the coming Convention of the Ir ah National League of America. On Aug. 18 and 19, in Chicago, delegates from the many branches of this monster organization will assemble for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The election in question was to have taken place last fall, but Mr. Parnell having cabled to Mr. Egan that he was unable to be present, the Con-vention was postponed until January of the present year and then again postponed until August 18

Mr. Michael Davitt, the father of the League, was called upon by a N. Y. Herald reporter, and asked for an opinion respecting the success of the Convention and the stand taken by Mr.

of the Convention and the stand taken by Mr.

"I prefer not to express an opinion upon the matter," said Mr. Davitt, "for I and the delegates who are coming from Europe have determined not to interfere in any way with the intercal affairs of the Irish National League of America or the various societies that spmpatize with our cause. I have been reading the Herald's interview with Secretary Manning on Home Rule, but intend to give it closer attention before expressing an opinion as to the views he takes of the causes of Mr. Gladstone's defeat.

THE ALLEGED DAVITT INTERVIEW.

Mr. Davitt was then shown an alleged inter view, published in the Tribune of yesterday, claiming to be a conversation held between Mr. Davitt and a Tribune reporter on Sunday. "I consider the Tribune article to be a gross out-rage," said Mr. Davitt, "for it is not the result of a conversation held between any reporter and myself. No such interview has taken place. The writer has simply taken some of my writings and speeches of long ago and converted them into the article you refer to. Political affairs have undergone a great change since

"Then the utterances, as published in the Tribune, do not express your sentiments?"
"No, sir. They do not. I only indorse the concluding paragraph (giving an account of his arrival and reception in this city). The interview with me published in the Herald was corview. rect. I am due in Chicago next Saturday, and shall not speak in public until that day, when I have promised to address the United Irish societies of Chicago at Ogden Grove. Subsequently I shall speak at the Convention, and, wending my way back to New York, I may deliver a few speeches on the road."

"Have you decided upon the date of your return to Europe?" "That depends upon the situation in Ireland,

but I shall probably leave America in November.'
"You look tired and thinner than when you were here last, Mr. Davitt."

"Yes; the strain of this great political struggle is telling upon me. But what can you expect? Do you know that at one place in Wales I delivered four speeches in one day, and on an

average during the campaign I delivered three speeches a day for three long weeks. I helped Naorgi, the defeated Parsee candidate for Holborn (he was formerly Prime Minister of Baroda, and s a very strong man). We all sympathized with Naorgi, who is a Home Ruler to the core, and Mr. Parnell was inclined to give him a constituency in Ireland, for Mr. Parnell has great stituency in Ireland, for Mr. Parnell has great sympathy for the 250,000,000 souls who grean under Briti-h rule in India. All the Irish in Holborn polled for Naorgi, and I addressed several meetings for him, but he was defeated, poor fellow! Yes, it was hard work while it lasted, and we left nothing undone to turn the tide of victory in our favor."

THE COMING DELEGATES.

"The delegates who are on their way to this country are all represesentative men, are they

comes William O'Brien, ex-member of Parliament for South Tyrone, who has charge of the delegation. He is the editor of United Ireland —a most able man. He is about thirty-eight or forty years old, rather delicate, of fair com-plexion and slight build. He was imprisoned by 'Buckshot' Forster in 1881, with many

"John Redmond, the second delegate, is member of Parliament for New Ress, a gentle-man of independent means, and has been in Parliament for the last five years. He is one of the most e'oquent speakers in Parliament. He visited the United States about three years ago, and spoke in San Francisco, Chicago and New York. This was while on his way home after a visit to Australia. He is about thirtytwo years o d. He was formerly a clerk in the House of Commons.

'John Deasy, not Edmond Leamy, the third delegate, is member of Parliament for West Mayo, and represented Cork city in the last

"The appeal made by the Tories and Unionists to religious bigotry and the continued stories about the danger to the Church."

"Dul you suffer from lack of funds?" "No; we had plenty of money, thanks to our Irish and American friends on this side of the ccean. That reminds me that I can give you a piece of information that may, perhaps, be news to you. Mr. Gladstone is to be invited to visit Ireland. He will be tendered a grand banquet in Dublin in October, and I can promise you that he will be given the grandest reception over given to living man.' SALISBURY'S POLICY.

"What will be the policy of the Conserva-

"They will probably introduce a bill to re form county governments, and include elective county boards for the three countries. The iscal business in Ircland is generally transacted by grand jurors, in the election of whom the people have no voice. In England the county magistrates control the fiscal business. There, again, the people have no voice in their own affairs. The real purpose of such a bill is to kill the home rule measure, but the people will not

accept it.
"The Queen's speech will be read between the 20th and 25th of this month, and the government is expected to define its policy.

" Will any business be transacted " "Not if Mr. Parnell can help it. He will try to force Salisbury to define his policy or show his hand. The new Premier may also intro-duce a land bill on the same lines as Mr. Gladstone's, but his tenure of office depends entirely upon Hartington and Chamberlain. They have promised to keep him in power as long as he resists all attempts to give home rule to Ireland, but they are not pledged to support any other portion of his policy. Possibly an English question may arise, such as a war in the East, and there might be a strong feeling against having the Tories in

power."
"Then you think that Ireland will eventually get home rule?" "Certainly, and within the next four or five vears.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT. Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." of the St. Lawrence; and so firm is our faith. As a blood purifying tonic and system reg- in the just and holy cause, we shall not abate inlater, the result of the man by a to the property of the reconfidence of first frimmed but cosses.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Its Overshadowing Importance as Estimated by its Premeters

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8, 1886 To the Editor of the N.Y. Herald:-

In reply to your despatch I beg to say that from the mass of correspondence com-ing from all over the country I look for the largest and most important gathering of the friends of Ireland at the approaching Convention that has ever come together on this continent. The importance of the present crisis in the affairs of Ireland and the prospect of an early accomplishment of the hope that finds a place in every Irish heart has doubly stirred our people, and added to that the prospect of meeting such men as Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, John Redmond and Edmund Leamy will attract thou-sends to the Convention who otherwise might

IN THE INTEREST OF UNITY.

The Irish National League and its precur sor, the Land League, have done much to unite and organize the Irish race in America. We expect, through the agency of this Convention, to improve our organization and strengthen the unity of our people on the question of Irish national independence. The effect of such a gathering will be to encour age our people at home to fresh efforts and fresh sacrifices. Had the English Government been dealing solely with Irish agitators within the limits of Ireland they would, through their various coercion acts and military terrorisms of the last aix years, have effectually choked it off; or, to use an English expression, they would have stamped it out as they did rinderpost. But the more they attempted to stamp, the more they endeavored to choke, the stronger and fiercer became the agitation at this side, and it has at length dawned upon a large section of the English people, and will soon be apparent to all of them, that the choking off and stamping out processes are worse than failures.

NOTHING SHORT OF HOME RULE.

The Convention will emphasize the position taken by the meeting of the Irish Parlia-mentary party held in Dublin on the 4th inst. that nothing less than the measure of home rule proposed by Mr. Gladstone will be accepted by the Irish people at home or abroad as a settlement of the Irish question. Its effect in Scotland and Wales will be to stimulate the feeling that is growing up in these countries in favor of home rule and federation.

AN ENGLISH WAR ON LANDLORDISM.

In England the masses are very slow to move. They have been so long accustomed to look up to the governing classes that it is very difficult to hammer the idea into the agricultural element especially that they have any rights. With the exception of Joseph Arch and one or two others they are without leaders. But the pressure of competition in all kinds of agricultural produce and in manufacturing industries, especially from America, is compelling them to open their eyes, and after a very short time I look to see a war on landlordism and on the non-producing spendtbrift aristocracy of England exceeding in bitterness anything that has been since the days of the French revolution.

THE GATHERING STORM.

The atruggle between "the masses" and "the classes" is surely and rapidly coming, but "the classes" are so blind that they will cyclone bursts upon them.

With regard to the outlook of home rule for Ireland, we of the League are full of confidence for a speedy victory, and I know from personal correspondence with chart side as Mr. Gladstone will satisfy the Irish people."

Gladstone was received with vocifermen at the other side as Mr Justin McCarthy, M.P.; Mr. T. M. Healy and other members of the Parliamentary party that the impression in the best in formed quarters is that a more favorable settlement will be obtained than that offered by Mr. Gladatone's bill.

PATRICK EGAN.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE, OF CASHEL, AND THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON. THE PALACE, THURLES, July 21st, 1886.

My DEAR LORD :- The enclosed clippings from the Freeman's Journal publicly attests the fact that I am in receipt of £137 la 8d, transmitted to me by your Lordship for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and that I have duly deposited the same in the Treasurer's

hands. On my own part and on the part of the Irish people, in whose behalf I may venture to speak, I thank your Lordship and all other Kingston contributaries for this fresh proof of your practical sympathy with us; nor can we ever forget the faithful friends in the Dominion and elsewhere, who have so generously supplied us with the sinews of war, at this critical period in our history, to fight the enemies of our cause, and the hereditary

traducers of our race and religion. Wishing you an abuniance of health. grace, and happiness, in the midst of the free and flourishing people amongst whom your lot has, for them, been fortunately cast, I remain, My dear Lord, your old and

faithful friend, +T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel. The Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Ont.

To the Editor of the Freeman.

THE PALACE, THURLES, July 10. My DEAR SIR, -I have just received draft, value £137 10s. Sd., from the learned and patriotic Bishop of Kingston, Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, for the Irish Parliamentary fund. I send you accordingly cheque for the amount, which please transmit to the treasurer. Cashel's third contribution will reach you in a few days. Dr. Cleary's latter to me-which I enclose—speaks for itself. Kindly publish it, and believe me to be, my dear publish it, and best sir, your faithful servant, + T. W. CROKE,

Archbishop of Cashel.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, Ont., 30th June, 1866.

To His Grace Most Rev. Thomas W. Croke,

D.D., Archbishop of Cashel: My DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP,-Herewith I forward to your Grace a draft for £137,-ls Sd, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. whose treasurer is requested to send me an acknowledgement of its receipt. Of this sum £104 8s 8d has been contributed in public meeting by the ever-true and loyal sons of Erin in the city of Kingston as a supplement to their offering in support of the same cause last November; the balance, £32 13s, is an aggregate of private donations received from the honest Irishmen of Brockville, a town in my diocese, and handed to me in their name by one of their principal merchants.

result in momentary defeat. In the name of IS FRED WHITE A "WORTHY MAN?" College my people, and my own, I beg to effer your. Grace our united homage and esteem, and best wishes for your happiness. I remain, your Grace's sincere friend,

+ JAMES VINCENT CLEARY. Bishop of Kingston.

The Freeman's Journal, in an editorial article, comments as follows :-" Our Parliamentary fund now amounts to over four thousand pounds. Yesterday's contributions alone represent a sum of two hundred and odd pounds, of which £137 comes from the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop which the learned Prelate of Kingston contributes is a touching testimony of the patriotism of himself and his flock. It shows how eagerly, even away in far Ontario, the atruggle in the Old Country is watched, how keenly alive they are to the exigencies of the political situation, and how promptly and freely they hasten to lend a helping hand to their countrymen at home. Words, indeed, can but feebly acknowledge the spirit which of Kingston, through His Grace the Arch can but feebly acknowledge the apirit which enkindles this attachment of the Irish Cana dians to Ireland and her cause. The tone dians to Ireland and her cause. The tone of one sentence in the Bishop's letter is so thoroughly identical with the sentiment which we hoped and believed is now operating amongst all ranks of Nationalists at home that we reproduce it. "We are all anxious but hopeful," writes Dr. Cleary, "on this aide of the St. Lawrence, and so firm is our faith in the just and holy cause that we shall not abate one jot of our confidence of final not abate one jot of our confidence of final triumph even though the approaching election should result in momentary defeat." The letter was written before the result of the elections could have been known, but Dr. Cleary's words indicate how accurately, even so far away as Kingston, our countrymen appreciate the position which is now held by he National cause, and in what spirit the fight must continue to be fought by those who are immediately engaged in it.

FOR GREATER IRELAND.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVEN TION SAIL FROM QUEENSTOWN-IRISHMEN ADVISED TO GIVE NO EXCUSE FOR THE ENACTMENT OF COERCIVE MEA-SURES

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 9.—At least three thousand people, with five bands and a great intermingling of American and green flags, assembled on the quay to-day to bid bon royage to John E. Redmond, M.P. for North Wexford; John Deasy, M.P. for West Mayo, and William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, who have been commissioned as delegates to the William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, who have been commissioned as delegates to the Chicago Convention, and who were to sail on the Servia. Mr. O'Brien was especially hailed as the "Exterminator of all Castle Rats." Four public bodies presented addresses, in replying to which, Mr. O'Brien said:—"We are going at the instance of our distinguished leader to a land whose people have expressed for as strong land whose people have expressed for us strong sympathy and have given substantial aid in our struggle to secure legislative independence for our country. We go to confer with the greater Ireland across the ocean as to the course to be pursued by the Irish people in the face of the change in the political situation.

BE PATIENT AND FIRM. "During our short absence repressive meas]
ures may be forced on you, but your unconquerable spirits will be more than a match for them
in the present crisis Every Irishman who
loves his country will do his utmost to preserve order and peace, to put down crime and to give no pretext by which a policy of cercion can be excused. Be patient and firm, and the God of but "the classes" are so blind that they will not take heed of the warnings until the country a prosperous and happy land, governed by Irishmen for Irishmen."

CHEERS FOR GLADSTONE. Gladatone's name was recei

ous cheering. The Mayor of Cork, the High Sheriff, Messrs. Dillon, O'Connor, Harrington, Lane, Hooper, Tanner, Fox, O'Hea and Healy accompanied to the Transatlantic line the delegates, to whom the saloon passengers gave a warm greeting. The cheering continued until the steamer weighed anchor, and soon she turned the headlands and was lost to view.

Derangement of the liver, with constipa-tion, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. tts

CHURCHILL'S SCHEME.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12 -The Irish Times (Conservative) states that it is reliably informed that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a till intended to solve the Irish problem. The measure provides for universal local self government throughout Great Britzin and Ireland, giv-ing Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales control each of its own immediate affairs, leaving the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament undiminished. The bill is described as a measure which opens the door to imperial federation. The full text of the bill, the Irish Times says, will not be completed before next February. "But," adds the paper, "so far as it has gone it has been submitted to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington and others, and is broad enough to satisfy all moderate Irishmen.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which beset mankind when dry, sultry weather suddenly gives place to chilly, drenching days. In fact, these Pills offer relief even if they fail of proving an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of digestion, circulation, and nervous tone which occasionally oppress a once, and tell Herchmer so." vast portion of the population. Under the genial, puritying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. These Pills possess the highly estimable property of cleansing the entire mass of blood; which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

RADICAL OPPOSITION TO THE PEERS.

London, Aug. 12.-Mr. Bradlaugh will ask for a division of the House of Commons, on the 19th inst., on the sessional or-der declaring that the interference of peers in elections constitutes a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons. He will instance the interference by the Dake of Westminster, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Montague, the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Argyle respectively in Chester, Norfolk, Bucks, Islington and Argyleshire, and will move that the order if obsolete be abandoned, otherwise that it be enforced. The radicals will support Mr. Bradlaugh.

A DANGEROUS CONDITION. One of the most dangerous conditions is a neglected kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitture, the best system regulator known for the

Liver, Kilmays, Stomach and Bowels.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR, -Your number of the 24th ulti mo has been near my deak since its arrrival in order that I might be reminded of a par-ange therein, then read, which I believe you would not have written had you known of a fact I am now about to communicate. In your brief notice of "the office of comptroller of the N.W.M. Police, you speak of Mr. White, the comptroller aforesaid, as "a very worthy gentleman," adding that "no envious scroll against the Irish could appear over the door of his office who had recently emigrated from the United States, chose for settlement under the law, and after consulting the proper officer of said law, "the northwest quar-ter of section five, township seventeen, range twenty-three, west of the principal meridian, and within the Northwest Territories." In due course this portion of land having been previously surveyed, was duly allotted to him as a homestead. But it had been ordained that Ryan should not long enjoy "peaceable possession," and, worse still, the hand raised to inflict wanton injury was that of an officer of the law, one whose special duty, in fact, the sole object of whose appointment it was, to protect the settlers of the Northwest Territories from aggression of all sorts. This man, you will doubtless remember, was the notorious William M. Herchmer, then and still an officer of the Northwest Monuted Police. He had a short time previously been stationed near Shoal Lake, at a point distant from Ryan's homestead fully four miles. There was, therefore, no cause arising from near neighborhood why he should scorn the existence in the land of the poor stranger. Legal authority for his interference there certainly was none, as Judge Richardson sub sequently stated, in words of no uncertain sound; and yet, "on the 15th day of May, 1878," says the judge, "he, accompanied by another police officer and several policemen, came upon the land, pulled down the tents and placing them with the plaintiff's effects in police wagons, drove away and deposited them on the prairie some half a mile distant, arrested the plaintiff (Ryan) and brought him as a prisoner down to Shoal Lake Station, where, the defendant (Herchmer) having failed to obtain his signature to a paper undertaking not to recocupy this land, he was set free." To this the Judge adds that he "was strongly impressed at the trial that Herchmer knew he was acting wrongfully," and that " for the commission of the act complained of, and proved, not a shadow of legitimate or just excuse is set

to you, in extenso, on a future day.

It is now for me to inform you wherein, or to what extent, Fred White is responsible for Herchmer's conduct. I cannot accuse him of having advised it, or of consenting to its immediate performance—he best knows what preparatory correspondence took place on the subject-but distinctly do charge him with having assisted to condone it, and of using his official position to save Herchmer from deserved punishment. Here are the facts upon which I base this charge. Ryan first communicated particulars of Herchmer's conduct to the land agent at Minnedosa, and so outrageous did the whole affair appear to that officer that he immediately asked Ryan why he had not "shot Herchmer as he would a sheep-devouring dog," but in a calmer mo ment he advised an immediate reference of the case to the superior officer at Winnipeg. This latter gentleman, Mr. Codd, at once reported all particulars to Ottawa, and there the question rested, unheard of by Ryan, till months had elapsed.

up." I shall probably forward this judgment

Late in the following autumn it was necessary for me to go to the capital, and soon after my arrival I enquired regarding this long neglected case, as it then appeared to me. To my surprise, Colonel Dennis, then Surveyor-General, promptly replied that it had been disposed of two months previously, that the Minister found that "Colonel Herchmer acted most unjustifiably," and had ruled accordingly. I then observed that no word to that effect had yet reached the Northwest. To this the Colonel replied that according to routine such a communication should proceed from the Deparment of State, that the necessary papers in Ryan's case had been for some time on deposit there, and suggested that I should extend my enquiries forthwith. At once I proceeded to the office indicated, and there found that so far as poor Ryan's interests were concerned, Fred White was the Secretary of State! He frenkly acknowledged that Col. Dennis' information to me was correct, that the papers referred to were in his possession, and that no action had been taken because he "considered that more was to be said on the subject.' After some further conversation, during which Mr. White talked palpable nousense about a "police reserve," &c., at Shoal Lake, I withdrew to Colonel Dennis' office, and informed that honest man and excellent public officer of the result of my interview, told him that I was satisfied that White did not intend to do justice, and urged that as the question properly belonged to his department he should at once communicate the decision of the Minister to Mr. Codd of Winnipeg. This was promptly done, the Colonel's telegram reading thus: "Reinstate Ryan at Shoal Lake at

Thus Ryan regained possession of his home stead, after months of struggle, and the loss of a season's crop; and more, the loss of a quantity of timber, cut and removed by order of Herchmer. It is true the timber belonged to the Crown, pending the grant of a patent for the land, but therefore it did not belong to Herchmer, and had it not been for his most brutal proceeding the several benefits of the homestead would have remained intact for the enjoyment, in due time, of the lawful

occupant In addition to the above proof of how "worthy" a gentleman Mr. White really is, you will allow me to recall another fact. No doubt you will remember that upon Ryan's demand for damages in Colonel Richardson's court, Herchmer was condemned to the pay-ment of \$190. This amount was paid, but not by Herchmer. Mr. White, as Comptroller of the Police, again came to the aid of his friend, and the amount appears in the public accounts of that year, 1879, as having been paid for Guvernment "services !"

MATTHEW RYAN. Winnipeg, 27th July, 1886.

OUR MILLIONAIRES

do not find all their investments golden, by any means. But an investment in Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' is certain to prove a good one. It cures cough, consumption, bronchitis, sick headache, skin diseases dyspensia, costiveness, scrofulous diseases, chills and fever, and dumb ague. It reaches the blood, and through it the whole system. Agramable to tak , permanent in its results. By arugues.

August 18, 1886

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long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

NOTES PROM QUELEC.

(From our own Correspondent.) Quebec, Aug. 9.

THE GOVERNMENT. The Government have scattered again with-eut arriving at any definite decision concerning the election.

THAVELLEDS

The city is well attended by travellers, some large American excursions having come in The flagship is at present the centre of attraction, and the streets present quite a gay appearance with blue jackets, marines, and artillery. All told, there are nearly 800 men on board. THE ST. SYLVESTER MURDER.

The tragedy at this place is the chief topic of conversation. In consequence of the remote ness of the locality it was difficult to obtain correct information until the return of the curoner with his depositions. From these it would seem that the drasaful affair occurred under the following circumstances. Two men, Jean Napere, jr., and Francis Fortier, his father-inlaw, were engaged in cutting hay on a piece of land, concerning the possession of which there has been a serious dispute. Keenan was engaged in cutting on his own farm, as claimed, when the other two men came across from the locality in which they had been engaged, and commenced to work. Keenan then went over to them and told the two men that they were not to work there, as they had no right to do so. He showed a registrars certificate in order to convince them that the land was his. Sor angry words followed, and in the end Fortier swung his scythe and struck a blow at Keenau, the point entering his left side and coming out again at the front, leaving a huge and ghastly gash. The wounded min cried out that he was murdered. A main artery had been severed and the unfortunate man bled todeath in a few minutes, and his body was found literally in a pool of blood, The remains were not touched until the arrival of the coroner, when a nost morten was made by Drs. Pasquin and Hume. It was decided that death resulted from the cutting of man aged seventy-seven. During the disturbance in the field, Keenan's risters appeared on the scene and one of them attempted to interpose herself between her brother and his assailants, but she was assaulted by young Napere with a pitchtork and knocked down. The dispute concerning the land is of long standing and appears to embrace some very involved connections. The elder Fortier has already connections. The elder Fortier has already obtained rather a had fame. He resides at Broughton in Beauce, and was only helping his son-in-law on his farm. He has been involved in a killing case before this, he having, some years ago, been in a waggon which was assailed by a crowd of passers-by. In the molec which ensued he killed on the crowd but was assailed of the one of the crowd, but was acquitted of the grave charge of murder. The prisoners will be tried at the October session of the Criminal Court.

THE CHAMBLY ELECTION. ALD. PREFONTAINE DECLARED THE KLECTED CANDIDATE.

A large number of influential politicians went to Longueuil yesterday atternoun to learn the official returns in the recent Chambly contest. At a few minutes part three o'clock Mr. P. Hurteau, the Returning officer, accompanied by his agents and friends, proceeded to the Registry office, where he commenced the inspection of the votes registered. The following is the official report as supplied by the Returning officer to Ald. Raymond Prefontaine, the elected candidate, which were handed to us this morning for publication :-Jodoin Prefon-

					taine.
St. Lam	bert			39	27
Town of	Longueui	l, poll N	u. 1.,	44	6G
-4	14	• •	2	23	67
**	• •	4.4	3	65	78
66	14	14	4	39	63
Parish o	f Boucher	ville		78	75
Village				50	65
Parish o.	f St. Brui	io, poll l	No. 1.	71	24
				iŝ	23
Parish o	f St. Baz	ile le Gr	arid.	43	62
Chambly	, poll No.	. 1		18	51
14	64	2		39	39
Village (Cirambly	Basin.		86	47
44		Canton.		62	90
Parish o	f St. Hub	ert	· · · · · •	91	51
				C-21	(IV)-3

Majority for Prefortaine, 81.

The total number of votes polled during the election was 1756, thirty-three of which were rejected as improperly made, leaving 1723 votes registered by both candidates combined, or 305 more than in 1881, when the election was made between Dr. Martel, M.P.P., and Ald. Prefentaine. Alluding to the recent than the property which convered over the St. Lambert than which convered over the St. Lambert troubles which occurred over the St. Lambert poll, Ald. Prefontaine, M.P., informed our representative that the matter had been amicably settled, and that he had been duly proclaimed the elected candidate by Mr. Hurteau, thus avoiding further trouble.

A BAFFLED BEAR.

BRUIN BEATEN BY THE PRESENCE OF MIND OF PHILIP KENALLEY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.-Mr. Devlin, the well known drover, who has just returned from a purchasing trip in the counties north of this. brings back with him a strange story of how, a few days ago, Philip Kenalley, of the township of Admaston, es:aped from the clutches of a she bear and the township of Admaston, estaped from the clutches of a she bear and her two cubs. The young man who is about 25 years of age started from his home to the village of Docre, some five miles away, to get some articles for the wedding break- table. The Yankee emptied half the bottle fast of his suiter with the market and took out one or two of them. It was all to be the first of his suiter when well are to the wedding break- table. The Yankee emptied half the bottle fast of his suiter with the market and took out one or two of them. It was not one or two or two or them. It was not one or two or tw to get some articles for the wedding breakfast of his sister who was about to be married. Instead of taking the high road his spoon. He took a big spoonful, but they he attempted, his homeward trip through the bush and was among the trees when he was confronted by a she bear and her two cubs. The old one made a run at him, and as a temporary chance of escape, he took to the nearest tree, up which he climbed, but only to find his situation as bad as ever, for the hear quickly followed him up the trunk and got so close to him that he could paw the soles of his boots. For a moment or two his agony was intense, and nothing seemed before him but certain death, and air hope of seeing home and friends again wellaigh abandoned him. Each instant he expected his pursuer to get closer to him and have him in her deadly embrace. What stayed her upward progress he does not know, but she seemed powerless to get on further. Desperation sharpened his wits, and he remembered having a box of matches in his pocket. He took off his straw hat, put his handkerchief into it and set fire to them. a dish of fresh water should stand where When the nat was well ablaze he dashed it they can have access to it. Undoubtedly in the face of the bear, which, frightened at many a dog is driven to madness through the flame, began to retreat, and he followed up, or rather down, his advantage, and had the satisfaction of seeing his would be slayer make off, followed by the cubs. It was not until daylight that he ventured to proceed on his journey, but reached home in safety. He lives on the 9th concession of Admaston township.

THE SUFFERINGS EXPERIENCED BY GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 3.—Eight Gloucester fishermen who lost their vessels on the Grand Bank in a fog last month and experienced terrible sufferings from hunger, thirst and quench thirst at times when not too much the qual try of exhaustion before being picked up or

resching land, arrived here to-day from St. Pierre. Four are Nova Scotians, the other four are Norwegians. Michael Tobin and Levi Jewett, lost from the schooner Limit J. Greenlesf, on July 9th were four days and nights in an open dory without food or water, when they were taken on board by a French barque, in a very exhausted condition, supplied with the necessaries of life, and again started for land, being finally taken into St. Pierre on a French barque. Jeremiah Smith and Harvey Daley, leat from the schooner Frederick Gearings on the Grand Bank, on July 16th, after four days and a half intense sufferings and exposure, were taken on board a Franch fisherman, cared for, supplied with provisions and again started, reaching Lamaline after five days' exposure. Oliver Hausen and Lari Olsen, of the schooner David A. Stor, lost their vessel on the 17th July, and after three days' star-vation reached St. Lawrence, Newfoundland. Charles Crogan and Chris Chlansein, of the schooner William H. Oakes, left their vessel on July 20th and three days later were taken on board the barque Riberia, from St. John, N.B., for Ireland, whence they were on the 27th ult. transferred to the British fishing strong ammonia, which is injurious to the schooner Eliza and landed at St. Pierra. eyes. Assist the animals to protect them-Smallpox is still prevalent at St. Pierre. They report that French vessels are loading enormous quantities of splendid quality fish at St. Pierre, which already rivals Glouvester as a great codfishing contre.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE

STATE OF BRITISH TRADE. LONDON, Aug. 3.-The final report of the commission appointed by the Conservative Conservative Government in 1885 to enquire into the causes of the depression in trade, will announce that the commission has not found any evidence of depression as regards restriction of trading operations. The volume of British trade has increased more than comthe femoral artery. After a very brief consultation, the jury found a verdict mensurately with the growth of the population wiful murder" against Fortier and the Naperes. The former is an old inished profits constitute the only evidence tion. Low prices and the consequent diminished profits constitute the only evidence of depression. There has been a greatly prolonged period of over-production, ow ing to a vast increase of wealth in the country. The commission does not believe the legislation regarding labor has injured trade, and deprecates an increase in the number of hours of labor and a dimunition of wages. The report distinctly favors trades unions. The commission considers the recent failure of agricultural production the main if not the sole cause of the dimunition of the home trade, which otherwise, the commission believes, would be in a satisfactory condition. The condition of the working classes, the report says, has greatly improved in the past twenty years. Competi-tion both in the home and foreign trade is greatly increased, especially as regards Germany, whose trade is improving, and pressing England closely at home and abroad. No fiscal alteration is suggested, and no re-ference is made to protection or reciprocity. The commission urges that British factors adopt their manufactures to the necessities of foreign markets, in which respect, the commission says, Germany excels.

TO GET RID OF COUKROACHES.

A correspondent writes as follows: "I beg to inform you of an easy, clean and certain method of eradicating those loath-some insects from dwelling houses. A few years ago my house was infected with cockroaches (or 'clucks," as they are called here), and I was recommended to try cucumber peelings as a remedy. I accordingly, immediately before bedtime, strewed the floor of those parts of the house most infested with the vermin with the green one reason for their greater tendency to corpeel, cut not very thin, from the cucumber, and sat up half an hour with fat, they are weakened. Hence corpulater than usual to watch the effect. He lent persons are apt to be indisposed to active fore the expiration of that time the floor where the peel lay was completely covered is rendered feeble and is easily disturted. with cockroaches, so that the vegetable The deliciency of oxygen tends to the forcould not be seen, so versciously were they mation of uric acid, and hence to the proengaged in sucking the poisonous moisture from it. I adopted the same plan the fellowing night, but my visitors were not near so numerous-I should think not more than a fourth of the previous night. On the third night I did not discover one; but, anxious to ascertain whether the house was quite clear of them, I examined the peel after I had laid it down about half an hour, and perceived that it was covered with myriads of minute cockroaches about the size of a flea. I therefore allowed the peel to remain till morning, and from that moment I have not seen a cockrouch in the house. It is a very old building, and I can assure you that the above remedy only requires to be persevered in for three or four nights to completely eradicate the pest. It should be fresh cucumber peel every night.

FIRE AND BRIMSTONE.

A West of Scotland clergyman was going to the Highlands for his holidays, and being very fond of the "Nabob Pickles," he took a bottle with him. The "Nabob Pickles" are extremely hot and should be sparingly used. Arrived at the hotel, he placed the bottle on the table and took out one or two of them. A into his plate, and stirred them well up with were not long down when he drew a long breath and said: "Oh, dodgast it! Look here, stranger, I guess you are a parson? "Well, I am a clergyman, and preach the Gospel." "Look you here," said the Yankee, "I have beard them preach about fire and brimstone, but you are the first one I ever knew who carried asample bottle."-Christian

CARE OF ANIMALS IN SUMMER. The American Humana Association presents the following suggestion relative to the care of animals during the heated term.

Provide water-fresh, pure water. Think, seader, how you are refreshed by a drink of cool water on a hot day. The lower animals are equally in need of the means of quench

ing thirst. The active dog requires drink frequently during the not day, as does also the cat; and lack of water; and the testimony is that hydrophobia is almost unknown in those localities where dogs can drink when they

wish, Every city, village and country town should be liberally supplied with drinking fountains for animals, and they should be so constructed that even the smallest dogs can drink from them. No gift to a people confers a greater pleasure than a fountain, and that person who turns aside a stream from the field and gives a watering trough to the roadside, or provides a fountain at which man and heast can drink pure water, is truly a public benefactor.

40, 27, 42

reely immediately after eating prevents a averable digestion of food.

Provide shade. How instinctively we seak the shadow when the sum is pouring its hot rays on the dry and parching earth. If the pastere is not provided with shade trees, in a convenient locality set four, six and the pastere is not provided with shade trees, in a convenient locality set four, six and the pastere is appeared and the pastere is appeared and the pastere is a possible. While the rule may not alone be a possible. or eight supports, across which place straw or grass, and thus in a brief time and with little labor make a shade in which animals can rest from the heat of the sun, to the great comfort of themselves and benefit

to their owners. Remove the harness from the horses in the hot day whenever you desire to give them a full, free rest, and once during the day, preferably at night, a thorough currying and grooming will not only give rest, but will do about as much towards improving the animal's condition as will the oats.

Examine the harness on your working team, and you will discover that blinds, check-reins and cruppers are simply torturing contrivan-ces, serving no useful purpose. Take them all off for the convenience of yourselves and the comfort of the horses. Keep the stable well ventilated and free from the selves against flier, feed regularly, hitch in the shade, and remember that the care which will give comfort to the lower animals will make them doubly profitable to their owners, saide from the humane bearing upon the subject.

CANADIANS WIN AGAIN.

Yesterday afternoon Capt, Howard of No. 2 battery, Montreal Garrison Artillery, received the following satisfactory despatch from Lieut.-Col. Oswald, now in England with the Shoe-

SHORBURYNESS, August 9. The Canadians again won the first prize in the sixty-four pounder competition, beating ninety-two teams. They also won Sir Richard Wallace's prize, nine silver cups and £45 in

INCOMMODED BY SUPERFLUOUS FAT

THE CAUSES OF CORPULENCE-A DEFICIENCY OF OXYGEN-A WEAK HEART.

The condition known as corpulence, or obesity, consists in a tendency to the formation and deposit of fat. A certain amount of this deposit is normal. It is an element of beauty, rounding out the form. It lessens the effect of sudden changes of temperature. It is a reserve of natriment to be drawn upon in emergencies, thus asving the muscles and other tissues. Some persons inherit a tendency to it. Some races are more liable to it than others. Women are more so than men. Both sexes are more inclined to it after the age of 40. There are individual cases of extreme obesity. A boy at the age of 8 weighed 124 pounds, a girl 182 at 12. A woman who was thin and delicate at 18 died at 41 with some eight inches of fat around her body. The famous Daniel Lambert's maximum weight was 739 pounds. Much the largest part of the body in these

persons was pure fat. In all cases of obesity there is a deficiency of oxygen in the blood, either absolutely or relatively to the amount of food. Excess of food tends to produce it, and yet some are corpu-lent on a spare diet. Lack of exercise favors it by lessening the oxidation of the tissues. It is also produced by disease, which diminish the number of red blood corpuscles. It is the latter that absorp oxygen from the inspired air and convey it to the tissues.

According to Quain, very corpulent people have large hearts and small lungs. This may help to explain the deficiency of oxygen. It has also quite recently been proved that women have fewer, by many millions, of red blood corpuscles than men. This, too, may be pulence. As the muscles become infiltrated exercise. For the same reason the heart duction of gout. The very corpulent are specially liable to various forms of congestion, and acute diseases are apt to have an unfavorable course.

In treating the corpulent, regard must be had to the fact that their heart is weak, The main reliance for reducing the obesity is on dict and exercise. The latter increases the power of the blood to take up oxygen. The more oxygen one can receive the better, if kept well within the person's strength, and the capacity of a weakened heart. The diet should contain but little fatty or starchy food, and much animal food -lean meats, fish, but not the richer kinds; also fresh fruits, vegetables and bread, with only a moderate allowance of butter. Alkaline water is believed to be helpful. - Fouth's Companion.

FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES. When fowls are kept in a yard it is best to

dig up a small corner occasionally to let them hunt for worms. Charcoal and sulphur are both very excel lent ingredients to mix occasionally with fowl

feed, either for young or old birds, but both should be used with discretion. Professor Law, of Cornell University, recently examined the milk from cows which had access to water from stagnant pools, and found in every case the milk full of living

organism**e.** A blockhead, armed with a saw and pruning sheers, is as destructive in an orchard as a buil in a china store. Get a careful, experienced hand for a day or two, and take

lessons of him. Resources of the soil do not end abruptly at four or five inches in depth, yet there are incognito, because no effort has ever been made to explore,

Bec culture requires a person who is pecu liarly adapted to the business. It the bass are averse to you it is difficult to succeed with them. There are persons who cannot go near them without being attacked.

Whenever fowls can run at large without detriment to the garden, they should be allowed to do so by all means. Nine-t anths of the trouble and diseases among poultry are the result of keeping fowls too close.

The practice of pegging down over blooming roses so that they will correct completely the surface of the bed is well known to produce very pleasing results. It is said that pegging down dablias pro res quite as satisfactory. -- Gardener ' Mo athly.

When soft eggs are l' aid by fowls they intimate usually that the egg organs are inflamed. This state is occasior ed by the fowls being overfed or too fat.

Spare diet and planty of green food, especially lettuce in the summer and cabbage in water, is the best treatment for fowls in this condition.

Crocks of t atter to be kept for several the United States Dairyman, months, says should never be placed upon the dellar bottom. This causes two degrees of temperature Give the horse frequent opportunty to in the eror k, which will be at the expense of over-heated, and before eating. To drink crocks v zill keep utter at the top. The

true index of quality, yet, in connection with other indications, it may assist in arriving at a knowledge of the value of the animal judged.

If your hogs lack material to build up their bony and muscular tissues, suppose you try an experiment and feed them lime, powdered bones, grass and oats for muscle. When you feed, see that every hog is present at roll call, and always seek the ament one, as there is generally something wrong with him, and that is the one to watch.

DO NOT DELAY.

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowe Complaint however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old, reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent mediciner.

When the patent granolithic sidewalk pave: ment is first put down it is very sticky, but it nardens quickly. This is why a young courle of Bridgeport who stood on a fresh slab of the composition while bidding each other good night had to be dug out with a pickax. Their shoes were ruined, but they were very grateful to the night watchman who released them, and who promised not to tell.

GOLDEN EDICAL **DISCOVERY**

CURES ALL HUMORS.

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Sait-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Hough Skin, in short, all disease caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Hose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Soro Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goltre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tenerate in stamps for a large treatise, with colured plates, on Sin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Serofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrosulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celchrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-billous, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

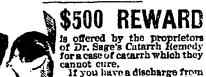
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizzines, bad taste in mouth internal heat or chills, ulternating with hot flashes, low spirits and ploomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and conted fongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsiz, and Torpid Liver, or "Billousness." In many cases only more of these symptoms are experienced. As tremedy for all such cases, Dr. Piorce's Golden Medical Discovery has no

For Weak Lungs, Splitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Brouchitis, Severe Coughs, Consumption, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, FOR BOTTLES. World's Dispensary Medical Association,

Proprietors, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.





cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATABRE HEMEDY cures the worst case of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

TEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicina Rorks Amongst the Leading Nos star-ries of Life.

hundreds of farms where all peneath is firm I liese Falhous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confider tly recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what-ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are worlderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Temales of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

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Ead Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

Sores and Ulcers!

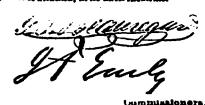
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Cheet, as salt into meat, it Cures Screy Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease. it has never been kn v n to fail.

Both nu and Cintment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 633 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 8s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, at the above address rents lar batter if | daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by leste

CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

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We the undersigned Ranks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Loustona State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. J. H. OGLERBY, Pren Louislans Nat'l Bank. J. W. KILBRETH, Pren. Mate National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pren. New Oricans Nat'l Bank.

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	LAUGE PRIZ	ES OF	5,000	20,00
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For further information write clearly, giving full address. PUNTAL NOTEN, Express Money Order, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

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CURE

Sick Headathe and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-guess, Nausea, Drowsiness, Discress after esting. Fain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

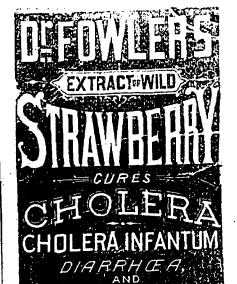
Headache, yet Carter a Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the lowels. Then if they only cured

HEAD

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

others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Criter's lattle Liver Phis are very man and very ray to take. One or two pills maken dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for §1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

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Fessels. Numidian, .

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Numidian			* W. 1. 4.
Parisian	6,400	Captain	amis Wylle.
Polynesian	4.100	- M	J. Ritchle.
Barmatian	3,600	r)	Hugh Wylle.
Circassian	4,000	48	W Richaruson
Peruvian	3.400	66	
Nova Scotian	300	•	9 lughes.
Carthagenian	4.600	44	Josia .
Biberian	4.600	•	.Moore.
Norwegian		68	2. s. Stephen!
Hiberulan	3.440	4	John Brown.
Austrian	2.700	16	J. Ambury.
Restorian	2.700	61	W. Dalzieli, i
Prusulan	3.000		Alex. McDongal
Scandinavian	8.000		John Park.
Buenos Ayrean	2.200		James Scott.i
Corean	4.000	46	J. C. Menzies.
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Manitoban	3.160	44	R. Carrothers!
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Phoenician	2.900	41	D. McKillop.
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*Parsian Thursday, Aug. 58
*Sardinian Thursday, Aug. 19
*Polymesian Thursday, Rept. 2
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The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal for London as

 Caspian
 Monday, Aug. 2

 Carthaginian
 Monday, Sug. 16

 Nova Scottan
 Monday, Aug. 30

 Caspian
 Monday, Sept. 13
 Caspinii. Monday, Sept. 13

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Manitobian.....Aug. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

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Persons desirons of briding their firms from Britain can obtain Passage Co. 1 feates at lowest rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Bertis not seemed until paid for. Through Bills of lading grantes at livery col and clasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all joints in Canada and the Western States, via Bullery, Losson, Baltimore, Quebe and Montreal, and freducial Bulway Stations in Canada and the United States, to the exposition of Gangow, via Baltimore, Poston, Quebe cana Montreal,

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Thave a positive remedy for tread are the rese, Postocially of core of the worst kind in collection could of core of the worst kind in collection could be remed. Indeed, so strong is revenition of the remediate of the collection of ADABREE TREATISM on fact of solid of ADABREE TREATISM on fact of solid or ADABREE TRAASLOT 1.

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Catholic Farmers who intend going to th United States can lary in Southern Michigan near Church, Railro d and good machets, Rich Stoneless and Level Land at from 86 to \$10 an acre. Write for particulars.

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Continued from Arst page.

Mr. Gill.-But this sort of thing cannot go on forever. It must reach its end when those exorbitant rents can no longer be paid.

SHORT-SIGHTED IRISH LANDLORDS,

The Archbishop—No doubt of it, and in my opinion, so far as many parts of Ireland are concerned, it has practically reached its end now. You remember what I said at the beginning of our conversation? 1 remarked what fools Irish landlords have proved themselves. Twenty years' purchase of the net rental was offered to them, that is to any of them that might deem it to their advantage to accept the offer, by Mr. Gladstone's Land bill. How many years' purchase do you think will be named as the "normal rate" of purchase in the next Land Purchase B.1 that may be offered them by an Eoglish statesman? Mr. Chamberlain, whose name was so roundly cheered at the recent Orangmeeting in Dublin, will have something to say on that point. Meantime landlords have to look for their rent. For their own sakes, I should wish to be able to feel confident that they have even now learned something like wisdom, and that they will now be satusfied with demanding what is fair and just, having some regard to what is going on in England. Unhappily I can feel no such confidence, and it is on this account that I regard the outlook as so gloomy.

LORD FITZWILLIAM AND HIS TENANTS.

Mr. Gill-Your Grace made an observation about the importance of collecting and publishing information as to the contrast between the dealings of landlords in England and of

lan flords in Ireland. The Archbishop-Yes, and by speaking of it now you remind me of one point that I wished specially to mention to you. It may, perhaps, have escaped our attention. It is the case of Lord Fitzwilliam. He is, as you may be aware, an English landlord and an Irish landlord too. What I wish now to refer to is his dealings with his tenantry in the two countries. You know, of course, that the tenants of an ordinary Irish estate, who would think of naming forty or even thirty per cent. as a fair figure of reduction last year or now, would inevitably be regarded by champions of so called " law and order" as criminals, and have their epitaph written in the hardest and most opprobious terms to be found in the They finally became disheart ned and deterdictionary. But what was the action of Lord Fitzwilliam, who was not only an Irish landlord but an English landlord as well, and who thus had English as well as Irish tenants to deal with? Mr. Parnell brought our the case effectively in one of his speeches in the House of Commons last session. Lord Fitzwilliams' Irish estates are in the County of Wicklow, and there, to the consternation of local landlordism, he made a reduction of no less than fifty per cent. in rents. I know there has been a good deal of confusion about the facts in this case, for there was naturally a good deal of indignation on the subject among the gentry and landlords of the neighbouring districts. They had only Irish tenants to deal with, and they did not see why Communistic principles, as they would term them, should be encouraged and propagated. Lord Fitzwilliams' agent then made an ingenious attempt at stating the facts of the case, so that they might bear a somewhat different complexion; but one who, as it happens, is not only himself a landlord, but is also to some extent a tenant of Lord Fitzwilliams, was able in the House of Commons to state as a fact that the reduction of 50 per cent. was made on the Fitzwilliams estate, and that it had thus been made to himself as one of his lordship's tenants. Sweeping reductions of rent are an absolute necessity just now in Ireland as in England; that is, if rents are to be paid at landlords see the necessity plainly, as far as England is concerned, and they act accordingly. Irish landlords, many of them, prefer rather to entrench themselves behind a barrier of class prejudice, which they try to glorify with the names of "Law and Order." The result, I fear, will not be satisfactory to them, so far as the collection of their rent is concerned. They cannot but soon have reason to regret their folly in not coming forward in sustainment of Mr. Glad-

stone's generous propaals. THE SCOTON CROFTERS

Mr. Gill-This view of the case does not seem at all to have come home to the mind of representatives of the interests of Irish

The Archbishop-No, strange to say, it GROUSRES—There is rather a better all-has not the parton days ago I read in the round enquiry, and country orders are rather Dublin Receive Mail a sneer at the folly of freer. Payments continue fair. Sugars are the Governme am sending an armed force to no sun principles are to apply to Ireland | eramoving more freely. with our poor people. Possible or impossible as the ... to may be of payment, their payment must be insisted on, and if they are rents in Connemara or Denegal as the London correspondent of the Dublin Receining Mail has written about the rents of the Scotch crofters, how vociferously the cry of "Communism" would be raised.

THE CRY OF COMMUNISM. Mr. Gill-Communism seems to be a term

of rather pliable signification.

The Archbishop—Its signification is definite enough, and it signifies a system of manifest and unqualified fully as well as wickedon the character of the Irish people, I know no better definition of it as thus applied than that given, as you probably know, by a well known journalist, Frederick Lucas. Communism, he said, required a vast philo-Communism, he said, required a vast philosophical mind to explain it. He had heard a great many definitions of it; all of them but one very unsatisfactory. The only one that ever satisfied him was given by a quaint writer naively, that it was a "tin kettle very convenient to be tied to the tail of any unfortunate animal that it was desirable to hunt to death." Communism indeed is a term of very definite signification. indeed is a term of very definite signification, but in this, its true sense, it is utterly inapplicable to the demands of the Irish tenants, so far as I have ever known them to be put forward. We must do our best to keep these demands still within the limits of right and indeed is a term of very definite signification. demands still within the limits of right and justice. But our task has not been made easier by the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's

MR. CLADSTONE'S DEFEAT. Mr. Gill-Yet the landlord party seems to

AND THE POST OF STREET OF THE

oy the Times newspaper, on the high authority of Sir James: Caird, that of 66 000 holding in Iraland the rest of 53 800 is practifing in Iraland the rest of 53 800 is practifing in Iraland the rest of 53 800 is practifing irrepoverable by anymody, whether landlord, the English Government or the landlord, the English Government or the landlords to glost over the fact thing for the landlords to glost over the fact that Mr. Gladstone has been for a time detailed in his projects of Irish legislation, but they cannot long keep their eyes shut to the Naturally they were influenced by the nuthey cannot long keep their eyes shut to the fast that he has been deleated mainly because he tried to stand between them and financial rula. They have made their choice, and, so tar, they do not seem to regret it. It remains to be seen what Mr. Chamberlain and his new allies are prepared to do for them. Onething at all events is clear, that the Irish people will not again consent to pledge themselves to the terms of a Land Purchase bill so favorable to landlords as was Mr. Gladstone's bill, which has now been shelved. We were pledged to the fulfilment of the terms imposed upon us by that bill. I can have no doubt that the national pledge thus given would have been fulfilled at any cost. No such pledge is likely to be given in the future. Indeed, it is plain that no English Minister can ever venture to make so generous an offer to the landlords of Ireland. No such pledge, then, will ever again be asked for.

TOSSED ABOUT BY THE SEA.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., August 15 .- T waship Trustee Spreget was notified yesterday that his services were wanted at the river. He was directed to a small family boat lying pear the water works. The craft was a nondescript vessel, and bore evidences of hard usage. Its bow was staved in and nearly the entite roof blown off. The cabin of the boat was about 10 feet long and 12 wide, and in this miserable cooped-up box were twelve persons, hollow-eyed, emaciated and with nardly a rag of covering. They lay upon the floor of the boat huddled together suff-ring with malarial fever. In the midst of them lay the dead body of an aged woman partially decomposed, the living occupants being too il to move the body. The sufferers were taken to the hospital, where George Bush, one of the occupants of the boat, told the following story: -Until three weeks ago George and John Bush, brethers, were farmers in Mead County, Kentucky, about do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario twelve miles from the mouth of the Salt do, \$1.00 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American), River. Their land was poer, and it was \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), with much difficulty that they obtained with much difficulty that they ob ained sufficient food to sustain their families. mined to try to better their condition further west. To this end they con \$3 30 to 3.40; Superfine, \$3 00 to \$3.10; Fine, structed a small boat, and, on Sunday, \$2.80 to \$2.85; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.75; July 5th, both families, consisting of the brothers, their wives and nine children -thirteen in all-with their little belongings embarked in the boat and started on their bags (delivered), \$2.20 to \$2.25. terrible trip down the river. Two weeks ago | Oatmeal, &c.—The market is quiet, with to-day Nancy Bush, aged 57, George's wife, finally all were helpless. In this condition they were overtaken on Thursday night by a heavy storm, which tossed their craft about \$1.75 like an egg shell, throwing them from one end of the boat to the other. Their possessions were all swept away by the waves and the roof taken off. During this fearful night Mrs. Bush suddenly grew worse and began pleading feebly for water, which at \$1 to \$2 per ton more.

no one could give her, and she died in Wiear.—Sales of new No. 2 Toledo red intense suffering and agony. All day long they dritted with the current, with the hot sun beating upon the sufferers, while nearly opposite the city, when some fishermen saw the apparently tenantless boat and boarded it. Discovering the condition of its the boat ashore. All the sick people were being cared for entertained of six of them, the fatal and fortid atmosphere tainted with the corpse having had its effect upon the remainder.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The business is of the usual midsummer character. There is a better coquiry for greearies, but other lines are the same as pre viously reported. Collections are fair. DRY Goods-Little that is new can be not-

ed in this line; orders are not numerous just now, and travellers are nearly all in.

GROCERIES -There is rather a lietter allan island of Scotland to enforce payment of lated being 6.3-16 at refinery, bright yellows the erost velocete. This is, the writer said, are not obtainable. Stocks of molasses have a year own even in the south of England become pretty well concentrated, and 31c is moving freely at about the same figures, granu the farmer cannot make his rent, but of course | now the lowest figure for Barbadocs. Teas

LVATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe men are all fairly busy, but do not seem to be buying very much at the moment, and in leather not pass, on the tenant must go on the road-side. It United Ireland were to write about rents in Connemara or Danegal as the Lon-don correspondent of the Dablis Familia. Ordinary Spanish, 23c to 24c: No. 2 do, 21c to 22c; No. 1 China, 22c to 23c; No. 2, 21c to 22c; do, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2, 19 to 210; Hemlook Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27c; oak sole, 45c to 50c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 39c; ditto, heavy, 32c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 37c; Scotch grained, 36c to 42c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; ditto, small, 16c to 24c; Calf-splits, 28c to 32c; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70c to 800; Imitation French Calfskins, 80c to 850; ness; but, as the word is commonly applied to Russet Sheepskin Lininings, 30c to 40c; political partisans in their slanderous assaults Harness, 24c to 33c; Buffed Cow, 13c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, 12e to 15½e; Rough, 13e to 28e; Russet and Bridle, 54e to 55e.

METALS AND HARDWARE.-There is no change in these lines, and the demand for all metals is based on current requirements 53.75 to \$4.00; Calvanized sheets, No. 26, 55 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, soke, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs, \$2.00; Boiler plate, per 100 lbs, ——Staffordshite, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common (sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel boiler plate, rejoice at that rejection?

The Archibishop—Undoubtedly, and so far they seem to show no desire to bear their share of the responsibility of having thus brought about increased difficulty of getting in their rents which now awaits them. It is sleight shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.:—Pig, they seem to show no desire to bear their \$4 to \$4.25; sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 13c firm; brought about increased difficulty of getting spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; tire, \$2.50 to \$2.75; in their rents which now awaits them. It is sleight shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; round machinery of course quite manifest that one main cause of steel 3 to 34c per lb . Ingest tin 25 to 27c. here of course quite manifest that one main cause of steel, 3 to 3 to per lb.; Ingot tin, 25 to 27c; bar

to 70 per yard. Shot Bradford Serge, in 6 shades, reduced to 10c yard. Shepherd Plaid, reduced to 10c per yard.

red do, 41c to 41c. London watered whiting, 50c to 60c; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookeon's

Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochro, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.70 for second break.

SALT -Business is rather dull and values are slightly easier. We quote elevens at 41 to to 19c per yard. Striped Boucle Cloth, in 4 shades, reduced to 430; twelves 39 to 41c; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Ashton's \$2 40; Rice's pure

lan i 25c a bushel Wool-Milt men are reported to be all wel employed, and a good demand exists more particularly for imported wools. We quote :-Cape, 13 to 15; Australian, from 160 upwards, according to quality Domestic, A super, 27c to 38c; B super, 22cto 24c; un-

dairy \$2; rock salt \$10 a ton. Turk's Is-

assorted, 21c to 22c; fleece, 19c to 21c nominal; black, 21c to 22c. FISH-Some few lots of new Cape Breton herrings are to hand and selling at \$5.00 to \$5.25; the catch is not very large; reports as to the take of Labradors are yet wanting. No new salmon has been received here, though some small lots have reached Quebec. Dry Cod is still quoted at \$3 to \$3.25.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR.—The principal demand continues to run upon fresh ground flour which in cousequence is scarce. Sales have been made during the part few days of fresh ground Superior at \$3 90 to \$3.95. Fresh ground Extra has been placed at \$3.70 and Spring Extra at \$3.35 to \$3.40. In Manitoba flour there have been sales of direct shipments of strong flour from the Portage la Prairie district at \$4.35 to \$4.40 for choice lots, with pocrer grades selling down to \$3 10 to \$3 50 per bbl. Montreal brands of Manitoba strong bakers have also been sold at \$4 50 to \$4.60 as to quality. We quote: Patents, Hungarian per brl, \$5.50 to \$0.00; \$4 40 to \$4.60 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4 20 : Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10: Extra Superfine, \$3 60 to \$3 75; Fancy, \$3.35 to \$3 50; Spring Extra, Pollards, \$2 50 to \$2.60; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (epring extra), \$1.50 to \$1.55 do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.60; City

prices still at a wide range for ordinary, with was taken ill with malarla, and not being sales at \$3.75 up to \$4.25 per bbl, and granuable to procure the necessary medicine it soon lated at \$4.40 to \$4.50 per bbl. In bags sales developed into typhoid malaria. The other are reported at \$2.00 to \$2.10. Moullies members were stricken down one by one until is quiet but ateady at \$22.00 to \$23.00 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and split peas at \$3.75 per bbl. Cornmeal is quiet at \$1.50 to

> MILLEED.-There is a good demand for bran, sales on track having occurred at \$12 50 to \$13 00 per ton, and we quote \$12 50 to \$13 00 for car lots on track and at \$13 50 to \$14 50 for smaller lots. Shorts are quoted

winter have also transpired at 841c with 85c now asked. There will not be a single kernel of frosted wheat in Manitoba from this year's thirst and hunger partly deprived them of crop, over one-half of the stand of wheat reason. This morning they had drifted throughout the country being cut a week crop, over one-half of the stand of wheat ago, and by this time the rest has been reaped. In this market we quote prices more or less nominal, as follows: -Canada red occupants, they secured their lines and ran winter 83c to 85c; Canada white do. 81c to to 843, and Canada spring 81c to 84c. Toledo

OATS. -A fine crop of oats is promised for Lower Canada. Prices are quoted at 31c to 32c per 32 lbs afloat.

PEAS. -The market has not undergone any material change, prices being quoted at 720 to 735 affoat per 66 lbs.

RYE -There is virtually nothing doing in this market. Prices are nominally quted at

MALT .- A fair business transpires at Soc to 90c per bushel in bond for Montreal mult, and at 70c to 80c as to quality for Toronto. BARLEY .- The crop is good on the Island of Moutreal. There will be no business in this cereal until the new crop is on the

market, and prices are nominal at 56c to 58c for malting grades and 45c for feed. BUCKWHEAT .- There has been some enquiry from the United States, but supplies

here are very limited and orders cannot all be filled. We quote 50c per bushel, SEEDS.—Advices from Ontario state that

the prospects are good for a heavy yield of clover seed, but very little is yet known regarding the timethy seed crop of Lower Canada. Prices are steady and nominally unchanged as follows :- Red clover \$7.00 to \$7.25 per bushel, alsike at \$7.50 and timothy a. \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bashel.

PROVISIONS.

PORK. LARD, &c .- In pork only a mode rate business has taken place, but prices remain firm. Sales of Montreal short cut mers pork have been made at \$15, with several small lots of Chicago short cut clear, at \$14.50 per bbl, whilst Western mess has been placed in small lots for country account at \$13.75 to \$14. Lard is quiet but steady, with business reported at 91c to 935 per lb in pails, as to size of lot. Canada lerd is quoted at 95 to 94c in pails. We quote :-- Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$15 00 to 00 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$14 50 to 15 00; Mess pork, Western, per hel, \$14 00 to 00 00; India mess beef, per per 1171, 514 00 to 00 00; India mess ocer, per 1ce, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per ln, 11c to 12½c; Hams, canvassed, 12½c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green, per lb, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per 1b, 94c to 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. 9s to 9fc; Bacon, per lb, 10fc to 11c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 4fc to 5c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-In creamery we learn of the sale of a choice lot of 100 tubs late made at 19½c for export, with sales of earlier makes at 184c to 19c. As regards Eastern Townships about 141c is top for round lots for shipment, sales in a small jobbing way being reported at 14c to 16c, according to quality. We quote Creamery, 18c to 20c; Townships, finest, 144c to 15c; Townships, fair to good, 13c to 14ac; Morris burg, finest, 14he to 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good, 133 to 14c; Brockville, finest, 141c to to 15c; Brockville, fair to good, 11c to 13c; Western, finest, 13c to 15c; Western, fair to good, 10c to 12c; low grades, 8c to

CHEESE-Country markets have been considerably excited during the past week, and prices have bounced up fully he per bo on finest Western goods. In this market sales of fine Townships cheese have been made at Sic Mr. Gladstone's defeat at the poll; was the unwillingness of the Englishmen, whether workingmen or capitalists, to run the risk, as they bright iron wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40 per 100.

| Steel, 3 to 34c per 10.; Ingot tin, 20 to 27c; bar and of finest Western at 83c to 84c, at 10c to 11c per 10c. Extracted or strained honey is selling at 10c to 11c per 10c. Asues.—Business during the week as 10c of finest Western at 83c to 84c, at 10c to 11c per 10c. Extracted or strained honey is selling at 10c. Extracted at 10c. Extracted honey is selling at 10c. Extr

OILS AND PAINTS-Linsood oil remains at CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Pique Cloth in 4 shades, reduced to 5c Fancy Striped Challies, in 4 shades, reduced

Striped Norwich Poplins, in 4 shades, reduced to 10c per yard. Reversible Checked Challies, in 6 shades, re-

duced to 10c per yard.

Ocean Cloth, solid Colors, all wool, in 7
shudes, reduced to 12 to per yard.

French Poplin, in 5 shades, reduced to 12 to

All Wool Twilled Serge, in 3 shades, reduced to 12he per yard. Striped Canves Cloth, in 6 shades, reduced

19c per yard. Striped Crape Cloth, Reversible, in 6 shades, reduced to 19c per yard.

Check Black and White Challies, reduced to

19c per yard. Striped Serges, all wool, in 4 shades, reduced

to 19c per yard.
Printed Llamas, washing material, in 6 shades, reduced to 19c per yard.
Printed L'amas, washing ma'erial, ex'raquali y, in 12 shades, reduced to 25c yard.
Figured Canvas Cl.th, in 12 shades, reduced to 25c yard.

Bradford Serge, in 9 shades, reduced to 19c Bradford Serge, in 10 shades, reduced to 23c

MANTLES AND COSTUMES.

The remainder of our Stock of Summer Mantles and Costames to be cleared at extremely low prices.

Summer Mantles. Summer Mantles. Summer Ulsters and Dust C'oaks. Summer Ulstert and Dust Cleaks.

Summer Costumes to be cleared. Summer Costumes to be cleared. Ladies' Bathing Suits to be cleared. Ladies' Bathing Suits to be cleared. At S. CARSLEY'S.

A large and beautiful assortment of INFANT Robes and Cloaks.

BABUS' Hoods and Cars in Lace, Satin and

INFANTS' SUN HATS in great variety. LADIES' BUSTLES AND IMPROVERS in all the

At S. CAPSLEY'S.

S. At CARSLEY'S.

A beautiful Oilog aph of Ireland's great son and chosen leader, Charles Stewart Parnell. issued by Callahan & Co., is on view in Mesars. Geo Bishop & Co.'s window. The Oilograph is taken from an oil painting, specially executed by a first-class artist, and it is difficult to discern any difference between it and an oil painting.
All admirers of Mr. Parnell will doubtless be glad to possess one. —THE POST, July 22.

MONTREAL, July 28th, 1886. We have seen all the chromos and lithographs of C. S. Parnell, and we find the picture just issued by Messrs. Callahan & Co. to be superior to any of them.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

The Parne I O lograph (Copyrighted) will be mailed to any address in Canada or the United states on receipt of \$2.00.

CALLAHAN & CO 216 Fortification Street, Montreal.

FRUIT.

APPLES.—There is a good demand, and bil. for good to choice fruit. Canadian mostly for light ones, which were scarce and Duchess are coming in very early from new firm at 5c to 54c per lb. Calves sold at from orchards in the Eastern Townships, and are selling at \$3.00 per bbl.
Peaches.—New York peaches in carriers

have been sold at \$6.00, and in crates at \$4.00, which prices snow a decline from those of a day or two previous.

CALIFORNIA PLUMS -Sales are reported at \$2.50 per box. LEMONS.—The demand is good, and prices

are firm at SS to SO per box.

BLUEBERRIES.—Berries from the Saguancy are of very fine quality and sales are reported at 80c to \$1 per large boxes.

PEARS. - There is a marked scarcity in this fruit, New York Bartletts selling at \$8 to \$9 per bbl., and B. lls at \$6 per bbl. Very few California pears in murket.

GRAPES.—Sales of Concords have been made at 100 to 12: per lb., but as soon as receipts increase they will decline in value. TOMATOES -The supply is abundant and eles have been made as low as 50s to 75s per backet which shows a decline of 25c to 50s per basket within the past few days.

GRANGES. - This fruit is scarce and prices are nominal at \$7 to \$8 per box. BANANAS. - Two carloads of yellows have arrived during the past two or three days and have sold at \$1.50 to \$2 per banch. A car or two of reds are reported on the way. The

market is steady under a good enquiry. EVAPORATED APPLES, -- Market remains uiet at So to Sie for new and at 7c for old. Dried apples 31c to 5c per lb., as to quality. SPANISH ONIONS. - The market is firmer at \$4.50 to \$5 per case.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS -A considerable quantity of second erop eggs have been received from points between here and Toronto. In this market sales have been made all the way from 12he

HAY AND STRAW .- The market is steady for hay, the receipts of loose being still light. which have been taken up at \$9.50 to \$12 per 100 bundles as to quality. Pressed hay has also been in fair request at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, several car lots of choice hay having been placed at those figures. Pressed straw is in larger supply and lower prices have had to be accepted, with sales at \$6 50 to \$7 per ton. Loose is steady at \$3 50 to \$6 per 100 bundles:

Hors.-The market appears to have reached top prices for a time at least, and there is less inclination to buy for future wants. A few small lots of Canadian have changed hauds at from 28c to 32c per lb. part of which being for shipment to the interior.

POTATOES .- Complaints have been heard during the past few days of rot in several fields, but never a season passes without such reports. So far consumers have been favored with splendid Early Rose variety. Sales have

CABRACES.—The supply is plentiful, with sales in lots at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 heads.

HONEY.—Some large shipments from the West have recently been received in this city of very choice white clover honey in comb which is quoted at 150 to 170 per lb as to size of lot. Extracted or strained honey is selling

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Trade is about the same as a eported for the past lew weeks. Remittinger at a good Herdware. Affairs in the ware, houses are as brisk as they are expected to be at this midsummer season. Prospects are enoughly ing for the fall. Considerable quantities of lead are changing hands. Sisal ropes can be had here for Sic., which is said to be the;

makers price. HIDES AND SKINS - Dealers readily take all the hides that offer at our prices. Salted green hides are away above the views of tanners. There is the ordinary enquiry for lambs and pelts. Tallow continues as dull at ever, We repeat previous quotations all

bring 140 to 14 c. Lard is steady at 9 c to of a herd of fifty-five Galloway cut le 10c. At 13c to 13 c eggs are also firm. Not purchased by Mr. McCrea from Maure much is doing in butter; selections to city trade bring 13c to 14c, and lots that have been heated are worth 10c to 11c. We make no change in cheese, which is ateady. Evaporated apples are dull and neglected. Hops have advanced to 20c to 25c, and some are said to be holding at 30c. Sales are numer-

WOOL. -There seems to be a fair demand for wool at firm but unchanged prices. The bulk of fleece now being in, only small lots find their way to market.

GRAIN AND FLOUR —Prices for all descrip-

tions of wheat and flour remain as at last re-ported. The market has ruled dull and neglected, with values nominal. Barley has not yet begun to move. There is a slightly firmer tendency in peas, which now quote at 59 to 60c. Oats are enquired for at 36 to 37c., an advance of a cent on last week's figures. Both corn and rye are held higher, say 53 to 55c for the former and 57 to 58c for the latter. Bran is unchanged. Our quotations of last week for flour and meal are repeated.

GROCERIES .- Business is fairly satisfactory tor this season of the year. Sugars continue to rule at former figures. Storakcepers are not buying much at the moment.

BOOTS AND SHOES. -- Manufacturers appear satisfied with the amount of business being done. Matters would be still better were it not for competition, which is keen. Fall orders are being shipped.

LIVE STOCK.

RECIEPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended August 16th:—Cattle, 2,767; sheep, 1,942; calves, 212; hogs, 206.

The export movement of cattle is close on the record, and as some vessels have com-pleted loading at Quebec the total may be fully equal to last year. The cattle trade has been struggling along under a variety or discouraging circumstances this season, to which a pleuro pneumonia scare has now to be added, which has ceased cattlemen some anxiety, and which it is to be hoped will not have any sero a consequences. At Point St. Charles cattle yards business was fairly active, the offerings of cattle being large and prices were steady. There was a fair demand for exportatock, and prices ranged from 4½ to 50 per lb, and we heard of a sale of three carloads of choice cattle for export at 41c per lb. There was a good demand for butchers' stock, but prices were lower, owing to the large supply, which was mostly of a p or quality, and sales were made at from 3 to 4c per lb. with a few head as low as 2½c per io, live weight. Sheep were fairly enquired for, and, owing to the light receipts, export stock advanced to per lb., sales being made at 4c, while butchers' stock sold at 3c ner lb., live weight. There was a good of heavy hogs offered, but the enquiry was firm at 5c to 51c per lb. Calves sold at from \$2.50 to \$10 each, as to size and quality.

The Marquis of Bath, whose aid materially nelped the Tory cause in the recent English elections, owns 30,000 acres, the annual rental | price charged to those who can afford to pay of which brings him \$200,000.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA AMONG CATILE.

CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE

CONTAGION AT THE QUARASTINE, Quenec, Augueroit + Dri Conture, quaran-

time mepert r. epacking of the pleuro pneumonia amongst quarantine cattle, phenomena and magac quantum cautie, at that two weeks ago a high priced Gall-way ball melonging to Mr. b. Crea, of Guelph, showed signs of indispo-sition. The man in charge did not consider the case a sufficiently serious one to wair ot ' b ing bre agit to the notice of the auperint no. nt. Dr. Cottine, immediately on learning the nature of the dis-ease, consulted with Dr. Mckachran at ever. We repeat previous quotations all through the list.

LEATHER.—All things considered, trade in this department is not at all had. Prices are ateady and without change.

PROVISIONS.—In hog products there is a fair jobbing trade being done. Long clear is firmer and sales are now made in case lots at 8½c. There is a scarcity of hams, which at 8½c. There is a scarcity of hams, which the disease. The bull referred to wate one of a herd of fifty-five Galloway and be less than the disease. purchased by Mr. McCrea from Me, srg. Bigger & Son, of Chapelton, Spotland, Bigger & Son, or Chaperson, Spotiand, amongst whose stock pleuro-pneumonia delared itself about a menth after the departure of McCrea's hord. Thus the disease must have been communicated to this hard before it left Scotland, which was about nine weeks ago, Mr. McCraes cattle having been now in quarantine about seven weeks. The whole of Meure. Biggar's stock in Scotland has been destroyed by the local authories. Another animal of Mr. McCrea's herd and one not then showing any symptomsot pleuro pueumonia wasslanghtered on Wednesday last, and found to be affected. Since that day some thirty other cattle of the same herd have shown unmistakeable symp. toms of the disease. It has been resolved to sloughter the whole

herd, and this drietic measure will be put into execution on Wednesday next and following days. The animals will be cremated as quickly as killed, and the delay in slaugh. tering is due to the :-- waity for the orection of a kilu sufficiently large for the disposal of so many slaughtered cattle. Mr. McUrea'sherd consists of cattle valued at fully \$750 each. The law provides that proprietors shall be wholly or partially indemnified by the Government for loss sustained by cattle slaughtered by the quarantine authorities. The sheds occupied by the infected cattle and everything that came into contact with them. will also be burned, and none of the cattle now in quarant ne will be allowed to leave until two months more beyond the expiration of the ordinary quarantine term of three menans, although there is believed to be no possibility of other berds becoming affected, all cattle arriving by the same ship being kept distant from those brought out on other vessels. With the exception of such cattle as may now be en route for Quebec no others will be admitted to Levis quarantine. Cablegrams have been sent to Liverpool directing that all further shipments this season be sent to Halifax, where there is also a quarantine establishment. There are at present some 340 cattle in the Levis quarantine valued at \$75,000 to \$100,000, but it it confidently believed that none will take the disease outside of the affected herd and such other cattle as arrived by the same ship. The latter include a herd of 35 Polled Anguanimals belonging to Mr. Andrew Allan and valued at over \$10,000. None of this her have as yet developed symptoms of the disease, though it is scarcely expected by Dr. Ocutors that they can escape. As soon as pneumonia declares itself among them the whole herd will be slaughtered and cremated The authorities have not the slightest few that the disease will spread beyond the limin of the quarantine station.

Dr. Richardson, of London, remarks that if the mortality of the young among lower animals be compared with that of children it will be seen that there is no animal which loses so large a proportion of its offspring a

Next month the Parisians will be able to burn their dead in four crematory furnaces, which have just been finished at Percia Chaisse. There will be no first, second and and third class cremations. Poor and uch will be on a footing of absolute equality. The for the burning of a corpse will be 15 francs.

GOVERNMENT TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to all Others.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. Prof. Mott, in his recent report, says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U.S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. Dr. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph.D."

Late U. S. Government Themist.