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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 source of it is, that true politeness must be founded on some firmer basis than the mere desire to keep up the character for a knowledge of the regulations of society. How I wish it were possible to get into the country without driving through these hateful streets.

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

But the night, when she was laid in her bed, and Maggie stooped to give her a last kiss, she found her cheek was wet.

"Dear Ethel! what has happened to disturb 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 for him I quarrelled with my husband, and now I hate the very sight of him. I wish that I might never see him more. O Thomas! O my darling! when will you come back to me?"

And Maggie spoke dear words of comfort to her, as she always did, promising a future of happiness if Ethel would but seek it the way appointed; then crept to her own room 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, and all these she loved might yet be reunited, and at peace.

But Mrs. Bainbridge was getting clamorous that Maggie should return to Cranahaws. 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 duration 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 breakfast; 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, trying to speak cheerily; "but my aunt has had a letter from Calcutta."

"From Calcutta?"

"No, 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 stay in Calcutta long enough to receive our letters."

"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 was sent 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 fancies 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 limb.

"Ethel! you will never be so foolish as to worry yourself for a little thing like this. Would you have a soldier for a husband and not let him play a soldier's trade! What nonsense! Rouse yourself, my dear! You are worse 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 its expression, was lifted to her own; and Maggie felt her powers of resistance ebb away.

"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've to leave you, my dear sister?"

"Take me with you," whispered Lady Ethel.

"To Cranahaws? 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 that? Oh! if she would—if she would let me stay near her. I fancy by her side I could be patient, whatever happens. O Maggie! with clasped hands, "for God's sake, tell me that he will come back again!"

"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 Cranahaws 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 suits 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 herself, 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 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 together. 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 cling to her the more; and, perhaps, monopolize her services and her society. You remember how selfish she was with poor dear Thomas."

(To be continued.)

LACROSSE FROM IRELAND.

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

The following is a list of the Belfast team, who are now in this city, with brief sketches of their athletic records:

W. A. Wheeler (1)
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 stands 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 celebrated in lacrosse games for his peculiar way.

Robert Nelson (2)
is a member of the Rugby Lacrosse Club. 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 well and is a fair shot at goal. He has not played for Ireland vs. England, though once chosen. He played for Ireland vs. Canada

reputation, being the best half back in the district.

Stuart C. Kelly (3)
is a member of the North of Ireland L.C. He plays in the centre field, where he has always been relied on. He is a steady player, with any amount of endurance. He is a fast runner. He has never previously played for an international match, but has been a member of the two N.I.L.C. championship teams, and is in the front rank of Irish players. He is well known as a most successful athlete, and holds quite a museum of prizes for races of all distances. He is an accomplished tennis player, and is a brother of the field captain, H. C. Kelly.

Henry Feaver (4)
is a member of the North of Ireland L.C. He plays on the defence field, in which position he is a cross check, possessed of tremendous "grit" and pertinacity. He is a very fast runner and a safe throw. He was a member of the two championship teams of his club. He has never previously played in an international match. He is a well known athlete, and holds many prizes for races of various distances. He is a student of the University of Engineering, a profession of which he is a rising member.

Malcolm Macdonald (5)
is a member of the Ards Lacrosse Club. He is a very promising goalkeeper. He is particularly good at stopping, and is a fair long throw. He has never previously played in an international match, but has twice represented his county.

John F. Gibb (10)
is a member of the Rugby Lacrosse Club. He plays in the defence field, in which position he is absolutely unrivalled in the three kingdoms. He is a very fast runner, beautiful dodger and good throw. He is noted for extreme coolness in even the most exciting contests. He has played for Ireland vs. England, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885; and also played for Ireland vs. 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 400 yards flat, and also as a steeplechaser. He has played frequently for Ireland in international football matches under association rules.

Alexander H. Dill (11)
is a member of the Down Athletic Club, which, under its original name of Knock L.C. was the first lacrosse club formed in Ireland. He is one of the original pioneers of the game in Ireland. He is about the best goal keeper in the three kingdoms, and is noted for his skill in getting his charge free of danger at the critical moment. He is a good dodger, and the longest throw in the team. He has played against England in every match, viz.—1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885; for Ireland vs. Scotland, 1878; for United Kingdom v. Canada, 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 tour.

John Sinclair (12)
member of the North of Ireland Club, by far the best "first home" in the three kingdoms, 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 present theory of Irish attack play. He is the present of all goal keepers. He has played for Ireland vs. England in every match, viz.—1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885; for Ireland vs. Scotland, 1879; for United Kingdom v. Canada, 1883, and v. United States, 1884; for Ireland vs. Canada, 1883, and v. 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 1874, and has done more for its progress and present success than any other man. He, with Kelly, was chief organizer of the reception 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 is the promoter of the present flourishing N.I.L.C. He is the hon. secretary and treasurer of the present tour, and to his energy, in company with H. C. Kelly, is due its inception and progress. Sinclair is also a past International Association Football man, and a vice-president of the Irish Football Association. He is one of the most popular men in athletic circles.

Daniel J. Ross (13)
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 *scam* froid. He was a member of the two N.I.L.C. championship teams. He has played for Ireland vs. 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 themselves 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 with few equals.

John McEneaney (14)
is a member of the Down Athletic Club. He plays point or cover post, and in either position is a very sure player. He is a brilliant dodger, and a particularly close check. He has few superiors in clearing the goal at the most critical moment. He is a long and certain throw. He has previously played in one international match, namely, Ireland vs. England, 1885, and has twice represented his county. He is also a medical student of Queen's College and the Royal University of Ireland.

AGAIN VICTORIOUS.
SHOEBURNE, 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 shooting ordnance, which was the cup won by the first Canadian team which competed at Shoeburness. The cup was given by the Governor-General of Canada, and is for dismounting a 64-pounder gun, moving it to another carriage, and remounting it thereon.

[RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.]
On Tuesday a religious profession was held at the convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame de St. Croix at St. Laurent. The following young ladies took the veil: Miss Mary Moriarty, in religion Sister St. Monique; Miss Alcega Lavarier, Sister Jean Dieu; Miss Georgina Trudeau, Sister Procede; Miss Marie Granger, Sister David. The following pronounced their final vows: Misses Estelle Lapierre, in religion Sister St. Francois d'Assise; Marie Louise Bourdon, Sister St. Paul de la Croix; Anna Vallancourt, Sister St. Virginia; Marie Louise Dagenais, Sister St. Anselme; Angèle de Mercet Robert, Sister St. Claire; Rose Mathieu Tourangeau, Sister St. Thomas d'Aquin; Auxelle Cardinal, Sister St. Benoit; Delphine Dagenais, Sister St. Bernard; Janette Chisholm, Sister of the Precious Blood; Rose de Lisa Guegnon, Sister St. Helene; Agnes Dagenais, Sister St. Clotilde; Virginia Lafleche, Sister St. Damien; Adelia Farnoux, Sister St. Melanie.

TALKING COERCION.
WHAT THE IRISH PEOPLE MAY EXPECT FROM THE SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.

The Tory Premier continues his Ravings Against Self-Government for Ireland—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, referred amid loud cheers to the Canadian assistance sent to Egypt. Lord Salisbury, who was heartily cheered on rising, congratulated those present on the result of the elections. He expressed his pleasure at Lord Rosebery's consistent continuance of a foreign policy that raised England in the estimation 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.
"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 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 temporarily and to an imperfect extent—we possess an advantage over our predecessors which we hope to turn to good use. We bear a mandate from the people deciding finally and, in my opinion, irrevocably the question which has

WRECKED THE PEACE OF IRELAND.
(Cheers.) 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 statesman and upon other considerations apart from the merits 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 strongest 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 opposition aroused by Mr. Cook's correspondence with Mr. Arthur Chamberlain.

DERRY BREAKS LOOSE.
RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT AN ORANGE PROCESSION.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 12.—During a procession of Orangemen through this city today two bottles, filled with gunpowder, packed around lighted tapers, 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 affair 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 walls. Here they were openly and savagely stoned by a mob. Rev. Thomas Olphert, 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.

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 Vicress of the Order for the provinces of Rio, Bahia, etc. This venerable nun entered her nineteenth year last month. The voyage which she has undertaken is the fifth 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 novitiate she was sent, in 1819, to labor in an orphanage for abandoned girls at Versailles; and since that period she has worked zealously and untiringly in orphanages and in hospitals in the hot Brazilian climate, having left her post but five times to make, in the mo her-house in France, the retreats prescribed by the rule of her Order. During the visit to her native land, which has just terminated, Mother Dubost paid a visit to the scene of her early labors at Versailles, where she had the happiness to see several of those who were her little pupils sixty-seven years ago. These are now aged grandmothers; and their emotion on seeing the loved teacher whose wise and holy lessons had exerted so elevating an influence over their lives may easily be imagined. Mother Dubost 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.



THE VISITING IRISH LACROSSE TEAM.

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

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 while in England the law of supply and demand 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, druggist, of Newbury, writes: "Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry is just the thing for Summer Sickness. I sold out my stock three times last summer. There was a good deal for it." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is infallible for Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach and Bowel Complaint.

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

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 indirectly related to Mrs. Robinson, who 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 as 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. The alleged cause of his death was overheat and drinking ice water. He was insured in the New England Relief Association for two or three thousand dollars. The association refused to pay the money to the widow. The case is now before the Supreme Court. It is stated that when any of Mrs. Robinson's family were sick the same physician was never called twice.

A MAIL FRAUD PUNISHED AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Everyone should remember that the presence of Gen. Beauregard and Early at the Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery having entire charge, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and that the chances of all are equal, and that no number being known 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 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 highly civilized nations are becoming common in Japan.

IRISH LOYALIST DELEGATIONS TO VISIT AMERICA.
DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—The Danganonn Patriotic Union will send a deputation of Loyalist 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. Sanderson, 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 Ulster Anti-Rapeal Union, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Kane, Orange Grandmaster 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 Pills 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 known exactly.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Debility.
Dr. W. H. Horsford, 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 self-preservation 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 encouraging influence of "foreign marauders" and was utterly at variance with the wishes of the real Irish people.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 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.

It may be interesting to know that the Courts in England have just decided that a "home for lost dogs" is a charitable institution.

It is sad to think what has happened to the poor Orangemen of Derry. Their peaceful instincts and brotherly feelings towards those who happen to differ from them in religion or political belief has been abundantly demonstrated during the past week or two.

The Springfield Union tells a good story of 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.

The Montreal Daily Star mendaciously informed its readers in yesterday's issue that La Patrie had unearthed the Chapleau and Tupper boodle fee scandals.

The death of Mr. Thiden 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."

ably with those of any country. No better example of this fact could be found than the present President and Cabinet, and the spirit of reform is so strong in the United States just at present that better things will be seen yet, 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 Ulster, 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 Ireland.

Read the Belfast despatches to see how this "loyal 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 saddest person of tradition—name unknown—who cut off his nose to spite his face.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S denial at a recent Catholic picnic in Carleton that he had ever set a foot inside of an Orange lodge, meaning thereby that he was never an Orangeman, has set a good many people to raking up old documents and recalling old facts.

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

To-day it is the Quebec Record, which publishes the following challenge on this interesting 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.

ARCHBISHOP MACEVILLY, of Tuam, in subscribing to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, wrote:—"If I am thus slow in expressing my approval of this patriotic movement, it was from a feeling that my doing so might be construed into indifference in regard to local crying wants which should naturally have the first claim to practical consideration.

Mr. Bisnor is a "mind reader." That is, he can divine thoughts, make discoveries of hidden things, and exhibit a species of knowledge superior to mortal men in general. He made some exhibitions at Rideau Hall which were deemed little short of marvellous, and greatly astonished the Governor-General, the Ministers and others.

PROTECT THE POOR MANUFACTURERS: We observe that the cotton manufacturers of the country have been holding solemn convocations, and that a bond of agreement is to be signed and observed, under heavy penalties, by each signatory.

immigrant of a few years standing—has been writing a series of letters to the Toronto Mail on the subject of the French in Quebec. The picture shown is a scandalous libel on the people, and it is by no means creditable to the Mail that it should have inserted such a tirade of insolence and untruth in its columns.

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.

RIFLES IN SELF-DEFENSE: The Gazette says that the "introduction of rifles into the faction fight at Belfast is a dangerous sign."

THE "NO-POPERY" CRY IN ENGLAND: The appointment of Mr. Matthews to the office of Home Secretary in Salisbury's Cabinet has caused a large section of the English people to utter a cry of indignation and displeasure.

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 boodle fee given Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, by the railway contractors, Messrs. Smith & Ripley.

Not a single Tory organ has mentioned or even hinted at the scandalous 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.

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion House would be rather amusing reading if it was not connected with such painful circumstances. He "regrets" that there is within the domain of British politics a subject for "painful meditation."

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PROTECT THE POOR MANUFACTURERS: We observe that the cotton manufacturers of the country have been holding solemn convocations, and that a bond of agreement is to be signed and observed, under heavy penalties, by each signatory.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES: The obstinacy of the Mexican race is well enough known, and it is quite possible that the remnant of Spanish pride that has not yet

has been playing the alarmist role and asserts that the United States is not in any position to undertake a campaign with its southern neighbors. We are of the opinion that the New York Herald either cannot be sincere, or else is playing a part with an object in view.

THE "NO-POPERY" CRY IN ENGLAND: The appointment of Mr. Matthews to the office of Home Secretary in Salisbury's Cabinet has caused a large section of the English people to utter a cry of indignation and displeasure.

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 Tachereau to the bishops of this Province, regarding the much disputed condemnation of the Order of the Knights of Labor, to give its readers a very superficial view and erroneous appreciation of the situation.

Before disposing of and dispelling the many errors and misstatements in the above article, we beg 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 confidence that its malicious desire will not be gratified.

Now, as to the errors and misstatements in the article. In the first place, no fiat of the Vatican, as the Witness asserts, has gone forth against 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.

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.

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.

Cardinal Tachereau's letter on the subject has already been brought to the attention of other church dignitaries outside of this Province, and they do not consider that there is no alternative but to be governed by it.

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when taken by other people. It would be interesting to see whether an organized attempt on the part of the laborers employed in the various mills to keep their wages at a certain standard, or to regulate their hours of labor would be regarded with favor by these manufacturers. But the principle is the same though the strength of the two sides is not equal.

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whatsoever action might be taken in Quebec would have no effect in Ontario. Until His Grace returned matters would remain as they are, and the Vice-General hardly thought even then that there would be any change. The bishops of the different dioceses had discretionary powers in such local matters.

THE SILVER QUESTION: In the face of the great fluctuations in the value of silver, it seems impossible that the present scheme of bi-metallicism, so strongly commended for by certain persons in the United States and as strongly opposed by others, can be anything other than a theory for some time to come.

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AN INVALUABLE PAPER: To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you James Maguire's subscription and my own; also one for Mr. Andrew Rae, a new subscriber, Malton, P.O.

Mr. Rae is a Liberal Protestant, who has taken such a fancy to your invaluable journal that he declares he would not be without it. I am exceedingly pleased to notice that through the medium of the TRUE WITNESS and other independent Catholic journals, Catholics of Canada are getting their eyes opened to see and know in whom to place their confidence.

Mr. Cameron, of Huron, undoubtedly gave the true reason for such a special being witnessed.

Malcolm, Ont. DANIEL SULLIVAN

WHAT THEY THINK OF "THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS": "When my country takes her place among nations of the earth, she will not be content to be written."—ROBERT EMERY.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—Being a weekly reader of your truly patriotic and liberal paper, that is becoming a great power in the land, I have put it, a letter by which Toronto will be moved from Canada like seeds from a garden—your paper is the more acceptable just now because of its manly advocacy of the Home Rule movement, as introduced and outlined by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the great Liberal Premier of England, who has laid the foundation of Robert Emmet monument in prospect.

Go on in your good work, assist in the battles of the oppressed and down here and beyond the Atlantic, be cheered by the fact that your great predecessor who lived a century ago—advocating freedom and privileges, without distinction and for the common good, are looking down on you following in their footsteps, and your stand as it is, and so ably maintained on the question. It is also worthy of note that thousands of liberal minds are pleading for the freedom of fellow-countrymen in Europe, while your journal is a beacon of misgovernment at home.

BELFAST PROCLAIMED.

MILITARY RULE LESSENS THE FURY OF THE DIFFERENT FACTIONS.

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

BELFAST, Aug. 10.—During the morning a few more disturbances occurred. There was some sporadic firing of revolvers in the streets, enough in fact to make walking out of doors more or less dangerous. An unoffending lamp lighter was set upon and so brutally beaten by a small mob in one part 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 routes usually traversed by the men who work in the Green Island ship yards. Five thousand troops and 2,500 constabulary 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

HELPING HANDS FOR ERIN.

Practical Irishmen Look for Homeless Action at Chicago—The Father of the League—Michael Davitt Discusses Home Rule, and Nails a Newspaper Imposture.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Irish political circles throughout the country are eagerly discussing the coming Convention of the Irish 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 called to Mr. Egan that he was unable to be present, the Convention 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. Egan.

"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 internal affairs of the Irish National League of America or the various societies that sympathize 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 interview, 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 outrage," said Mr. Davitt, "for it is not the result of an interview between me and a 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."

"Then the utterances, as published in the Tribune, do not express your sentiments?" "No, sir. They do not. I only endorse the concluding paragraph (giving an account of his arrival and reception in this city). The interview with me published in the Herald was correct. I am due in Chicago next Saturday, and shall speak in public until that day, when I have promised to address the United Irish Societies of Chicago at Ordens Grove. Subsequently I shall speak at the Convention, and, winding 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?" "I have not yet decided 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 Naorri, the defeated Parnell candidate for Holborn (he was formerly Prime Minister of Baroda, and is a very strong man). We all sympathized with Naorri, who is a Home Ruler to the core, and Mr. Parnell was inclined to give him the constituency in Ireland, for Mr. Parnell has great sympathy for the 250,000 souls who groan under British rule in India. All the Irish in Holborn voted for Naorri, and I addressed several meetings for him, but he was defeated. Yes, it was hard work while it lasted, and we have nothing to undo to turn the tide of victory in our favor."

THE COMING DELEGATES.

"The delegates who are on their way to this country are all representative men, are they not?" "Yes; they are good men and true. First comes William O'Brien, ex-member of Parliament for South Tyrone, who has charge of the delegation. He is the editor of United Ireland and has been in the United States about thirty or forty years old, rather delicate, of fair complexion and slight build. He was imprisoned by 'Buckshot' Forster in 1881, with many others. He is deservedly one of the most popular men in Ireland, but was defeated by Russell, the Unionist candidate, at the recent elections. His defeat was entirely due to the overconfidence of our friends."

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Its Overshadowing Importance as Estimated by Its Promoters.

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 coming 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 thousands to the Convention who otherwise might not come.

IN THE INTEREST OF UNITY.

Nothing Short of Home Rule.

FOR GREATER IRELAND.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.

AN ENGLISH WAR ON LANDLORDISM.

THE GATHERING STORM.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE, OF CASHEL, AND THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

My Dear Lord.—The enclosed clippings from the Freeman's Journal publicly attest the fact that I am in receipt of £137 18 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 kindred contrabutors 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 traditors of our race and religion.

Wishing you an abundance 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,

TO HIS GRACE MOST REV. THOMAS W. CROKE, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL.

My Dear Lord.—I have just received draft, value £137 10s. 8d., from the learned and patriotic Bishop of Kingston, Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, which please transmit to the treasurer, Cashel's third contribution will reach you in a few days. Dr. Cleary's letter to me, which I enclose—speaks for itself. Kindly publish it, and believe me to be, my dear sir, your faithful servant,

result in momentary defeat. In the name of my people, and my own, I beg to offer 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 £107 comes from the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, through His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel. The generous donation which the learned Prelate of Kingston contributes is a touching testimony of his devotion to himself and his flock. It shows how eagerly, even away in far Ontario, the struggle 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 enkindles this attachment of the Irish Canadians 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 side of the St. Lawrence, and so firm is our faith in the just and holy confidence of final triumph over 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 the 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 CONVENTION.

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 voyage 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 Chicago Convention, and who were to sail on the Servia. Mr. O'Brien was especially hailed by the public bodies present, and 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 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 public bodies represented at the convention to be held in the face of the political situation."

BE PATIENT AND FIRM.

CHEERS FOR GLADSTONE.

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

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 bill intended to solve the Irish problem. The measure provides for universal local self government throughout Great Britain and Ireland, giving Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales control each of its own internal affairs, leaving the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament undiminished. The bill is drafted 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 vast portion of the population. Under the genial, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by this excellent medicine the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improved, 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 order 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 Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Montague, the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Argyll respectively in Chester, Norfolk, Bucks, Leighton and Argyllshire, 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 Bitters, the best system regulator known for the kidneys, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

IS FRED WHITE A "WORTHY MAN?"

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

DEAR SIR,—Your number of the 24th ultimo has been near my desk since its arrival in order that I might be reminded of a passage 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. Parnell, you speak of Mr. White, the comptroller forsooth, as "a very worthy gentleman," adding that "no aversion against the Irish could appear over the door of his office with his consent." I am not going to dispute the general and generous proposition that Mr. White is "very worthy," and certainly will not impute to him a disposition towards the vulgar vice of tabooring the Irish as a race; but that he took a prominent part in gross acts of injury and insult to an individual Irishman in the Northwest I can, from personal knowledge solemnly affirm. This is the case. In the year 1878, Thomas Ryan, 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 quarter of section five, township twenty-two, 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 Mounted 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 concern the settler in the land of the poor stranger. Legal authority for his interference there certainly was none, as Judge Richardson subsequently stated, in words of no uncertain sound; and yet, "on the 13th 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 reoccupy 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 shadow of legitimacy or just excuse is set up." I shall probably forward this judgment 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 Winnipeg, and so on to the office of the land agent at Ottawa, and that officer that he immediately asked Ryan why he had not "shot Herchmer as he would a sheep-devouring dog," but in a calmer moment 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.

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 Department 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 frankly 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 nonsense 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 once, and tell Herchmer so."

Thus Ryan regained possession of his homestead, 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 payment of \$100. This amount was paid, but not by Herchmer. Mr. White, as Comptroller of the Crown, 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 Government "services."

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, dyspepsia, costiveness, scrofulous diseases, chills and fever, and dumb ague. It reaches the blood, and through it the whole system. Agreeable to take, permanent in its results. By druggists.

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When I cure a fit I mean surely to stop them for good and then have them return again. I have cured many cases of FITS, EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS in a long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed I am now offering a cure. Send me your name and full name of your residence, and I will send you a copy of my medicine free of charge. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. J. B. WOOD.

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The only preparation of the kind containing entire nutritious constituents of the Beef.

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HEAL THYSELF!

Do not spend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drain your system with numerous slops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION. Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred valuable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician, in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid, sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young or middle aged men, for the next thirty days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. E. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. 40-C

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION. ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC 33 VICT. CAP. 32.

VALUE OF LOTS. First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$2,500.00

GRAND FINAL DRAWING OF PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY

WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept.

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

First Series.....\$25.00 Second Series.....\$1.00 Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (6 cents United States.) To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. P. LEFEBVRE, 150, 151 St. James Street, Montreal 461

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act as agent for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to be ready with flour and retain its virtues on long period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on the package.

FRESH LAND QUESTION

Continued from first page.

SHORT-SIGHTED IRISH LANDLORDS.

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.

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 landlords in Ireland.

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.

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

THE CHRY OF COMMUNISM.

Mr. Gill—Communism seems to be a term of rather pliable signification.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DREAM.

Mr. Gill—Yet the landlord party seems to rejoice at that rejection?

Naturally they were influenced by the newspaper statement made a few months ago by the Times newspaper, on the high authority of Sir James Caird, that of 60,000 holdings in Ireland, the great majority were practically irretrievable by anybody, whether landlord or tenant.

TOSSED ABOUT BY THE SEA.

EVANVILLE, Ind., August 15.—T. W. Sprague was notified yesterday that his services were wanted at the river. He was directed to a small family boat lying near the water works.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The business is of the usual midsummer character. There is a better enquiry for groceries, but other lines are the same as a few weeks ago.

OILS AND PAINTS—Lined oil remains at

quoted figures, but will doubtless be advanced in a few days, as the demand is still good.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The principal demand continues to run upon fresh ground flour which in consequence is scarce.

MILKFEED.—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 \$14.00 for smaller lots.

WHEAT.—Sales of No. 2 Toledo red

winter have also transpired at 84c with 85c now asked.

PEAS.—The market has not undergone any

material change, prices being quoted at 72c to 73c afloat per 60 lbs.

RYE.—There is virtually nothing doing in

this market. Prices are nominally quoted at 56c to 58c.

MALT.—A fair business transpires at 85c

to 90c per bushel in bond for Montreal malt, and at 70c to 80c as to quality for Toronto.

BARLEY.—The crop is good on the Island

of Montreal. There will be no business in this cereal until the new crop is on the market.

BUCKWHEAT.—There has been some enquiry

from the United States, but supplies here are very limited and orders cannot all be filled.

STUBS.—Advices from Ontario state that

the prospects are good for a heavy yield of clover seed, but very little is yet known regarding the timely seed crop of Lower Canada.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—In pork only a moderate business has taken place, but prices remain firm.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—In creamery we learn of the sale of a choice lot of 100 tubs late made at 19c for export.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Pique Cloth in 4 shades, reduced to 5c per yard.

MANTEL AND COSTUMES.

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

A large and beautiful assortment of INFANTS

ROBES AND CLOAKS.

THE IRISH LEADER

A beautiful Olograph of Ireland's great son and chosen leader, CHARLES STURAW PARNELL, issued by Callahan & Co.

FRUIT.

APPLES.—There is a good demand, and sales have been effected at \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bushel.

PEACHES.—New York peaches in carriers

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

CALIFORNIA PEAS.—Sales are reported at

\$2.50 per box.

LEMONS.—The demand is good, and prices

are firm at \$8 to \$9 per box.

BLUEBERRIES.—Berries from the Saguney

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 Bartlett's selling at \$8 to \$9 per bushel, and B. H. at \$6 per bushel.

GRAPES.—Sales of Concord have been

made at 10c to 12c per lb., but as soon as receipts increase they will decline in value.

TOMATOES.—The supply is abundant and

sales have been made as low as 50c to 75c per basket which shows a decline of 25c to 50c per basket within the past few days.

CRANBERRIES.—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 bunch.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—Market remains

quiet at \$3 to \$4 for new and at 7c for old. Dried apples \$4 to 5c per lb., as to quality.

SPANISH ONIONS.—The market is firmer at

\$4.50 to \$5 per case.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Trade is about the same as reported for the past few weeks.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Dealers readily take

all the hides that offer at their prices.

LEATHER.—All things considered, trade in

this department is not at all bad.

PROVISIONS.—In hog products there is a

fair jobbing trade being done.

WOOL.—There seems to be a fair demand

for wool at firm but unchanged prices.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.—Prices for all descrip-

tions of wheat and flour remain as at last reported.

GROCERIES.—Business is fairly satisfactory

for this season of the year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers appear

satisfied with the amount of business being done.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS 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.

EXPORTS.—The export movement of cattle is close

on the record, and as some vessels have completed loading at Quebec the total may be fully equal to last year.

MONTRÉAL, July 28th, 1886.

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

CALLAHAN & CO.

215 Fortification Street, Montreal.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA AMONG CATTLE.

A CLEAR STATEMENT OF THE ORIGIN OF THE

CONTAGION AT THE QUARANTINE.

QUEBEC, August 15.—Dr. Cocture, quarantining the aspect of pleuro pneumonia amongst quarantine cattle, stated that two weeks ago a high priced Galloway bull belonging to Mr. J. Crea, of Guelph, showed signs of indisposition.

It has been resolved to slaughter the whole herd, and this drastic measure will be put into execution on Wednesday next.

Next month the Parisians will be able to burn their dead in four crematory furnaces, which have just been finished at Percé-Chaize.

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.

"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 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 Chemist.